NPS Form 10-900

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
REGISTRATION FORM

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Adamson, W.H., High School
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: Oak Cliff High School

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 201 East Ninth Street
CITY OR TOWN: Dallas
VICINITY: N/A
STATE: Texas
CODE: TX
COUNTY: Dallas
CODE: 113
ZIP CODE: 75203

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 / Title
State Historic Preservation Officer
Date

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 the property is:

[ ] entered in the National Register
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register
[ ] removed from the National Register
[ ] other, explain

Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action
5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: PUBLIC - local
CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: BUILDING

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:

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<th>CONTRIBUTING</th>
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BUILDINGS
SITES
STRUCTURES
OBJECTS

TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0
NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: EDUCATION / Public High School
CURRENT FUNCTIONS: EDUCATION / Public High School

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS / Georgian Revival

MATERIALS:

- FOUNDATION: CONCRETE, BRICK
- WALLS: BRICK
- ROOF: ASPHALT
- OTHER

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION: (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-9)
NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

W.H. Adamson High School, originally named Oak Cliff High School, is located at 201 East Ninth Street in the North Oak Cliff area of Dallas. The building sits on a large site bounded by North Beckley Avenue on the west, East Eighth Street on the north, North Crawford Street on the east, and East Ninth Street on the south; this site is almost rectangular with North Beckley Avenue running at a slight angle at the western edge, in a north-northwest direction. Much of the site is occupied by the original building and its later additions at the western half of the site, a baseball field at the northeast quadrant and two metal buildings and parking lot at the south-east quadrant of the site. The site is relatively flat, although there is a low brick retaining wall at the Beckley Avenue sidewalk and another concrete retaining wall at the East Eighth Street; both accommodate the vertical differences in height due to street improvements that have changed the elevation of these public streets since 1916. There are several large trees on the site, with most located in the front lawn at East Ninth Street.

The school faces south to Ninth Street and is a 3-story institutional building on a raised basement, with the main floor at the second level. The building exhibits features of the Georgian Revival style including its formal arrangement and symmetrical composition, projecting pavilion, brick façades, water table and belt course, modillioned cornice, quoins at the exterior corners, balustrade at roof, broken pediment entry, and large, multi-light windows. Constructed in 1916 with a U-shaped plan, the school’s later additions lie to the north and northeast of the original building. The structure is reinforced concrete frame with exterior infill walls of structural clay tile and brick veneer; the brick at the lower floor is a mottled brown brick in running bond while that of the upper two floors is a mottled red brick. The original building consists of three public levels—first floor, main (or second) floor, and third floor. The first level contains classrooms and the lunchroom; offices, classrooms, and the auditorium (a 1919 addition) are located at the main floor; and the library, an exhibition space in the front hallway, classrooms, and entrances to the auditorium balconies are located at the third level. A partial basement and crawl space extends under the historic building.

The earliest additions (1919, 1938) were similar to the original school in materials (brown and red brick), details, and form, while the 1955 gymnasium at the northeast corner was a larger mass and without the articulation that characterized the earlier construction. The latest addition (2005) to the north is another large building block faced with red and brown brick, similar to the historic building, with its planar façades broken by windows or, at the west façade, by horizontal bands of windows and white plaster. Two recent metal buildings at the southeast quadrant of the site house industrial and auto repair shops and are non-contributing.

The surrounding neighborhood was comprised of single-family houses and remains residential, although many of the single-family homes have been replaced by apartments; the historic residences on East Beckley Avenue have been replaced by commercial buildings, many of which are automobile repair facilities and shops. On East Ninth Street, the houses in the blocks immediately south of the school have been razed and replaced with asphalt parking lots for faculty and student parking. Similarly, the houses in the block to the east of the school have been demolished and now accommodate Adamson Field, the school’s athletic fields; these fields have a spectacular view north to the downtown Dallas skyline.
Exterior

South Elevation

The major elevation faces south and is composed of three parts, with the central section projecting out from the adjacent sections by several feet; this central section is three bays wide with large, triple-stacked windows at all stories. This central section is slightly taller than the adjacent segments of this façade and has a taller parapet with a stone medallion in its center. Flanking this medallion are open, stone balustrades with ornate stone cornice, with stone frieze and dentils below these balustrades at the roof level. The medallion marks the main entry to the building at the second floor below.

The building entrance is comprised of an ornate stone surround with broken pediment and a carved stone sign band below that once read, “Oak Cliff High School”; a new sign that reads “W.H. Adamson High School” was placed on top of this original sign band in 1935. A monumental staircase leads to the entrance; this stair retains its stone railing and vertical stone posts, but the original open stone balustrades are now filled in with brick; it is not known when this change occurred. The original recessed, 10-light wood doors, 24-light transom, and sidelights have been replaced with a dark bronze aluminum and tinted glass storefront entry, located in the plane of the exterior wall.

To the right of this entrance is the building’s cornerstone, into which are carved “Erected 1915” and the signature of William B. Ittner, followed by the word “Architect”; this carved signature is typical for buildings designed by Ittner. Windows in this 3-bay central portion originally were triple-stacked wood windows, painted white, with each one comprised of three stacked 6-over-6 wood awnings that were hinged at the top and opened out. These windows have been replaced with fixed sash windows of dark bronze aluminum frames with tinted glass, which appear as if they were operable triple-stacked windows. A prominent horizontal stone water course separates the brown brick at the first floor from the red brick at the upper floors at the second floor line; a smaller stone belt course is at the second floor line above. The exterior corners of this central portion have large brick quoins.

The recessed portions that flank the entrance are also three bays each, with similar façade treatment of brown brick at the first level and red brick above. The floors are differentiated with the continuation of the stone water course and belt courses, although the parapet is lower on these sides, and its only ornamentation is the stone parapet cap. The original quadruple-awning windows have also been replaced with fixed, dark bronze aluminum windows with tinted glass. An original two-story block at each end marks the secondary entrances to the building; these entrances are at the first level and have a stone surround. The historic 15-light French doors at these entrances, each with a transom above, have been replaced with dark bronze aluminum storefront doors. At each end of these original sections are wings that were added to the school in 1938. While these wings are three stories in height, their front ten feet of depth is only one story in height. The materials, articulation, details, and window openings in these wings match that of the 1915 building. The side walls of these 1938 wings are plain and without windows.
West Elevation

The west elevation, facing North Beckley Avenue, clearly shows much of the various phases of the building: the original 1915 building with the 1938 addition at the south edge, the 1919 addition, and the 2005 addition at the north end. The 1915 and 1919 portions of this façade match the south façade, with brown brick at the first story, red brick above it, stone water courses and belt courses, and brick quoins at exterior corners and simple parapet with stone parapet cap. The quadruple wood windows have been replaced with dark bronze aluminum frames with tinted glass. The demarcation between the 1915 building and the 1919 classroom addition is not perceptible.

The auditorium is located in the center of the 1919 building, which was constructed to fill the center of the original U-shaped building. The exterior walls have few windows, and a brick boiler flue is located behind the auditorium. The lunchroom is located below the auditorium; due to the lower site grade at the back of the auditorium, the height of the first floor exterior wall is higher than at other portions on this façade. A concrete retaining wall extends along the property line at North Beckley Avenue due to change in elevation between the street and building site.

The large, L-shaped addition to the building, constructed in 2005, is located at the north end of this west façade. This three-story addition is clad in brick that matches the original building, with brown brick at the first floor and red brick above it. Although it is also three stories in height, this later addition is considerably lower than the adjacent auditorium building, reducing its perceived mass. The center two bays of this addition are clad in white plaster with horizontal bands of glass at the classrooms; while this is a different feature from the earlier building components, it is comparable with the building form and articulation. A service drive leads from North Beckley Avenue to the service and loading area of this new addition.

North Elevation

The north elevation, facing East Eighth Street, is dominated by the long façade of the 2005 addition to the east and the rear of the 1919 auditorium and classroom wing. Limited views of the previous additions can be seen only from a distance or when viewed from east of the 2005 addition.

Similar to the west façade, the north façade of the 1919 auditorium and classroom addition matches the 1916 school building, with brown brick at the first story, red brick above it, stone water course and belt courses, brick quoins at exterior corners, and simple parapet with stone parapet cap. The quadruple wood windows have been replaced with dark bronze aluminum frames with tinted glass. The west (rear) façade of the auditorium is largely blank, with the boiler’s masonry flue a dominant element.

The north façade of the 2005 addition is three stories in height, five bays in length, and is also clad in brick that matches the original building with brown brick at the first floor with red brick above with a stone water course at the second floor line. The window fenestrations alternate from groups of four dark bronze aluminum windows to groupings of three single dark bronze aluminum windows, creating an A-B-A-B-A pattern; these windows appear to have clear glass. A concrete retaining wall extends along the property line at North Beckley Avenue due to change in elevation between the street and building site.
East Elevation

The east elevation, facing the interior of the site and adjacent to the baseball field, reflects the multiple additions to the original building: from south-to-north, the original building is visible with the one- and three-story 1938 addition in front; the 1955 gymnasium is in the center of this façade (with the 1919 auditorium behind it) and the east façade of the 2005 addition at the north end. As with the other elevations, the 1919 portion of this façade matches the original, with brown brick at the first story, red brick above it, stone water course and belt courses, brick quoins at exterior corners, and simple parapet with stone parapet cap; quadruple wood windows have been replaced with dark bronze aluminum frames with tinted glass. The 1919 auditorium is located in the center of this façade but is largely hidden behind the 1955 classroom and gymnasium addition. This classroom addition, clad in red brick, is one story in height with high, horizontal clear glass windows with anodized aluminum frames; this portion of the building has a flat roof without a parapet.

The adjacent gymnasium is much taller and has large, clear windows with anodized aluminum sashes located high above in a red brick wall with brick pilasters; the building has a flat roof without a parapet, and although it is large, this gymnasium has been obscured by the newest addition and is visible only from this side. The east façade of the 2005 addition is only three bays wide and is the narrowest of this building's elevations. Like the north façade, it is clad in brick that matches the original building, with a stone water course at the second floor line. This central bay protrudes approximately fifteen feet and includes a stair; it is flanked by two single windows of dark bronze aluminum with clear glass.

Interior finishes

The building's original interior finishes were typical for an educational facility of the era, and much remains in place today: plaster finish on masonry walls; wood, terrazzo, or concrete floors; and plaster finish at ceilings. Many of the interior door openings contain solid wood doors with glass lights, wood door frames, and operable transom windows that allow teachers to control ventilation and air temperature within the room. Water fountains, located in the public corridors, have ceramic tile surrounds with nautical scenes similar to tiles made by the Grueby Pottery Company of Boston, Massachusetts. To accommodate the installation of a central air-conditioning system in the building, ductwork was installed in the main corridors and hidden by a 2-by-4-foot lay-in acoustic tile ceiling; these suspended ceilings, placed in most corridors and classrooms, also have obscured transoms and the upper portions of door and window frames.

Many unique features of the building remain intact. The 1919 auditorium retains its original design. The library—located at the third floor in the center of the front façade and overlooking East Ninth Street—is a large, open space that includes its original fireplace, clad in ceramic tile. The third floor corridor between the library and auditorium has a high ceiling, skylights, and original suspended "schoolhouse" light fixtures. Many of the 1915, 1919, and 1938 classrooms and science laboratories retain their original double-hung chalkboards, which allowed teachers to prepare, and then cover, instructions or tests for students, by raising or lowering these hanging chalkboards to expose what was written. Several of these wood-framed chalkboards retain their original "slate" surfaces, but most have been replaced with white dry-erase marker boards. Some of these classrooms retain their original wood casework. Historic wood floors are still visible in several areas, below later layers of resilient flooring.
Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

Metal Arch – Contributing Object

In 1931, on the occasion of Principal W. H. Adamson’s birthday and in honor of his thirty years with the school, the Dad’s Club of Oak Cliff named the athletic field to the east of the building “Adamson Field.” A metal arch was installed at the southeast corner of the site, which reads: “Adamson Field, 1930. William Harden Adamson, an Institution in Himself.” This metal arch remains in its original location and is considered to be a contributing resource to the nominated property, counted as an object.

Metal Buildings – Two Noncontributing Buildings

Two industrial-style, metal buildings have been constructed to the east of the nominated high school building, likely during the 1970s. Each has a gently sloped metal roof and walls of vertical metal panels, all of which are beige in color. Openings in the exterior walls are a combination of overhead coiling doors and pedestrian doors. These metal buildings are considered to be noncontributing resources to the nominated property.

Integrity

Although there have been several additions and renovations to the 1915 Adamson High School building since its completion, all have utilized exterior cladding similar to the original—red and brown brick—and duplicated or incorporated similar windows and other details. The most recent addition is large, yet it is compatible to the original building and earlier additions in scale and materials, while different in its style, so as not to appear historicist. The school retains many typical and unique historic interior features, making it one of most intact historic schools in the city of Dallas.

The exterior of the Adamson High School has maintained a large amount of its architectural fabric, including brick cladding and detailing, stone courses and details, parapet form and details, and fenestration. Minor modifications have been made to the monumental stairs at the main entrance, and historic wood windows and doors have been replaced. The 2005 addition is different from the earlier building but complements it. Inside, original built-in cabinets, sliding chalkboards, skylights, lighting fixtures, and wood trimwork and ceramic tile remain in place. The Adamson High School thus retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship relative to the historic period. It still functions as a high school, and it therefore retains its strong association with the history of education in Dallas.

The building also retains integrity of location and feeling; however, due to the demolition of several neighboring single-family dwellings for the creation of parking lots, additional athletic fields, and new multi-family dwellings, the historic residential setting of the school has been lost.
8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

**X** 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 VALUES, 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:  EDUCATION

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:  1915–1961

SIGNIFICANT DATES:  1915, 1919, 1938, 1955

SIGNIFICANT PERSON:  N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION:  N/A

ARCHITECT / BUILDER:

Architect:  William B. Ittner, St. Louis, Missouri (1915, 1919)

Roscoe DeWitt, Dallas, Texas (1938)

Mark Lemmon with Gordon, Hefley & Hall, Dallas, Texas (1955)

Builder:  Holmboe Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (1915)

J.J. Fritch, Dallas, Texas (1938)

Roland Construction Company, Dallas, Texas (1955)

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE  (see continuation sheets 8-10 through 8-18)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY  (see continuation sheet 9-19 through 9-20)

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:

**X** State historic preservation office  Texas Historical Commission, Austin

- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Oak Cliff High School, renamed Adamson High School in 1935, is the oldest high school in continuous operation in the city of Dallas and was the city's second public high school at the time of its completion in 1916. Architect William B. Ittner of St. Louis, Missouri, designed the school building and its 1919 addition in the Georgian Revival style, using mottled brown and red brick and cast stone details, including classically-inspired brick quoins, cast stone balusters, water and belt courses, and parapet caps and medallions. Adamson High School exemplifies the development of an urban high school campus as it has changed to meet the educational needs of its students over the last ninety years, and it continues to be a prominent landmark in this neighborhood. The building is therefore nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, at the local level of significance, under Criterion A in the area of Education; the period of significance begins in 1915, when design of the school and excavation of the building site began, and ends in 1961, the current date of the minimum fifty-year requirement for significance.

Early Schools in Oak Cliff, Dallas County, Texas

The town of Oak Cliff, Dallas County, Texas, incorporated in 1890 with a population of 2,470. In 1891 the town elected to provide public education facilities for its population, and shortly thereafter voted to seek bids for the construction of a school building. The Dallas Daily Times-Herald reported: “Resolved by the city council of Oak Cliff that the mayor be instructed to advertise for plans for a modern three-story brick school building with brick cross walls [sic] to be erected at Oak Cliff, Texas, to contain twelve rooms for school purposes and the cost of said building, complete, not to exceed the sum of $22,000.” The cornerstone of the school was laid in September 1892 at the corner of Patton (then St. George) and Tenth streets, under the auspices of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Texas. Named the Oak Cliff Central School, upon its completion the facility served grades one through eleven; a facility for grade twelve was planned for the future.

William Harden (W.H.) Adamson was named Superintendent and Principal of the Oak Cliff Central School in 1901. In May 1902 he presided over his first graduation ceremony, awarding eighteen diplomas at the Oak Cliff Methodist Church. In 1903 he was unanimously re-elected as superintendent, at a salary of $1,300 per year. Room assignments for 1903 listed fifteen teachers at the Central School: two in the high school and thirteen in grades one through eight—including Mrs. Adamson, who taught second grade. In December 1903, Adamson submitted to the school board enrollment figures of 819: 386 boys, 433 girls, with an additional 105 children—forty-three boys and sixty-two girls—enrolled in the segregated “colored school.”

Dallas Public School System

The City of Dallas annexed the town of Oak Cliff in 1903, and Oak Cliff schools became part of the Dallas Public School system by the following year; at that time, the City of Dallas's municipal government operated the school system, which had been founded in 1884. Superintendent J.L. Long retained Adamson as principal of the Central Oak Cliff School, and shortly thereafter a new elementary school was constructed in Oak Cliff to serve the growing population.

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2 "Corner Stone of the Oak Cliff Public School Building Laid To-Morrow," Dallas Daily Times Herald (September 12, 1892), 4.
number of elementary age children. The students in the upper grades at Central Oak Cliff School attended the new Dallas High School at Bryan Street (now known as Crozier Tech High School; NR 1996); this was the only high school for white students in Dallas at that time. By 1906 the Dallas system had grown to fourteen schools with 200 teachers educating 10,000 students, including 1,000 in Oak Cliff. In 1908 Superintendent Long resigned, and Adamson was one of twenty-five applicants for his position, which went to Arthur LeFevre.

By 1912 the citizens of Oak Cliff requested that a new high school serving the community be built, and the Oak Cliff Educational Alliance was formed “to secure a modern high school with up-to-date equipment” in Oak Cliff. The existing Central Oak Cliff School building accommodated only the first year of high school students—in what was called “Central Oak Cliff High School”—while the students in the upper grades attended Dallas High School in downtown Dallas. J.W. McGraw, a member of the Building Committee of the Dallas Board of Education, recognized that a new high school facility was needed in Oak Cliff, stating in March 1913 that the existing Central Oak Cliff High School “provides the course for the first year only. Next year it is to provide for the first two years, the following year for a third year class, and the next for the full four years.... For my part, I am for the buying of some property that might be used for the High School until a time when we shall be ready to build.”

Debate about the need for a new high school for Oak Cliff continued, and Adamson made a speech to the Oak Cliff Improvement Society titled “Our Central High School When Completed.” During the latter half of 1913, the Board of Education discussed holding a bond election in the amount of $300,000 for the construction of new schools but noted that this would not be adequate to include any high schools. The Oak Cliff Citizens Committee was formed in May 1914 to “show their willingness to co-operate with the School Board and lend them all of the assistance they can.” With the Oak Cliff Central School continuing to be overcrowded, on January 15, 1915, the Dallas Board of Education rented two rooms in an adjacent existing building for use as classrooms for instruction in drawing.

In 1914 it had been estimated that the school population would increase from 2,801 students during the 1915-1916 school year to 8,902 students by 1925. In February 1914 the Dallas Board of Education adopted a motion to ask the City Commission to include $600,000 in bonds in its May bond program for school purposes, along with a special tax levy of 14¢ per year for the next four years. Of that bond money, $350,000 was dedicated to two new “high school buildings of the standard capacity (to) be forthwith constructed, furnished, and installed”—one in Oak Cliff, and one in South Dallas. Construction costs of $125,000 were allocated for each of these two schools and each initially was planned to accommodate 400 students, but was increased to 600-700 students during the design phase.

By 1915 two sites had been selected, and nationally known architect William B. Ittner from St. Louis, Missouri, had been hired to design both new high schools: Oak Cliff High School and Forest Avenue High School in South Dallas (now known as Madison High School; NRHP 1995). Ittner transformed American public school architecture by designing schools with light and ventilation in all classrooms; he also provided modern plumbing and bath facilities for students—previously delegated to basements—on the same floor as the classrooms. Schools designed by Ittner were much more humane than those designed in the nineteenth century.

4 Ibid.
With the completion of these two new high schools in 1916, Dallas now had three high school facilities, each serving distinct areas of the city: central and north Dallas, south, and southwest (Oak Cliff). However, additional new high schools soon would be required to serve Dallas' growing population in the next decade: North Dallas High School, also designed by Ittner; Sunset High School, which served the western portion of Oak Cliff; and Woodrow Wilson High school, which served East Dallas.

Oak Cliff High School

The new Oak Cliff High School was located at 201 East Ninth Street, at the corner of North Beckley Avenue. Situated at the top of a hill in a residential community, this site was near the original terminus of the Oak Cliff streetcar line, providing easy access to the school for the growing population. Ittner's construction plans were approved by the school board on July 24, 1915, with the contractual requirement of a final cost of less than $125,000. Excavation for the school began in November 1915, with a groundbreaking ceremony held on March 3, 1916, at which time the cornerstone was placed. A box or "time capsule" was placed inside the cornerstone, which held rosters of the participating Masonic lodges; copies of the Dallas Morning News, the Evening Journal, and other publications; and rolls of former Confederate soldiers who were members of the Oak Cliff Mason's Lodge. The audience also contributed a buffalo penny, a 1915 penny, copies of the Oak Cliff High School magazine, roll of the senior class of Oak Cliff High School, roster of the Oak Cliff Cadet Corps, and a copy of "Rock of Ages, Music and Song." The general contractor for the project was Holmboe Company of Oklahoma City.

Oak Cliff High School opened on September 18, 1916, with an enrollment of 635 students; the new building was heralded as a state-of-the-art facility. Controversy immediately arose over the differences between the two new schools, as Forest Avenue High School was constructed with four stories on the front of the building to house art classrooms and a gallery; Oak Cliff residents complained loudly to the school board that their children, too, should have such art facilities, but to no avail. The high school population for Dallas schools was 2,244 white students in the three high schools, and 263 black students in a segregated high school.

The new Oak Cliff High School was U-shaped, with classrooms and offices on both sides of a central hall, which faced the small houses across Ninth Street; the building's two short wings, with two rooms on each end, faced houses along Beckley Avenue to the east. A central heating system was operated by coal boilers with a giant blower system designed to circulate air into the classrooms. The school was designed to accommodate additional classrooms, a large auditorium, and permanent lunchrooms. Basement coal bins later were converted to athletic dressing rooms. Following the construction of the new Oak Cliff High School, the previous wood-frame high school building was used as an elementary school until 1926, when it was torn down and its students assigned to John H. Reagan and James Bowie schools, and later to the new Ruthmeade School (now John F. Peeler School). Oak Cliff High School's first graduation class had forty-six students, of which thirty-seven were girls and fifteen were boys.

7 Ibid.
8 "Contracts Awarded Totaling $204,127," Dallas Morning News (October 10, 1915), Sec.4, 4.
the graduation ceremony was held at the Dallas Opera House, with Clara Mae Christiansen as valedictorian and Ora Miller as salutatorian.\(^{10}\)

The first of several additions to the school was completed in 1919, including a 1200-seat auditorium, a permanent lunchroom (below the auditorium, in the basement), a gymnasium, and fifteen additional classrooms on the ends of the north wings.\(^{11}\) The addition was also designed by Ittner and had been planned along with the original school building but, due to costs, it was decided to defer its construction; it opened in the fall of 1919 and cost $250,000.\(^{12}\) This addition served an immediate need for more classroom space, but by 1922 the school was plagued with overcrowding; as a result, evening classes were held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights for 111 students, and the courses offered included bookkeeping, shorthand, typing, penmanship, spelling, and physical education. In 1924 Oak Cliff High School became the first Dallas high school to win the state football championship, after winning the now-discontinued “City Championship.”\(^{13}\)

The New Deal’s Public Works of Art Project (PWAP), a federal art program in operation between 1933 and 1934, was established to provide opportunities for unemployed artists to create meaningful work. In 1934 PWAP commissioned artist Harry Carnahan to paint two “symbolic murals” on the second floor of the Oak Cliff High School, just outside the library; PWAP employed other artists to create additional works in all “white high schools of Dallas.”\(^{14}\) Unfortunately, the Carnahan murals have been painted over or removed from this location.

**Adamson High School**

Principal Adamson became seriously ill in January 1935 and remained at home until his death in May; four days later the Dallas School Board voted to rename Oak Cliff High School in his honor. At the time of his death in 1935, Adamson had served as principal for thirty-one years and had served that community as superintendent of Schools for the town of Oak Cliff and principal of the Oak Cliff High School for the Dallas School system for a combined thirty-four years. A new plaque reading “W. H. Adamson High School” was placed over the carved stone band that read “Oak Cliff High School” above the doors at the front entry; this new plaque remains in place today.

Also under the auspices of the New Deal, the Public Works Administration (PWA) administered the School Building-Aid Program that provided funds for much-needed additions to the Adamson High School building in 1938. This project added wings on the east and west ends of the original building, extending the main hallways which provided a long-awaited art room on the first floor as well as a chemistry lab and choir suite. On the east end were a biology lab, physics lab, woodshop, basement facilities for the Reserve Officers’ Training Corps (ROTC), and a football locker room, so that student athletes no longer had to use the coal bin. A new ROTC armory, shooting range, and band room were also included in the new basement; this is the only shooting range in any Dallas school. Dallas architect Roscoe DeWitt designed the addition and J.J. Fritch served as the general contractor; the total cost

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\(^{11}\) "Agree On Plans for Oak Cliff High School Annex," *Dallas Morning News* (February 8, 1919), 16.


\(^{13}\) Dave Campbell, "Texas Football," 362.

\(^{14}\) "Included in New Public Works of Art Projects Announced for Dallas," *Dallas Morning News* (January 5, 1934), Section II, 1.
of the project was $138,436. A backstage fire, which started in the stage curtains, required renovations of $15,000 in May 1944.

A large addition to the school, designed by Mark Lemmon with Gordon, Hefley and Hall was completed in 1955 with Roland Construction Company as the general contractor; this addition included classrooms, and a "boys' gym" named for Principal Howard A. Allen. Also during this time, the main staircase balustrades were removed and rebuilt, as the original storage room below this grand stair was converted to a building entry. Architect Lemmon was very familiar with schools designed by Ittner, as he had worked with him as associate architect in the design of three schools in Galveston in the mid-1920s. Lemmon learned much about the design of modern schools from Ittner during these projects, and subsequently specialized in educational facilities for much of his career, designing twenty-four schools for the Dallas Independent School District (DISD) and dozens of other public schools for Galveston, Port Arthur, Denison, and many other school districts in North Texas.

As the student population continued to grow, the DISD planned for the school's future expansion. Parking lots at Crawford, Eighth, and Patton streets were acquired in 1958. Private homes later were acquired at Seventh and Patton streets for a new athletic field. Renovations and a new gymnasium were planned for the school, and the architecture firm of Dahl, Braden, Chapman of Dallas were commissioned to design this project, which also was to include updates to the mechanical system, various interior modifications, and the removal of the original wood windows for replacement with fixed-sash aluminum windows; due to budget constraints, however, the gymnasium was not constructed. Metal buildings were constructed on Adamson Field for auto shops and early childhood classes during the 1970s.

An addition of 34,000 square feet, including sixteen classrooms, science and computer laboratories, and facilities for music classes and the school band were completed in 2005. Designed by James Harwick + Partners, Dallas, with Ross Barney Jankowski of Chicago, this most recent project also included major upgrades to the building's mechanical and electrical systems, fire alarm and life safety systems, lighting, roof repairs, and renovations to the computer and science laboratories and building finishes. Minor slab leveling and repairs along limited portions of the east façade were completed to correct minor movement that had previously occurred at this location.

William Harden Adamson, Educator (1864–1935)

William Harden Adamson was born less than two miles from Collinsville, Grayson County, Texas, on April 26, 1864. When he was nine years old his family moved to Collinsville, and he received his education in elementary and high school at Collinsville, with further training at Sam Houston Normal School at Huntsville and Collinsville Academy. Adamson began his teaching career at a schoolhouse in Cooke County and later taught in Alvord and Decatur, where he served as superintendent for seven years. In 1887 he was appointed to the State Summer Normal Board of Examiners, grading papers along with J.T. Hand, who would soon become Superintendent of Schools in Dallas.

15 "School Contrasts Awarded," Dallas Morning News (May 21, 1938), 4
17 "Principal Adamson of Oak Cliff High School to Have 69th Birthday," Dallas Morning News (April 22, 1933), 5.
In March 1901, Adamson was at Decatur, but by June 1901 he was named as the Superintendent of Schools for the town of Oak Cliff; the system enrolled 700 pupils in all grades at the Central School Building at Tenth and St. George (now Patton) streets. After the town’s annexation to Dallas in 1903, Adamson became the principal of Oak Cliff Central School, later named Oak Cliff High School when the Dallas School Board divided the grades into separate elementary and high school facilities. In May 1902 he presided over his first graduation of students from Oak Cliff, awarding eighteen diplomas; in 1903 he was unanimously re-elected as superintendent of the Oak Cliff school system. Later in 1903 Adamson was elected a member of the Texas Historical Association at its meeting in Waco.

Following the move to the new building in 1915, Adamson remained the chief figure in the traditions that grew up around the school. Over the years he became known as “the Grand Old Man of the Dallas public school system.” In November 1925, at the formal opening ceremony of neighboring Sunset High School, Adamson told the school officials and general audience members in attendance, “I had rather live in Oak Cliff than in any other spot on the globe...and I had rather be principal of the Oak Cliff High School than the Governor of Texas.”

It was said that Adamson was “known as the Grand Old Man of the Dallas public school system and idolized by the hundreds of boys and girls who have attended the Oak Cliff schools, with which he was connected for thirty-four years.” In 1931 the Dad’s Club of Oak Cliff named the athletic field to the east of the school “Adamson Field” on the occasion of his 30th anniversary at the school and his birthday. The metal arch erected at the southeast corner of the campus reads, “Adamson Field, 1930. William Harden Adamson, an Institution in Himself,” and remains in place today.

Adamson fell ill in late 1934 and was on a leave of absence from December until his death at home on Sunday, May 26, 1935. At the commencement ceremony for Oak Cliff High School in the school auditorium on the following Friday, David W. Carter, Jr., school board president, announced the renaming of the school in honor of Adamson, noting that he was “a good friend and a wise counselor” for hundreds of pupils and acquaintances. In an editorial the Dallas Morning News said of him:

A man may grow into his job without fossilizing in it. That was what W.H. Adamson did. Of his half-century in educating young Texans, thirty-four years had been spent in Oak Cliff public schools. To the long series of classes marching out of Oak Cliff High, he has been as much a part of that school as the building and the campus. The youngsters were the hobby of the tall man with the tremendous energy who wanted to know intimately every Oak Cliff boy and girl who came under his charge. It is safe to say that there has been no graduate of the school who has not called him friend. Every heart skipped a beat on Monday when death called W.H. Adamson home.

Oak Cliff is largely made up of men and women who passed from the high school to make citizens of a part of Dallas that has never entirely given up its civic independence. They have never forgotten the veteran principal of their school days. It is their sentiment that is engraved on the plaque at Adamson Field, named from [sic] the man they all loved: “William Harden Adamson, an Institution in Himself.”

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18 “Sunset High Head Honored,” Dallas Morning News (November 14, 1925), Section 2, p. 13
William Butts Ittner, Architect (1864–1936)

William Butts Ittner was an important figure in the revolution that transformed public school architecture in the first decades of the twentieth century. Born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1864, he attended public schools in St. Louis—the very schools he would later redesign. His father Anthony was a mason and co-owner of a construction business, Ittner Brothers Brick Company, in south St. Louis. A self-made man, Anthony Ittner was elected to the St. Louis City Council in 1867 and elected to Congress in 1877. Throughout his political career, Anthony Ittner endeavored to establish trade schools for young men.

William B. Ittner attended the Manual Training School at Washington University in St. Louis and graduated in 1884. He then attended Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, where he earned an architecture degree in 1887; following his graduation, he traveled throughout Europe and returned to St. Louis to marry Lottie Crain Allen. Ittner worked for Eames and Young Architects until 1889, when he left to establish his own practice; in 1891 he began a partnership with William Foster, then later with Link and Rosenheim. During these years Ittner’s practice emphasized the design of single- and multi-family residential buildings.

Ittner was elected to the new office of Commissioner of School Buildings for the St. Louis Board of Education in 1897, a position that provided him the opportunities to practice and perfect his strong philosophies in the benefits of good design, particularly for educational facilities. He regarded his early educational experiences as distinctly unpleasant; the headline of his obituary in the Post-Dispatch read, "W.B. Ittner, Noted Architect and Designer of Schools, Dies. As Boy He Resented Prisonlike Buildings, as Man He Changed the Style Throughout the Country." In his role as Commissioner of School Buildings, Ittner sought to improve upon what he considered poor environments for the education of students.

He researched and experimented with the design of new schools locally, stressing the importance of ample natural light and airflow, and eventually settled on the E-shaped floor plan as the ideal school layout, as this provided light and air to all classrooms and hallways. Schools designed by Ittner became horizontal rather than vertical, an adaptation to the Midwestern landscape rather than an imitation of traditional public school buildings found on the east coast. Ittner moved the washroom facilities from dark basements to the same floors as the classrooms, and he brought the scale of students into what previously had been treated as utilitarian, institutional buildings. Ittner used a variety of historicist architectural styles for building exteriors; Jacobean Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival were frequently used, allowing school buildings to reflect the individuality and tastes of the local community while appearing to be steeped in the classical traditions of balance, order, and reason.

Ittner was active in both community and professional affairs, serving as president of the St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Architects from 1893 through 1895, president of the American League of Architects in 1903 to 1904, lecturing on school planning at New York University in 1922, and was appointed by the National Education Association to the Committee on Administration of Secondary Education; he also was made a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. President Herbert Hoover invited Ittner to a White House conference in 1926, the same year that he was elected vice president of the St. Louis Plaza Commission.

While commissioner of the St. Louis Public Schools, Ittner designed forty-eight school buildings; his Wyman Elementary School was the first to use multiple, large classrooms and provide natural light from large windows.
The monumental West Clark School (1907) provided classrooms with natural lighting, ventilation, traffic patterns and overall function that were as thoughtfully designed as the exterior appearance of the building. Soldan High School (1908) exemplified Ittner's innovative approach to school design combined with an impressive Jacobean Revival exterior design; this school was considered a masterpiece of educational design in the early decades of the twentieth century and served as a model for school design across the country. Of these forty-eight public schools designed for St. Louis's Board of Education, nineteen are listed in the National Register of Historic Places—eight as part of the "St. Louis, Missouri Public Schools of William B. Ittner" multiple property nomination and eleven as individual listings.

Following his resignation from the St. Louis School Board in 1910, Ittner established his own firm but continued as "consulting architect" to the board until October 1914. His architectural practice focused primarily on educational facilities and he designed hundreds of schools in other cities in Missouri as well as in at least twenty-five states. In Dallas, Texas, he designed the Oak Cliff High School (1915, now Adamson High School), Forest Avenue High School (1916, now James Madison High School), and North Dallas High School (1922). Forest Avenue High School and North Dallas High School are City of Dallas landmarks, and Forest Avenue High School is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Other schools outside of Missouri designed by Ittner include Central High School and Boys' Vocational School (St. Joseph County, Indiana, NRHP); Ralph Waldo Emerson School (1902, Lake County, Indiana, NRHP); Shelbyville High School (Shelby County, Indiana, NRHP); Fairmont Senior High School (Fairmont, West Virginia, NRHP); Sixteenth Street School (Muscogee County, Georgia, NRHP); Central High School (Minneapolis, Minnesota); Central High School (Pinellas County, Florida); Central School (Franklin County, Ohio); Hume-Fogg High School (Davidson County, Tennessee); Park City Junior High School (Know County, Tennessee); Robert Alexander Long High School (Cowlitz County, Washington); Francis L. Cardozo Senior High School (District of Columbia); and Ball High School (Galveston, Texas).

In addition to schools, Ittner designed a variety of other building types, including the Italianate-style Missouri Athletic Club (1914, with George Brueggeman); the St. Louis Scottish Rite Cathedral (1924); and the remarkable 22-story Gothic-style Continental Building in midtown St. Louis (1928). Buildings designed by Ittner that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places include the Iredell County Courthouse (Iredell County, North Carolina); the St. Louis Colored Orphans Home (St. Louis, Missouri); the Missouri State Teachers Association (Boone County, Missouri); the Odd Fellows Home District (Clay County, Missouri); the Principia Page-Park YMCA Gymnasium (St. Louis, Missouri); and the Decatur County Courthouse (Decatur County, Georgia).

Ittner also mentored architects across the country; he served as principal architect and Mark Lemmon and Roscoe DeWitt as consulting architects on three schools in Galveston, Texas—Goliad Junior High School, Elementary School, and Central High School. Lemmon became a noted school architect, and he completed twenty schools for the Dallas Independent School District between 1925 and 1962, including Sunset High School, Woodrow Wilson High School, Boude Story Junior High School, Alex Spence Junior High School, Dallas; San Jacinto Elementary School, and W.W. Samuell High School; he also designed an addition to Adamson High School in 1955.
Asserting that “Every school building should be a ‘Hall of Health,’”21 Ittner regarded his buildings as greenhouses for the intellectual and physical well-being of their constituents. Of his school buildings, he declared that “the complete school environment should be a model for health. To accomplish this desired goal, sanitation, cleanliness, perfect lighting, airiness and cheerfulness must, of necessity, constitute the eternal, unwritten laws of successful school planning. Proper location of the school plant, a generous site, the ‘open plan’ type of building, and efficient administrative and janitorial service ought to result in safe, well lighted and properly ventilated work, study and recreation quarters.”22 Ittner died in 1936, but his name lives on in the St. Louis-based architecture firms of William B. Ittner, Inc., and Ittner & Bowersox, Inc.

Significance of Adamson High School

W.H. Adamson High School is one of the oldest surviving school buildings in Dallas and is the oldest, continuously operating high school building in the city. It exemplifies the first generation of “modern” high school buildings designed by William B. Ittner, as Dallas Public Schools sought to provide the best educational facility for its students. Designed to meet the educational needs of the growing population of the annexed Oak Cliff area of Dallas, it was the second public high school in Dallas upon its opening in 1916, and it was the first high school dedicated to serving the population of Oak Cliff. Prior to that time, high school students in the Oak Cliff area had attended the Oak Cliff Central School, a building that also accommodated elementary school students. In the years preceding the construction of this nominated high school building, the Oak Cliff Central School had become so overcrowded that students in the upper grades of high school were made to attend Dallas High School in downtown Dallas. With the opening of this building, it was the first time that Oak Cliff high school students could attend a dedicated high school facility in their neighborhood.

Adamson High School has distinguished itself over the last ninety years, as shown by the quality of its graduates and its supporters in the Oak Cliff community, and it remains a vibrant high school. Its contributions to the City of Dallas and the Dallas Independent School District are numerous and range from its status as the first Dallas school to win the state football championship (in 1924); its association with local educator W.H. Adamson, its first principal and namesake; its many prominent graduates, including astronaut Donald Holmquist; Dr. Charles Cameron Sprague, first president of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas; Congressman Jim Wright (Democrat, 56th Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, 1987-1989); Congressman Joe Pool (Democrat, 1963-1968); musicians Michael Martin Murphey and Ray Wiley Hubbard; and the accomplishments of thousands of other graduates since 1916.

The building remains in use as a public high school, and it is the oldest, continuously operating high school building in Dallas. As such, W.H. Adamson High School is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Education; its period of significance is from 1915, when construction began on the original school, until 1961, the fifty-year mark.

22 Ibid.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adamson High School yearbooks, 1935–present.


"Contracts Awarded Totaling $204,127," *Dallas Morning News* (October 10, 1915), Section 4, 4.


*The Handbook of Texas Online*. Austin: Texas State Historical Association.


"Oak Cliff High Is Renamed for Late Principal," *Dallas Morning News* (June 1, 1935), 1.

"Principal Adamson of Oak Cliff High School to Have 69th Birthday," *Dallas Morning News* (April 22, 1933), 5.


"Sunset High Head Honored," *Dallas Morning News* (November 14, 1925), Section 2, 13.


10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: Less than ten acres

UTM REFERENCES

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Block 136/3131, Lot 1A, Dallas, Dallas County, Texas. The lot is bounded by East Ninth Street on the south, North Crawford Street on the east, East Eighth Street on the north, and North Beckley Avenue on the west.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: Nomination includes all property historically associated with the building.

11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from Rachel Leibowitz, Historian, Texas Historical Commission)

NAME / TITLE: Bob Johnston and Glenn Straus, Chairman of the Building Preservation Committee

ORGANIZATION: Adamson High School Alumni Association

DATE: April 18, 2011

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 4753

TELEPHONE: (214) 977-9118

CITY OR TOWN: Dallas

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE: 75208-0753

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet Map-21 through Map-24)

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

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (see continuation sheets Figure-25 through Figure-31)

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Dallas Independent School District (DISD); Michael Hinojosa, Ed.D., Superintendent

STREET & NUMBER: 3700 Ross Avenue

TELEPHONE: (214) 925-3700

CITY OR TOWN: Dallas

STATE: Texas

ZIP CODE: 75204
Two noncontributing metal buildings occupy the nominated property at its southeast corner (N. Crawford Street and E. 9th Street), behind which are a parking lot and an athletic field.
Map 2. 1950 Sanborn map showing Adamson High School and additions to that time, within the context of its residential setting.
Map 3. Detail of 1950 Sanborn Map showing Adamson High School and additions to that time; vol.5, sheet 519.
Map 4. Current site plan of Adamson High School, with additions and construction dates.
Figure 1. First floor plan sketch, showing the original 1915 building and the 1919 addition.

Figure 2. Rendering of "the New OAK CLIFF HIGH SCHOOL," 1916.
Figure 3. William Harden Adamson, Educator, ca. 1917

Figure 4. William Butts Ittner, FAIA, Architect, ca. 1920
In any school with a wide range of studies the library is bound to play an important part. Oak Cliff is no exception to this rule. For five hundred students, on a general average, visit the library every day to do their "outside" reading in English and History. Our library is one of the prettiest parts of the building—being a well-lighted room furnished with handsome tables and chairs. A large mantel and fireplace occupy one side and the walls are relieved from plainness by several handsome paintings. Miss Alexander, the librarian is very popular with the student body, and many of the students report to her for help in their weak subjects and advice in their difficulties. She never fails them in either case but is always ready to help.

Figure 5. Page from *The Oak*, the 1925 school yearbook, showing the school library and fireplace, which remain intact today.

Figure 7. Students gathered outside building, with original stacked awning windows shown (ca. 1950s).
Figure 8. Front elevation and west elevation of Adamson (Oak Cliff) High School, drawn by William B. Ittner, 1915.
Figure 9. Section drawings of Adamson (Oak Cliff) High School, drawn by William B. Ittner, 1915.
Figure 10. Details, including center pavilion elevation for Adamson (Oak Cliff) High School, drawn by William B. Ittner, 1915.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO  Page 32

Adamson, W.H., High School
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

PHOTO LOG

All photographs are credited as follows:

Name of Property: W.H. Adamson High School
City: Dallas
County: Dallas
State: Texas
Photographer: Bob Johnston, Ron Jones, and Glenn Straus
Date: May 2009
Location of digital files: Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Printed on HP Premium Plus paper with HP Vivera inks

Photo 1 (TX_Dallas County_Dallas_Adamson High School_0001.tif)
Primary (south) elevation
Camera facing northeast

Photo 2 (TX_Dallas County_Dallas_Adamson High School_0002.tif)
Primary (south) elevation, detail of entrance stair with brick-filled balustrade, historic Georgian Revival details at cornice and parapet
Camera facing northwest

Photo 3 (TX_Dallas County_Dallas_Adamson High School_0003.tif)
West elevation (at North Beckley Avenue), showing 1919 addition and connection to 2005 addition
Camera facing southeast

Photo 4 (TX_Dallas County_Dallas_Adamson High School_0004.tif)
West elevation (at North Beckley Avenue), showing 2005 addition in contrast to setback volumes of 1919 addition
Camera facing northeast

Photo 5 (TX_Dallas County_Dallas_Adamson High School_0005.tif)
Metal arch (contributing object) at the corner of East Ninth Street and North Crawford Street, with one of two metal buildings (noncontributing) beyond the arch
Camera facing northwest

Photo 6 (TX_Dallas County_Dallas_Adamson High School_0006.tif)
Third floor corridor, showing original skylights and ceiling-mounted electric light fixtures; historic wood baseboard trim is painted, and historic wood floors remain in place underneath composite tile

Photo 7 (TX_Dallas County_Dallas_Adamson High School_0007.tif)
Original sliding chalkboard, still extant in classrooms, typical
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 33

Adamson, W.H., High School
Dallas, Dallas County, Texas

Photo 8 (TX_Dallas County_Dallas_Adamson High School_0008.tif)
Original built-in wood cabinets in science laboratory classroom, with original metal pulls and hinges intact

Photo 9 (TX_Dallas County_Dallas_Adamson High School_0009.tif)
Original interior wood doors with sidelights; operable pivoting transom has been replaced by louvered ventilation screen, but other transoms remain in place throughout the building

Photo 10 (TX_Dallas County_Dallas_Adamson High School_00010.tif)
Original ceramic tile surround, with a nautical scene, remains in place where a new drinking fountain has been installed; original wood baseboard trim has been painted, and original wood floors remain in place under composite tile
REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Adamson, W.H., High School

NAME:

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Dallas

DATE RECEIVED: 4/28/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/18/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/02/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/13/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000343

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6.8.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA________________________

REVIEWER_________________________ DISCIPLINE________________________

TELEPHONE_________________________ DATE________________________

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.
PHOTO 1
W.H. ADAMSON HIGH SCHOOL
DALLAS, DALLAS CO., TX
PHOTO 4
W.H. ADAMSON HIGH SCHOOL
DALLAS, DALLAS CO., TX
PHOTO 6
periodista  programador  oficio  ingeniero  comerciante  banquero  prestamista  mecánico  impreso  bombero  

Objective Español I

color, and numbers
familiar use of demonstratives adjectives and comparisons
and use of the verb quedar

20-100 (4-5)
40-40
50-50
60-100
100-100

Objective Español II
using the imperfect preterite to
say what was happening using
it in a sentence with the imperfect
and preterite.
using comparatives and superlatives
comparing persons and things.

Reinforced
W.H. ADAMSON HIGH SCHOOL
DALLAS, DALLAS CO., TX
PHOTO 7
W.H. ADAMSON HIGH SCHOOL
DALLAS, DALLAS CO., TX
PHOTO 8
W.H. ADAMSON HIGH SCHOOL
DALLAS, DALLAS CO., TX
PHOTO 9
W.H. ADAMSON HIGH SCHOOL
DALLAS, DALLAS CO., TX
PHOTO 10
MEMORANDUM

TO: Linda McClelland
   National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Rachel Leibowitz, Historian
       Texas Historical Commission

RE: W.H. Adamson High School
    201 East Ninth Street, Dallas
    Dallas County, TX

DATE: April 21, 2011

The following materials are submitted regarding [address]:

- Original National Register of Historic Places form
- Resubmitted nomination
- Multiple Property nomination form
- Photographs
- USGS maps
- Correspondence
- Other: archival gold CD with digital image files (.tif)

COMMENTS:

- SHPO requests substantive review
- The enclosed owner objections (do__) (do not__) constitute a majority of property owners
- Other: