

CHAPTER 3: THE PLANO STORY

OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT ERAS AND THEMES

Plano's Native Landscape (ca. 11,000 B.C. - 1840)

First inhabited by Native American tribes, the Plano area would eventually be claimed by Spain, France, Mexico, and the Republic of Texas. The Peters Colony was established to attract settlers to North Texas.

Plano's Early Years (1840 - 1872)

The community of Plano emerges as the first pioneer settlers arrive to establish farms, businesses, and institutions. This era ends with the arrival of the H&TC Railroad.

Downtown Plano Emerges (1872 - 1895)

With the arrival of the railroads, Plano transitions to a center for business and agricultural commerce. The era ends with the last great fire that destroys most of Downtown.

Plano Persists (1895- 1920)

Rebuilding from the fire, Plano begins to modernize with improvements such as electricity, gas, water, sidewalks, public schools, paved roads, and the interurban railroad.

Small Town Plano (1920 - 1958)

Development was slow through the Great Depression, but growth would come following World War II and rapidly increase with the opening of Central Expressway (US 75).

Plano Welcomes Growth (1958 - 1985)

Rapid residential growth brings with it new shopping centers, offices, schools, and parks. Plano begins moving westward and takes a primarily suburban form as farms are replaced with rooftops.

Corporate Plano (1985 - 2000)

In addition to continued suburban growth, large corporate office campuses locate on the city's west side and the opening of the Dallas North Tollway brings new growth and development.

Plano Today (2000 - 2018)

The days of rapid growth slow, but the DART rail brings renewed energy to Downtown and major activity centers, such as Legacy Town Center and the Shops at Willow Bend, become popular.

Architecture

Historic houses, buildings, and architectural styles that are significant to Plano.

Downtown

Events and buildings that were specific to Downtown.

Growth & Development

Significant dates and events, including the population of Plano, as it developed.

Business

Key businesses and companies that have contributed to the growth and development of Plano.

Douglass Community

The contributions and development of Plano's African-American community.

Institutions

Cemeteries, churches, schools and other institutional buildings that were vital to establishing Plano's community.

Transportation and Infrastructure

Major railroads, roadways, utilities, and other infrastructure that influenced growth in Plano.

THEMES

Events in the timeline are divided into seven (7) themes which are described to the left. Each theme is identified using a color so that themes can be read in the context of a single development era or so that one theme can be followed through the whole timeline.

ICONS & GRAPHICS

Icons and graphics are used throughout the timeline to mark key events in the era. Icons include symbols for historic fires and other overall contextual happenings. Graphics and photos are also used to indicate critical points in Plano's history.

RESOURCES

Content in this timeline was compiled using several resources, including the books *Plano, Texas: The Early Years*, *Images of America: Historic Downtown Plano*, historic Wells Collection images, timeline focus group input, and City of Plano staff.

PRE-1840: PLANO'S NATIVE LANDSCAPE

Spanning from the beginning of the Pre-Columbian Era around 11,000 B.C. to when the first Anglo settlers began arriving in the area around 1840, Plano's early history is part of the greater historical context of North America, Texas, and the North Texas region. Archaeological evidence suggests the first humans to occupy North America were nomadic hunters in search of mammoth and bison, eventually becoming foraging societies who moved around on a seasonal basis. Native American settlements were later established with long-distance trade networks developed to bring important tools and other items to the area. In the early 1500s, the first Europeans came to Texas, exploring the area and claiming it for Spain. French explorers briefly claimed portions of Texas in the late 1600s, encouraging Spain to increase its influence in the area through the establishment of Catholic missions. Mexico would gain independence from Spain in 1821, followed by Texas independence in 1836. Plano as we know it today begins while part of the Republic of Texas, with the arrival of the first known settler in 1840.

PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (11,000 B.C. - 7,000 B.C.)

Nomadic humans were likely the first to have occupied North Central Texas around 11,000 B.C., hunting large animals such as mammoth and bison. Although no sites have been found in Plano, a site of Paleo-Indian culture has been found to the west, in the Elm Fork of the Trinity River in Denton County.

ARCHAIC PERIOD (7,000 B.C. - 700 A.D.)

People of the Archaic Period were hunters, but also began foraging. Evidence was discovered at a site in the southwest part of the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex that suggests small groups of these foraging hunters occupied an area for a short time, probably moving seasonally. The most significant camps and settlements in Collin County have been found in the watershed of the East Fork of the Trinity River northwest of Lake Lavon.

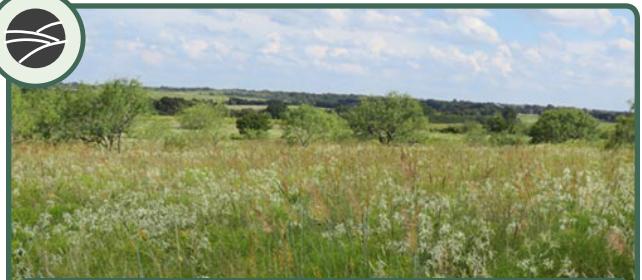
11,000 B.C.

Pre-Columbian Era (11,000 B.C. - 1500 A.D.)

1500

EVIDENCE OF EARLY HUMANS

Evidence of early human life has been discovered in various places across Collin County. In 1926, a human skeleton was found placed in an upright position and thought to be the remains of a Native American placed there before the area was occupied by pioneer settlers. In 1933, another skeleton was found with many arrowheads on the banks of the Sister Grove Creek near Westminster. Finally in 1950, the excavation of a site under what is now Lavon Lake uncovered a pit with chips of flint, burned limestone rocks, fragments of broken pottery, various sizes of arrows and spear points, scrapers, and flaking tools made of antler tines. There were also grinding instruments, hoe blades made of bison scapula, bones of fish and small game animals, fragments of edible roots, and a burial ground containing the remains of several people.



BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

Much of North Central Texas used to be covered by millions of acres of blackland prairie. The ecoregion was home to herds of grazing bison and tall prairie grasses. In modern Plano, what remains of the ecoregion is dedicated in nature preserves - the Arbor Hills Nature Preserve and the Oak Point Park and Nature Preserve.



SPANISH EXPLORERS

(ca. 1517-1535)

After the Columbian discovery of North America in 1492, Spanish explorers such as Cabeza de Vaca became the first Europeans to venture through Texas. Although the area would be claimed by Spain for over three centuries, Texas was sparsely settled by the Spanish and largely ignored until the late 1600s.

MCBAIN JAMESON

The first known settler of Plano establishes a farmstead north of present-day Downtown.

MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE (1810-1821)

Following Mexican independence from Spain, the area of Plano was claimed under Mexican rule.

SAN ANTONIO FOUNDED (1718)

1600

1700

1800

1840

FRENCH COLONIZATION (1684-1689)

In 1684, a French expedition bound to establish a settlement on the Mississippi River found themselves instead along the Matagorda Bay in Texas. After learning of this new settlement, Spanish troops were sent to find and destroy them. Although the French settlement was in ruin by the time they were found, this sparked a renewed interest in the Texas territory and spurred the exploration and establishment of Catholic missions.



NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES

No evidence of Native American settlements has ever been found in Plano. Historic campsites to the north and northeast of Plano have been attributed to Delaware, Kiowa, and Cherokees; however, these groups were not native to the area, but were forced through by westward European expansion. Attacks on early settlers were attributed to bands of roaming Comanches who came in from the west. Some studies suggest that the Tonkawa, Wichita, and Caddo people settled in the area.

THE ALAMO & TEXAS INDEPENDENCE

Following defeat by the Mexican army at the Alamo in San Antonio on March 6, 1836, "Remember the Alamo!" became the battle cry of the Texans fighting for independence. Less than two months later on April 21, Texas would gain its independence following the Battle of San Jacinto. The Republic of Texas was formed and new settlers would soon be attracted to the area.



Residential



Commercial



Church



Cemetery



Downtown Fire

1840-1872: PLANO'S EARLY YEARS

This period is defined by the arrival of Plano's first settlers, mostly of the Peters Colony, until the arrival of the H&TC Railroad. The community is mostly scattered farmsteads, although the beginnings of Downtown Plano begin to take shape as the post office is established in the cabin of William Forman.

McBAIN JAMESON (1840)

Plano's first known settler comes to Plano

MUNCY INCIDENT (1844)

McBain Jameson and the Russell family are found brutally murdered in front of their homestead. According to Plano lore, the attack was the last Indian raid in Collin County and terrified the local population for years to come.



Post Office established in William Forman Cabin (1851)

"Here was a land such as few had ever seen, a land that every foot was tillable as it could be plowed to the very beds of streams, a land of plentiful rainfall and a yearly growing season of nine months. Truly a stockman's paradise."

- R. W. Carpenter (1852)

PLANO IS FOUNDED

(1852)

After the name Fillmore was rejected, residents decide to name the city 'Plano', which they believed to be the Spanish word for "plain."

1840

Republic of Texas (1836-1845)

1842

1844

1846

1848

1850

1852

1854

1856



Rowlett Creek Baptist Church



First Methodist Church is established in the Russell home.



Baccus



Spring Creek Baptist Church



Plano Mutual



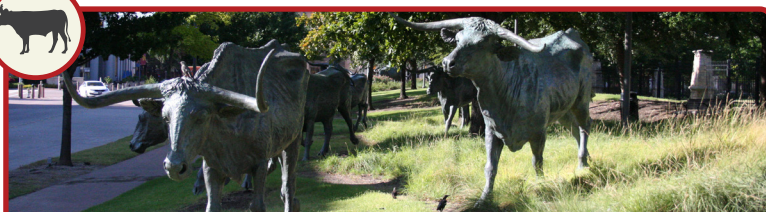
Routh Cemetery, although located in modern day Richardson, is the resting place of many early Plano citizens.

COLLIN COUNTY ESTABLISHED (1846)



PETERS COLONY (1841)

Many of Plano's first settlers came from Kentucky and Tennessee. This is largely attributed to the Peters Colony, an empresario land grant company headquartered in Louisville, Kentucky that granted 320 acres per single man or 640 acres per family to settle in North Texas. The Peters Colony was successful in attracting new residents to Texas by praising the area's climate and fertile soil.



SHAWNEE TRAIL

Following the traces of a pre-historic bison path along the White Rock Escarpment and later used by Native Americans, the Shawnee Trail was a major route for driving cattle to northern markets as well as immigrants coming to Texas. Sculptures depicting cattle drives along the Shawnee Trail can be visited today in the Baccus Plaza in Legacy Town Center.

Architecture

Downtown

Growth & Development

Business

Douglass Community

Institutions

Transportation and Infrastructure



EARLY CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES

As people settled in and around what would become the City of Plano, the establishment of churches gave settlers a sense of community. Churches often started in log cabin homes prior to building individual churches closer to town. According to family histories, guns were stacked under a tree at the Rowlett Creek Baptist Church before services to have them nearby for protection. In the early years, cemeteries were also established. The oldest known grave in Plano is that of Daniel Cook (January 13, 1847) in the Baccus Cemetery.



ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

- Greek Revival
- Gothic Revival
- Pre-railroad
- Italianate

MOUNT VALE SCHOOL

is opened by Jacob Routh and his neighbors

1ST PUBLIC SCHOOL

is established in the Christian Church



First Christian Church



Rowlett Creek



Leach-Thomas Bowman



First Presbyterian Church

1856

1858

1860

Civil War (1861-1865)

1862

1864

1866

1868

1870

1872



Collinwood (ca. 1860)



Forman

PLANO MASONIC LODGE #235 (1860)

moves into the Gossum Storehouse at 15th and K Avenue

ANDY DRAKE (1860)

the first free African American to move to Plano and forefather of Plano African American community



COLLINWOOD HOUSE

One of the oldest homes in Plano

Photo provided by Collin County Historical Commission

155

POPULATION OF PLANO



Residential



Commercial



Church



Cemetery



Downtown Fire

1872-1895: DOWNTOWN PLANO EMERGES

This period starts with the opening of the H&TC Railroad, which is transformative in Plano history. Downtown grows as business that process agricultural products locate in proximity to the railroad. Other businesses begin to locate in Downtown to serve the needs of the farming families. Opening of the Cotton Belt railroad solidifies Plano as a commercial center. This period comes to an end with the great fires in the late 1890s, which destroy most of the buildings downtown.



HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD

The opening of the H&TC Railroad transformed Plano from a community of scattered farms and homesteads to a center of business and agriculture. Less expensive than shipping by wagon, the railroad opened up new markets to Plano's farmers.



THE RAILROAD BUSINESS

Railroad business established Plano as a center for agricultural commerce for importing and exporting crops in south Collin County. By 1887, Plano was shipping more grain than any other station on the H&TC Railroad north of Dallas. Railroads also brought new building materials to the city, which were primarily used for Plano's finest houses.

PLANO PUBLIC SCHOOL

The making of Plano ISD begins to take shape as private rural schools are consolidated into the Plano Public School.



Old City

1872

Long Depression (1873-1879)

1874

1876

1878



Bethany Christian Church & Cemetery

Schimelpfenig Dry Goods store opens in Downtown Plano

1880

500
POPULATION
OF PLANO

1882

1884

CITY OF PLANO IS INCORPORATED

C.J.E. Kellner was elected first mayor, along with five aldermen and one councilman.

TELEPHONE

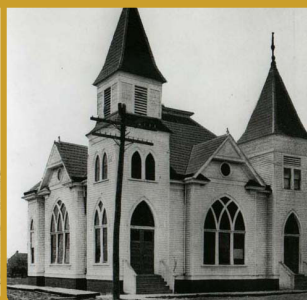
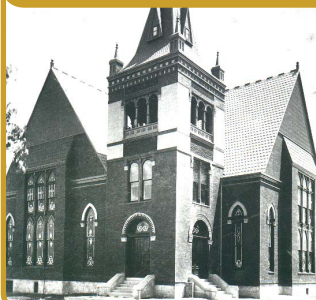
The first reference to a telephone in Plano. Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company either installed or acquired the original telephone service.

Harrington Pharmacy opens its doors. The business would serve Plano for over a century.

First Baptist Church of Plano

First Presbyterian Church of Plano

CHURCHES RELOCATE DOWNTOWN



With the arrival of the H&TC railroad and Downtown's emergence as a business center, many rural churches began relocating to Downtown Plano.

- First Presbyterian Church of Plano (1873)
- First Christian Church of Plano (1873)
- First Methodist Church of Plano (1874)
- First Baptist Church of Plano (1875)
- Shiloh Baptist Church (1884)

Architecture

Downtown

Growth & Development

Business

Douglass Community

Institutions

Transportation and Infrastructure



COTTON BELT RAILROAD OPENS

The Cotton Belt Railroad was the second to pass through Plano, this time running east-west and connecting the city to markets in Arkansas, Missouri, and beyond. Today, the old Cotton Belt railroad line is planned for a Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART) light rail line connecting Plano to the DFW International Airport.



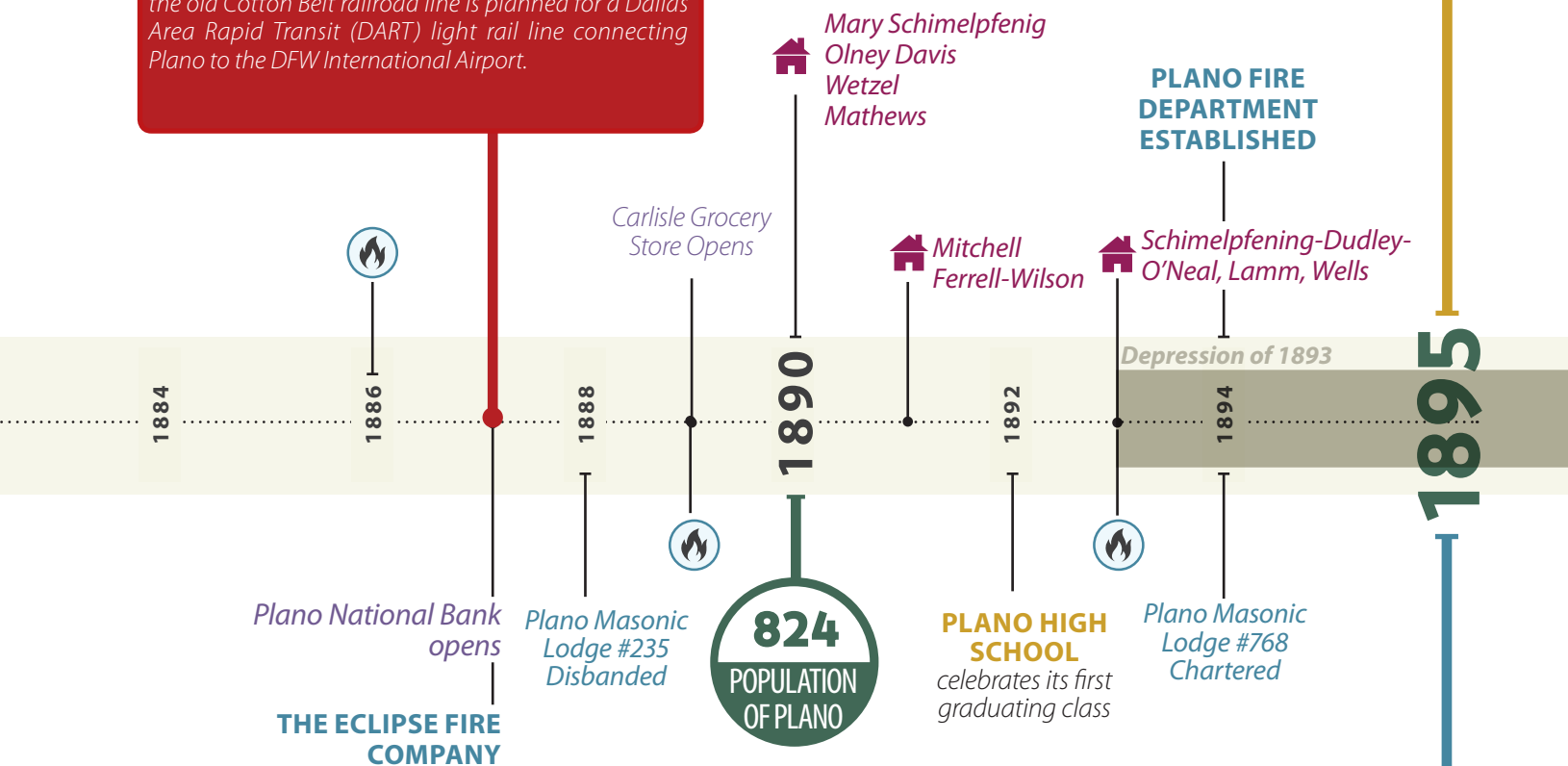
ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

- Victorian
- Queen Anne
- Wooden Commercial Buildings
- Shotgun

SMALLPOX OUTBREAK

An outbreak of smallpox at the Collinsworth Farm leads to a quarantine of the town. To prevent an epidemic, armed guards restrict access to downtown.

Collinsworth



MULES

Plano was the leading producer of mules, including the largest mules west of Mississippi River. C. S. Haggard owned a particularly large mule that came to be known as "Mammoth Jack."

GREAT FIRE OF 1895

Substantial physical and population growth during this time period was accompanied by numerous fires which repeatedly destroyed the business district of Plano. One of the last great fires occurred in 1895, when all but a few buildings were totally destroyed.



Residential



Commercial



Church



Cemetery



Downtown Fire

1895-1920: PLANO PERSISTS

This period begins from the ashes of the downtown fires of the late 1890s. Downtown as we know it today begins to take form as the community rebuilds new brick buildings and storefronts. Business is still primarily agricultural-related; however, the city begins to modernize with the installation of new infrastructure. Many of Plano's historic homes are constructed during this period.



DOWNTOWN REBUILDS

After the great fires of the late 1890s, Downtown Plano began to rebuild. Specifically, brick was used in construction, as seen in the photo of Mechanic Street (15th) above.

OLD SPANISH SCHOOL (1903)

After separating from the city in 1899, the newly independent Plano schools contracted to build a new 3-story, red brick building that has become known as the Old Spanish School.



1,304

POPULATION
OF PLANO

FIRE CODE ADOPTED

1895

Depression of 1893

Carpenter
Wall-Robbins
Salmon



1896

IOOF/Plano
National Bank,
Moore House/
Masonic Lodge



Land for the city's first
park, Harrington Park,
was donated by the
Plano Fishing Club

1898

1900



Will Schimelpfenig
Roller

1902



Thornton
George
Hood



Fannie Harrington
Chapel

1904

1906



Mathews General Store
W. D. McFarlin
Bagwill-Sherrill

Despite a fairly peaceful
environment, racial
segregation was
the general rule in
Plano throughout
the 19th and early
20th centuries.



PLANO COLORED
SCHOOL OPENS
(1896)



DOUGLASS COMMUNITY (1900)

Around 1900, the African American community of Plano began to establish itself in what is known today as the Douglass Community. John "Bud" Thornton, whose house is at 900 13th Street, was a successful businessman and one of the first African Americans to purchase land in Plano.



INTERURBAN OPENS

Commonly known as the Interurban Line, the Texas Electric Railway connected Plano to the greater North Texas region, making it possible for Plano residents to work in Dallas and other communities. Plano's downtown Interurban substation is the only remaining substation in existence on this line.



ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

- Colonial Revival
- Tudor
- Italianate/Romanesque
- Craftsman
- Bungalow
- Prairie
- Neoclassical
- Eclectic
- Second Empire



MODERN INFRASTRUCTURE

The Plano Persists Era was a time of modern infrastructure and technological advancements including:

- Telephone (1883)
- Water (1897)
- Artesian Water (1904)
- Trash (1909)
- Sewer (1909)
- Concrete Sidewalks (1909)
- Oiled & Graveled Streets (1917)
- Paved Roads (1925)
- Natural Gas (1926)

1,258

POPULATION OF PLANO

"Big Tom" Fire Truck (1915)

Plano's first motorized fire truck



World War I (1914-1918)

1906

Aldridge

1908

1910

S. B. Wyatt

1912

Carlisle

1914

R. A. Davis



Hughston

Merritt

Saigling

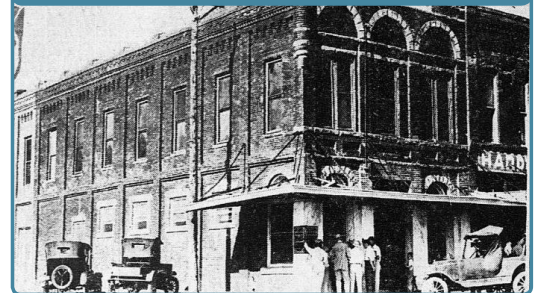
Arch Weatherford



Football & baseball teams are established at Plano High School

1920

BANK ROBBERY (1920)



On the night of February 28, 1920, Deputy City Marshal Green W. Rye discovered two men robbing the Plano National Bank. Rye was shot and fatally wounded by the robbers, who successfully escaped. He would later be memorialized as Plano's first officer killed in the line of duty.

CIVIC AUDITORIUM
CONSTRUCTED
(1909)



Residential



Commercial



Church



Cemetery



Downtown Fire

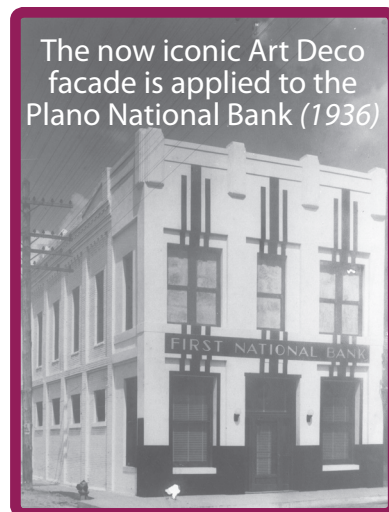
1920-1958: SMALL TOWN PLANO

This period begins around 1920, following World War I and the slow growth of the community. The population of Plano remains steady around 1,600 people. Toward the end of this era, Plano begins to recognize its impending growth and takes measures to plan, including a zoning ordinance and creation of the North Texas Municipal Water District.



COX SCHOOL BUILDING (1924)

After demolition of the Old Spanish School, the Cox School Building was constructed. This building served as Plano High School until construction of Williams High School in 1962.



The now iconic Art Deco facade is applied to the Plano National Bank (1936)

1,554
POPULATION
OF PLANO

1920

1922

THE WILDCAT
becomes mascot of
Plano High School

1924

Little Carlisle

1926

1928

**HAGGARD PARK
DEDICATED**

Plano Masonic Lodge #768
Moves Into Moore House-
Hotel

1930

Great Depression (1929-Late 1930s)

1932

1934

1936

1938

Schell

CIVIC AUDITORIUM DEMOLISHED (1938)

The building was replaced with the current structure, erected as a Works Progress Administration project and now serving the Courtyard Theater.

1,715
POPULATION
OF PLANO



**15TH STREET
PAVED
(1925)**



RICE FIELD

In the same year that the Plano Wildcats had their first undefeated season (1925), Rice Field was completed. This was the home of Plano High School and Plano Colored School from 1925 - 1963.

CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY (1958)

Like the coming of the H&TC Railroad nearly a century before, the completion of Central Expressway (US 75) was a transformative moment in the history of Plano. Now with quick and convenient access to jobs in Dallas, Plano would soon explode in population over the coming decades. New homes spread first to the east of town, in neighborhoods such as Old Towne and Briarwood, and then transitioned west of the highway with new neighborhoods such as Dallas North Estates. The change of Plano from an agricultural community to a suburban community can largely be attributed to Central Expressway.

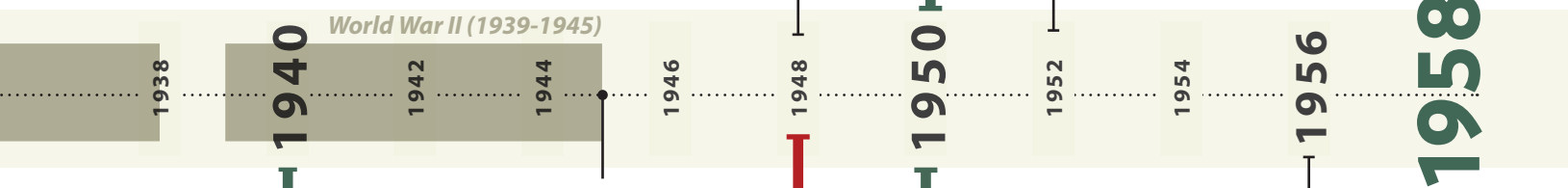


MENDENHALL ELEMENTARY

The opening of Plano Elementary School, now Mendenhall Elementary, allowed the separation of primary and secondary education in Plano.

INTERURBAN CLOSSES
following the decline of the
railroads

2,126
POPULATION
OF PLANO



STREETS RENAMED (1948)

Streets throughout the city are renamed to the grid system, with alphabetical streets running north-south and numerical streets running east-west.

NORTH TEXAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT IS FORMED (1950)



ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

- Art Deco
- Mid-century Modern
- Minimal Traditional
- Early Ranch Style
- Bungalow
- Craftsman
- Commercial Storefronts
- Stucco Wraps on Downtown
- Spanish Revival



Residential



Commercial



Church



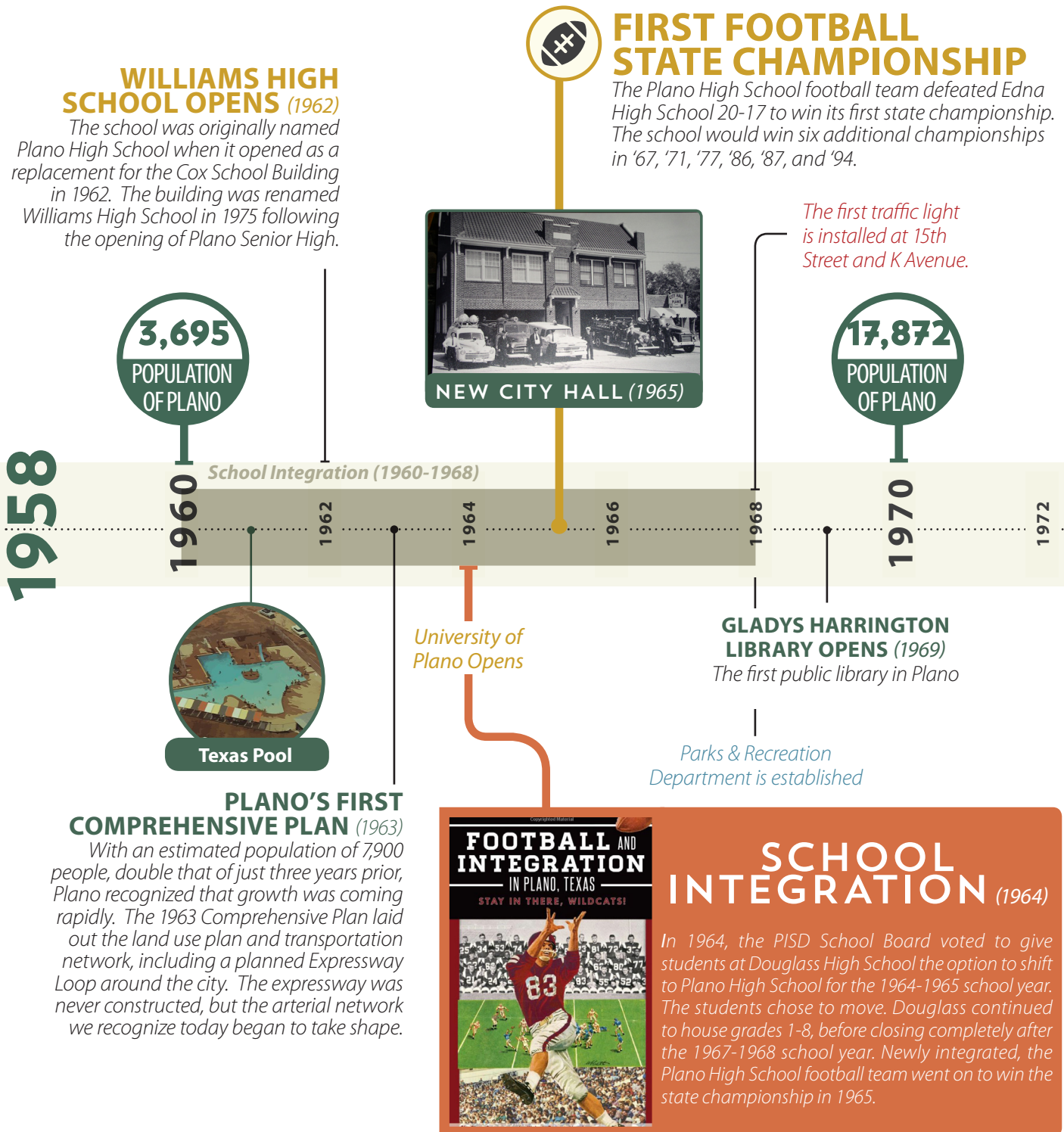
Cemetery



Downtown Fire

1958-1985: PLANO WELCOMES GROWTH

This period begins with the explosion of residential and employment growth brought about by the construction of Central Expressway. Business begins to shift away from agriculture to technology and research companies, offering white collar jobs. Plano's arterial roadway pattern begins to take shape, with shopping centers located at key intersections. Downtown's importance to the local economy begins to diminish as Collin Creek Mall becomes the new entertainment area. Plano ISD emerges as a leader in education and sports.





ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

- One-story Ranch
- Mid-century Modern
- Built-in Garage
- Second-story Overhang
- Contemporary

PLANO SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL OPENS (1975)

Due to rapid growth in enrollment, Plano ISD moved to a model of junior and senior high schools in 1975. 11th and 12th grade students began attending Plano Senior High School.

LAST COTTON GIN CLOSES

Symbolic of Plano's change from an agricultural to a suburban community, the last cotton gin closes in downtown.

COLLIN CREEK MALL OPENS

When it opened in 1981, the Collin Creek Mall was the new center of activity and shopping for Plano and the surrounding region.



PLANO EAST SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL OPENS (1981)



Plano Municipal Center Opens

1972

1974

1976

1978

1980

1982

1984

1985



CLARK STADIUM OPENS

a premiere high school football stadium at the time

University of Plano Closes

PLANO GENERAL HOSPITAL OPENS

72,331
POPULATION OF PLANO

DART IS FORMED

CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY WIDENED



FIRST PLANO
BALLOON FESTIVAL



FOX & JACOBS

After World War II, Fox & Jacobs began building homes in Texas that were small, affordable starter homes for families. They built many homes in Plano and the Dallas area, becoming one of the largest builders of single-family homes in the southwest.

LEGACY LAND PURCHASE (1979)

Ross Perot purchases land in what is now the Legacy business area in west Plano. This would prove to be instrumental in the growth and development of the city and contribute to the massive growth of Plano to the west of US 75.



Residential



Commercial



Church



Cemetery



Downtown Fire

1985-2000: CORPORATE PLANO

Rapid growth continues during this period, including the arrival of corporate campuses in the Legacy area with massive employment growth and westward expansion. The city begins to recognize the troubles of downtown and begins laying the groundwork to revitalize the area. Plano ISD establishes its reputation as a regional and national leader in public education and athletic prowess.

FRITO LAY (1985)



In 1985, Frito Lay opened the first major office campus in west Plano, marking the beginning of a new major employment center. Just a few years prior the area was farmland and agricultural properties. More offices, corporate headquarters, and housing would soon follow.

1985

DOWNTOWN RENOVATED

for Texas sesquicentennial celebration

1986

FREDERICK DOUGLASS COMMUNITY CENTER OPENS (1987)

1988

COLLIN COLLEGE (1988)

Spring-Creek Campus Opens

1990

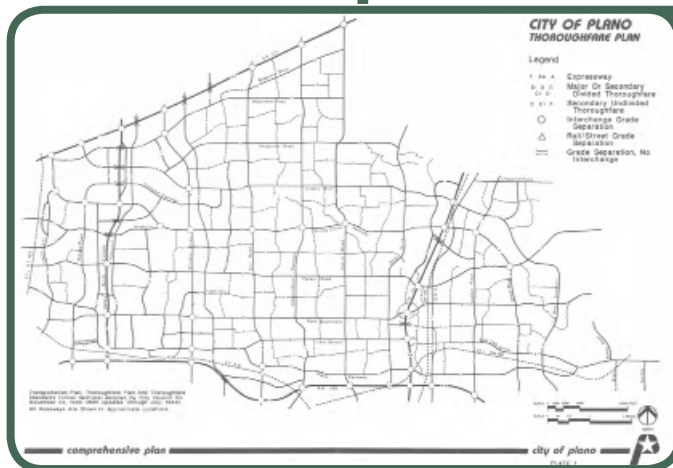
128,713
POPULATION
OF PLANO

1992

Ave K/Municipal couplet complete

DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1991)

As development continued moving west of Plano's original core, the City acknowledged the decline of downtown and created plans to revitalize the area. Building upon the successes of renovation efforts in the late 1980s, the Downtown Development Plan laid the foundation of Downtown Plano's resurgence in the years that followed.



1986 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Following annexation of over 400 acres in west Plano for Ross Perot's Legacy office development, an update to the Comprehensive Plan was needed. This new plan was used for nearly 30 years and laid out the basic land use and transportation pattern that is established today. The success of Plano can largely be attributed to the 1986 comprehensive plan and the greater planning efforts of city leadership at the time.

Architecture

Downtown

Growth & Development

Business

Douglass Community

Institutions

Transportation and Infrastructure



ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS (1992)

Electronic Data Systems (EDS), founded by tech mogul Ross Perot, relocated its company headquarters to Plano in 1992. The move brought a significant number of tech jobs, reshaping the economy of Plano.

JCPENNEY HEADQUARTERS

After announcing the move in 1987, the J. C. Penney Company relocates its headquarters from Manhattan to the Legacy business area in 1992.



ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

- Two-Story
- Post-Modern
- McMansions
- New Traditional

PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH TURNPIKE OPENS

Planned since the 1950s, the completion of the President George Bush Turnpike was a long-awaited connection to the DFW Airport. In 1999, parts of the expressway began opening to traffic.

222,030
POPULATION
OF PLANO

2000

1992

**EAST PLANO
TRANSIT CENTER
OPENS**



1994

**DALLAS NORTH
TOLLWAY**

is extended through Plano

**ALL-AMERICA
CITY (1994)**

Plano is awarded the "All-America City" award from the National Civic League, recognizing Plano for the Police Department's crime prevention efforts, PISD's Practical Parent Education Program and the Plano Children's Medical Clinic.

1996

Harrington Furniture, a staple of Downtown Plano for decades, closes its doors.

1998

**DR. PEPPER MOVES
TO LEGACY**

**PLANO WEST SENIOR
HIGH SCHOOL OPENS
(1999)**

**CEREMONIAL
GROUNDBREAKING OF
LEGACY TOWN CENTER
(1999)**



Residential



Commercial



Church



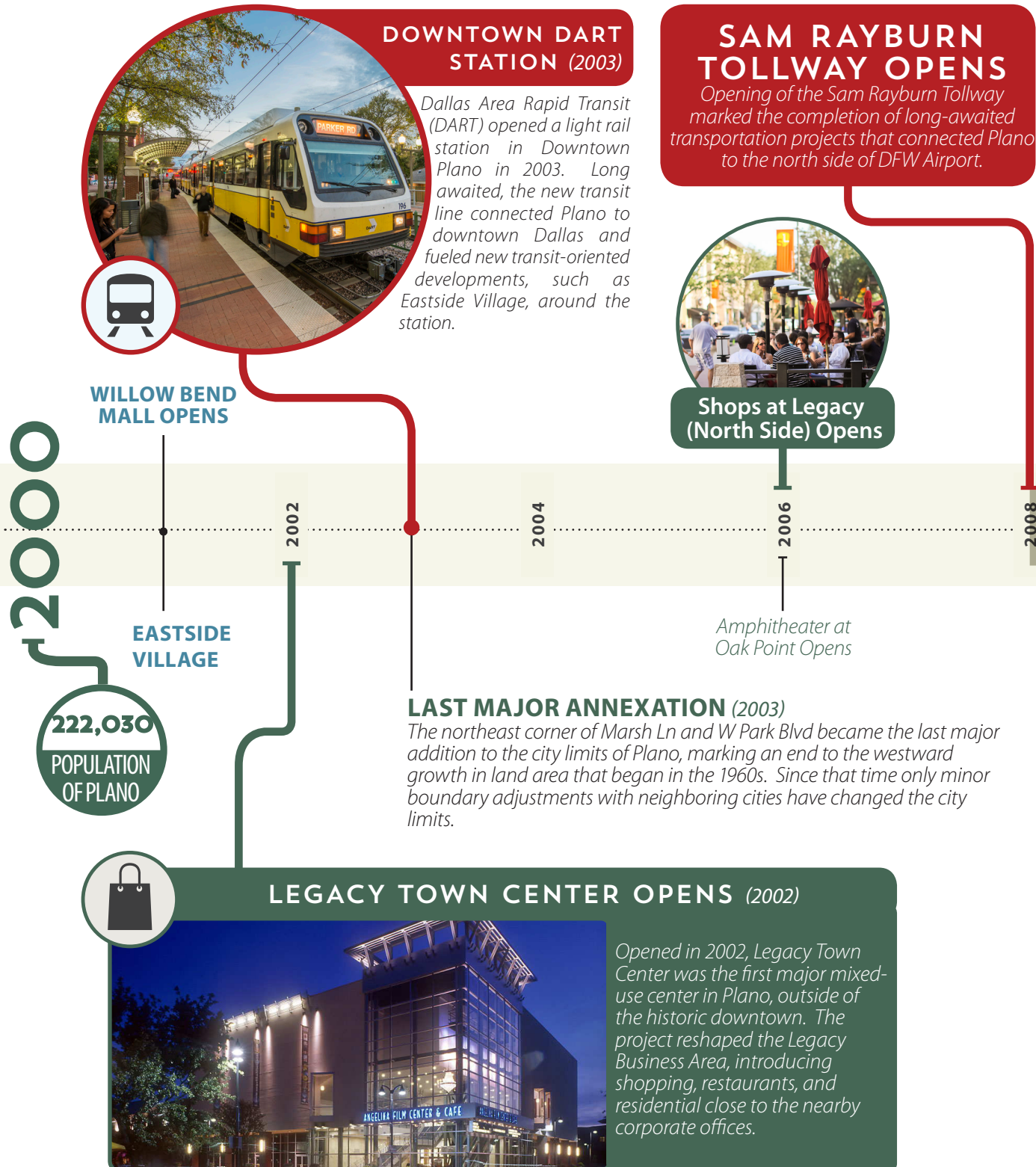
Cemetery



Downtown Fire

2000-2018: PLANO TODAY

In the year 2000, residential growth begins to slow and Plano focuses on mixed-use, redevelopment, and employment. Downtown continues its revitalization with the arrival of the DART light rail and businesses return, making downtown a premier entertainment district. During this period, Plano begins the transition from a suburban community to a first-tier suburb as growth continues beyond its northern limits.





TOYOTA NORTH AMERICAN HQ (2014)

In 2014, Toyota announced the relocation of its North American headquarters to Plano. Opened in 2017, the company is now a major contributor to the local and regional economy.



ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

- New Traditional
- McMansions
- Patio Homes
- Lofts
- Townhomes
- Curtain Wall Buildings



Children's Medical Center Opens

PLANO TOMORROW

(2015)

Plano updates the city's comprehensive plan for the first time since 1986. Although controversial, the plan would go on to win the Daniel Burnham Award for a Comprehensive Plan from the American Planning Association.

2008 The Great Recession (2008-2012) 2012

259,841
POPULATION OF PLANO

JP MORGAN CHASE & LIBERTY MUTUAL

announce the location two new 1,000,000+ square-foot regional operations centers near Legacy West.

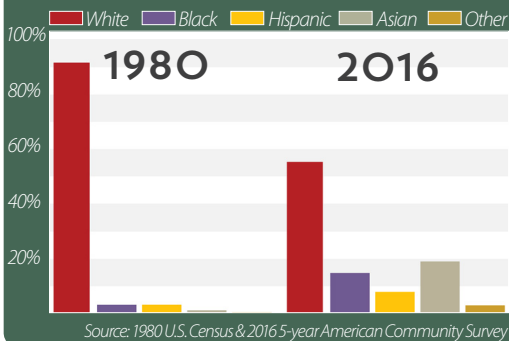
2016

281,390
POPULATION OF PLANO



DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES

Since 1980, the diversity of Plano's population continues to increase.



LEGACY WEST

Legacy West is a premiere mixed-use development on the west side of the Dallas North Tollway, north of Legacy Drive. The area is a recent addition to the greater Legacy Business Area of Plano.



Residential



Commercial



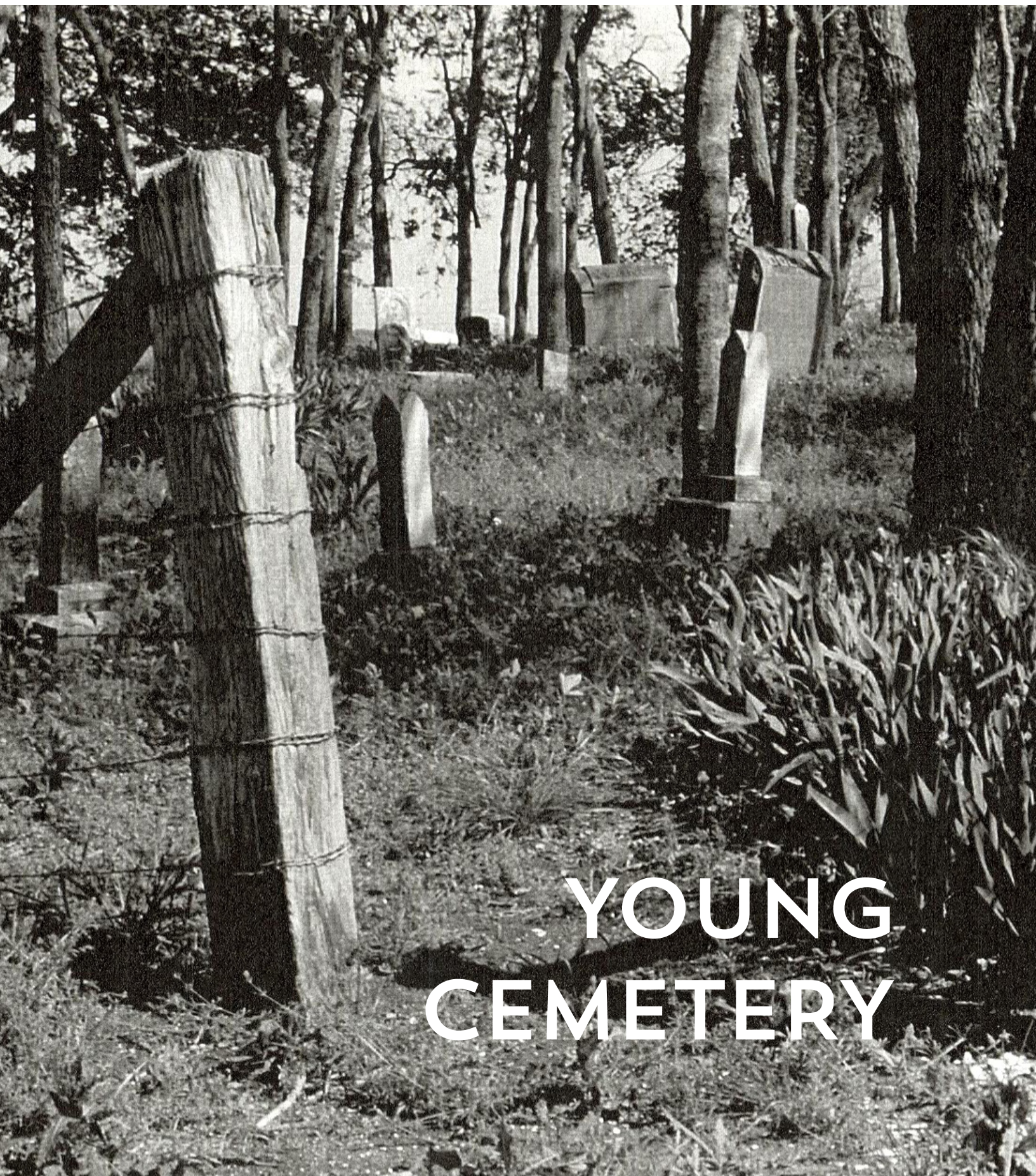
Church



Cemetery



Downtown Fire



YOUNG CEMETERY