

(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Martin Hall at Texas College

OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: Texas College Administration Building

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 2404 North Grand Avenue

CITY/TOWN: Tyler

STATE: Texas

CODE: TX

VICINITY: N/A

COUNTY: Smith

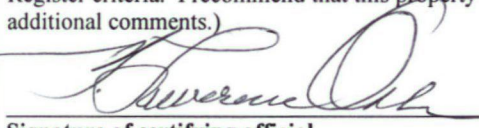
NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A

CODE: 423

ZIP CODE: 75702

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this (☒ nomination) (☐ request for determination of eligibility) meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property (☒ meets) (☐ does not meet) the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant (☐ nationally) (☐ statewide) (☒ locally). (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official

Date

10/26/05

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

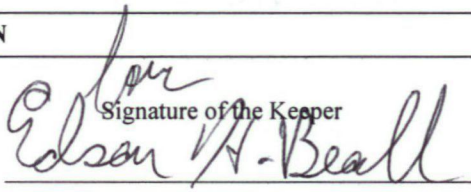
☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain):


Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

12-6-05

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	1	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	1	0 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: Historic and Architectural Resources of Tyler, Texas:
Community Development in Tyler, Texas, 1846-1950.

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: INSTITUTIONAL/Education

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: INSTITUTIONAL/Education

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:

MATERIALS:	FOUNDATION	CONCRETE
	WALLS	BRICK; STONE; WOOD; METAL
	ROOF	ASPHALT
	OTHER	GLASS; METAL

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-8).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 5

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

DESCRIPTION

Built in 1924, Martin Hall at Texas College (**Photo 1**) is a good local example of a Classical Revival influenced education building and is the only surviving intact example of a 1920s education building in the city. The Martin Hall is a three-story red brick building erected by Texas College, an African-American institution, from plans of an unknown source and using materials from a variety of sources including the Victoria Lumber Company of Shreveport, Louisiana (Smith County Deed Records). Located on North Grand Avenue, a residential street, the building is near the front (east edge) of the campus, which lies just north of the intersection of North Grand Avenue and Barrett Street in the northern portion of Tyler. The campus is about two miles northwest of the courthouse square. The building is an imposing, T-plan red brick building incorporating a symmetrical facade, centrally placed recessed entry, regular fenestration patterns, decorative brickwork that forms belt courses between each floor, a simple, projecting cornice and detailing derived from Classical Revival style design. Topped with a flat built up roof that is slightly recessed behind a parapet wall finished with coping, the building's focal point is the recessed entry, reached by wooden stairs that lead to a set of double wood and glass entry doors. An impressive cast stone lintel feature detailed with a keystone and dentils marks the threshold between stairs and entry porch. Belt courses composed of decorative brickwork delineate each floor and a cast stone string course topped with a projecting cornice, articulates the roofline. Slightly projecting brick soldier course sills support the window openings, which contain non-original aluminum frame fixed pane and double hung sash window types within the original openings. Martin Hall originally housed a combination of classroom, administrative and assembly space, and retains its original 1,000 seat auditorium. Exterior alterations are limited to the replacement of original 9/9 and 6/6 double hung wood sash windows with aluminum types installed within the original openings, and replacement of exterior side and rear entry doors with metal types and construction of small canopies above pedestrian entry doors. Interior spaces were remodeled into offices in the 1960s when the building was converted from a combination classroom and office building to its present administrative function. The auditorium contains the original wood theater seats and a 1943 mural depicting events in the history of Texas College. Martin Hall is one of several institutional/ education property types defined in greater detail in the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Tyler, Texas* Multiple-Property National Register nomination. Martin Hall at Texas College is preserved in good condition, retaining its architectural and historic integrity to a high degree.

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

As the largest city (U.S. Census 2000 population 83,650) and seat of government in Smith County, Tyler is about 90 miles southeast of Dallas (**Figure 1**). The surrounding East Texas topography consists of timbered, rolling hills of gray clay and red sandy soils. Intermittent creeks water the area before draining into the Sabine and Neches rivers on the north and west of town, respectively. Martin Hall at Texas College is near the front (east) of the campus, adjacent to the entry, and is about two miles northwest of the courthouse square (**Map-1-No. 3**). Facing North Grand Avenue, the building is a prominent visual

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 6

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

presence on the campus, which contains a mix of dormitories, classrooms, and other buildings associated with the function of the college. Immediately north of the campus are two-story apartments, built in the 1970s after Texas College sold a portion of its land. The area east of the campus is a residential neighborhood containing a mix of bungalows and other one-story, early to mid-20th century house forms. About three miles southwest is the International Style/Art Deco influenced Cotton Belt Building (**Map 1-No. 1**), built in 1954, and about three miles south is the 1932 Tyler Masonic Lodge (**Map 1-No. 2**)

Martin Hall sits amid the 24.5 acre campus of Texas College (**Figure 2**) and is the centerpiece building of that institution. According to the 1919 and 1928 Sanborn Maps, Martin Hall was one of only a few buildings on the then-101.5 acre plus campus (**Figure 3 and Figure 4**). Its sparse development and location at the northern edge of Tyler presented a rural feel. Over time the setting has changed as buildings have been added to the campus, and 77 acres of its original property sold. The area around the campus, which was farmland when the college was established in the 1890s, is now a suburban neighborhood with one-story residences dating from the early to mid 20th century. The campus includes not only intact buildings from the historic period such as Martin Hall, the President's House, and the Glass Library, but other no longer intact historic-era buildings as well as buildings from the 1960s and later (**Figure 5 and Figure 6**). In addition to Martin Hall, two other campus buildings appear to retain their integrity: the President's House and the Glass Library. The other campus buildings have alterations that compromise their integrity, or they date from the post-historic period. After more than a year of indecision about the President's House, the College recently decided to retain that building, which is a good example of the Colonial Revival style, and newly discovered historic photos of the ca. 1950 Glass Library document its intact exterior. Future work programs will nominate these buildings to the National Register of Historic Places. Other buildings erected in the historic period have been incompatibly altered and have lost their historic integrity. The intact dining hall dates from 1960 and two intact dorm buildings date from the 1960s but are in need of compatible rehabilitation to insure their continued use and retention of their character defining design features and materials. The introduction of many new buildings and the alteration of historic ones preclude the nomination of the entire campus as a historic district. Despite the growth of the college and the erection of many buildings since 1924, the campus still retains a somewhat rural feel. Martin Hall is the only known pre-1930s education building in Tyler to retain its integrity and as a result is an important local example of 1920s school design. Other surviving early 20th century school buildings in Tyler such as those at the Gary School in the Brick Streets Neighborhood Historic District (NR 2004) have been incompatibly altered, thus increasing the visibility and significance of Martin Hall.

Martin Hall is one of two scattered institutional buildings and one central city commercial building being nominated individually to the National Register. About three miles southwest on Front Street, just west of the intersection of Glenwood Boulevard is the two-story 1954 Cotton Belt Building (**Map-1, No. 1**). About three miles south is the two-story 1932 Tyler Masonic Lodge (**Map-1, No. 2**). These buildings represent a variety of historic non-residential property types and are among the most significant and intact institutional and commercial examples city-wide.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 7

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

MARTIN HALL AT TEXAS COLLEGE

Martin Hall (**Photo 1**) is located on the 24.5 acre campus of Texas College near the main entry from Grand Avenue. The building faces east onto North Grand Avenue and was built under the auspices of the Colored Methodist Episcopal (C.M.E.) Church and the direction of Bishop Joseph C. Martin in 1924 from plans of an unknown source¹ using materials purchased from a variety of sources including the Victoria Lumber Company and the Central Lumber Company, both of Shreveport, Louisiana (Smith County Deed Records). The three-story building features volumetric massing arranged in a T-plan and is sited and designed to take advantage of the east sloping terrain. The front elevation is distinguished by a symmetrical facade arranged around a centrally placed recessed entry reached by wooded steps and detailed with a cast stone lintel element containing a keystone and dentils (**Photo 2**). The original recessed wood and multi-pane glass entry doors provide additional visual interest. Belt courses delineated by decorative brickwork mark the interstices between each story and a cast-stone string course, slightly projecting cornice and parapet wall embellished with coping top the flat roofed building. Regular fenestration patterns on the front facade reinforce the symmetrical design. Although the original 9/9 and 6/6 wood frame double hung windows were replaced in the 1980s with the currently present fixed pane and 2/2 double hung sash aluminum types, the original windows surrounds and soldier course sills remain. A surviving historic photograph (**Figure 8**) documents the original window types and information in deed records and mechanic's liens detail their dimensions, making future restoration possible.

Originally the south and north elevations of the building's "T" crossbar featured a centrally placed single entry door topped with a large wood frame double hung sash window, which provided light and air into the interior stairwells. While both doorways remain, the original wood doors have been replaced with metal types and the windows altered. The south elevation window has been replaced with a fixed pane aluminum type and the north elevation window has been enclosed with brick of a color and size that is compatible with the building's original brick. The south elevation (**Photo 3**), also features a flat roof metal canopy over the door, while the north elevation door is sheltered by a gabled roof canopy. The decorative brickwork, cast stone string course and parapet wall continue around the building and are an important part of the building's functional design. Extending back from the front block of the building is the tail of the "T" (**Photo 4**), which houses offices and storage as well as the 1,000 seat auditorium. Large windows enclosed with non-original aluminum frame fixed pane windows provide light along the north and south sides of this portion of the building, and non-original ca. 1980s metal fire escapes offer emergency exit from the upper floors. The rear elevation continues the symmetrical arrangement fenestration utilized for front and side elevations and features a vehicle bay enclosed with a metal roll up door, a pedestrian door and symmetrically placed fixed pane windows within their original openings. A tall, narrow brick chimney divides the facade in half as it stretches well above the flat roof line.

¹ The plans used for the building were likely a standardized design obtained from the C.M.E. Church, as that entity owned the college and oversaw its management and funding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 8

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

The simplicity of the exterior design is characteristic of early 20th century education buildings and although the windows have been altered, the building is a good local example of its type. Occupying a central location within the Texas College campus (**Figure 2**), Martin Hall is named for Bishop Joseph C. Martin and because of its location, is the most prominent historic building on campus. Financed by loans and donations from the C.M.E. church and its membership, from Bishop Martin, and from alumni and members of Tyler's African-American community, Martin Hall utilizes a concrete foundation and a red brick exterior. Neither the identity of the contractor who constructed the building or the original plans were located during research. The flat, built up roof is recessed below a raised parapet wall. The T-plan building presents its long side to the street, and this configuration conceals the tail of the "T", which projects west into the campus' interior. The area around the building is landscaped with lawn, trees and shrubs as is the campus as a whole, creating an oasis effect within the suburban residential area. Alterations to the building's exterior are limited to replacement of the original exterior windows and doors, and the enclosure of one north (side) elevation window. Window air conditioners are installed in some windows. However, the front entry, which is no longer used except for photographs during graduation exercises, retains its original design and materials and remains the focal point of the building.

Inside, Martin Hall consists of three floors (**Figures 9-11**). The first floor houses offices with stairs and restrooms at the north and south ends. The second floor features the 1,000 seat auditorium, which rises a full two stories within the tail of the "T". Although the stage area has been remodeled and a portion of the original wood floor carpeted, the auditorium retains its original wooden, theater-style seats and colorful mural, painted in 1943 that depicts important events and people in the life of the college (**Photo 5**). Small offices, storage and restrooms also are on this floor and stairs are at the north and south ends. The third floor includes offices. Originally the building incorporated classroom, laboratory and administrative space, in addition to the auditorium. But in the early 1960s, after construction of additional classroom facilities elsewhere on campus, all of the classrooms in Martin Hall were converted to offices. While the function of interior space has changed from the original, the basic configuration of that space is thought to be original, in that the location of primary halls, stairs, restrooms, storage and the auditorium are intact. However, interior partitions and room configurations have, undoubtedly, changed.

SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL CONDITION AND INTEGRITY

With limited exterior alterations since its construction in 1924, Martin Hall is a good example of a 1920s education building. Built from plans of an unknown source and built from materials purchased from a variety of sources, the building displays a high level of craftsmanship and detailing reflective of Classical Revival design elements. The building's exterior and interior character-defining elements—massing, brick work and fenestration patterns and entry detailing—are maintained in good condition and retain a high level of integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, feeling and association within the period of significance.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

- ☒ **A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC 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 (EXCEPTIONS): N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Community Planning and Development; Education; Ethnic Heritage/Black

PERIOD(S) OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1924-1955

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1924

SIGNIFICANT PERSON(S): N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: African-American

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Architect: Unknown ; Builders: Victoria Lumber Co.; Central Lumber Co.; Reick, George R.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-9 through 8-24).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheets 9-25 through 9-33).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A

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

PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:

- ☒ State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- ☐ Other state agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other -- Specify Repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 9

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in 1924 from plans of an unknown source, the three-story Martin Hall at Texas College is a good local example of a 1920s education building embellished with Classical Revival style influenced detailing. The building is significant for its associations with the educational programs and administrative activities of Texas College, an African American institution founded in 1894. Although the building is an important local example of the type of architecture constructed for school buildings in the 1920s, Martin Hall is being nominated under Criterion A only because of changes to the building's original windows and exterior doors. Built during a period of continued population growth and economic expansion fostered by agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, the railroad and the legal and government activities present in Tyler, the building is related to the historic context *Community Development in Tyler, Smith County, Texas 1846-1950*. Martin Hall is categorized as an institutional/education resource, which is defined in more detail in the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Tyler, Texas* Multiple Property National Register nomination. Martin Hall is the only known intact pre-1930 education building surviving in Tyler. Martin Hall is maintained in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity. It derives its primary significance from its associations with development patterns and the educational programs of Texas College. For these reasons, Martin Hall is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of significance of community development and planning and education within a period of significance extending from 1924 to 1955. Although the period covered by the historic context could not be extended beyond 1950 for financial reasons, Tyler's social, economic and development patterns continued unchanged from the late 1940s into the 1950s. Thus, the period of significance for this building is extended to the current 50 year mark, which is 1955.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN TYLER

Settled in 1846, when Smith County was created from Nacogdoches County, Tyler incorporated in 1850 and served as the seat of Smith County as well as the site of branches of State and Federal courts. From its earliest settlement in the 1840s, when businesses located around the courthouse square, until the arrival of the railroad in 1873 the marketing and shipping of Smith County agricultural products formed the basis for Tyler's economy. But almost at once this base was augmented by small scale manufacturing such as blacksmithing, milling, logging and tanning as well as legal and government services. As a result Tyler's economy was diversified at an early date, even though the scope was small and the territory served limited. With the arrival of the International & Great Northern Railroad in 1873 and the establishment of the Tyler Tap Railroad in the 1870s and its subsequent merger into the St. Louis Southwestern Railway (Cotton Belt, thereafter), manufacturing, food processing, food distribution, saw and planing mills, and banking and insurance firms became important components of Tyler's economy (Whisenhunt 1983:29). The railroad made an enormous impact on Tyler and the surrounding area, more than doubling business (Smallwood 1995:ch.15a, p. 11). In the late 19th century this diverse economy fostered 15 labor unions representing workers in various fields (Smallwood 1999:426). Local bank failure occurred in 1891 and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 10

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

then the nationwide Panic of '93 slowed the economy but by mid-decade economic troubles eased and Tyler's position as a Federal, state and local government and legal services center bolstered the economy and Tyler's influence statewide. "During the last quarter of the nineteenth century Tyler enjoyed a reputation as the political capital of Texas: the so-called 'Tyler Crowd' furnished governors, senators and lesser officials galore, and for more than a generation, its influence in both [Democratic] party and state affairs had to be reckoned with." (White 1940:1245).

From the start, educational, religious and fraternal organizations were an important part of the Tyler community. Before public schools were established fraternal organizations such as the Masons often sponsored private schools for Caucasian children. Among the several fraternal organizations that existed in the 19th and early 20th centuries in Tyler, St. John's Lodge No. 53, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Elks continue to meet and provide service to the community. St. John's Lodge was chartered in 1849, and the Elks in 1891. Early churches included Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian denominations, and at least two private schools operated prior to the Civil War. After the end of the Civil War many Smith County freedmen and women settled in Tyler seeking education for their children, local employment in domestic and other labor services, in trades catering to the African American population, and in railroad related and manufacturing jobs. As African-American-initiated schools, and later city-supported segregated schools created more educational opportunities and increased employment prospects, more African Americans moved to Tyler, following a national trend that saw many freedmen and women slowly moving beyond the agricultural boundaries that confined them during slavery. By 1882 the Tyler City Directory listed 87 African Americans. Of these 15 were employed in skilled jobs such as blacksmithing and barbering, and several men worked for the railroad. By the 1890s the county had four African American physicians and 72 teachers (Smallwood 1999:428-32), and a few African Americans were involved in successful mercantile ventures in Tyler. William A. Redwine, a native of Rusk County, came to Tyler by 1890 and in addition to operating a small farm he became an undertaker for Tyler's African American community. About 1900 he wrote *Brief History of the Negro in Five Counties*, which emphasized the progress of African Americans since slavery and focused on individuals successful in teaching, the ministry and business (Williams c).

Shortly after the Civil War Tyler's African American citizens began organizing churches. These churches were created by their congregations in areas where African Americans lived, and in turn, the churches helped those neighborhoods grow and develop as distinct enclaves within the city. The first known Baptist congregation was Bethlehem First Baptist, founded after the war when African Americans who joined the white First Baptist Church during slavery were transferred to their own church. By 1882 the Tyler city directory lists a "colored" Baptist church in the southwest [now west central] portion of the city with a "...good wood church building and about 300 members." This church was undoubtedly central to the African American neighborhood that survives in west central Tyler. A second African American Baptist church was founded in 1872 near the railroad tracks between North Bonner Avenue and Oakwood Cemetery, just outside the boundaries of the Short-Line Residential Historic District (NR 2002). This congregation became the still extant True Vine Baptist Church on West Oakwood Street. By 1882

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 11

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

members of the Colored [sic] Methodist Episcopal Church (C.M.E.) were meeting in the "Stringtown" church near the Cotton Belt tracks on land now part of the Short-Line Residential Historic District (NR 2002). This church moved to permanent quarters in 1889 after purchasing land ½ block east of the Short-Line Residential Historic District from W.S. Herndon. Known as St. James C.M.E. Church (NR 2004), this church, along with neighboring True Vine Baptist Church and the no longer extant St. John's Episcopal Church, formed the heart and soul of this African American neighborhood (Williams c). In 1894, under the auspices of the C.M.E. Church in America, Texas College was founded north of the Tyler city limits with assistance from Tyler's C.M.E. congregation at St. James C. M. E. Church.

By 1910 Tyler's African American population had established at least five churches surrounded by African American neighborhoods: [Bethlehem] First Baptist, southwest of downtown; Second Baptist [True Vine], on Line and Liberty and St. James C.M.E. Church on Border and Oakwood adjacent to land that would become the Short-Line Residential Historic District; Miles Chapel Methodist Church at North Palace and West Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard in Northwest Tyler; and St. Paul's Episcopal, at Oakwood and North Poplar in East Tyler. In 1934 there were 16 African American congregations, including Baptist, Methodist, Seventh Day Adventist, Christian, Episcopal and Pentecostal faiths. All these churches were located in African American neighborhoods, serving the geographically restricted population of southwest, north, west central and east Tyler (Williams c).

Although economic progress was slow, with more educational opportunities for African American children, and two local African American colleges--the Methodist affiliated Texas College formed in part with the support of Tyler's St. James C.M. E. Church, and the Baptist supported Butler College (no longer extant)-- the children and grandchildren of slaves looked forward to a better life. In the 1920s, Tyler's African American population increased dramatically with 1,270 new residents. This increase reflects continuing migration to cities as the mechanization of farming reduced the need for agricultural labor and Tyler's growing industrial and service base offered better opportunities. Reflecting increased African American population and the growing demand for educational opportunities, in 1924, Texas College added a new combination classroom and administration building known as Martin Hall, and the has college continued to grow into the present. As Tyler's fortunes grew in the 1930s and 1940s resulting from the oil industry, Tyler's African American population continued to increase. In 1940 African Americans represented about 26 percent of Tyler's population, decreasing to about 25 percent in 1950 (U.S. Census).

The area around the courthouse square remains Tyler's commercial core, and retains many pre-1900 buildings. However, most have been altered with facade modernizations dating to the 1950s and 1960s. These changes significantly modify understanding of the original, or historically significant, roles of many buildings. A few downtown buildings have been restored or rehabilitated to reveal underlying historic fabric that once again connects the historical record with the physical artifact. Additional buildings may benefit from future restoration. Among the few unaltered surviving 19th century commercial buildings in Tyler is the one-story brick Kamel Building on East Ferguson Street, just off the square. Surviving, intact early 20th century commercial warehouse buildings include the Moore Grocery Co. and the Tyler Grocery Co. buildings (both NR 2002) on adjacent North Broadway parcels. By the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 12

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

1940s Tyler's downtown commercial district had spread south along Broadway and was moving east and west along Front Street, displacing older residential properties and marking the steady economic advance of Tyler business.

Throughout the 1890s and for the next 30 years, agriculture, manufacturing, wholesale and retail commerce, banking, insurance and legal services continued to fuel the economy. The Tyler Chamber of Commerce was established in 1900 as the Tyler Commercial Club to promote business interests. Meat processing, storage and shipment, canning, storage and distribution of grain, fruit and vegetables were joined by several wholesale grocery firms in the early 1900s including the Moore Grocery Company, which was established prior to 1900. The wholesale grocery industry expanded in 1903 when John B. Mayfield, a resident of what would become the Charnwood Residential Historic District (NR 1999) started a second wholesale grocery, the Mayfield Grocer Co. By 1914 Mayfield's firm had grown to six branch facilities (Tyler Public Library d:215). Telephone service was established in Tyler in 1896, and Tyler had two phone companies until the 1940s. One was the S.A. Lindsey Telephone Company, which by 1905 had 25 miles of telephone lines in city (Texas State Library b). Samuel A. Lindsey was a prominent attorney, judge and businessman also involved in land speculation in south Tyler including the area that would become part of the Azalea District. In 1932 Lindsey developed the 15-story People's National Bank (NR 2002), a Tyler landmark and testament to the community's economic health during one of the worst years of the Great Depression. A number of other important Tyler buildings were erected in 1931 and 1932 including, respectively, the Woman's Building on South Broadway and St. John's Masonic Lodge on West Front Street.

Better roads throughout Texas facilitated commerce and in 1918 a Tyler-Dallas motor truck service was established to carry freight and passengers. The seven hour, 106-mile trip included several stops (Texas State Library c). As roads continued to improve truck, bus and auto travel became more attractive spurring by the 1920s development of gas stations and vehicle repair garages throughout central Tyler. By the mid 1920s Tyler retail enterprises included 30 businesses involving the automobile, eight auto salesrooms, five hotels, 12 barber shops, four bakeries, 18 cafes and restaurants, eight furniture stores, six hardware stores, 27 grocers, three theaters, eight shoe stores, 10 drug stores, three large department stores, three banks, 24 drygoods stores and many more (St. Louis Southwestern Railway:14). Suburban development included neighborhood grocery stores, dry cleaners and other service establishments. Tyler remained a legal center with a U.S. District Court, as well as the various Smith County courts; none of the associated buildings survive. The Blackstone Hotel opened in 1921 and was demolished in 1985; a parking lot now occupies the site. Its companion, the 1938 Blackstone Building (NR 2002), survives on North Broadway. It originally housed Tyler's first union bus station and office space. The Tyler Chapter of the Texas Association of Business was established in 1922 in response to a booming business climate (Whisenhunt 1983:59). In the late 1920s the Minnelee Bus Lines operated from 110 North Broadway (Tyler Public Library d), providing inter-city transit service. In 1929 the Jenkins-Harvey Super Service Station and Garage (NR 2002) was erected to serve the growing number of motorists. Between 1920 and 1930, significant economic growth in Tyler and Smith County occurred in dairying operations. Rose

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 13

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

culture remained important and developed more rapidly after irrigation was introduced in 1924. Tomatoes, pecans, and peanuts also became important crops. Two fertilizer plants used a cottonseed meal base to make their product, and the Sledge Manufacturing Co. employed more than 100 people.

In 1930, Tyler was on the threshold of its greatest economic era, a 30-year-plus period of unprecedented growth and development. In October 1930 oil was found in nearby Rusk County when Dad Joiner's Daisy Bradford #3 proved to be a producing well. In March 1931 Guy Vernon Lewis brought in the first producing oil well in Smith County, located near the community of Arp, southeast of Tyler. As more wells came in drillers, riggers, geologists, pipers, surveyors and others moved to Tyler, and refineries and exploration companies developed headquarters in Tyler. The boom affected just about every aspect of life in East Texas, and oil added greatly to the Tyler and Smith County economy (UT, Austin PCL:a). While the population increased from 9,255 in 1920 to 13,009 in 1930, Tyler received a huge influx of people between 1930 and 1950. In the early days of what would prove to be the city's most prosperous era, St. John's Lodge No. 53 erected a new lodge building on West Front Street, about four blocks southwest of the courthouse square. In 1940 the population reached 20, 879 and in 1950 it had grown to 28, 854 (U.S. Census). The population continued to increase through the 1950s and 1960s.

Tyler benefited greatly from the discovery of the East Texas Oil Field. As the largest town in the five county oil field area before the oil boom, it provided the most developed infrastructure and a wide range of business and professional services. At the junction of several state and U.S. Highways, Tyler had good communications, rail and truck service, a number of banks and related financial institutions, hotel and office space, a system of paved roads, and a variety of neighborhoods offering housing types to people of all income levels. As a result Tyler became the East Texas headquarters for many oil companies beginning with the discovery of the Van gas field west of Tyler in the 1920s. With the discovery of the East Texas field in 1930-31, 33 companies established offices in Tyler and almost all of the larger independent operators in the field set up land-leasing headquarters. Although Tyler had several office buildings and two large hotels, the Tyler and the Blackstone, neither existing hotel rooms nor the office space would prove adequate to meet new demands. In 1931 in response to increased population and demand for legal services the Federal government began planning a new post office and Federal courthouse building for downtown Tyler, and purchased a lot held as an investment by Tyler's Masonic lodge for improvement with the new building. Shortly thereafter, the Masons purchased a lot on West Front Street and commenced construction in early 1932 of a permanent lodge building. In 1932 Samuel A. Lindsey, Chairman of the Board of People's National Bank, financed the construction of a 15-story bank and office building immediately west of the county courthouse. In 1932 "the Blackstone [Hotel] added nine stories to accommodate the newcomers" (Clark:131), and in 1938 Edmond P. McKenna, owner of the Blackstone Hotel, and a group of investors active in the Chamber of Commerce financed the Blackstone Building, which originally included space for a union bus terminal on the first floor and five floors of office space.

The East Texas Field fostered construction of refineries, and a rail network around the field made it possible to move the oil efficiently. The field's crude oil was of good quality needing only minimal

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 14

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

equipment to make gasoline. At least 95 small refineries were initially built, but after a few years as production evened out, that number dropped to 76. One of these was just east of downtown Tyler. Called LaGloria, the refinery turned out gasoline and originally was known as the McMurrey Refinery. It remains in operation. Trucking also became big business, with big rigs hauling refined gas from local refineries.

Legal services became even more important after the discovery of oil as related law suits and corporate activities surged; the need for office space grew. Throughout the 1930s agriculture, especially dairying, continued to be important to Tyler's economy. By the mid 1930s, 48 dairies had permits to retail or wholesale dairy products in Tyler. Roses, blackberries, peaches, pecans, and vegetables also were important local crops. Lumber and related milled wood products significantly contributed to local prosperity with 25 saw mills county-wide in 1937 (UT, Austin PCL:a). Additional principal industries in the county in the 1930s included canning factories, foundries, machine shops, a rail car factory, a grist mill, peanut products, and the manufacturing of crates, boxes mattresses, work clothing and house dresses. Services included 16 passenger auto agencies, six commercial auto agencies, 19 auto tire dealers, seven bakers, 33 cigar stands, 36 confectioners, 13 delicatessens, 15 department stores, 26 druggists, 38 dry goods stores 134 independent grocers and seven chain grocers, seven lumber companies, and 59 restaurants, and a pottery, among many others (Tyler Public Library:f).

In the 1940s oil and gas production and services related to that industry were the primary economic engines. In February 1940, the East Texas Industrial Exhibit Association sponsored the second annual Industrial Exhibit to showcase Tyler manufacturing, distribution and service capabilities. In addition, a number of local industries expanded in 1940, adding more space and personnel. Prominent among these are Sledge Manufacturing Company and Tyler Iron and Foundry Company. Both had government contracts associated with pre-World War II mobilization activities. Surveys were made of plant and tool capacities in Tyler to assist local firms in securing national defense contracts. To attract business and support local companies seeking government work, the Tyler Chamber of Commerce's Industrial Committee prepared facts and statistics for certain defense industries sending briefs to government bureaus and agencies reporting the advantages of Tyler including its large supply of surface water and underground water available from reservoirs at Blackburn Dam on the Neches and Prairie Creek Reservoir in Smith County (Tyler Chamber of Commerce b).

Writing in the early 1940s, Tyler's business boosters could boast of the community's great economic advantages. The Chamber of Commerce described Tyler as the "Center of the East Texas Oil Industry," a statement well founded. "The people of Tyler and of all other cities and towns within or adjacent to the oil field have been told that they have not known what the late depression meant" (Tyler Public Library d). As a result of the boom, Tyler school population increased from 4,261 students in 1930 to more than 6,000 in 1936. In this era, as Tyler's business community continued to grow and the city became more densely developed, the West Front Street area between Broadway and Glenwood Boulevard began to change from a largely residential street to a commercial one. Assessed valuations for 1930 were \$17,477,254, for 1935 they were \$28,679,113 (Tyler Chamber of Commerce b). While prosperity was a reality for those involved in the oil business, other aspects of the economy were affected, with minorities,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 15

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

unskilled laborers and tenant farmers largely by-passed by the boom.

As important as the East Texas field was to the local and regional economy, it proved vital to the success of the Allies in World War II. Texas oil fields produced 80 percent of all oil needed by the Allies, and the East Texas Field provided the major portion. As World War II began, oil producers and the government realized overland transit of oil was the only safe way to ship oil from the fields to east coast ports, from where it would be transferred to the battlefield. To secure transit, two pipelines were laid, one from the East Texas Field to the refineries of New York and the Philadelphia area, stretching about 1,400 miles. Called Big Inch, it measured 24 inches in diameter and every day during the war it delivered almost 300,000 barrels of crude oil. The other pipeline was known as Little Inch, and it measured 20 inches in diameter. It ran from Beaumont to Big Inch near Little Rock, Arkansas. From there it paralleled Big Inch eastward. Every day of the war it delivered almost 200,000 barrels of aviation gasoline, motor gasoline and other refined products for use by the Allies (*New Handbook of Texas*:774). U.S. military presence also fueled the Tyler economy through the local Signal Corps Radio Operator Training School, the U.S. government's lease of the Tyler airport for use as a government field, and the establishment in 1943 of Camp Fannin (Whisenhunt 1983: 69-78), an infantry training center northeast of Tyler with 2,500 civilian employees. In 1945, the camp became a military separation center and the airport returned to civilian use.

By the mid 1940s Tyler had three banks, two large hotels--the Blackstone with 200 rooms and the Tyler with 75 rooms--offices of more than 30 oil companies, refineries, garment factories, box and crate factories, canning plants, an airport, two commercial colleges, two colleges for African Americans --Butler College and Texas College--one daily and one weekly newspaper, two rail lines, four bus lines and several truck freight lines (Tyler Public Library d:235). Residential development boomed with new areas of substantial brick dwellings in revival styles appearing in south Tyler and northwest Tyler. One of the city's most visible neighborhoods from this era is the Azalea District (NR 2003), in south central Tyler, which contains a large concentration of Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival brick dwellings. This area was Tyler's elite address between the 1930s and early 1960s, housing oil company executives, oil entrepreneurs and others associated with the oil industry or made wealthy by it. It remains one of the community's most prestigious residential neighborhoods.

Oil and gas, industrial and manufacturing enterprises and the machine shops of the St. Louis and Southwest Railway (Cotton Belt) were Tyler's primary post-World War II businesses. The railroad was the largest industrial employer in the city in 1947 with 523 employees and an annual payroll of more than \$1,000,000. Other large firms included the Sledge Manufacturing Co., the Woldert Company, the Tyler Pipe and Foundry Company, and the McMurrey Refining Co., Delta Drilling Co., Thompson Manufacturing Co., the Richardson Co., the Bryant Heater Co., American Clay Forming Co., the East Texas Cotton Oil Co., and the East Texas Crate and Basket Manufacturing Co. The Mayfield Grocery Co., still in business with four branch offices, was joined by two competitors. The Wadel-Connally Co., a wholesale hardware distributor, had nine branch offices (Woldert 1948:148-149). In the late 1940s the State of Texas located a tuberculosis sanitarium at former Camp Fannin (later the Tyler Chest Hospital and now University of Texas, Tyler Health Center), and the McMurrey Refinery announced plans to build a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 16

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

\$40,000 plant in Smith County. Both facilities added to Tyler's economic diversity and created new jobs. Business and residential development continued as new office buildings were erected in the late 1940s and the 1950s. One of the most visible is the 1953 modernist Petroleum Building on South Broadway. Another important building from this era is the 1954 Cotton Belt Building, erected as the new corporate headquarters for the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company. The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a prominent social and service club present in Tyler since 1891 erected a Modernist lodge building (NR 2002) in 1949 on South Broadway, opening their doors to the community for dances, private parties and other social activities. Residential construction continued as in-fill in established neighborhoods throughout south Tyler, including the Azalea District and in northwest Tyler. New neighborhoods of tract-type housing also appeared in southeast Tyler and northwest Tyler.

By the end of 1931 there were 3,607 wells in the East Texas field, and more than 109,000,000 barrels of oil were produced. Members of the Texas Geological Society met in Tyler December 17, 1931, and 59 geologists gave papers estimating the field's potential barrels. The average estimate was 2.1 billion barrels. In time the field proved to have far more oil than these experts predicted. "Cumulative production of crude oil and natural gas liquids in northeastern Texas through 1950 was approximately 4 billion barrels. By January 1, 1993, when the Texas Railroad Commission calculated the field at 100 percent production, it had produced more than 5 billion barrels of oil" (*New Handbook of Texas*:774). After more than 60 years, some wells still operate.

TEXAS COLLEGE AND THE 1924 MARTIN HALL

Martin Hall was built in 1924 on the then 101.25 acre campus of Texas College for the sum of about \$ 30,000 (Smith County Deed Records) as a modern administration and classroom facility that also housed a 1,000 seat auditorium. The campaign to raise funds and construct the building was headed by Bishop Joseph C. Martin (**Figure 12**), who served the Colored [sic] Methodist Episcopal (C. M. E.) Church as Bishop of Texas at that time. Martin Hall was named in his honor. Fundraising for the college in general was undertaken in 1920 when Texas College obtained a deed of trust from the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church [Caucasian] in the amount of \$50,000; this note was finally retired upon final payment in 1970. In June 1924, the college borrowed \$30,000 from W. F. Warren and Bishop J. C. Martin in two notes of \$15,000 each. On September 3, 1924 testimony concerning materials purchased by Texas College from the Victoria Lumber Company of Shreveport, Louisiana (Smith County Deed Records 171:567) were described by H. E. Ramey in an affidavit. These materials included molding, trim, glass doors and windows for the new building in the amount of \$6,386.76. On September 22, 1924 the college signed a mechanic's lien with W. L. DeHooch of the Central Lumber Company in Shreveport for the \$1,288.35 worth of additional building materials supplied by Central Lumber during May 1924 (Smith County Deed Records 171:587). On August 21, 1924, as Martin Hall neared completion, the college signed a Mechanic's Lien with the Nelson Manufacturing Company for \$1,946.51 to cover heating equipment (radiators) and associated supplies, which were installed by George R. Reick, a Tyler plumbing contractor (Smith County Mechanic's Liens 4:557). The college obtained releases from both the Victoria

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 17

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Lumber Company and the Central Lumber Company in April 1925, as well as from the Nelson Manufacturing Company. No records concerning the identity of the building contractor, brick mason or the cost to build Martin Hall was located. Neither was the origin of the original building plans identified. One of the \$15,000 notes was paid by 1932, but because of the worsening economic situation during the Great Depression, an extension was requested and granted on the second note, until April 1939, when it was paid in full. Much of the funding for Martin Hall was likely gathered from individual donations provided by members of the C.M. E. Church and the African American community in Tyler.

In planning for and building Martin Hall, Texas College officials, the Colored [sic] Methodist Episcopal (C.M.E.) Church and Bishop Joseph C. Martin sought an architecturally appropriate building that would provide quarters for administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories and assembly. Located on lot 1 of Block 686, Martin Hall is part of the Texas College campus, originally a 101 acre parcel, now containing about 24.5 acres. Martin Hall faces east onto North Grand Avenue, a secondary residential street that carries local traffic from north Tyler neighborhoods to Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard and connecting thoroughfares leading to the courthouse square and other points within and beyond Tyler. The Texas College campus is at the north edge of present-day Tyler, and when the campus was established in 1894, it was outside the city limits and the surrounding area was largely rural and undeveloped. Because Tyler's African Americans were restricted in where they could own property, and the African American neighborhoods within Tyler were small, confined areas without sufficient undeveloped space for a new school facility, Texas College was sited outside the city limits. The area containing Texas College was finally annexed to the City of Tyler in 1936, as a result of the city's explosive growth during the oil boom.

Development of the campus evolved slowly. The earliest Sanborn Map showing the campus dates to 1919 and records three wood instructional buildings—Wiley Hall, a manual training building, and the English Hall—three wood dwellings, a masonry girls' dormitory (Phillips Hall, built in 1909) and two small wood buildings of unidentified use (**Figure 3**). By 1928, Martin Hall filled in the open space between the wood president's house and Wiley Hall, the English Hall was converted to a shed, and the manual training building had been demolished and replaced with a shed (**Figure 4**). The 1949 Sanborn Map (**Figure 5**) shows that Wiley Hall by that date was serving as the boy's dormitory, the old English Hall made into rooms, and a new building, McKinney Hall, constructed. A laundry building also was present as were five residences, built for teachers. A number of garages were on campus and two of the older dwellings converted to new uses as a club and rooms. The presence of so many small dwellings and the use of older buildings as rooms, suggests a critical housing shortage at a time when enrollment was growing and the general population of Tyler and the African American population was steadily increasing. By 1970 the campus had gained two new brick dormitories, placed near Grand Avenue, an athletic field and grandstand, a student union building, a library, food science laboratory, and a new classroom building (**Figure 6**). Interestingly, the ca. 1942 brick, Colonial Revival style President's House, located some distance south of the main portion of the campus is not shown on the 1948 or the 1970 Sanborn maps, but does appear on a ca. 1952 site plan (**Figure 7**). Since 1970 the campus has continued to expand, despite the sale of the north end of the property in the late 1950s. Since the 1970s the construction of new

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 18

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

instructional buildings and the erection of a welcome center near the main gate from North Grand Avenue have occurred. Other changes include the incompatible alteration of McKinney Hall and the gymnasium and the removal of Wiley Hall, Phillips Hall and other historic-era buildings.

Until about 1960 Martin Hall housed classrooms, laboratory space, administrative offices and a 1,000 seat auditorium dedicated to Mrs. E.W. F. Harris, a Texas College trustee and notable church woman (Dewberry Interview: 10-25-2004). In 1943 Jeremiah Smith, an art teacher at Texas College, painted a colorful mural on the east wall of the auditorium to honor the history of the school and highlight important individuals and events. Among the scenes included are renditions of pianist Mildred Baker; the school's long time choir director, who, as was often done in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, took his choral students on the road to raise awareness and funding for Texas College and provide students an opportunity to meet people from other parts of the country and the world; and an illustration of the vocational skills taught at the school during its early years (Dewberry Interview: 10-25-2004). Since about 1960 the building has served as the college administration building, and while most interior spaces reflect the materials and tastes of the 1960s and 1970s, the auditorium retains its original hardwood flooring, mural and wooden theater seats. During the 80 years since Martin Hall was erected, the auditorium has served as a focal point for the campus, presenting lectures, plays, concerts, graduations and other events. The auditorium hosted talks and performances by a who's who of African American arts and letters including luminaries Langston Hughes and Marian Anderson, as well as civil rights leader Walter White, singers Dorothy Maynor and Roland Hayes, writers Arna Bontemps and V. P. Calverton, fashion coordinator (and wife of boxing champion Joe Lewis) Marva Lewis, recitalists and musicians Frederick Harvey, Mildred Baker, Doris Reita Novel, debaters Charles Coleman, Harrison Taylor, John Barnett, Jesse W. Jones and John Paul Jones, among many others (Texas College b).

Texas College is a small, church-affiliated, coeducational liberal arts college founded in 1894 on 101.25 acres of land "...by a group of ministers under the auspices of the Colored Methodist Episcopal (C.M.E.) Church..." (Smith County Historical Society j) for the purpose of providing education at all levels for African American students. The campus parcel was purchased from Frank L. Deshong and Charles Moore in 1894 for \$2,000 in cash and notes. Tyler was selected for the site of a new educational facility, in part because of its location, which was within a 200-mile radius of more than half of the African American population of Texas (*Student Handbook* 1951-952:6). By 1901, Texas College had paid for the property in full (Smith County Deed Records). The Colored [sic] Methodist Episcopal (C.M.E.) Church, like other African American denominations, developed shortly after the end of the Civil War when social change and racial divisions created tensions within the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the white branch of the Methodist faith in the southern United States. Separated from the northern branch of Methodism in 1845 over the issue of slavery, at the end of the Civil War the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, underwent upheaval as the leadership sorted out the issues of possible unity with the northern church (not undertaken until 1939), and the status of African Americans who became members of the Methodist Episcopal South church during slavery. At the 1866 Methodist Episcopal South conference "...white and black leaders planned for a new denomination for colored members" (Vernon:130) under the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 19

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

name Colored Methodist Episcopal Church (C.M.E.), which today is known as the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church. Reverend William Taylor, a local elder and the pastor of the Tyler Colored Charge of the M. E. Church, South, was elected to attend the December 1870 organizing conference of the C.M.E. Church in Jackson, Tennessee. By 1868 the 42 African American Methodists in Tyler had left the mother church and began organizing their own congregations, one of which became St. James C.M.E. church. In a limited way, members of Tyler's Marvin Methodist Church (NR 2000) assisted the early efforts of Tyler's African American Methodists to secure property on which to build a church. In 1878 Marvin member John B. Douglas sold a lot to the C.M.E. church. Located along the I&GN tracks on the east edge of downtown, the congregation sold this property back to Douglas within a few years. In 1884 W.S. Herndon, a Marvin member, sold another lot to the C.M.E. church, and E.S. and P. W. Rowland are listed in the deed as "defenders of the title," (Smith County Deed Records). This parcel is thought to be the site of current St. James C.M.E. Church (NR 2004). In 1894 Marvin Methodist member Frank L. Deshong sold a 101 acre parcel to Texas College, and that site became the location of the new African American college campus. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South's, involvement with the C.M.E. church and Texas College demonstrates early efforts of Marvin's congregation to assist other Methodists. It should be noted, however, that Marvin members donated lots to their own church and to other white congregations, but sold land to African Americans. Despite the double standard, in an era when African American schools and churches were under attack by racist factions in American society, Marvin members' willingness to sell land was something of a show of support for local African Americans.

Educational opportunities for freedmen and women were a major focus of African American churches in the late 19th century. Opportunities for public education were extremely limited and teachers difficult to find. Although the Freedman's Bureau and private white institutions and white churches worked to establish educational facilities and denominational colleges for African Americans in the post 1870 period, state funding was absent. The African Methodist Episcopal Church (A.M.E.), the Colored [sic] Methodist Episcopal (C.M.E.) Church and the African American Baptist Church were leaders within the African American community in developing schools and colleges. "From their inception, black church bodies were deeply committed to the Christianization and education of their race. These denominations realized that if blacks were to overcome the illiteracy, poverty and degradation imposed upon them by two hundred years of servitude, a variety of educational opportunities had to be provided (Heintze:20)." According to C. D. Coleman in *The Christian Methodist Episcopal Church: The Rationale and Policies upon which support of Its Colleges is Predicated*, quoted by Heintze, the C.M. E. colleges were founded on the idea that Christianity has an obligation to the intellectual life of humankind and that freedom, dignity and humanness are Christian ideals that must be supported by a Christian structured education (Heintze:20). The A.M.E and C.M.E. churches as well as a number of white, church-affiliated groups founded a number of schools in Texas in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The first was Paul Quinn College in Austin in 1872, established by the A.M.E. Church. In 1873 Wiley College was established in Marshall by the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Tillotson College (now Huston-Tillotson) was established in 1877 in Austin under the auspices of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 20

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

the white American Missionary Association. Bishop College, also in Marshall, was created in 1881 by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Guadalupe College was established in 1884 by a group of black Baptists in Seguin. Mary Allen College in Crockett dates from 1886. The Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. created that college for African American women. Texas College was organized in 1894 in Tyler and received its official charter in 1907 under the auspices of the C.M.E. Church (Heintze:20-35). Texas College was the third black institution in Texas to be founded by an African American denomination. Other colleges for African Americans were founded between 1898 and 1912, including the 1905 Butler College, a Baptist institution, also in Tyler, which is no longer extant.

Throughout the late 19th century as St. James C.M.E. Church gained members, it remained involved in the affairs of its membership and of the African American community in Tyler. Having succeeded by the late 1880s in building a permanent church in which to worship, the congregation turned its attention to the issue of education. As no public education was available at that time for African Americans it was incumbent upon the African American community to create such opportunities for its youth. Working with the leadership of the C.M.E. Church, St. James Church, as a representative of the C.M.E. Church in Tyler raised \$75 toward the development of an educational institution, which was founded in 1894 in Tyler and known as Texas College. The link between St. James and Texas College remains strong and since that time St. James Church has consistently contributed to the support of Texas College (Gary interview 2003).

An excerpt from a 1967 address to Texas College alumni by college president Allen C. Hancock describes the founding of the college and the role of St. James Church in it.

In the year of 1894 a mental picture which had been developing in the minds of a few clerical members for quite some time was ready to give birth to the bright and brilliant idea of housing and educating the youth of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in a Christian institution. A committee of enthusiastic ministers responded to the call for giving financial assistance and set out to find a suitable location for the institution. The final decision was centered upon 101 1/4 acres of land about two and one half miles north of the city of Tyler. Upon the set day and hour for surveying of the acreage obtained, Reverend I.S. Persons requested that a young girl [Frances Edwards Redwine], be placed at the very point of the beginning of the survey holding in her hand a donation of \$75 from the St. James Sunday School, St. James C.M.E. Church, Tyler, Texas. It took time to raise a sufficient amount of money to erect and equip buildings for school use (St James C.M.E. files).

Just 29 years after the end of slavery, the school represented not only educational opportunities for African American youth of the day, but the progress of African Americans in a very short time and within the constrictions of a segregated society. Despite limited funds, in January 1895 school began in a four

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 21

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

room house with professor Samuel Allen Caffin (aka Coffin) serving as principal and head teacher. Assisted by his wife Mrs. Bessie Caffin and Reverend I. S. Person of St. James C. M. E. Church, the school initially had six students: Sandy McKinney of Swan, Texas, Josie Jones of Tyler, William A. Redwine of Henderson, Malinda Francis of Tyler, R. K. Price of Tyler and T. K. Price of Denver Colorado (*A Brief Summary About the Texas College Story 1893-2004:5*). By 1900 the school had three full time teachers and had built two dormitories, and by 1905 enrollment reached 266 and six teachers were on staff. Until 1905, Texas College offered basic educational courses for all grades as was, or would be taught in common public school districts, with the goal of preparing students for four years of college work. In 1905 the first college level class was organized and in 1907 the college formally incorporated. College and C.M.E. Church officials amended the school's charter in 1909 to provide for a "university of first class..." (Smith County Historical Society j). That same year, the school was renamed Phillips University and a new brick girls dormitory was erected and named Phillips Hall, all in honor of C. H. Phillips, an outstanding church leader and influential bishop, who wrote a definitive history of the C.M.E. Church in 1925. In 1919 the name Texas College was restored to the institution and in 1924, the college added a new brick classroom and administration building named Martin Hall in honor of Joseph C. Martin, another important leader in the C.M. E. Church and the then-current bishop of Texas. In 1924 the college, under president W. R. Banks, a former Texas College professor who served as president from 1915 to 1926, was accredited as a Class A Junior College by the State Board of College Examiners of the State Department of Education (*Student Handbook 1951-1952:6*). By 1928 the leadership of the C.M.E. Church realized the need for teacher training at Texas College and added a normal school to the basic education and college programs. The Texas State Board of Education recognized Texas College in 1930 as a three-year college (Smith County Historical Society j), and in 1932 increased the college's recognition to that of a four-year school.

During the 1930s Texas College gained enrollment and continued as a successful institution. In 1934 the school was placed on the approved list of African American colleges by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, and in 1939 a home economics program was added. The first degree in that new program was given in 1941, and a new building for home economic instruction was constructed in 1954 (Smith County Deed Records). In 1944 Texas College became a charter member of the United Negro College Fund, and in 1946 was established as the African American unit of Tyler Junior College. Texas College served in this role until 1965 when legal segregation came to an end after passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Texas College also incorporated an extension program of the Perkins School of Theology of Southern Methodist University and offered training to in-service ministers (Texas College b). The reputation of Texas College continued to grow through the 1940s and 1950s and the school received an "A" rating in 1948, within the list of African American colleges, by the Southern Association. A graduate program in education was created in 1951 and approved by the Texas Education Agency, but was discontinued in 1959, along with the football program, to provide more funding for undergraduate education. In 1957 the school received a 50 year

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 22

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

extension on its charter.

According to a 1953 address given by Dr. Lindsey F. Kimball, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, in 1900 only 2,624 African American students were enrolled in college. By 1950 the number had risen to 89,000. Of these, 15,000 were enrolled in white institutions in the north and west. The remainder were in African American schools (Glass Archives, Texas College), fairly evenly divided between segregated state run schools, such as Texas' Prairie View, and private schools, such as Texas College, supported by the United Negro College Fund. Since the end of segregation, African American schools have continued to offer educational opportunities to those choosing not to attend integrated public or private institutions. The success of African American schools in educating African American youth during segregation is evidenced by the careers of graduates. Texas College alumni represent leadership roles in business, education, religion and the professions. Among the graduates of the college during the period of significance were Bishop Joseph A. Johnson ('38), presiding Bishop of the Fourth Episcopal District; Bishop Norris S. Curry ('42), presiding Bishop of the Eighth Episcopal District; Dr. Allen C. Hancock ('32), president of Texas College, Weldon Berry ('41), an attorney; Dr. Lillian Bradley ('38) professor of math at Texas Southern University; Dr. Lectoy Johnson ('52), a physician, and many others.

Texas College remained an important and successful institution of higher learning through the 1980s with new capital improvements, programs and full accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools in 1970. Since the 1980s the college fell on harder times, in part because of improved opportunities for African American students at public and private universities nationwide. After losing accreditation, Texas College regained it in 2004, and resumed its football program in an effort to build pride and visibility. Between its 1894 founding and 1986 Texas College was served by 14 presidents. Three served during the period of significance of Martin Hall and are: W. R. Banks 1915-1926; C.C. Owens 1926-1932; and D. R. Glass 1931-1961.

During an October 2004 interview Loretta Mosely Dewberry, a 1955 graduate of Texas College, who now works at the school, recalled her experiences at Texas College and as a youngster in the Tyler community. Beginning classes at Texas College at age 15, Mrs. Dewberry majored in physical education and minored in biology, with a view to becoming a teacher. She credits exceptionally good teachers and an interested community and church for the success of Texas College students at that time. Football, basketball, track, volleyball, women's drill team and a marching band provided additional activities for the interested student. Mrs. Dewberry, who graduated from Emmett Scott High School, Tyler's segregated African American High School, at age 15, completed her student teaching there. She recalls that it was not uncommon in the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s for students to be enrolled at Texas College at age 15 and 16, and occasionally younger, at age 14.

Loretta Dewberry's connection to Texas College extended back at least one generation to her mother, Ophelia L. Mosely, who attended Texas College Normal School in the 1930s. At that time, the state certified teachers upon completion of the 8th grade and passage of a written test, which Mrs. Mosely did. But instead of teaching, she married, as so many women did at that time. Her husband, Lemmie B. Mosely attended Paul Quinn College in Austin, but left before graduating. By 1930 the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 23

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

couple had settled in Tyler, leaving rural areas of Smith and Cherokee counties, as so many African Americans did during the 1920s. They had seven children, all of whom attended Texas College, and five of whom graduated. Mrs. Dewberry's father worked as a shipping clerk for Brookshire Bros. Grocery Co. in Tyler, and into the 1930s continued the family farm growing corn, potatoes, peas, watermelon, beans, okra, cabbage and squash. Mrs. Dewberry recalls that enrollment at Texas College in the early 1950s was between 1,200 and 1,500 students, and while students were free to select a career of their choice, the school emphasized teacher training. Students in the home economics program were required to live on campus for a portion of their schooling time. Housing for teachers was provided on campus, probably because of the cost of housing and its limited availability to African Americans. The acreage north of the campus that now contains apartments was, in the 1950s, the school's athletic field, and prior to that it was the "teachery" where faculty lived. The school also provided amenities for social activities such as a club house and a tea house, where receptions were held. Both buildings are now gone. Sororities and fraternities also were present and honor societies sponsored scholarships. The campus dorms maintained a curfew and a dress code. The 1951-1952 *Student Handbook* specifies the type of clothing required by students at different events (**Figure 13**). Classes began early, ended late and included Saturday sessions. Mrs. Dewberry remembers taking classes as early as 7 a.m. and completing lab activities in Martin Hall by 7 p.m.

Erected in 1924 during a time of growth and development as African Americans sought improved educational and economic opportunities in Tyler's strong economy, Martin Hall at Texas College is significant for its associations development trends within Tyler and for the role it played in the administration of college programs, and the education of African American students during the period of significance. Although Martin Hall is nominated only under Criterion A because of changes to the windows (which could be restored) and secondary exterior doors, architecturally, the building is an important local example of a 1920s educational building and the only such building in Tyler to retain its integrity.

SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS

While many factors and individuals contributed to the successful development of Texas College and Tyler as a whole, the community's major architects and builders had a highly visible impact on the character of the city. However, the most significant individual associated with Martin Hall is Bishop Joseph C. Martin, for whom the building was named, and whose vision, financial assistance and leadership led to its construction.

Bishop Joseph C. Martin (1865-1939)

Joseph C. Martin was born in Trenton, Gibson County, Tennessee on February 8, 1865, the son of Willis and Clara (Penn) Martin. He attended Howe Institute in Memphis and Roger Williams University in Nashville. Converted to Methodism in 1878 at age 13, he began preaching in 1887 and joined the C.M.E. Conference in 1889, when he was 24. He pastored for many years in West Tennessee and then

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 24

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

was transferred to Washington, D.C. by C.M.E. Bishop Miles. There he was put in charge of the Miles Memorial Church. In time he was moved to the South Carolina Conference and appointed to Sidney Park, in Columbia, South Carolina. He became presiding elder and served as a delegate to the Third Ecumenical Conference in London in 1901. From May 1912 to May 1922, he served as book agent for the church. In 1922 he was elected a bishop of the church, and served in that position until his death in 1939 (Murphy:487). Under his leadership, the church's publishing interests grew and he was an asset to the church. An able fundraiser, manager, and preacher (Phillips:573), he served as the bishop of Texas at the time Martin Hall was erected and was actively involved in funding its construction.

JUSTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

Martin Hall is an important local landmark associated with Tyler's African American community, and is significant for its interpretation of community development in Tyler and for its role as a combination administration/classroom building for Texas College between 1924 and 1955. Illustrating an architectural form typical for 1920s school buildings, Martin Hall is the only known surviving early 20th century education building in Tyler to retain its integrity and is also the oldest surviving intact building on the Texas College campus. Built in 1924 in response to a growing African American population, the building provided administration, classroom and auditorium space for African American students during the difficult days of segregation. As such it reflects the goals, abilities, determination and success of Tyler's African American citizens in providing its youth education and opportunity for economic advancement in the face of Jim Crow. The nominated property also is significant for its association with Tyler's general development patterns during the period of significance when mechanization of agriculture, increased manufacturing and the success of the East Texas Oil Field brought thousands of new residents to Tyler and fostered the growth of neighborhoods, business and educational facilities. The building retains high levels of integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, feeling and association within the period of significance and is maintained in good condition. The immediate setting has been affected by the construction of additional college-related buildings, but Martin Hall remains one of Tyler's most significant and intact early 20th century educational buildings. For these reasons Martin Hall is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level of significance. Although the building is significant for its architecture, it is being nominated under Criterion A only because of incompatible changes to the original windows and secondary exterior doors. The building has few other exterior alterations and retains a high degree of exterior design, materials and finishes. The building is worthy of preservation as a highly intact local landmark that through its functions as an administration and classroom building for an African American college, documents aspects of community development and the African American experience between 1924 and 1955.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 25

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 26

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Tyler, Smith County, Texas

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United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Tyler, Smith County, Texas

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 29

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 30

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 31

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- g) Streets file.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 32

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 33

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

VISUAL DOCUMENTATION

AAA-Texas
Map

City of Tyler, Tyler, Texas.
Map

Sinclair & Wright, Architects, Tyler, Texas
Floor Plans

Texas College, Tyler, Texas
Campus Site Plan
Texas College Bulletin 1974-1975
Student Handbook 1951-1952

University of Texas at Austin, Center for American History
Sanborn Maps

Williams, Diane E., Austin, Texas.
Photographs

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
	15	282524	3584273

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 in New City Block 686, City of Tyler, Texas.

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

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Diane Elizabeth Williams (Architectural Historian)

ORGANIZATION: for the City of Tyler, Texas and Historic Tyler, Inc. **DATE:** June 30, 2005

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 49921 **TELEPHONE:** 512 458-2367

CITY OR TOWN: Austin **STATE:** Texas **ZIP CODE:** 78765

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet Map-34)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-48)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (see continuation sheets Figure-35 through Figure-47)

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Texas College, C/O Dr. Bobby Stinson

STREET & NUMBER: 2404 North Grand Avenue **TELEPHONE:** 903 593-8311, ext. 2272

CITY OR TOWN: Tyler **STATE:** Texas **ZIP CODE:** 75702

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Map 1: Location Map Showing Martin Hall at Texas College and Two Other Properties Being Nominated



- ### 3. Martin Hall at Texas College

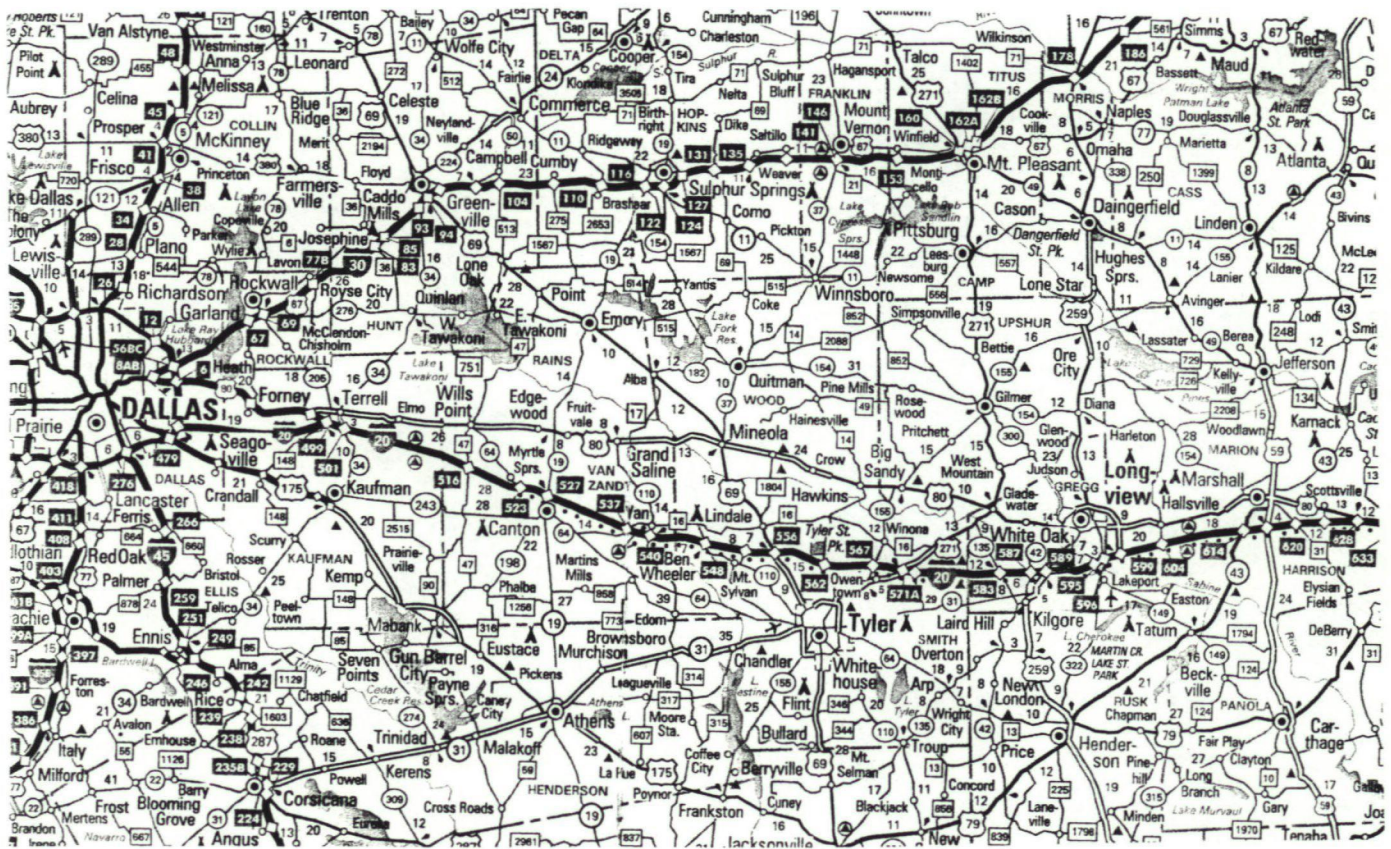
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number FIGURE Page 35

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 1: Regional Location Map



Source: AAA Texas
No Scale

North
▲

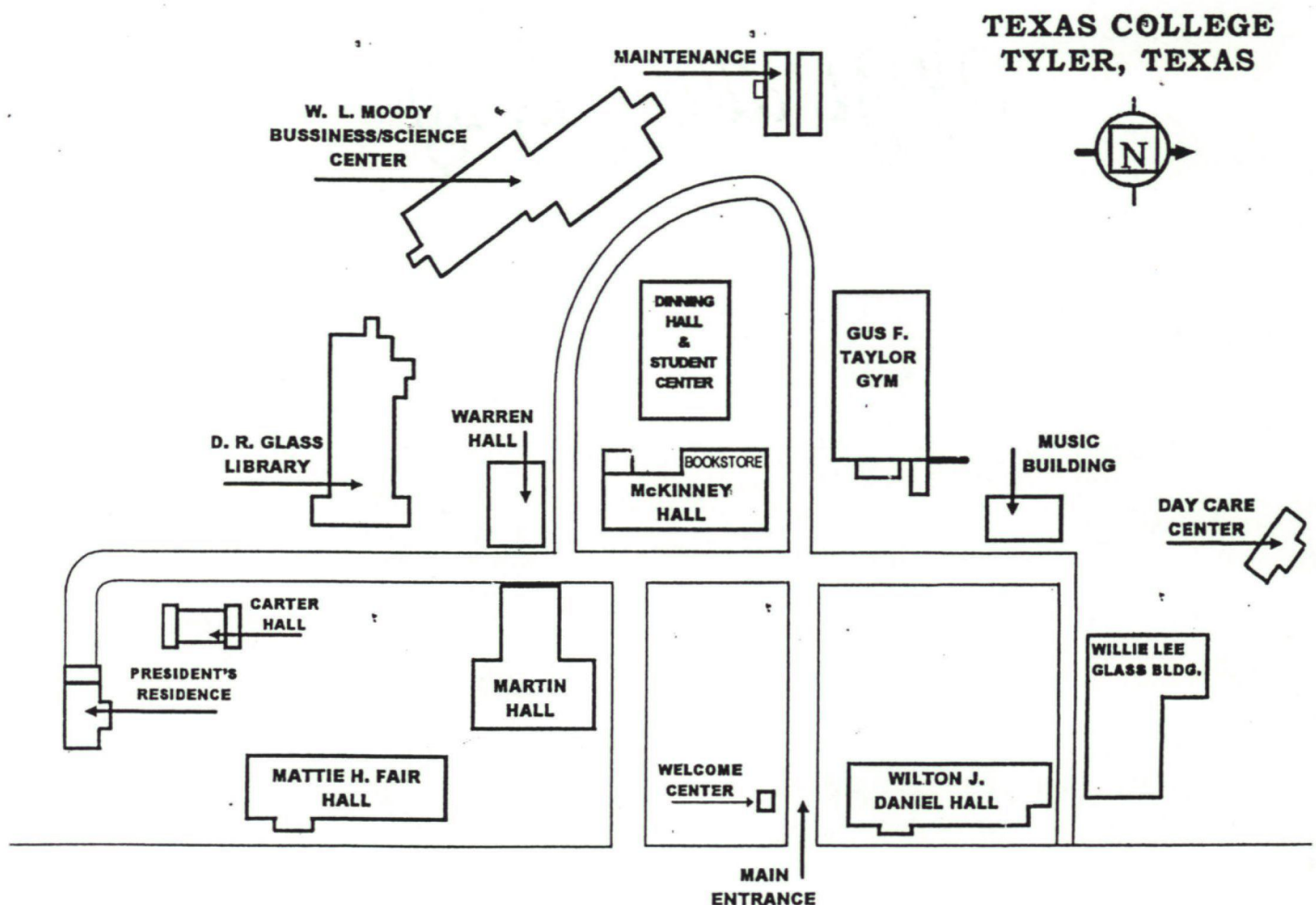
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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number FIGURE Page 36

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 2: Texas College Site Plan



Source: Texas College
No Scale

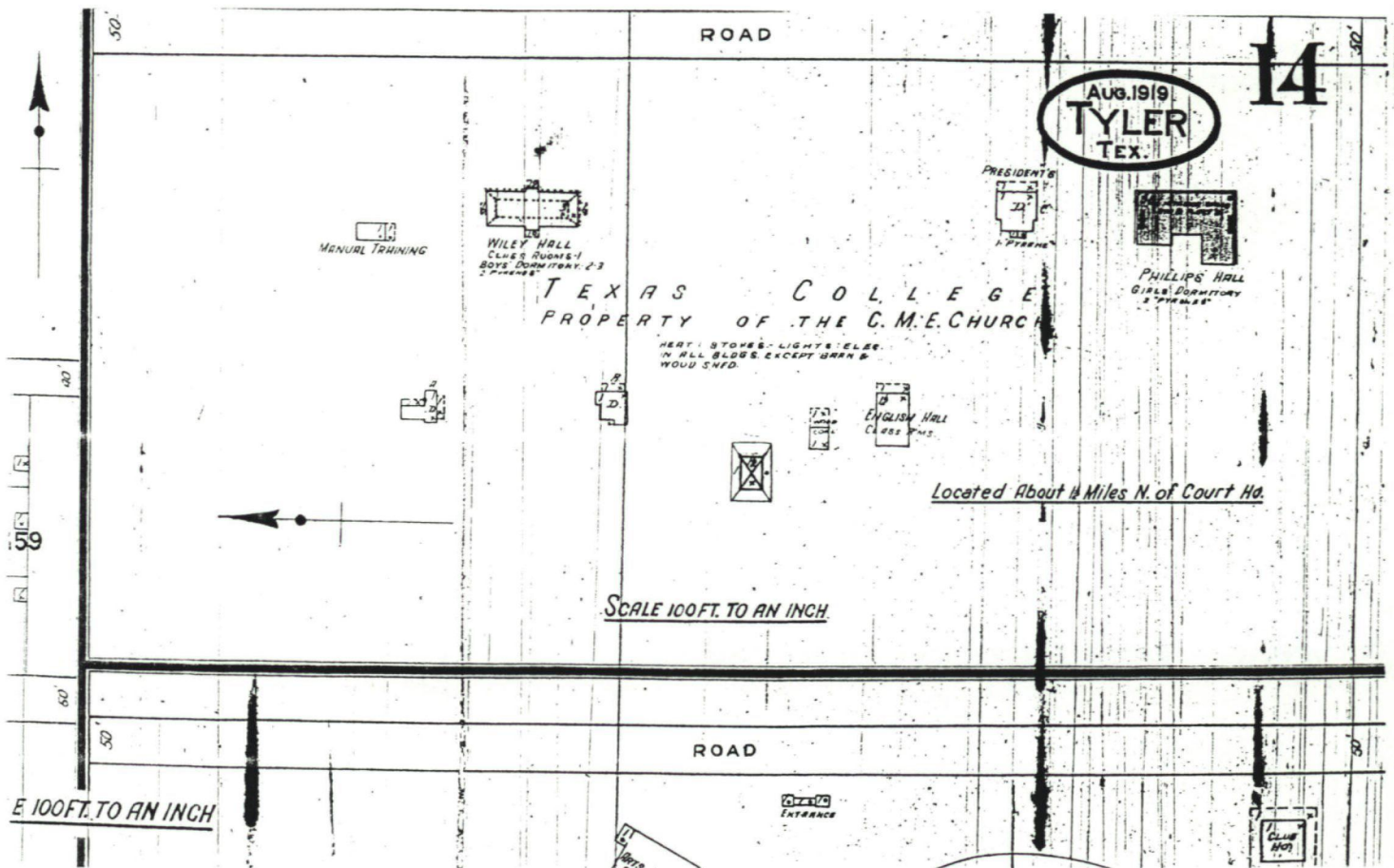
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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number FIGURE Page 37

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 3: 1919 Sanborn Map



Source: Sanborn Maps
No Scale

North
←

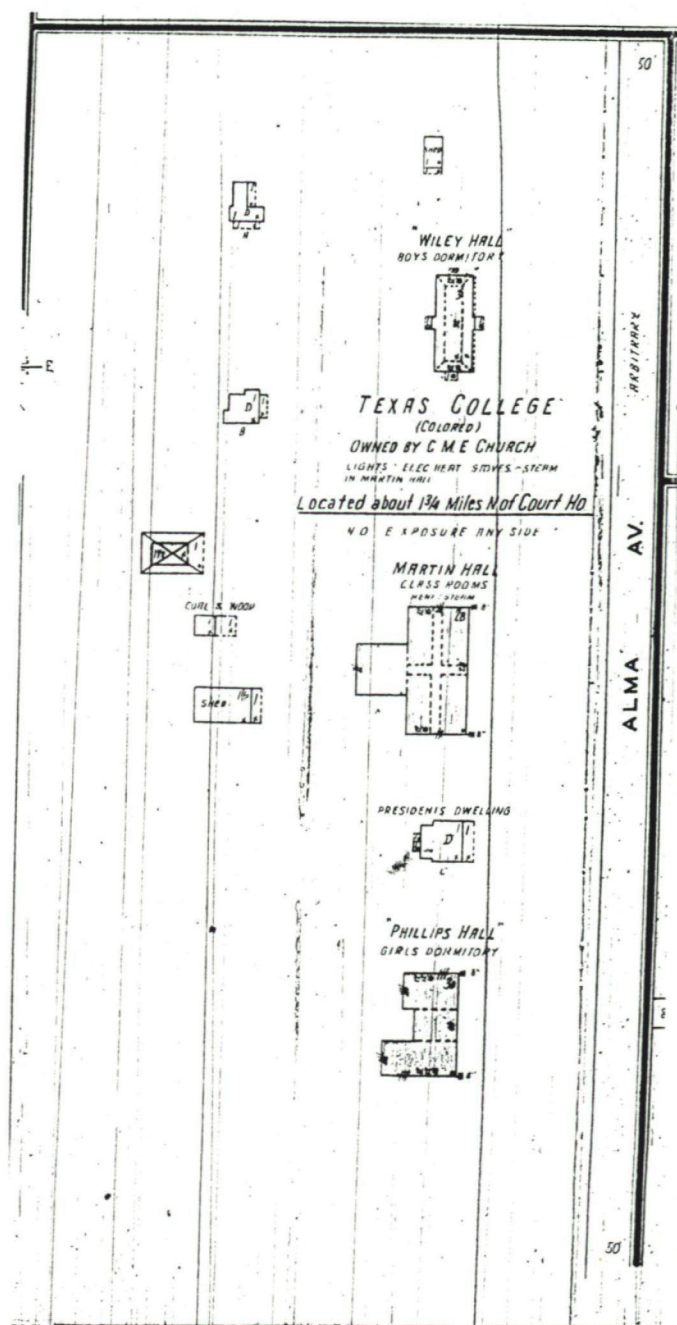
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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number FIGURE Page 38

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 4: 1928 Sanborn Map



Source: Sanborn Maps
No Scale

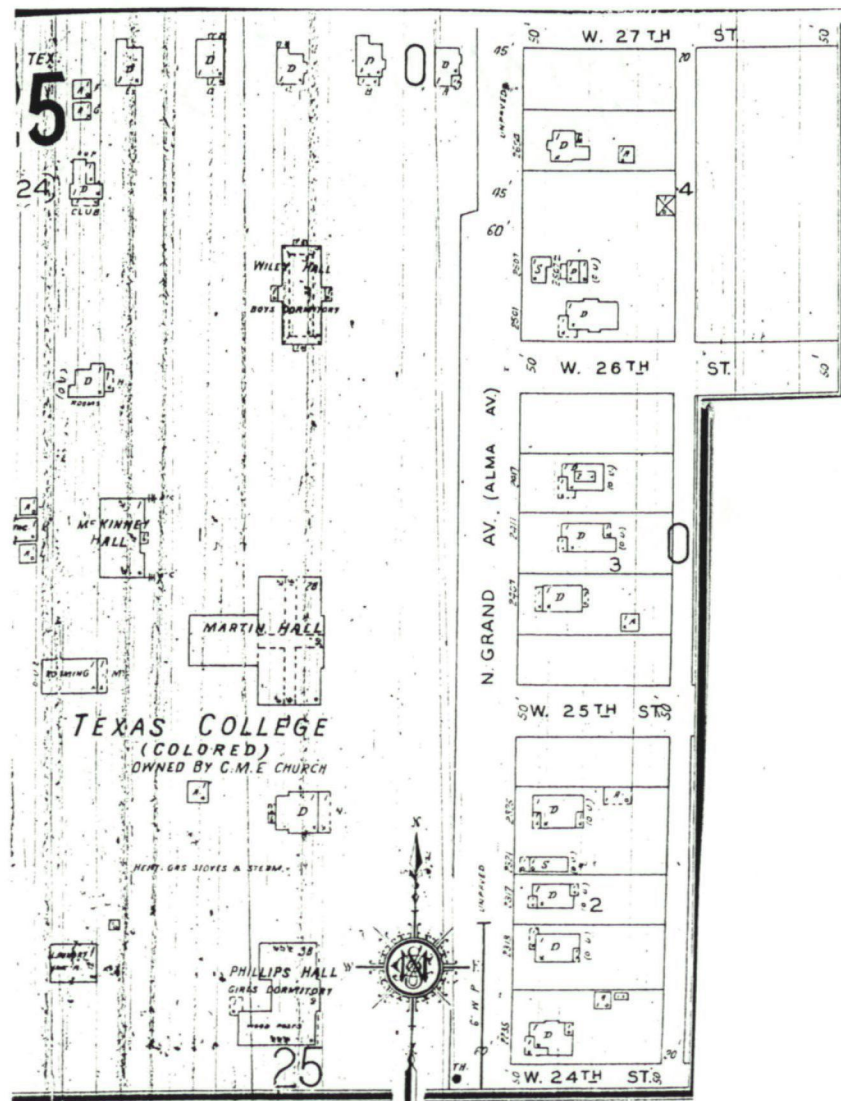
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number FIGURE Page 39

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 5: 1938/1949 Sanborn Map



Source: Sanborn Maps
No Scale

North
▲

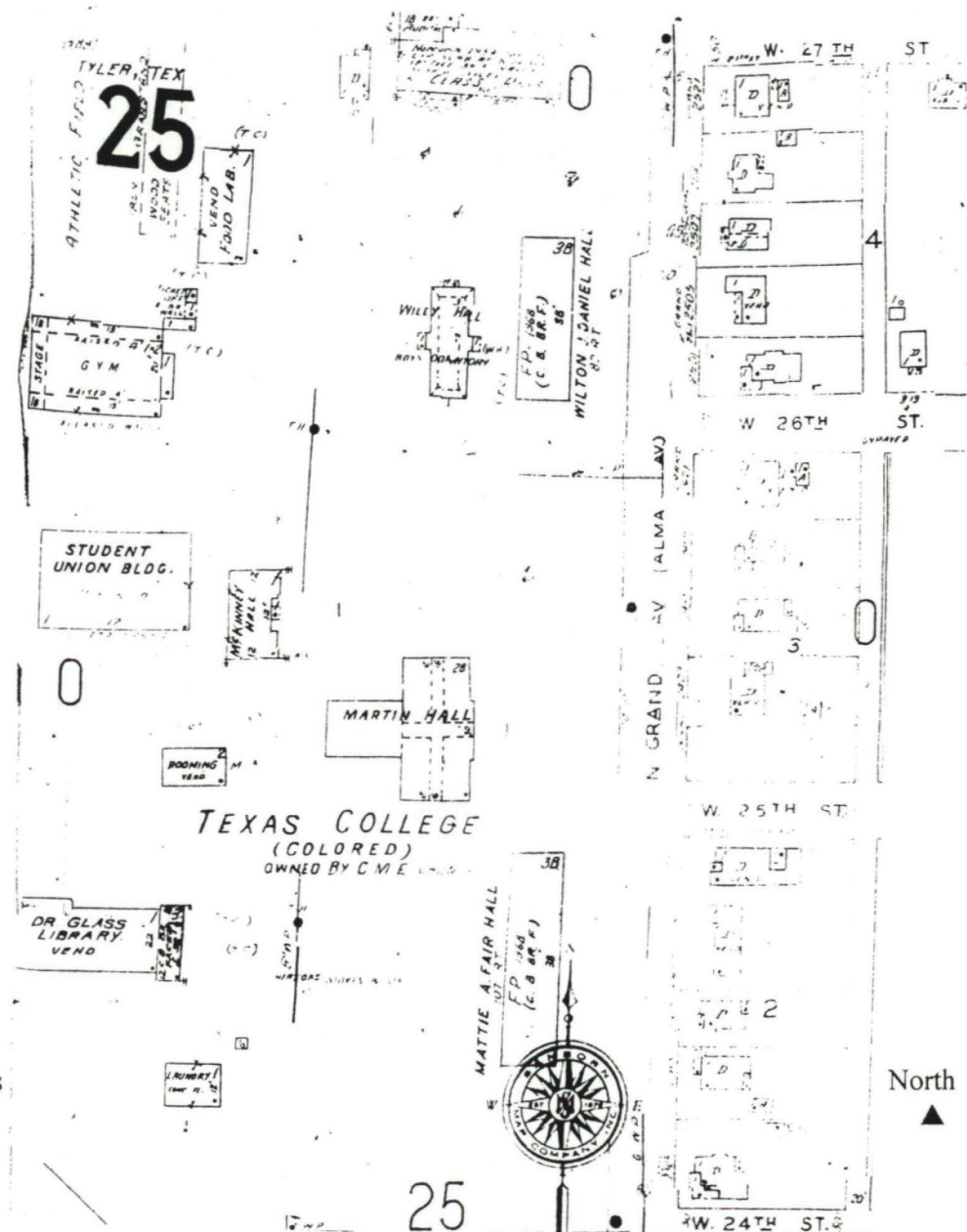
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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number FIGURE Page 40

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 6: 1938/1970 Sanborn Map



Source: Sanborn Maps
No Scale

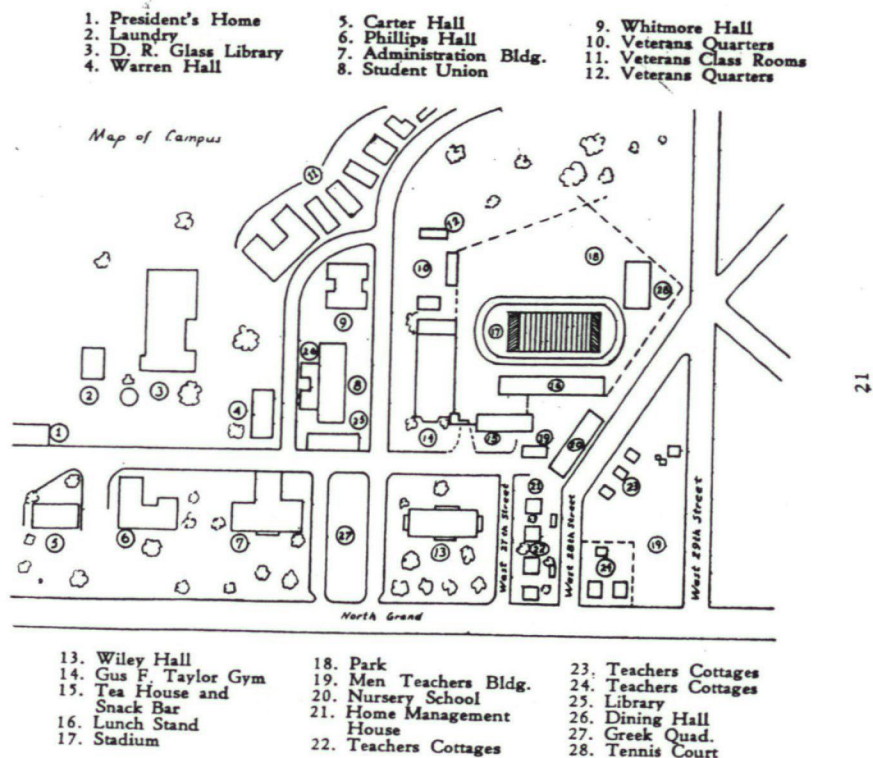
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number FIGURE Page 41

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 7: Texas College Site Plan, ca. 1952



Source: Student Handbook, Texas College
No Scale

North
→

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number FIGURE Page 42

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 8: Martin Hall, n.d.



Source: Texas College Bulletin 1974-1975.

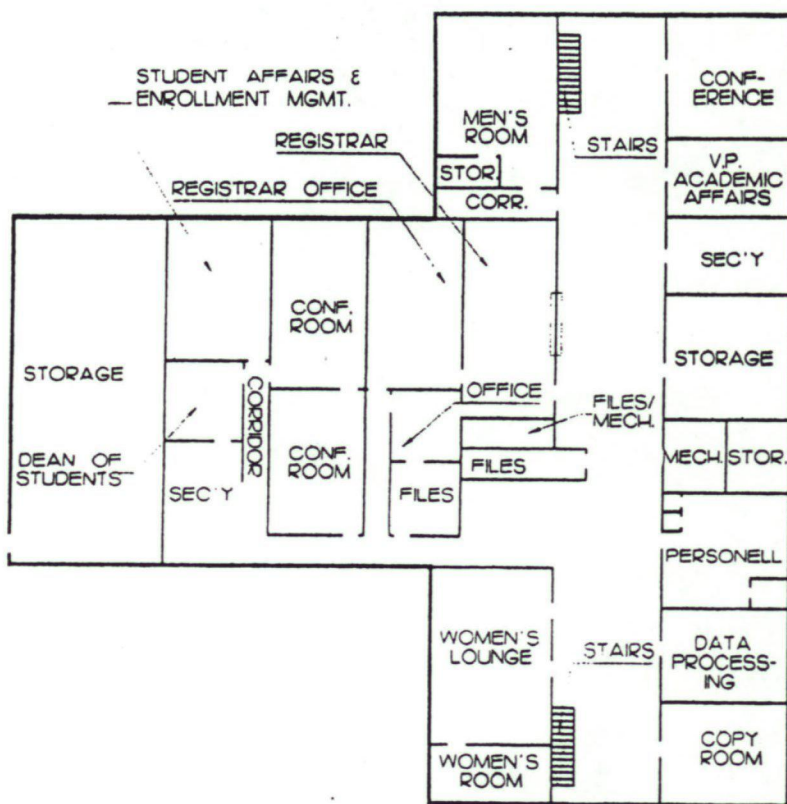
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number FIGURE Page 43

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 9: First Floor Plan



FIRST FLOOR

**TEXAS COLLEGE
MARTIN HALL**

SCALE: 1" = 30'-0"

Source: Sinclair & Wright, Architects

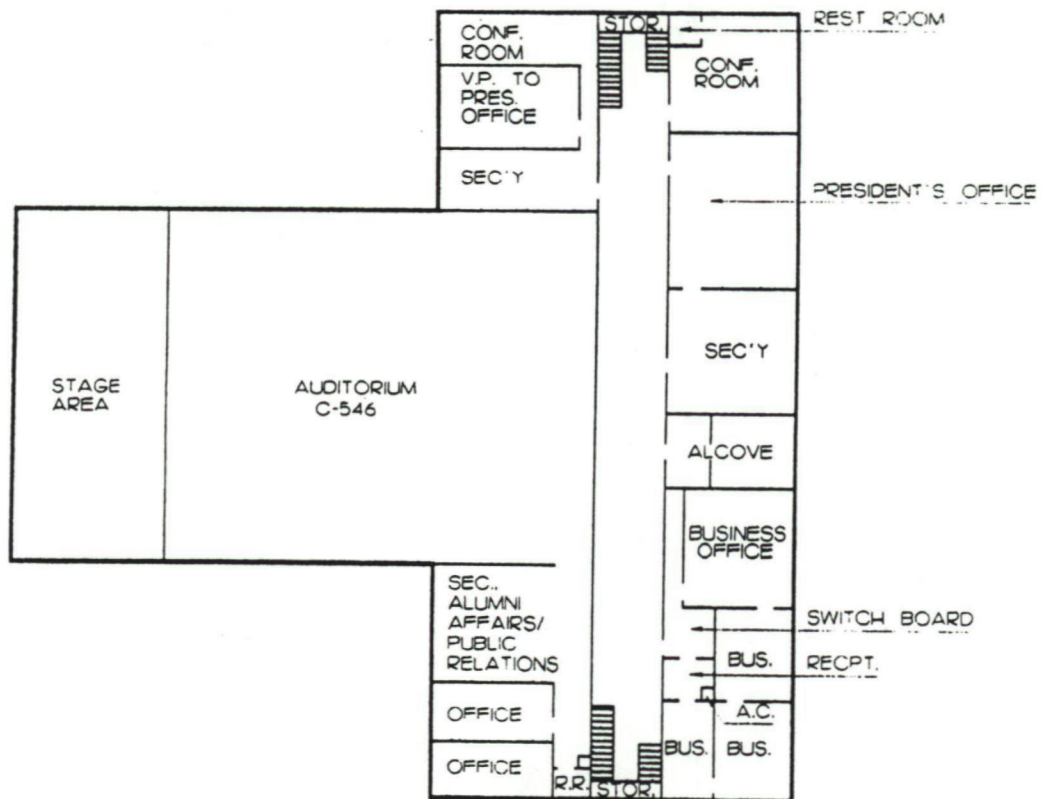
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number FIGURE Page 44

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 10: Second Floor Plan



SECOND FLOOR

Source: Sinclair & Wright, Architects

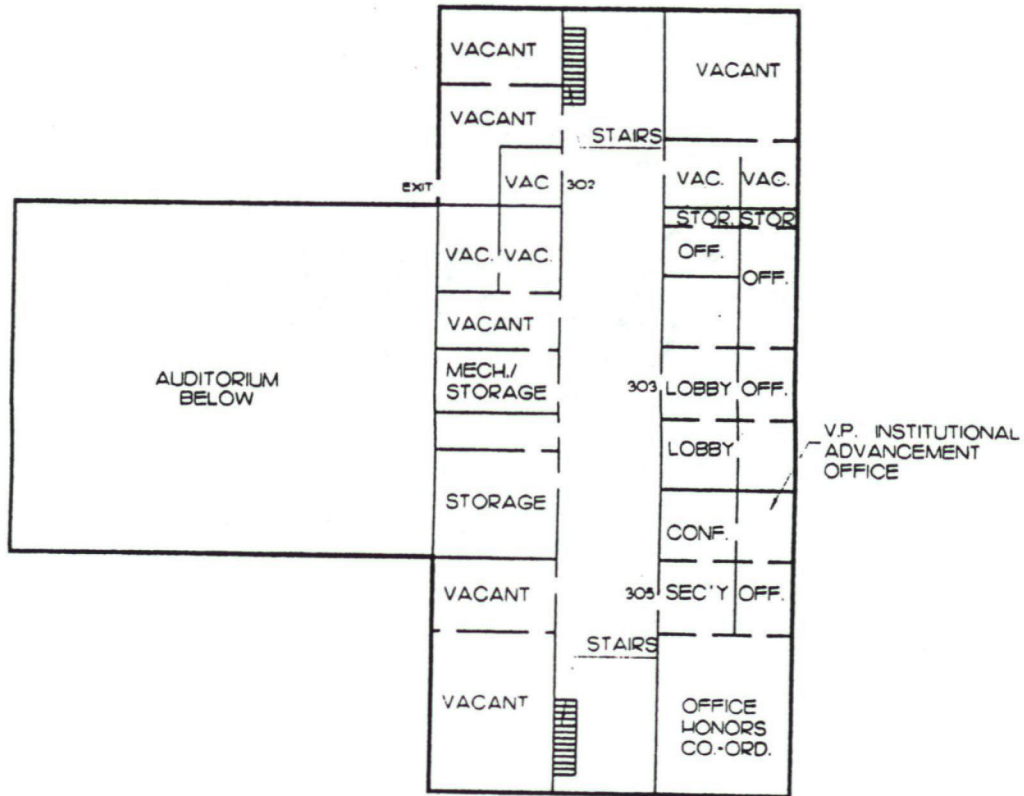
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number FIGURE Page 45

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 11: Third Floor Plan



THIRD FLOOR

Source: Sinclair & Wright, Architects

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number FIGURE Page 46

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 12: Bishop Joseph C. Martin, n.d.



BISHOP
J. C. MARTIN, D.D.

Source: Phillips, C. H. *The History of the C.M. E. Church in America*, downloaded from docsouth.unc.edu/church/phillips/ill23a.html

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number FIGURE Page 47

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

Figure 13: Tips for Proper Student Attire, 1952

BEST BIBS

EVENT	DRESS	HAT
Classes	Skirts, sweaters, blouses, wool or cotton dresses	Scarf
Football Games	Suit, dressy wool dress	Yes
Basketball	Casual wool dress, good-looking sweater & skirt	Scarf
Shows—Dates	Dressy dress	Scarf, if needed
Shows—Just us Girls	School clothes or dress-up	Scarf, if needed
Banquets	Dressy dress or formal (it depends)	No
Social, Formal and Semi-Formal	A long one—floor or ballerina	Horrors!
Socials—Informal	Dressy street length dress	No, never
Social, Mixers and Howdies	Sweater and skirt, casual wool or cotton dress	Will your curls come out?
Teas, Receptions	Dressy dress or formal (all depends)	Yes
Sunday	Very best dress or suit	By all means
Picnics	Jeans, shirts, slacks	Kerchief

No dress is complete without that big Texas smile. Keep your make-up straight, but don't do it over right there in public. Give yourself the once over lightly each week—nails, hair, eyebrows.

Be on your toes, Texans.

AND TUCKERS

SHOES	PURSE	GLOVES	COAT
Loafers, Saddles	Maybe, if small	Big fuzzy mits or knit gloves	Raincoat, jacket, heavy coat
Heels, hose	Small	Warm	What about the weather?
Flats	Be careful, easy to lose	Yes	Warm one
Heels, hose	Maybe	Weather?	Perhaps, rather dressy
Flats or heels	No	Could be	School coat
Hose, heels	If needed	If needed	Dressy jacket or coat
High or low heels, hose, dressy flats	Yes, don't clutter his pockets	Mits or are you hands cold?	Dressy jacket or coat
	If needed	Weather?	Weather?
Flats	No	O. K.	Sport coat
Heels, hose	Sure	Yes	Dressy, if needed
Heels, hose	Natch	Yes	Your best
Sport, saddles	Pass	Hands cold?	If any, jacket

For Men Only

You will need one black or navy suit for use at semi-formals in addition to the regular suits, shirts, shoes, etc.

Source: *Student Handbook* 1951-1952.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number PHOTO Page 48

Martin Hall at Texas College
Tyler, Smith County, Texas

PHOTO INVENTORY

MARTIN HALL AT TEXAS COLLEGE
TYLER, SMITH COUNTY, TEXAS
DIANE ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, PHOTOGRAPHER
OCTOBER 2004, MAY 2005
ORIGINAL NEGATIVES ON FILE WITH THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

PHOTO 1 OF 5:
East elevation looking west.

PHOTO 2 OF 5:
Detail, front entry, east elevation looking west.

PHOTO 3 OF 5:
South elevation looking north.

PHOTO 4 OF 5:
Detail, north elevation looking south

PHOTO 5 OF 5:
Detail, auditorium mural.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Martin Hall at Texas College

MULTIPLE NAME: Tyler, Texas MPS

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Smith

DATE RECEIVED: 10/28/05 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/21/05
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/06/05 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/11/05
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 05001404

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 12.6.05 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

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.









Martin Hall at Texas college
2404 N. Grand
Tyler, Smith Co. Texas
photo 495



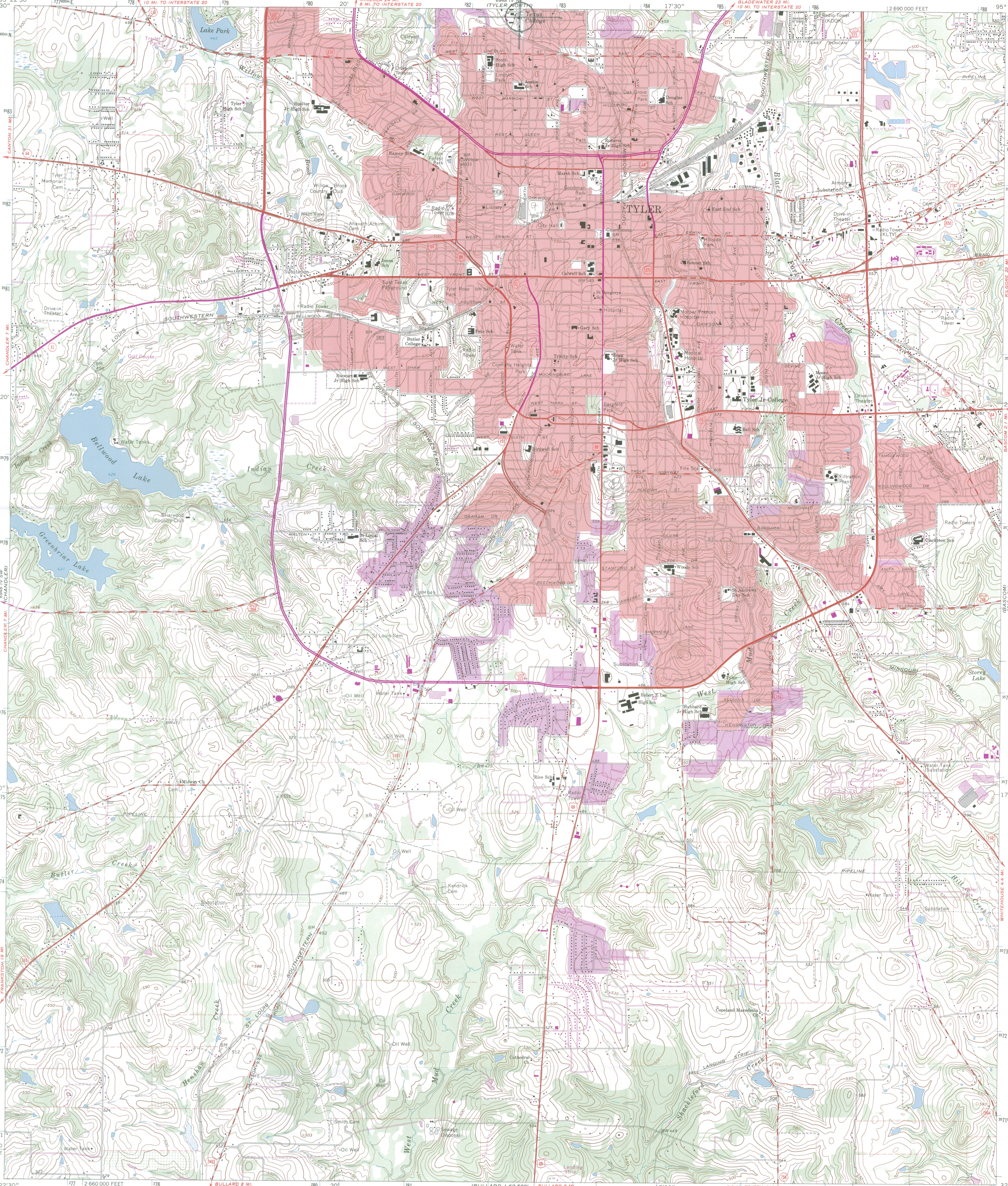
MARTIN HALL at TEXAS COLLEGE
2404 N. GRAND
TYLER, SMITH COUNTY, TEXAS

ZONE 15
282524 E 3584273 N



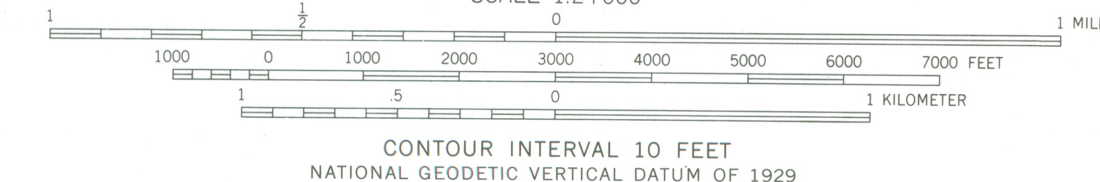
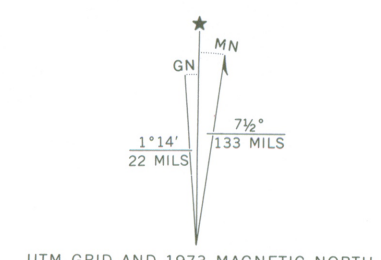
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TYLER SOUTH QUADRANGLE
TEXAS—SMITH CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 TYLER 15' QUADRANGLE



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1966
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, north central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1973. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

MILLER BLUEPRINT CO. TYLER SOUTH, TEX.
P.O. BOX 2055 75765 501 W. 6TH 75701
AUSTIN, TEXAS PH. 852-478-8793
1-800-252-3469 FAX 852-474-7096
N3215—W9515/7.5

1966
PHOTOREVISED 1973
AMS 6948 IV SE—SERIES V882





**TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

Rick Perry • *Governor*

John L. Nau, III • *Chairman*

F. Lawrence Oaks • *Executive Director*

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

TO: Linda McClelland
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Gregory W. Smith, National Register Coordinator
Texas Historical Commission

RE: Martin Hall at Texas College, Tyler, Smith County, Texas

DATE: October 25, 2005



The following materials are submitted regarding Martin Hall at Texas College:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Original National Register of Historic Places form
<input type="checkbox"/>	Resubmitted nomination
<input type="checkbox"/>	Multiple Property nomination form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Photographs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	USGS map
<input type="checkbox"/>	Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other:

COMMENTS:

☐ SHPO requests substantive review

☐ The enclosed owner objections (do ☐) (do not ☐) constitute a majority of property owners

☐ Other: _____