

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Brenham Normal and Industrial College
Other name/site number: Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Association (1927-current)
Name of related multiple property listing: NA

2. Location

Street & number: 1502 Mount Olive Street
City or town: Brenham State: Texas County: Washington
Not for publication: Vicinity:

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 at the following levels of significance:
 national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D



Signature of certifying official / Title Chief Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Date OCT 28, 2025
Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
____ entered in the National Register
____ determined eligible for the National Register
____ determined not eligible for the National Register.
____ removed from the National Register
____ other, explain: _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Brenham Normal and Industrial College, Brenham, Washington County, Texas

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - Federal

Category of Property

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: EDUCATION; College

Current Functions: RELIGION; Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification: No Style

Principal Exterior Materials: METAL/Aluminum siding, WOOD/Wood board, and Wood/Wood siding

Narrative Description (see continuation sheets 7-8 through 7-10)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
<input type="checkbox"/>	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.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Property has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: A (Religious properties)

Areas of Significance: Ethnic Heritage/Black and Education (*local level of significance*)

Period of Significance: c. 1905-1927

Significant Dates: c. 1905

Significant Person (only if criterion b is marked): NA

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion d is marked): NA

Architect/Builder: NA

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets 8-11 through 8-18)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheets 9-19 through 9-20)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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, Austin*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Less than one acre

Coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (use decimal degree format)

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

1. Latitude: 30.175136° Longitude: -96.386554°

Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated area is a 0.9-acre right trapezoid on the south side of Mount Olive Street and out of: A0055 HARRINGTON, ARRABELLA, TRACT 113, ACRES 4.00 as recorded by Washington CAD (Reference ID: 38789) and sketched on MAP 4. (CAD accessed 3/12/2025)

Boundary Justification: The boundary was drawn to include the nominated school and excludes a 3-acre area on the north side of Mount Olive Street that no longer retains integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: David M. Porter III (IHN Strategies) with assistance from Conor Herteich (Preservation Texas) and based on a draft prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants

Organization: IHN Strategies

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Date: November 20, 2024

Additional Documentation

Maps (see continuation sheets MAP-21 through MAP-22)

Figures (see continuation sheets FIGURE-23 through FIGURE-27)

Photographs (see continuation sheets PHOTO-28 through PHOTO-42)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Photograph Log

Name of Property: Brenham Normal & Industrial College
City or Vicinity: Brenham, Washington County, Texas
Photographer: Conor Herteich and Sanea Sakhyani, SWCA Environmental Consultants
Date Photographed: November 7, 2025 and March 06, 2024

All current photographs accurately depict the property as it stands November 2025.

Photograph Number: 001

Date Photographed: 11/07/25

Description: Front (north) facade and landscape with THC marker on right, view south

Photograph Number: 002

Date Photographed: 11/07/25

Description: Front (north) facade and adjacent church property on left, view southwest

Photograph Number: 003

Date Photographed: 11/07/25

Description: Front (north) facade and right (west) elevation, oblique, view southeast

Photograph Number: 004

Date Photographed: 11/07/25

Description: Right (west) elevation, view east

Photograph Number: 005

Date Photographed: 11/07/25

Description: Right (west) elevation and rear (south) elevation, oblique, view northeast

Photograph Number: 006

Date Photographed: 03/06/24

Description: Rear (south) elevation, view north

Photograph Number: 007

Date Photographed: 11/07/25

Description: Rear (south) elevation and left (east) elevation, oblique, view northwest

Photograph Number: 008

Date Photographed: 11/07/25

Description: Left (east) elevation, view west

Photograph Number: 009

Date Photographed: 11/07/25

Description: Left (east) elevation and front (north) facade, oblique, view southeast

Photograph Number: 010

Date Photographed: 03/06/24

Description: Detail; THC marker on site, view south

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Photograph Number: 011

Date Photographed: 03/06/24

Description: Interior, congregation seating and altar (center), ADA ramp to women's restroom and stairs to second floor (right), view south

Photograph Number: 012

Date Photographed: 03/06/24

Description: Interior overview, view southwest

Photograph Number: 013

Date Photographed: 03/06/24

Description: Interior overview with secondary entry doors, view west

Photograph Number: 014

Date Photographed: 03/06/24

Description: Interior overview, view southeast

Photograph Number: 015

Date Photographed: 02/06/24

Description: Interior overview, view east

Photograph Number: 016

Date Photographed: 03/06/24

Description: Interior overview with tertiary entry door, view east

Photograph Number: 017

Date Photographed: 03/06/24

Description: Interior overview, view south

Photograph Number: 018

Date Photographed: 03/06/24

Description: Interior overview, church altar and seating, view southwest

Photograph Number: 019

Date Photographed: 03/06/24

Description: Interior overview, altar, view south

Photograph Number: 020

Date Photographed: 03/06/24

Description: Interior overview, secondary entry doors and pews, view west

Photograph Number: 021

Date Photographed: 03/06/24

Description: Interior, overview behind altar, view northeast

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Photograph Number: 022

Date Photographed: 03/06/24

Description: Interior, overview pews behind altar, view east

Photograph Number: 023

Date Photographed: 03/06/24

Description: Interior, second floor overview, view east

Photograph Number: 024

Date Photographed: 03/06/24

Description: Interior, second floor overview, view southwest

Photograph Number: 025

Date Photographed: 03/06/24

Description: Interior, second floor overview, view west

Photograph Number: 026

Date Photographed: 03/27/24

Description: Northwest elevation of the auxiliary building.

Photograph Number: 027

Date Photographed: 03/27/24

Description: Southwest elevation of the auxiliary building.

Photograph Number: 028

Date Photographed: 03/27/24

Description: Interior of the auxiliary building, camera facing south.

Brenham Normal and Industrial College, Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Narrative Description

Brenham Normal and Industrial College (hereafter BNIC) in Brenham, Washington County, is an early 20th century Black-owned college campus and, later, the headquarters of a regional association of Baptist churches, which supported the school through 1927. The nominated property is a 0.9-acre grassy area on the outskirts of Brenham with two resources: the c.1905 BNIC Building and c.1935 Auxiliary Building (noncontributing). The 1905 college building is a 2-story wood frame with non-historic siding, pier-and-beam foundation, and cross-gable roof and features a double-height porch on its front elevation. The Auxiliary Building is a single-story wood frame building supported by a pier-and-beam foundation with a front gable metal roof and non-historic addition on its front elevation. It is noncontributing because it was built outside the period of significance. Alterations in the 1970s, which changed the windows and siding, reflect the building's continued use by the Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist Association for nearly 100 years. Despite changes, the property retains integrity of location, overall design, setting, association, and feeling as an early 20th century private college for African Americans.

Setting

Brenham Normal and Industrial College (hereafter BNIC) is at 1502 Mt. Olive Street approximately one mile northeast of the Washington County Courthouse in downtown Brenham (**Map 2**). Brenham is located near the center of Washington County in southeast central Texas. As county seat, it serves as the nucleus of the major market and transportation activities of this largely agricultural county.

The nominated property is a 0.9-acre portion (**Map 4**) at the southwest corner of BNIC's original 11-acre campus, which extends to SH 105 (Washington Road/Navasota Highway). A paved road, named after for the longtime and current property-owner Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist Association, leads from the highway to the property. Historical records and aerials show Mt. Olive Street (previously Clay St.) as an unpaved path as early as 1930 with several buildings clustered in the current location. In the early 20th century, BNIC teachers and students farmed and raised livestock, and the larger parcel remained clear through the 1980s. Today, however, light industry diminished the integrity of setting, association, and feeling of this area near SH 105 and it is excluded from the nominated boundary.

BNIC is on a relatively flat, grassy right-trapezoid area on the south side of Mt. Olive Street. Two buildings, constructed c. 1905 and c.1935, are centered on the property and face north. Low density residential properties and large vacant lots are to the north and west of the subject parcel. Mt. Olive Street bends in front of the BNIC parcel and runs north and east to the north of the building. To the east and south of the building are the residential neighborhoods of College Heights along Sabine Street and Schmidt's Addition along Laurine Street.

The landscaping is a simple grass lawn with several medium and large trees on the south side of the property. A metal chain-link fence runs along the western boundary of the parcel. Although there is no visible walkway to the building entry, there is a small concrete slab at the front door on the front façade porch. There is a State Historical Marker on the property's north side.

Brenham Normal and Industrial College

c. 1905 BNIC Building (Resource 1)

Built c.1905, the BNIC Building was originally constructed for the Brenham Normal and Industrial College and acquired by the Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Association in 1917. It is a two-story wood frame building on a pier-and-beam foundation with non-historic Hardie board siding and cross-gable asphalt shingle roof. The original horizontal wood siding is under the asbestos wall cladding. Most windows throughout the building are single-hung 4/4 metal frame

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installed before 1949. Single-story shed roof additions infilled reentrant corners on the rear elevation. Alterations, like the exterior siding, are believed to have occurred in 1970 when Mt. Olive undertook numerous improvements to its property.¹

Exterior

The **north (front) elevation** of BNIC is seven bays wide with a cross-gable roof and two-story porch that supports the projecting central front gable. Two 1/1 single hung metal windows punctuate the front gable end. These replaced a single, presumably 4/4 wood frame window, but the date of alteration is c. 1970. Eaves are open with a wood siding soffit, and gable ends have exposed purlin beams in some locations. The porch is supported by square wooden posts on both levels, and a simple three-rail balustrade on the second story.

Double wooden paneled doors are in the center bay of each level; six panel (modern) doors on first story and five panel (historic) doors on the second story. Six window openings are evenly spaced across the elevation and symmetrical on both floors. On the first floor, however, windows at the first and seventh bays are 4/4 wooden hung units, and the openings appear adjusted to accommodate the slightly smaller windows. The windows in bays two and six have been sided over to cover holes left by HVAC units that previously utilized those openings. A concrete foundation skirt forms the base of the building.

The **west elevation** is three-bays-wide and the non-historic siding extends to the side-hipped gable end. Three windows are on the second floor and there is a square, louvered gable vent. The first floor has two windows flanking a central double-door entrance under a gabled portico supported by wood posts.

The **south (rear) elevation** is characterized by the two-story, five-bay-wide projection under a shallow-pitch front gable roof. Five, evenly spaced single windows and a louvered gable vent are on the second floor. Two, first-floor single-story shed roof additions (c. 1970) were built on this elevation's reentrant corners. A two-paneled wooden door is on eastern shed-roof volume, whereas the matching westmost shed-roof addition has an infilled door. A condenser unit and ductwork are in the center of the ground floor, likely where a door or window opening used to be located.

The **east elevation** is three-bays-wide under the side-gable roof. Cement siding, which extends to the roofline, conceals a small window opening. The second floor has three 4/4 metal frame windows, and on the first floor is a central six-paneled wooden door flanked by single windows. The east elevations of the single-story addition and second-floor projection have single windows.

Interior

The first story of BNIC currently functions as a religious facility, known as Mount Olive District Campus. The entry is located on the front (north) façade, through the double wooden doors. Pews and chairs are lined up in rows going east to west, all facing the southern wall that contains the altar and chancel. The floors are carpeted and there are several wooden floor to ceiling square support beams throughout the space. The walls consist of faux wood paneling and the ceilings are constructed of painted plywood. Men's and women's restrooms occupy the shed-roof volumes at the southeast and southwest corners of the building. A southwest set of wooden stairs form an L, leading to the second story.

The second story is used primarily for storage. Rooms on the second floor have faux wood paneled walls and a drop ceiling. Some rooms are carpeted, and some have wood flooring. The central wood support beams span both stories towards the attic, some of which are braced for added support. Most of the second story is a large central room above the sanctuary space, but there are offices and small storage rooms along the corners of the building.

¹ "Public Records," *Brenham Banner Press*, July 28, 1970.

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c. 1935 Auxiliary (Women's) Building (Resource 2)

The auxiliary building, built c. 1935, is a single-story, wood frame structure with a rectangular plan supported by an 8" thick concrete perimeter foundation and front-gable corrugated metal roof. Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist Association constructed it as a meeting facility for the organization's women's group. It is noncontributing because the scope of this nomination is limited to the years during which the college operated. The rectangular building has a front gabled roof clad with corrugated metal. The exterior walls are clad with wooden drop siding. The windows are all 1/1 and are either aluminum or vinyl while the exterior doors are hollow panel composite or wood. On the **north elevation** (street-facing facade) a porch was enclosed after 1985 to create an addition with a low-sloped gable roof that carries the top plate height of the original walls. This space, which functions as a narthex, features two small windows on either side of a double door. The entrance is raised several feet above grade without stairs or a ramp to provide access. The primary entrance is on the **west elevation** and is accessed by a concrete ramp (Photo 27). The **south elevation** originally had three pairs of windows, but the southeast pair has been partially infilled. An original 4-light wooden window sash is still extant on the gable end of the wall. The **east elevation** has a concrete ramp and single door on the south end with 6 vinyl windows along the wall. A pair of windows has been infilled (Photo 28). The **interior** is an open floor plan with wood veneer paneling on the walls and exposed wood trussing due to the removal of a significant portion of the original tongue & groove board material along the ceiling (Photo 29).

Integrity

BNIC retains integrity to communicate its historical significance as a Black-owned denominational college campus and, later, the longtime headquarters of the Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Association. It is at its original location on the outskirts of Brenham, Washington County. Although the area has experienced some modern infill, the nominated property retains its open setting, which is in keeping with its historical character as a rural property. Alterations to the main building in the 1970s adversely affected integrity of materials and workmanship. However, its overall form is retained and it stands as a rare extant example of an early 20th century institute of higher education built for and by African Americans. It continues to be associated with Mount Olive, which supported the college during its operations from circa 1905-1927. Because it has a preponderance of integrity in the above aspects, BNIC also retains integrity of feeling.

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Statement of Significance

Brenham Normal and Industrial College (BNIC) is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage/Black and Education at the local level of significance. BNIC opened c. 1905 and provided primary and college-level normal, theological, and industrial education to students from across the region. Private, denominational colleges like BNIC, were among the few higher educational institutions available to African American Texans in the Jim Crow Era. Chronic funding challenges strained BNIC, but it received most of its support from the Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Association, which formed in 1906. The Association, still in operation, was a regional organization that connected rural and urban Baptist congregations spiritually, financially, socially, and culturally. When BNIC's founder, Daniel B. Porter, passed away in 1916, the Association took ownership of the college and operated classes until 1927. BNIC satisfies Criteria Consideration A (Religious Properties) for its important association with the educational history of African Americans. The period of significance is c. 1905 to 1927, representing the duration of the institution's operations. The nomination preparers recognize the importance of Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Association, but additional research is needed to support the property's continued secular significance after 1927.

African Americans in Brenham and Washington County, Texas

The following historic context is drawn from the MPDF for Brenham, Texas, completed by Dwayne Jones in association with the Texas Historical Commission.

After Brenham won its position as county seat, the Congress of the Republic of Texas designated commissioners to survey 100 acres of land donated by Jessie Farral and James Hurt. The goal was to subdivide the lots and sell them quickly so that the nucleus of the new town could be established. The community developed in a grid pattern around a central square, with transportation routes radiating outward. The road at the northeast corner connected to the old communities of Independence and Washington-on-the-Brazos, and the road from the northeast corner led to Chappell Hill and Houston. The central square would become the first county courthouse; a simple two-story cedar structure built in 1844. The town plan allowed access from all parts of the rural county. By late 1844, Brenham consisted of the courthouse, a log schoolhouse (Hickory Grove School or Academy), and six houses. By 1852, a new two-story courthouse was built to better accommodate the growing county government. This building was constructed by John Stamp and was made from Brenham manufactured brick.

Brenham had a reputation as a politically important place in the region, and many nearby residents relocated there to take advantage of prospects in future commerce and agriculture. The largest driver of population growth, however, was the continued immigration of Lowland South Anglo-Americans and the people they had enslaved. In addition, there were small waves of immigration with other European immigrants. Due to this immigration trend to Brenham, Washington County grew rapidly between 1840 and 1860. The 1870, census data indicates that almost half the population was born in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Germany. Smaller numbers of residents were also born in Austria, Bohemia, Ireland, and Great Britain. Because of their ethnic dominance, the Anglo-Americans of the Lowland South dominated the cultural and social environment and developed the rural settlement pattern of plantations and small farmsteads. There were a few free Black people in the Brenham area at this time, and they probably worked as sharecroppers or small landowners. Although free, they were still viewed with mistrust and were limited in their mobility and acceptance in the community.

In antebellum Texas, enslaved people and free Black people formed communities around religious groups and later churches. The free Black people were said to have conducted secretive religious services for the enslaved population long before emancipation. These underground religious services became the force for organization among the black community when the first churches with all-Black congregations were formed. Shortly after emancipation, Mt. Rose Missionary Baptist Church, Independence Missionary Church, and St. John A.M.E. Church, and Mt. Zion Colored Episcopal Methodist were all organized. Early church meetings were held in outdoor structures called brush arbors, in private homes, or later in an old soldiers' dining hall in "Camptown." The "Camptown" area, located along Hog Branch east of

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downtown Brenham, served as one of the central points for the freed Black community. On the west side of Brenham, a second Black community known as Watrousville (later Watersville) was established and included a church (Mt. Zion), cemetery, and a public school.

During this period in Washington County, several rural freedom colonies emerged as safe spaces where Black Texans could better avoid the perils of debt bondage, sharecropping, and racialized violence from white communities by living largely self-sustaining and independent lives on their own property.² Anchored by local churches—like in Providence, Pleasant Creek, Old Gay Hill, Post Oak, Hog Branch, and Mill Creek—these small communities provided places for Black Texans to gather, worship, and share their resources. Since their founding, however, factors like gentrification, cultural erasure, natural disasters, resource extraction, population loss, urban renewal, and land dispossession have contributed to their decline—hundreds of settlements' status and locations are currently unknown. Freedom Colony descendants' lack of access to technical assistance, ecological and economic vulnerability, and invisibility in public records have quickened the disappearance of these historic Texas communities.³

By the 1870s, the Black residents of Brenham had created rich communities for themselves. Churches continued to serve as the center of social life and the number of Black congregations steadily increased. There was an active Freedman's Bureau branch, which established schools, settled labor disputes, and protected citizens from intimidation and assaults by white residents. In 1866, the Freedman's Bureau two elementary schools: Camptown School and West End School. By 1875, Camptown School became the first free high school in the local school district to matriculate Black students.⁴ By 1936, it was renamed Pickard Highschool in honor of its principal of 45 years, A.R. Pickard. Brenham's annual Juneteenth celebration drew thousands from nearby cities and rural communities, and a brass band was part of the event's entertainment.⁵ Additionally, there was an all-Black voluntary militia that existed in Brenham from 1879 to 1885. They were known as the "Brenham Blues" and existed under the leadership of Captain C.C. Coleman.

Brenham continued to develop in the late nineteenth century as a regional center for mercantile, banking, and transportation activities. Located at the junction of major railroad lines, Brenham continued to strengthen its economic position. Two major railroads, the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe and the Houston and Texas Central Railway brought large shipments of goods into the area and even larger shipments out of the area. The intersection of these railroads had the additional impact of changing the town form and created early zoning patterns for specialized land use. Light industrial, agricultural processing, and railroad-related uses were largely clustered near the railroad intersection to the south and southwest of the central business district. Major residential areas were dispersed to the northeast, to the southwest, and south of the tracks along major transportation routes. This further isolated the Black community to the east near the railroad tracks.

In addition to transportation, commerce, and banking, Brenham serves as an important agricultural processing center. The first cotton mill was built in 1901 and reorganized in 1911 as the South Texas Cotton Mill. The mill was prosperous through the 1920s but closed in 1931 during the Great Depression. In 1937, it became the Brenham Cotton Mill Inc. Different processes included the ginning of raw cotton, processing of cotton fiber into textiles, and refining cotton seed into oil. The mill had a policy of buying all available cotton in Washington County first, then buying from farmers in surrounding counties. This allowed cotton farmers to have a steady, local, market and fueled the regional economy. In addition, the mill employed many Brenham citizens and stimulated supportive industries such as communication and shipping services. The mill owned 39 houses on the adjacent property for the employees, none of which are still extant.

² Conrad H. James, and Sitton, Thad. *Freedom Colonies: Independent Black Texans in the Time of Jim Crow*. (Austin: University of Texas Press), 2010.

³ Dr. Andrea Roberts, "What are Freedom Colonies?" The Texas Freedom Colonies Project. Accessed online on May 30, 2024. <https://www.thetexasfreedomcoloniesproject.com/what-are-freedom-colonies>

⁴ The National Museum of African American History and Culture, Smithsonian Institution, "The Freedmen's Bureau Digital Collection." Accessed online on May 31, 2024. <https://nmaahc.si.edu/explore/freedmens-bureau>

⁵ Brenham Banner Press, 1914. Accessed by Michael Francis, Chairperson, JMJ Memorial Fund. Information provided to SWCA Environmental Consultants via email correspondence on May 29, 2024.

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There were smaller production companies in the area too, including Brenham Cotton Oil and Manufacturing and the Seidel Gin and Warehouse.

Early History of African American Higher Education in Texas

In the early 20th century, Texas Baptists established Brenham Normal and Industrial College in partnership with Brenham's businessmen to provide elementary, normal, industrial, and theological education to African Americans. Additional goals included preparing graduates for the workforce, building strong character, inculcating habits for responsible living, instilling a community service ethos—all in the advance of “racial progress.” Reflecting the broader goals of social good, BNIC graduated teachers and ministers who would serve communities across the state.

At the time, educational opportunities were severely limited for African Americans at all levels, despite a period of rapid progress during Reconstruction. Black churches, white philanthropists, and benevolent organizations opened twenty-two Black colleges in the U.S. between 1865 and 1869.⁶ These colleges typically were “normal schools” that trained teachers, but the majority of their students were in elementary and secondary divisions, seeking to catch up from state-mandated illiteracy during enslavement.⁷ As late as 1916, a federal study of Black colleges noted that, in most schools studied, fewer than ten percent of students were doing college-level work.⁸ In Texas, private Black colleges enrolled nearly 2,200 students, just six percent of whom were in college-level courses; the only Black public college, Prairie View, had 552 students, none at the college level.⁹

Reconstruction-era efforts to educate formerly enslaved Texans began quickly. The federal Freedmen's Bureau opened one school in Galveston in 1865; a year later, it operated 100 schools across the state with a combination of government subsidies and funds from volunteer civic and religious groups.¹⁰ Though the level of Black literacy rose quickly, stringent White opposition hampered educational efforts.¹¹ White Texans staunchly refused to teach in Black schools and discriminated against Northern teachers through denying lodging, threats, assaults, and even murders.¹² Soon, missionary groups that recruited teachers could not persuade a sufficient number to brave the dangers.¹³

The Freedmen's Bureau left Texas in 1870, leaving the nascent segregated educational system under control by the Texas Legislature—what the U.S. Commissioner of Education described as “the darkest field, educationally, in the United States” in 1871.¹⁴ The state legislature soon repealed liberal Reconstruction-era laws, and Texas's 1876 constitution codified a segregated educational system and withheld public funds from integrated schools, promising separate schools and a separate university for African Americans.¹⁵ Prairie View A&M College was created that year and opened in 1878, two years after Texas A&M College Station. As an agricultural training institute, student enrollment was low; it rose the following year when the institution was renamed Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College with a focus on

⁶ Ernie Suggs, “HBCUs: Born in the North but most needed in the South,” *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution* 2/8/2018, <https://www.ajc.com/news/local/hbcus-born-the-north-but-most-needed-the-south/Q7NI3b0Gnnzak6eWX6p3BJ/>.

⁷ Nia Imani Cantey, Robert Bland, LaKerri R. Mack, and Danielle Joy-Davis, “Historically Black Colleges and Universities: Sustaining a culture of excellence in the twenty-first century,” *Journal of African American Studies* vol. 17, no. 2 (June 2013); Suggs.

⁸ Michael Robert Heintze, *A History of the Black Private Colleges in Texas, 1865-1954* (Lubbock: Texas Tech University, 1981), 5.

⁹ *Ibid.* 121.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 34; Amilcar Shabazz, *Advancing Democracy: African Americans and the Struggle for Access and Equity in Higher Education in Texas* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2004), 14.

¹¹ Shabazz 10-11; Heintze 35-36.

¹² Heintze 35-36.

¹³ *Ibid.* 38.

¹⁴ Shabazz 10-11; Heintze 37.

¹⁵ Shabazz 15.

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training teachers. Supporters reasoned that this focus would produce well-trained Black educators, circumvent white resistance to white teachers from the North, and satisfy “the great want of the schools in Texas... qualified teachers.”¹⁶

Prairie View, and the nominated college, subscribed to the skills-focused industrial education model popularized by Booker T. Washington’s Tuskegee Institute.¹⁷ From Washington’s perspective, the model inculcated moral values, taught practical skills, and asserted that African Americans preferred to be educated separately from whites.¹⁸ This was supported by many whites who felt that African Americans were better suited for vocational training than a liberal arts education due to lower aptitude, available jobs, and less prominent societal roles.¹⁹ This model was called “unjust, illogical, spurious” by the Colored Teachers State Association of Texas (CTSAT), an organization founded in 1884 with L. C. Anderson (then Prairie View’s principal) as one founding member.²⁰ CTSAT’s advocacy for a broader curriculum succeeded in 1901, when Texas A&M approved the addition of liberal arts college courses at Prairie View.²¹

Still, college options for Black students in Texas were limited, both in public and private settings. The state had only 129 Black college students in 1914, a tiny fraction of the 690,049 African Americans who lived here.²² The number more than quadrupled by 1921-22 as wages and demand rose in the postwar era, but it was still low. This growth is reflected in the entire South: between 1900 and 1935, the number of Black college and professional students increased from 3,880 to more than 29,000.²³ In a similar period (1915-27), the balance of students in Black colleges in Texas shifted from elementary-level (9 percent) to mostly high school (30.5 percent) and college-level (60.5 percent).²⁴

Brenham Normal and Industrial College (c. 1905-1927)

Emancipation and Reconstruction ushered in a need for a new educational and economic order around the turn of the 20th century in America. Black Americans faced many financial and societal hardships during those times of uncertainty, fear, and hatred. Those challenges served as a catalyst that led to the development of Brenham Normal and Industrial College. It is well documented that Booker T. Washington (Founder & President of Tuskegee Institute) sparked a national movement to provide educational and vocational opportunities for Blacks not only striving to merely exist, but to build an economic foundation for their families. Following an initial private meeting in December 1902 among Black leaders, both Brenham’s Black and white community members began discussing plans for a primary school and normal college for the freedman of Washington County.

In 1905, Daniel and Henrietta Porter came to town looking for land and a building to create a school in Brenham. This school would be similar to the earlier established Conroe-Porter Normal and Industrial College in Conroe, Texas where his brother, John Porter, was the principal. The college in Conroe was approximately 65 miles from Brenham and travelling during this time period in history made it very difficult to reach. Distance was a problem for the potential students that lived in the rural areas of Washington County. Traveling by horseback, wagon, or buggy over dirt roads in the early 1900’s would take more than four hours each way. Traveling on foot would have been impossible. Thus, this created a need for a normal and industrial college for Black students to receive an education.

¹⁶ Freedmen’s Aid Society (1877), qtd. in William R. Davis, *The Development and Present Status of Negro Education in East Texas* (New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1934), 101, qtd. in Heintze 37.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 18.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 18; Walter R. Allen, Joseph O. Jewell, Kimberly A. Griffin and De’Sha S. Wolf, “Historically Black Colleges and Universities: Honoring the past, engaging the present, touching the future,” *The Journal of Negro Education* vol. 76, no. 3 (Summer 2007), 268.

¹⁹ Allen et al. 267.

²⁰ Qtd. in Shabazz 18.

²¹ Shabazz 18.

²² *Ibid.* 18-19.

²³ Allen et al. 268.

²⁴ Heintz 125.

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During that time, William Lusk, the newly elected Mayor of Brenham, spoke at the Juneteenth celebration at the Colored Firemen's Park congratulating the Black citizens on the advancements that they were making along industrial and educational lines. He also talked about how the community, overall, wanted to provide the means for free public schools for Black students. He concluded his speech by letting the crowd know that the city of Brenham was in full support of them acquiring land and opening the new Brenham Normal and Industrial College. In July 1905, citizens collected \$250.00 toward the \$500.00 that they needed for a down payment on the property. The Commercial Club, made up of white business leaders, gave the newly formed Board of Trustees of the school the other \$250.00 that was needed. The BNIC's Board of Trustees also named a white member to their board. This partnership allowed the land for the school to be secured at a cost of \$2,500 to \$3,000, on easy terms, with \$500.00 in cash, being paid upfront.²⁵

The college's Board of Trustees met on July 24, 1905 at Dr. John H. Porter's office. They elected the officers and teachers for the normal college. The Colored Industrial Club met at St. John Baptist Church in the Wilkins Addition, on August 3, 1905. The newly elected officers and teachers at the normal school were introduced to the Industrial Club. The club made a motion, and it was adopted to name the normal school "Theodore Roosevelt Industrial College." However, after further discussion within the community, the name was changed to Brenham Normal and Industrial College before opening in the fall of 1905. Daniel and Henrietta Porter served as Founding Principal and Matron of the school. The John Ewing property and existing building were purchased as the location for the college and the trustees began making plans to convert into a school building. The board of the normal school and the landowner signed the deed for the property transfer on April 17, 1906.²⁶ Simultaneously, the Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Association formed with a mission, in part, that supported the financial health of BNIC through raising funds from Baptist member congregations.

The school officially started with 10 students in 1906. According to the BNIC's published catalogue of 1907, the college had industrial departments for both men and women. Industrial classes available to men included Carpentry, Blacksmithing, Wheelwrighting, Brickmaking, Shoemaking, and Tailoring. The Women's Industrial courses included Dairying, Cooking, Housekeeping, Dressmaking, and other trades that were considered ordinary duties of life for women at the time.²⁷ The faculties were Professor D. Porter, Principal, J.P. Eugene Assistant Principal, B.W. Whitfield, Miss. C.A. Coleman, Miss. Cora C. Garriett, Mrs. Henrietta D. Porter, Matron.

By 1913 the number of enrollments increased to 130.²⁸ A boarding system was also established for the students who attended the school from outside of the Brenham area. Each boarding student paid a rate of \$8 per month and day scholars paid \$2 per month. Among the 130 students, only seven were day scholars and the rest attended the school from various parts of Texas.²⁹ In 1913, BNIC produced \$12,960 in revenue for the state of Texas.³⁰ BNIC taught classes at every level, from elementary to high school, and offered a Normal School education to train schoolteachers. Additional industrial-related courses included: shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, commercial law, business arithmetic, correspondence, agriculture, horticulture, cooking, laundering, food preparation, psychology and personal hygiene, piano, organ and vocal music.³¹

BNIC offered elementary, middle school and secondary (high school) level classes. Many students participated and graduated from the college and became state certified schoolteachers. Also available were classes in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, commercial law, business arithmetic, correspondence, agriculture, horticulture, and mechanics.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Washington County Deed Book 52, page 563.

²⁷ Catalogue of The Brenham Normal and Industrial College, 1907-1908.

²⁸ Jean Mills-Jefferson, Cheryl Jefferson and Janel Jefferson, Brenham Normal and Industrial College and The Mount Olive District Association, In MFA Application of Texas Historical Commission, Submitted on May 2015.

²⁹ *Brenham Daily Banner*, June 30, 1913, P-1.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Jean Mills-Jefferson, et al. p-2.

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The domestic science department taught sewing, housekeeping, cooking, laundering, food preparation, physiology, piano, organ, and vocal music.

BNIC became part of the community known to both Black and white citizens. The April 30, 1914 edition of the *Brenham Weekly Press* reports on a community presentation of Folk Songs at the Opera House by BNIC students which served as a fundraiser for the college. The gallery was reserved for African Americans and the lower floor for Whites. They also reported on a lecture series for employed cooks presented by Irene Edwards, a graduate of Wilberforce College Ohio and head of the Domestic Science Department at BNIC. The paper states the presentation was “especially given because of favors granted by the white citizens of Brenham to the college and were greatly enjoyed.”³² In the same edition, it is reported that Professor CH Hogan received notice from the State Department of Education to hold a “Summer School” at BNIC for Black educators and administrators. In 1914, there were 107 students and eight faculty members. Daniel Porter served as the Principal at the school from the time it opened in 1905 until his death in September 1916. His wife, Henrietta (Matron of BNIC) passed away in 1910 at the early age of 40 from reasons unknown.

Financial difficulties increased for BNIC following Porter’s death 1916. Mount Olive Association bought the campus following a Sheriffs sale in 1917.³³ In October 1924, the board of trustees met to amend BNIC’s constitutional by-laws. By action of the board of trustees, the Mount Olive District Missionary Baptist Association of Texas paid off the school’s debt and officially became landowners. BNIC discontinued its educational operations in 1927, and the Association then changed the name to the “Mount Olive Campus.” Mount Olive did, however, continue to certify individuals for pastoral leadership.^{34,35}

Daniel Brackens Porter (1863-1916), BNIC Founder

Daniel Brackens Porter was born into slavery on May 10, 1863 in Burleson, Johnson County to Reason and Laura Porter.³⁶ He completed his formal education at Prairie View Normal and Industrial College. He became the first principal of the Smith Graded School for a short period of time. In 1903, he partnered with fellow educator David Abner and his brother John Porter to open the Conroe-Porter Industrial College, modeled on Booker T. Washington’s Tuskegee. In 1905, they had 150 students enrolled. Daniel Porter wanted to create a similar school in Brenham, and in 1902, he began seeking support from a group of ministers and businessmen in Brenham. Daniel and his wife, Henrietta, moved to Brenham in 1905 and opened Brenham Normal and Industrial College.

Henrietta Smith-Porter (1869-1909)

Professor Porter’s wife, Henrietta D. Porter, was also actively engaged in many facets of education. Henrietta was born on October 8, 1869, in Teal Prairie (Burleson County) to Horace and Amelia Smith on her enslaved parent’s homestead. Dan and Henrietta met in the Brazos Bottom where they spent their childhood. The two shared their educational ideals and were married in 1890. Henrietta attended the Prairie View Normal and Industrial College and earned a two-year certificate.³⁷ Her father founded a school in Teal Prarie, and Henrietta taught nearby at St. Matthews, an adjoining community to Teal Prairie. After the establishment of BNIC, she became the matron responsible for the students’ wellbeing and overseeing day-to-day operations of the boarding school, while assisting in the development of the college.

³² *Brenham Weekly Press*, April 30, 1914.

³³ Washington County Deed Book 69, page 572.

³⁴ Brenham and Normal Industrial College, Historical marker-Atlas Number 5507018327.

³⁵ Historical information on Mount Olive District Missionary Baptist Association of Texas courtesy of Janel Jefferson, received by SWCA Environmental Consultants via email correspondence on May 31, 2024.

³⁶ U.S., Find a Grave, Available at: https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/80384105:60525?tid=&pid=&queryId=e2f0e6f7-519f-48f2-ae35-05235f5bab01&_phsrc=rGb2&_phstart=successSource. Accessed on March 19, 2024

³⁷ Peavy, Wheeler, *The Family of Daniel and Henrietta Smith Porter of Teal Prairie (Burleson County, Texas), Brenham, Washington County, Texas.*

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Henrietta also was part of the school's faculty and taught industrial courses for female students. She passed away in 1909 and was buried in Brenham, Texas.³⁸

Alonzo Sledge (1854-1918)

Alonzo Sledge was born in Chappell Hill, Washington County, Texas on August 15, 1854, and is another pioneering board member of BNIC. Sledge attended school in Washington County and soon excelled in a variety of his pursuits. By his mid-twenties in 1878, he was elected as the Sixteenth Texas Legislature and served as the representative for Washington and Burleson counties from January 1879 to January 1881. During his legislative career he sat on the education committee and was reportedly very committed to the advancement of African American education within his district. Aside from his political affiliation, Sledge was a preacher by trade. He worked in Caldwell, Texas as a pastor for almost 18 years, and in Temple, Texas for two years. However, most of Sledge's career was spent in his hometown of Chappell Hill, where he served for nearly 25 years performing church services and wedding ceremonies. Sledge was also a Baptist church organizer and leader at the state and national level, serving as the president of the state Baptist Convention as well as a delegate to the National Baptist Convention.³⁹

Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Association⁴⁰

The Mount Olive District Association was founded in August 1906, eleven months after the Brenham Normal and Industrial College opened. A group of Christian men called a meeting at Palestine Baptist Church in Brenham, Texas, to discuss uniting Black churches in the Brazos Valley area into one organization. The organization became The Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Association of Texas. Their objectives were basically to spread the Gospel, consolidate a Christian union of African American congregations, and collectively raise funds in support of the Brenham Normal and Industrial College. The Association held the first Annual session at Liberty Baptist Church in Independence, Texas, in August 1908. As Association membership grew, area churches became too small. At the invitation of BNIC's principal, Daniel Porter, the Annual meeting moved to BNIC's campus. Mt. Olive Association and BNIC formed a close relationship and had a shared vision to educate and develop future leaders. Through mutual agreement, the Mt. Olive Association Officers began to serve as a Board of Directors for BNIC, which freed Principal Porter to conduct day-to-day operations.

Rev. Robert (R. J.) McGill (1906-1916) was the first moderator of the Mount Olive Baptist District Association. He was succeeded by Rev. Richard (R. C.) Coleman (1916-1924). Rev. Coleman was succeeded by Rev. Jeff (J. D.) Young (1925-1930). Rev. J. C. Smith (1930-1938) succeeded Rev. Young, as the moderator in 1930 and a new assembly building (**Resource 2**) was erected in the early 1930s. Rev. Hoxie B. Heard (1938-1951) succeeded Rev. Smith.

The Association's annual sessions were popular events among the African American communities of Texas that they were willing to endure the dangers of the Jim Crow era laws to meet at the campus in Brenham and interviews of the participants confirmed that the conventions were well organized and enjoyed. The campus was gated for safety and access was controlled by a person authorized by The Association. Foods, drinks, photo booths, games and different kind of entertainment was arranged for the annual session's participants. The church services were popular and often filled to capacity while the grounds overflowed during the festivities. The events included classes for ushers, deacons, and youth groups, opportunities to prepare young pastors and ministers for leadership roles, pulpit ethics classes, and the district choir rehearsals.

³⁸ Historical information on Henrietta Smith-Porter courtesy of Michael Francis, Chairperson, JMJ Memorial Fund, received by SWCA Environmental Consultants via email correspondence on May 29, 2024.

³⁹ Daniel J. Nabors, Sledge, Alonzo L. (1854-1918), Texas State Historical Association, 1952, Updated, January 2021. Available at: <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/sledge-alonzo-l>. Accessed on March 19, 2024.

⁴⁰ Now called Mount Olive District Missionary Baptist Association of Texas.

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The Women's Convention was founded in 1908 to equip women for service in ministry and missionary work in the local community. The first Women's Convention Conference was held in 1908 at Liberty Baptist Church in Independence, Texas. Rev. Ed Jefferson preached their first sermon. The Women's Convention held their annual meeting at the "The Campus" (the former site of Brenham Normal and Industrial College) for the first time in 1929, and the convention lasted for three days.⁴¹ Ada Wilson-Hill (1881-1965) served as the president of the Mount Olive Women's District Convention for thirty-five years (1915-1950). During her tenure as president, women filled all the roles that men normally filled in the church hierarchy. The women gave the welcome address, led all the songs, conducted Bible lessons, and reported on the "Echoes from Missionaries on the Field of Work Done." Hattie Jefferson-Mills (1901-1992) became the Association's Treasurer in 1922, at the age of 21. Mills compiled the historical data from the annual association sessions and the meeting minutes for more than sixty years, while she served as the Treasurer, then as Historian of the association.

Conclusion

BNIC is a property that represents the social, educational and spiritual development of the African American community not only of Brenham, but from all over Texas. The property housed many different ventures for the community while it was in service. At its foundation, the property represents the importance of African American land ownership in the post-slavery era. Since its establishment, BNIC played a significant role in developing the trade skills and educational level of the local underserved African American community. Although the school could have remained a local institution, it had far-reaching impacts on surrounding communities. A newspaper report published in 1913 found that the college had 130 students at that time, 127 of which were from outside Brenham. After two decades of providing education to African Americans, the institution closed due to funding issues. From 1927 through today, it has been home to the Mount Olive District Missionary Baptist Association of Texas, which held its annual congress on the BNIC campus before the college closed. Despite the difficulty of travel, accommodation, and logistics in the Jim Crow South, the congress similarly drew dozens of members from all over Texas.

Starting in 1906, BNIC educated African American boys and girls in elementary, intermediate, and vocational educational training. Simultaneously, The Mount Olive Association has served as an inspiration to the African American citizens of Brenham and the surrounding communities and counties for more than 110 years. It has been a place where participants of all religious faiths can attend classes for religious leadership and ethics. The District Association Annual Sessions have served as a time for unity, with the grounds at full capacity. The history of these two organizations, that simultaneously tried to enhance the life and socio-cultural capacity of African American citizens, are embedded with the site of BNIC. Its significance is not limited to local African American population, rather building holds a rich history of African American population of Texas.

At the time of this nomination proposal, additional information is still needed to support the property's continued secular significance under Mt. Olive. Nevertheless, the preparers acknowledge the property is imbued with sustained importance to the African American community and made a significant contribution to patterns of Black history in the United States. Brenham Normal and Industrial College is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Education and Ethnic Heritage: Black at the local level of significance for the period c. 1905-1927, the years the institution operated.

⁴¹ Ibid.

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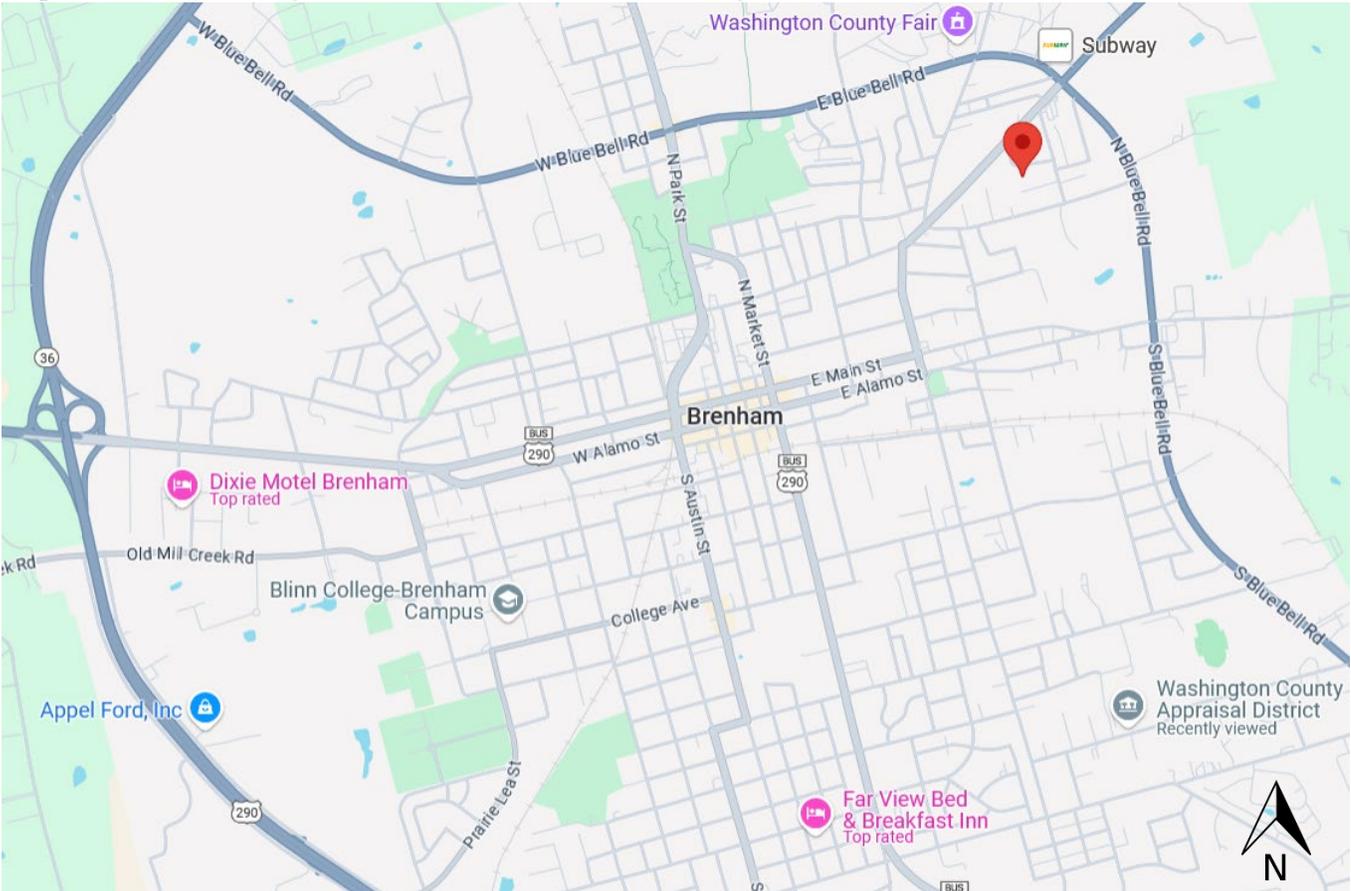
Brenham Normal and Industrial College, Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Maps

Map 1: Washington County, Texas

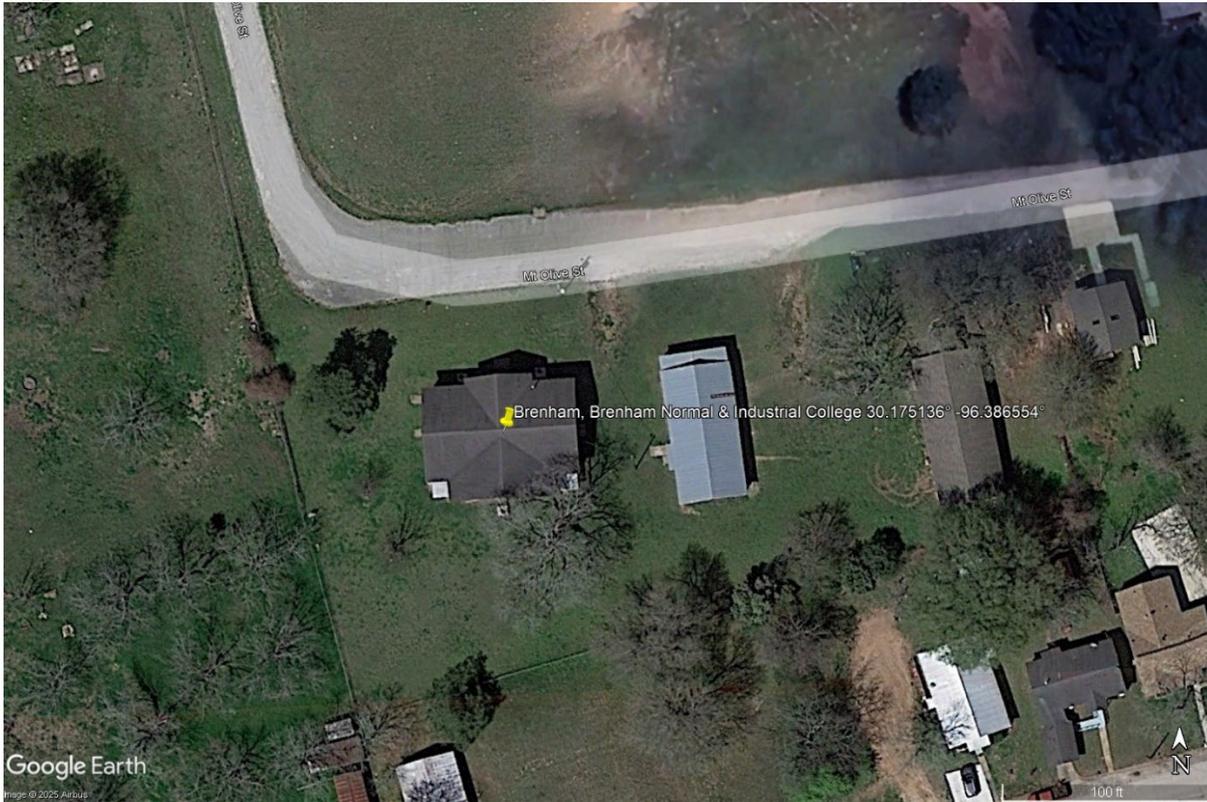


Map 2: Red icon showing Brenham Normal & Industrial College, 1502 Olive Street, Brenham, TX.

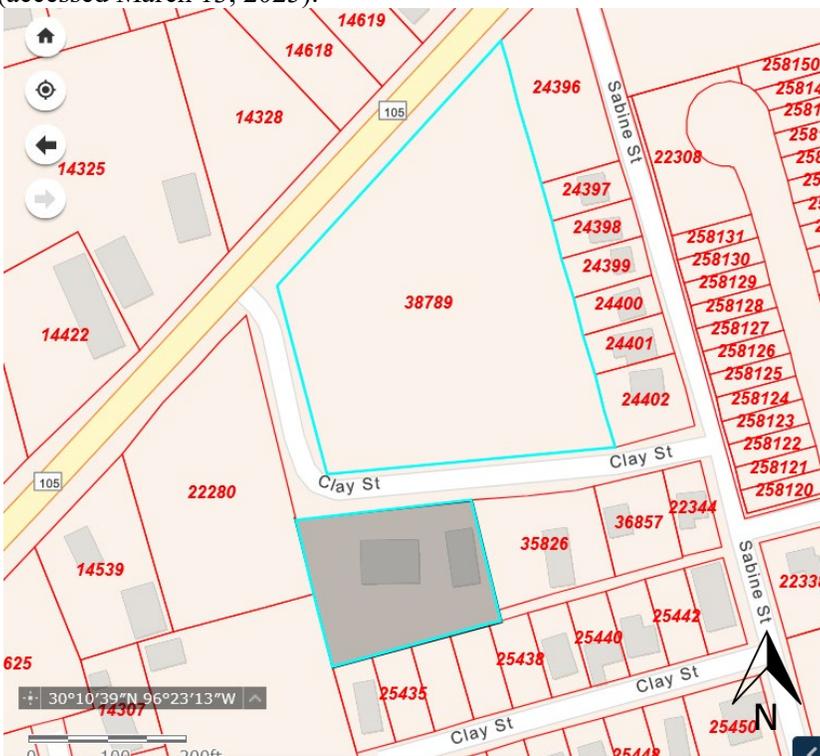


Brenham Normal and Industrial College, Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Map 3: Brenham Normal and Industrial College and its immediate surroundings (Google Earth 2024).



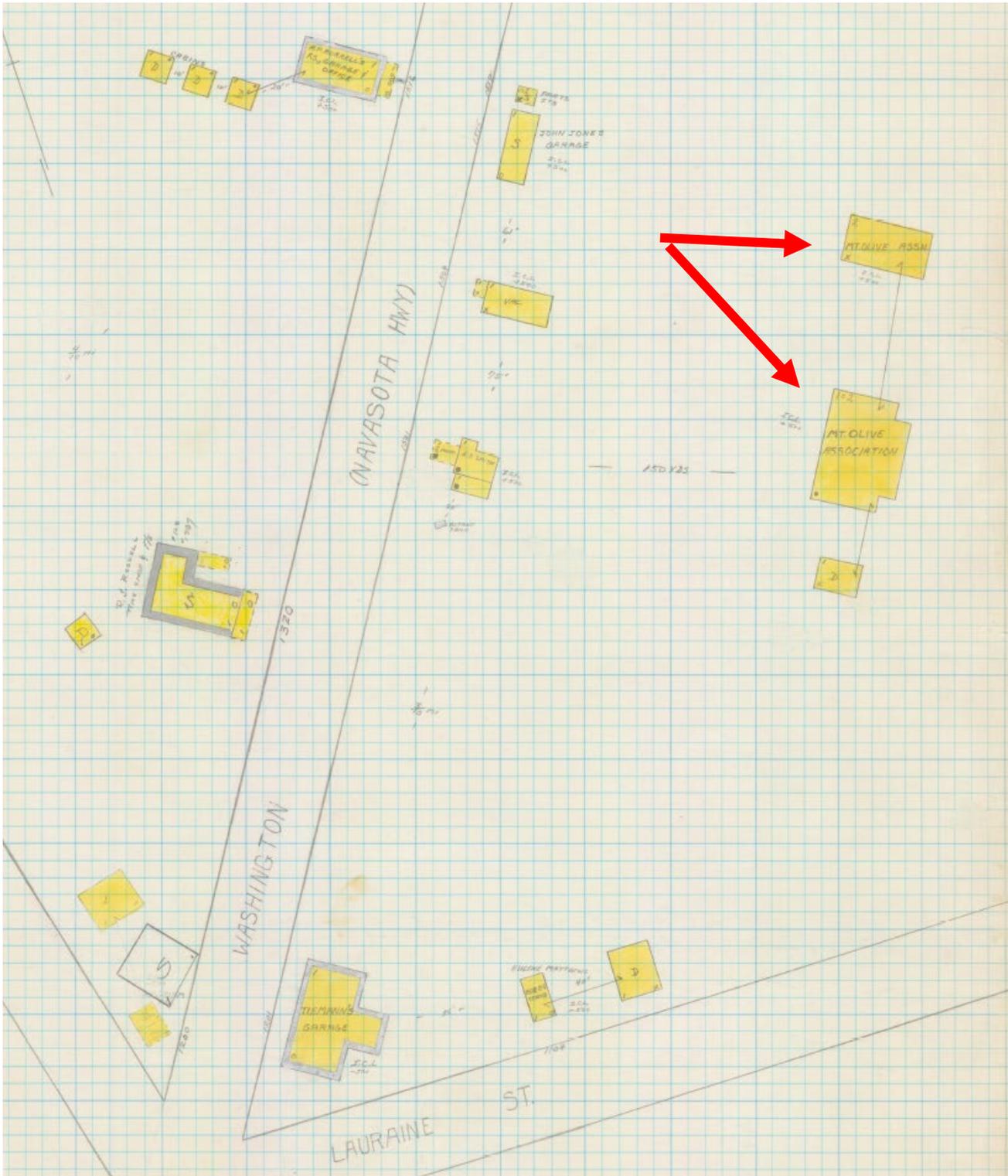
Map 4: The nominated boundary is a 0.9-acre area around two contributing resources. Source: Washington CAD (accessed March 13, 2025).



Brenham Normal and Industrial College, Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Figures

Figure 1 – 1959 Fire Insurance Map showing resource in nominated boundary. Note: Other resources shown are not as close to the subject buildings as drawn. Source: Texas Department of Fire Insurance, State Library & Archives Commission.



Brenham Normal and Industrial College, Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Figure 2: 1985 aerial. Source: Vintage Aerials.



Brenham Normal and Industrial College, Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Figure 3— Brenham Normal and Industrial College, Class of 1913. Courtesy of Janel Jefferson.

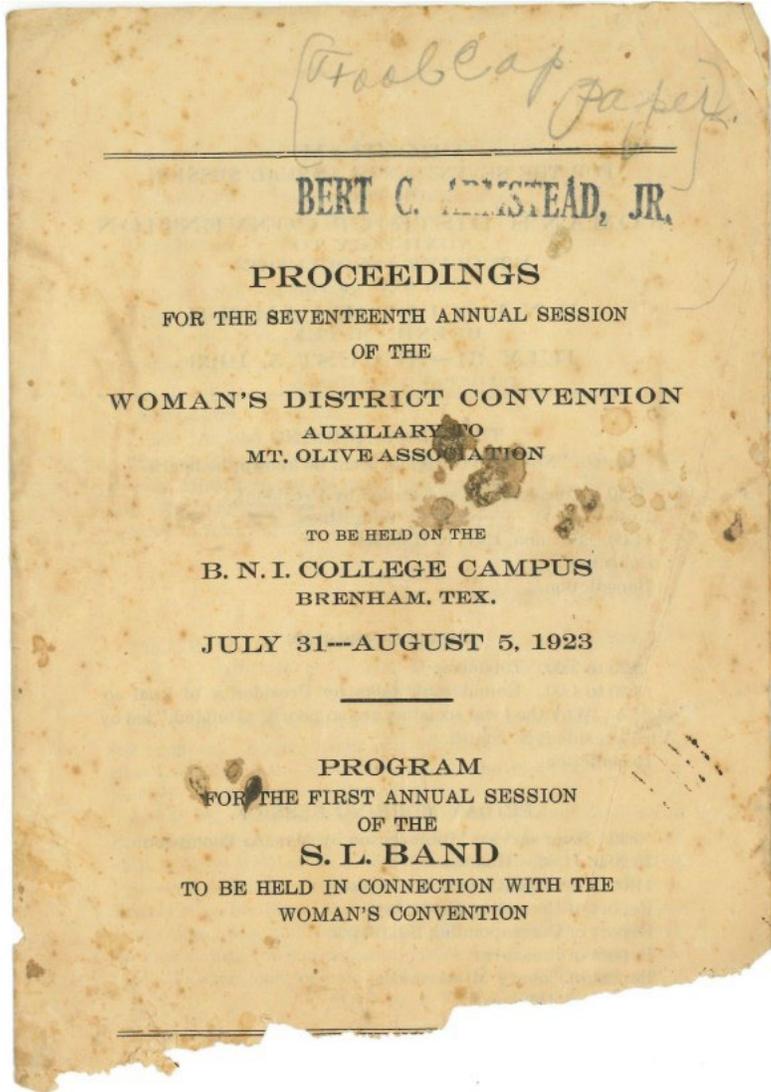


Figure 4 – Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Association, Women’s District Convention, 1949 with east elevation of Resource 1 behind them. Courtesy of Janel Jefferson.



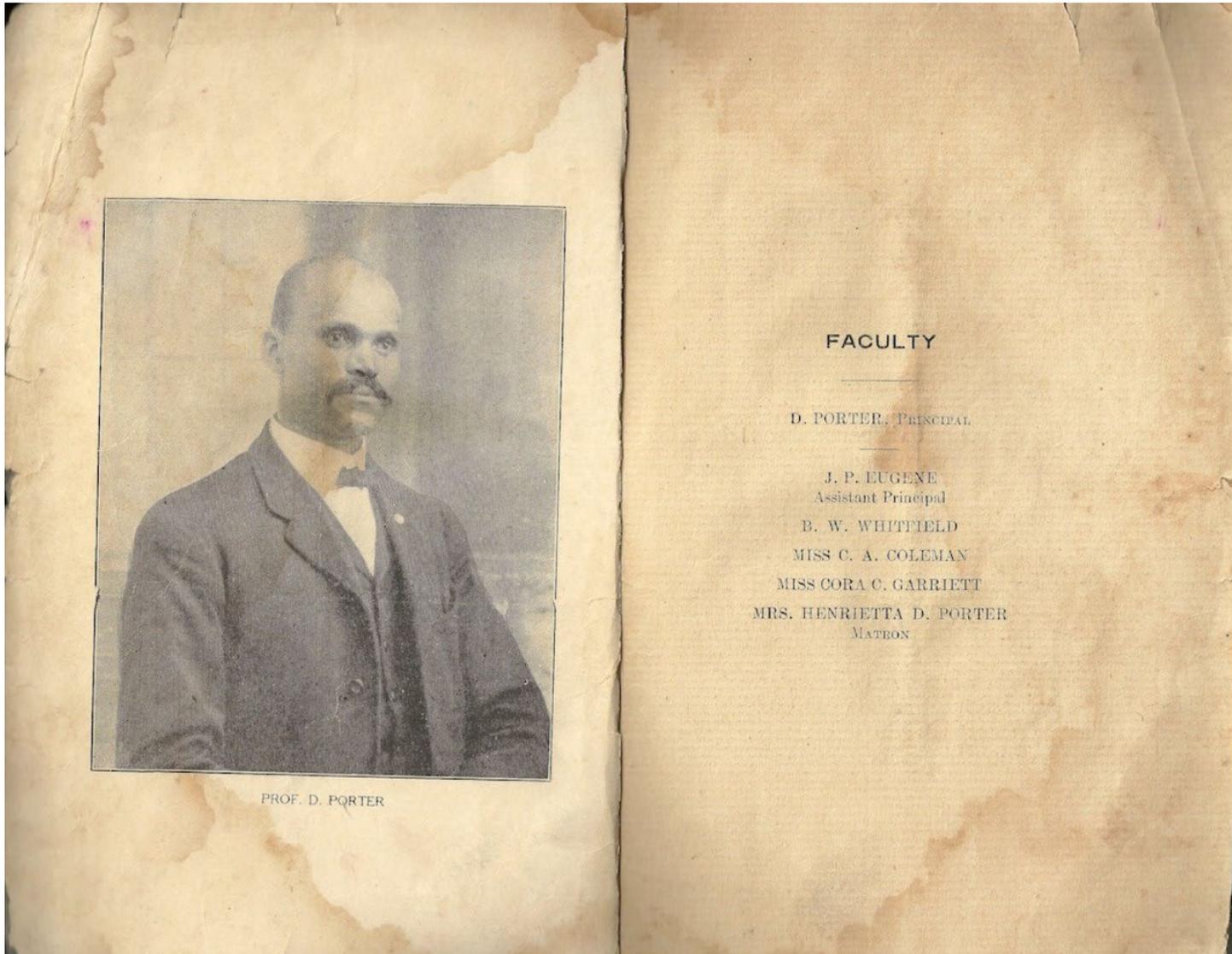
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Figure 5 – Excerpt from “Proceedings for the Seventeenth Annual Session of the Woman’s District Convention, Auxiliary to Mt. Olive Association to be Held on the B.N.I. Campus Brenham, Tex. July 31-August 5, 1923. Program for the First Annual Session of the S.L. Band to be held in connection with the Woman’s Convention.” Courtesy of Janel Jefferson.



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Figure 6 – Excerpt from “The Catalogue of the Brenham Normal and Industrial College, 1907-1908,” Page 02. Professor David Porter and Faculty. Courtesy of Janel Jefferson.



Brenham Normal and Industrial College, Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photographs

Property Name: Brenham Normal and Industrial College

Photographer: Conor Herteich (Preservation Texas) and Sanea Sakhyani (SWCA Environmental Consultants)

Dates: November 7, 2025 and March 06, 2024

All photographs accurately depict the property's appearance at the time of NPS submittal.

Photo 1 – Front (north) facade and landscape with THC marker on right; view facing south.



Photo 2 – Front (north) facade and adjacent church property on left; view facing southwest.



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Photo 3 – Front (north) facade and right (west) elevation, oblique; view facing southeast.



Photo 4 – Right (west) elevation; view facing east.



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Photo 5 – Right (west) elevation and rear (south) elevation, oblique; view facing northeast.



Photo 6 – Rear (south) elevation; view facing north.



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Photo 7 – Rear (south) elevation and left (east) elevation, oblique; view facing northwest.



Photo 8 – Left (east) elevation; view facing west.



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Photo 9 – Left (east) elevation and front (north) facade, oblique; view facing southeast.



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Photo 10 – Detail; THC marker on site; view facing south.

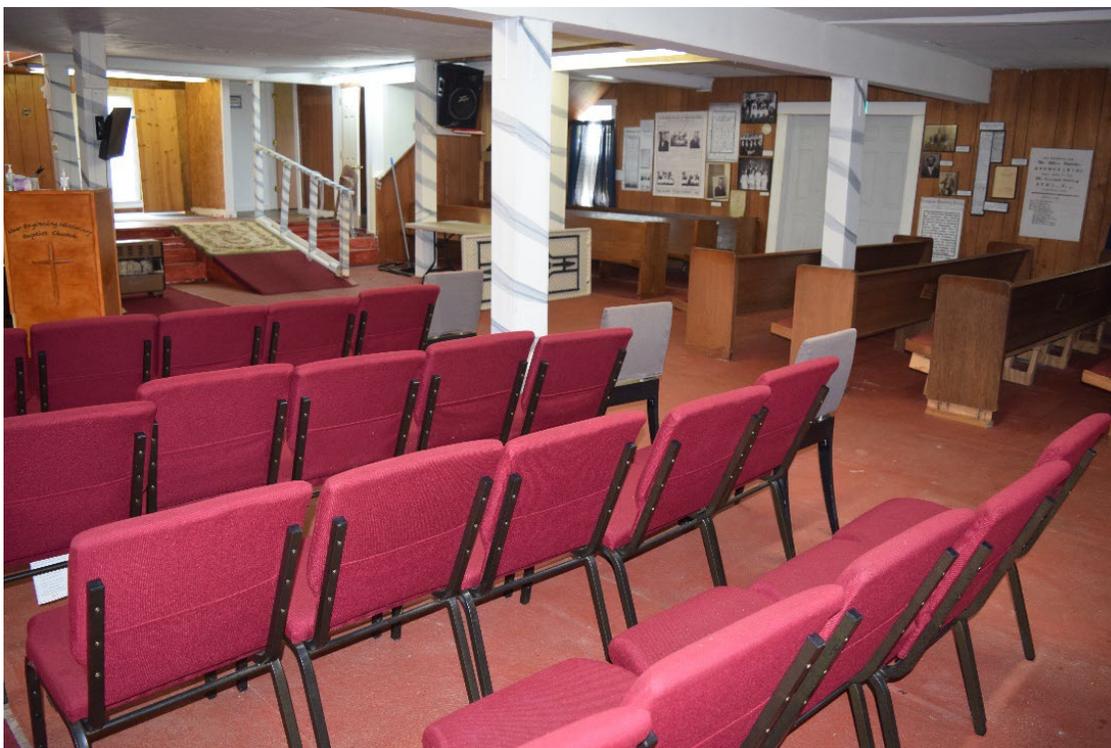


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Photo 11 – Interior, congregation seating and altar (center), ADA ramp to women’s restroom and stairs to second floor (right); view facing south.



Photo 12 – Interior overview; view facing southwest.

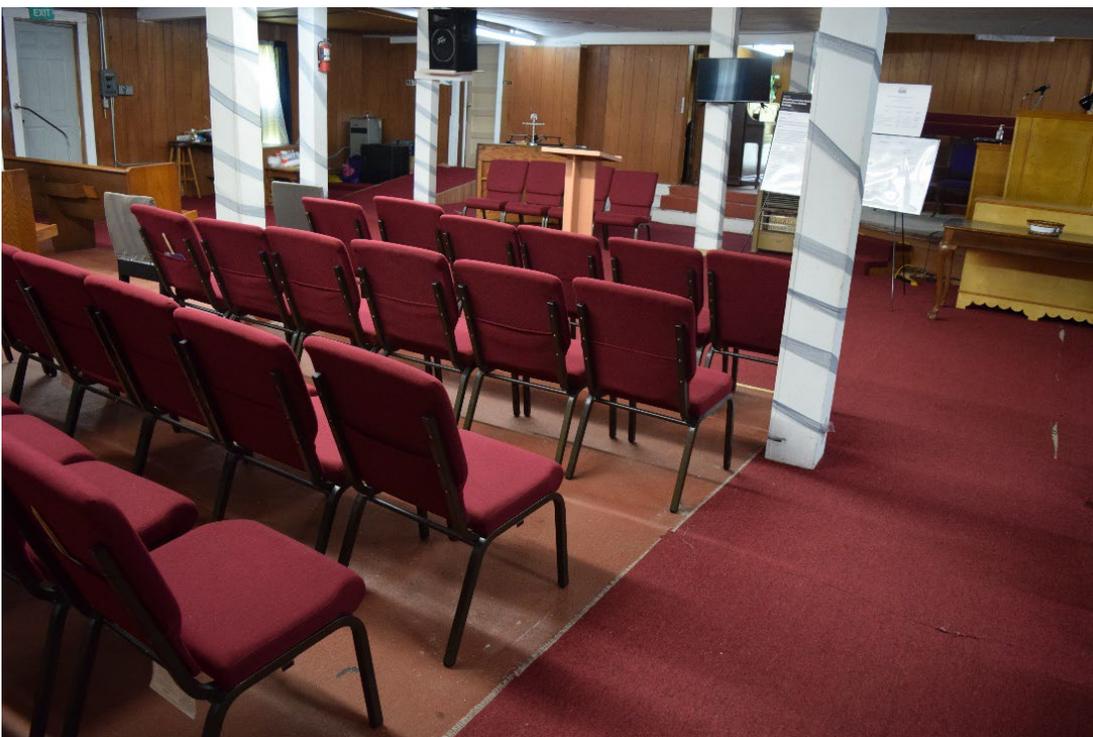


Brenham Normal and Industrial College, Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo 13 – Interior overview with secondary entry doors; view facing west.



Photo 14 – Interior overview; view facing southeast.



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Photo 15 – Interior overview; view facing east.



Photo 16 – Interior overview with tertiary entry door; view facing east.

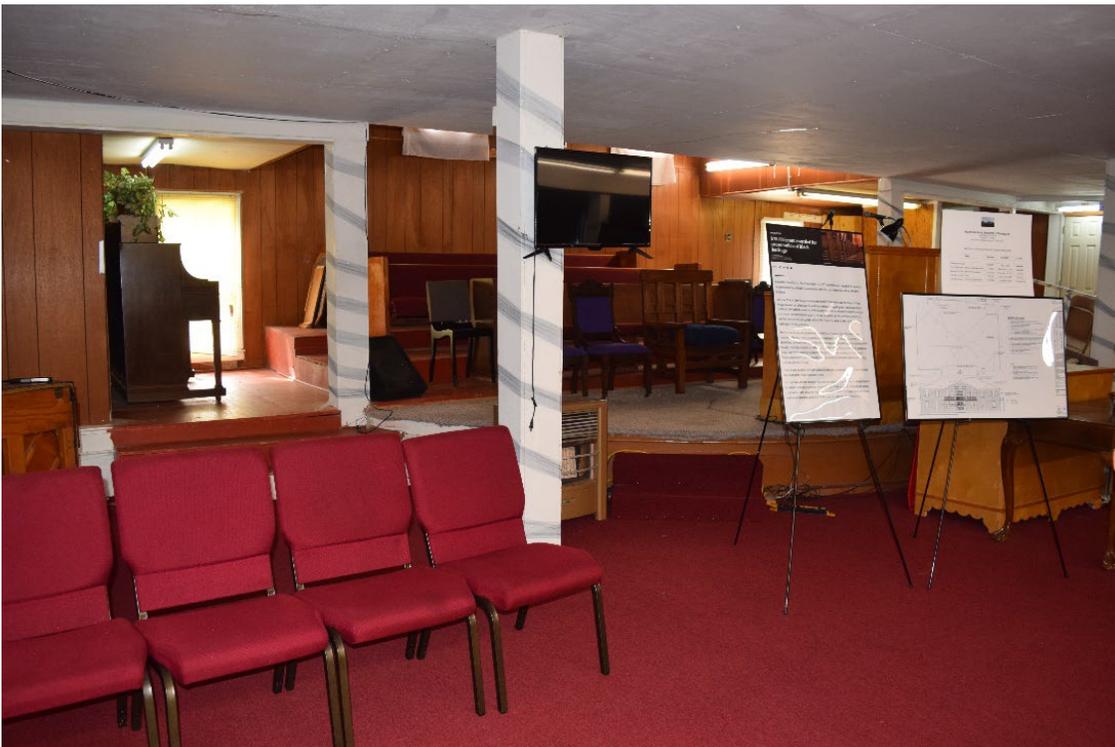


Brenham Normal and Industrial College, Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo 17 – Interior overview; view facing south.



Photo 18 – Interior overview, church altar and seating; view facing southwest.



Brenham Normal and Industrial College, Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo 19 – Interior overview, altar; view facing south.



Photo 20 – Interior overview, secondary entry doors and pews; view facing west.



Brenham Normal and Industrial College, Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo 21 – Interior, overview behind altar; view facing northeast.



Photo 22 – Interior, overview pews behind altar; view facing east.



Brenham Normal and Industrial College, Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo 23 – Interior, second floor overview; view facing east.



Photo 24 – Interior, second floor overview; view facing southwest.



Brenham Normal and Industrial College, Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo 25 – Interior, second floor overview; view facing west.



Photo 26 – Northwest elevation of the auxiliary building.



Brenham Normal and Industrial College, Brenham, Washington County, Texas

Photo 27 – Southwest elevation of the auxiliary building.



Photo 28 – Interior of the auxiliary building, camera facing south.

