

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**



1416

**1. NAME OF PROPERTY**

**HISTORIC NAME:** Lockhart Vocational High School

**OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER:** Carver High School

**2. LOCATION**

**STREET & NUMBER:** 1104 E. Market St.

**CITY OR TOWN:** Lockhart

**STATE:** Texas      **CODE:** TX      **COUNTY:** Caldwell

**NOT FOR PUBLICATION:** N/A

**VICINITY:** N/A

**CODE:** 055      **ZIP CODE:** 78644

**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.)

*Curtis J. Jernell*  
Signature of certifying official

10-8-98  
Date

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): \_\_\_\_\_

*Edson H. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper      Date of Action: 11.19.98

**5. CLASSIFICATION**

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**OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** Private

**CATEGORY OF PROPERTY:** Building

<b>NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:</b>	<b>CONTRIBUTING</b>	<b>NONCONTRIBUTING</b>
	1	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	1 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	1	1 TOTAL

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

**NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING:** Historic and Architectural Resources Associated with the Rosenwald School Building Program in Texas

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**6. FUNCTION OR USE**

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**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:** EDUCATION: school

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS:** VACANT/ NOT IN USE

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**7. DESCRIPTION**

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**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:** OTHER: six-teacher type

**MATERIALS:** FOUNDATION BRICK  
WALLS STUCCO  
ROOF ASPHALT  
OTHER BRICK; WOOD; GLASS

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION** (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-6).

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Lockhart Vocational High School  
Lockhart, Caldwell, Texas

### Description

Lockhart Vocational High School (LVH), built in 1923, is located in the Byrd Lockhart Addition in the city of Lockhart in Caldwell County. The building is situated in a residential area. However, the private homes that once stood on the various lots immediately surrounding the school property have all been razed. The building is the last remaining of two six-teacher type Rosenwald schools built in Texas in 1923. The other six-teacher Rosenwald located in Limestone County, burned in the 1980s. The 2-story, stucco building contains six classrooms, a principal's office, and an auditorium that spans the width of the building. The building is oriented toward the north with windows receiving light from the east and west. Currently, the school site consists of the restroom structure (the original flag and basketball poles) which is contributing. Also on the site are non-contributing elements ( playground equipment) that were put there by the Head Start Program in the mid-1960s. The relatively unaltered exterior of the building from its historic appearance contributes to its integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The building faces Market Street and is the only building remaining on this section of the street. The perimeter of the property is flanked on all sides by trees of various types. The school is a 2-story, 3762-sq. ft. utilitarian building that is typical of the 2-story Rosenwald schools built in Texas and throughout the South. The stucco-covered brick building has a pier and beam foundation. The unadorned principal façade, which faces north, has strong vertical brick and stucco pilaster-like columns that emerge about two feet over the parapet. The pilaster-like columns, which stand on either sides of the portico, create a central area that contains various size windows. The upper level at one time had a pediment centered on the parapet between the two pilaster-like columns (see photo 1-2). The lower level has a centrally located portico with double-front doors that divide the principal facade. The stucco-covered brick columns that support the porch roof rest upon a pier of bricks, which are also covered in stucco.

Windows on the principal facade are of two arrangements. The first level windows are approximately eight feet from the foundation. They are shorter in height than those windows at the center of the primary facade. There are two windows on each side of the portico. These small windows have keystone lintels made of brick covered in stucco, and the original louvered windows have been boarded-up and painted over (see photo 1-2) Originally there were small louvered vents at the foundation level positioned beneath each corner window on the first level. Also, the same kind and size louvered vent was positioned to the left and right of corner lintels on the first floor. These vents have been stuccoed over (see photo 2). Above the shingled, hipped-roof portico is a group of two windows with a lintel spanning the tops of both. The original panes have since been covered up with plywood. The window patterns are repeated on the second story. However, instead of a group of two windows there is a group of three that have also been covered up with plywood (see photo 2).

The north/south orientation of the building permits the optimal amount of light to enter the windows on the east and west sides of the building. On the east facade, there are two different groupings of windows. The group closest to the front originally contained five windows, and the back group contained six (see photo 1). The second story windows are grouped in the same manner. However, at sometime during the 1970s all but the middle three windows were covered in plywood. The second-story windows on the west side of the building

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Lockhart Vocational High School  
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were done in like manner. However, the six windows marking the location of the auditorium stage was completely covered up on the inside and outside sometime in the 1970s when the Head Start Program used the building.

The rear facade has been altered slightly from its original appearance (see photo 6). An enclosed walkway on the left of the rear facade, added in the 1970s, covers one of the smaller windows and back door on the first floor. A group of five windows is in the center of the building, and a rear door with transom is immediately to the right of these windows. Another small window is located on the far right end of the building. It has been enclosed also. A fire escape leads to the exit door of the second floor auditorium. There are two small windows on the left of the transomed door and one on the right. These windows are not covered in plywood (see photo 6).

The original girl's and boy's outhouses were replaced in 1945 by a brick structure that functioned as a restroom/dressing room for the students and staff. The structure was constructed of left over brick from the new Carver Elementary School that was built just north of the LVH. The 1945 addition is connected by an enclosed walkway that was added to protect the Head Start children from the elements. Continuous with the walkway are storage rooms built using wood siding and are located on each side of the brick structure (see rear 5-6). The single windows in each storage room were enclosed for privacy when the Head Start Program rented the building.

The flagpole is located in front of the school on the left side of the concrete walkway. The 2-story pole is decorated with a spear-shaped finial. The flagpole base is a five-point, concrete star. East of the building is the playground and the basketball court with the original basketball poles. To the west of the court is the pecan bottom where the football team practiced. The property east of the court slopes down to a flat area that is outlined by Plum Creek. This is where the football boys practiced. The west side of the basketball court slopes down to a flat area that is outlined by the creek on the perimeter of the property line. This was also a practiced area for the football team. Today, these areas are covered with box elder and pecan trees.

Lockhart Vocational High is referred to by local residents as "Carver High School." As those who once attended the school in the 1920s and 1930s die out, so too has the use of the school's original name. However, the flagpole and playground equipment creates a sense of being on a school campus. The pecan and box elder trees located in the bottoms still remain from the school's beginning. And the original basketball poles are still standing. However, the private houses that once stood on the east, west, and north sides of the school have since been razed, and vegetation has overgrown the properties. Although the school building has undergone some alterations—the pediment has been removed and a walkway that connects the school and the 1945 addition has been added—it still retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

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**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 VALUE, 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:**

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:** EDUCATION; ETHNIC HERITAGE—African American

**PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:** 1923-1948

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:** 1923, 1945

**SIGNIFICANT PERSON:** N/A

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** N/A

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** unknown

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE** (see continuation sheets 8-7 through 8-12).

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**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY** (see continuation sheet 9-13).

**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: Fisk University, Nashville, TN.

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Lockhart, Caldwell, Texas

### Statement of Significance

Lockhart Vocational High (LVH) is the last extant example of two six-teacher type schools constructed in Texas in 1923 with funds from the Julius Rosenwald School Building Program. The Rosenwald Fund was established in 1917 for the advancement of African American education through the erection of modern schoolhouses in the rural South. There were 527 Rosenwald buildings constructed in Texas and over 5000 school buildings constructed throughout the South. LVH symbolizes the philosophy of self help that the Fund espoused. Lockhart Vocational High fits in the context of "Historic and Architectural Resources Associated with the Rosenwald School Building Program" and is nominated under Criterion A in the areas of Education and Ethnic Heritage-African American at a local level of significance.

### Rosenwald School Building Program in Texas, 1920-1932

Three events in this century produced significant changes in African American education in Texas; the Rosenwald School Building Program as discussed in the historic context "Historic and Architectural Resources Associated with the Rosenwald School Building Program"; the Gilmer-Aikin Laws; and the Supreme Court ruling in *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* (1954). Julius Rosenwald (1862-1932), Chicago philanthropist and president of Sears and Roebuck built industrial-type schools for African Americans throughout the South. The first building funded through Rosenwald's personal philanthropy was built in Alabama in 1913. The Julius Rosenwald Fund, established in 1917, would later aid in the construction of 527 school buildings in Texas. The major focus of the Fund was in the areas of education, fellowships, and race relations.

Before the Fund began to extend aid in the form of matching grants in states other than Alabama in 1915, African American education during this time was being conducted in churches, shacks, cabins, and the like. These schoolhouses were located in rural areas of the South and had few, or in most cases, no amenities. And their up-keep relied almost entirely on the efforts of the principal, students, and members of the community who had very limited resources to draw on. Rosenwald intended that his school buildings be examples of modern schoolhouse construction. They were categorized by how many teachers taught in the school. For example, the plans started at 1-teacher type and went up to six-teacher types with one variation on each style. In later years, the plans were revised to include schoolhouses as large as twelve-teacher types. To receive aid from the Program, the independent school districts were required to place the black schools on their tax rolls, and that the schools continued to be maintained by the district after Rosenwald Funds had been distributed.

Rosenwald called for a conference in 1919 to assess the effectiveness of the Building Program. He hired architect Fletcher B. Dresslar, professor of Rural Sanitation at Peabody College, to assess the Program and make recommendations. Aid to school districts was temporarily suspended pending the results of this investigation. He found that the schools built in the early years of the program were poorly constructed and in varying degrees of disrepair. Dresslar's report resulted in the Fund making several operational changes, one of which was adopting standardized plans. These plans were used throughout the organization's existence (Leavell 113).

To insure that these buildings were being cared for, the School Plant Rehabilitation Committee conducted a

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survey in July of 1934 to determine the conditions of those schools aided by the Fund. The Committee received reports from 52 counties in Texas on 367 buildings with 157 buildings not submitting reports (Caldwell County was listed among those counties that had not returned a report by the 1 February 1935 deadline). According to the Texas Summarized Report of Rosenwald Schools, the improvements and condition of the schools in use showed:

- 1) That 58 classrooms had been added to 31 schools.
- 2) That 45 (12%) of the buildings had been painted inside, and 67 (18%) had been painted outside.
- 3) That repairs and improvements had been made on 262 (72%) of these schools, within the four years prior to 1935, at a cost of \$112,709, and average of \$430 per school.
- 4) That \$9,375 of government aid was received for improvements on 65 (18%) of the Rosenwald Schools in the State, an average of \$144 per school.
- 5) That the grounds had been improved at 145 (40%) of these schools.
- 6) That the county superintendent's rating of the condition of these school plants as "good," "fair," and "poor," indicated that:  
Buildings—59% "good," 33% "fair," and 8% "poor"  
Equipment—41% "good," 41% "fair," and 18% "poor"  
Grounds—40% "good," 51% "fair," and 9% "poor"  
Water Supply—29% "good," 51% "fair," and 16% "poor"

To encourage plant improvement and beautification, the Fund sponsored "Rosenwald Day" in 1928. The county superintendent and his committee judged the contests, and the suggested theme was "School Plant Improvement." The Fund outlined suggestions for the type of plant improvements that should be made, and how best to make them. And the State Judges determined county winners. The first prize winners in each of the participating counties received an Honor Certificate from the State Department of Education and the Rosenwald Fund. The State winner of this contest received a Rosenwald Library that was donated by the Fund (State Department of Education. "Negro Education In Texas," Bulletin No. 343, 1934-35, 9-19).

In addition to schoolhouses, the Rosenwald Fund offered special aid for vocational equipment, libraries, the extension of school terms and transportation. Lockhart Vocational High School was one of 464 schools in Texas whose construction was aided by the Fund. Julius Rosenwald died at his home in Ravinia outside Chicago in 1932. It was his wish that the Fund not be held in perpetuity. Therefore after the expenditure of all assets in 1948, the Rosenwald School Building Program ceased operations.

### Lockhart Vocational High, 1923-1964

Lockhart Vocational High School is a six-teacher Rosenwald School. According to local lore, LVH was constructed in 1923 from the salvaged materials of Ross Institute, the old school for Lockhart's white children. The total cost of construction was \$22,000. The school is one of 32 rare masonry-type Rosenwald schools documented in Texas. The archival records of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation indicate that the contribution

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of funds break down as follows:

African Americans	\$2500
Whites	\$0
District	\$18,000
Rosenwald	\$1500

According to a 1922 article in the Post Register, the school was originally to be located on Trinity Street where the homes of several prominent white families still lived during that time. However, when Lockhart's white citizens voiced their objections the location was changed to where it stands today. The construction of LVH provided an alternative to the several doled out buildings that functioned as classrooms within the African American community. Before the construction of LVH, elementary aged children in the 1920s attended the Sunset School located on what was then Alton Court (Sabine St.). Other buildings serving as classrooms for elementary aged children during that time were Mt. Salem Methodist Episcopal Church on Live Oak St. and Trinity Place (Pedernales St.), and the 2-story Masonic lodge that once stood on Sanchez Place (Sycamore St.) (San Born Fire Map, 1922). High School aged children attended classes in the funeral parlor/ domino shack that was located on Live Oak St. and San Jose Ave. (Neches St.) (Interview with Lois Appling, 3 June 1995).

In 1926, Lockhart Vocational met the qualifications of the State Committee on Classification and Affiliation to be designated a Third Class high school. Third Class status meant that the school offered two years of high school work and maintained a term of at least 7 months. LVH was one of 39 Third Class high schools in Texas in 1926. In 1932-33 Caldwell was one of 27 counties offering three years of high school work; and LVH was one of 119 black schools in the state offering 3 years of work (Redcay 157). By the 1950s, LVH still had not received First Class accreditation (Students desiring to complete the 12th grade had to attend Luling's Negro High, also a Rosenwald School).

There were five teachers and a principal listed in the 1924 school board minutes for LVH. Those first appointees were: R.A. Atkinson, Principal, M.M. Atkinson, Bertha Braden, T.A. Smith, Drucie Aldridge, Carrie Hancock. Principal Atkinson, in addition to his duties as principal, was the agricultural instructor and census taker for Lockhart's African American scholastic population. As principal, he often went before the School Board to make requests for LVH's many needs. At the 28 January 1924 school board meeting he made a request for a flagpole and electric lights for his school. In most instances, actions on requests for money or improvements for the black school were put off "until another time." For example, Principal Atkinson's request for lights was turned over to the Building and Grounds Committee who were authorized to investigate the prices of the requested improvements, and the flagpole was purchased and erected almost thirty years later.

Many requests for financial assistance were denied. At the 30 September 1924 meeting, the Board read a letter from principal Atkinson requesting a janitor for LVH and "other things incidental to his school," but "upon motion of Dr. A.A. Ross, the secretary was instructed to tell Atkinson that his "Burrheads" would be expected to sweep the building" (Board minutes 30 September 1924). To compensate for not having a janitor, the principal and the students helped keep the school and grounds clean.



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The school day began with the ringing of the bell, which was among the salvaged items from Ross Institute, one of the city's early schools for whites. The bell stood on the roof behind the pediment of the front facade. At some point after the closing of the school in 1964, the bell was removed and sold to a Lockhart citizen. It remained in that person's yard for years before it was sold to a local antique dealer who in turn sold it to a Caldwell County citizen (Interview with Ronnie Royal, antique dealer, 1995). The bell now hangs in a church somewhere in Caldwell County. After the children assembled into two lines according to gender, they then entered the school and dispersed to their respective classrooms. The first floor classrooms contained the elementary grades, while the upstairs contained the high school grades. Girls and boys were required to use separate staircases to get to their classes on the second floor.

### School Term

Even though Third Class status required that a seven-month school term be maintained, most times, the term was shorter. The Lockhart school board set the school term to start in August for white children and in September or as late as October for black. Black students could not begin classes until after cotton-picking season was over. However, it must be noted that prior to World War II, all children in rural areas where cotton was a staple crop typically began school late.

### County Training Schools

The Rosenwald Fund also aided the construction of what was called "County Training Schools". These were those "larger public schools for African Americans in the southern states that were open in the higher grades to children from all parts of the county, and offering, or planning to offer, work including the eighth grade or higher, and which have been aided by the John F. Slater Fund" (Redcay 13). The schools were called "County Training" only if the Slater Board funded them.

The Rosenwald Fund greatly increased the number of schools offering secondary education for African Americans in the rural South. There were only 64 public high schools recorded in the United States in 1916. Of these, only 45 offered four-year course work (2). Texas claimed 13 public secondary schools for blacks in that year. R. A. Harrison, LVH's second principal, suggested to the Lockhart School Board on the 7 May 1928 that funds to establish a Home Economics department and pay teacher's salaries could be obtained through the Slater Fund. In a 1931 report on "Negro Education", Caldwell is one of 30 counties listed as having County Training Schools for the year 1929.

### Gilmer-Aikens Laws

The decade of the 1940s introduced the second most important factor affecting the administration of Lockhart Vocational High School. The Lockhart Independent School District had put LVH on its tax rolls just as the Fund had intended. But the unequal distribution of funds to the black school made it nearly impossible to make improvements. However, the situation was about to change for the better. LVH had already boarded the bandwagon of change when a request was made, in the 10 October 1946 board meeting, to change the name of the school to Carver High School. But it was the passing of the Gilmer-Aikin Laws (1949) that brought about

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an appreciable change to the status quo. The laws reorganized the public school system in Caldwell County by requiring a nine-month school term for all school-aged children, a minimum training standard for all teachers, the improvement of educational facilities, and the establishment of a formula for minimum teachers' salaries that included shared funding between the state and the local school districts (Calvert 341).

The State Board of Education (Texas Education Agency) sent a representative to meet with the Lockhart Board of Trustees in June of 1947 to "explain how State Aid worked." The Board agreed to comply with all State Aid laws in the August meeting. Also, motion prevailed that a survey be conducted of the outlying school districts. The Board understood that times were changing and that resistance would be futile. At the Board meeting on 11 July 1949, it was ordered that the ". . . school buy around eight to ten acres of ground off of the Scheh track of land for [a] colored school . . ." By August, the Mc Mahan, Elm Grove, Tilmon, High Point, Glenvoir, Oak Ridge, Polonia, Harmony Grove, Glendale, Oakland, Lytton Springs, Maxwell, and Dale were already being referred to as "former school districts" in the board minutes. And in January of 1950, the board agreed "to advertise and sell all school buildings owned by the school district except for Tilmon and Brownsboro." School consolidation had begun in earnest and the new "colored" elementary school would have to absorb the influx of black students from the former districts. One by one the common schools were brought into the Lockhart School System (see Map 17). Finally, the Board ordered on January 11 that all "outlying colored schools" be made a part of the Lockhart School System. The school buildings in the former districts were systematically sold to private individuals and communities throughout Caldwell County.

### **Teacher Salaries**

Black teachers in the Lockhart School System, whose salaries heretofore were averaging 47% of white teachers' incomes, benefited from the Equalization Funds provided for in the Gilmer-Aikin Laws. As early as June of 1947, a motion prevailed that "Lockhart Independent School District pay equalization salaries for the term 1947-48." In 1956, the board ordered that those black teachers at Carver be hired at \$120 over the Gilmer-Aikin Salary Schedule. Additionally, black as well as white teachers were now required to receive training to meet the minimum standards set forth in the new Laws. This was indicated in the board minutes by placing a check beside each name a statement as to whether that teacher needed to qualify before a contract was signed for a new year.

### **Brown v. Topeka Board of Education**

Lockhart Vocational High's name change is perhaps a reaction to the up surge in African American pride that was sweeping the nation in the 1940s. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) led the cry for resistance at the 1940 convention in which goals of equal suffrage and African American education were outlined (Calvert 345). The fruits of resistance were harvested in 1944 when the white primary system was abolished. And again in 1950 in the Sweatt v. Painter decision that called for the integration of the University of Texas' law school. However, the single most important event in African American history since the abolition of slavery would take place in 1954.

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The final event in Texas history affecting the administration of Carver High was the demise of the Age of Segregation. By this time, Lockhart ISD had already undergone several attitude-altering events. Black teachers were being paid salaries equal to those of their white colleagues, rural school consolidation was complete, and in 1951 all Lockhart ISD teachers were required to sign non-communist oaths. So when the Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* was rendered in 1954 abolishing dual educational systems, the ISD Board of Trustees in 1955 did what they had to do. The board formed a committee to determine how best to implement the Supreme Court mandate to desegregate schools with "all deliberate speed." However, the answer to how best to implement the mandate was not obtained until ten years later in 1964. The school Board met to deliberate the question. It was the consensus of board members that "It would not be economically feasible to build another school for black students." And like other towns and cities in Texas, the students from Carver integrated in 1964 without incident.

### Conclusion

Julius Rosenwald's dream of building modern schoolhouses for rural African Americans was realized with construction of over 5000 schoolhouses throughout the South. The schoolhouses were erected through the cooperation of local blacks, school authorities, and the Rosenwald Fund. The Fund through the matching grants fund fostered a spirit of self-help within the communities where these buildings appeared. However improved the physical building, Lockhart Vocational High and other schools like it fell victim to a dual educational system which did not provide for the equal distribution of funds. And the education offered in these schools was greatly lagging behind that offered in the white schools. Moreover, the distribution of funds by the Lockhart Independent School District was not commensurate with the school's needs. Although the mandate of *Plessy v. Ferguson* was still in effect, a semblance of equality in education did not begin to materialize until the passing of the Gilmer-Aiken Laws in 1947. But by then the days of Lockhart Vocational High were numbered. The Supreme Court case of *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* would end dual educational systems in 1954, and with that, came the desegregation of black schools throughout Texas and the nation. LVH retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling and association from its period of significance. It fits into the context of "Historic and Architectural Resources Associated with the Rosenwald School Building Program" and is therefore nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Education and Ethnic Heritage-African American at a local level of significance.

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Lockhart Vocational High School  
Lockhart, Caldwell County, Texas

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### Bibliography

#### Primary sources

Lockhart Independent School District School Board Minutes, 1924-1959, school administration office.

Sanborn Fire Map, 1922.

#### Secondary Sources

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Calvert, Robert A. and DeLeon, Arnaldo. *The History of Texas*. Harlan Davidson, Inc.: Arlington Heights, Ill., 1990.

Leavell, Edward Edgeworth. *County Training Schools and Public Secondary Education for Negroes In The South*. Negro University Press. Westport, Connecticut: 1935.

"Report of the Results of the Texas Statewide School Adequacy Survey." State Board of Education. 1939.

#### Bulletins

Texas. State Department of Education. "Negro Education in Texas." Bulletin No. 294, 1931.

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#### Oral interviews

Appling, Lois. Oral history interview by Karen D. Riles, 3 June 1995.

Black, Edgar. Telephone interview by Karen D. Riles, 18 August 1997.

Ellison, Mifflin. Interview. "Caldwell County Oral History Project." 1977. Eugene Clark Library, Lockhart.

Royal, Ronnie. Personal interview by Karen D. Riles, 1995.

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**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

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**ACREAGE OF PROPERTY:** approximately 2.9

**UTM REFERENCES**    Zone Easting    Northing  
                          1 14    629120    3306700

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION** A 2.9 acres tract described in Abstract 17, Byrd Lockhart Addition, city of Lockhart.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION** Boundaries include all resources associated with the 1923 school building that retain their historic and architectural integrity.

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**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

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**NAME/TITLE:** Karen D. Riles, Historian

**ORGANIZATION:** Texas Historical Commission

**DATE:** July 1997/Sept. 1998

**STREET & NUMBER:** P.O. Box 12276

**TELEPHONE:** (512) 475-2692

**CITY OR TOWN:** Austin

**STATE:** TX

**ZIP CODE:** 78711-2276

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**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

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**CONTINUATION SHEETS**

**MAPS** (see continuation sheet Map-14)

**PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheet Photo-15)

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS**

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**PROPERTY OWNER**

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**NAME:** Royal Feast Lodge

**STREET & NUMBER:** 1008 N. Commerce St.

**TELEPHONE:** (512) 398-5221

**CITY OR TOWN:** Lockhart

**STATE:** TX

**ZIP CODE:** 78644



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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Photo Page 15

Lockhart Vocational High School  
Lockhart, Caldwell County, Texas

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### Photo Log

All photographs taken by Charles Peveto, June 1997; original negatives on file at the Texas Historical Commission in Austin.

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| Photo 1 | Historic view of the front and west side facades<br>camera facing southeast              |
| Photo 2 | Current view of the front facade<br>camera facing south                                  |
| Photo 3 | Current view of front and east-side facades<br>camera facing southwest                   |
| Photo 4 | Current view of east-side facade<br>camera facing west                                   |
| Photo 5 | Current view of back facade and enclosed walkway to restrooms<br>camera facing east      |
| Photo 6 | Current view of back facade and restroom building, and playground<br>camera facing north |

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Lockhart Vocational High School  
NAME:

MULTIPLE Rosenwald School Building Program in Texas MPS  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Caldwell

DATE RECEIVED: 10/19/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/03/98  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/19/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/03/98  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98001416

NOMINATOR: STATE

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 11.19.98 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in the  
National Register**

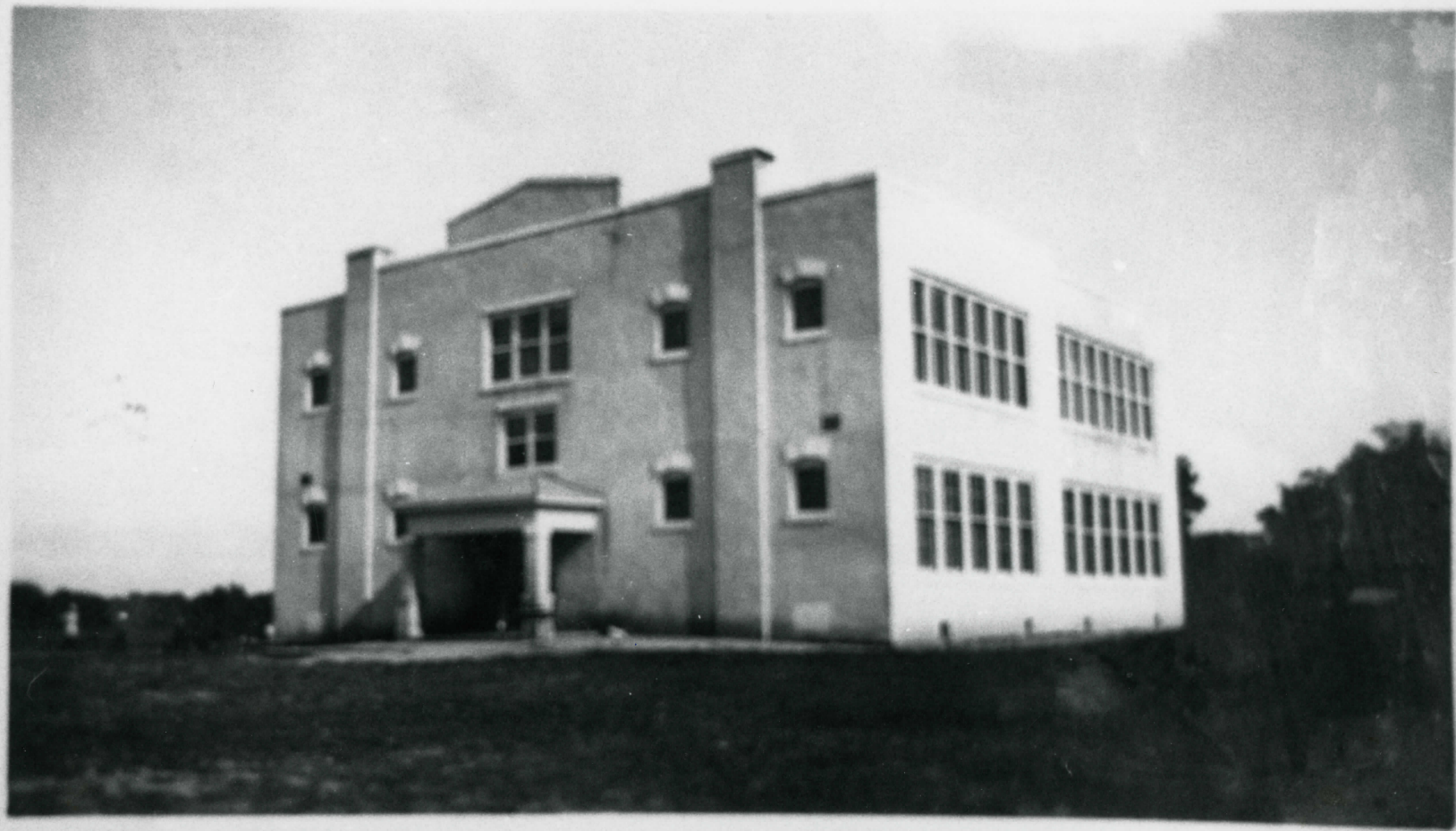
RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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





The present Negro School

LOCKHART VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL  
1104 MARKET STREET  
LOCKHART, CALDWELL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 6



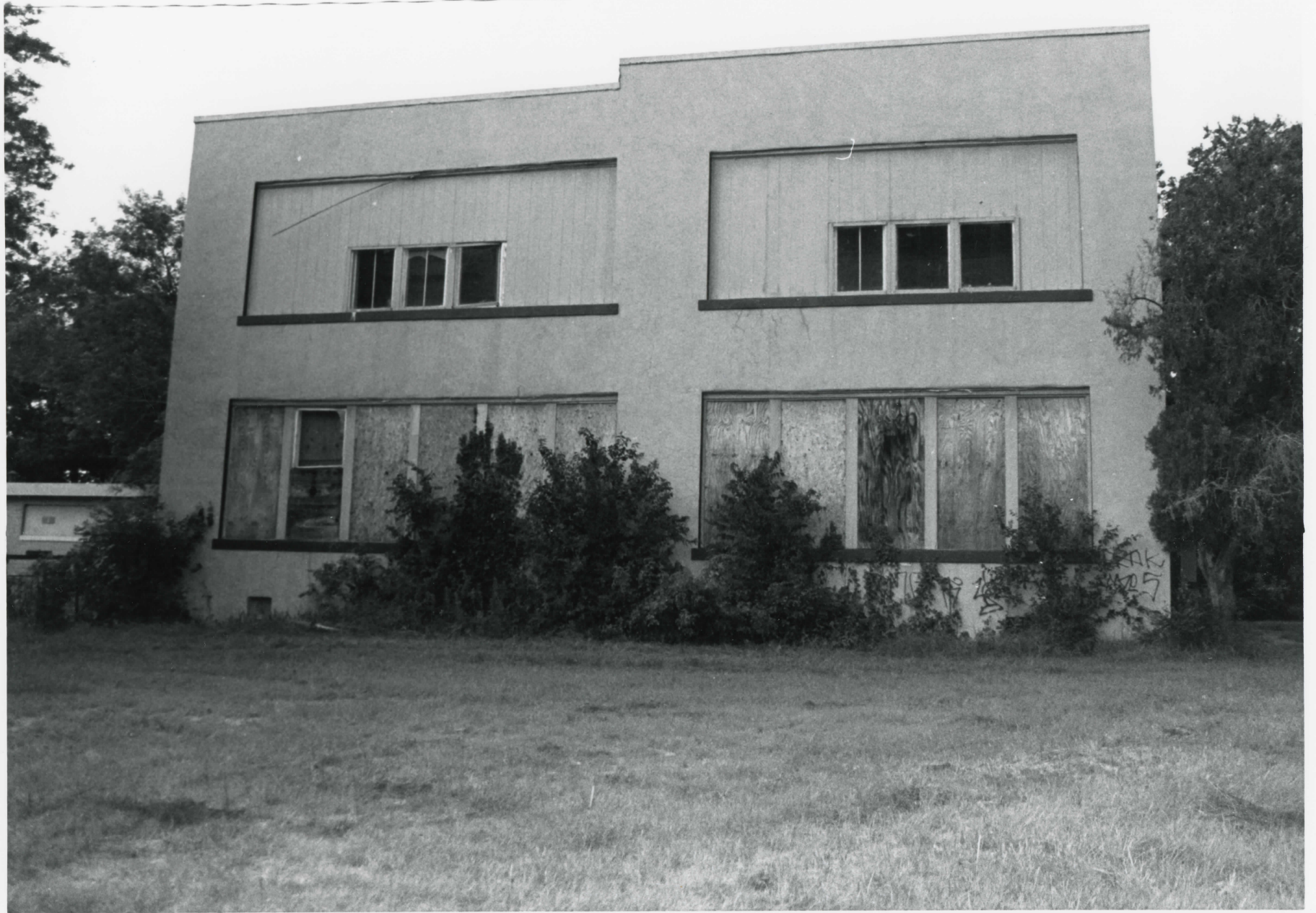
LOCKHART VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL  
1104 MARKET STREET  
LOCKHART, CALDWELL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 6



LOCKHART VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL  
1104 MARKET STREET  
LOCKHART, CALDWELL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 6



LOCKHART VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL  
1104 MARKET STREET  
LOCKHART, CALDWELL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 6





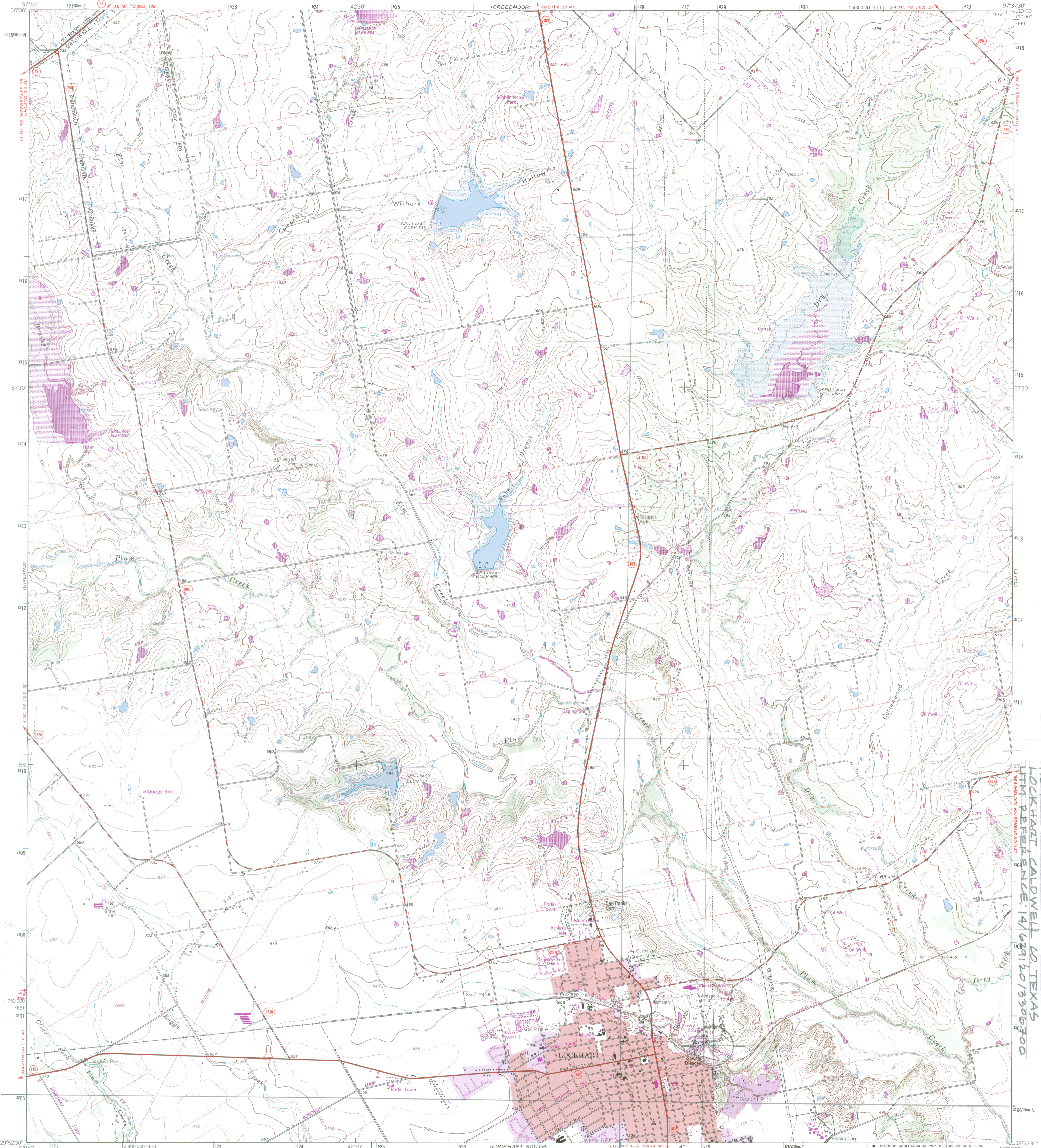
LOCKHART VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL  
1104 MARKET STREET  
LOCKHART, CALDWELL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 6



LOCKHART VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL  
1104 MARKET STREET  
LOCKHART, CALDWELL CO., TEXAS

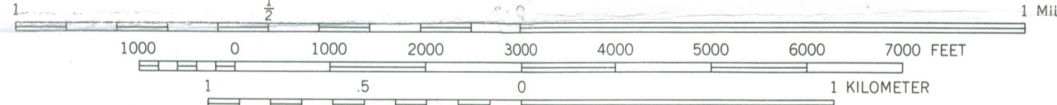
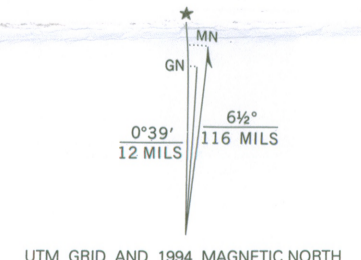
PHOTOGRAPH 6 of 6



Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
in cooperation with Texas Water Development  
Board

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1963. Revisions shown  
in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1986 and other  
sources and have been field checked. Map edited 1994. Conflicts  
may exist between some updated features and previously mapped  
contours

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and  
1000-foot ticks - Texas Coordinate System, south central zone  
(Lambert Conformal Conic)  
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 14  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed  
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83  
for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic  
Survey NADCON software



SCALE 1:24,000  
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

LOCKHART NORTH, TEX.  
29097-H6-TF-024

1983  
REVISED 1994  
DMA 6443 1 NW-SERIES V882

LOCKHART VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL  
1104 E. MARKET  
LOCKHART, CALDWELL CO. TEXAS  
ITEM REFERENCE: 14/029120/3306700