

Texas College

City of Tyler
Historical Subject Marker
Application Form



This form constitutes a public request to the City of Tyler to consider approval of an Official City of Tyler Historical Subject Marker. The City of Tyler Historical Preservation Board will review the request and make the final determination of eligibility and therefore may approve the Subject Marker designation. Filing of the application is for the purpose of providing basic information to be used in the evaluation process. This form is to be used for subject marker requests only. Please see separate forms for either City of Tyler Landmark or Half-Mile of History Programs.

Subject Marker Definition

Subject markers are educational in nature and reveal aspects of local history important to a community or region. These markers honor topics such as church congregations, schools, communities, businesses, events and individuals. Subject markers are placed at sites that have historical associations with the topics, but no legal restriction is placed on the use of the property or site, although the Historical Preservation Board must be notified if the marker is ever to be relocated. **The Historical Preservation Board will only consider topics which do not have an existing State or National Subject Marker.**

Application Requirements

Any individual or group may apply to the City of Tyler to request a City of Tyler Historical Subject Marker for what it deems a worthy topic. Only complete marker applications that contain all the required elements can be accepted or processed by the Historical Preservation Board.

The required elements are:

- Application Form
- Narrative History
- Supporting documentation, including photographs

Photographs are required. Do not send original photos. All submitted materials will become property of the City of Tyler and its Historical Preservation Board.

- Narrative histories must include separate sections on:
 - a. **Background** which represents a broader set of facts that explain why the event, site or structure should be considered historic and the enduring contributions to the area.
 - b. **Overview** of the key facts in chronological order with clearly documented historic connections to the area.

Historical Subject Marker

Criteria

- 1. **Age:** Most topics marked with subject markers must date back at least 50 years, although historic events may be marked after 30 years, and historic individuals may be marked, or may be mentioned in a historical marker text, after they have been deceased 10 years. The Historical Preservation Board may waive age requirements for topics of overwhelming local, state or national importance, although exceptions are rarely granted and the burden of proof for all claims and documentation is the responsibility of the narrative author.

Subject age or event date:

Texas College was founded 1894 by a group of ministers of the Christian Episcopal Church

- 2. **Historical significance:** A topic is considered to have historical significance if it had influence, effect or impact on the course of history or cultural development; age alone does not determine significance. It is expected that most historical markers will deal with local history and a local level of significance; however state and national importance can be considered.

Provide summary of historical significance:

The Christian Methodist Episcopal Church projected a school in Texas as early as 1894. Tyler was chosen as the location because Tyler was the most populous city in East Texas. Texas College was situated on 101 acres of land north of Tyler. By 1924, the school gained State accreditation. In 1931 the college recruited Dr. Dominion Robert C. Glass to serve as the new president. Under his leadership, the college was able to obtain its four year college accreditation, as well as increase enrollment to nearly 3,000 students, and the teaching staff from 10 to 103.

(attach additional sheets if necessary)

Proposed Marker Topic (Official title will be determined by the Historical Preservation Board):

Texas College

Street Address of Marker Site: 2404 N Grand Avenue

Will the marker be placed at the actual site of the topic being marked? Yes No

If the answer is no, provide the distance and directions to the actual location from the marker (i.e. 100 yards east).

N/A

Marker Placement:

Include a map that indicates where the subject marker is to be placed with a precise verbal description of marker placement (e.g. northwest corner of 3rd and Elm, or FM 1411, 2.6 miles east of McWhorter Creek): Near Main Entrance located off Grand Ave (Need confirmation)

Historical Subject Marker

TYPE AND SIZE OF SUBJECT MARKER

As part of its review process, the Historical Preservation Board will determine the appropriate size of the marker and provide options, if any, for the approved topic based on its own review criteria, including, but not exclusive of, historical significance, replication of information in other markers, and the amount of available documented information provided in the application narrative.

*For markers without posts, the applicant must receive special approval from the Historic Preservation Board. Such approval shall be based upon the following:

- Submittal of a detailed plan for where the marker will be mounted, including the surface to which it will be placed (masonry, metal, wood); and
- A statement of why a marker with a post is not feasible or preferred.

Nominator's Information

Name of person making nomination: Dwight Fennell (Prepared by City of Tyler - Historic Preservation Officer)

Address: 2404 N Grand Avenue

City: Tyler

State: TX **Zip:** 75702

Daytime telephone: (903) 593-8311

Email: dfennell@TexasCollege.edu

Please submit application to:

Mail to:

City of Tyler
 Planning and Zoning
 Department
 Attention: Subject Marker
 P.O. Box 2039
 Tyler, Texas 75710

OR

Hand Deliver to:

City of Tyler
 Planning and Zoning
 Department
 Attention: Subject Marker
 Tyler Development Center
 423 W. Ferguson
 Tyler, Texas

Case Number: _____

Date Received: _____

Historic Preservation Board Date: _____

Signed By: _____

City Council Date: _____

OVERVIEW

TEXAS COLLEGE

The Christian Methodist Episcopal Church projected a school in Texas as early as 1894. Tyler was chosen as the location because Tyler was the most populous city in East Texas. Texas College was situated on 101 acres of land north of Tyler. The school came to prominence in 1905 under the leadership of the first president, Professor S. W. Broome.

Texas College named its first brick building, erected in 1909, Phillips Hall. By 1924 the school gained State accreditation. Also in 1924, the institution built Martin Hall and then followed in 1925 with the new construction of a girls' building. In 1931, the college recruited Dr. Dominion Robert C. Glass to serve as the new president. Under his leadership, the college was able to obtain its four year college accreditation, as well as increase enrollment to nearly 3,000 students, and the teaching staff from 10 to 103. Texas College has continued a legacy of educational excellence and community involvement.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BACKGROUND

Section 8 Page 16

skills taught at the school during its early years (Dewberry Interview: 10-25-2004). Since about 1960 the building has served as the college administration building, and while most interior spaces reflect the materials and tastes of the 1960s and 1970s, the auditorium retains its original hardwood flooring, mural and wooden theater seats. During the 80 years since Martin Hall was erected, the auditorium has served as a focal point for the campus, presenting lectures, plays, concerts, graduations and other events. The auditorium hosted talks and performances by a who's who of African American arts and letters including luminaries Langston Hughes and Marian Anderson, as well as civil rights leader Walter White, singers Dorothy Maynor and Roland Hayes, writers Arna Bontemps and V. P. Calverton, fashion coordinator (and wife of boxing champion Joe Lewis) Marva Lewis, recitalists and musicians Frederick Harvey, Mildred Baker, Doris Reita Novel, debaters Charles Coleman, Harrison Taylor, John Barnett, Jesse W. Jones and John Paul Jones, among many others (Texas College b).

Texas College is a small, church-affiliated, coeducational liberal arts college founded in 1894 on 101.25 acres of land "...by a group of ministers under the auspices of the Colored Methodist Episcopal (C.M.E.) Church..." (Smith County Historical Society j) for the purpose of providing education at all levels for African American students. The campus parcel was purchased from Frank L. Deshong and Charles Moore in 1894 for \$2,000 in cash and notes. Tyler was selected for the site of a new educational facility, in part because of its location, which was within a 200-mile radius of more than half of the African American population of Texas (*Student Handbook* 1951-952:6). By 1901, Texas College had paid for the property in full (Smith County Deed Records). The Colored [sic] Methodist Episcopal (C.M.E.) Church, like other African American denominations, developed shortly after the end of the Civil War when social change and racial divisions created tensions within the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the white branch of the Methodist faith in the southern United States. Separated from the northern branch of Methodism in 1845 over the issue of slavery, at the end of the Civil War the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, underwent upheaval as the leadership sorted out the issues of possible unity with the northern church (not undertaken until 1939), and the status of African Americans who became members of the Methodist Episcopal South church during slavery. At the 1866 Methodist Episcopal South conference "...white and black leaders planned for a new denomination for colored members" (Vernon:130) under the name Colored Methodist Episcopal Church (C.M.E.), which today is known as the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church. Reverend William Taylor, a local elder and the pastor of the Tyler Colored Charge of the M. E. Church, South, was elected to attend the December 1870 organizing conference of the C.M.E. Church in Jackson, Tennessee. By 1868 the 42 African American Methodists in Tyler had left the mother church and began organizing their own congregations, one of which became St. James C.M.E. church. In a limited way, members of Tyler's Marvin Methodist Church (NR 2000) assisted the early efforts of Tyler's African American Methodists to secure property on which to build a church. In 1878 Marvin member John B. Douglas sold a lot to the C.M.E. church. Located along the I&GN tracks on the east edge of downtown, the congregation sold this property back to Douglas within a few years. In 1884 W.S. Herndon, a Marvin member, sold another lot to the C.M.E. church, and E.S. and P. W. Rowland are listed in the deed as "defenders of the title," (Smith County Deed Records). This parcel is thought to be the site of current St. James C.M.E. Church (NR 2004). In 1894 Marvin Methodist member Frank L. Deshong sold a 101 acre parcel to Texas College, and that site became the location of the new African American college campus. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South's, involvement with the C.M.E. church and Texas College demonstrates early efforts of Marvin's congregation to assist other Methodists. It should be noted, however, that Marvin members donated lots to their own church and to other white congregations, but sold land to African Americans. Despite the double standard, in an era when African American schools and churches were under attack by racist factions in American society, Marvin members' willingness to sell land was something of a show of support for local African Americans.

Educational opportunities for freedmen and women were a major focus of African American churches in the late 19th century. Opportunities for public education were extremely limited and teachers difficult to find. Although the Freedman's Bureau and private white institutions and white churches worked to establish educational facilities and denominational colleges for African Americans in the post 1870 period, state funding was absent. The African Methodist

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 17

BACKGROUND

Episcopal Church (A.M.E.), the Colored [sic] Methodist Episcopal (C.M.E.) Church and the African American Baptist Church were leaders within the African American community in developing schools and colleges. "From their inception, black church bodies were deeply committed to the Christianization and education of their race. These denominations realized that if blacks were to overcome the illiteracy, poverty and degradation imposed upon them by two hundred years of servitude, a variety of educational opportunities had to be provided (Heintze:20)." According to C. D. Coleman in *The Christian Methodist Episcopal Church: The Rationale and Policies upon which support of Its Colleges is Predicated*, quoted by Heintze, the C.M. E. colleges were founded on the idea that Christianity has an obligation to the intellectual life of humankind and that freedom, dignity and humanness are Christian ideals that must be supported by a Christian structured education (Heintze:20). The A.M.E and C.M.E. churches as well as a number of white, church-affiliated groups founded a number of schools in Texas in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The first was Paul Quinn College in Austin in 1872, established by the A.M.E. Church. In 1873 Wiley College was established in Marshall by the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Tillotson College (now Huston-Tillotson) was established in 1877 in Austin under the auspices of the white American Missionary Association. Bishop College, also in Marshall, was created in 1881 by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Guadalupe College was established in 1884 by a group of black Baptists in Seguin. Mary Allen College in Crockett dates from 1886. The Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. created that college for African American women. Texas College was organized in 1894 in Tyler and received its official charter in 1907 under the auspices of the C.M.E. Church (Heintze:20-35). Texas College was the third black institution in Texas to be founded by an African American denomination. Other colleges for African Americans were founded between 1898 and 1912, including the 1905 Butler College, a Baptist institution, also in Tyler, which is no longer extant.

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

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

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

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 18

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 19

BACKGROUND

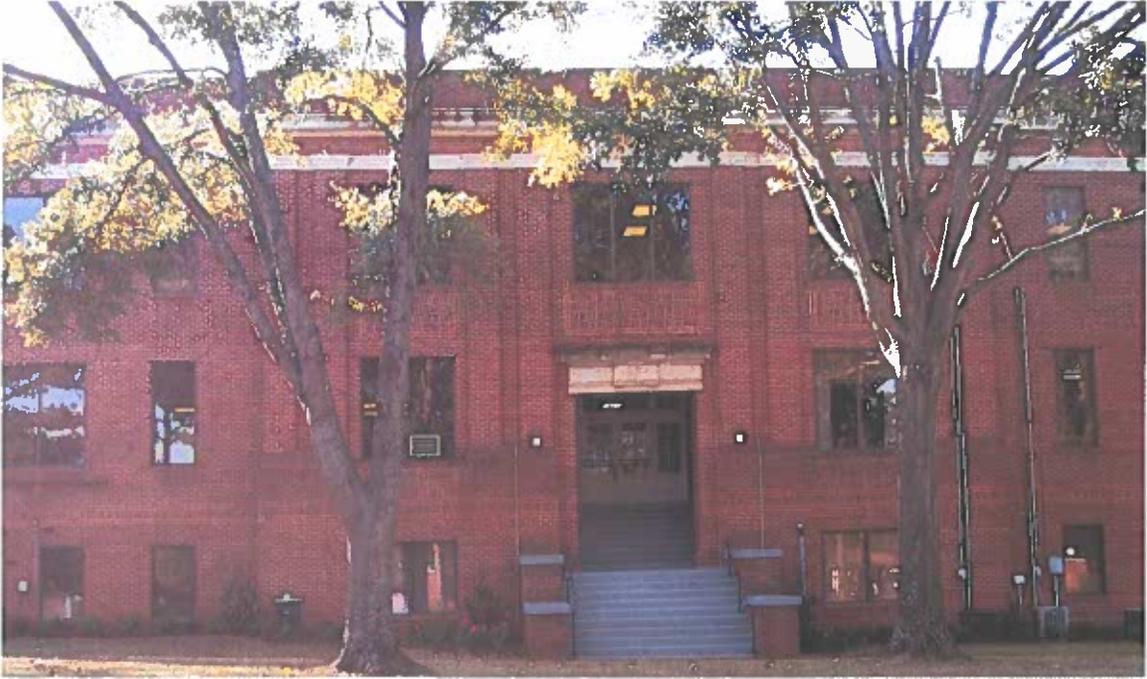
attorney; Dr. Lillian Bradley ('38) professor of math at Texas Southern University; Dr. Lectoy Johnson ('52), a physician, and many others.

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

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

Loretta Dewberry's connection to Texas College extended back at least one generation to her mother, Ophelia L. Mosely, who attended Texas College Normal School in the 1930s. At that time, the state certified teachers upon completion of the 8th grade and passage of a written test, which Mrs. Mosely did. But instead of teaching, she married, as so many women did at that time. Her husband, Lemmie B. Mosely attended Paul Quinn College in Austin, but left before graduating. By 1930 the couple had settled in Tyler, leaving rural areas of Smith and Cherokee counties, as so many African Americans did during the 1920s. They had seven children, all of whom attended Texas College, and five of whom graduated. Mrs. Dewberry's father worked as a shipping clerk for Brookshire Bros. Grocery Co. in Tyler, and into the 1930s continued the family farm growing corn, potatoes, peas, watermelon, beans, okra, cabbage and squash. Mrs. Dewberry recalls that enrollment at Texas College in the early 1950s was between 1,200 and 1,500 students, and while students were free to select a career of their choice, the school emphasized teacher training. Students in the home economics program were required to live on campus for a portion of their schooling time. Housing for teachers was provided on campus, probably because of the cost of housing and its limited availability to African Americans. The acreage north of the campus that now contains apartments was, in the 1950s, the school's athletic field, and prior to that it was the "teachery" where faculty lived. The school also provided amenities for social activities such as a club house and a tea house, where receptions were held. Both buildings are now gone. Sororities and fraternities also were present and honor societies sponsored scholarships. The campus dorms maintained a curfew and a dress code. The 1951-1952 *Student Handbook* specifies the type of clothing required by students at different events (**Figure 13**). Classes began early, ended late and included Saturday sessions. Mrs. Dewberry remembers taking classes as early as 7 a.m. and completing lab activities in Martin Hall by 7 p.m.

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



J. C. Martin Hall



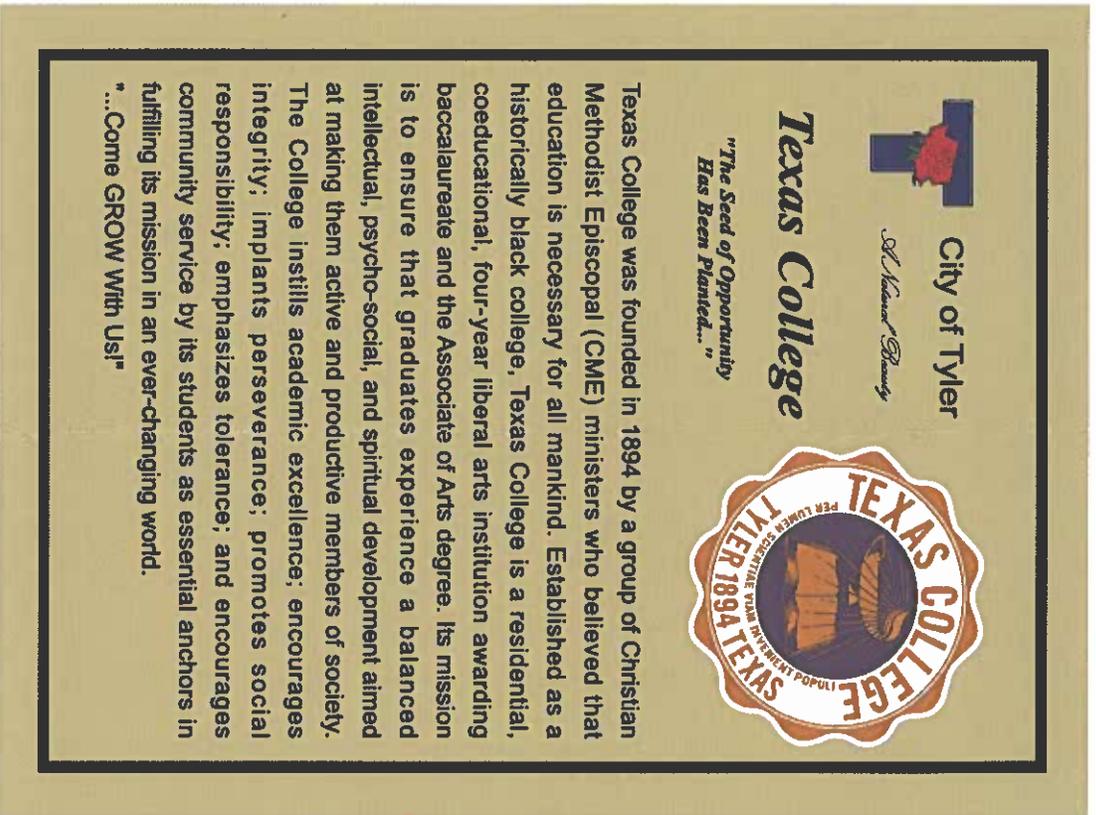
Presidents House



D.R. Glass Library



Gus F. Taylor Gymnasium



△ Susan (beather script (Mondays)

○ media advertising: Susan

□ get ↓ bring (Graw podium

□ beather

* Ask about installation date time

Project Name: City of Tyler
 Artwork Date: 10.7.10
 Revision Date:

Salesperson: Pieter Cilliers
 Art: Krista Burns
 Email: design.signmasters@sbcglobal.net
 Disclaimer: All artwork created by Sign Masters of Tyler remains the sole property of Sign Masters of Tyler, and cannot be reproduced or used without written permission.

THIS UNPUBLISHED DESIGN IS THE PROPERTY OF SIGN MASTERS OF TYLER, AND IS SUBMITTED FOR YOUR PERSONAL USE IN CONNECTION WITH A PROJECT WE ARE PLANNING FOR YOU. IT IS NOT TO BE MODIFIED, COPIED, REPRODUCED, EXHIBITED, DISSEMINATED, OR SHOWN TO ANYONE OUTSIDE OF YOUR ORGANIZATION WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION OF SIGN MASTERS OF TYLER. VIOLATION OF THE ABOVE ENTITLES SIGN MASTERS TO COLLECT FEES FOR ART AND STAFF TIME FROM THE CUSTOMER.

SignMasters
 OF TYLER
 117 E. Front Street Tyler, TX 75702
 Office 903.526.5657 Fax 903.526.5658

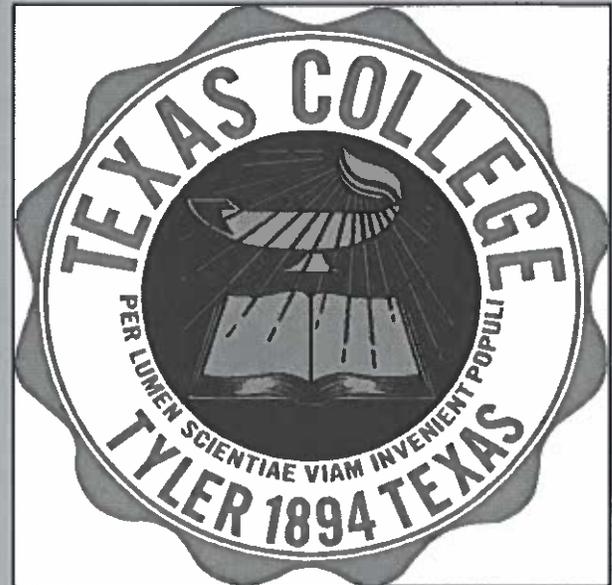
Customer Approval: _____

Date: _____

NOTE: Please e-mail or fax all approvals to our office. Thank you!



City of Tyler
A Natural Beauty



Texas College

*“The Seed of Opportunity
Has Been Planted...”*

Texas College was founded in 1894 by a group of Christian Methodist Episcopal (CME) ministers who believed education is necessary for all mankind. The College is a residential and coeducational four-year, liberal arts, historic institution awarding baccalaureate and associate degrees. The College’s mission is to ensure that graduates experience a balanced intellectual, psycho-social, and spiritual development aimed at making them active and productive members of society. The College instills academic excellence; encourages integrity; implants perseverance; promotes social responsibility; emphasizes tolerance; and encourages community service by its students as essential anchors in fulfilling her mission in an ever-changing world. “...Come GROW With Us!”

Reflections Reflections

In accordance with the Tyler 21, the City launched a three year program in 2009 to promote Tyler Historic Landmarks status and installation of historic markers and plaques at North End locations important to city history, including the history of the African-American community.

The Reflections Program encourages citizens or interested organizations to submit nominations for the designation in the North End as Tyler Historic Landmarks, Tyler Historic Subject Markers, or Half Mile of History.



To learn more about the Reflections Program and Historic Preservation visit our website at www.tylernz.org!



PRESENTS THE

TEXAS COLLEGE

HISTORICAL SUBJECT MARKER UNVEILING

OCTOBER 20, 2010
10:00 A.M.

~~TX College~~
~~CITY OF TYLER~~
HISTORICAL MARKER VERBIAGE

good
:)

"The Seed of Opportunity Has Been Planted..."

Texas College was founded in 1894 by a group of Christian Methodist Episcopal (CME) ministers who believed education is necessary for all mankind. The College is a residential and coeducational four-year, liberal arts, historic institution awarding baccalaureate and associate degrees. The College's mission is to ensure that graduates experience a balanced intellectual, psycho-social, and spiritual development aimed at making them active and productive members of society. The College instills academic excellence; encourages integrity; implants perseverance; promotes social responsibility; emphasizes tolerance; and encourages community service by its students as essential anchors in fulfilling her mission in an ever-changing world. "...Come GROW With Us!"

Heather Nick

From: Heather Nick
Sent: Friday, June 04, 2010 2:03 PM
To: 'ameyers@texascollege.edu'
Subject: Texas College Historical Subject Marker
Attachments: Pleasant Hill.pdf

Anthony,

Good afternoon! We met a couple of weeks ago during the Texas College Area Development meeting. I mentioned that I would be contacting you regarding the Historical Subject Marker and Reflections Program. I am seeking your help in developing language for the Texas College Subject Marker.

The general guidelines for the Subject Marker are as follows:
The Subject Marker word count is between 100-120 words.
The Marker should have a historical photo of the subject.
The Subject Marker language should not duplicate language of an existing Historical Marker, e.g. a State Historical Marker.

Please email the suggested Subject Marker caption to me as this will help in the editing process. If you have access to a (historical) digital photo, please email it to me as well. I've attached an example of the Subject Marker to this email.

Reflections Program Background:

The Reflections program was announced during the North End Mixer April 30, 2009. In accordance with the Tyler 21 North End Action Plan the city launched a three year program in 2009 to promote Tyler Historic Landmarks status and installation of historic markers and plaques at North End locations important to city history, including the history of the African-American community.

The Reflections Program encourages citizens or interested organizations to submit nominations for the designation in the North End as Tyler Historic Landmarks, Tyler Historic Subject Markers, or Half Mile of History.

To date, the following Subject Markers are part of this program:

Henry M. Morgan
Texas College
Butler College

I look forward to completing this process and scheduling a dedication ceremony. Please contact me with any questions you may have regarding this process.

Have a wonderful weekend!

Sincerely,
Heather

Heather Nick

Senior Planner
Historic Preservation Officer
City of Tyler

MPO Coordinator
Metropolitan Planning Organization

✉ hnick@tylertexas.com

☎ 903.531.1174

🌐 www.tylerpz.org

🌐 www.tyler21plan.com

6/4/2010

Heather Nick

From: Fennell, Dwight [dfennell@TexasCollege.edu]
Sent: Tuesday, November 24, 2009 9:31 AM
To: Heather Nick
Cc: Meyers, Anthony
Subject: RE: Texas College Subject Marker

Heather,

Thank you for sharing this information with me. Given the option offered about placement of the Subject Marker, placement near the front entrance of the campus would be most suitable. As movement takes place with this initiative and planning for the ceremony, the campus contact will be Anthony Meyers, vice president for institutional advancement. Meyers can be reached at (903)593-8311, ext. 2277.

Thank you,
Dwight Fennell

From: Heather Nick [mailto:hnick@tylertexas.com]
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2009 4:30 PM
To: Fennell, Dwight
Subject: Texas College Subject Marker

Dr. Fennell,

We are in the process of finalizing the Subject Marker applications and gearing-up for dedication ceremonies. I've attached an example of the subject marker. It will be mounted on a pole.

Where would you like the subject marker to be placed within the campus? Do you want it to be located near the sidewalk at the main entrance?

In the future, is there someone you would like me to contact to coordinate a ceremony?

Thanks,
Heather

Heather Nick

Senior Planner
Historic Preservation Officer
City of Tyler

MPO Coordinator
Metropolitan Planning Organization

✉ hnick@tylertexas.com

☎ 903 531.1174

🌐 www.tylerpz.org

🌐 www.tyler21plan.com

'FASTEST GROWING COLLEGE IN THE SOUTHWEST'

Texas College Honored With Historic Marker



— Staff Photo By Christopher F. Vinn

HISTORIC SUBJECT MARKER: Mayor Barbara Bass, along with city and Texas College representatives, unveils a historic subject marker Wednesday near the entrance to Texas College.

By **CASEY MURPHY**
Staff Writer

Texas College was honored Wednesday with a historic subject marker through the city's Reflections Program, designed to encourage the community to reflect on its history.

Texas College was the third local legacy to receive the marker, and more than 100 people attended the unveiling at the entrance of the campus on North Grand Avenue.

"The college instills academic excellence, encourages integrity, implants perseverance, promotes social responsibility, emphasizes tolerance and encourages community service by its students as essential anchors in fulfilling its mission in an ever-changing world," the historic subject marker reads.

Mayor Barbara Bass said it was great to see such a tremendous turnout for the

TEXAS COLLEGE

Texas College plans to launch monthly community breakfasts to recognize East Texas residents who have contributed to the community See Page 6A

phenomenal event. She said the Reflections Program was important "because it is impossible to know where you are going unless you know where you have been."

"The program will encourage us to reflect upon the significant moments in our history and preserve them in the future."

Mayor Pro Tem Ralph Caraway said Texas College is a residential co-education historically black college founded in 1894, with the primary goal of educating children of former slaves. It began in a four-room residence with six students and one

See TEXAS COLLEGE, Page 6A

1987 DAY PLANNER

What's INSIDE

Community	3B	Obituaries	4-5B
Crosswords	5C, 7C	Sports	1-6D
Business	6C	Editorial	4A
Tyler & East Texas	1B	Weather	5C
Classified	1-4C	Gardening	6B
Comics	8C	Movie Listings	2B
		Variety	7C

MARKETS

DOW	NASDAQ
11,079.97	2,571.39
+129.35	+20.44

Markets



teacher and has been a part of Tyler's community for 116 years, he said.

Caraway said it is the oldest college in Tyler and has often been referred to as "the fastest growing college in the southwest."

Texas College President Dr. Dwight Fennell, who submitted the application for the marker, said Wednesday's occasion was a significant honor in the life of Texas College. "As we recognize the history of Texas College ... it allows us to pause for a brief moment and realize the significant number of individuals receiving quality education," he said.

Fennell said the college remains committed to education, service and community and he envisions an even brighter future for Texas College.

The ceremony was part of the college's homecoming activities.

In accordance with the Tyler 21 North End Action Plan, the city of Tyler launched a three-year program in 2009 to promote Tyler Historic Landmarks status and the installation of historic markers and plaques at North End locations important to city history, including the history of the African-American community.

City Manager Mark McDaniel encouraged the audience Wednesday to nominate other people, places or events for recognition through a subject marker or half mile of history stone.

Texas College is the third local legacy to be honored through the Reflections Program, which encourages residents or organizations to submit nominations for the designation in the North End as Tyler Historic Landmarks,

Tyler Historic Subject Markers or Half Mile of History stones.

Pleasant Hill Missionary Baptist Church and Henry M. Morgan's Barber College already have been honored with the metal subject markers, and Butler College awaits a ceremony to receive the recognition.

COLLEGE'S HISTORY

Texas College is a historic post-secondary institution that provides a unique college experience. The college was founded in 1894 by a group of ministers of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church who were interested in offering a quality education to African American youths.

In the spring of 1894, Texas College received its original charter from the state of Texas and the school came to prominence in 1905 with its first president professor S.W. Broome. Its first brick building, erected in 1909, was named Phillips Hall and in 1924, the school gained state accreditation and constructed Martin Hall, followed by a girl's building in 1925. In 1931, the college recruited Dr. Dominion Robert C. Glass to serve as president and under his leadership, the college obtained its four-year college accreditation, as well as increased enrollment to nearly 3,000 students and a teaching staff from 10 to 103, according to the application submitted by Fennell.

Texas College has evolved into an institution with a rich heritage committed to its mission — to ensure that graduates experience a balanced intellectual, psychosocial and spiritual development aimed at making them active and

Texas College To Honor Residents Who Contribute

Texas College plans to launch monthly community breakfasts to recognize East Texas residents who have contributed to the community.

The first breakfast will be at 7:30 a.m. next Thursday in the Gus F. Taylor Gymnasium on the college's campus at 2404 N. Grand Ave. in Tyler.

Tickets are \$10 and the public is welcome to attend.

The Rev. Ralph Caraway will be the first honoree.

Caraway is mayor pro tem of Tyler and pastor of the St. Louis Baptist Church.

A Mineola native, he attended Tyler Junior College and is a U.S. Army veteran.

He recently retired from Trane after 27 years of service, according to information from Texas College.

An active member of the East Texas community, he has served the Raven Football Youth Association and the Dixie League Baseball Association for 20 years.

He has worked with numerous other organizations in the East Texas community and desires to motivate young people to achieve a better future.

In addition, he works to provide information and resources to the older residents in the community.

He is married to LaQuita and they have three children and two grandchildren.

To buy a ticket for the event e-mail afennell@texas-college.edu or call 903-593-8311, ext. 2270.

productive members of society.

Today, with its diverse student, faculty and staff populations, Texas College admits students of any race, color, gender, religious affiliation or national or ethnic origin. The college is an affiliate of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church and has a modified open admissions policy that permits it to serve a broad-based traditional and nontraditional student clientele.

Texas College offers 18 programs of study in liberal arts and

sciences, 16 baccalaureate degree programs and two associates of arts programs.

Tyler's Historical Preservation Board in December approved Texas College to be preserved with the marker. The Historical Subject Marker Program was developed by the board last year to honor pieces of history, which may not meet the criteria of a historical landmark. Unlike landmark plaques mounted onto buildings these markers are attached to post at the site.