

Tyler Texas Strategic Historic Preservation Plan

State of The City

City of Tyler, Texas
November, 2016



State of The City

Acknowledgments

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TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

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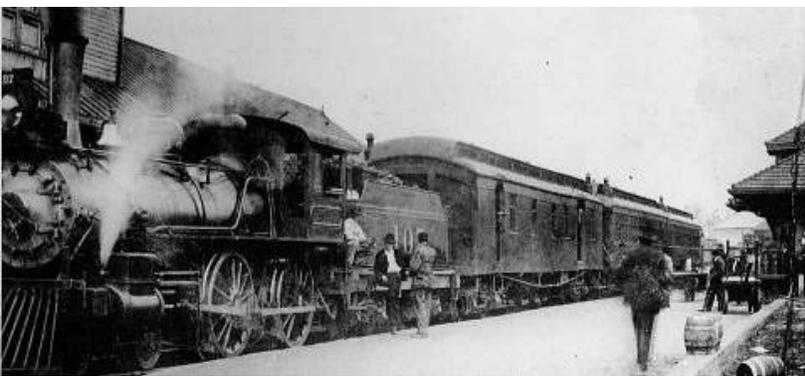
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Photos courtesy of the Library of Congress and the Collection of Robert Reed

section1 >> **Introduction**

Introduction

In 2016, the City of Tyler, in collaboration with Tyler residents and stakeholders, initiated a process to prepare the community's first Strategic Historic Preservation Plan. The Plan comes at a time when many Texas communities continue to experience significant growth and development while seeking ways in which to preserve and maintain the assets that make their communities distinctive – assets that include traditional neighborhoods, downtown commercial districts and historic schools, churches, parks and other such resources that contribute to defining a community's sense of place and quality of life. This Strategic Historic Preservation Plan is being created to provide new strategic directions for the historic preservation program in Tyler that builds on past preservation successes, considers new preservation policies and initiatives, promotes preservation as a revitalization tool for Downtown Tyler and surrounding neighborhoods, and strengthens existing public-private partnerships. Moreover, the Plan will provide additional certainty in the roles historic preservation will play in shaping the City's economic vitality and built environment.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORY

The adoption of a Historic Preservation Ordinance in 1982, made Tyler one of the earliest cities in Texas to initiate a municipal historic preservation program.

Like many communities in Texas, the historic preservation movement in Tyler has had a long history, starting with the establishment of Historic Tyler, Inc., in 1977, to help advocate and advance the preservation of important architectural, historical and cultural resources in Tyler. Previous years had witnessed the loss of the Smith County Courthouse and the Hotel Blackstone, both key anchors in Downtown Tyler, as well as a number of significant homes and residences due to demolition and neglect. Historic Tyler's formation came eleven years after the passage of the National Historic

Preservation Act in 1966 by the U.S. Congress. The National Historic Preservation Act established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), this nation's official list of buildings, sites and structures worthy of preservation. By the early 1980s, the Goodman-LeGrand House, the Tyler Hydraulic-Fill Dam and the Whitaker-McClendon House would be listed in the National Register.

As early preservation efforts in Tyler focused on education, advocacy and outreach on part of the private sector, the City, along with Historic Tyler and other partners recognized the need to establish a local preservation program that would formally protect important historic resources through City Landmark designation. One such tool was the adoption of a Historic Preservation Ordinance in 1982, making Tyler one of the earliest cities in Texas to initiate a municipal historic preservation program. Tyler would later become a Certified Local Government (CLG) in 1994, a designation given by the Texas Historical Commission.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION TODAY

Today, the City of Tyler has six districts and 22 individual buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places; the districts alone encompass more than 2,400 buildings, sites and structures, and a variety of building types and architectural styles. The majority of these listings occurred in 1990s and 2000s, largely as a result of a comprehensive architectural and historical survey completed in 1999 and funded through a combination of sources from the City of Tyler, Historic Tyler, Inc., CLG grants from the Texas Historical Commission, and other private sector contributions. The survey documented more than 6,900 historic and cultural resources within the central area of Tyler. There are also 70 designated City Landmarks and two Local Historic Overlay Districts, providing a level of design and demolition review for the City's most important historic resources. The responsibilities of administering the Tyler historic preservation program, rests with the Historic Preservation Board, who oversees landmark designation proceedings, design review, survey and registration, and various educational and outreach activities.

Given the growth and development of the City's preservation program over the last decades, interestingly, the Tyler community has not adopted nor implemented a comprehensive historic preservation plan, although the recently updated 2007-2030 Tyler 1st Comprehensive Plan includes a chapter on historic preservation. The Comprehensive Plan observed that "Tyler residents recognize the fact that their historic properties distinguish them from many other Texas cities – and they value this distinction...that many Tyler residents strongly associate the city's historic properties with Tyler's identity." Therefore, the process for preparing the Strategic Historic Preservation Plan represents a unique opportunity for the Tyler community to assess the effectiveness of the current program, understand current issues and constraints to preservation, and consider a set of planning strategies and initiatives that address critical preservation planning concerns.



Photos courtesy of the Smith County Historical Society and the Library of Congress

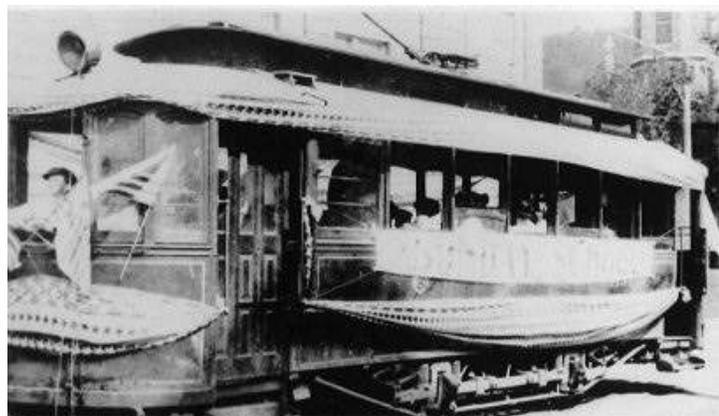
INTRODUCTION

A Strategic Historic Preservation Plan for Tyler is an important opportunity for the community to address the following:

- Review and assess existing survey and documentation efforts, and prioritize future historic district and landmark designation efforts.
- Understand key architectural, building and cultural resource types, as well as determine important historic contexts for identifying and evaluating the significance of Tyler's historic resources that tell the stories of the community's development and shape Tyler's unique character and sense of place.
- Review and update the historic preservation goals, policies and action strategies presented within the Tyler 1st Comprehensive Plan, and ensure that preservation planning goals and policies are well-integrated within the City's community planning and development initiatives.
- Update the Tyler Preservation Ordinance to ensure clarity on City preservation procedures, design review and operations of the Historical Preservation Board.
- Facilitate the increased use of existing historic preservation incentives and consider the creation of new financial programs that facilitate property maintenance, rehabilitation, and adaptive use in Downtown and in Tyler's neighborhoods.
- Identify opportunities for advancing heritage tourism and for enhancing various historic sites, neighborhoods and districts as compelling places to visit.
- Propose a program of ongoing community outreach, education and preservation advocacy efforts that promote increased awareness of Tyler's historic resources and stakeholder support in the long-term preservation and protection of the City's landmarks and districts.
- Explore ways in which public and private preservation agencies and organizations can expand their capacity to undertake and participate in community preservation efforts.
- Create a compelling preservation vision and implementation strategy that engenders community consensus and prioritizes specific actions to that change and strengthen the community's historic preservation program.



Photos courtesy of the Smith County Historical Society



The process for preparing the Strategic Historic Preservation Plan represents a unique opportunity for the Tyler community.

TYLER HISTORIC PRESERVATION CHRONOLOGY

The following is a general timeline of historic preservation efforts in the City of Tyler since the late 1870s, when the State of Texas first authorized appropriations for state-wide preservation activities.

1876:	State of Texas constitutional authorization for state-wide preservation initiatives.
1933 - 1940:	State Centennial Celebration; first State Historical Markers erected.
1936:	Camp Ford recognized with State Historical Marker.
1953:	Texas State Historical Survey Committee established.
1955:	Smith County Courthouse (1910) demolished.
1956:	County historical survey committees formed to undertake local-level preservation committees.
1959:	Establishment of the Smith County Historical Society.
1962:	First marker of the Texas Historical Marker Program (THMP) was placed at Camp Ford in Tyler; the Eggleston House in Gonzales was designated the first Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL).
1963:	Texas State legislature expands the mandate of the Survey Committee with legal authority to protect and preserve significant buildings and sites.
1966:	National Historic Preservation Act National Register of Historic Places established.
1969:	The Antiquities Code of Texas is adopted by the State Legislature to protect all cultural resources historic and pre-historic within the State's public domain.
1971:	Colonel John Dewberry House in Teaselville becomes the first building in Smith County listed in the National Register.
1973:	Texas State Historical Survey Committee becomes the Texas Historical Commission.
1976:	The Goodman-LeGrand House become the first building in Tyler to be listed in the National Register, followed by the Tyler Hydraulic Fill Dam in 1977.
1977:	Historic Tyler, Inc., established.
1980:	Amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act creates the Certified Local Government Program.
1981:	Texas Main Street Program established by the Texas Historical Commission.
1982:	Tyler Historic Preservation Ordinance adopted.
1987:	Heart of Tyler downtown organization established.
1990:	Heart of Tyler downtown organization accepted into the Texas Main Street Program.
1994:	Tyler designated a CLG by the Texas Historical Commission; Historic Tyler, Inc. initiates comprehensive architectural and historical survey with the documentation of Downtown Tyler.
1996 - 1997:	Survey of the Charnwood neighborhood.
1997 - 1998:	Survey of North Tyler neighborhoods.
1998 - 1999:	Survey of the Azalea neighborhood.
1998:	The Texas Forts Trail Region, the first of 10 regions in the new Texas Heritage Trails Program a regional tourism initiative of the THC was launched.
1999:	Charnwood Residential National Register Historic District listed.
1999 - 2000:	Cotton Belt Railroad Depot listed in the National Register.
2000 - 2001:	Downtown Tyler Multiple Property National Register nomination prepared.
2002:	Donneybrook Duplex Residential, East Ferguson and Short Line Residential National Register Historic Districts listed.
2003:	Azalea Residential National Register Historic District listed.
2004:	Brick Streets Neighborhood National Register Historic District listed.
2007:	Tyler City Hall listed in National Register.
2008:	Main Street Department created within the City of Tyler; Heart of Tyler maintains separate board of directors.
2009:	Tyler Half-Mile of History Program initiated; Local Historic District Overlay #1 ratified by the Tyler City Council.
2015 - 2016:	Pollard Farm Subdivision architectural survey conducted.

HISTORIC RESOURCES AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION DEFINED

Historic resources are buildings, sites, structures and landscapes of architectural, historical and cultural value. They are also places of economic activity, community identity and collective memory - places that tell the story of Tyler. Historic preservation is the process of conserving historic resources, managing appropriate change so that their character-defining architectural features are maintained, finding means and methods for re-using them, and protecting such resources for the benefit of future generations. In the United States, historic preservation is undertaken through public efforts in landmarking and historic district designation whether at the federal, state and local levels, and private actions that underwrite and facilitate the maintenance, rehabilitation and preservation of historic buildings, structures, sites and objects.



BENEFITS OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Tyler's historic resources are key elements to the community's aesthetics and physical environment, economic diversity and sustainability, and overall quality of life. Historic preservation is also an effective tool for revitalizing downtowns, stabilizing older neighborhoods, attracting new businesses and homeowners, and for encouraging reinvestment in a community's underlying infrastructure systems. It is for these reasons that many municipalities in Texas and around the country have created and maintained local preservation programs, with adopted preservation ordinances, landmarking and design review procedures, and incentives for facilitating property maintenance and adaptive use.

Historic preservation is an effective tool for revitalizing downtowns, stabilizing older neighborhoods, attracting new businesses and homeowners, and for encouraging reinvestment in a community's underlying infrastructure systems.

The benefits of preservation are substantial and contribute to the local economy in the following ways:

- New jobs created when buildings are rehabilitated and occupied by new businesses, especially in historic downtowns and traditional commercial districts.
- Stabilized and improved residential property values when historic districts are created and maintained.
- Additional housing choices through maintained and rehabilitated housing stock.
- Additional arts, cultural and tourism-related activities generated in association with landmarks and historic districts.
- Conserved building resources that reduce the environmental impact of new development.

REVITALIZING DOWNTOWN

Historic downtown districts are the most prominent places of shared memory - it is the place where the community shops at long-time family businesses and new start-ups, works at established companies and institutions, and plays in its plazas, parks and open space. Historic downtowns have always represented the community's economic and social center. Today, historic downtown commercial buildings provide affordable, flexible spaces for new businesses with upper stories providing adaptive use opportunities for new offices, apartments and living spaces; new downtown residential units allow people to live close to work, shopping, dining, and entertainment options. Many communities have established and maintained long-running Main Street revitalization programs that have produced substantial reinvestment in buildings, businesses, and public infrastructure. In 2015 alone, Main Street programs across the country generated, with contributions from both the public and private sectors, \$3.9 billion of downtown

investment, including a net gain of 28,000 jobs and 8,000 building rehabilitations. Since 1980, Main Street programs have generated \$65 billion in downtown reinvestment. In Texas, a total of \$224 million of total reinvestment was leveraged by Texas Main Street communities in 2013 (Texas Historical Commission, Economic Impact of Historic Preservation in Texas: Technical Analysis, 2015, page 5).

REVITALIZING NEIGHBORHOODS

Historic homes contribute to a neighborhood’s identity and sense of place – an identity that is often quite distinct from newly-developed places from other parts of the community. Historic neighborhoods are often times distinguished by a more diverse housing stock, providing opportunities for households of different income levels to live in more established neighborhoods close to schools, parks, downtowns and shopping areas, and other community services and amenities. Landmark and district designations also have positive impacts on neighborhoods, often increasing property values significantly. For example, a 2015 study of property values in the City of San Antonio’s local historic districts found that all 14 districts experienced a positive change in value ranging from 50 to 100 percent in a period between 1998 to 2013; in addition, the foreclosure rate of single-family homes in the majority of local historic districts was lower than in other San Antonio neighborhoods (Historic Preservation: Essential to the Economy and Quality of Life in San Antonio, City of San Antonio, 2015, p. 27.)

Even in neighborhoods that have experienced population and economic decline, local landmarks, historic districts and conservation areas have played key roles in attracting new residents, facilitating housing rehabilitation, prioritizing capital improvement investments and encouraging infill development. For instance, in Philadelphia, the city’s population increase of 8,400 people from the year 2000 to 2010 occurred mainly in its historic districts (Bertron, Cara, Right Size, Right Place: A New Role for Preservation, Gray Area Preservation and Provocateur Series, February 12, 2014). Neighborhood historic districts also promote greater ethnic, cultural and socioeconomic diversity than most other neighborhoods and places.



HERITAGE TOURISM

Heritage travelers visit historic sites and attractions to experience authentic places, including the historic resources that make up such places. Historic resources also serve as the “backdrops on the stage” that allow the stories of the place to be told. Heritage tourism is the fastest growing sector of the tourism industry; heritage travelers often stay longer and spend more on trips than other tourists. According to the U.S. Cultural and Heritage Traveler Study, 78 percent of all U.S. travelers visit a historic site, spending on average \$900 per trip and contributing more than \$192 billion annually to the U.S. economy. In addition, more than two-thirds of heritage tourists visit a historic site while traveling; 30 percent often visit a historic neighborhood. In 2013, the Texas Historical Commission estimated that \$58 million was spent on direct travel spending by heritage travelers to the State of Texas considering both day-trip and overnight travel expenses; the total economic impact of heritage tourism in Texas when considering jobs and income generated is \$2.25 billion. (Texas Historical Commission, Economic Impact of Historic Preservation in Texas: Technical Analysis, 2015, page 13). Heritage tourism is one of more “high-value,” “fastest growing” industries in the United States (Economic Impact of Historic Preservation in Texas: Technical Analysis, 2015, page 13).



Photo courtesy of the Smith County Historical Society

BUILDING REHABILITATION

Several statewide economic impact studies have demonstrated that the number of jobs created through the rehabilitation of historic buildings compares favorably with the number of jobs created with new construction. For instance, a new construction project can expect to spend about 50 percent in labor and 50 percent in materials; in contrast, some rehabilitation projects may spend up to 70 percent in labor costs - labor that is often hired locally, which helps keep dollars within the local community (The Economics of Historic Preservation: A Community Leader’s Guide, Washington DC: The National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2014, p. 88).

A new construction project can expect to spend about 50 percent in labor and 50 percent in materials; in contrast, some rehabilitation projects may spend up to 70 percent in labor costs.

With the federal and various state historic preservation tax credit programs, building rehabilitation projects created an estimated 78,000 jobs in 2014 with 42 percent of the projects associated with new housing units, 18 percent for office use and another 25 percent for a variety of other commercial purposes. Since 1976, the federal tax credit program alone has generated more than \$73 billion in the rehabilitation and adaptive use of income-producing properties. In Texas, \$10 billion annually was spent of private-sector financed building rehabilitation projects in a period between 2008 to 2013 (Economic Impact of Historic Preservation in Texas: Technical Analysis, 2015, page 11.) Of that \$10 billion, approximately \$740 million was spent of properties listed in the National Register or state or locally-designated buildings. This in turn generated \$365 million in federal, state and local tax receipts and a total economic impact of nearly \$1 billion in new jobs and economic wealth (Economic Impact of Historic Preservation in Texas: Technical Analysis, 2015, page 7). In particular, the federal and state tax credit programs enable rehabilitation projects to provide affordable space for new and existing businesses, which in turn helps build and diversify the local economy.

SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has estimated that more than a third of landfill space is occupied by debris and materials from building demolition, and that it can take between 10 to 80-years for a new energy efficient building to overcome the climate change impacts created by new construction. Furthermore, buildings constructed before World War II are generally more energy efficient due to higher quality construction materials and construction methods. Sensitive preservation and stewardship of historic buildings also maintains the “embodied energy” of the materials - the energy used to harvest, fabricate, transport and install the materials on the building rather than replacing them. Wood harvested from old growth forests and stone taken from local quarries were mainly used in the construction of the first and second generation homes and commercial buildings in most communities, materials that have proven to be more durable than most others being used today. If these materials are lost, the investment in the material’s embodied energy is also lost, generating significant new energy consumption in the material’s replacement. Therefore, rehabilitating and adaptively using a historic building promotes sustainable, environmentally-conscious community development.

PLACEMAKING AND THE NEW ECONOMY

Many cities recognize today that historic downtowns and neighborhoods are “placemaking” assets that define a community’s identity, which can be key to attracting jobs and workers, especially in today’s emerging creative industries. Such industries are mainly concerned with the use of information and knowledge in the production of goods and services, including the architecture and design fields, fashion and film-making, publishing, the performing arts, arts and crafts, and technology and software development. With the advent of the internet and other technologies, creative industries and their workers can locate almost anywhere but most often select places with a high quality of life, exceptional livability factors, walkability and character-rich environments. These qualities and environments are often present in historic places. Therefore, maintaining historic neighborhoods and commercial districts – the places that attract the creatives will be important to cities and communities going forward as they attempt to re-position themselves in the new economy.

Beyond the jobs-generating aspects, placemaking also capitalizes on historic environments by making them important backdrops for vibrant public spaces, and community gatherings and cultural activities. Communities around the country have integrated art and urban design enhancements in historic downtowns and neighborhoods to promote safe and comfortable pedestrian environments, and social interaction and community engagement.

LIVABILITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Historic buildings provide a sense of scale, comfort, familiarity and beauty that cannot often be duplicated in new construction. They also frame the neighborhood and the downtown block, promoting pedestrian activity, neighborhood interaction, and community pride of place. Architectural and decorative elements that define certain historic buildings also define a community’s visual character. Ultimately, it is the community’s visual character that builds its sense of livability that helps attract residents, investors and businesses.



WHAT IS A STRATEGIC HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN?

This Strategic Historic Preservation Plan is the principal policy document regarding the advancement of the City of Tyler's historic preservation program, as well as the protection, preservation, and rehabilitation of historic buildings and districts. While the most recent Tyler Comprehensive Plan includes a historic preservation chapter, this Plan will supersede that chapter and will serve going forward as the principal policy guide regarding historic preservation planning in the City of Tyler. Downtown Tyler and the Azalea and Charnwood Historic Districts, among others, are just several key historic areas that define Tyler's historic character and identity. However, other resources not landmarked or within historic districts but do contribute to Tyler's character are always under threat from improper alterations and treatment, neglect, natural disasters, or demolitions. In order to preserve these resources but accommodate the City growth, economic development and revitalization needs, a clearer picture of what should be preservation priorities in the years ahead need to be identified. This Plan outlines specific priorities, policies and strategies for the Tyler community to follow and implement in order to achieve short and long-term community historic preservation goals.

Other resources not landmarked or within historic districts that do contribute to Tyler's character are always under threat from improper alterations and treatment, neglect, natural disasters, or demolitions.

HOW TO USE THIS STRATEGIC HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

The City, preservation advocates and other public and private sector entities will use this Plan to provide direction on what preservation planning should be undertaken to address issues such as survey and landmark designations, preservation incentives, education and outreach activities, and historic preservation-based economic development, and Downtown and neighborhood revitalization. The Plan should also be used to monitor short and long-term preservation initiatives, make adjustments to preservation policy when needed and warranted, and to integrate specific preservation goals and policies into the goals, strategies and recommendations of other plans and studies to be completed by the City in the future. Overall, this Plan seeks to balance the community's broader planning and community development objectives while seeking to strengthen and advance the mission of preservation and its benefits to the Tyler community.



Photo courtesy of the Collection of Robert Reed



This Plan seeks to balance the community's broader planning and community development objectives while seeking to strengthen and advance the mission of preservation.

PLANNING PROCESS

To facilitate the preparation of the Strategic Historic Preservation Plan, the City of Tyler engaged the Lakota Group, a multi-disciplinary planning and urban design firm based in Chicago, Illinois. A Plan Steering Committee, representing a broad-based segment of community stakeholders, including Historical Preservation Board members, local preservation advocates, civic institutions, City leaders and officials, private business owners, and other organizations and entities, was formed to help guide the Plan's development. The Plan's creation was underwritten by a CLG grant provided by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). The planning process involves two distinct phases: a "State of the City" review and assessment of existing community preservation planning programs and activities, and a plan-making phase in which preservation planning goals and policies, strategies, and implementation action steps will be prepared in collaboration with the community, and accepted and adopted by the City. The plan-making phase is expected to be completed in February 2017. Planning activities to date have included the following:

PHASE 1:

The first phase, initiated in June 2016, comprised an assessment of Tyler's existing preservation program, stakeholder and focus group interviews, steering committee meetings, field work, and a community workshop to gain public input regarding critical preservation planning issues. Relevant planning documents, including the City's Comprehensive Plan and various other neighborhood-level planning initiatives were also reviewed for their relevance to community preservation issues.

Thus far, the planning process has included the following activities:

- Reconnaissance Tour and Stakeholder Interviews (July 26-29, 2016). During the Lakota Group's first visit to Tyler, a reconnaissance tour of existing and potential historic districts was undertaken with City staff; key areas such as the Azalea and Charnwood Historic Districts, Downtown Tyler and the Pollard Farm Subdivisions survey area were visited during the tour. A series of interview sessions were conducted with various City departments, including Planning, Neighborhood Services, the Tyler Area Metropolitan Planning Organization, the City Manager's and Mayor's offices, Building Services and Code Enforcement, and Streets and Parks and Recreation. Additional interviews were conducted with Historic Tyler, Inc., the Heart of Tyler Main Street organization, the Tyler Chamber of Commerce and Economic Development Council, the Visit Tyler Convention and Visitors Bureau, and other stakeholders, including local developers, realtors, building owners, citizens and preservation advocates. A focus group session with the Strategic Historic Preservation Plan Steering Committee was also conducted.
- Community Speak Out #1 (September 20, 2016). A community open house was held with approximately 25 residents, business and property owners, and preservation leaders in attendance providing input on preservation issues through a paper questionnaire and a series of interactive exercises. A series of display boards on Tyler's historic architecture and "voting boxes" on preservation planning priorities were also incorporated as part of the Speak-Out exhibits. Results of the Community Speak-Out are summarized in this State of the City Report.
- Online Questionnaire (October 2016). Portions of exhibits and questionnaire from the Community Speak Out were re-formatted and incorporated as an online survey and questionnaire to gauge community resident understanding of important preservation issues. Results of the online questionnaire are summarized in this State of the City Report.
- Steering Committee Meeting. (October 27, 2016). A meeting with the Strategic Plan Steering Committee was held to review the State of the City Report and to discuss and determine key preservation planning concepts and strategies to be considered in the Strategic Historic Preservation Plan.

PHASE 2:

The second phase of the of the planning process, the development of the Strategic Historic Preservation Plan, will commence after the Final State of the City Report is completed in November 2016.



section2 >> **Historic Resources**

Historic Resources

Historic resources are defined as buildings, including houses, commercial buildings, theaters and factory buildings; structures, such as water towers, bridges and dams; sites, comprising parks, gardens and cemeteries; and objects, such as statues, monuments, and brick streets. In most instances, historic resources are associated with a particular historic context that has been identified in National Register nominations or other survey and documentation projects. For example, historic resources located within the Brick Streets neighborhood may be related to Tyler's earliest development. In a different instance, an Art Deco-styled commercial building constructed in Downtown Tyler during the first decades of the 20th century are representative examples of a distinctive architectural style popular during that time period. Other resources may share relationships with a significant person(s) or event(s) in Tyler's history. The resource types found in Tyler are summarized in this section and includes information gathered from various National Register nominations and survey projects undertaken by the City and other entities over the years.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Archaeological resources generally consist of artifacts or features that mark a place or site of previous settlement. Artifacts and features could include earthen mounds or burial grounds; remnants of building foundations, including forts and encampments; homesteads and privies; caves; old trails and roads; weaponry; and, old mills, smokehouses, and religious structures. Concentrations of artifacts in one location often signifies an important archeological site that may date from Tyler's early and pre-historic settlements to the relatively recent building construction of the City's first pioneer newcomers during the early to mid-1800s. While the word archaeology is commonly associated with more ancient aspects of history, federal and State of Texas archeological laws consider archaeological remains and artifacts as recently as 1950.

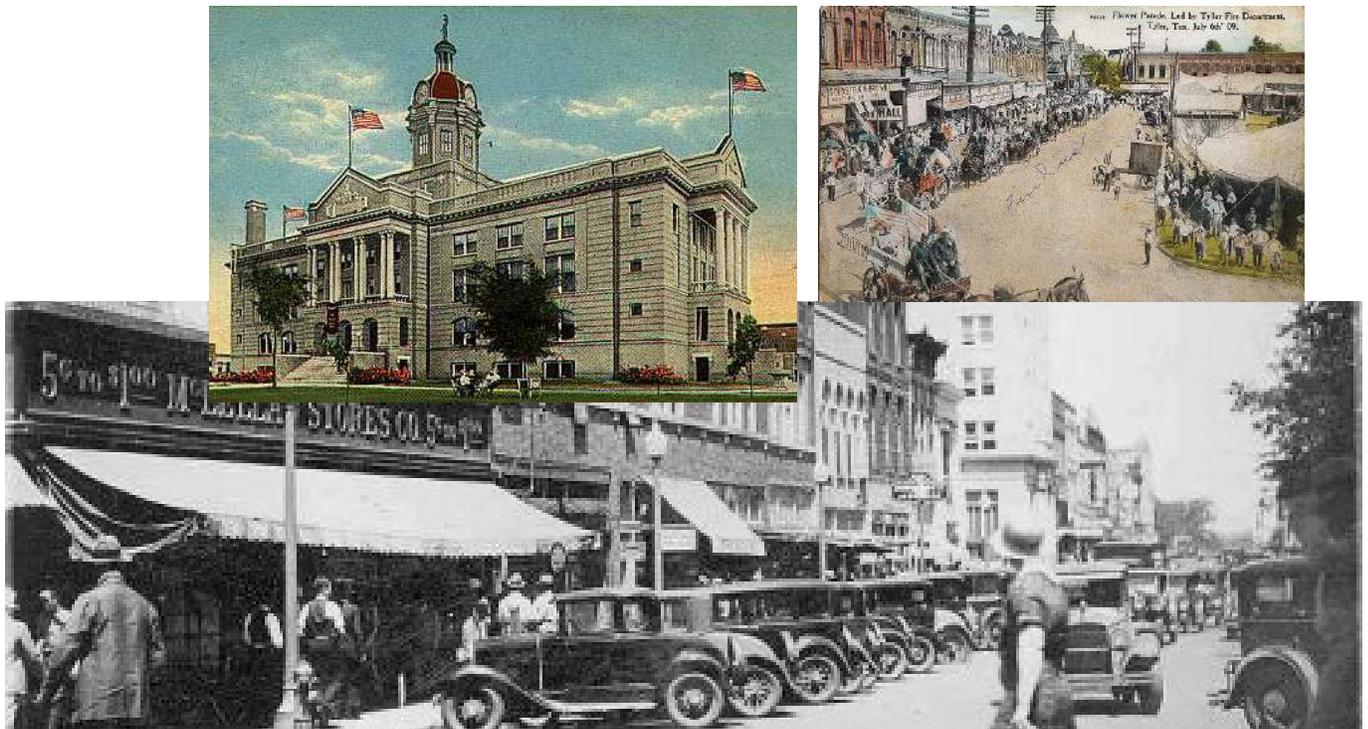
Perhaps the Tyler area's most important archaeological resource is the remnant stockade of Camp Ford, once the largest Confederate-run Civil War prisoner-of-war camp west of the Mississippi River.

Tyler's archaeological resources, determined through research, surveys and excavations over the last 50 years, include a number of recovered artifacts and features, such as storage pits, stone fragments, and agricultural product deposits. Perhaps the Tyler area's most important archaeological resource is the remnant stockade of Camp Ford, once the largest Confederate-run Civil War prisoner-of-war camp west of the Mississippi River. Camp Ford is now owned by Smith County and managed by the Smith County Historical Society.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Downtown Tyler contains the community's most important concentrations of historic commercial buildings as it was the main commercial center in Tyler for many decades. Another important historic commercial area includes the Bergfeld Shopping Center south of the Downtown along Broadway Avenue; other historic commercial buildings of different time periods are scattered in different locations within the central Tyler survey area.

Like many communities around the country, Downtown Tyler experienced different periods of growth and change since the 1840s when the community first began to be settled and the central Town Square was first platted. These growth periods are reflected with different generations of building types and styles up until the 1970s and 80s with the Downtown's most recent developments. Unlike many communities where the first generation of downtown buildings were often constructed in wood given their ready availability from nearby milling operations, according to historical accounts – many of Downtown's first commercial buildings in the decade prior to the Civil War were built in brick buildings that housed dry goods and other merchant wares and products. However, the first two Smith County Courthouses prior to the mid-1850s were of log construction (Tyler, Texas: Texas Historic Handbook, Texas Historic Commission website). Towards the latter decades of the 19th century, with the coming of the Tyler Tap and the Kansas and Gulf Short Lines, and expanding agricultural industry in the Tyler hinterland, the Downtown began to grow with new buildings accommodating a broader array of commercial services. By 1900, the Downtown square was built out and lined with two to three-story buildings constructed in brick masonry and stylized with arched windows, corbeled cornices, window hoods, transomed- glazed storefronts and fixed canopies. Architectural styles ranged from more vernacular forms to Italianate and High Victorian Eclectic. Representative buildings of this period typified by their narrow building frontages and arched windows can be found on the north, east and south sides the Downtown Square. Downtown's growth as a major commercial and government center in Smith County was demonstrated by the new Classical revival Smith County Courthouse, constructed in 1909 -1910 and designed by architect C.H. Paige.



Photos courtesy of the Collection of Robert Reed, the Collection of Lawrence Melton, and Historic Texas

HISTORIC RESOURCES

In the first decades of the 20th century, the early generations of commercial buildings were gradually replaced with larger buildings as Downtown continued to grow as a center for business, shopping and entertainment, mostly due to the East Texas oil boom and Tyler's emerging rose production industry. Commercial buildings with larger floor plates were often necessitated by the emergence of the department store and larger dry good sellers as the prime downtown shopping attraction; others were remodeled in a refined Commercial-style with simpler ornamentation and architectural features, squared windows, more expansive storefronts and restrained cornice detailing typical of the time period in many downtowns across Texas, as well as in other states. Representative examples of the larger commercial buildings of the time period can be found along the east portion of the Downtown Square. The five-story Moore Grocery Store Lofts (Swann-Moore- Dennard Grocery Store - Sledge Manufacturing Complex, 1913, National Register Nomination #200200091) is another example of a simple Commercial style with Romanesque and Classical Revival detailing.

Theaters, such as the Art Déco Liberty Hall (1930, Liberty Theater) would become a focal point of social gathering and entertainment. Other examples of the Art Deco style in Downtown Tyler include the 15-story People's Petroleum Building (People's National Bank Building, National Register Nomination #2002000896) at 102 North College Street, constructed in 1932 by the Tyler businessman Samuel A. Lindsey and designed by architects Alfred C. Finn and Campbell and White; and the five-story Blackstone Building (National Register Nomination #2002000645), located next to former Blackstone Hotel (demolished 1985), built in 1938 and designed by Fort Worth architect Preston Geren. The Blackstone Building accommodated the growing need for office space for oil company executives and related businesses.

In the post-World War II years, Downtown Tyler, as in other downtown districts from the 1950s and 60s, would be the home of several Modernist buildings, including the International Style Smith County Courthouse (1955), and other late Modern buildings constructed in the 70s and 80s along the north and west sides of the Courthouse Square. The latter buildings significantly impacted the architectural integrity of the Downtown Square. Apart from the Downtown, the Bergfeld Shopping Center, located to the south of Downtown within the Azalea District is regarded as the first post World War II auto-oriented outdoor shopping center in Tyler, and the second such center in the State of Texas (About Bergfeld Realty, Bergfeld Realty website). Although the Center has been altered over time, the building elevations maintain brick-faced storefronts with aluminum metal awnings. Portions of the Center, including the original Bergfeld Center signs are Local City Landmarks.



Photo courtesy TX GenWeb



In the post-World War II years, Downtown Tyler, as in other downtown districts from the 1950s and 60s, would be home of several Modernist buildings, including the International Style Smith County Courthouse.

TRANSPORTATION, INFRASTRUCTURE, ROADS AND DAMS

Historic resources related to transportation in Tyler include the Cotton Belt Railroad Depot constructed in 1905 to serve as the passenger and freight rail station for the Texas and St. Louis Railway. The Depot was designed in a refined Classical Revival/Craftsman style, with a distinctive clay tile roof, wide roof eaves and large knee eave-line brackets, by architects H.J. McKenzie and C. Hendrick Wyatt. Perhaps the most significant transportation-related historic resource in Tyler are the brick-paved streets of which there are nearly 15 miles in existence from the original 34-mile network within Downtown and the adjacent neighborhoods. Constructed mainly during the early decades of the 20th century as the Downtown and surrounding neighborhoods began their more significant periods of growth and development, the brick streets are currently maintained by the City of Tyler, although several portions have been replaced with different materials or paved over in asphalt. In addition to the brick streets, drainage canals constructed by the Great Depression-era Works Progress Administration (WPA) are still in use throughout Tyler. Some of the canals are underground and temporary walls have also been constructed in areas where they have collapsed. Another historic infrastructure resource of note is the Tyler Hydraulic Fill Dam (also known as the Tyler Waterworks Dam), an early dam type designed by early pioneer of such construction, J.M. Howells. Such dams were constructed for reservoir, irrigation and agricultural purposes.



CIVIC AND RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS



Civic and religious buildings reflect a community's political and cultural development; in particular, the location of churches were determinate on where specific ethnic and population groups settled, how neighborhood's developed, the availability of land and the gifts of major benefactors.

Downtown Tyler remains the center of civic and governmental institutions, including the Art Deco-styled City Hall (1938, National Register Nomination #2007000129), designed by architect T. Shirley Simons Sr. and financed through the Works Progress Administration; the Smith County Courthouse (1955) designed by the firm of Thomas Jameson and Merrell; and the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse Building at 211 West Ferguson Street (1938, National Register Nomination #2001000433), also by designed by T. Shirley Simons Sr. along with the U.S. Treasury's Supervising Architect, James A. Wetmore. The Courthouse is noted for its Classical Revival stylistic attributes and its distinctive red-tiled roof – unique to such courthouses at the time.

Downtown Tyler is also known for its Carnegie Public Library, an early example of the Renaissance Revival and designed by the firm of Patton and Miller, now home to the Smith County Historical Society.

Other civic-related historic resources include Oakwood and Rose Hill cemeteries, which include the gravesites of many early Smith County settlers, Confederate soldiers and prominent Tyler citizens. Monuments and grave headstones in both cemeteries are also distinctive features of these landscapes.

Several of Tyler's historic churches and religious institutions were constructed near or at the edges of the Downtown district during the late 1800s and early 1900s, such as the Gothic Revival Marvin United Methodist Church at South Bois d'Arc and West Erwin Street (1938, National Register Nomination #5423007741), documented as the oldest congregation in Tyler; the Classical Revival First

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Baptist Church of Tyler built in 1913 and located at the northwest corner of Ferguson Street and North Bois d'Arc Avenue (National Register Nomination #5423007724); and, the Spanish Revival Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, south of the Downtown Square along Broadway Avenue, first founded in 1870s with its current building built in 1935. To the northwest of Downtown Tyler is St. James Colored Methodist Episcopal Church (National Register Nomination, #2004000887), built between 1881 and 1883, and considered a unique example of a more vernacular Classical Revival church building designed and constructed for use by Tyler's African-American population. Other historic religious buildings include the Classical Revival First Presbyterian Church located at 220 West Rusk Street and first established as a congregation in 1870; and, the Christ Episcopal Church, located one block south of the Downtown Square at 118 South Bois d'Arc, a Gothic Revival-styled church constructed in 1918.



RESIDENTIAL RESOURCES

Tyler's residential neighborhoods emanate from all direction of the Downtown district along major arterials, such as Broadway Avenue, that connected neighborhoods to the Downtown and other employment centers. Generally, historic residential resources span the decades of Tyler's major development periods from the 1840s to the 1960s as Tyler grew from its early roots as an agricultural, industrial and commercial center – its economic prosperity bolstered during the East Texas oil boom of the early decades of the 20th century. Therefore, the majority of historic residential resources in Tyler date from 1900s to the 1940s, where neighborhoods such as the Azalea, as well as Brick Streets and Charnwood, were mainly developed or built out. Residential resources also demonstrate a diversity between vernacular worker homes, as found in the Short Line National Register Historic District, and high-style construction of representative architectural styles popular during specific time periods, such as the Colonial and Tudor Revivals of the 1920s, for example. Minimal Traditionals and Ranch homes define the housing styles and types of the post-World War II years, largely found in the Pollard Farm Subdivisions and other neighborhoods beyond the immediate Downtown area.

Residential resources demonstrate a diversity between vernacular worker homes, as found in Short Line NRHD, and high-style construction of representative architectural styles popular during specific time periods such as the Colonial and Tudor Revivals of the 1920s

Tyler's earliest architecture consists mainly of single family Greek Revival and Queen Anne homes found in the Charnwood, Brick Streets and Azalea neighborhoods, many built in vernacular Folk Victorian forms while others were expansive homes constructed for prominent Tyler merchants. Succeeding decades would see the remaining lots in the Brick Streets and Charnwood neighborhoods in particular develop with a mix of American-derived house styles such as the Foursquare and the Craftsman Bungalow. This latter house style and type would be found in other Tyler neighborhoods, such as in the Short Line and East Ferguson National Register Historic Districts, as well as in North Tyler. In the early decades of the 20th century, the residential duplexes and fourplexes would emerge as a distinctive house type in Tyler, often stylized with Colonial Revival and Craftsman architectural features; there are also a number of historic apartment buildings. Such multi-family developments sought to accommodate the growing need for housing during the 1900s to the 1930s due to Tyler's oil and agricultural production-related economic expansion during the time period. The duplex would later appear in the Donneybrook Subdivision as refined Colonial Revival homes for returning World War II servicemen.

As Tyler grew wealthy during the early 20th century, Revival architecture, including the Colonial, Tudor, French Eclectic and Renaissance Revival – styles that take their inspiration from European domestic design traditions – became prevalent in the Azalea District, especially around or

near Bergfeld Park. After World War II, the horizontal Ranch house and the Minimal Traditional / Cape Cod cottage, a spare, box-like form of the Colonial Revival became preferred housing products in newly developing areas of Tyler, such as in the Pollard Farm Subdivisions. Ranch housing types in particular were favored by the American public after the Second World War, reflecting the desire for larger but affordable homes, in contrast to the smaller Cape Cods or Minimal Traditionals that were constructed on the smaller lots on earlier subdivision plats. The Pollard Farm Subdivisions also have a number of “styled” Ranches that exhibit architectural features and ornamentation associated with Colonial, Tudor and French Renaissance Revival styles. Other housing developments and subdivisions from the 1950s can be found in the northern and southern portions of the Tyler Survey Area.

Despite the existence of many examples of high-style residential architectural styles, as noted above, many, if not most, of Tyler’s historic housing resources were constructed in vernacular forms with materials mass-produced or milled locally or near Tyler. Vernacular forms, such as the Front or Side-Gabled home, the Foursquare, and the Bungalow, for instance, would retain their basic, distinguishing shapes but would be finished in different cladding materials, architectural features and structural systems. Some housing would not incorporate any distinguishing architectural elements, making them purely a functional dwelling unit. Local developers and contractors would largely build such housing given the availability of building materials, parts and architectural plans that were widely distributed through books, periodicals and other publications distributed during the decades from the 1880s to the 1950s.

EDUCATION BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Significant educational buildings include local Tyler schools and the facilities of high education institutions. Important among local schools include the Gary Elementary School at 730 South Chilton Avenue, constructed in 1908, and named after a South Carolinian Civil War veteran Franklin Newman Gary; and, James S. Hogg Middle School, 920 South Broadway Avenue, designed with Gothic and Spanish Revival influences by the noted Dallas firm of Bryan and Sharp architects. Of the higher education institutions, three buildings of the Texas College Campus are currently listed in the National Register, including the D.R. Glass Library (National Register Nomination #2007000128) constructed in 1950 and designed by the firm of McKissack and McKissack; and Martin Hall, built in 1924 (National Register Nomination #2005001404), and the President’s House, also from the firm of McKissack and McKissack (National Register of Historic Places Nomination # 007000131). All buildings exhibit various forms of the Classical Revival. Texas College is historically significant as an East Texas African-American institution of higher learning founded by ministers from the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church in 1894.



Photos courtesy of Historic Tyler and the Collection of Robert Reed

TYLER BUILDING PERIODS

Tyler's historic building resources can be categorized and understood in their historic context by their construction dates. Listed below are the time segments that reflect the general themes of development in Tyler:

- **1830s - 1880s:** Early Development and Settlement
- **1880s - 1900s:** Victorian Neighborhoods
- **1900s - 1930s:** Early 20th Century/Revival Period/Pre-Modern Era
- **1930s - 1940s:** Pre-World War II Development
- **1945 - 1950s:** Post World War II Development
- **1950s - 1965:** Mid-Century Modern
- **1965 - 1975:** Modern Eclectic/Late 20th Century Development

The map in the following page, *Tyler Historic Building Construction Dates*, locates the construction dates for buildings within the Tyler Survey Area (discussed later in this section). As the map reflects, Tyler's older heritage resources generally between 1900 and 1941 are clustered around and near the Downtown, although other concentrations occur north of Gentry Parkway in the northern Tyler neighborhoods. Later developments and subdivisions depicted in shades of green document resources constructed after World War II through the 1970s. Similarities in building age in a given area typically correspond to similarities in the neighborhood's architecture and building forms.

EXISTING LANDMARKS AND DISTRICTS

A significant number of historic resources in Tyler are officially designated Tyler City Landmarks or listed in the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as part of a district. Several historic resource surveys and inventories have been undertaken over the last 25 years where properties and structures have been identified for future landmarking and district designation. Prioritizing future designations are discussed in a later section of the State of the City Report. The types of designations include nomination in the National Register of Historic Places and local landmarks and districts (see figure 2.2 on page 22).

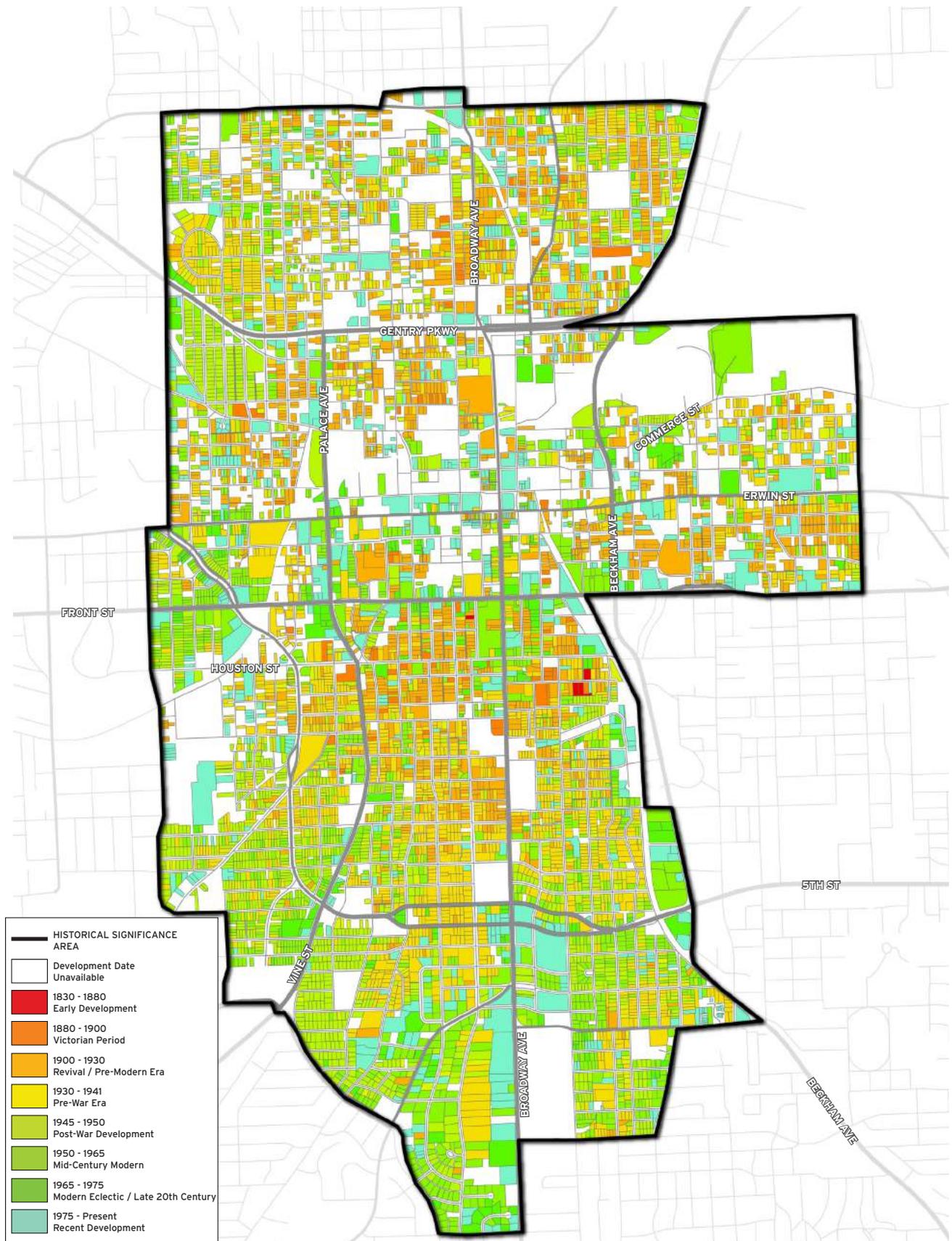
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places is this nation's official list of buildings, structures, sites and objects worthy of the preservation. The National Register is a program of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and is authorized under the National Historic Preservation of 1966. It is administered in Texas by the Texas Historical Commission. National Register designation is honorary and poses no restrictions on the use of property but provides significant financial benefits, including eligibility for the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credits. Properties may be listed individually in the National Register or be included as part of a district within definable geographic boundaries. Districts may also include accessory structures, fences and natural resources having historical, architectural, archaeological or cultural significance (see Figure 2.2 on page 22.)



Photo courtesy of the Smith County Historical Society

FIGURE 2.1: TYLER HISTORIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DATES



NRHP-listed properties (as of September 2016) within Tyler:

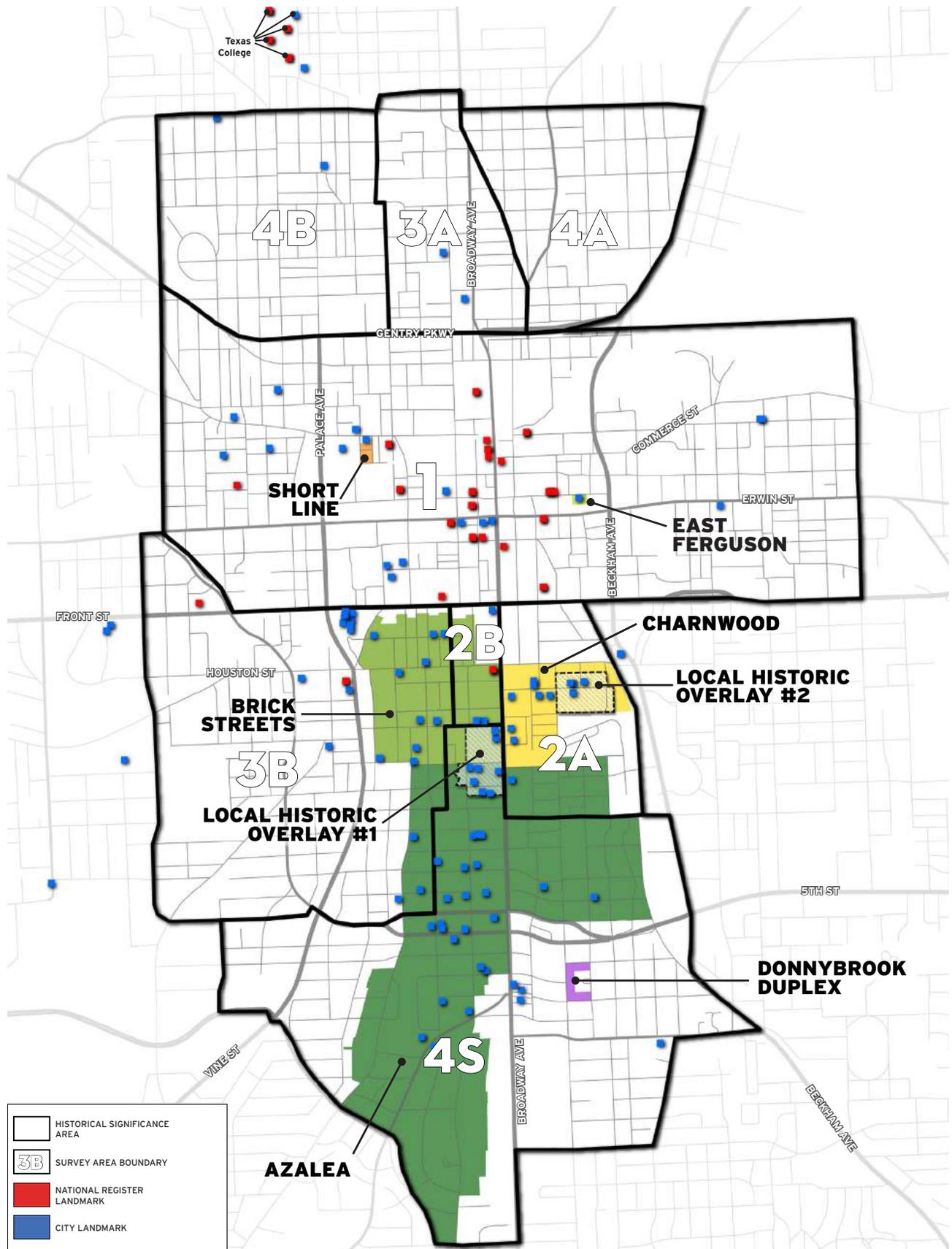
- Blackstone Building (315 North Building Street, listed in 2002)
- Carnegie Public Library (125 South College Street, listed in 1979)
- Cotton Belt Building (1517 West Front Street, listed 2005)
- Crescent Laundry (312-320 East Ferguson Street, listed 2002)
- John B. and Ketura Douglas (Kettie), House (318 South Fannin Avenue, listed 1997)
- Elks Club Building, (202 South Broadway, listed 2002)
- D.R. Glass, Library at Texas College (2404 North Grand Avenue, listed 2007)
- Goodman-LeGrand House (624 North Broadway Avenue, listed 1976)
- Jenkins--Harvey Super Service Station and Garage (124 South College, listed 2002)
- Martin Hall at Texas College (2404 North Grand Avenue, listed 2005)
- Marvin Methodist Episcopal Church (South 300 West Erwin Street, listed 2000)
- Moore Grocery Company Building (408 North Broadway Avenue, listed 2002)
- People's National Bank Building (102 North College Avenue, listed 2002)
- President's House at Texas College (2404 North Grand Avenue, listed 2007)
- Tyler Hydraulic-Fill Dam (listed 1977 and 1982)
- Smith County Jail (309 Erwin Street, 1996)
- St. James Colored Methodist Episcopal Church (408 North Border Avenue, listed 2004)
- St. John's AF & AM Lodge (323 West Front Street, listed 2005)
- St. Louis Southwestern Railway (Cotton Belt) Passenger Depot (100 block East Oakwood Street at North Spring Street, 2001)
- Tyler City Hall, (212 North Bonner Avenue, listed 2007)
- Tyler Grocery Company (416 North Broadway, listed 2002)
- Tyler US Post Office and Courthouse (211 West Ferguson Street, listed 2001)
- Whitaker-McClendon House (806 West Houston Street, listed 1982)
- Williams--Anderson House (1313 West Claude Street, listed 2002)

NRHP-listed Districts (as of September 2016) within Tyler:

- Charnwood Residential National Register Historic District (listed 1999)
- Donneybrook Duplex Residential National Register Historic District (listed 2002)
- East Ferguson Residential National Register Historic District (listed 2002)
- Short Line Residential National Register Historic Districts (listed 2002)
- Azalea Residential National Register Historic District (listed 2003)
- Brick Streets Neighborhood National Register Historic District (listed 2004)

Each National Register Historic District is described in more detail in the following Historic District descriptions.

FIGURE 2.2: TYLER SURVEY AREAS, AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND LANDMARKS



Charnwood

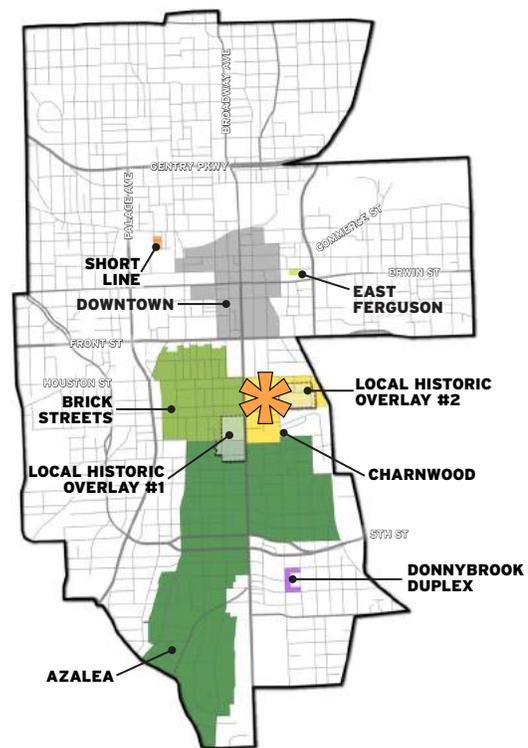
CHARNWOOD RESIDENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Charnwood National Register Historic District, located east-northeast of Downtown Tyler, is roughly bounded by South Broadway Avenue and East Houston, East Wells, South Donnybrook, and East Dobbs Streets (see Figure 2.3 on the following page). According to the National Register Nomination, the Charnwood District contains 166 contributing resources and 98 non-contributing resources, with a period of significance starting circa 1870 and ending in 1950. Properties built after 1950 are generally considered noncontributing to the Historic District.

The District was eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for community development and planning, and Criteria C with historic resources embodying “distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value.” (See Appendix 1: National Register Criteria for Evaluation). The District comprises 12 square blocks with a mixture of single family and duplex house types, and architectural styles from Queen Anne; Colonial, Classical and Tudor Revivals; and, Craftsman Bungalows. Its historical significance under Criteria A lies in its concentration of well-preserved domestic property types typical of growing Texas communities during the late 1800s and early 1900s. The East Texas regional oil boom of 1920s and 30s also accelerated the neighborhood’s development, making Charnwood a prominent location for the Tyler business elite (Charnwood Residential National Register Nomination #19990820)

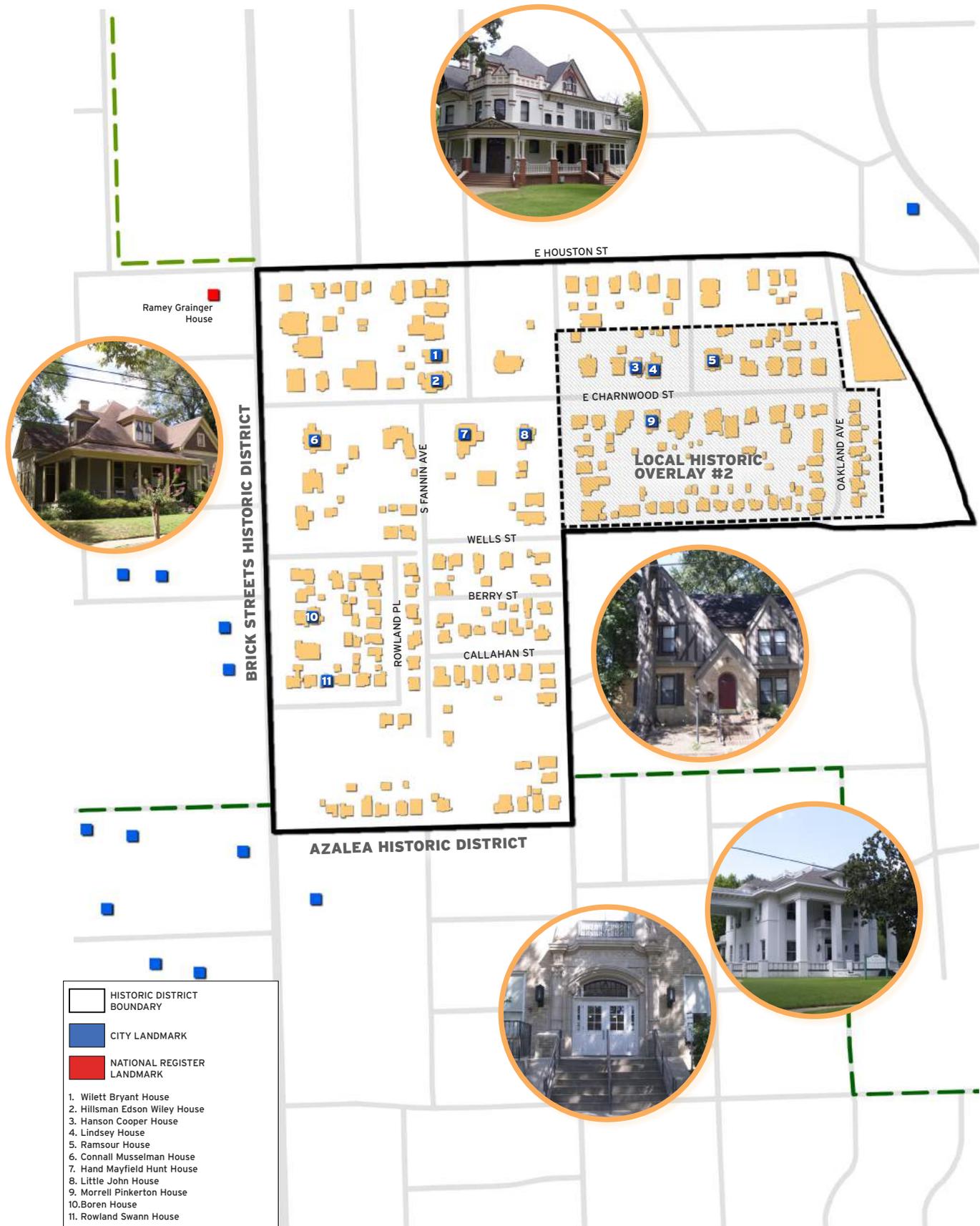
DISTRICT RESOURCES		
District Resources	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Buildings	166	98
Sites	0	0
Structures	42	21
Objects	0	4
Total	208	123

There are also 11 Local City Landmarks within the Charnwood Residential National Register Historic District.



Location map

FIGURE 2.3: CHARNWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT LANDMARKS



- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| | HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY |
| | CITY LANDMARK |
| | NATIONAL REGISTER LANDMARK |
1. Willett Bryant House
 2. Hillsman Edson Wiley House
 3. Hanson Cooper House
 4. Lindsey House
 5. Ramsour House
 6. Connall Musselman House
 7. Hand Mayfield Hunt House
 8. Little John House
 9. Morrell Pinkerton House
 10. Boren House
 11. Rowland Swann House

East Ferguson

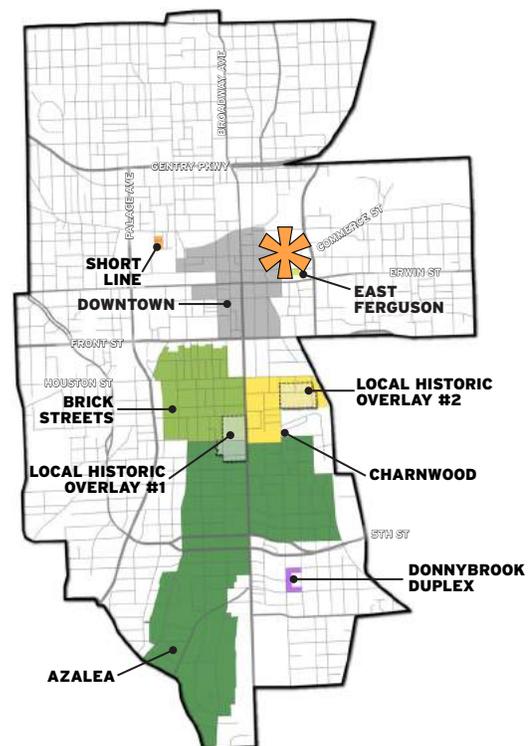
EAST FERGUSON RESIDENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

Situated three blocks to the east of Downtown Tyler, the East Ferguson Residential National Register Historic District is the smallest of the National Register Districts in Tyler, featuring six one-story wood frame Craftsman bungalows constructed during the 1920s (see Figure 2.4 on the following page).

The homes were constructed by local contractors, L.L. and Catherine Mullins. The District was eligible for the National Register under both Criterion A and C for its association with Tyler’s rapid growth and development during the 1920s, due in part to the East Texas oil boom, and its unique “row” type housing on large lots – a development pattern found in many Texas working class neighborhoods. The Craftsman bungalow form was a common, relatively inexpensive housing type employed by developers in an effort to meet the growing housing demand for working class families during the first three decades of the 20th century. Although the District was once part of a larger working class neighborhood in Tyler, the East Ferguson block retains a high level of integrity and is the best-preserved example of worker housing in the community (East Ferguson Residential National Register Nomination #20020614).

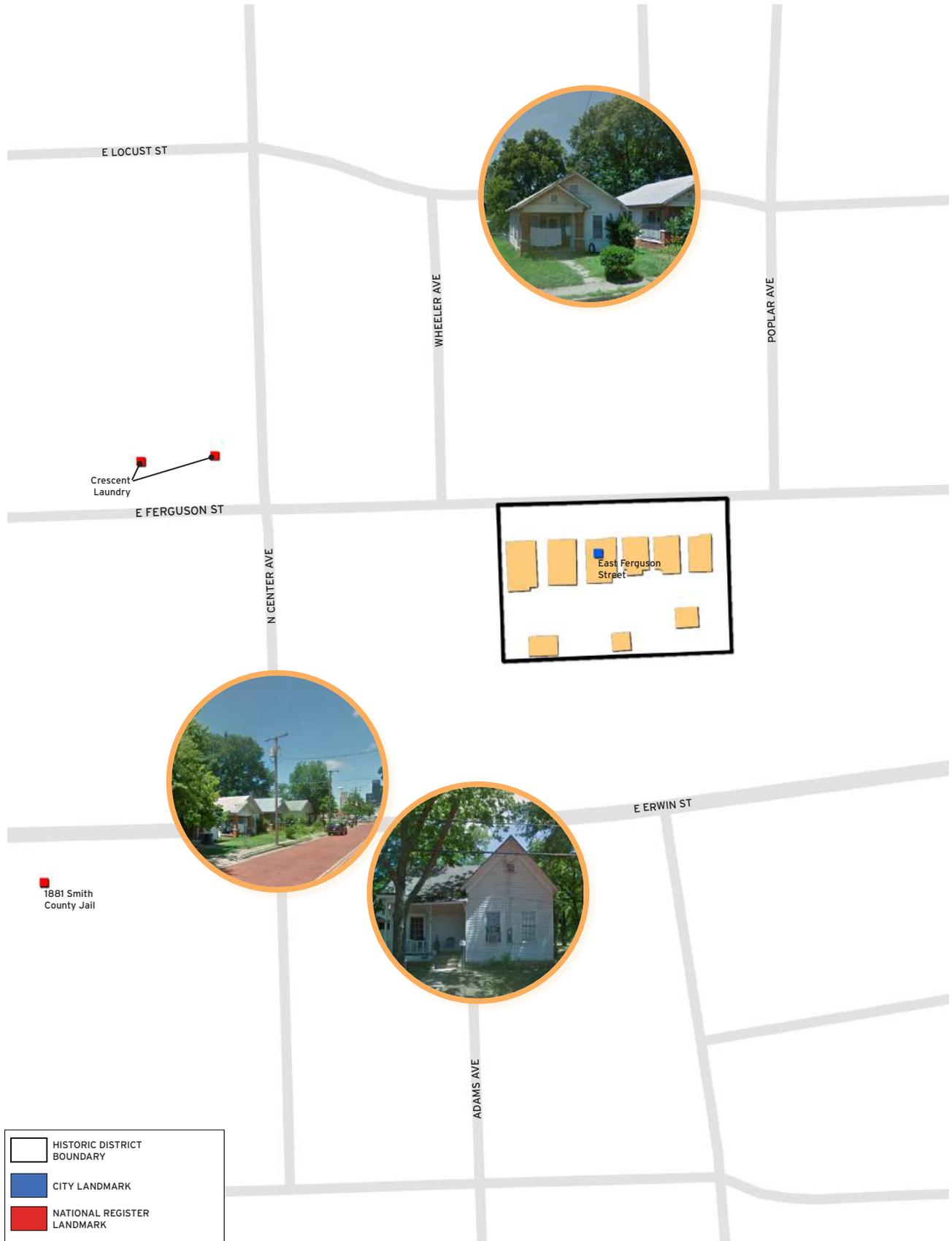
DISTRICT RESOURCES		
District Resources	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Buildings	8	1
Sites	1	0
Structures	3	0
Objects	0	0
Total	12	1

There is also one Local City Landmark within the East Ferguson Residential National Register Historic District.



Location map

FIGURE 2.4: EAST FERGUSON HISTORIC DISTRICT LANDMARKS



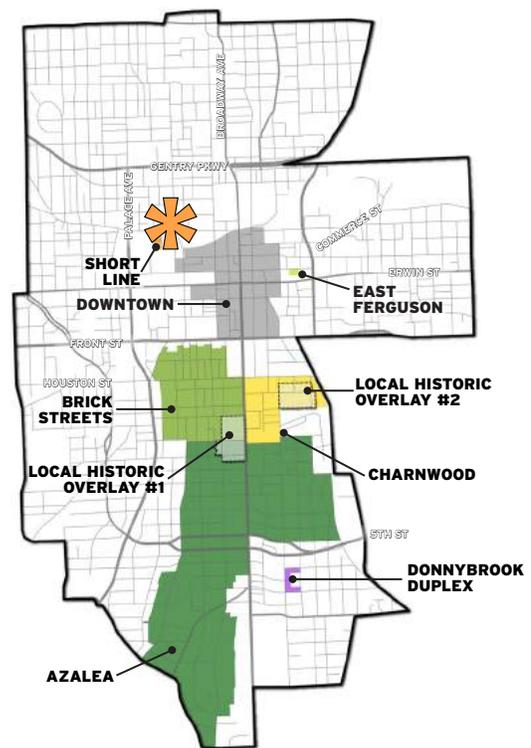
Short Line

SHORT LINE RESIDENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

Similar to the East Ferguson District, the Short Line Residential National Register Historic District, located five blocks to the northwest of Downtown Tyler, consists of 11 Craftsman-styled bungalows constructed during the 1930s, mostly for working class African-Americans (see Figure 2.5 on the following page).

The District was eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C for its association as a characteristic 1930s working class neighborhood and its distinctive housing type. After their construction, the Short Line houses served as rental units for the growing African-American population in Tyler; after World War II the housing was offered for sale to those who had rented them. The Short Line District represents the best preserved housing of what was once a large African American neighborhood in the inner northwest neighborhoods of Tyler (Short Line Residential National Register Nomination #20020822).

DISTRICT RESOURCES		
District Resources	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Buildings	8	1
Sites	1	0
Structures	3	0
Objects	0	0
Total	12	1



Location map

FIGURE 2.5 SHORT LINE HISTORIC DISTRICT LANDMARKS



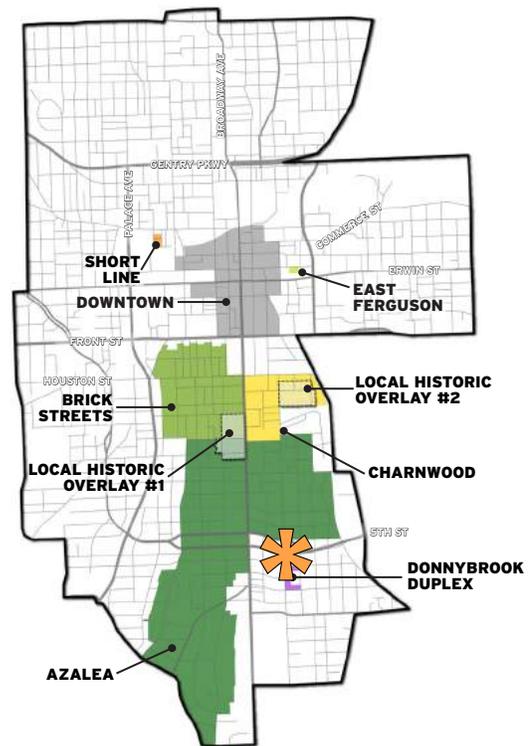
Donnybrook Duplex

DONNYBROOK DUPLEX RESIDENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

Located to the southwest of Downtown, and one of the smaller Historic Districts in Tyler, the Donnybrook Duplex Residential National Register Historic District is bounded by East 6th Street, Donnybrook Avenue, East 8th Street, and South Wall Avenue (see Map#).

The historical and architectural significance of the District lies in its 18 Colonial Revival-styled, Ranch-form duplex homes, built mainly as suburban-styled housing for returning World War II veterans by local real estate developer R.J. Henderson. Although the stylistic features are fairly consistent from home to home, the Ranch form is designed and modified in different configurations to promote the appearance of a single-family home rather than a duplex.

DISTRICT RESOURCES		
District Resources	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Buildings	18	0
Sites	0	0
Structures	0	0
Objects	0	0
Total	18	0



Location map

FIGURE 2.6 DONNYBROOK DUPLEX HISTORIC DISTRICT LANDMARKS



Azalea

AZALEA RESIDENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

Roughly bounded by Dobbs Street on the north, Highland Avenue and Old Bullard Road on the east, Sunnybrook Drive and South Robertson Avenue of the west, the Azalea Residential National Register Historic is largest National Register District in Tyler, comprising 1,047 contributing buildings, sites and structures. Developed mostly between the 1920s and the early 1950s, the Azalea District comprises 76 blocks and incorporates both a gridded and curvilinear street network (see Figure 2.7 on the following page).

The District’s building resources include representative examples of late Queen Anne, early 20th century Revival styles, including the Colonial, Tudor, Renaissance, and French Eclectic, and early Modern residential architecture such as the Art Deco, Art Moderne and the International Style. These styles are exhibited in both architect-designed “high-style” homes built for the wealthy and nouveaux-riche in Tyler and more vernacular forms for middle-class homeowners. Several of more significant homes are located along South College, South Chilton, Old Bullard Road, West Fifth and West Eighth Streets, and Park Heights Circle, Roseland Boulevard. In most respects, the Azalea District is typical of other “estate” type sections or subdivisions of communities built during the prosperous 1920s before the Great Depression. Given these attributes, the District was eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The District’s lush landscaping, Bergfield Park, and its mass azalea plantings are also distinguishing landscape characteristics of the Azalea National Register Historic District (Azalea Residential National Register Nomination #20030623).

DISTRICT RESOURCES		
District Resources	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Buildings	1,023	502
Sites	1	0
Structures	22	65
Objects	1	0
Total	1,047	567

There are 32 Local City Landmarks within the Azalea Residential National Register Historic District.

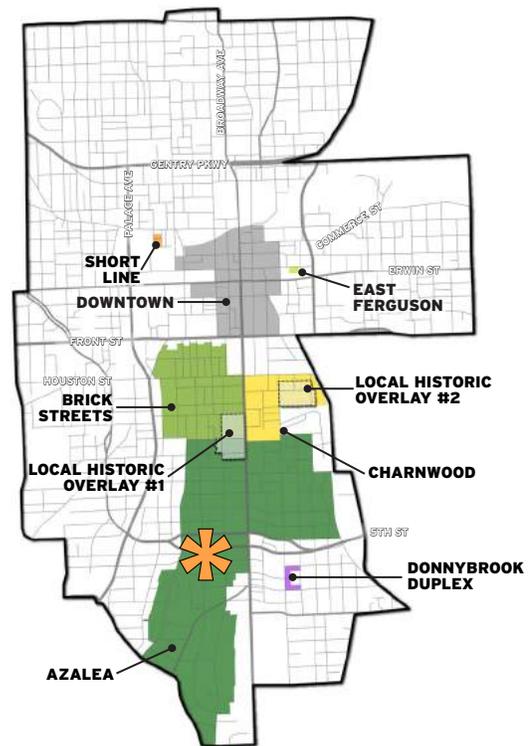
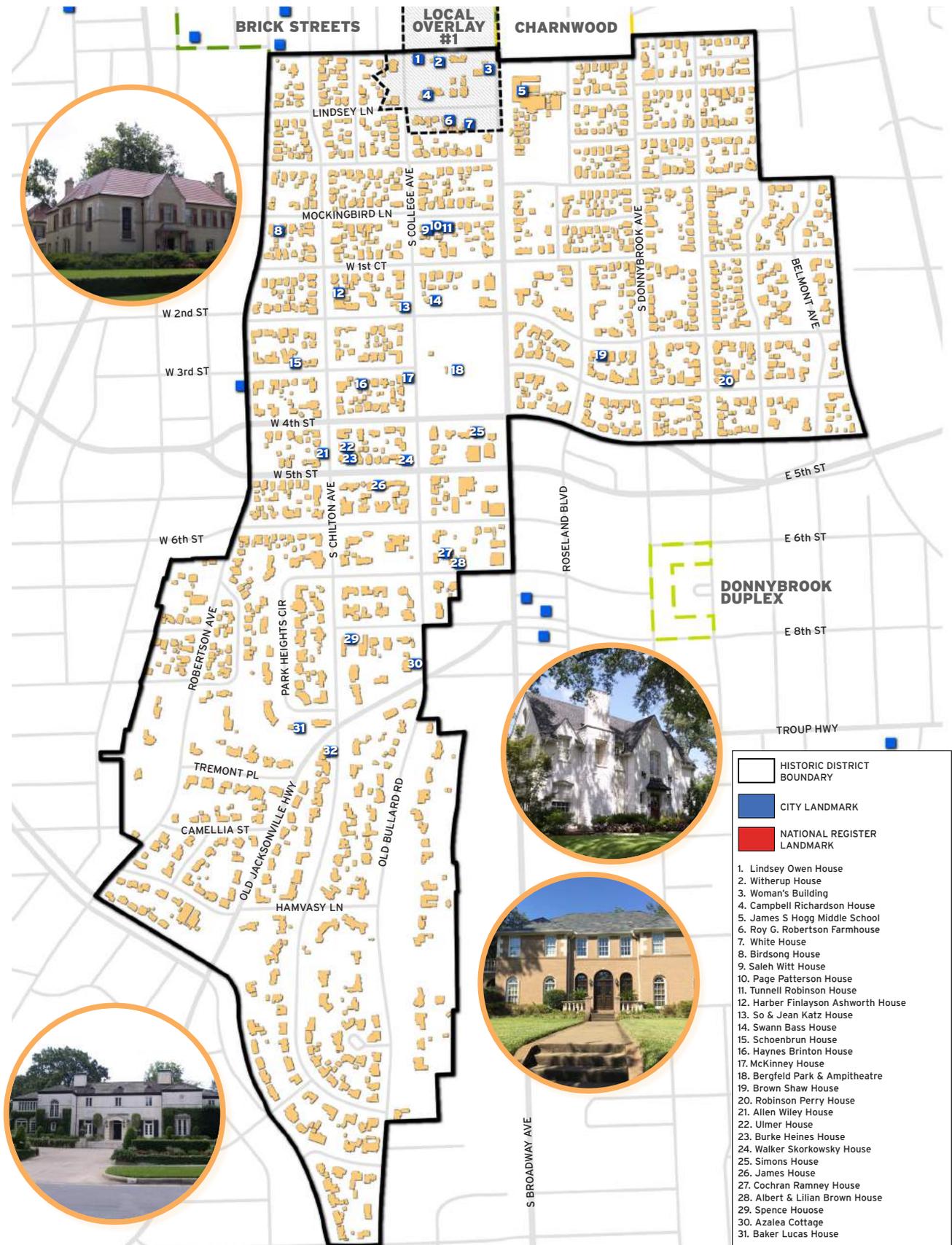


Figure x.x Location map

FIGURE 2.7 AZALEA HISTORIC DISTRICT LANDMARKS



Brick Streets

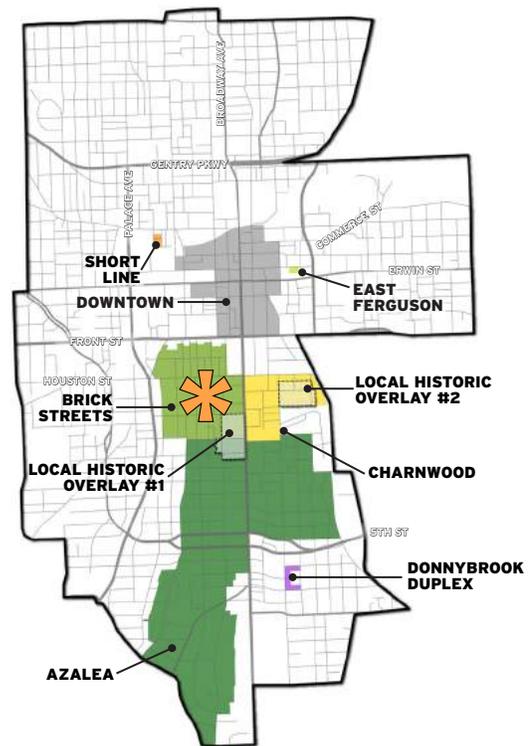
BRICK STREETS NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Located just to the southwest of Downtown Tyler, and roughly bounded by West Front and Dobbs Streets, and Kennedy and Broadway Avenues, the Brick Streets National Register Historic District consists of 369 contributing resources representing diverse architectural styles and building types from the mid-1800s to the 1950s, although its major development period largely occurred in the early decades of the 20th century during the East Texas oil boom period (see Figure 2.8 on the following page).

The District's predominant representative architecture includes Queen Anne; Colonial and Classical Revivals, and Craftsman homes and bungalows; interestingly, although found in other areas of Tyler, the District includes several duplex, fourplex and apartment multi-family house types – many with defined stylistic features – targeted mostly to prosperous middle-class families. Churches, schools and a number of commercial buildings are other building types found within the District. The District's earliest resource is the Bell-Jones House (1848) on South Cottage Avenue, an estate that was later subdivided to form the core of the growing Brick Street neighborhood. The District was eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C, for its contribution to understanding the early physical development of Tyler and for its eclectic collection of building types and vernacular and architect-designed high-style architecture. The District's name is taken from the many surviving brick-paved streets (Brick Streets Residential National Register Nomination #20040428).

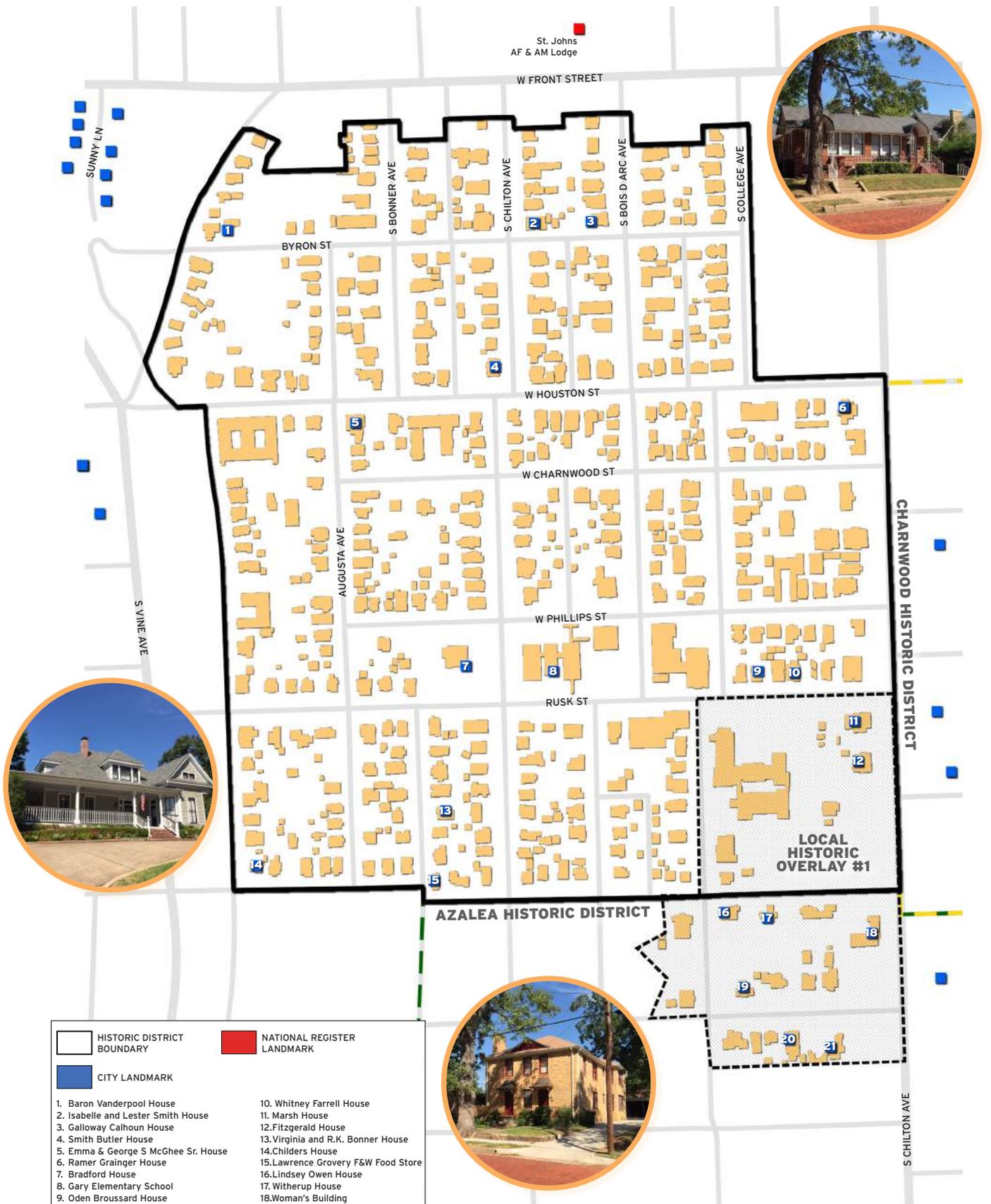
DISTRICT RESOURCES		
District Resources	Contributing	Non-Contributing
Buildings	352	178
Sites	0	0
Structures	17	39
Objects	0	0
Total	369	271

There are also 15 Local City Landmarks within the Brick Streets National Register Historic District.



Location map

FIGURE 2.8 BRICK STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT LANDMARKS



Downtown Tyler

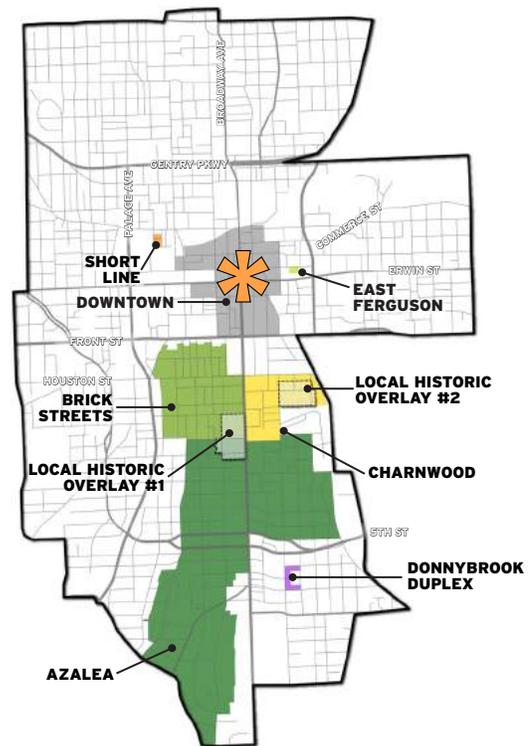
DOWNTOWN TYLER NATIONAL REGISTER LANDMARKS

In 2001, a Multiple Property nomination to the National Register was prepared by the City of Tyler for six Downtown Tyler commercial buildings. Given that latter day building developments from the 1970s and 1980s substantially impacted the historic and architectural integrity of the Town Square, especially on north and west sides, Downtown was not considered eligible as a National Register Historic District by the Texas Historical Commission. The seven individual buildings include several of the more architecturally distinguished buildings in Downtown representing architectural styles predominately from the early 20th Century. Although there are a number of other National Register Landmarks within the Downtown Tyler area, (see Figure 2.9 on the following page) the Multiple Property nomination considered only historic commercial resources.

NRHP-listed Landmarks (as of September 2016) within Downtown Tyler:

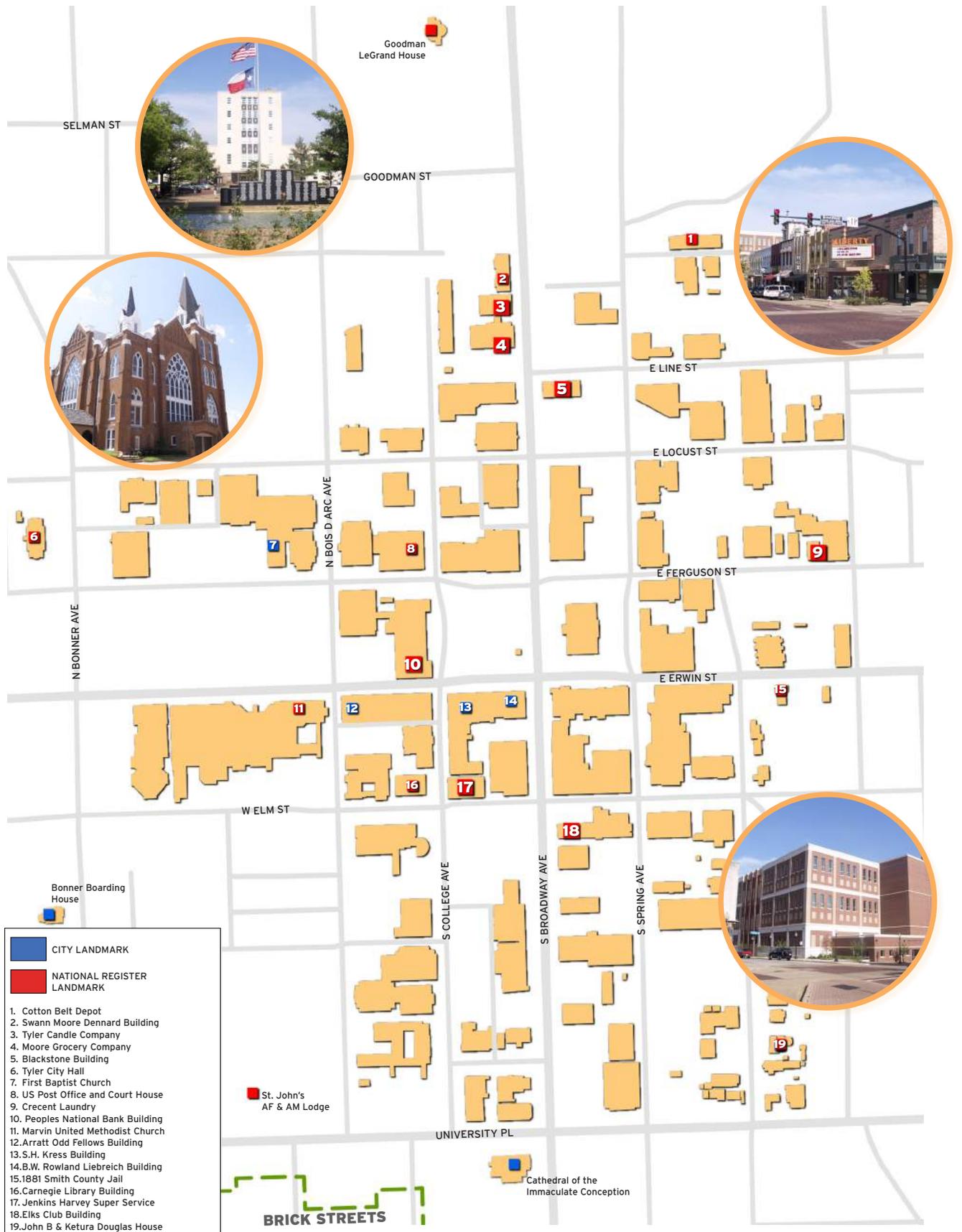
- 5 Blackstone Building (315 North Broadway Avenue)
- 18 Elks Club Building (202 South Broadway Avenue)
- 17 Jenkins-Harvey Super Service Station and Garage (124 South College)
- 4 Moore Grocery Company Building (408 North Broadway Avenue)
- 10 People's National Bank Building (102 North College Avenue)
- 9 Crescent Laundry (312-320 East Ferguson Street)
- 3 Tyler Candle Company (416 North Broadway)

Three of the Downtown National Register Landmarks, the Blackstone, Jenkins-Harvey and People's National Bank buildings are outstanding examples of the Art Deco style, constructed at a time when Downtown commercial space was expanding during the East Texas oil boom. The Elks Club is a representative example of a more refined version of the International Style, adapted to a low-scale downtown environment. The Tyler and Moore Grocery Store buildings are examples of the Commercial Style, an architectural development of the early 20th century where ornamentation was restrained in favor of a more forward expression of the building frame and materials.



Location map

FIGURE 2.9 DOWNTOWN TYLER HISTORIC LANDMARKS



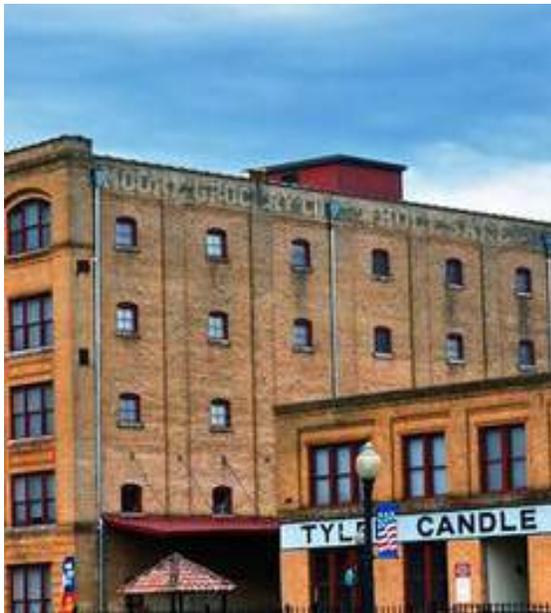


LOCAL CITY LANDMARKS

A Tyler City Landmark is any building, structure, object, area or element of landscape architecture with significance, importance, or value consistent with 12 designation criteria outlined in the Tyler Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Designation criteria stated within the Historic Preservation Ordinance includes:

- Character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the city, State of Texas, or United States.
- Distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen.
- Elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship, which represent a significant architectural innovation.
- Relationship to other distinctive buildings, sites, districts, or areas which are eligible for preservation according to a plan based on architectural, historic, or cultural motif.
- Portrayal of the environment of a group of people in an area of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style.
- Exemplification of the cultural, economic, social, ethnic, or historical heritage of the city, State of Texas, or United States.
- Location as the site of a significant historic event.
- Identification with a person(s) who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the city, State of Texas, or United States.
- Value as an aspect of community sentiment or public pride.
- Identification as the work of a designer, architect, or builder whose work has influenced city growth or development.
- Unique location of singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the city.
- Archaeological value in that it has produced or can be expected to produce data affecting theories of historic or prehistoric interest.



Local City Landmark designation does not restrict the use of property; however, exterior changes and alterations, as well as proposed demolition, is reviewed by the Historical Preservation Board.

Photos courtesy of Historic Texas

Local City Landmarks in Tyler include:

- Albert and Lilian Brown House (209 West 7th Street)
- Allen-Wiley House (1615 South Chilton Avenue)
- Alpha Kappa Alpha Service Building (1400 Lollar Street)
- Arcadia Theater (121 North Spring Avenue)
- Azalea Cottage (551 Park Heights Circle)
- Azalea Cottage (551 Park Heights Circle)
- Arratt-Odd Fellows Building (220 (1/2) West Erwin Street)
- Baker Lucas House (2217 South Chilton Avenue)
- Barbara Hart Home (428 Sunny Lane)
- Barton-Vanderpool House (440 South Vine Avenue)
- Bergfeld Park and Amphitheatre (1510 South College Avenue)
- Bergfeld Shopping Center (108 and 109 East 8th Street)
- Bergfeld Shopping Center Sign (108 East 8th Street)
- Bethlehem First Baptist Church (1121 West Lollar Street)
- Birdsong House (518 West Mockingbird Lane)
- Bonner Boarding House (223 South Bonner Avenue)
- Bonner-Whitaker-McClendon House (806 West Houston Street)
- Bonner House (625 South Vine Avenue)
- Boren House (806 South Broadway Avenue)
- Bradford House (2015 South College Avenue)
- Browning-Garret Home (416 Sunny Lane)
- Brown-Shaw House (223 East 2nd Street)
- Burke-Heines House (1616 South Chilton Avenue)
- Butler College (1900 Bellwood Road)
- B. W. Rowland-Liebreich Building (100 and 104 West Erwin Street)
- Campbell-Richardson House (922 South College Avenue)
- Carnegie Library Building (125 South College Avenue)
- Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception (423 South Broadway Avenue)
- Childers House (625 West Dobbs Street)
- Chilton-Taylor House (727 South Chilton Avenue)
- City Park Spring Pool (200 West Queen Avenue)
- Cochran-Ramney House (1816 South College Avenue)
- Connall-Musselman House (700 South Broadway Avenue)
- Cotton Belt Depot (210 East Oakwood Street)
- Douglas-Holland-Pollard House (318 South Fannin Avenue)
- Edwards Home (405 Sunny Lane)
- Emma and George S. McGhee, Senior House (526 West Houston Street)
- Emmett J. Scott High School (1900 Englewood Avenue)
- Fair House (1505 South Robertson Avenue)
- First Baptist Church (301 West Ferguson Street)
- Fitzgerald House (815 South Broadway Avenue)
- Florence House (700 North Moore Avenue)
- Gary Elementary School (730 South Chilton Avenue)
- Goodman-LeGrand House (624 North Broadway Avenue)
- Hand-Mayfield-Hunt House (223 East Charnwood Street)
- Hanson-Cooper House (412 East Charnwood Street)
- Harber-Finlayson-Ashworth House (1312 South Chilton Avenue)
- Haynes-Brinton House (400 West 3rd Street)
- Hillsman-Edson-Wiley House (627 South Fannin Avenue)
- Jack and Margaret Shepard Duplex (415 Sunny Lane)
- James House (322 West 5th Street)
- James S. Hogg Middle School (920 South Broadway Avenue)
- Lawrence Grocery/F & W Food Store (509 West Dobbs Street)
- Lindsey House (416 East Charnwood Street)
- Lindsey-Owen House (902 South College Avenue)
- Little John House (313 East Charnwood Street)
- Marsh House (805 South Broadway Avenue)
- Martha Watson Home (422 Sunny Lane)

- Martin-Edwards Home (404 Sunny Lane)
- Marvin United Methodist Church (300 West Erwin Street)
- Mathis-Albertson House (823 South Palace Avenue)
- McCord-Blackwell House (1320 North Bois D'Arc Avenue)
- McDonald Home (421 Sunny Lane)
- McKinney House (1503 South College Avenue)
- Moore Home (409 Sunny Lane)
- Morrell-Pinkerton House (415 East Charnwood Street)
- Moses P. Timms House (704 West Oakwood Street)
- Moses P. Timms Ed Building (711 West Oakwood Street)
- Oakwood Cemetery (400 North Palace Avenue)
- Oden-Broussard House (207-209 Rusk Street)
- Page-Patterson House (210 Mockingbird Lane)
- Patterson House (1311 West Oakwood Street)
- People's National Bank Building (102 North College Avenue)
- Pleasant Hill Baptist Church (502 North Horace Avenue)
- Pleasant Hill Missionary Baptist Church (502 North Horace Avenue)
- Pollard House (801 Troup Highway)
- Ramey-Grainger House (605 South Broadway Avenue)
- Ramsour House (504 East Charnwood Street)
- Rick's Tyler Sign (104 West Erwin Street)
- Robinson-Perry House (1508 South Wall Avenue)
- Rowland-Swann House (141 Rowland Place)
- Roy G. Robertson Farmhouse (204 Lindsey Lane)
- Saint James Christian Methodist (408 N Border Avenue)
- 1881 Smith County Jail (309 East Erwin Street)
- Saleh-Witt House (1208 South College Avenue)
- Schoenbrun House (505 West 3rd Street)
- S. H. Kress Building (116 West Erwin Street)
- Simons House (118 West 4th Street)
- Smith-Butler House (419 West Houston Street)
- Smith County Jail, 1881 (309 East Erwin Street)
- Sol and Jean Katz House (1321 South College Avenue)
- Spence House (418 West 8th Street)
- Stanley's BBQ Historic Sign (525 South Beckham Avenue)
- Stewart Park (2207 Frankston Highway)
- Swann-Moore Dennard Building (408 North Broadway Avenue)
- Swann-Bass House (215 West 2nd Street)
- Texas College (2404 North Grand Avenue)
- Texas College J. C. Martin Hall (2404 Grand Avenue)
- Texas College President's House (2404 Grand Avenue)
- Texas College Gus F. Taylor Gym (2404 Grand Avenue)
- Texas College D. R. Glass Library (1400 Lollar Street)
- Thomas Jefferson Sr and Annie Mae Givens House (2209 Grand Avenue)
- Tunnell-Robinson House (206 Mockingbird Lane)
- Tyler City Hall (212 North Bonner Avenue)
- Tyler Fire Station-Hillside Community Center (1111 East Erwin Street)
- Tyler Little Theater (1014 West Houston Street)
- Tyler Municipal Rose Garden (420 Rose Park Drive)
- Ulmer House (1608 South Chilton Avenue)
- U. S. Post Office and Courthouse (211 West Ferguson Avenue)
- Virginia and R. K. Bonner House (826 Robertson Avenue)
- Walker-Skorkowsky House (1619 South College Avenue)
- White House (116 Lindsey Lane)
- Whitney-Farrell House (201 Rusk Street)
- Willett-Bryant House (621 South Fannin Avenue)
- Witherup House (212 West Dobbs Street)
- Woldert House (604 Woldert Street)
- Woldert-Spence-Heaton Manor (611 West Woldert Street)
- Woman's Building (911 South Broadway Avenue)

LOCAL HISTORIC OVERLAY DISTRICTS

A Local Historic Overlay District is a City historic district designation intended to preserve and protect historic resources located within a specific set of defined geographic boundaries. Unlike National Register Historic Districts designations, which are honorary, a Local Historic Overlay District (HD-O) may place design review procedures to any proposed exterior changes to contributing properties within a Local Historic Overlay District.

Designation criteria for Local Historic Overlay Districts are stated within Article VIII, Division I of Tyler's Unified Development Code:

- 1 Significance in history, architecture, archaeology or culture.
- 2 Association with certain events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, state or national history.
- 3 Association with the lives of significant persons in the past.
- 4 Embodies the distinctive characteristics of an architectural or engineering type, period or method of construction.
- 5 Represents the work of a master designer, builder or craftsman.
- 6 Represents an established and familiar feature of the community.

In addition to these criteria, an HD-O must consist of an area of at least one block face, with a minimum of three contiguous properties and with at least three-fourths of the properties that are at least 50 years old. Each Overlay District is adopted by the Tyler City Council under separate ordinances and provisions within the Unified Development Code.

Local Historic Overlay Districts (as of September 2016) within Tyler include:

- Heritage Neighborhood #1
- Heritage Neighborhood #2

HERITAGE NEIGHBORHOOD #1

Adopted in 2009, Heritage Neighborhood #1 consists of 33 buildings and structures encompassing a two and one-half-block area along South College and Broadway Avenues and West Dobbs Street, within segments of the Brick Streets and Azalea National Register Historic Districts. Heritage Neighborhood #1 consists of several architecturally significant homes, including early 20th century Revival styles, bungalows and cottage types, as well as the Tyler's Women's Building and First Presbyterian Church (see Figure 2.8, page 34).

HERITAGE NEIGHBORHOOD #2

Adopted in 2011, Heritage Neighborhood #2 consists of 40 buildings and structures within an approximate two block area of the eastern portions of the Charnwood National Register Historic District along East Charnwood and Wells Streets and Oakland Avenue. The architectural resources of this Heritage Neighborhood #2 contain a mix of Folk Victorian and Queen Anne homes, 1920s Craftsman homes and bungalows, and Minimal Traditional cottages (see Figure 2.3, page 24).



Photo courtesy of the Smith County Historical Society

Unlike National Register Historic Districts designations, which are honorary, a Local Historic Overlay District (HD-O) may place design review procedures to any proposed exterior changes to contributing properties

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Administered by the Texas Historical Commission, Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (RTHL) are buildings, sites or structures significant architecturally or historically to the State of Texas. To be eligible for designation, historic resources must be at least 50 years old and possess a high level of integrity; owner consent for the designation is also required. Properties designated as RTHLs may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in some cases; in others, National Register listed properties may not be eligible as an RTHL.

Proposed exterior alterations to RTHLs beyond regular maintenance are reviewed by the Texas Historical Commission; property owners are required to notify the Commission of pending work 60 days before its commencement. The Commission may also institute an additional 30-day waiting period if a satisfactory decision has not been reached regarding building project plans. Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks are marked in Tyler by distinctive marker medallions; RTHLs are also counted as part of the Texas Historical Marker program (discussed below).

Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks (as of September 2016) within Tyler include:

- Carnegie Library Building (125 South College Avenue)
- Chilton-Lipstate-Taylor House (727 South Chilton Avenue)
- Connally House (700 South Broadway Avenue)
- Douglas-Holland-Pollard House (318 South Fannin Avenue)
- First Baptist Church of Tyler (301 West Ferguson at Bois d'Arc Avenue)
- Goodman-LeGrand House (624 North Broadway Avenue)
- Loftin-Wiggins House (610 North Bois d'Arc Avenue)
- Major John Dean House (CR 1141)
- Marvin United Methodist Church (300 West Erwin Street)
- Patterson House (1311 West Oakwood Street)
- Ramey-Grainger House (605 South Broadway Avenue)
- Smith County Jail, 1881 (309 East Erwin Street)
- Whitaker-McClendon House (806 W. Houston at Vine Street)
- Woman's Building (911 South Broadway Avenue)

The Frank Bell House (1900), the George R. Phillips House (1880) are RTHLs that were once located in Tyler but were moved to locations outside of Tyler's corporate limits. As opposed to the National Register, which, generally, does not consider moved properties eligible for listing, RTHLs maintain their designation if they are moved to a new location.



Photo courtesy of Livability Magazine

TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKERS

The Texas Historical Marker Program, also administered by the Texas Historical Commission, commemorates buildings and places with special historical, architectural and cultural significance to the nation, as well as the State of Texas, or a Texas region or locality. Commemoration takes the form of plaque markers that convey or interpret the history and significance of the site or building. Applications for the Historical Marker Program are taken yearly by the THC, although they must be first reviewed by the local County Historical Society (CHS); Tyler Historical Marker applications are reviewed by the Smith County Historical Society. Owner consent for the application and placement of the marker is required; marker designation places no restrictions on the use and disposition of private property. Texas Historical Markers are regarded by the THC as a critical centerpiece of the state's heritage tourism program.

Texas Historical Markers (as of September 2016) within Tyler include*:

- Cedar Street United Methodist Church (1420 North Church Street)
- Christ Episcopal Church (118 North Bois d'Arc Avenue)
- City of Tyler (Broadway Avenue and East Erwin Street)
- Colonel Bryan Marsh (Marsh Elementary School, 700 block of North Bois d'Arc Avenue)
- Colonel Richard B. Hubbard (Hubbard Middle School, 1300 Hubbard Drive)
- Colonel Thomas R. Bonner (Bonner Elementary School, 235 South Saunders Street)
- Confederate Arms Factory (Mockingbird Lane and Robertson Street)
- First Christian Church of Tyler (4202 South Broadway Avenue)
- First Smith County Agricultural Extension Agent (Broadway Avenue at East Erwin Street)
- Gary Elementary (730 South Chilton Street)
- Henry Miller Morgan (212 East Erwin Street)
- Major James. P. Douglas Elementary School (1508 North Haynie Street)
- Murphey the Jeweler (219 North Spring Street)
- Smith County Confederate States of America, Smith County Courthouse (Broadway Avenue and East Erwin Street)
- Smith County as a 19th Century Legal Center, Smith County Courthouse (Broadway Avenue and East Erwin Street)
- Smith County Rose Industry and Tyler Rose Garden (Rose Garden Center, West Front Street)
- Rudolph Bergfeld (1510 South College Avenue)
- Tomas G. Pollard, Sr. (710 Amherst Drive)
- Tyler Confederate Ordnance Plant Bergfeld Park, South College Avenue and West 4th Street)
- Tyler Junior College (1400 East 5th Street)
- Tyler Tap Railroad (500 block of North Broadway Avenue)
- Yarbrough Building (106 East Ferguson Street; building demolished, 1978)

(*Note: addresses indicate marker location, not necessarily the exact location for a building or site; the following list does not include Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks.)

Tyler also has several Historical Markers near Tyler's municipal boundary or within its extraterritorial jurisdiction, including such significant resources as Camp Ford, the Camp Fannin World War II Internment Camp, and the Headache Springs C.S.A. Medical Laboratory, as well as a number of cemeteries and churches.



HISTORIC TEXAS CEMETERIES

In addition to the Texas Historical Marker program, cemeteries at least 50 years-old with significant historical associations to the State of the Texas are eligible to become a Historic Texas Cemetery, a prerequisite for receiving a Texas Historical Marker for a cemetery. The Historic Texas Cemetery program was established by the Texas Historical Commission in 1998 to help promote the preservation and documentation of these important landscape and historical resources. Designation as a Historic Texas Cemetery does not impose any restrictions on the daily operations of a cemetery or on land adjacent to the cemetery.

Texas Historic Cemeteries (as of September 2016) within Tyler include:

- Oakwood Cemetery (Oakwood Street and North Palace Avenue)
- Union Grove Cemetery (20550 FM 15 at CR 2161)

In Tyler, Oakwood Cemetery at Oakwood Street and North Palace Avenue is a designated Historic Texas Cemetery, recognizing its significance as one of the oldest cemeteries in Texas, as well as the burial site for prominent Tyler citizens and Confederate soldiers who died during the Civil War. The Cemetery also contains Historical Markers for Judge Stockton Donley, a Civil War Confederate Officer and Associate Justice of the Texas Supreme Court during the mid-1800s; and, Richard Bennett Hubbard, a former Tyler railroad executive, Texas governor and U.S. Senator who died in 1901. Union Grove Cemetery is associated with the Union Grove Missionary Baptist Church, first established in what was once the outskirts of Tyler in 1887.

Unlike National Register Historic Districts designations, which are honorary, a Local Historic Overlay District (HD-O) may place design review procedures to any proposed exterior changes to contributing properties



Local City Landmark designation does not restrict the use of property; however, exterior changes and alterations, as well as proposed demolition, is reviewed by the Historical Preservation Board.

STATE ANTIQUITIES LANDMARKS

State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs) are designated by the Texas Historical Commission and receive formal legal protection under the Antiquities Code of Texas. Historic buildings must first be listed in the National Register of Historic Places before they can be designated as a State Antiquities Landmark. State Antiquities Landmarks are subject to design review from the THC for any proposed exterior alterations.

As of September 2016, State Antiquities Landmarks in Tyler include:

- Carnegie Library Building (125 South College Avenue)
- Goodman-LeGrand House (624 North Broadway Avenue)
- Tyler Hydraulic Fill Dam



SURVEY AND DOCUMENTATION

The survey and documentation element of a municipal preservation program focuses on surveying, documenting and inventorying historic resources and evaluating them for their architectural or historical significance and their potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places or for Local City Landmark or Historic Overlay District designation. An up-to-date and ongoing survey and documentation program provides the City and property owners with critical information that helps them with decisions regarding designation, property maintenance and improvements, and long term stewardship. Just as important, a complete inventory of what properties are significant and contributing and what are not can help provide a broader understanding of what resources are more valuable than others. Maintaining an on-going survey program is also a condition of the City of Tyler maintaining its CLG status. The section is an overview of past and current survey and documentation activities.

1999 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

Funded in part from funds provided by Historic Tyler, Inc., and periodic CLG grants from the Texas Historical Commission, the City of Tyler, starting in 1999, embarked on a multi-year effort to survey and document historic resources within a Survey Area bounded by Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard on the north; Glenwood Avenue and Sunnybrook Drive on the west-southwest; Amherst Street to the south; and Broadway Avenue, Wilma Street, Pollard Drive, Beckham Avenue, Front Street, McMurrey Drive, and Gentry Parkway on the east. Over the course of the multi-year effort, 6,970 properties were surveyed and inventoried, resulting in the nomination of six National Register Historic Districts in the last 1990s and early 2000s.

The survey sequence is summarized as follows:

- 1 **1994 - 1995:** Downtown Tyler Survey (Survey Area #1)
- 2 **1996 - 1997:** Charnwood Neighborhood Survey (Survey Area #2 A and B)
- 3 **1997 - 1998:** Central Tyler Survey (Survey Area #3 A and B)
- 4 **1998 - 1999:** Survey of Azalea Neighborhood (Survey Area #4 S)
Central Tyler Survey Continuation (Survey Area #4 A and B)

Properties and historic resources inventoried as part of the four-year survey project were evaluated and rated for their significance according to five preservation priority categories: High, Selected Medium, Medium, Selected Low and Low.

The evaluation categories are described as follows (Historic Resources of Tyler, Texas, Phase IV: Portions of South Tyler, 1998, Page 17):

- **High** - resources are considered the most significant, retain a high degree of architectural and physical integrity, have few alterations, and possess strong associations with a historic context; they are most likely to meet one or more of the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, individually or as a contributing resource in a National Register Historic District.
- **Selected Medium** - resources have less architectural and physical integrity and possibly less historic significance than properties in the High classification, but they are unusual property types or architectural styles, use unusual construction methods, or for some other reason indicate a potentially significant history in relation to development patterns. They may meet one or more National Register eligibility criteria, but may not be individually eligible for the National Register but could be considered contributing resources to a National Register Historic District.
- **Medium** - resources that have less architectural and physical integrity than High priority or Selected Medium priority properties, characterized by alterations or deterioration of materials that removed, changed or obscured original design features, or by less significant associations with the historic context. They may be considered contributing resources to a National Register Historic District.
- **Selected Low** - Selected Low priority resources are those that are not yet 50 years of age and do not meet the National Register criteria considerations for exceptional properties. They are, however, unusual property types, display unusual or significant architectural styles, employ unusual or significant methods of construction, or for some other reason indicate a relationship to development patterns that will become significant as time passes. These properties may also be associated with Modernism or another architectural or engineering development, which, while not currently exceptional, will be increasingly important as resources built in the 1950s and thereafter become 50 years old. Selected Low properties also may be resources that are 50 years old or older that have been significantly altered but which may be important for their historical associations; they may be eligible for listing on the National Register for the information they can provide about building technology or for archeological reasons. If located within a National Register Historic District, they are usually considered noncontributing resources to the district.
- **Low** - Low priority resources have less significance than those in the other categories, properties built at the very end of the historic period which have lost most of their original character defining architectural elements through modifications, or they may represent types still highly common and widely found. If located within a National Register Historic District, they are usually considered noncontributing resources to the district.

SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY PROPERTIES BY PHASE AND PRIORITY								
Phase	Area	Number Surveyed	High	Selected Medium	Medium	Selected Low	Low	Total Surveyed
PH 1		1,821	186		1,039		596	1,821
PH 2		520	51	82	331	4	52	520
	A	384						
PH 3	B	136						
		1,758	65	110	1,066	27	490	1,758
PH 4	A	319						
	B	1,439						
	So	2,871						
	A	602	7	32	213	24	326	602
	B	788	0	26	284	7	471	788
	So	1,481	39	186	788	95	373	1,481



2014 TYLER HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

In 2013, the City of Tyler commissioned a Tyler historic resources survey update that inventoried 130 properties constructed mainly between 1947 and 1972 in a survey area bounded by Gentry Parkway on the north, Front Street on the south, Palace Avenue on the west, and Beckham Avenue on the east. The main purpose of the survey was to determine the existence of historic resources that may have attained significance since the 1999 Historic Resources Survey. Of the 130 properties, and following loosely the evaluation criteria used in the 1999 Historic Resources Survey, eight were evaluated as “High” priority, 44 “Medium” priority, and 78 as “Low” priority; in addition, the survey concluded that two potential districts exist, one encompassing the Smith County Courthouse Square and adjacent blocks with early 20th century to Mid-Century building resources, and a mostly residential area bounded by West Bow, West Wilson, North Ellis, North Harris, and North Bonner streets and avenues (Tyler Historic Resources Survey, 2014, Page 4). The survey report provides additional conclusions regarding future documentation and landmark listing and designation efforts. Properties rated “High” should be considered for future National Register listing and City Landmark designation. Other areas should also be subject to additional survey and research work and considered for Local Historic Overlay or conservation district designation.

2016 POLLARD FARM SURVEY

In 2015, the City, through a CLG grant and a contribution from Historic Tyler, commissioned a reconnaissance-level survey of the Pollard Farm subdivision, located to the southeast of the Downtown area, consisting mainly of post-World War II Ranch and Styled Ranch housing types. A portion of the survey consists of the 18-acre Thomas and Edna Pollard farm purchased by the Pollards in 1929. Inventorying 1,746 properties, the survey evaluated and identified 57 “High” preservation priority properties, 1,047 “Medium” preservation priority properties, and 642 “Low” preservation priority properties. High preservation priority projects are those eligible for the National Register or as Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, while Medium-rated properties would be considered contributing resources to a National Register District. Apart from the individual property evaluations, the survey found that the Pollard Farm area could potentially constitute four new National Register Historic Districts, each representing different aspects of the Pollard Farm area’s history and development.



These potential districts would include:

- **New Copeland Road - Troup Highway Residential Historic District** - consisting of ten historic residential resources of early 20th century Colonial and Tudor Revival styles.
- **Hudson Street Residential Historic District** - consisting mainly of 1950s to 60s one-story housing units with unique two-story garage with dwelling unit.
- **South Broadway Heights Residential Historic District** - comprising post World War II-era tract housing for the middle class with a distinguishing lush landscape.
- **South Tyler Residential Historic District** - comprising 900 historic residential resources showcasing varying interpretations of Ranch and Styled-Ranch housing along with distinctive landscape features such as stone-lined creeks and retaining walls.

The survey goes on to recommend that National Register listing for the proposed South Tyler Residential Historic District be pursued as the next phase of the Pollard Farm survey area project, along with the other potential district nominations in future phases.



Photos courtesy of the Smith County Historical Society and the Collection of Robert Reed

section3 >> **City Planning and
Program Administration**

City Planning *and* Program Administration

The preservation of historic buildings, districts, sites and other resources at the municipal level are addressed through the adoption of various planning and policy documents, and other planning programs. Comprehensive plans and plans at the district and neighborhood levels are means for establishing clear goals and policies for encouraging preservation and preservation's integration as a method for enhancing neighborhoods and quality of life and community economic development. This section reviews recent planning documents and policies and their relation to local preservation planning in Tyler, as well as the legal contexts that support planning and historic preservation activities.

STATE OF TEXAS LOCAL GOVERNMENT CODE; SECTION 213: MUNICIPAL COMPREHENSIVE PLANS

Section 213 of the State of Texas Local Government Code permits local Texas communities and cities to develop and adopt comprehensive plans with specific elements for land use, transportation, and public facilities. In addition, a municipality may define the relationship between a comprehensive plan and development regulations and may provide "standards for determining the consistency required between a plan and development regulations." Although Section 213 does not explicitly require the development and adoption of historic preservation elements to comprehensive plans, municipalities are not limited in the ability to "prepare other plans, policies, or strategies as required." This Strategic Historic Preservation Plan will serve as the updated element of the City of Tyler Comprehensive Plan.

TYLER UNIFIED DEVELOPMENT CODE; DIVISION A: REVIEW AND APPROVAL BODIES; SECTION 10-770: PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION

Section 10-770 of the Tyler Unified Development Code authorizes the establishment of the Planning and Zoning Commission, which as the express power to "...amend, extend, or add to the comprehensive (master) plan, and will have all of the powers and duties vested, created, and granted by state law." The comprehensive (master) plan may include maps, charts and recommendations for the general development of the City, including its extraterritorial jurisdiction. The Planning and Zoning Commission is also empowered to prepare area development plans for specific sections of the City "...to *analyze the needs and opportunities for growth.*" Area development plans must be consistent with the goals and policies of the comprehensive Plan.

2007 TYLER 1ST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

First adopted in 2007 and then updated in 2014, the Tyler 1st Comprehensive Plan is the official policy document for community land use, Downtown and neighborhood revitalization, economic development, parks and open space, public facilities, and future growth and annexation. Key planning goals and principles presented in the Comprehensive Plan include promoting growth and redevelopment within Downtown Tyler; revitalizing the North Tyler neighborhood; enhancing Tyler neighborhoods as walkable, visually-appealing places; and, preserving and communicating Tyler's distinctive heritage.

Historic preservation is addressed as a separate chapter that documents existing conditions and proposes a set of seven preservation goals:

- Maintain the integrity and character of Tyler's historic neighborhoods;
- Identify additional properties and groups of properties important to Tyler's history for designation and protection;
- Ensure that City review of development includes historic preservation review when necessary;
- Enhance the preservation knowledge of City staff and municipal board members;
- Promote and display diverse aspects of Tyler's history to enhance resident and visitor awareness of its importance;
- Enhance public awareness of the economic benefits of historic preservation in Tyler; and,
- Enhance historic preservation involvement.



Photos courtesy of The Smith County Historical Society and Historic Tyler

The preservation planning goals frame the key preservation challenges identified through the comprehensive planning process, which include: *"promoting public awareness of the cultural and economic value of preservation, increasing public understanding of the range of preservation activities and designations at differing levels of regulation, protecting historic properties when local standards are voluntary and no design guidelines are in place, and enforcing Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) decisions and remedying code violations in historic districts,"* (Tyler 1st Comprehensive Plan, City of Tyler, page 192). To address these challenges, the Comprehensive Plan outlines several preservation strategies, several of which have been implemented since the Plan's adoption.

These strategies include:

- **Demolition Delay Provision.** Demolition delay provisions are often incorporated within a municipal historic preservation ordinance to formally delay a demolition of historically or architectural significant property that might be locally landmarked. Currently, the City of Tyler can delay the demolition of a commercial, industrial or institutional building over 50 years of age if the property has been determined to be substandard or unsafe; this provision does not include residential properties. A 90-day demolition delay period is suggested in the Comprehensive Plan to allow the Historical Preservation Board time to review and propose alternative use and rehabilitation solutions. This preservation strategy has not been implemented.
- **Neighborhood Conservation Districts.** Many Texas communities have adopted neighborhood conservation districts as a tool to protecting important historic resources while guiding new development design in areas that may not otherwise qualify as a National Register or Local Historic Overlay District due to extensive alterations or loss to the building fabric. Neighborhood conservation districts also allow area residents and stakeholders to determine the level of design review, whether advisory or mandatory, through a neighborhood planning process. A neighborhood conservation district provision was adopted by the City of Tyler after the completion of the Tyler 1st Comprehensive Plan process but has since been rescinded.
- **Voluntary Design Guidelines.** A design manual or set of design guidelines can be used as an educational or instructive resource for proper design. A design manual or set of design guidelines can be used as an educational or instructive resource for property owners seeking to plan and undertake a historic building rehabilitation project, regardless of whether the home or property is landmarked or located within a historic district. As a preservation planning strategy, the Comprehensive Plan recommended that such a design manual be created with ample illustration and graphics. As of this State of the City Report, the design guidelines have not been prepared.
- **Historic Zoning Overlay Districts.** The Tyler 1st Comprehensive Plan recommended the adoption of overlay zoning to help guide appropriate exterior alterations and additions to properties located within a defined historic area such as a National Register Historic District. Local Historic District Overlay provisions have been incorporated as part of Tyler's Unified Development Code and two such districts have since been adopted by the Historical Preservation Board and City Council.
- **Preservation Officer Position.** Several Texas communities have full-time historic preservation officers to manage and administer various aspects of the municipal historic preservation programs, including design review cases and local landmarking and registration activities. The Comprehensive Plan summarized recent advocacy efforts on part of Historic Tyler, Inc. to persuade the City to fund a full-time position; however, the City has declined to do so given that the Historical Preservation Board does not review enough COA cases to justify the position (Tyler 1st Comprehensive Plan, City of Tyler, page 226).
- **Future Preservation and Landmarking Priorities.** The Tyler community has undertaken exceptional efforts to survey a significant portion of Tyler and listing several districts to the National Register over the last 20 years. Future documentation, preservation and landmarking priorities should consider areas of North Tyler, Tyler's extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ), as well as ethnic and racial groups, and other property types - especially Mid-Century Modern - resources that are not currently represented in designated landmarks and districts in Tyler.

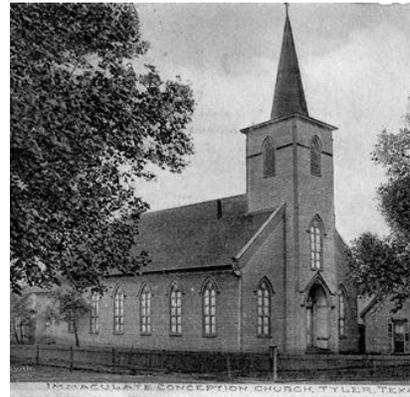


Photo courtesy of the Smith County Historical Society

The 2007 Tyler Comprehensive Plan outlines several preservation strategies, several of which have been implemented since the Plan's adoption.

- **Reducing Owner Consent Requirements.** Before the Tyler 1st Comprehensive Plan, the Historic Preservation Ordinance required 100 percent of property owners within a proposed district to consent to a local district designation; the Plan recommended that this requirement be reduced. The current owner consent requirement is now 75 percent of property owners within a proposed local historic district.
- **Maintenance and Code Enforcement.** The lack of code enforcement and the demolition by neglect of historic resources was identified as key issue this could be addressed through an enhanced code enforcement program.
- **Heritage Tourism and Economic Development.** Specific initiatives that support increased heritage tourism and preservation-based economic development are suggested in the Tyler 1st Comprehensive Plan, including, among others, expanding the number of travel itineraries through Tyler’s historic neighborhoods and integrating historic preservation within future revitalization plans for neighborhoods and commercial areas.

In addition to the historic preservation chapter, the Comprehensive Plan also outlines several other key planning strategies that impact or relate to historic preservation. Among these include:

- Creating loan pools and financing programs that can be used to stimulate housing rehabilitation.
 - Continuing the targeting of Community Development Block Grant funds in areas of housing rehabilitation needs.
 - Considering the creation of a development corporation to spearhead and facilitate downtown development projects.
 - Preparing and adopting a sub area plan for Downtown as well as a strategic historic preservation plan.
 - Creating tax Increment financing districts to support revitalization efforts in infrastructure and streetscapes.
- Working with community groups to enhance code enforcement efforts.

The use of CDBG monies for housing rehabilitation in the North Tyler area continued to a focus of implementation efforts.

2012 MEDICAL AND TYLER JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICT, MIDTOWN AREA DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Midtown Area Development Plan was prepared and adopted to guide land use and development decisions in the east central area of Tyler that includes three major employment and service centers, the East Texas and Trinity-Mother Francis Medical Centers and Tyler Junior College, as well as several residential neighborhoods. The Plan’s study area incorporates the Charnwood National Register Historic District, portions of the Azalea District and the Heritage District #2 in its entirety. In its analysis of existing conditions, the Plan considers the preservation “the Charnwood and Azalea Historic District neighborhoods and their character along with the neighborhoods surrounding Moore MST Middle School and Henry Bell Elementary School”, as important planning concerns (Midtown Area Development Plan, City of Tyler, 2013, page 50). As part of its strategies and recommendations, the Area Plan proposes



Photo courtesy of Smith Group JJR

expanding mixed use development along Lake Street to better connect the Azalea District with Texas Junior College – this should improve the pedestrian connection between the neighborhood and future development within the Mid-Town area. Although the Midtown Area Plan reaffirms the Comprehensive Plan historic preservation goals, it does not provide any other specific preservation recommendations regarding future survey, documentation or landmarking needs within the Midtown Study Area.

2010 TEXAS COLLEGE AREA DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Adopted in 2010, the Texas College Area Development Plan was prepared to guide future development decisions for the Texas College campus area and surrounding neighborhoods, recognizing that the College is “a community leader and ... a key component in spawning new development and redevelopment for Tyler’s North End,” (Texas College Area Development Plan, City of Tyler, 2010, page 5). The campus has long been recognized as historically important to Tyler given its association with the East Texas African-American community; it currently includes five Tyler City Landmarks: Thomas Jefferson, Sr. and Annie May Givens House (1931), J.C. Martin Hall (1924), the President’s House (1944), the Gus F. Taylor Gymnasium (1940), and the D.R. Glass Library (1950). Apart from recommendations directed specifically at enhancing the College campus itself, the Plan recommends protecting existing neighborhoods through the establishment of neighborhood conservation districts, where housing rehabilitation and appropriate infill development could take place. Eligible conservation district areas could include the McCullar Gardens, Lincoln Gardens, Texas College Heights, R. Berry, College Station, Oak Grove, Texas College Addition, College Park, Valley View, Woldert Heights, Rowlands, and Melody Heights subdivisions. Efforts to rehabilitate existing housing stock would be coordinated through the City’s Neighborhood Services Department.

2010-2015 CITY OF TYLER CONSOLIDATED PLAN

As an entitlement community for the Federal Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), the City of Tyler is required to prepare a Consolidated Action Plan every five years to determine how CDBG allocations from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) are spent for housing and other community development activities. Yearly action plans are also prepared to outline what specific projects will be undertaken in each year. In recent years, funding priorities included promoting homeownership opportunities for low to moderate-income households, demolition of substandard properties, housing rehabilitation, the improvement of public infrastructure and facilities, assisting renters with securing decent housing, and the facilitation of new infill housing. In past years, the City has also allocated CDBG funding to Habitat for Humanity and community development housing organizations (CHDOs), such as Tyler Community Homes and PATH (People Attempting to Help) to assist in various housing initiatives. Tyler’s Consolidated Plan also incorporates spending priorities for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), which funds a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people. The HOME program is another HUD-financed program and is the largest federal block grant to state and local governments designed exclusively to create affordable housing for low to moderate income households.



Photos courtesy of the Collection of Charles Wohletz

In recent years, funding priorities included promoting homeownership opportunities for low to moderate-income households, demolition of substandard properties, housing rehabilitation, the improvement of public infrastructure and facilities, assisting renters with securing decent housing, and the facilitation of new infill housing.

OTHER PLANS AND POLICIES

As an entitlement community for the Federal Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), the City of Tyler is required to prepare a Consolidated Action Plan every five years to determine how CDBG allocations from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) are spent for housing and other community development activities. Yearly action plans are also prepared to outline what specific projects will be undertaken in each year. In recent years, funding priorities included promoting homeownership opportunities for low to moderate-income households, demolition of substandard properties, housing rehabilitation, the improvement of public infrastructure and facilities, assisting renters with securing decent housing, and the facilitation of new infill housing. In past years, the City has also allocated CDBG funding to Habitat for Humanity and community development housing organizations (CHDOs), such as Tyler Community Homes and PATH (People Attempting to Help) to assist in various housing initiatives. Tyler's Consolidated Plan also incorporates spending priorities for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), which funds a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people. The HOME program is another HUD-financed and is the largest federal block grant to state and local governments designed exclusively to create affordable housing for low-income households.



Photo courtesy of the Library of Congress

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

Enacted by the U.S. Congress in 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act established several programs including the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Section 106 review process for protecting historic and archaeological resources from impacts due to federally funded or licensed projects. The National Register program is administered in Texas between the U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service, the Texas Historical Commission, and the City of Tyler through its designation as a Certified Local Government.

Certified Local Government (CLG)

In 1980, the NHPA was amended to implement the Certified Local Government program, which allows for local communities to participate in statewide preservation planning activities, including access to grants and resources allocated by the U.S. Congress. The CLG Program is administered between the U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service, the Texas Historical Commission and the designated CLG's of which Tyler is one, with the central purpose of developing a strong, effective historic preservation program at the local level. To become a CLG in Texas, a local community must adopt a historic preservation ordinance certified by the THC, establish a historic preservation commission and have an active historic resource survey program. Local CLGs also play a role in National Register nominations by reviewing and commenting on nominations before they are forwarded to the THC and the State Board of Review. The State Board of Review evaluates and accepts National Register nominations before they are forwarded to the National Park Service for formal listing. Tyler has been exceptionally active since its designation as CLG in applying for CLG grants for several preservation planning initiatives, mostly for survey and documentation work and National Register Historic District listings.

Preservation Connection: Texas Statewide Historic Preservation Plan, 2011-2020

First prepared in 2010 and updated in 2016, the Texas Statewide Historic Preservation Plan outlines several strategic preservation planning goals aimed at making "...preservation a fundamental strategy for economically, socially and environmentally healthy communities." Key planning goals include supporting the on-going development of a state-wide historic resources inventory, encouraging local communities to adopt policies and incentives that support preservation activity, building local organizational capacity in implementing preservation initiatives, and cultivating local political commitment to preservation. The Plan also recognizes that the preservation movement in Texas must be more inclusive of buildings and places that are representative of Texas' diverse populations and cultures - buildings and places that also offer opportunities to provide a more complete picture of Texas history.

Antiquities Code of Texas

The Antiquities Code of Texas, passed in 1969 and amended in 1997, requires that any action that disturbs historic or archaeological sites on public land must be reviewed by the Texas Historical Commission. Public land can be owned or controlled by governments or agencies at the state, county or city levels. Projects that can be reviewed include, but are not limited to, reservoirs constructed by river authorities and water districts, construction or expansion of city recreational parks and facilitates, energy exploration by private companies, and construction by a city or county government that exceeds five acres or 5,000 cubic yards, whichever comes first. If the activity occurs inside a National Register or locally designated historic district, or affects a recorded archeological site, it needs to be reviewed regardless of project size.



Photos courtesy of the Smith County Historical Society



TYLER
COMMERCIAL
COLLEGE

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ICE CREAM

CITY ZONING

In addition to comprehensive and area development plans, preservation policy at the local level is also enacted through zoning and other land use regulatory tools. This section reviews Tyler's zoning and land use regulatory tools and the legal contexts that support preservation planning in Tyler.

Local Government Code of Texas, Section 211, Municipal Zoning Authority

Section 211 of the Local Government Code of Texas is the zoning enabling act for Texas municipalities and authorizes local communities to adopt zoning regulations for the *"purpose of promoting the public health, safety, morals, or general welfare and protecting and preserving places and areas of historical, cultural, or architectural importance and significance."* It also states that *"...in the case of designated places and areas of historical, cultural, or architectural importance and significance, the governing body of a municipality may regulate the construction, reconstruction, alteration, or razing of buildings and other structures."* Section 211 allows local municipalities to adopt and implement historic preservation ordinances to prevent the loss of historic resources, and establish historic preservation commissions or boards to review proposed alterations to historic buildings and structures.

Tyler Unified Development Code

The City of Tyler's main zoning document is its Unified Development Code (UDC). The UDC contains the City's land use regulations with the purpose of promoting the health, safety, and general welfare of the community. It is also meant to implement the policies, goals, and objectives of the Tyler 1st Comprehensive Plan. The UDC's Purposes and Intents section (Section 10-8) specifies that the UDC is designed to *"...protect the character of established residential neighborhoods...maintain economically vibrant and visually attractive business and commercial areas...promote downtown Tyler as a destination for arts and cultural institutions... promote a desirable visual environment through creative development techniques, urban design standards, and sign regulation and, promote rehabilitation and reuse of older buildings..."*(Unified Development Code, City of Tyler, 2013, page 4). Like most municipal zoning ordinances, the UDC regulates land use and development through base zoning districts, overlays, special districts and development standards, among other zoning tools. Historic Preservation is addressed in different sections of the UDC: Article XIII, Division I, which includes the provisions for establishing Historic District Overlays; Article X, which describes the roles and responsibilities of the Historical Preservation Board; and, Article XI, which outlines the procedures for local landmarking, Certificate of Appropriateness design review procedures, and tax abatements for local City Landmarks.

The following is a summary and analysis of the relevant portions of the Tyler UDC as they compare with the Texas Model Historic Landmark and District Zoning Ordinance (the "Model Ordinance"), as developed by the Texas Historical Commission, and with other historic preservation ordinances of Nacogdoches and Waco, two communities with similar historic preservation program profiles in terms of number of historic districts and landmarks. The format for this review presents a description of each component of the Tyler Historic Preservation Ordinance; following this description are comments and suggestions based on the Model Ordinance or other community ordinances in bold (See Appendix III: Tyler Historic Preservation Ordinance in its entirety).



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Article X, Division A, Section 10-772: Historical Preservation Board

Establishes the Historic Preservation Board as the body responsible for carrying out the responsibilities in the Ordinance.

Section 1-20 – General Regulations.

Provides for the appointment of members by the Council to serve up to three 2-year terms on the Tyler Historical Preservation Board (the Board). The Council annually appoints the presiding officer and the Board selects its own vice-presiding officer.

- *These basic items are in line with those contemplated by the Model Ordinance, as provided by the Texas Historical Commission. As an example, community, the City of Waco limits terms to two, two-year terms.*

Section 10-772. Tyler Historical Preservation Board.

Establishes the existence of the Board, its membership, its purpose, and its powers *and duties*.

Section a.1. Voting Board Members.

The Tyler Preservation Board is composed of nine voting members appointed by the City Council with demonstrated interest, competence or knowledge in historic preservation in the City, including 1) an architect, planner or design professional; 2) a historian, archaeologist, or related professional; 3) a real estate professional; 4) an attorney; and 5) an owner of historic land mark or other property in historic district.

- *The size and composition of the voting membership is consistent with the Model Ordinance. The City of Waco ordinance provides for 12 voting members with expertise in these areas as well as in construction, lending and with the Waco Chamber of Commerce.*

Section a.2: Non-Voting Board Members.

The Council appoints up to three non-voting members with a demonstrated interest in historic preservation, including representatives of Historic Tyler, Heart of Tyler, and another local organization, to serve in an advisory capacity only. Non-voting members are also limited to three 2-year terms.

- *Although the Model Ordinance does not provide for non-voting members, where their role is clearly advisory and in the clear minority with reasonable term limits, they can provide important insight, institutional memory and specialized expertise to the Board. By contrast, the City of Nacogdoches permits any number of non-voting members that are appointed by the City Council, without term limits.*
- *In other communities, Advisory Board members are “Board members in training” before they are appointed as a deliberating Board member. This should be encouraged to build the knowledge base and expertise of future Board members. The knowledge base and institutional memory of Advisory Board members could be an important asset for Tyler.*
- *Tyler does not name its Historic Preservation Officer or any other staff member to the Board as a non-voting member. For instance, the City of Waco names five members of its staff as non-voting members.*
- *Tyler lacks a provision appointing a Historic Preservation Officer, as is included in the Model Ordinance, although the Historic Preservation Officer has the authority to administratively approve certain COAs under Section 10-788.*

Section b: Purposes of the Board.

- *Sixteen purposes of the Board are enumerated in this section, but several of these appear to describe actual powers and duties of the Board.*
- *These purposes should be compared with the powers of the Board in Section c below, and with the very brief statement of purposes of the Ordinance in Section 10-780 described below. Clarifying these provisions along the line of the Model Ordinance or the City of Waco Ordinance could help protect the Ordinance from legal challenges and clarify the roles and powers of the Board to the public.*

Section c: Powers and Duties of the Board.

- *Only four powers and duties are listed here, although the purposes listed above appear to convey additional ones.*
- *This section indicates that the Board only has the power to recommend individual landmarks, while Section 10-781 gives the Board the authority to approve individual landmarks subject to appeal to the Council.*
- *This section oddly includes a duty of the Planning Director, that he designates a local Preservation Officer; perhaps this is the Historic Preservation Officer.*

Article XI: Historic Preservation: Division A: Designation of Landmarks and Districts

This section outlines general procedures for designating Local Landmarks and Districts, although Local Historic District Overlays are described in Article VIII.

Section 10-780. Historic Landmarks.

States the purpose of the Ordinance as simply “to preserve the historic structures of the community through a voluntary program of owner participation, and to carry out the City’s responsibilities as a Certified Local Government.” This section also defines “historic landmark.”

- *The purposes of the Ordinance should be expanded upon additional definitions would add clarity, as are used in the City of Waco ordinance, for instance.*

Section 10-781. Authority.

Gives the Historical Preservation Board the final authority to designate a City Landmark, subject to appeal to the Council. However, for new or expanded Local Historic Overlay Districts, the Board only has the authority to recommend action by the Council.

- *The Model Ordinance, as well as the Nacogdoches and Waco historic preservation ordinances provide the City Council the authority to designate both individual landmarks and historic districts. Their historic preservation commissions only recommend action.*

Section 10-782. Designation of Historic Landmarks.

This provision requires owner consent before a property can be designated a City Landmarks and provides 13 criteria for the Board to consider in deciding whether to designate a property ad City Landmark. It also requires that City Landmark status be recorded on title.

- *Owner consent is not considered in the THC’s Model Ordinance, which treats designation of landmarks and historic districts as a zoning matter. Typically, as part of the designation process, owners within a proposed district, or an owner of an individual historic resource, are notified of the hearings before the Historical Preservation Board, the Planning and Zoning Commission and the City Council, but do not have to provide consent. Similarly, in Nacogdoches, for instance, owner consent is not required.*
- *The criteria for landmark designation are generally in line with those in other communities, and does not include minimum age property requirement. There are fewer criteria in the Nacogdoches ordinance. However, the Model Ordinance suggests that National Register eligibility criteria are most easily and often used. Additional criteria may be added as appropriate. According the Model Ordinance, to have a valid zoning ordinance, criteria must be clearly established so that it can withstand a challenge for being unconstitutionally vague.*

- *The Nacogdoches and Waco ordinances, as well as the Model Ordinance, also require a notice of landmark status to be recorded on title.*
- *It should be clarified that these criteria also apply to designation of Local Historic Overlay Districts.*

Section 10-783, Section f. Property Owner Authority to Request Removal.

This provision permits an owner to request the removal of a City Landmark designation by the City Council. This removal or de-registration of a City Landmark status would be initiated in writing to the Historical Preservation Board; the provision also does not allow the Board nor the City Council discretion to refuse the removal petition based on established removal criteria.

- *The Model Ordinance does not permit an owner to request removal of landmark status. No provision permitting this was found in the Waco nor the Nacogdoches ordinances.*

Article XI: Historic Preservation: Division B: Design Review and COA -

Article XI outlines the processes and procedures for Certificate of Appropriateness design review conducted by the Historical Preservation Board.

Section 10-785. Applicability.

Requires design review and a COA for work affecting any exterior architectural feature on properties listed on the Tyler Historic Landmark Register (Local City Landmarks) or within a Tyler Historic Zoning Overlay District. Similar work on a property within a National Historic Register District and designated a High or Select Medium Priority are only given non-binding review by the Planning Department but do not require a Certificate of Appropriateness. Other properties, including those within any local historic district, would not receive any design review.

- *Generally, the City of Tyler does not require the level of design review as required in other communities with local historic districts. The Model Ordinance requires design review for all properties that are local historic landmarks or within local historic districts. It does not contemplate the presence of National Register Historic Districts or historic zoning overlay districts. The Model Ordinance also requires approval of “any material change to exterior elements visible from a public right of way which affect the appearance and cohesiveness of any historic landmark or any property within a historic district.” Finally, the Model Ordinance notes that it is appropriate to require a COA for new construction in a local historic district.*
- *Demolition approvals, like other COAs, are only required for local landmarks and properties in a historic overlay zoning district.*
- *The City of Waco also requires design review for both local landmarks and for anything within a local historic district. Nacogdoches requires design review for any local landmark, any new construction in a local historic district, and any material exterior change within a historic district.*
- *Section 10-785 should be compared to Section 10-792, “Alteration or Demolition of Historic Landmarks,” which has slightly contradictory language concerning the design review requirement. It calls for design review for historic landmarks, structures within local or National Register Districts, or structures 50 years or older which receive federal funds. It may be that Section 10-792 is intended to be limited to demolition but the language is broader than that.*

Section 10-788. Review Process for COA or Certificates of Demolition.

This provision requires design review in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and allows administrative approval by the Historic Preservation Officer unless the decision is appealed to the City Council or the property is substandard.

- *The criteria for design review described above should be made consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards incorporated here.*
- *This is the only place within the UDC the Historic Preservation Officer is mentioned.*
- *There is currently no demolition delay in the Tyler ordinance for properties that would be considered eligible for landmark status. The Waco ordinance allows a 90-day delay for properties considered eligible for landmark status; the delay may also be extended up to a total of 180 days by the historic preservation commission. The City of Tyler should consider adding a demolition by neglect provision.*
- *The Model Ordinance as well as the Waco's and Nacogdoches' ordinances have regulations prohibiting demolition by neglect.*

Section 10-793. Tax Abatement.

This provision sets forth the tax abatements for historic landmarks.

- *This section adequately describes Tyler's tax abatement program.*

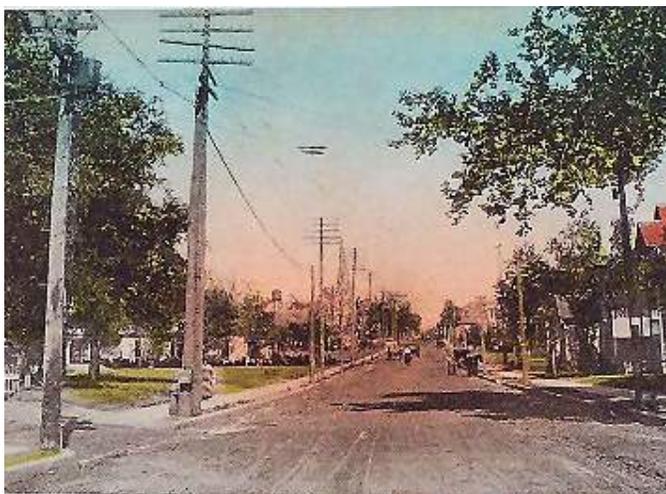
Article VIII Division I: Historic District Overlay Procedures

Article VIII describes the process and procedures for establishing a Historic District Overlay, the principal form of local historic districts in Tyler.

Section 10-714. Tax Abatement.

This provision provides the City Council the power to establish a zoning district designated as the Historic District Overlay (HD-O) by separate ordinance provided the area is within the Historic Resources Survey Area and has one of six characteristics. The Board must recommend a new HD-O district and 75 percent of owners must approve.

- *Zoning districts do not typically require owner consent as recommended in the Model Ordinance prepared by the Texas Historical Commission.*
- *Consideration may be given to removing the requirement that a HD-O may only be designated within the Historic Resources Survey Area, as other geographic areas may be eligible for such designation over the long-term.*



Photos courtesy of the Collection of Lawrence Melton

OTHER ZONING PROVISIONS

Tyler's Unified Development Code permits several types of planned development districts to facilitate commercial and mixed-use developments in certain areas. While these development districts are most likely utilized in areas identified and targeted for development and redevelopment, historic resources are not stated as important planning considerations within these planned development zoning areas; it is also unclear if historic resources need to be identified in a planned development site plan and application. Considerations for identifying, preserving and maintaining historic resources within planned developments are often included in planned development zoning in other communities. Apart from this, the Tyler UDC does include an AR Adaptive Reuse District, which allows for the rehabilitation and reuse of historic residential buildings for low-intensity commercial and office activities if they are located within a historic residential area and adjacent to a commercial district; this zoning classification is currently employed in different portions of Tyler's northeast, southeast and southwest quadrants. Properties listed in the National Register are also provided some relief from variance review procedures.

DESIGN REVIEW

Design review is the process in which both public and private projects are evaluated for their visual, aesthetic, architectural and urban design qualities, as well as their appropriateness and compatibility to the surrounding context and setting. In the framework of the Strategic Historic Preservation Plan, design review is associated with the Historical Preservation Board's administration of the Certificate of Appropriateness review process for City Landmarks and properties located in the Historic District Overlays. However, design review is also conducted by the Planning, Building and Development Services departments to ensure the development projects are in adherence to zoning and building code regulations.

For its design review purposes, the Historical Preservation Board currently uses the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* to determine the appropriateness of any changes, alterations and additions to historic properties (Section 10-789. Certificate of Appropriateness Issuance, Tyler Unified Development Code). While the Secretary of the Interior's Standards provide valuable guidance on basic preservation and rehabilitation procedures, they are not specific to Tyler's historic resources and can be difficult for the public to interpret and understand. A set of Tyler-specific design guidelines can provide more direction on concerns related building material preservation and maintenance, commercial storefront rehabilitation, windows, property additions, and energy conservation and sustainability, to name a few. Design guidelines also provide more objective criteria for determining quality preservation projects – it can greatly aid and enhance the Board's COA decision-making.

City staff currently provides a level of administrative review and guidance as a courtesy to property owners within Tyler's historic district, although this is not formalized within the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance. There is some confusion on part of historic preservation property owners on whether this is required or simply voluntary.

PRESERVATION ADMINISTRATION

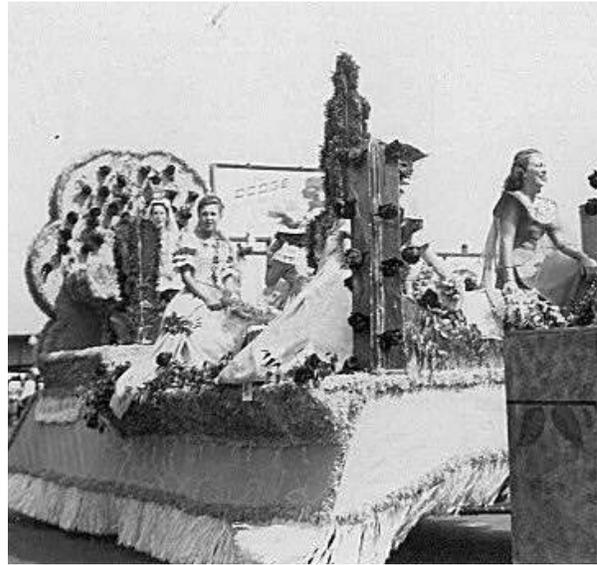
Currently, one staff member of the City's Planning Department serves as the Historic Preservation Officer, with time devoted to several preservation tasks such as processing Certificate of Appropriateness applications, administering the operations of the Historical Preservation Board, managing survey and designation work, and maintaining the City's CLG status. The position is currently less than full-time. In the late 2000s, Historic Tyler, Inc., prepared a position paper advocating the need for a full-time historic preservation officer given the need for increased City involvement in community preservation issues. At the time, the City declined to devote staff resources to a full-time position as the level of COA permits was not high enough to justify a change in the allocation in staff resources.

HERITAGE TOURISM ASSETS

Tyler has several attractions that serve as key heritage tourism assets, including the Rose Garden Center, the Goodman-LeGrand House, Downtown Tyler, and Tyler's various historic districts. Although Tyler's main tourism industry stems mainly from conventions, it is recognized that Tyler's heritage assets have potential to be more significant tourism draws if specific heritage sites are enhanced and marketed together more effectively.

Rose Garden Center

Tyler's history is bound with the rose as the rose industry came to prominence in Tyler during the Great Depression; today, it is estimated that 86 percent of packaged roses are processed in Tyler. The Rose Garden Center, first constructed in 1938 through the Works Progress Administration, contains the City's Rose Museum, which chronicles the rise of the rose industry and the Texas Rose Festival through displays and interactive exhibits. The Center also includes an extensive rose garden – the largest outdoor rose garden in the United States – featuring a variety rose plants and bushes. Facility upgrades as well as a new master plan are being considered for the Garden Center, which is managed by the City's Parks and Recreation Department.



Photos courtesy of the Collection of Charles Wholetz

Goodman-LeGrand House

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places and designated Recorded Texas Historic and City Landmark, the Classical Revival-styled Goodman-LeGrand House (1859) is Tyler's most important house museum, once belonging to successive Tyler families until 1940 when the House was bequeathed to the City of Tyler. The House, located in LeGrand Park just to the north of the Downtown district, underwent an extensive exterior rehabilitation in 2011; the House also features much of the original furnishings and possessions of the Goodman-LeGrand family, including a collection of family photos, musical instruments and a Civil War-era set of medical tools. The House is also managed by the City's Parks and Recreation Department.

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Camp Ford Historical Park

Owned by Smith County and managed by the Smith County Historical Society, the Camp Ford Historical Park preserves and interprets the surviving remnants of Camp Ford, once the largest Confederate-operated prisoner-of-war camp west of the Mississippi River. The Park features a walking trail with interpretive signage and a reconstruction of the cabin of Lt. Colonel J.B. Leake, an officer of the 20th Iowa Regiment who was captured and brought to Camp Ford after the Battle of Stirling Plantation in Louisiana. Camp Ford is located on the outskirts of Tyler at 6500 U.S. Highway 271.

Tyler Historic Districts

Tyler's Historic Districts also serve as key heritage destinations within Tyler for group tours and events, especially during the annual Spring Azalea Flower Trail. Held in late March and early April, the Flower Trail features several performing arts and musical events, historic house tours, and juried art exhibits, along with its centerpiece activity for visitors – the Azalea Trail, which winds through the Azalea National

Register Historic District during the peak azalea and flower bloom period. There are also many other ancillary events that take place during the festival. The Azalea Trail is the community's major visitor draw; the event brings in group tours and involves different entities, such as the local schools, to plan and produce the event. Tours of the City's other historic districts are also organized and offered from time to time by Visit Tyler, Heart of Tyler Inc., Historic Tyler, Inc., the City, and other organizations and entities.

Downtown Tyler

It is estimated by Visit Tyler that approximately 15,000 to 20,000 people visit and do business in the Downtown district during the weekdays. In addition, several events, walking tours and festivals organized by Heart of Tyler, Inc., and other entities bring residents, shoppers and visitors to the Downtown during the evenings and weekends. It has been recognized, however, that more retail and entertainment attractions, as well as streetscape and urban design enhancements, are needed to make Downtown a more compelling place to attract visitors on a more consistent basis. Stakeholders commented during the planning process that Downtown is often devoid of shoppers and pedestrian traffic during the weekends.

It should be noted that Tyler is part of the Texas Forest Trail region --- one of the 12 regions of the Texas Heritage Trail managed by the Texas Historical Commission.

CITY INCENTIVES

There are currently several programs and initiatives managed by the City of Tyler and others at the local, state and federal levels that facilitate preservation activities. These programs are summarized in this section.

Local Tyler Incentives include:

- **Tax Abatement for Local Tyler City Landmarks**

The Tyler Tax Abatement Program for City Landmarks provides a 50 percent abatement of the City's ad valorem tax up to a maximum assessed value amount of \$2 million if the property is designated or remains a City Landmark on the first day of January in an applicable tax year. In addition, a 100 percent abatement of the City's ad valorem tax is available for a period of up to five years following the issuance of any Certificate of Appropriateness reviewed and administered by the Historical Preservation Board. To be eligible for the 100 percent tax abatement, rehabilitation expenses must total at least \$30,000 and the rehabilitation project must be completed within two years of a COA issuance; the abatement only applies to any increase in net assessed value to the property regardless of project costs and expenditures. The base assessed value prior to the project remains in effect during the five-year period. Like the 50 percent abatement, the total expenditure amount that can be applied towards the abatement is \$2 million. All tax abatement projects must follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation as used by the Historical Preservation Board in its COA design review procedures. The exemptions do not carry forward when the property is sold. The Tax Abatement program remains the principal incentive by the City to encourage the preservation of significant historic resources.

- **Commercial Exterior Grant Program**

Façade and storefront rehabilitations can be partially financed through the City's Commercial Exterior Grant Program, funded through Community Development Block Grant monies. The maximum grant award in the form of a forgivable loan if the property remains in the same ownership over a five-year period is for \$10,000 per storefront; grant proceeds can be used for storefront rehabilitation, window repair, signage, building material preservation, cornice and architectural detail preservation, and parking lot and site improvements. At least one job must also be created as part of the project. The program is jointly administered by the City of Tyler Neighborhood Services and Tyler Main Street departments; actual projects are reviewed by the Commercial Exterior Grant Review Committee. In recent years, the program has not been funded and it is unclear what design standards have been used to judge the quality and appropriateness of exterior improvement plans to historic commercial buildings.

● **Tax Increment Financing**

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) is a municipal financing tool that can be used to finance new public improvements and infrastructure; in some communities TIF revenues have been used and directed to the rehabilitation of historic buildings. Tax Increment Financing allows future ad valorem taxes and sales tax revenues to be pledged to finance public infrastructure improvements. In some states, TIF can be used to underwrite façade improvement programs or equity contributions for substantial historic building adaptive use projects. The Downtown Tax Increment Financing Zone (Tax Increment Financing Zone #2) was recently reset by the City Council and has not generated significant increment to be used for current Downtown revitalization initiatives.

● **Community Development Block Grants**

Community Development Block Grant monies are currently being used to underwrite several programs within the Neighborhood Services Department, including the various housing initiatives targeted to North Tyler and other neighborhoods.

● **Half-Cent Sales Tax**

Texas communities are permitted by state law to adopt sales tax levies for specific infrastructure and economic development activities. Such levies must be approved by municipal referendum. In 1995, a referendum was adopted to implement a “4B” tax that is strictly used for infrastructure and capital improvements, such as street repair and stormwater management needs, public safety enhancements, and new parks and public facility construction. The Half-Cent Sales could potentially be used for Downtown streetscape and public space enhancements.

Federal and State Level Incentives include:

● **The 20 Percent Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit**

The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit (HPTC) lowers the amount of federal taxes owed on building rehabilitation expenses. The National Park Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior administers the program in cooperation with the Texas Historical Commission and the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The 20 percent Rehabilitation Tax Credit is available for depreciable properties rehabilitated for commercial, industrial, agricultural, or rental residential purposes, but it is not available for properties used exclusively as an owner’s private residence. In addition, a property must have been determined eligible by the THC for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or must be in a locally certified historic district or in a historic district that is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. An application to receive the tax credits must be submitted to the THC and work must conform to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation.

In federal fiscal year 2015, the 20 percent HPTC generated more than \$6.63 billion in rehabilitation activity in more than 870 projects across the country. The tax credit has been used in Tyler to rehabilitate the Moore and Tyler Grocery Store Buildings; the People’s National Bank Building has applied to use the tax credits for an on-going rehabilitation and adaptive use project.

● **10 Percent Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit**

The 10 percent building rehabilitation tax credit is available for non-historic buildings placed in service before 1936. As with the 20 percent rehabilitation tax credit, the 10 percent credit applies only to depreciable, commercial buildings and the rehabilitation itself must be substantial, exceeding either \$5,000 or the adjusted basis of the property, whichever is greater. This credit applies only to buildings rehabilitated for non-residential uses, thus rental housing would not qualify. Projects undertaken for the 10 percent credit must meet specific physical tests for retention of external walls and internal structural framework.

● **State of Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit**

Enacted by the Texas State Legislature in 2015, the Texas Historic Preservation Tax Credit program lowers the amount of state taxes owed on building rehabilitation expenses; the amount of the tax credit is 25 percent for buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places individually or as part of the district, designated as Recorded Texas Historic or State Antiquities Landmark, or a contributing resource within a certified local district. Properties must be income-producing, or in contrast to the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit, they can also be in non-profit ownership. Like the Federal HPTC, property owners and developers seeking the credit must meet the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation. The Texas Historical Commission administers the program along with the Texas State Comptroller’s Office. Both tax credit programs can be used together and with the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit described below.



Low-Income Housing Tax Credit

Established as part of the U.S. Tax Reform Act of 1986, the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program provides a dollar-for-dollar tax credit for investors in affordable housing projects, investors who usually provide equity to housing developers as part of a syndication process. The credit is allocated in Texas through the State of Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs (TDHCA) as part of an annual or semi-annual competitive application process. Claimed over 10 years, the LIHTC can be used to construct new or rehabilitate existing rental buildings. In Texas, this form of LIHTC is offered through the 9 percent Housing Tax Credit program; a 4 percent Housing Tax Credit program is also offered by the TDHCA on a non-competitive basis but use tax-exempt bonds as a form of financing along with the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit. In Tyler, the Moore and Tyler Grocery Store Buildings accessed the LIHTC to finance a portion of the adaptive use and new construction project.



Texas Certified Local Government (CLG) Grants

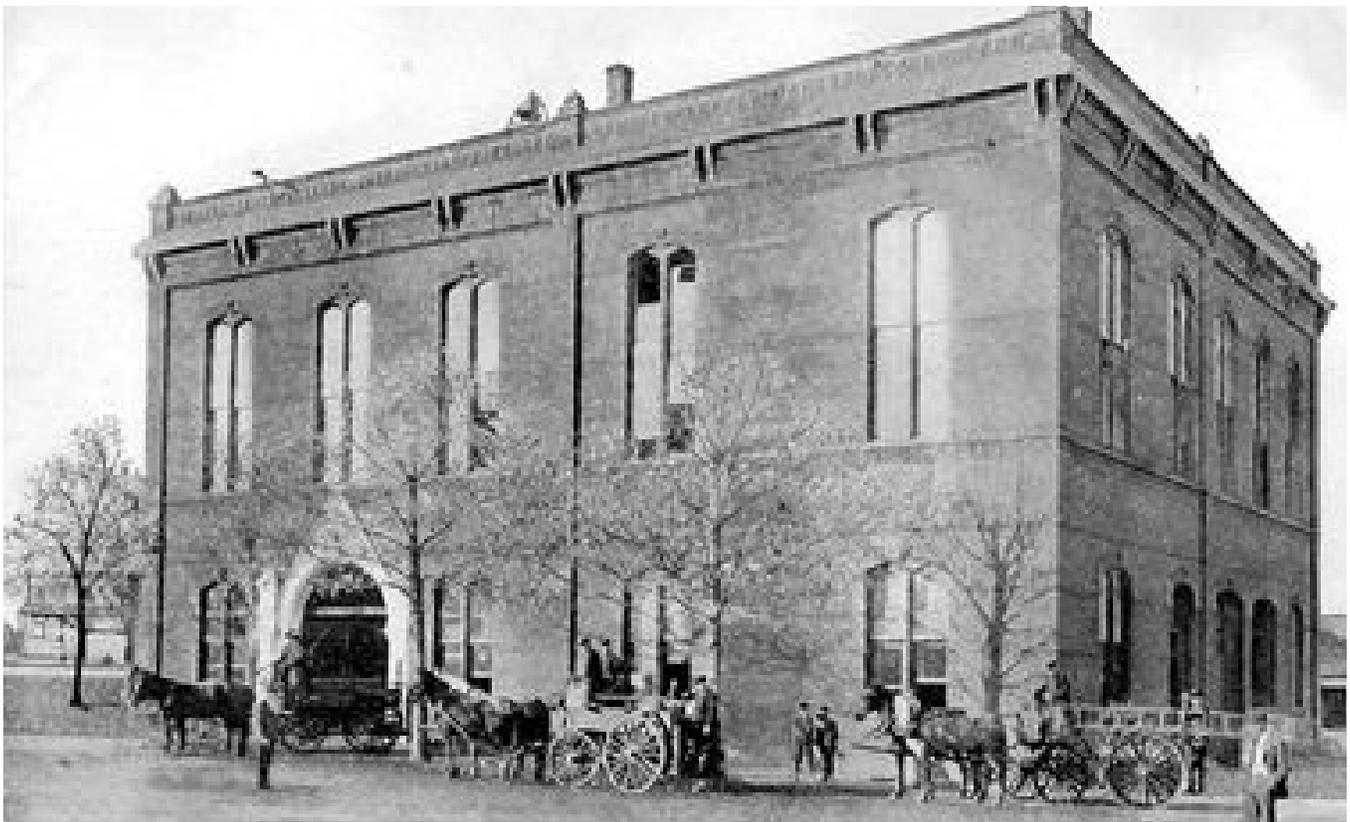
Administered by the THC, CLG grants are meant to partially underwrite several preservation activities, including survey and documentation, National Register nominations, historic preservation plans, design guidelines, and various education and outreach activities. Such grants require a 50 percent local match.



State of Texas Preservation Trust Fund Grants

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) provides grants for a wide range of preservation projects through the Texas Preservation Trust Fund (TPTF). Trust Fund grants pay up to one-half of total project costs to help preserve the State's cultural resources. Grant funds are awarded for acquisition, development, and planning and heritage education. Projects eligible for grant assistance include commercial buildings, public buildings (such as schools, city halls, libraries and museums), unique historic structures, archeological site surveys, and training for individuals and organizations about historic resources and preservation techniques. The Fund itself is an interest-earning pool of public and private monies, and the earned interest and designated gifts are distributed yearly as matching grants to public and private owners of eligible historic properties and archeological sites.

In fiscal year 2016-2017, the THC awarded 23 matching grants totaling \$530,800. While grant awards are relatively small, educational and preservation outreach projects needing financial assistance may benefit from securing a Trust Fund grant.



Photos courtesy of The City of Tyler

CITY DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES AND PRESERVATION PARTNERS

The following is a description of City departments, commissions and boards that have specific roles in the management and administration of the City's historic preservation program. Other preservation partner organizations that have advocacy or community development roles within the preservation program are also described in this section.

CITY BOARDS, COMMISSIONS AND DEPARTMENTS

Tyler Historical Preservation Board

The Preservation Board's central mission is to preserve and maintain the City's historic resources including districts and individual landmarks. Through the Historic Preservation Ordinance (Tyler Unified Development Code), the Board is specifically empowered to oversee a citywide survey program, the designation processes for individual City Landmarks and Historic Overlay Districts, and the COA review procedures for alterations to and demolition of historic resources. The Board, along with the City Council, is responsible for maintaining the community's CLG status.

On a yearly basis, the Historical Preservation Board prepares and adopts a work plan with goals and objectives. The work plan for 2016-2016 includes managing the annual Local Landmarks Celebration, continuing the update to the City historic resources survey with the Pollard Area Historic Resources Survey, promoting Historic District Overlays, and organizing and coordinating activities related to Historic Preservation Month. In addition, the work program included ongoing implementation of the preservation strategy recommendations made within the Tyler 1st Comprehensive Plan and promoting the education of staff and Board members through attendance at continuing education programs and conferences.

Planning and Zoning Commission

The Planning Commission's principal responsibilities are to review and make recommendations to the City Council regarding comprehensive and neighborhood plans, and amendments or revisions to the City's zoning and land use regulations.

Neighborhood Revitalization Board

The primary responsibility of the Neighborhood Revitalization Board is to consider City staff property demolition requests for substandard conditions or conditions that threaten public safety and health. The Board also hears appeals to demolition requests and may consider property remediation plans on part of property and building owners.

Keep Tyler Beautiful Board

Keep Tyler Beautiful initiates, promotes and coordinates programs for litter control and neighborhood beautification in collaboration with community partners, businesses, industries and private citizens.

Half-Cent Sales Tax Corporation Board

The Half-Cent Sales Tax Corporation Board meets on an on-going basis to consider and prepare an annual work plan of projects and capital improvement initiatives to be underwritten through the Half-Cent 4B Sales Tax levy.

Planning Department

The Planning Department is responsible for preparing and implementing comprehensive and area development plans, administering the City's Unified Development Code, and managing the municipal historic preservation program. The Department also staffs the Planning Commission and the Historical Preservation Board, including the Board's COA review and permitting processes.

Code Enforcement Department

Established in 2008, the Code Enforcement Department's primary duties include the enforcement of the City's land use regulations and nuisance ordinances regarding zoning issues, trash and junk, general property and lawn maintenance, graffiti and abandoned signs and cars.

Building and Development Services Departments

Both the Development and Building Services departments regarding building inspections and permits for building demolition and residential and commercial construction. The Building Services Department follows most recent versions of the International Building and Existing Building Codes, as well as the International Energy Conservation Code.

Neighborhood Services Department

Neighborhood Services is mainly responsible for managing and implementing community development initiatives related to housing; its activities and funding programs are guided by the Five- Year Consolidated Plan as an entitlement community for CDBG funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Community Development. The Department manages CDBG-funded programs related homebuyer assistance, home rehabilitation, demolition of substandard property, and new housing and infill construction. In addition, the Department administers the Neighborhood Empower Works (NEW) program where departmental services and funding are concentrated and coordinated in certain neighborhood blocks. Community Development Block Grant funds are also allocated from time to time to partner entities, such as neighborhood and community housing development organizations, to facilitate other housing and community development initiatives.

Streets Department

The Streets Department is responsible for the maintenance and improvement of various public infrastructure systems including streets, and stormwater and rights-of-way management. The Department currently manages the repair, restoration and maintenance of Tyler's brick streets and WPA-era stormwater drainage system.

Parks and Recreation Department

The Parks and Recreation Department currently manages the City's parkland inventory, including City-owned parks and open spaces located within the City historic districts. The Department also manages the Goodman-LeGrand House Museum and the Rose Garden Center; the Department is also currently updating its parks master plan.

Tyler Main Street Department/Heart of Tyler, Inc.

Tyler Main Street is the City's Downtown revitalization program and a participating community in the Texas Main Street Program, housed within the Texas Historical Commission. Prior to the establishment of the Tyler Main Street Program as a City Department, Heart of Tyler, Inc., served as the original non-profit Downtown revitalization organization as it entered the Texas Main Street program in the 1980s. At that time, the organization received an operating appropriation from the City; currently, Heart of Tyler maintains a memorandum of understanding with the City to fund the Main Street manager position while Heart of Tyler board raises other operating monies and assists staff in recruiting and maintaining an active volunteer corps for various Main Street-related projects. The Heart of Tyler board of directors meets monthly and serves in an advisory capacity to the City on Downtown revitalization matters. The Tyler Main Street Department currently has two full-time staff.

Since its establishment, the Tyler Main Street program has undertaken several successful initiatives related to Downtown design, business development, and marketing and promotions. The Tyler Main Street Design Committee has worked on several design issues, including building and urban design improvements, better lighting, wayfinding, a parking garage and a community gardens. In 2009, Tyler Main Street spearheaded the opening of a storefront arts gallery as a cornerstone initiative to develop an arts and culture district in Downtown Tyler. Heart of Tyler's membership program also raises approximately \$40,000 in operating monies on an annual basis; other fundraising activities also provide a source of monies for Downtown revitalization activities. Heart of Tyler contributes \$40,000 back to the City each year to contribute toward salaries.

PRESERVATION PARTNERS

Historic Tyler, Inc.

Organized in 1977, Historic Tyler, Inc. is the community's primary historic preservation advocacy organization and currently undertakes several outreach and educational initiatives, including funding survey work and National Register nominations, collecting research and archival information, organizing an annual awards program, and supporting the preservation work of other entities and organizations. The mission of Historic Tyler, Inc. is "to promote the preservation and protection of historic structures and sites through education, involvement, and public and private investment." The organization has played pivotal roles in underwriting key portions of the citywide historic resources survey effort, as well as several important preservation projects over the years, including the County Jail initiative, which involved the organization's purchase of the property. It most recently participated in the process for saving the Mayfair Building on the East Texas Fairgrounds; a non-profit 501 (c) 3 organization has been formed from Historic Tyler's efforts to raise funds for its long-term preservation and rehabilitation. At one time, Historic Tyler, Inc. did manage a small revolving fund. Historic Tyler also maintains a website and catalog of available contractors, and organizes an annual Landmark Appreciation event. It currently has one full-time staff person.

Smith County Historical Society

Headquartered in Tyler and established in 1959, the Smith County Historical Society maintains an archival research and photo library, and bookstore in the historic Carnegie Library building at 125 South College Avenue in Downtown Tyler, now formally known as the Carnegie History Center. Like many historical societies, archival research sources, such as photographs, maps, biographical files, books and other materials, are available for public access. The building also houses the Society's museum with exhibits and artifacts related to the history of Tyler and Smith County. In addition, the Society also manages Camp Ford, located on US Highway 271 outside the Tyler Loop 323, the site of the Confederate Civil War prisoner-of-war camp. The Society holds regular monthly programs free and open to the public, and publishes a magazine on Smith County history and a regular newsletter. The Society is also governed by a board of directors and maintains a full-time administrative staff person.

Visit Tyler/Tyler Convention and Visitors Bureau

Visit Tyler/ Tyler Convention and Visitors Bureau oversees various marketing efforts, such as the publication of Tyler tourism brochures and the maintenance of a "Visit Tyler" website, and several other initiatives to increase tourism and convention activity within the Tyler community. Visit Tyler is staffed through the Tyler Chamber of Commerce and funded through the City's hotel/motel visitor tax.

Tyler Community Homes and PATH

Though not directly involved with preservation activities, Tyler Community Homes and PATH (People Attempting to Help) are local community development entities that assist in housing development and property management. Both organizations have been involved in housing rehabilitation, infill housing development and home-buyer counseling services.

Texas Historical Commission

The Texas Historical Commission, with its headquarter offices in Austin, is the state agency for historic preservation, which consults with counties, local communities, citizens, and organizations to preserve the state's architectural, archeological and cultural resources. The Commission manages several programs including the National Register of Historic Places, the Certified Local Government, Recorded Texas and Antiquities Landmark programs, and state archaeology protection programs. The Agency also reviews project applications for the Federal and State Historic Preservation Tax Credits.

Preservation Texas

Preservation Texas, based in Austin, is the statewide preservation advocacy organization; the organization manages several initiatives, including a statewide endangered properties list and an annual awards program. It also conducts an a "preservation day" and "preservation summit" on important preservation issues when the Texas legislature is in session.

University of Texas at Tyler

Founded in 1971, the University of Texas at Tyler offers undergraduate and graduate degree programs in the liberal arts, nursing, engineering sciences, education, business, and public administration. The campus also offers an undergraduate degree in construction management. A historic preservation element to the construction management curriculum is currently being considered by the University administration.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PRESERVATION PLANNING ISSUES SUMMARY

While developing the Strategic Historic Preservation Plan, the Lakota Group met with the following stakeholders and conducted the following activities:

- Interview session with Strategic Historic Preservation Plan Steering Committee (July 2016)
- Focus group meetings with individual interviews with City of Tyler department heads (July 2016)
- Individual interviews with key elected officials (July 2016)
- Focus group meeting with the Smith County Historical Society, historic preservation advocates and interest groups (July 2016)
- Focus group meeting with neighborhood residents (July 2016)
- Interview session with Heart of Tyler, Inc. (July 2016)
- Focus group meeting with local realtors and developers (July 2016)
- Interview session with Historic Tyler, Inc. (July 2016)
- Focus group session with local Tyler historians (July 2016)
- Public Speak-Out Session (September 20, 2016)

PUBLIC SPEAK-OUT SESSION

Approximately 20 people attended the Speak-Out Session on September 20, 2016, held at the Smith County Historical Society. The session was organized per several interactive exercises designed to encourage attendees to provide input on important preservation issues and concerns (exercise results are summarized on pages 71 and 72).

“Big Map” Exercise

The “Big Map” exercise required Speak-Out attendees to place stickers on Tyler places and neighborhoods where historic resources should be considered important priorities for future preservation.

Design Review Exercise

The Design Review Exercise focused on the issue of design review in Tyler’s historic districts. The exhibit required attendees to place a sticker on what level of design review – on a spectrum from voluntary to mandatory design review – they would prefer to take place in historic districts. The responses ranged from a number who preferred a “low” level of review – mostly voluntary in nature – to those who favored review for exterior changes, new construction and demolition.

Priority Actions Exercise

A series of exhibits were prepared describing various preservation planning concepts and initiatives that should be a future preservation planning priorities for the City of Tyler. The intent of the exercise was to describe potential preservation initiatives that could be implemented in Tyler and their relative cost for implementation. Each initiative was given a fixed dollar cost and Speak-Out participants were asked to “vote” with “play money.” The results of the exercise showed that preservation-based neighborhood revitalization received the highest dollar vote next to Downtown development.

Speak-Out Questionnaire

A five-question questionnaire was prepared in which Speak-Out attendees were asked to fill out and hand-in before leaving. A summary of the questionnaire responses is provided on page 72.

Visioning Exercise

The final interactive exhibit of the Speak-Out required participants to write short phrases on sticky notes on how they would describe the current and future states of historic preservation in Tyler. A summary of the visioning exercise is provided on the following page.

Information Exhibits

In addition to the interactive exercises, a series of information displays and maps were produced for the Speak-Out to help provide background information on historic resources, architectural styles and heritage assets in Tyler.



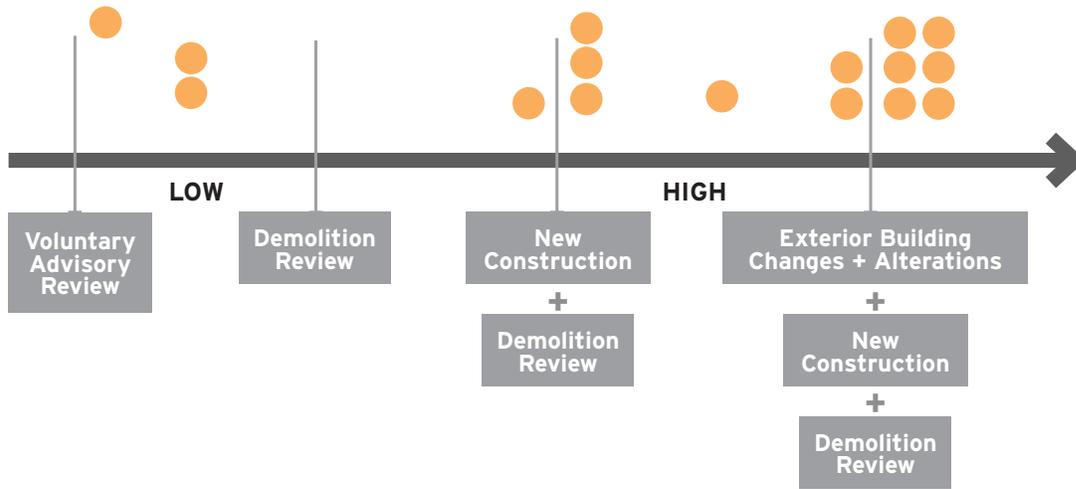
COMMUNITY SPEAK OUT SESSION #1 SUMMARY

21 
PARTICIPANTS

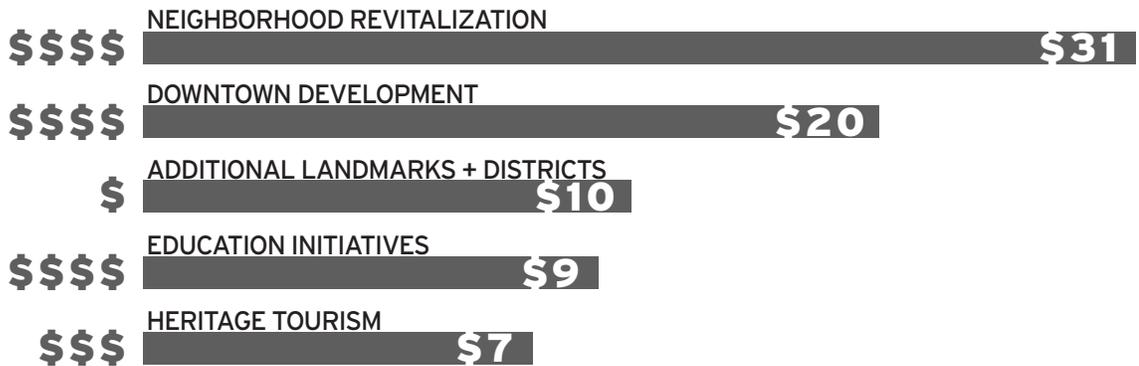

09/21/2016


SMITH COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

 **DESIGN REVIEW EXERCISE**



 **PRIORITY ACTIONS EXERCISE**





QUESTIONNAIRE

1 TOP ISSUES:

- ADA Accessibility
- Downtown Revitalization
- Homeowners vs Landlords
- Incentives to repair properties
- Loss of downtown structures
- Drainage issues
- Lack of zoning ordinances to protect historic properties

2 CURRENT ROLE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION:

- Infrastructure improvements
- Promotes tourism
- Heritage tourism such as the rose festival
- Economic engine
- Not good enough

3 FUTURE ROLE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION:

- Respect property rights while encouraging preservation
- Downtown revitalization and core development vs sprawl
- A large role
- Be a part of the planning process
- Preservation with progress

4 KEY PLAYERS OR ENTITIES:

- Smith County
- Historic Tyler
- Property owners
- Main Street Tyler
- Preservation board

5 POTENTIAL PLAYERS AND CONTRIBUTORS:

- Neighborhood associations
- New property owners
- Young people
- Young professionals
- 40 and 50 year olds
- Downtown residents



VISIONING EXERCISE

TODAY PRESERVATION IN TYLER IS...

- Growing
- Struggles
- Very difficult
- Difficult
- No teeth
- Needs more public awareness
- Under valued
- Developing
- Better than the 1980's
- Money needed
- Needs money
- Come a long way!

TOMORROW PRESERVATION IN TYLER WILL BE...

- Important
- Bigger ideas
- Growing
- Better
- North Tyler
- More important than today
- Better funded
- Muy Importante
- Important for our future
- Handled by a full time officer
- Necessary
- Promising
- Evident

ISSUES AND OBSERVATIONS SUMMARY

The following is a summary of observations of key preservation planning issues determined through the first phase of the planning process.

- **Past Registration and Survey.** The City, the Historical Preservation Board, Historic Tyler, Inc., and other entities have been quite active over the last two decades in designating National Register Historic Districts, Local City Landmarks and two Local Historic District Overlay Districts. The number of districts and landmarks resources is quite significant and testament to the diligent preservation planning work completed by a working partnership of different entities.
- **Future Registration and Survey Work.** In addition to designation and landmarking work, the Tyler community's previous survey efforts have been quite extensive, especially in regards to Tyler's central area where six National Register Districts and numerous landmarks have been listed and designated. The survey of Tyler's central area is a substantial and noteworthy accomplishment. Going forward, historic resources outside the central area could be a focus of future survey and documentation work areas that include resources that may relate more to Tyler's racial, ethnic and social history.
- **Survey Access.** Public access to survey and documentation work is only accessible from the City's website through PDF and document downloads. It is difficult to readily find survey data on individual properties. Website technology could be employed to provide a more effective portal to identify, locate and access information about historic resources in Tyler. With this technology, future survey information and inventories could be uploaded to the City's GIS program as another way to make survey data more accessible.
- **Mid-Century Historic Resources.** The recent reconnaissance survey of the Pollard Farm subdivisions is a noteworthy preservation initiative to document Mid-Century residential resources, which could place Tyler in the forefront of Texas communities in preserving the resources of the recent past. Establishing new National Register districts in the Pollard Farm area should be a priority going forward. Future CLG grants or other funding sources should be pursued to underwrite the National Register nomination effort. Beyond the Pollard Farm, other areas of Mid-century resources that deserve some level of documentation include such resources in the Downtown, the North Tyler neighborhoods and elsewhere.
- **Historic Resource Protection.** Residential and institutional resources have not been especially vulnerable to demolition pressures but there are concerns expressed by community stakeholders regarding properties being lost to demolition by neglect. An advanced "warning system" is needed to identify issues with these properties, especially if they are potentially contributing to a National Register or Local District, or individually eligible for listing or designation. The City lacks a strong property maintenance code nor does it have a vacant building ordinance.
- **Community Preservation Planning Policy.** Tyler has recently completed several significant planning efforts with many current and prior plans supporting preservation goals. The Tyler 1st Comprehensive Plan has a separate chapter on historic preservation; in addition, the community engagement and outreach efforts associated with these plans all point to strong community consensus regarding preservation's role in maintaining community character and heritage. Therefore, City planning and development policies appear to be supportive of preservation goals, although more specific preservation strategies, especially in regards to facilitating landmarking and adaptive use projects, could be incorporated in future area development plans.
- **Historic Preservation Ordinance.** The Historic Preservation Ordinance needs several technical revisions to clarify provisions regarding the purposes and powers of the Historical Preservation Board, landmark designation procedures, and procedures for removing a City Landmark from the City Landmarks Register. There are two other substantive issues with the Ordinance: the owner's consent provision for designating local districts and the level of design review for contributing properties located in National Register Districts; only local City Landmarks and properties located within the Historic District overlays receive a level of design review and protection from demolition. There is also no demolition delay provision for historically and architecturally significant properties that might not be located in a Historic District

- **Design Review Standards.** The Historical Preservation Board currently uses the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation as its standards for COA design review. This is not sufficient to guide the Board and property owners on proper preservation procedures for historic resources. A set of Tyler-specific design guideline should be prepared to include information on material maintenance and preservation, additions, alternative materials and energy efficiency. Such guidelines should also be comprehensive in addressing site and landscape characteristics specific to neighborhoods and historic districts. Design guidelines also should be developed that can address historic properties citywide; that is, for the treatment of an individually listed historic landmark, or class of significant historic resources that are not in a historic district
- **Additional Preservation Tools.** In areas that may not qualify for National Register eligibility, or have a lack of historic and architectural integrity but merit some level of design review and protection, other planning and zoning tools may be needed. The Tyler 1st Comprehensive Plan recommended the establishment of a conservation district program, which could be applied in certain Tyler neighborhoods. Such a program could help protect key historic buildings even though new development may be emphasized in these areas.

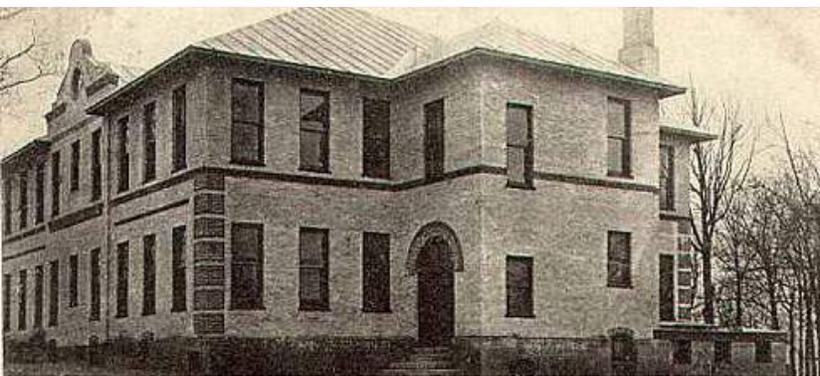
Historic resource protection mechanisms should be considered in other zoning tools such as planned developments. For instance, in a planned unit development, a developer would be required to identify and document historic resources, evaluate any potential impacts a development would have on identified historic resources or be required to preserve a significant architectural resource, site or landscape feature as part of development approval.

- **Incentives.** The City has extensively used CDBG resources for housing rehabilitation efforts, mostly in targeted low to moderate income neighborhoods. A small-scale incentive in addition to the Tax Abatement for historic residential property improvements is needed for those who wish to undertake small-scale improvements but may not meet certain eligibility criteria established through CDBG or other financing programs. In the past, CDBG funds were used to finance a Downtown facade improvement program; the Downtown TIF currently has insufficient revenues to support Downtown revitalization and building development activity. An incentive program is needed in the Downtown to facilitate storefront and façade enhancements, as well as needed streetscape improvement and infrastructure needs.

A specific system to coordinate existing and potential historic rehabilitation projects with City and other financial incentives is needed to ensure that some opportunities to use them are not missed. There are opportunities in the Downtown to facilitate larger-scaled historic preservation and adaptive use projects that could utilize historic preservation tax credits and incentive programs.

- **Heritage Tourism.** A more formal heritage tourism program is needed, focused also on improving the visitor experience at each Tyler heritage attraction, additional events, business development and coordinated marketing.
- **Preservation Advocacy.** Local preservation advocates, including the exemplary work of Historic Tyler Inc., have had a long helpful presence in Tyler. Historic Tyler has been a strong partner in survey and registration work in the past, as well as in the real estate aspects of preservation work. However, additional efforts in educating Tyler residents about preservation benefits is still needed - perhaps in newer ways that reach broader audiences. No one entity provides the overall direction for preservation education and advocacy activities; increased coordination between preservation partners is also needed.
- **Preservation Administration.** The central entity responsible for the community’s preservation programs rests with the City of Tyler and its Historical Preservation Board. More preservation staff may be need to help administer the program, especially if additional districts and landmarks are designated and the Board’s design review powers are enhanced.





Photos courtesy of The Smith County Historical Society

section4 >> **Appendices**

Appendix 1: National Register Criteria for Evaluation

This appendix has been taken from Section 2 of National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUTATION

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A** That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B** That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or,
- C** That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,
- D** That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a** A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or,
- b** A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or,
- c** A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or
- d** A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or,
- e** A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or,
- f** A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or,
- g** A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.



Appendix 2: Definitions

The following are definitions for commonly used terms in this Strategic Historic Preservation Plan. Several terms listed below are sourced from publications provided by the National Park Service, the Tyler Historic Preservation Ordinance, and the Texas Historical Commission.

- **Alteration:** Any act or process that changes one or more of the exterior architectural features of the structure, including, but not limited to, the erection, construction, reconstruction or moving of any structure.
- **Architectural Review Guidelines:** A standard of design quality that will preserve the historic and architectural character of a landmark or a structure within a designated historic district.
- **Archeological Resource:** Any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities that are of archeological interest, including the record of the effects of human activities on the environment. An archeological resource is capable of revealing scientific or humanistic information through archeological research.
- **Building:** A building, such as a house, commercial building, church, hotel, school or similar construction, is made to shelter any form of human activity.
- **Certificate of Appropriateness (COA):** A certificate issued by the Preservation Commission indicating its approval of plans for alteration, construction, removal or demolition of a landmark or a structure within a designated historic district.
- **Certificate of Economic Hardship:** A certificate issued by a Historic Preservation Commission or Board authorizing an alteration, construction, removal or demolition even though a Certificate of Appropriateness previously has been denied.
- **Certified Local Government.** The Certified Local Government program is jointly administered by the National Park Service (NPS) and the Texas Historical Commission; the program certifies communities that have met certain requirements in establishing local historic preservation programs. Once certified, communities gain access to grants and technical assistance to implement their local preservation programs.
- **Board:** Tyler Historical Preservation Board
- **Contributing Resource:** Contributing resources are the buildings, objects, sites, and structures that contribute to understanding the architectural and historical development within a National Register or Local Historic Overlay District. The contributing resource usually retains a high level of integrity.
- **Cultural/Historic Resource:** A cultural resource is an aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture, or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource is considered important if it is greater than 50 years of age. Cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National Register of Historic Places. Archaeological sites are also considered cultural resources.
- **Design Review:** Design review is the formal process of reviewing proposed projects seeking a Certificate of Appropriateness from the Historical Preservation Board.
- **District:** A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of buildings, sites, structures or objects united historically or architecturally by plan or physical development. A district derives its importance from being a unified entity, even though it is often comprised of a variety of resources.
- **Inventory:** A listing of properties evaluated as contributing or noncontributing to a historic district or potentially eligible for local landmark designation or for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Inventories are derived from field surveys.
- **Integrity:** The authenticity of a property's historic identity. The seven qualities of integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places are location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials.

APPENDICES

- **Landmark:** A property or structure designated by ordinance of the City Council, pursuant to procedures prescribed herein, which is worthy of rehabilitation, restoration and preservation due to its historic and/or architectural significance to the City of Tyler.
- **Landscape:** The area surrounding a landmark or structure within a historic district. This shall include, but not be limited to: fences, statues, signs, plantings, paving and outbuildings, as well as landforms. designated by the Tyler Historical Preservation Board and the City of Tyler as a Local City Landmark.
- **National Register of Historic Places (NRHP):** The comprehensive list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, regional, state, and local significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. This list is maintained by the National Park Service under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.
- **Noncontributing Resources:** Noncontributing resources are the buildings, objects, sites, and structures that did not exist at the time the event(s) associated with a National Register or Local Historic District or have lost integrity from the district's period of significance.
- **Object:** The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily in artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale. Objects may include a boundary marker, fountain, milepost, monument, sculpture, or statuary.
- **Preservation.** The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic building, site, structure, or object. Preservation may also entail the act of designating a historic resource a landmark or its protection as part of a historic district.
- **Rehabilitation.** The process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic and architectural values.
- **Restoration:** The process of returning a property to an approximate state of its original construction and appearance or to a specific time period in relation to its significance as a historic property.
- **Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation:** The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation outlines preservation standards for rehabilitation projects and are sometime used as the base set of standards for COA reviews by historic preservation commissions. Rehabilitation standards acknowledge the need to alter or add to a cultural landscape to meet continuing or new uses while retaining the landscape's historic character.
- **Site:** A site is the location of an important event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value. Examples of sites include designed landscapes, parks, natural features, ruins or trails.
- **State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO):** State Historic Preservation Offices are state agencies that manage and administer statewide preservation planning and cultural resource management programs, including the National Register of Historic Places and the Certified Local Government program. In Texas, the SHPO is the Texas Historical Commission.
- **Structure:** Structures are functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter, such as bridges, canals, fences, and tunnels, among others.
- **Survey:** A survey is a study designed to identify and evaluate properties in a community, area or district area to determine whether they may be of historic, architectural, archeological, engineering or cultural significance.

Appendix 3: Tyler Historic Preservation Ordinance

DIVISION A. DESIGNATION OF LANDMARKS AND DISTRICTS

Sec. 10-780. Historic Landmarks

- A** The City Council finds that the recognition and preservation of historic landmarks is in the public interest and serves to promote the welfare of the community. The purpose of sections 10-780 through 10-784 is to preserve the historic structures of the community through a voluntary program of owner participation, and to carry out the City's responsibilities as a Certified Local Government. (Ord. No. 0-2010-119; 11/10/10)
- B** A "historic landmark" is defined as any site or area of historic or cultural importance or significance as designated by the Historical Preservation Board or City Council. Historic landmarks shall include historic structures, sites, districts or areas:
 - 1** Within which the buildings, structures, appurtenances and places exemplify the cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state, region or community.
 - 2** That are identified with the lives of historic persons or with important historical events.
 - 3** That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen as to color, proportion, form, details, materials and craftsmanship. (Ord. No. 0-98-81, 10/7/98) (Ord. No. 0-2009-99; 9/23/09)

Sec. 10-781. Authority

- A** The Historical Preservation Board may recommend and the City Council may approve the expansion of an historic district or the application of such zoning district to a new area in accordance with this section.
- B** The Historical Preservation Board may approve the designation of a landmark if the board finds that the proposed landmark merits such designation according to this Division. The Board shall have final authority to designate historic structures, sites or areas for inclusion on the landmark register, unless the Board's decision is appealed to the City Council pursuant to Chapter 1, Article IV., in which case the City Council shall have final authority. (Ord. No. 0-2009-99; 9/23/09)

Sec. 10-782. Designation of Historic Landmarks

- A** The Historical Preservation Board must maintain a document designated as the "Tyler Historic Landmark Register."
- B** A structure, site, or area may be nominated by the owner or by any interested third party, but may not be placed on the Tyler historic landmark register without the express consent of the property owner.
- C** An application form will be required as prescribed by the board. The board will conduct public meetings to consider applications for inclusion of sites, structures, or areas on the Tyler historic landmark register. The board shall have final authority to designate historic structures, sites, or areas for inclusion on the register, unless the board's decision is appealed to the City Council pursuant to Chapter 1, Article IV., in which case the City Council shall have final authority.
- D** In considering a structure, site or area for designation in the Tyler historic landmark register, the board will consider the following:
 - 1** Character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the city, State of Texas, or United States.
 - 2** Distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen.
 - 3** Elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship, which represent a significant architectural innovation.

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- 4 Relationship to other distinctive buildings, sites, districts, or areas which are eligible for preservation according to a plan based on architectural, historic, or cultural motif.
 - 5 Portrayal of the environment of a group of people in an area of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style.
 - 6 Exemplification of the cultural, economic, social, ethnic, or historical heritage of the city, State of Texas, or United States.
 - 7 Location as the site of a significant historic event.
 - 8 Identification with a person(s) who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the city, State of Texas, or United States.
 - 9 Value as an aspect of community sentiment or public pride.
 - 10 Identification as the work of a designer, architect, or builder whose work has influenced city growth or development.
 - 11 Unique location of singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the city.
 - 12 Archaeological value in that it has produced or can be expected to produce data affecting theories of historic or prehistoric interest.
 - 13 Demonstrated ability of the property owner to maintain the structure, site, or area in a sanitary, aesthetic, or lawful manner. (Ord. No. 0-2005-61, 8/17/05)
 - 14 The Planning Department will cause the designation of any structure, site, area, or district on the Tyler historic landmark register to be recorded in the Smith County deed records. (Ord. No. 0-98-81, 10/7/98) (Ord. No. 0-2009-99; 9/23/09)
- E** In considering a sign for designation in the Tyler Historic Landmark Register, the board will consider the following:
- 1 The sign has been in continuous existence at its present location for not less than fifty years and the sign has not been significantly altered.
 - 2 The sign is structurally safe or is capable of being made so without substantially altering its historic significance.
 - 3 The continued existence of the sign is encouraged and is beneficial to the public good. (Ord. No. 0-2010-119; 11/10/10)

Sec. 10-783. Removal of Landmark Status by City Council

- F** Property Owner's Authority to Request Removal
Any person or entity, that owns a majority interest in a historic building, structure or site as designated on the Tyler historic landmark register may have such property stricken from the register by notifying the Board in writing.
- G** City Council Authority to Initiate Removal of Landmark Status
If, after a hearing, the board determines that an owner or person with an interest in a historic building, structure or site designated on the Tyler historic landmark register has, through action or inaction, adversely affected the historic character of the property, the board will make a recommendation to the city council. Following a hearing, the city council may order such property removed from the register, and may also order the owner or person in interest to remove the register plaque from the property and return it to the planning department within a specified time. It is unlawful to fail to comply with any city council order requiring removal and return of the register plaque. (Ord. No. 0-2010-119; 11/10/10)

Sec. 10-784. Review Criteria

Factors that the board and city council may consider include:

- A** Significant alteration of architectural feature of building or structure;
- B** Demolition of building or structure;
- C** Allowing property to fall into state of disrepair; and
- D** Such other factors as the board and city council may deem appropriate. (Ord. No. 0-98-81, 10/7/98) (Ord. No. 0-2005-70, 9/14/05)

DIVISION B. CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

Sec. 10-785. Applicability

No person or entity may construct, reconstruct, alter, change, restore, remove or demolish any exterior architectural feature of a building or structure or relocate any building or structure designated on the Tyler historic landmark register, or within a historic district overlay unless a Certificate of Appropriateness or Certificate of Demolition has been issued pursuant to this Division. Any proposed construction, alteration, change, restoration, removal or demolition of a building or structure from property within a National Historic District and designated as High or Selected Medium Priority according to the Historic Research Survey, shall be presented to the Planning Department for a non-binding review, but shall not require a Certificate of Appropriateness or Certificate of Demolition. The Planning Department shall provide suggestions and/or recommendations to the Applicant regarding the proposed activities. The term "exterior architectural feature" shall include, but not limited to, the kind, color and basic texture of all exterior building materials and such features as windows, doors, lights, signs and other exterior features. At least quarterly, Planning Department Staff shall present a report to the Board listing all City-issued building permits for buildings or structures located within a National Historic District and designated High or Selected Medium Priority according to the Historic Research Survey. (Ord. No. 0-2009-99; 9/23/09) (Ord. No. 0-2011-45, 6/8/11) (Ord. No. 0-2013-77; 8/28/13)

Sec. 10-786. Authority to File

Applications for certificates of appropriateness will be made on a specified form to the board and must include two copies of all detailed plans, elevations, perspectives, specifications, or other suitable plans for the proposed work.

Sec. 10-787. Notice and Hearing by Historical Preservation Board

Within forty-five (45) days of the receipt of a completed application, the board must hold a public meeting, as scheduled by the Planning and Zoning Department. Property owners must be notified of the date, time and place of the public hearing. If the subject property was initially tagged as substandard and in violation of the Minimum Urban Standards, Chapter 7, Art. III., or successor, or a Certificate of Demolition is being sought, then property owners and known mortgagees and lien holders must be notified of the date, time and place of the public hearing by certified mail, return receipt requested, restricted signature, at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing. If the subject property was so tagged as substandard or a Certificate of Demolition is being sought, then the Planning and Zoning Department must also send a copy of the notice letter described herein to the Neighborhood Services Director. (Ord. No. 0-2009-99; 9/23/09)

Sec. 10-788. Review Process for Certificates of Appropriateness or Certificates of Demolition

Upon review of the application, the board must determine whether the proposed work will adversely affect any exterior architectural feature or adversely affect the historical character of the building, structure or site, whether any proposed rehabilitation of an historic building, structure or site is consistent with the guidelines in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, and whether such work is appropriate and consistent with the spirit and intent of this article. If the proposed work is consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards, a Certificate of Appropriateness may be administratively approved by the Historic Preservation Officer. As described above, the Historic Preservation Officer or the board shall have final authority to grant a Certificate of Appropriateness, except as follows:

- 1 If the board's decision regarding a Certificate of Appropriateness is appealed to the City Council pursuant to Chapter 1, Article IV., then the board must then forward its recommendations to the City Council, which will have final authority to grant a Certificate of Appropriateness. Property owners must be notified of the date, time and place of the public hearing.
- 2 If the subject property was initially tagged as substandard and in violation of the Minimum Urban Standards, Chapter 7, Art. III., or successor, or if a Certificate of Demolition is being sought, then the board must then forward

its recommendations to the City Council, which will have final authority to grant a Certificate of Appropriateness or Certificate of Demolition. (Ord. No. 0-2009-99; 9/23/09) (Ord. No. 0-2011-45; 6/8/11)

Sec. 10-789. Certificate of Appropriateness Issuance

Following the board's or City Council's decision, as applicable, the Planning Department must forward to the property owner either a Certificate of Appropriateness, which will include a copy of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, or notice that the board or City Council has made a determination that the proposed work would adversely affect the historic character of the site or structure and a recommendation of an alternative course of action which would preserve the historic character of the structure. If no action has been taken by the board or City Council within 60 days of original receipt of the application, a Certificate of Appropriateness will be deemed issued. (Ord. No. 0-2009-99; 9/23/09)

Sec. 10-790. Building Permit Issuance

- A** Permit applications which require Certificate of Appropriateness or Certificate of Demolition. Upon completion of the board or City Council hearing and recommendation to the property owner or within 60 days, whichever occurs first, a building permit will be issued in accordance with the application of the property owner, provided that such application complies with the building code and other ordinances.
- B** Permit applications which do not require Certificate of Appropriateness or Certificate of Demolition. Permit applications which do not require a Certificate of Appropriateness or Certificate of Demolition shall be issued a building permit upon application review completion by the Planning Department and/or the Historical Preservation Board and recommendation to the property owner or within 10 business days, whichever occurs first, in accordance with the application of the property owner, provided that such application complies with the Building Code and other ordinances. (Ord. No. 0-98-81, 10/7/98) (Ord. No. 0-2009-99; 9/23/09) (Ord. No. 0-2013-77; 8/28/13)

Sec. 10-791. Temporary Emergency Repairs

If the chief building official determines that a building or structure designated on the Tyler historic landmark register poses an immediate threat to persons or property, the chief building official may order or conduct any temporary emergency repairs necessary to make the building or structure safe without the requirement of a certificate of appropriateness. The chief building official will send a written explanation of such temporary emergency repair order to the board. However, once such temporary emergency repairs have been completed, no further work may be done on the building or structure unless a certificate of appropriateness is obtained pursuant to this division. It is unlawful to fail to comply with a temporary emergency repair order issued by the chief building official. (Ord. 0-99-52, 7/21/99) (Ord. No. 0-2005-70, 9/14/05)

Sec. 10-792. Alteration or Demolition of Historic Landmarks

- A** No person or entity may construct, reconstruct, alter, change, restore, remove or demolish any exterior architectural feature of a building or structure or relocate any building or structure designated as historic landmarks, or structures within local or national districts, or structures 50 years or older where federal funding is involved unless a Certificate of Appropriateness for Rehabilitation or a Certificate of Demolition has been issued by the board or City Council, as applicable. The term "exterior architectural feature" shall include, but not be limited to, the kind, color and basic texture of all exterior building materials and such features as windows, doors, lights, signs and other exterior fixtures.
- B** Application procedure: Applications for Certificates of Appropriateness and Certificates of Demolition and other required information shall be submitted to the Planning Department which will then submit the documents to the Chief Building Official for a structural and financial feasibility review prior to public hearing before the Historical Preservation Board, except as otherwise directed in this Section.
 - 1** Applications for Certificates of Appropriateness for Rehabilitation shall be made on a specified form and shall include two (2) copies of detailed plans, elevations, perspectives, specifications or other suitable plans for the proposed work, including information regarding the financial feasibility of the plans and proof of financial resources to complete the work.
 - 2** If the building or structure is placarded as substandard and a public nuisance as defined by the City of Tyler Minimum Urban Standards at City Code Chapter 7, Sec. 7-69 and 7-70 and the property owner desires to rehabilitate the

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property, the Application for Certificate of Appropriateness for Rehabilitation and attachments shall be submitted to the Neighborhood Services Director with the required Rehabilitation Plan of Action and within the time frame described in Sec. 7-71.

- 3 Applications for Certificates of Demolition shall be made on a specified form to the Board and shall include two (2) copies of an explanation of the deteriorated and/or dilapidated condition of the building, including visual exhibits such as photographs, and/or copies of the Inspection Report for Substandard Building prepared by City staff if the property has been placarded as substandard and a public nuisance as defined by the City of Tyler Minimum Urban Standards, in which case the Application documents shall be submitted to the Neighborhood Services Director.
 - 4 Applications submitted to the Neighborhood Services Director shall be forwarded to the Planning Department which will forward to the Chief Building Official providing a sufficient time for review prior to the hearing scheduled before the Board.
- C** Time and Notice of Board Hearing: Within forty-five (45) days of the receipt of a completed Application, the Board shall hold a public hearing, as scheduled by the Planning Department. Property owners and known mortgagees and lien holders shall be notified of the date, time and place of the public hearing. If the subject property was initially tagged as substandard and in violation of the Minimum Urban Standards, Chapter 7, Art. III., or if a Certificate of Demolition is being sought, then property owners and known mortgagees and lien holders shall be notified of the date, time and place of the public hearing by certified mail, return receipt requested, restricted signature, at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing. If the subject property was so tagged as substandard or a Certificate of Demolition is being sought, then the Planning Department shall also send a copy of the notice letter described herein to the Neighborhood Services Director.
- D** Procedure for Board Review and Public Hearing before City Council under certain circumstances:
- 1 Upon review of the Application for Certificate of Appropriateness for Rehabilitation or for Certificate of Demolition, and considering the Chief Building Official's recommendations, the Board shall determine:
 - a Whether demolition is recommended, if applicable, or whether the proposed rehabilitation work will adversely affect any exterior architectural feature or adversely affect the historical character of the building, structure or site;
 - b Whether any proposed work is consistent with the guidelines in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings;
 - c Whether such work is appropriate and consistent with the spirit and intent of this chapter; and
 - d Whether sufficient evidence of financial resources to complete the work has been presented.
 - e Time for completion. As part of the review of an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness or for a Certificate of Demolition, the Board may recommend to the City Council a specific time period for completion of all work under the Certificate of Appropriateness or Certificate of Demolition. When considering the specific time for completion in each individual case, the Board and City Council may take into account the proposed scope of the work, the size and dimensions of the property, the cost of the work, and any other specific circumstances affecting the particular building, structure or property. If work under a Certificate of Appropriateness or Certificate of Demolition issued under this section has not been completed within the time period established by the City Council pursuant to this subsection, the person or entity must file an application for a new Certificate of Appropriateness or Certificate of Demolition pursuant to this section. It shall be unlawful for a person or entity to perform work governed by an expired Certificate of Appropriateness or Certificate of Demolition without obtaining a new Certificate of Appropriateness or Certificate of Demolition.
 - 2 If the Board's decision on a Certificate of Appropriateness is appealed to the City Council pursuant to Chapter 1, Article IV., or if the Board conducts a hearing on a property that has been tagged as substandard under Chapter 7 or for which a Certificate of Demolition is being sought, then the Planning Department shall place the Board's recommendation on the next available City Council agenda. The Board's recommendations shall be forwarded to the City Council, which shall have final authority to grant a Certificate of Appropriateness for Rehabilitation or Certificate of Demolition, as applicable. If the City Council is considering an appeal of a Certificate of Appropriateness pursuant to Chapter 1, Article IV., then notice of the date, time and place of such hearing before the City Council shall be provided to the property owner.

If the City Council is conducting a hearing on a property that has been tagged as substandard under Chapter 7 or for which a Certificate of Demolition is being sought, notice of such hearing before the City Council will be provided to the property owner and known mortgagees and lien holders by certified mail, return receipt requested, restricted signature at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing. At either type of hearing, the City Council shall review the Board recommendation and make a final decision regarding the issuance of a Certificate under this chapter.
 - 3 • Following the board's or City Council's decision, as applicable, the Planning Department shall either hand-deliver or forward to the property owner within two (2) days of the hearing, the following:

- a For situations not involving a substandard structure and not involving a request for Certificate of Demolition, in which only the board conducted a hearing:
 - i A Certificate of Appropriateness for Rehabilitation, which shall include a copy of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings; or
 - ii Notice that the board has made a determination that the proposed work would adversely affect the historic character of the site or structure and a recommendation of an alternative course of action which would preserve the historic character of the structure;

- b For situations not involving a substandard structure and not involving a request for Certificate of Demolition, in which the board conducted a hearing, but the board's decision was appealed to the City Council pursuant to City Code Chapter 1, Article IV.:
 - i A Certificate of Appropriateness for Rehabilitation, which shall include a copy of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings; or
 - ii Notice that the City Council has made a determination that the proposed work would adversely affect the historic character of the site or structure and a recommendation of an alternative course of action which would preserve the historic character of the structure;

- c For situations involving a substandard structure or request for Certificate of Demolition, in which the City Council conducted a hearing in addition to the board hearing:
 - i A Certificate of Appropriateness for Rehabilitation, which shall include a copy of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Structures; or
 - ii Notice that the City Council has made a determination that the proposed work would adversely affect the historic character of the site or structure and a recommendation of an alternative course of action which would preserve the historic character of the structure; or
 - iii Certificate of Demolition which shall mandate that demolition and clearance shall be completed by a date certain.
 - iv Appeal to District Court: An interested party may appeal the final decision of the City Council to the district court by filing a verified petition within thirty (30) days of the date the Certificate or other final notice is provided to the party pursuant to this Chapter. On expiration of the thirty (30) day appeal period, any City Council decision shall be final.

E Issuance of Building permit: A building permit consistent with a Certificate issued under this chapter may be applied for and issued following the appropriate board or City Council hearing. (Ord. No. 0-98-81, 10/7/98)

F Temporary Emergency Repair Orders. If the Chief Building Official, in consultation with the Neighborhood Services Director, if applicable, determines that a building or structure designated on the Tyler historic landmark register poses an immediate threat to persons or property, the Chief Building Official may order or conduct any temporary emergency repairs necessary to make the building or structure safe without the requirement of a Certificate of Appropriateness for Rehabilitation. The Chief Building Official shall send the Board a written Temporary Emergency Repair Order explaining the work done to remove the immediate threat. However, once such temporary emergency repairs have been completed, no further work may be done on the building or structure unless a Certificate of Appropriateness for Rehabilitation is obtained pursuant to this section. If the City incurs costs associated with abating the immediate threat and the City desires to assess costs against the owner, a certified statement of costs shall be prepared by the Chief Building Official, verified by the Chief Financial Officer, and forwarded to the property owner by certified mail, return receipt requested, with instructions regarding the owner's responsibility to pay those costs. The City may place a lien on the property for unpaid costs associated with this section by filing an affidavit of lien and the certified statement of charges with the 'Smith County' land records. It is unlawful to fail to comply with a Temporary Emergency Repair Order issued by the Chief Building Official. (Ord. 0-99-52, 7/21/99) (Ord. No. 0-2005-70, 9/14/05) (Ord. No. 0-2007-101, 8-22-07) (Ord. No. 0-2013-77, 8/28/13)

DIVISION C. TAX ABATEMENT

Sec. 10-793. Tax Abatement

In accordance with state law, the City Council finds that all designated landmarks structures are historically significant and entitled to tax relief in order to encourage historic preservation. Fifty percent (50%) of the assessed value of any building, structure or site listed on the Tyler historic landmark register and the land necessary for access to and from the building, structure, or site, up to a maximum assessed value amount of \$ 2,000,000, must be exempt from annual City ad valorem taxation, provided that such building, structure or site is listed on the register on the first day of January of the applicable tax year. As long as the property remains on the Tyler historic landmark register, has not changed ownership, and otherwise remains in compliance with all applicable ordinances, the owner shall not be required to re-apply for exemption on an annual basis. (Ord. 0-98-81, 10/7/98); (Ord. 0-2005-61; 8/17/05) (Ord. No. 0-2012-83; 10/10/12)

Sec. 10-794. Tax Abatements for Historic Landmarks

- A** The tax abatement provided for in this section is intended to encourage historic preservation within the City of Tyler. Any building or structure that has been designated as a historic landmark pursuant to the terms of this Article, and which is substantially rehabilitated as provided herein, may have abated one hundred percent (100%) of the amount of any increase in the assessed value for purposes of ad valorem taxes levied by the City of Tyler in excess of the assessed value of the property for a period of five (5) years following issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness. Said tax abatement must only apply to the increase in the assessed value of the property over the assessed base value of the property, regardless of the actual value of any permits and improvements. In order to be eligible for tax abatement, said renovations must be at a minimum cost of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00) and must be completed within a period of two (2) years from the date of issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness. The tax abatements would become applicable to the property in January of the first tax year following the date of issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness. The tax abatements must continue in effect during the established five-year period as long as the property remains on the Tyler historic landmark register. The total amount of said improvements subject to tax abatement per year for the five- year period on a single piece of property must not exceed two million dollars (\$2,000,000).
- B** To be eligible for property tax abatement under this section, a property must meet the following requirements:
- 1** The building or structure must meet the requirements for, and have previously been designated as, a historic landmark pursuant to section 10-782.
 - 2** The structure or building upon which the renovation is to occur must be at least fifty
 - 3** (50) years old or older;
 - 4** The tax abatement under this section is available for buildings or structures on both residential and commercial property.
 - 5** Any renovations or improvements must conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, a copy of which is available in the Planning Department.
- C** Application process. Applications for tax abatement under this section are voluntary. Any owner seeking tax abatement under this section must file an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness in conformance with section 10-786. Said application must include a projection of the estimated construction time and predicted completion date of the historic repair or rehabilitation. The requirements of sections 10-786 and 10-783 must govern the application, granting and removal, and maintenance process for the Certificate of Appropriateness. However, the actual granting of the tax abatement under this section shall be subject to the discretion and approval of the City Council. After a public hearing, the City Council may by ordinance approve the abatement provided for in this section. If approved by City Council, the applicant for abatement shall cause a copy of the ordinance and application for exemption to the Smith County Appraisal District not later than January 1st of each subject tax year.
- D** Time for completion; re-capture. If the improvements, renovation or restoration repair work on a particular piece of property are not completed within two (2) years from the date of issuance of the Certificate of Appropriateness, any and all tax abatements previously received on said property during the two-year period must be revoked, and the City may re-capture all tax abatements that the property owner received during said two-year period. In addition to the re-capture, the property owner shall not be eligible for the tax abatement for the remaining three (3) years.

E Eligible costs. Eligible costs must include construction, reconstruction, alteration, change, restoration, removal or demolition of any exterior architectural feature of a building or structure on the Tyler historic landmark register. Materials and labor for repairing, replacing or adding any of the following shall be eligible, if expressly approved as part of the Certificate of Appropriateness:

- 1 Structural walls;
- 2 Exterior doors;
- 3 Windows;
- 4 Exterior brick veneers or treatments;
- 5 Roof and gutter where necessary for structural integrity;
- 6 Facade items;
- 7 Limited demolition, not more than fifteen percent (15%) of the original structure, and cleanup related to the eligible costs in this subsection;
- 8 Exterior paint (consistent with those colors available during the time period that the structure was built);
- 9 Foundations;
- 10 Structural subfloors;
- 11 Structural ceilings;
- 12 Termite damage and treatment;
- 13 Fixtures and decorative items attached to the main structure, or that contribute to the historic integrity of the property;
- 14 Fencing that contributes to the historic integrity of the property.

F Ineligible costs. Ineligible costs shall include the following:

- 1 Overhead;
- 2 Taxes;
- 3 Supervisor payroll;
- 4 Repairs of construction equipment;
- 5 Tools;
- 6 Plumbing and electrical wiring;
- 7 Mechanical equipment; air conditioning systems;
- 8 Any other items not directly related to the exterior appearance or the structural integrity or viability of the structure, except that interior items for commercial properties shall be allowed.

G Use in conjunction with other incentives. The tax abatement authorized by this section may be used in conjunction with other types of abatements or incentives, either existing and that may be developed in the future, unless otherwise prohibited by statute or ordinance.

H Sunset review. Before the fifth anniversary of the date of re-adoption of this section, the City Manager shall review the tax abatement program established herein. The City Manager shall review the effects of, and any benefits or problems associated with, this program. Following such review, the City Manager shall make a recommendation to the City Council regarding whether to continue, modify, or repeal this section. (Ord. No. 0-2005-61; 8/17/05) (Ord. No. 0-2008-8; 1/9/08) (Ord. No. 0-2012-83; 10/10/12)

Sec. 10-795 - 799. Reserved