

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

Historic name:

President's Home

Other name/site number: Lane College Center for Student Affairs

2. Location

street & number: Lane Avenue

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Jackson

vicinity: N/A

state: TN county: Madison code: 113

zip code: 38301

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	sites
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	structures
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria.

     See continuation sheet.

*Herbert L. Harper*

9/17/91

Signature of certifying official

Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register      See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register      See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

*Patrick W. Andrus*

11/8/91

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: DOMESTIC

Sub: education-related dwelling

Current : EDUCATION

Sub: college

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification:

Bungalow/Craftsman

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Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation concrete roof asphalt  
walls brick other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance

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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: Local.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A,B

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A

Areas of Significance: EDUCATION  
ETHNIC HERITAGE--BLACK  

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Period(s) of Significance: 1924 - 1941

Significant Dates : 1924

Significant Person(s): Lane, James Franklin  

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Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Unknown  

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State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.  
X See continuation sheet.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Cooke, Anna L. Lane College: Its Heritage and Outreach 1882 - 1982.  
Jackson, Tennessee: Lane College, 1987.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property: Less than 1 acre

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing      Zone Easting Northing

A	16	336650	3943900	B	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____

\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

Jackson North Quad

Verbal Boundary Description: X See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification: X See continuation sheet.

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11. Form Prepared By

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Name/Title: Kimberley A. Murphy, Phil Thomason

Organization: Thomason and Associates Date: 5/20/91

Street & Number: P.O. Box 121225 Telephone: 615-383-0227

City or Town: Nashville State: TN ZIP: 37212

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   7  

President's Home Page # 1

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The President's Home is a two-story, three-bay, rectangular plan building with Bungalow and Craftsman influences built in 1924. It was constructed as the home for the President of Lane College and is located on the Lane College campus in Jackson, Tennessee. The building occupies a rectangular urban lot and at the rear is a non-contributing garage of concrete construction. The President's Home has not been significantly altered since it was built and displays its original architectural design.

The President's Home has a concrete and brick foundation, a clipped gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior stretcher-bond brick veneer. On the main (north) facade is a one-story full-width porch with a flat roof. This porch has a concrete floor, rectangular brick piers, and a solid brick railing. At the top of the railing is a concrete lintel and at the bottom is a soldier-course brick belt course. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 aluminum and glass door with ca. 1970 large sidelights. Above the door is an original soldier-course lintel of yellow brick.

Windows on the first story of the main facade are rectangular wood sash with four-over-one vertical lights. These windows are paired and have yellow brick soldier-course lintels and double rows of sailor-bond sills. There are small lights in the upper sash. The windows in the second story are identical in design. In the central bay of the second story is a wood and glass door with four vertical lights and two-light sidelights. There is a multi-light transom above the door. Just below the eave of the second story is a row of yellow brick soldier coursing that extends the width of the building. In the gable field is an attic window with a central rectangular light and flanking louvered vents. Asphalt shingles have been added in the gable field.

The east facade has four bays divided by an exterior end chimney of brick. Windows on this facade have similar lights, lintels, and sills to those on the main facade. An entrance on this facade has an original four-panel and single-light glass and wood door. Dividing the two floors is a soldier-course belt course and below the eaves is the yellow brick soldier course.

The south (rear) facade has five bays with two brick exterior end chimneys. On the first floor are two entrances with four-panel and single-light glass and wood doors. Windows on this facade have single and double rows of header-bond sills and single stretcher-bond lintels. The yellow brick belt course at the eave does not extend on this facade. Dividing the two floors is a soldier-bond belt course. A window opening in the center of this facade has been enclosed with brick.

On the west facade are four window bays and an exterior end chimney of brick. Eave and window details are identical to those on other facades. This facade has a one-story bay window with a hipped roof. This three-sided bay has paired two vertical-light casement windows in the central bay. Below this window are two-light casement windows in the basement level. Dividing the basement and first floor is a soldier-course belt course.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   7  

President's Home Page # 2

---

The interior of the building is divided into separate rooms on each floor. These rooms were originally living quarters but have been converted to office space. The first floor has a large meeting room, a small meeting room, hallway, kitchen, and a remodeled bathroom. The small meeting room has an original mantle with yellow wire brick. Doors are two-panel frame with rectangular, single-light transoms. The rooms have wood floors covered with carpet, plaster walls, and plaster ceilings. In the entrance hall is an original staircase with square balusters and a large square newel post. The stairway has a closed stringer and vertical recessed wood panels. Leading from the hallway into the large meeting room are original multi-light double doors. The meeting room has a fireplace with an original brick mantle and a chair rail.

The second floor is divided into four main rooms which originally served as bedrooms. The second floor has original wood floors covered with carpet, plaster walls, and plaster ceilings. Each room on the upper floor has closets with two-panel wood doors. Door surrounds are square edged with cap molding. At the top of the staircase is a railing with square balusters, and newel posts. At the top of the first stair landing is square-paneled wainscoting. The second floor bathroom has an original tile floor and tile and plaster walls.

At the rear of the building is a ca. 1950 concrete block garage which is non-contributing. There are no other buildings or structures on the property.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

President's Home Page # 1

---

The President's Home is significant under criteria A and B for its association with the growth and development of Lane College and its association with noted black educator James Franklin Lane. The President's Home was constructed in 1924, during the presidency of James Franklin Lane, the son of the college's founder. The house served as a residence for college presidents and their wives as well as the setting for college receptions, teas, and other related activities. The house was constructed as part of a building program implemented by J.F. Lane in the early part of this century.

Negro colleges were founded following the Civil War by philanthropic and religious institutions throughout the South. In 1870, The Methodist Episcopal Church South, a Negro Church, held a conference in Jackson, Tennessee, to discuss the future of the church and its role in secondary education. This conference formally established the "Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America." Reverend Isaac Lane worked for several years to establish an institute of higher learning in connection with the Church. In 1879, Lane, now a Bishop, worked within the Tennessee Conference of the Church to establish a Negro school in Tennessee. In 1880, Lane purchased four acres of land on the outskirts of Jackson, and set about raising money for the construction of the school's first buildings. The school opened in 1882 as the C.M.E. High School, under the direction of Lane. It was incorporated the following year as Lane Institute. The first class, with five students, was graduated in 1887.

The school enjoyed tremendous growth in its early years and a College Department was organized in 1896. Lane College offered the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees in four educational programs. Like most colleges of the day, its curriculum was classical, with courses offered in the subjects of Latin, Greek, Physics, Algebra, and History. Because the college was affiliated with the C.M.E. Church, it emphasized Christian theology and teaching. Many Lane College graduates became doctors, teachers or ministers.

In 1904, the school's main hall and two other buildings were destroyed by fire. Students stayed with townspeople in Jackson, and classes were held in nearby St. Paul Chapel. Work on a new main hall was begun in early 1905. In 1907, James Franklin Lane, became president of the college. During Lane's tenure as president, enrollment increased and the many new buildings were erected on the campus. Lane was praised posthumously in 1944 by the Acting Mayor of Jackson and by the city's superintendent of schools for leading Lane College in its ascent to becoming "one of the outstanding Negro colleges of liberal arts and sciences in the South."

James Franklin Lane was the twelfth child born to Bishop Isaac Lane and his wife, Francis Ann Boyce, both of whom had been born into slavery thirty years prior to the Civil War. James was born in Jackson, Tennessee, on February 18, 1874. He received his teaching certificate from Lane College in 1891, his

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

President's Home Page # 2

---

A.B. degree from Walden University in 1896, an A.M. degree from Walden in 1904, and did graduate work at Harvard and at the University of Chicago. He received his Ph.D. from Walden in 1912 and taught at Lane for many years before becoming its third president.

Immediately upon assuming his position, he implemented a building program that added five new buildings to the campus and several academic programs to the curriculum by 1924. In 1908 a women's dormitory was constructed to complement the new main hall. Electricity to the new building was provided by a new coal-fired steam plant constructed behind the dormitory. A men's dormitory, designed by Moses McKissack, Tennessee's first black architect, was constructed in 1913. Cleaves Hall, with dorm and classroom space, was completed in 1921 and in 1923 a two-story Trades and Industrial Building was built. The President's Home was built in 1924 in response to the need for larger and better quarters for the Lane College president. Lane and his family moved into the building that year and occupied it during his remaining term as President.

Lane was effective at making the Board of Trustees aware of the needs of the school and at using his influence in seeking funds for continual improvements to its academic program. Under his guidance, enrollment rose to a level that exceeded the enrollment of all C.M.E. colleges combined. As a result, Lane was awarded increased financial support from the Church's General Education Fund. In 1927, Lane launched a campaign to raise funds for the overall improvement of the school. He succeeded in raising \$50,000 to be spent repairing and upgrading the school grounds and buildings. The school library was enlarged and relocated and laboratories in the science building were expanded.

Lane College also achieved recognition as the center for the West Tennessee Farmers Conference and Negro Businessmen's League. The Conference was begun in 1909 by President Lane to bring together black farmers and businessmen throughout West Tennessee to discuss changes in agriculture and to provide information and educational assistance. The Conference flourished throughout Lane's presidency and it met annually at Lane College until it was discontinued due to a declining interest in farming in 1955.

Although times were trying for President Lane during the Depression, he continued his program of excellence throughout the 1930s. In 1936, Lane College became one of the few Negro colleges to receive approval by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In 1944, J.F. Lane joined the presidents of twenty-six other historically black colleges and universities in establishing the United Negro College Fund.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   8  

President's Home Page # 3

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Lane died quietly in December, 1944 in the President's Home, after serving the college as its president for thirty-seven years. Presiding Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett spoke highly of Dr. Lane:

"He had certain equipment for his work as a great educator and college builder. He had vision, a sense of value, ability and cooperation to use these from trustees, faculty members, students, graduates, and friends of the school in a large measure. In all of these respects, he met the requirements of a college builder, and there is something to show for it."

Lane was the most outstanding and effective president to serve Lane College in its formative years. He succeeded in upholding his father's standards of excellence in education and morality by building a strong academic program on the foundation of his father's designs.

The President's Home continued to serve as the residence for college's presidents for several more decades. From 1945 to 1948 the building was the residence of President Dean S. Yarborough. The building was later occupied from 1948 to 1970 by Presidents James H. White and Chester A. Kirkendoll. In 1970, a new residence for the president was built away from the campus and the building has since housed the Center for Student Affairs.

The President's Home has not been extensively altered since its construction in 1924 and retains its original Bungalow/Craftsman design. The primary changes to the exterior of the building has been the removal of a frame balustrade at the roof of the porch and the removal of a small entry porch on the south facade of the building. Changes to the interior have been minor and the original floor plan and detailing are extant.

The significance of Lane College was recognized in 1989 when five buildings of the original campus area were listed on the National Register as the Lane College Historic District. The President's Home was also identified as eligible but was not included in this district nomination due to its distance from the district boundary and proximity of post-1940 buildings. The President's Home remains an important historical and cultural resource of Lane College and Jackson.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number   10  

President's Home Page # 1

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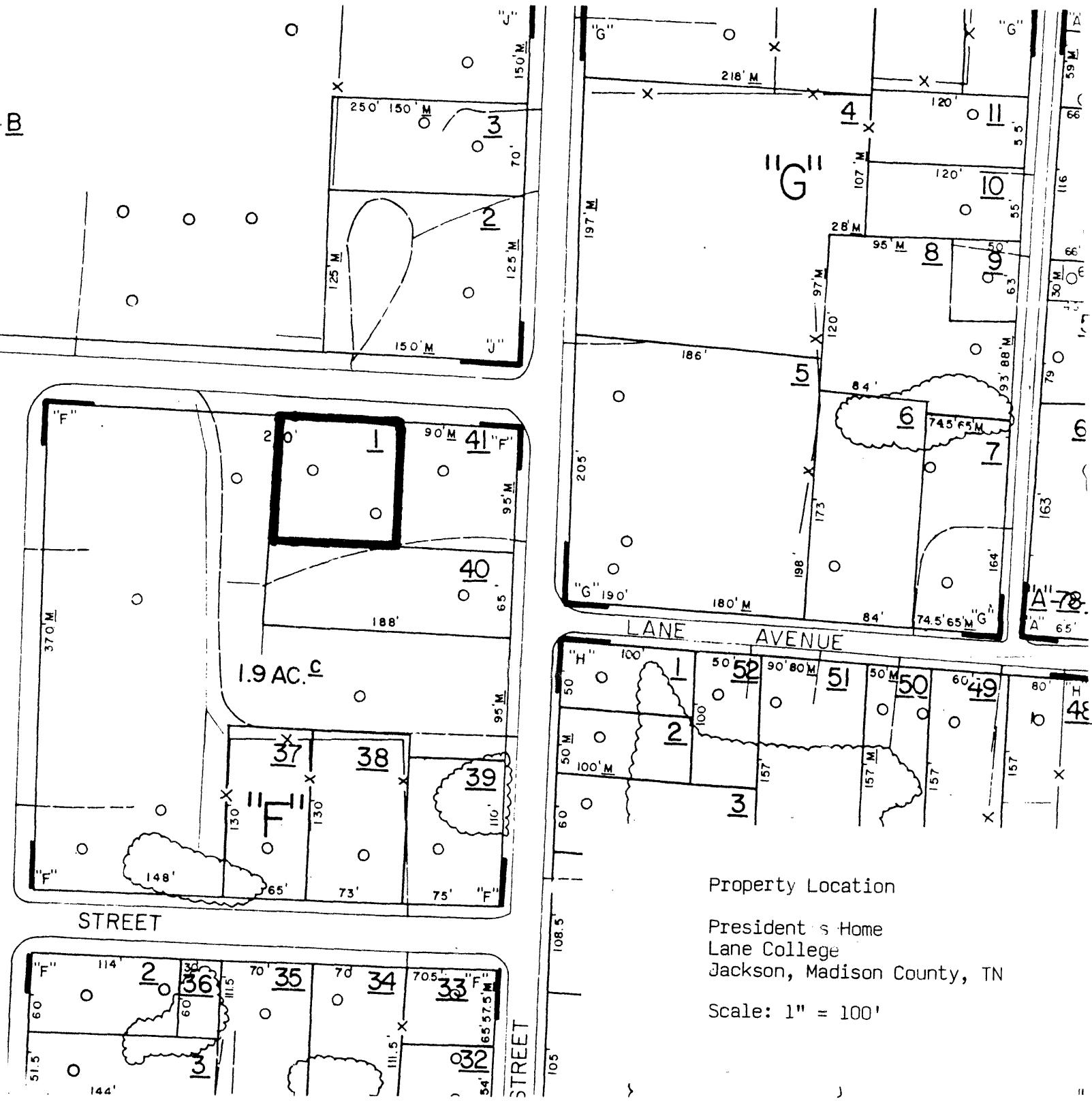
Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary for the President's Home is illustrated as the heavy black line on accompanying Madison County tax map 78-G, Block F, lot 1, which is drawn at a scale of 1" = 100'.

Verbal Boundary Justification: The boundary for the President's Home includes all property historically associated with the building.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2 President's Home



Property Location

President's Home  
Lane College  
Jackson, Madison County, TN

Scale: 1" = 100'

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photographs

President's Home Page # 1

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President's Home  
Lane College  
Jackson, Tennessee 38301

Photo by Philip Thomason  
3/26/91

negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission  
701 Broadway  
Nashville, TN 37203

Photo #1 of 8:

View of main (north) and east facades.

Photo #2 of 8:

View of south and west facades.

Photo #3 of 8:

View of first floor staircase.

Photo #4 of 8:

View of meeting room on the first floor.

Photo #5 of 8:

View of first floor mantle.

Photo #6 of 8:

View of stair landing and railing on second floor.

Photo # 7 of 8:

Non-contributing garage at rear (south) facade.

Photo # 8 of 8:

View of east facade.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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Lane College Historic District

Madison County, TN

BOUNDARY INCREASE APPROVAL

Patricia Andrews 4/21/92

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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President's Home      Madison County, TN

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL  
(Name change to Lane College Historic  
District BI)

Patrick Andrus 4/21/92

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

MAR 10 1992

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_ Lane College Historic District

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The Lane College Historic District (NR 7/2/87) and the President's Home (NR 11/8/91) are historically related and should be considered as one district.

See revised map of the Lane College Historic District.

Herbert L. Hays  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
Tennessee Historical Commission

2/28/92  
Date

REVISED DISTRICT  
BOUNDARIES INCLUDE  
THE ORIGINAL DISTRICT  
THE PRESIDENT'S HOME,  
& THE LAND 12.6AC.±  
CONNECTING  
THEM

