

RECEIVED

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received JUN 2 1987
date entered JUL 2 1987
TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Lane College Historic District

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number Lane Avenue

N/A not for publication

city, town Jackson

N/A vicinity of

state Tennessee

code 047

county Madison

code 113

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Board of Trustees - Lane College

street & number Lane Avenue

city, town Jackson

N/A vicinity of

state Tennessee 38301

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Madison County Courthouse

street & number Public Square

city, town Jackson

state Tennessee 38301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date N/A

N/A federal N/A state N/A county N/A local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A

state N/A

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lane College Historic District contains five buildings on the campus of Lane College in Jackson, Tennessee. The district is centered along Lane Avenue and includes the oldest buildings remaining on the campus. All five buildings are oriented towards a large landscaped yard on the college campus. The structures are of brick construction and were built between 1905 and 1928. They reflect Neo-Classical and vernacular styles of the early 20th century and all of the buildings are contributive to the district. None of the buildings has been significantly altered and all are still used for classrooms, offices and other uses by Lane College.

The Lane College campus was purchased by trustees of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in 1880. The church soon erected several frame buildings for use as classrooms and dormitories. In 1895, the school built a three-story brick main hall to hold classrooms and a men's dormitory. This building was the centerpiece of the Lane College campus but it only stood for nine years, burning in 1904.

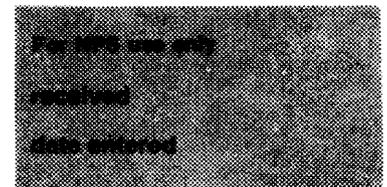
With the destruction of the first main hall, Lane College launched a successful appeal for funds to initiate a new building program. The fund drive proved successful and a new main hall was completed in 1905. This large three-story brick building originally housed classrooms and men's dormitory rooms. The building program continued with the completion of a girl's dormitory in 1908, now known as Saunders Hall. In 1913 a new men's dormitory was built which was named Hamlett Hall. This building was located at the eastern edge of the campus but was destroyed by fire in 1966.

The school continued to expand in the 1920s with the construction of Cleaves Hall in 1920 which housed classrooms and dormitory space, and the Trade and Industrial Building in 1923. Remodeling of several of the buildings also occurred in 1927 and 1928 and a new brick steam plant was built during this time. With the completion of these six major brick buildings construction ceased for many years with later new construction occurring to the north, east and south of the original campus buildings. The five existing early 20th century structures have not been significantly altered and retain their original appearance.

The main hall of the school, now known as the Bray Administration Building, is a three-story brick structure built in 1905. Neo-Classical in style, it was designed by Jackson architect Reuben A. Heavner. The building's most prominent feature is the central three-story portico on the main (south) facade. This portico displays a first story of brick Romanesque arches with radiating voussoirs. The upper two floors have terra cotta columns with Corinthian capitals. The gable of the portico displays dentils, large modillion blocks and a vent window in the gable field. The main entrance into the building is through the arching on the

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first floor and two doorways set within the vestibule. The original frame doors have been removed and new metal doors added. Above the doors are original arched transoms.

The entire first story has a surface of glazed yellow brick with horizontal banding across the facade. Windows on the first floor are nine-over-one or nine-over-nine frame sash. Dividing the first and second stories is a terra cotta belt course. The upper two floors of the building have a surface of unglazed brick with terra cotta columns on the central bay and terra cotta Corinthian pilasters at the corners of the main facade. Windows on these floors are also nine-over-one or nine-over-nine rectangular frame sash with stone sills. At the roofline is a terra cotta cornice with modillion blocks and dentils which extends around all three main facades of the building. On the rear (north) facade of the building are arched nine-over-nine and four-over-four sash windows. No decorative detailing extends around the rear facade of the building.

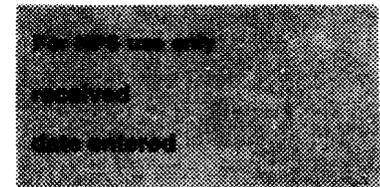
The interior of Bray Hall has been remodeled in past years but many original details remain extant. Connecting the three floors are the original frame staircases with newel posts and turned balusters. Doors retain their single light transoms and the original layout and configuration of the halls, classrooms and offices have not changed. The plaster wall surfaces and original floors are extant as are several of the light fixtures. Original dormitory rooms on the third and second floors have been converted into offices or classrooms.

The second building constructed in the school's building program was Saunders Hall completed in 1908. This three-story brick building originally served as a women's dormitory and contained a kitchen and dining room on the first floor. Less decorative than Bray Hall, Saunders Hall is a restrained example of the Neo-Classical style with a prominent pediment at the roofline over an extended bay containing the main entrance. The first floor of the building is executed in glazed yellow brick with a terra cotta belt course dividing the first and second floors. The main entrance is composed of modern glass and metal double doors with an original two light frame transom.

On the upper two floors the brick is unglazed with the exception of corner brick quoining designed in a glazed yellow brick pattern. Windows on all three stories are original frame six-over-six sash. At the roofline is a belt course of glazed yellow brick and a simple sheet metal cornice. The hipped roof retains its original surface of pressed metal shingles and finials at the ridgeline. The rear (north) facade has an original two-story wing and ca. 1950 one-story brick addition. Windows on this facade are arched six-over-six frame sash. The interior of the building displays its original layout with numerous remodelings

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of the dorm rooms occurring in past years. Some ceilings have been lowered and new lighting fixtures installed but other original details remain.

Completed in 1921, Cleaves Hall was another major building constructed on the campus. The building is a three-story common bond brick structure with its main facade oriented towards the campus yard and Lane Avenue. Cleaves Hall is a simple vernacular design typical of schools of the 1920s. It is eleven bays in width with the central bay containing the main entrance. This entrance is arched with a decorative glazed yellow brick surround and recessed double doors. The doors are ca. 1970 glass and metal design but the rest of the entrance is original.

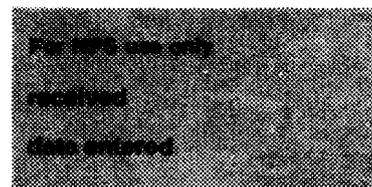
Cleaves Hall is very horizontal in appearance with glazed yellow brick belt coursing between each floor. Windows are original 12-over-one frame sash except for the basement windows which are eight-over-one. The second story windows on the central bay are arched with glazed brick relief arching. At the roofline of the central bay is a projecting brick pediment with a stepped parapet. The hipped roof of the building has modern composition shingles and wide eaves. The interior of the building retains much of its original layout but some remodeling has occurred over the years. This remodeling has been confined to the lowering of ceilings in some spaces, new lighting fixtures and added floor surfaces. Most original door surrounds and interior finishes remain.

The final major building constructed on the campus in the 1920s is the Trades and Industrial Building which is now known as the Daniels Library. The Trades and Industrial Building was completed in 1923 to house the school's industrial arts program. The building was originally designed in a simple vernacular style of the period but was transformed in 1928 into the Neo-Classical style with a prominent portico on the main facade. This portico is supported by four Corinthian motif columns and two Corinthian design pilasters. The portico has a simple entablature with no significant detailing. The main entrance has ca. 1970 metal and glass doors and an original four light transom. Above the transom is a broken pediment over the doorway also added in 1928 remodeling.

The building is two-stories in height and of common bond brick construction. Windows are paired four-over-four sash with two rows of glazed brick relief arching. Dividing the first and second floors is a wide belt course of glazed soldier and sailor brick banding. Similar brick banding is found along the parapet wall at the roofline of the building. The building has a flat roof of rolled roofing which is not visible from the street or sidewalk level. On the south facade is an entrance from the second story with a modern concrete stair added ca. 1940. The interior of the building has not been changed significantly

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since its renovation in 1928. Original woodwork, doors and stairs are extant throughout the building.

Renovation of campus buildings in the late 1920s also resulted in the construction of a new heating plant to supply steam heat to the campus buildings. This heating plant was constructed in 1927 to the northwest of Bray Hall and is a simple one-story brick building with an attached brick chimney. The main building originally housed the steam boilers, coal and other mechanical equipment. The building has three large door openings with soldier course lintels with a belt course of corbelled brick above the doors. The flat roof has a simple parapet with terra cotta tiles. The chimney has two bands of glazed yellow brick near its top and the letters "LANE" laid in a glazed brick pattern on its south facade.

Since the 1920s most new construction has taken place on the campus to the north, east and south of these early historic structures. The only other building constructed on the campus in the 1920s is the President's Home on Lane Avenue. This building is not included in the district due to its separation from the district buildings by modern campus structures. The five buildings which comprise the Lane College Historic District have not been significantly altered since the 1920s and retain their integrity of site and location. They face an open campus courtyard and represent the oldest buildings associated with the school. All buildings are of brick construction and share similarities in design.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Black History
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1905-1936 **Builder/Architect** Reuben Heavner/Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lane College Historic District contains five buildings which are significant in the growth and development of Lane College in Jackson, Tennessee. Founded in 1882, the school has provided over 100 years of educational training for students across the country. The five buildings nominated in the district were built in the early 1900s and are the oldest and most significant concentration of historic architecture on the campus. The district has been nominated under criteria A and C due to its architectural and historical significance.

The formation of Negro colleges across the South was begun soon after the Civil War by many philanthropic and religious institutions. Lane College traces its beginning through the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, South composed of Negro membership. A conference of the church was held in Jackson, Tennessee on December 16, 1870 to discuss the future role of the church and the need to sponsor a school of learning for its members. In attendance at the meeting was the Reverend Isaac Lane of Memphis. Over the next several years the Bishops of the church strived to raise funding for the establishment of schools across the South. In 1879, Bishop Lane worked within the Tennessee Conference of the church to establish a school in the state.

Isaac Lane was born into slavery March 3, 1834 in Madison County five miles north of Jackson, Tennessee on the plantation of owner Cullen Lane. At age nineteen Lane was married to Frances Ann Boyce and the couple had a large family of twelve children. As a slave formal education was denied Lane but he taught himself how to read and write. Lane joined the Colored Methodist Church in Jackson in 1854 and after the Civil War was elected elder in 1866 and bishop in 1873.

The need for formal education for Negroes was a firm belief of Bishop Lane and in the late 1870s he traveled throughout the state to raise money for the creation of a school for the church. On January 14, 1880, Lane purchased four acres of land on the northern outskirts of Jackson, Tennessee for \$240. The land consisted of rolling fields just east of the Illinois Central Railroad. With the purchase of the property work began on raising money for the first school buildings on the campus.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 4.2 acres

Quadrangle name Jackson North, Tennessee 438NE

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>116</u>	<u>331621010</u>	<u>31943920</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>116</u>	<u>33162915</u>	<u>31944060</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>116</u>	<u>33164510</u>	<u>319440610</u>
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D	<u>116</u>	<u>33164615</u>	<u>31943930</u>
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E	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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F	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification The boundary for the Lane College Historic District is shown on the accompanying sketch maps and tax maps of the college and Jackson, TN. The boundary is drawn to include the five buildings in the district and adjacent open space on the campus. The five buildings represent the only intact historic (cont.)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
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state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Philip Thomason

organization Thomason and Assoc. date February 21, 1987

street & number P.O. Box 121225 telephone 615-383-0227

city or town Nashville state Tennessee 37212

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature Herbert L. Hays

title Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission date 5/29/87

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

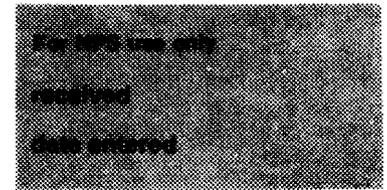
<u>J. Andrew Byers</u>	Entered in the National Register	date	<u>7/2/87</u>
Keeper of the National Register			

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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The first building constructed on the campus was a two-story frame building built in 1882. This building contained the library, chapel and recitation rooms. The school was first known as the C.M.E. High School and opened on November 12, 1882 under the supervision of Miss Jennie Lane, daughter of Bishop Lane. In 1883 the Reverend Charles Phillips of Clarksville agreed to become principal of the school and both he and his wife were hired as teachers. The following year church officials voted to name the school Lane Institute in honor of Bishop Lane and formally incorporated the institution. The first graduating class came in 1887 and was composed of five students.

By the late 1880s Lane Institute was growing rapidly adding new students and faculty. In September of 1887, Reverend Thomas F. Saunders was appointed the first president of the school and he promoted an ambitious building program. The building of the school continued with a two-story women's dormitory completed in 1889. Another one room frame building to serve as an office and library was also completed that year to hold the school's 1,200 books. The most important accomplishment in these years was the construction of the main hall in 1895. This three-story brick building was built in the Victorian Gothic style and held classrooms and a men's dormitory. The building was dedicated on October 23, 1895 and was an important symbol of the success of the school.

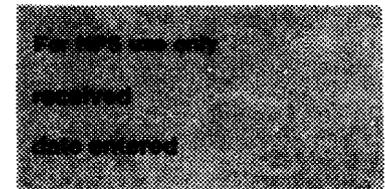
With the success of the high school program attention turned to creating a college department at the school. With the completion of the main hall the school had the physical facilities to house a college department and this department was organized in 1896. The Board of Trustees voted to change the name of the institution to Lane College at this time although the name was not officially amended until 1909.

The college department offered a four year educational program with offerings of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degrees. In 1897 an industrial arts and dormitory building was added to the campus to promote the learning of vocational trades. There was also an emphasis on English to fully prepare students to become teachers upon graduation. The college offered the full range of courses typical of its day including Latin, Greek, Physics, Algebra, History and many other classes.

The religious nature of the institution was also of great importance in the development of the school. Lane College was founded as the educational institution of the C.M.E. Church and there was an emphasis on Christian learning and teaching. One of the major principals of the school was that "Learning without the Christian Religion is incomplete." Chapel was required for all students and faculty and many courses dealt with Theology, Bible History and Christian education. Many of the school's graduates went on to become ministers in the C.M.E. Church and

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several were elected to the rank of Bishop and other high offices. By 1905, eight graduates had become physicians, seven had become educators and several had become high ranking members of the C.M.E. Church including Bishop Nelson Cleaves.

In 1903, the Reverend Saunders retired as president of the college and was succeeded by the institution's first Negro president, Reverend James A. Bray. Not long after Bray began his administration the main hall and two other buildings were destroyed by fire on November 2, 1904. The loss of these buildings caused great hardships for the school and insurance only covered part of the replacement costs. Many students moved in with friends in Jackson and classes were held at the St. Paul Chapel Church located near the campus. Money was finally raised to replace the main hall and work began on this building in early 1905.

The new main hall was a Neo-Classical design which produced by architect Reuben A. Heavner of Jackson. Heavner began his architectural practice in 1904 after ten years experience as a draftsman. The main hall at Lane College was one of Heavner's first large contracts and he would later go on to specialize in designing school buildings and churches throughout Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and other southern states. Upon its completion the main hall was described by the Bureau of Education Study on "Negro Education" as "one of the best constructed buildings of any Negro School."

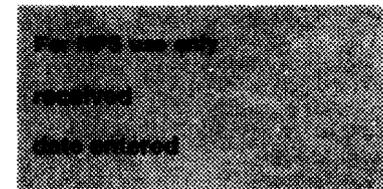
The building was completed on November 9, 1905 at a cost of \$16,750. The exterior of the main facade of the building is dominated by a large central pedimented bay with four terra cotta Corinthian columns. The building is three stories in height, of glazed brick construction with many classical details fashioned of terra cotta. At the main entrance are three large brick arches and at the roofline is an elaborate terra cotta cornice. The interior is divided into numerous large halls, classrooms and administration offices.

The celebration of the completion of the main hall was also complemented by the first graduating class of the college in 1906. Of its two graduating members, one went on to become a church pastor while the other became a professor at Tyler College. At the end of 1907 Reverend Bray retired and was replaced by Professor James F. Lane, son of the school's founder Bishop Isaac Lane. Lane was a graduate of Walden University and had been a teacher at Lane for several years before his appointment.

The tenure of President Lane was one of the most productive in the school's history. As new buildings were erected, enrollment increased and expansions occurred in faculty and classes. Upon assuming the presidency he embarked on an ambitious building program to complement

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in courses offered and the number of faculty. The school increased in stature during these years as the primary educational institution for the C.M.E. Church. Students lived by a strict moral code which prohibited the use of alcohol and tobacco. The school also adopted a dress code for women. Church attendance was required as were mid-week prayer meetings. Leadership of the school and its operation were directed by the Bishops and Board of Trustees of the church throughout the early 20th century.

The congested condition of the school in the 1919 led to a plea for more funding and money was raised to construct a new industrial hall. Completed in 1921 at a cost of \$70,000, Cleaves Hall was built to house classrooms and serve as additional women's dormitory space. It was named in honor of Bishop N.C. Cleaves. Cleaves Hall is a three-story brick building designed with simple Classical detailing. On the main facade is a central arched entrance with arched windows on the second story and a stepped parapet at the roofline. Dividing each floor are prominent concrete belt courses and the building displays a hipped roof. The architect for this building is unknown.

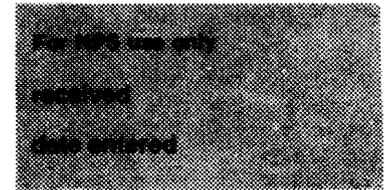
Soon after the completion of Cleaves Hall, another major building was begun by the college to house a trades and industries building. Completed in 1923, the two-story brick Trades and Industries Building was constructed at a cost of \$15,000. The building was erected on the southwest end of the campus adjacent to Lane Avenue. Originally constructed in a vernacular design of the period, the building was enhanced in 1928 with the addition of a two-story Neo-Classical portico with four Corinthian motif columns. The building features arched windows, wide concrete belt coursing and a flat roofline. The interior of the building originally contained classrooms where the trades of printing, woodworking, masonry and other vocations were taught.

As part of this building program of the 1920s a two-story brick president's residence was constructed across Lane Avenue from the main campus in 1924. Improvements to the campus continued into 1927 and 1928 when \$50,000 was raised to remodel the interior of existing buildings, the addition of new furnishings and adding books to the library. In addition to this work a new steam plant was constructed northwest of the main hall to supply the increased needs of the new buildings on the campus. This steam plant is a one-story brick structure built to house the boiler system and a large attached brick chimney. The chimney has glazed brickwork inscribed with the name of the college.

With the completion of the new steam plant and renovation of the existing buildings construction on the campus ceased for many years. For the next several decades enrollment at the college continued to rise and it increased its reputation as one of the finest Negro colleges in the

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South. The school continued to be the major C.M.E. institution in the country with an enrollment larger than the combined enrollment at all other C.M.E. schools. Lane also received the major amount of funding from the church's General Education Fund. Many of the students maintained close ties with the C.M.E. church after graduation.

The early 1930s were challenging for Lane with the advent of the Depression. In the 1930-31 school year the faculty took a voluntary ten percent reduction in pay rather than shorten the school year or lose faculty staff. With this spirit of cooperation and determination Lane weathered its financial problems to celebrate its 50th anniversary in 1932. Many graduates attended the celebration and many important founders and alumni were honored.

Enrollment in 1936 was 668 students from 22 states and Africa. Over 1,000 students had graduated by this year and there were 22 faculty members on staff. Expansion continued as land to the north of the campus was purchased in 1935 for the construction of athletic fields. In 1936, Lane was one of the few Negro colleges to receive approval by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

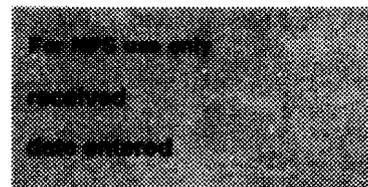
The great progress of the school was aided by its founder Bishop Isaac Lane throughout the early 20th century. Lane remained an inspirational force to the school until his death in 1937 at age 103. During World War II many of the male students left the college to serve in the armed forces. This reduced enrollment during the war years but the college was still able to complete a new brick gymnasium in 1942 on the northern section of the campus. This building was one of the final accomplishments of President James Lane who died in 1944.

After World War II the presidency of the college was assumed by Dr. Dean Yarbrough who faced an increasing enrollment due to returning war veterans. Yarbrough improved the number of faculty members and curriculum at the school but only served as president for two years. In 1948, Dr. James White was named president and he succeeded in improving the college's rating from "B" to "A" by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1949. White also resigned after two years and Dr. Chester Kirkendoll then assumed presidency between 1950 and 1968. Under President Kirkendoll several new major buildings were constructed on the campus in the 1950s and 1960s and enrollment continued to increase. The school continued to graduate many teachers and pastors who went on to serve and teach throughout the country.

In the early 1960s Lane College students played an active role in desegregating facilities in Jackson. Through lunch counter sit-ins, picketing businesses and sitting in front of city buses, students helped

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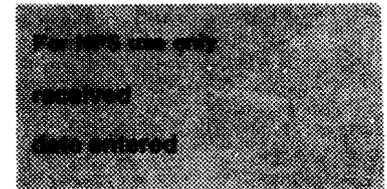
end segregation in the community. A fire in 1966 destroyed Hamlett Hall one of the campus's oldest existing building. This was followed in 1969 by the burning of Tigrett Hall, built in 1953, during a period of student unrest.

Since 1970 few major changes have occurred to the campus and the five historic structures have not been significantly altered. The Trades and Science Building was remodeled in 1968 and is now the J.K. Daniels Library, named in honor of Reverend J.K. Daniels of the C.M.E. Church. Saunders Hall is presently used as for offices and classrooms. Cleaves Hall was remodeled in 1970 for use as a men's dormitory and in 1982 the main hall was named the Bray Administration Building in honor of the second president of the college, James A. Bray.

Lane College is one of the South's best known Negro colleges with an enrollment of over 600 students. Founded in 1882, the school continues to be a major force in the religious educational program of the C.M.E. Church in America. The early 20th century heritage of the college is reflected in the five buildings which comprise the Lane College Historic District. Built between 1905 and 1927, these buildings are the oldest remaining on the campus and are significant in the school's early growth and development.

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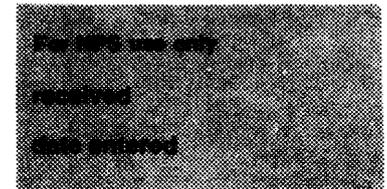
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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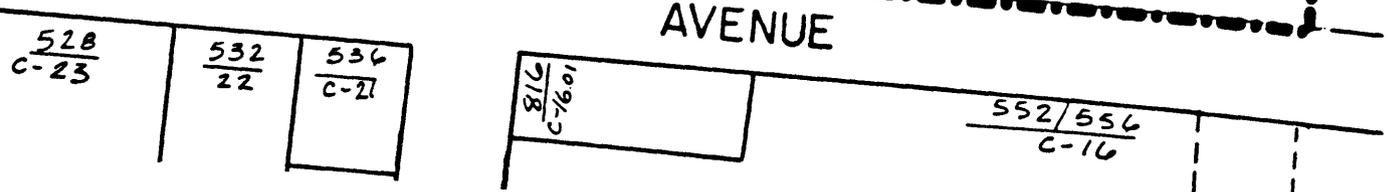
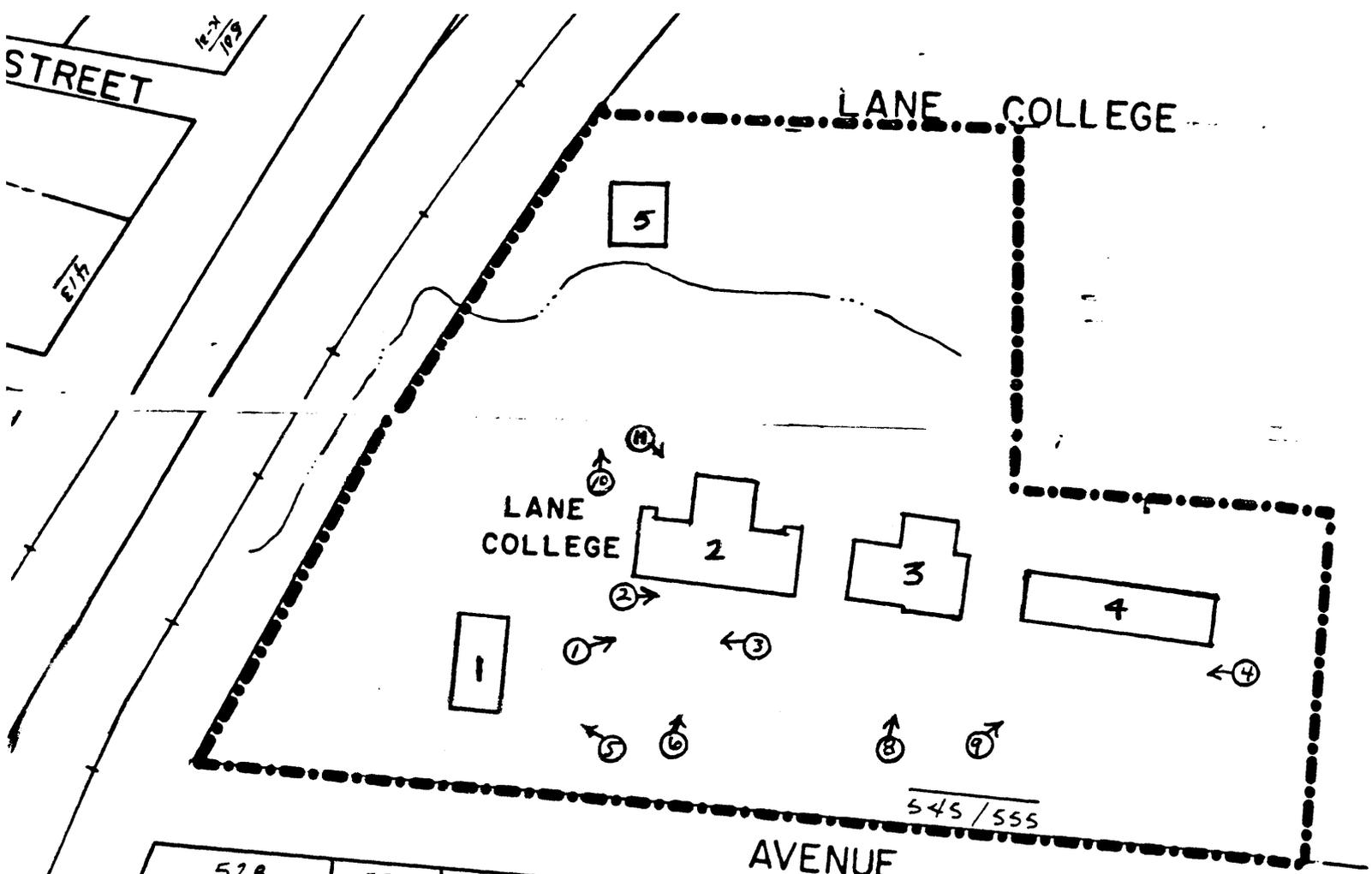


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Page 2

grouping of buildings on the Lane College campus. The only other historic building is the 1926 President's home which is excluded due to its distance from the district and separation by modern structures. The district is drawn to exclude all modern campus buildings.



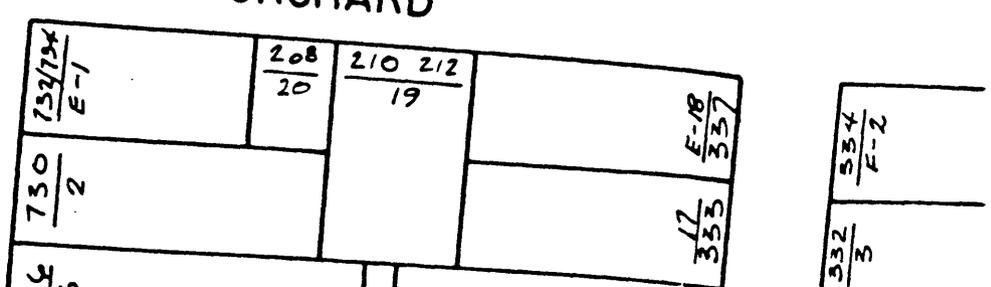
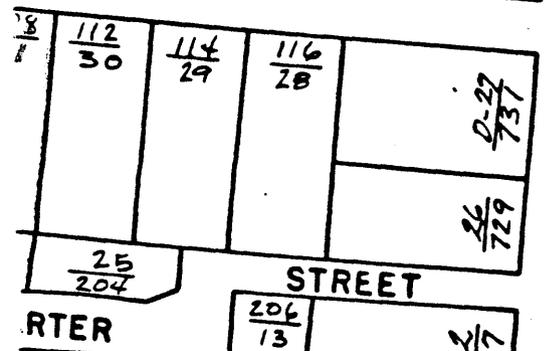
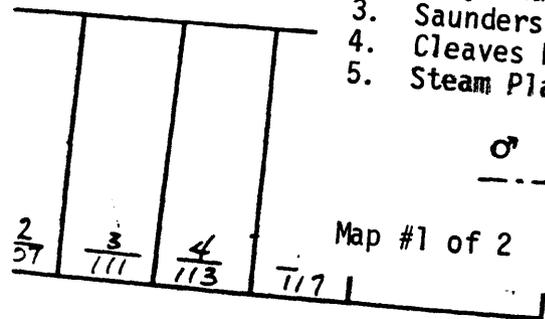
Lane College Historic District
 Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee

TAX MAP 1" = 100'

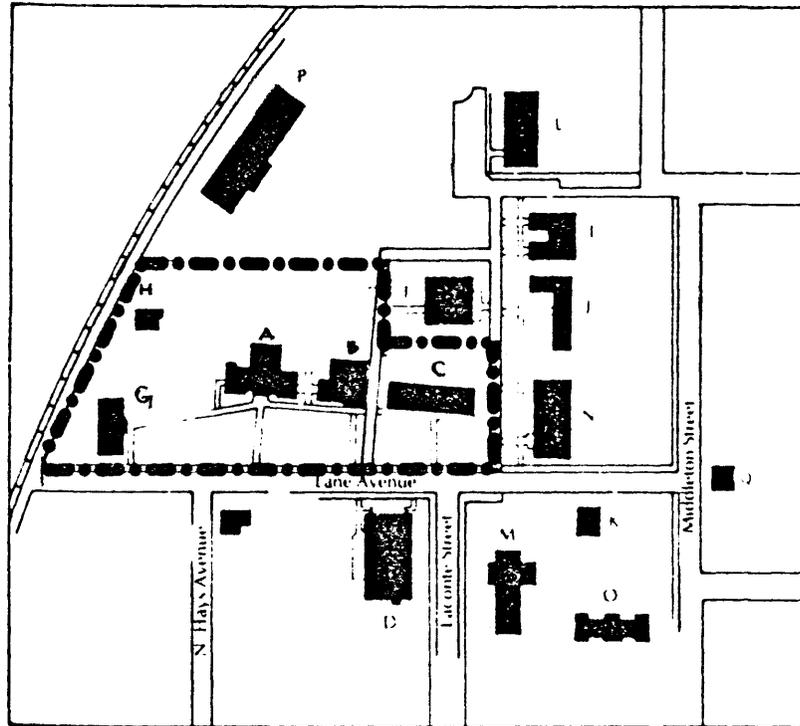
1. Daniels Library
2. Bray Hall
3. Saunders Hall
4. Cleaves Hall
5. Steam Plant

⊙ photo key
 --- boundary

Map #1 of 2



THE LANE COLLEGE CAMPUS



- | | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| Building #2 | (A.) James Allen Bray Administration Building | I. Berry Music Hall |
| Building #3 | (B.) Saunders Hall | J. Business Building |
| Building #4 | (C.) Cleaves Hall | K. Student Affairs |
| | D. Kirkendoll Student Center | L. Jubilee Hall |
| | E. Security Station | M. Smith Hall |
| Building #1 | (G.) Daniels Library | N. Hamlett Hall |
| Building #5 | (H.) Central Heating Plant | O. Beck Apartments |
| | | P. Health, Physical Education and Recreation Center |
| | | Q. Porter Hall |

Lane College Historic District
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District Boundary

Scale 1" = 200'

Map #2 of 2

Map showing relationship of district to the college campus.