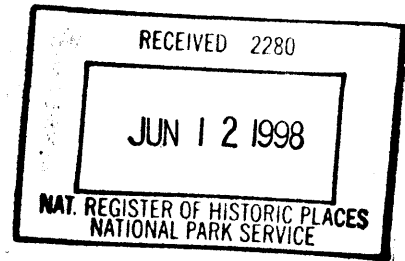


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lyttle, Hulda Margaret, Hall of Meharry Medical College

other names/site number Nurses' Home

2. Location

street & number 1005 Dr. D. B. Todd, Jr. Boulevard

NA not for publication

city or town Nashville

NA vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Davidson

code 037 zip code 37208

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Hays

6/4/98

Signature of certifying official/Title

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 for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

M. J. M. Hays

7/27/98

Lyttle, Hulda Margaret, Hall
Name of Property

Davidson County, Tennessee
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing

Noncontributing

1	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/college

EDUCATION/education-related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Collegiate Gothic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone

walls BRICK

roof Slate

other WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See attached

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 year of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Education
- Ethnic Heritage--Black
- Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

1930-1948

Significant Dates

1930-1948

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

Lyttle, Hulda Margaret

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Gordon & Kaebler (architect) of Rochester, NY
Angle-Blackford (contractor) of Greensboro, NC

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository:

Meharry Medical College

Lyttle, Hulda Margaret, Hall
Name of Property

Davidson County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre Nashville West 308 NE

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>517540</u>	<u>4002300</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Albert G. Berry/ V.P. for Institutional Advancement; E. Michael Fleenor/Historic Preservation Spec.
organization Meharry Medical College; THC date 10/6/97; May 1998
street & number 1005 Dr. D. B. Todd, Jr. Blvd.; 2941 Lebanon Rd. telephone (615) 327-6282
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37208

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Meharry Medical College, c/o Albert G. Berry
street & number 1005 Dr. D. B. Todd Jr. Blvd. telephone (615)327-6904
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37208

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Lyttle, Hulda Margaret, Hall
Davidson County, Tennessee

VII. DESCRIPTION

Hulda Margaret Lyttle Hall on the campus of Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee was originally called the Nurses' Home and was constructed in 1930. The collegiate Gothic style building was designed by the architectural firm Gordon & Kaebler of Rochester, New York and constructed by Angle-Blackford Company Contractors of Greensboro, North Carolina. The structure is Flemish bond brick with concrete used for window sills, stringcourse, and coping. The foundation is limestone scored to look like smooth ashlar-faced stone, but has no water table.

The building faces east and is seven bays wide and has a brick portico in the center, with two bays centered above the portico, two bays on the north side of the portico and three bays on the south side of the portico. Each bay has paired six-over-six windows set in a recessed vertical panel, except for those centered over the portico. On these, the windows on the outside are flush, while those on the inside are recessed all the way to the coping. Each of these windows is bordered by a brick pilaster topped by a simplified antefix. These frame an entablature that lines up with the flanking windows and reads, "The Nurses' Home of Meharry Medical College 1930." The concrete lintels are joined by a wide stringcourse that is broken only at the central bays. This stringcourse is echoed in a thinner concrete coping. This ribbon-like fluctuation in raised and recessed brick is reminiscent of the rhythm of buttresses and crenelation found in Gothic architecture, but in a modern interpretation. A compound pointed arched portal is in the center of the portico and the doorway is recessed between small narrow windows. The original octagonal lanterns have been removed and the doors have been replaced.

The building is basically rectangular with an ell-shaped wing off of the southwest side. Albion Street is to the south, and the southern elevation is three bays wide on the main section with two floors projecting out from the main section and the third floor tying the main building with the rear ell to the west. There are five windows in recessed vertical bands on the first floor, and three on the second and third, with brick wall in between. The southern elevation of the rear extension is three bays wide also, with two bays being paired sets of windows in recessed bands and separated by a brick pilaster, while the third bay is an oriole window at the second story level. A retaining wall runs parallel to the south side of the main wing. Because the lot slopes, the wing that extends from the southwest side of the building is a full four stories tall. The basement level has six windows. The windows in the main section of the building are larger than those in the wing.

On the west elevation, the rear wing has a projecting stairwell with chamfered corners. This stairwell rises above the roofline of the rest of the wing, but the concrete stringcourse ties it visually with the rest of the building. The living room extends out from the west elevation of the building and has an arcaded loggia or porch extending from it with a wrought iron banister within the arched openings. This loggia can be reached via a pair of French doors in the paneled living room. The western elevation is also three bays wide, with the living room forming the central bay and a pair of windows flanked by single windows on the left bay and a central pair of windows flanked by a single window and a stoop on the right bay.

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Lyttle, Hulda Margaret, Hall
Davidson County, Tennessee

The northern elevation is three bays wide with windows on all three levels stacked in vertical recessed bands with the center first story opening being a recessed doorway with simple brick portal. The first story window on the west side of the doorway has been bricked in.

The building is located on a grassy lawn facing Dr. D.B. Todd, Jr. Boulevard to the east and is architecturally compatible to the buildings on the Fisk University campus across the street and to the Hubbard Hospital building to the north. Lyttle Hall is three (3) levels, but because of the sloping lot, the basement is at ground level on the south and west elevations. Because of the college's limited resources, the hall was designed as a multiple use space and housed nursing students, classrooms, laboratories, and a full-service cafeteria. The first floor has a lobby, an office, a large living room with a porch, two reception rooms, a kitchenette, and a separate reception room for graduate nurses. The living room is very elegantly finished with Colonial Revival style paneled wainscoting, window surrounds, french doors, and a coffered ceiling. This room also features such home-like touches as a fireplace and parquet floors. There are also suites of rooms for the director of nurses, the hospital superintendent, a matron, and the chief dietitian. South of the entrance on the first floor is the teaching section, with a library, large demonstration room, practice utility room, classroom, diet kitchen, staff office, and baths. The upper floors contain rooms for eight graduate nurses and sixty-one student nurses. The basement is divided into a large recreational room with a kitchenette, laundry, and storage spaces.

Although some of the interiors have been updated with dropped ceilings and fiberboard paneling, most of the original finishes are intact, including marble and tile in the lobby and bathrooms, radiators, and slate blackboards. Some of the original parquet and linoleum flooring has deteriorated and is coming up. Most of the bathrooms have original vanities, toilets, medicine cabinets, and soap dispensers. The building's interiors have deteriorated over the years because maintenance has been deferred due to lack of funds. However, the basic floor plan and most character-defining elements are still intact, and the structure still retains its overall integrity. It compares favorably in style and integrity to the buildings at Fisk University, which is located across the street.

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Lyttle, Hulda Margaret, Hall
Davidson County, Tennessee

VIII. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hulda Margaret Lyttle Hall at Meharry Medical College is being nominated to the National Register under criteria A, B and C for its significance in architecture and education and medicine as they relate to African-American history in Tennessee. Begun in the late nineteenth century, Meharry Medical College trained and educated nurses and doctors when no other educational facilities were available to them. In the 1930s when the nominated building was erected, Meharry was one of a limited number of accredited teaching hospitals for African-Americans. Hulda Margaret Lyttle became the Head Nurse, Superintendent of Meharry and the first African-American dean of a nursing School (at Meharry) in the United States. During her tenure at the College, she instituted numerous important and innovative changes in training techniques. Because of Hulda Margaret Lyttle's importance to nursing education and her strong association with Meharry, the nominated property is important under criterion B. Under criterion C, Hulda Margaret Lyttle Hall is a fine example of a Collegiate Gothic style building. The arched entry, decorative stonework, multi-light windows, and interior woodwork are some of the character defining features of the building. The building retains a high degree of architectural and historical integrity.

Meharry Medical College was founded in 1876 by The Freedmen's Aid Society and the Freedmen's Bureau of the Methodist Episcopal Church to train African-American doctors. The Freedmen's Aid Society had been founded in 1866 for the purpose of training former slaves intellectually and morally. The College was at first affiliated with Central Tennessee College, which had grown out of Clark Chapel, an early Freedmen's Bureau school founded by the Methodist denomination. Tennessee Central was primarily concerned with training teachers and preachers, and the college taught former slaves everything from basic education to advanced studies. All of the students had mastered the Second Reader, and as they moved on in their studies, the Normal Department was organized. Then later came the Theological, Preparatory, and Collegiate courses of study. In 1868, the College was able to buy frontage on Maple Street (now First Avenue, South) with one fifteen room building and began construction on two additional buildings. This location, in the city's southeastern section, was near Clark Chapel and the University of Nashville. John Braden, one of the first trustees of Tennessee Central, could not get his students admitted to any of the medical schools in the South and very few in the North, so he proposed the creation of a school to train African-Americans in the medical fields (Summerfield, 5-15).

George W. Hubbard had worked among former slaves in Alabama and Nashville. In February of 1866 he began teaching in a former barracks on Summer Street, supported by the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Aid Commission. This school later merged with another to form the Belle View School. Hubbard and W.J. Sneed also saw the need to start a training program for African-Americans in the health sciences because of the poor living conditions most Blacks were living under, the general lack of medical care, and the high mortality rates among African-Americans.

In the post-war south, the landscape and the economy were in ruins, and former slaves suffered worse of all. Wondering homeless in search of employment or crowded in the city's worst quarters, they were plagued by endemic and epidemic illnesses and had few resources or options for medical care. At the time, the connection between living conditions and disease were just being recognized. Medical care was

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Lyttle, Hulda Margaret, Hall
Davidson County, Tennessee

scarce, and Nashville had closed its hospital in 1876. Moreover, Blacks often resisted medical care and often put their faith in voodoo, sorcery, and witch doctors (Summerfield, 11).

George Hubbard attended the Medical Department at Vanderbilt University and obtained his medical degree, and John Braden recruited him and Dr. Sneed to open their medical department as part of Braden's Central Tennessee College. Braden and the trustees secured the money to pay for equipment, drugs, chemicals, and teacher's salaries from an endowment given by the Meharry brothers--Samuel, Hugh, David, Jesse, and Alexander. They were the sons of Alexander and Jane Meharry, who as children had both fled Northern Ireland with their families because of religious repression. The Meharrys were a devout and strongly abolitionist Methodist family. As a teenager, Samuel Meharry had been helped by a Black family when his wagon wheel had become mired in the mud, and had pledged to one day do something to help the Black race. All together, the Meharry brothers eventually gave more than \$30,000 in cash and property to the college. The Freedmen's Aid Society, the John F. Slater Fund and smaller private donations helped fund the opening of the Medical Department of Central Tennessee College in October 1876. The following year the name was changed to Meharry Medical Department (Summerfield, 16).

The Medical Department was housed in a small room in Tennessee Hall at first, with additional space in the basement. The medical department consisted of a small, but well-trained faculty. Students took anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica (pharmacology), and dissecting the first year. The second year courses were in surgery, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, theory and practice of medicine, and surgical anatomy. With the help of the Meharry brothers and the Freedmen's Aid Society, a separate Medical Department building was constructed in 1879. Meharry began to train nurses in 1878. The nursing program consisted of classes in anatomy, physiology, hygiene, the use of simple medicines, caring for the sick, and food preparation. The first three women were admitted the following year, but there were not nursing graduates until 1893. The College had initiated its Nurse Training Department in 1900, but it wasn't until 1910 that it offered a three-year professional nurse's training program. Prior to this time, Meharry had offered a shorter non-professional course. A program in dental studies was begun in 1886, and a school of pharmacy in 1889 (Summerfield, 18).

When Nashville opened a city hospital, Dr. Hubbard asked if Meharry students might intern there, and for a while the wards and clinics were open to them. In 1893, after the privilege to practice at the city hospital was revoked, Dr. Robert Fulton Boyd opened on Cedar Street the city's first hospital for African-Americans in Nashville. This Boyd Infirmary became the teaching hospital for Meharry students and provided that practical experience they so needed, even if in cramped and poorly-lit spaces. The Boyd Infirmary was replaced by a larger and better equipped facility when Mercy Hospital was opened in September of 1900. Finally, Meharry built its own Hubbard Hospital and dedicated it in November, 1912 (Summerfield, 37).

In 1910, a publication titled Medical Education in the United States and Canada: A Report to The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching by Abraham Flexner was released. The Flexner Report (as it was popularly called) called for strengthening entrance requirements and academic standards and for making these requirements standard. He designed a curriculum built around a strong basic sciences program and described the facilities to be found in the ideal medical school. The American Medical

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Lyttle, Hulda Margaret, Hall
Davidson County, Tennessee

Association (AMA) and some powerful private foundations endorsed Flexner's proposals, and the AMA designed a system of accreditation based upon the report (Summerfield, 51).

In 1919, Meharry applied to a number of leading foundations for grants to begin an endowment fund. The school reorganized and was granted a charter by the State of Tennessee which allowed it to separate from Walden University, which had developed from Tennessee Central. The Freedmen's Aid Society came to an agreement with Meharry and the foundations, and Meharry was legally separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church, which could no longer support it at the level it required.

Meharry opened an additional dispensary and dental operatory in north Nashville in 1923. In February of 1928 the Meharry Board of Trustees formerly requested the General Education Board to provide a modern facility. The General Education Board appropriated \$1.5 million, with other large amounts given by George Eastman of the Kodak Corporation, The Julius Rosenwald Fund, and the Edward Harkness Foundation. Nashville citizens and Meharry alumni also raised \$50,000. The trustees purchased six acres on Eighteenth Avenue, North (now Dr. D.B. Todd, Jr. Boulevard) and made plans to build a modern campus across the street from another great African-American educational institution--Fisk University (NHL). By fall term 1931, the school occupied three new modern brick buildings, Hubbard Hospital, the Nurses' Home, and a power plant. In 1946, the Nurses' Home was dedicated as the Hulda Margaret Lyttle Hall (Summerfield, 66).

Meharry has continued for almost seventy years to train medical professionals. However, lack of money, poorly prepared students after the war, and the difficulty in competing with salaries paid by private hospitals after desegregation forced the closure of the nurses training program in 1964. The Nursing School had graduated over 600 registered nurses in its fifty-four years of operation.

Lyttle Hall underwent minor renovations and served as office space for the Central Administration. In 1972, the Stanley S. Kresge Learning Resources Center Building was completed and most of the Central Administration was moved into its office space. The remaining offices in Lyttle Hall included: the Division of Finance, the Provost Office for External Affairs and the Multiphastic Screening Laboratory. The basement was utilized for storage.

In 1992, the building was left vacant, as the administrative offices were moved into the Kresge building and the laboratory was relocated in the hospital. Maintenance and renovations for Lyttle Hall have been deferred for decades, which has rendered the building uninhabitable. Lyttle Hall has 28,886 square feet of habitable space. There are four exterior entrances, 44 separate offices and seven bathrooms on the first and second floors. There is also a multi-purpose room, one self service elevator and a full basement.

Bids on renovations of Lyttle Hall, totaling approximately \$5.1 million, have been received which will enable the building to meet Metropolitan Nashville/ Davidson County and American Disability Codes' requirements. Once renovations have restored Lyttle Hall to its original floor plan and design, the College will use the former dormitory space for hospitality suites to accommodate short-term visitors to the campus, i.e., lecturers, visiting scholars, and so forth.

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Lyttle, Hulda Margaret, Hall
Davidson County, Tennessee

In addition, the building will house a museum dedicated to displaying artifacts from Meharry's School of Nursing and other items of historical significance. The classrooms will be utilized for continuing education providing the College's current "Life-long Learning" Programs with suitable space for conducting seminars, lectures and other relevant instructional programs. These programs will be made available to Meharry's faculty, students and staff, as well as to members of the Nashville community.

Hulda Margaret Lyttle

Hulda Margaret Lyttle was born in Nashville, Tennessee in 1889 to David and Rebecca Lyttle. Rebecca Lyttle worked for Smiley Blanton, a Nashville physician, caring for his invalid stepmother. Dr. Blanton would later support Hulda Margaret Lyttle's training as a nurse. Biographical information about her early years is scarce, however, it is known that in 1910 she was one of 12 members of the first class of the George W. Hubbard Hospital Training School for Nurses at Meharry Medical College.

In 1912, Ms. Lyttle was one of the first three nursing graduates to complete the professional training course. Although she did receive theoretical and clinical training, Ms. Lyttle also gained practical experience in the proper way to make a patient's bed and nutritional instruction in the College's Diet Kitchen. Because there were no housekeeping personnel, Hulda Lyttle and the other trainees were responsible for scrubbing and mopping the hospital ward floors. These janitorial tasks had to be completed very early in the morning before the doctors made their clinical rounds.

When she began her clinical experience, Ms. Lyttle had to endure grueling 12-hour shifts. She excelled in operating room procedures and techniques and became known as the most effective nurse in dressing wounds. She was often the most requested nurse by the attending physicians in the operating room. Hulda Margaret Lyttle was far more than a skilled clinical nurse. Her compassion for her patients, especially the charity patients, was legendary.

After she completed her training at Meharry, Dr. Blanton recommended her for to the superintendent of New York's Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing. Lincoln was one of the few teaching hospitals in New York that would accept African-American students. Ms. Lyttle completed her six-month course and received her certification in 1914.

She was then asked to teach at the Southern University School of Nursing, Baton Rouge in place of her former superintendent at Meharry, Charmian Hunt, until Ms. Hunt's contract with the College expired. Upon her return to Nashville in 1915, she passed the state board nursing examination (black nurses were not allowed to take state licensing examinations until 1914) and returned to Meharry. At that time, Dr. George W. Hubbard, president of Meharry Medical College, named Ms. Lyttle to the position of Director of Nurse Training. In 1916, she was named Head Nurse of Hubbard Hospital and in 1921, she became Assistant Superintendent of Hubbard Hospital.

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Lyttle, Hulda Margaret, Hall
Davidson County, Tennessee

During her tenure in these positions, she instituted significant changes in the College's nursing program, including: the establishment of a set date for entrance to the nursing school; regular class schedules with specific curricula designs; and the practice of placing beginning nursing students on hospital night duty.

In conjunction with Paul H. Dietrich, superintendent of Hubbard Hospital, Ms. Lyttle also recommended raising the standards of admission to the school of nursing, recruiting volunteers from George Peabody College to offer continuing education courses to the students and affiliation with Nashville's Council of Public Health Nursing to provide three additional months of practical experience in public health nursing for senior students.

In 1923, Ms. Lyttle was named Superintendent of Hubbard Hospital, a remarkable achievement given the fact that all of the executives at the College at the time were white and had paternalistic attitudes toward blacks, especially black women. She remained head of Meharry's nursing programs implementing many improvements to curricula, securing adjunct professors from Meharry's medical school, Fisk University and Riverside Sanatorium and establishing the first library in the school of nursing.

Ms. Lyttle continued her efforts to raise the entrance standards for the school of nursing, expanded clinical instruction and made provisions for senior students to study endemic maladies for a two-month period at the Isolation Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1938, she was named Dean of Meharry's Training School for Nurses -- the first black dean of nursing in the United States -- and directed the name change to Meharry's School of Nursing.

In 1936, Ms. Lyttle established, in conjunction with the American Red Cross, a program of specialized training for senior nurses. The program received the highest rating from officers of the American Red Cross of any nurse training school in the South.

A proponent of continuing education for her students, Ms. Lyttle led by example. She completed extension courses at the University of Colorado, earned her bachelor of science degree at Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, as well as completing a fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation to study nursing school administration at the University of Toronto School of Nursing.

She was also an active participant in professional nursing organizations. She addressed the National Association for Colored Graduate Nurses (NACGN) in 1929 in New York and in 1936 was elected the NACGN's first vice president. In 1939, she was chosen to be the NACGN's president.

She retired in 1943 after nearly 40 years of service to Meharry Medical College and its nursing programs. That year's issue of *The Meharrian* cited Ms. Lyttle's "indomitable will and constant blazing of paths in the nursing profession. She has made this one of the most outstanding schools for Negroes."

Subsequent to her retirement, Ms. Lyttle provided her services and expertise to the United Services Organization (USO) in North Carolina and the inauguration of a school of nursing in Houston, Texas. In 1948, she was appointed the administrator of School Health Programs at the University of California.

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Lyttle, Hulda Margaret, Hall
Davidson County, Tennessee

Even at the age of 69, Ms. Lyttle received a vocational certificate from Florida's State Department of Education in 1958 and three (3) years later was awarded a teaching certificate from the state of Florida. On August 7, 1983, Ms. Lyttle died at the age of 94. She was memorialized in the Commemorative Journal of Meharry Nursing as "never too busy or too tired to hear the problems of nurses, or give them advice from her rich store of experience."

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Lyttle, Hulda Margaret, Hall
Davidson County, Tennessee

IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Morais, Herbert M. The History of the Afro-American in Medicine. Cornwells Heights, PA: The Publishers Agency, Inc., n.d.

Summerfield, James. Educating Black Doctors: A History of Meharry Medical College. University, AL: The University of Alabama Press, 1983.

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Section number 9 Page 10

Lytle, Hulda Margaret, Hall
Davidson County, Tennessee

X. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The footprint of the building. See first floor plan (1/8" - 1').

Boundary Justification

The building is bordered by Dr. D.B. Todd, Jr. Boulevard to the east and Albion Street to the South. Hubbard Hospital is to the north and some newer structures are to the west. Because the building is surrounded by other college or hospital buildings there is no individual setting associated with it and it is being nominated only with the footprint of the building.

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Lyttle, Hulda Margaret, Hall
Davidson County, Tennessee

X. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The building is bounded on the east by Dr. D.B. Todd Boulevard; on the south the boundary is an imaginary line beginning five feet due south of the southeast corner of the building (A) and extending west to a point (B). The west boundary extends from this point north to point a (C). The west boundary is five feet from the most western part of the building. The north boundary extends from point (C) to Dr. D.B. Todd Boulevard. The north boundary is five feet from the most northern part of the building. See first floor plan (1/8" - 1').

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Hulda Margaret Lyttle Hall provides a historic setting for the nominated property, particularly at the facade of the building at the west courtyard area. Hulda Margaret Lyttle Hall is sited very close to another campus property on the south and within twenty feet of another campus building on the north. The area in back (west) of the building, immediately outside of the courtyard area is a service area for the hospital. Dr. D.B. Todd Boulevard, a major thoroughfare, bounds the property on the east.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 11

Lyttle, Hulda Margaret, Hall
Davidson County, Tennessee

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photos by: Meharry Medical College
Public Relations Department
Date: April, 1998
Negatives: Meharry Medical College
Nashville, TN

Entrance portico, facing east
#1 of 17

Front elevation from north
#2 of 17

Front elevation from south
#3 of 17

Side elevation from south
#4 of 17

West elevation, rear wing
#5 of 17

West elevation, full structure
#6 of 17

Detail, loggia off of living room
#7 of 17

North elevation
#8 of 17

Living room fireplace, east wall
#9 of 17

Living room, north wall
#10 of 17

Living room, fireplace and lobby
#11 of 17

Classroom
#12 of 17

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 12

Lyttle, Hulda Margaret, Hall
Davidson County, Tennessee

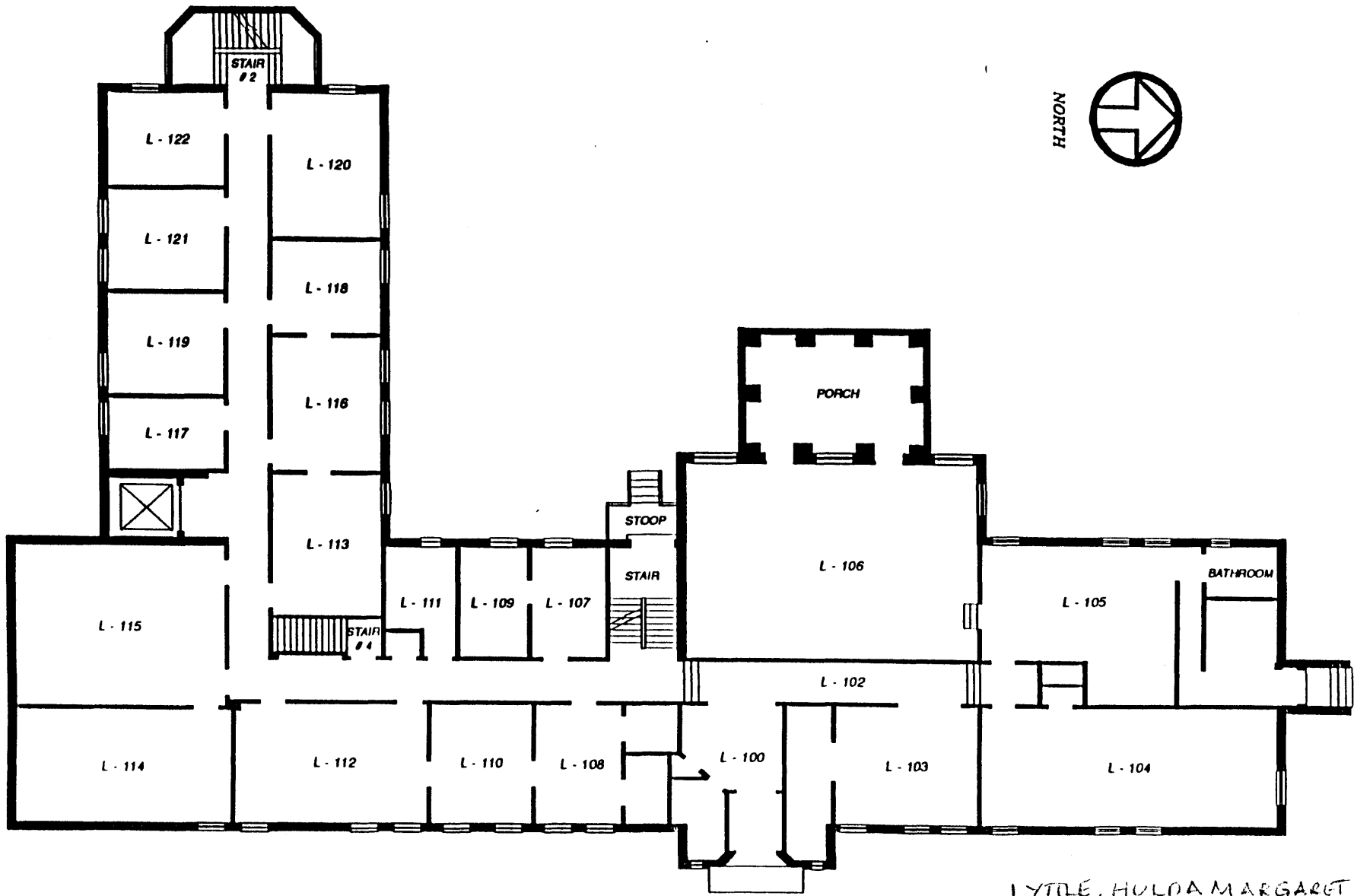
Laboratory
#13 of 17

Lavatory sink
#14 of 17

Lavatory, marble partition
#15 of 17

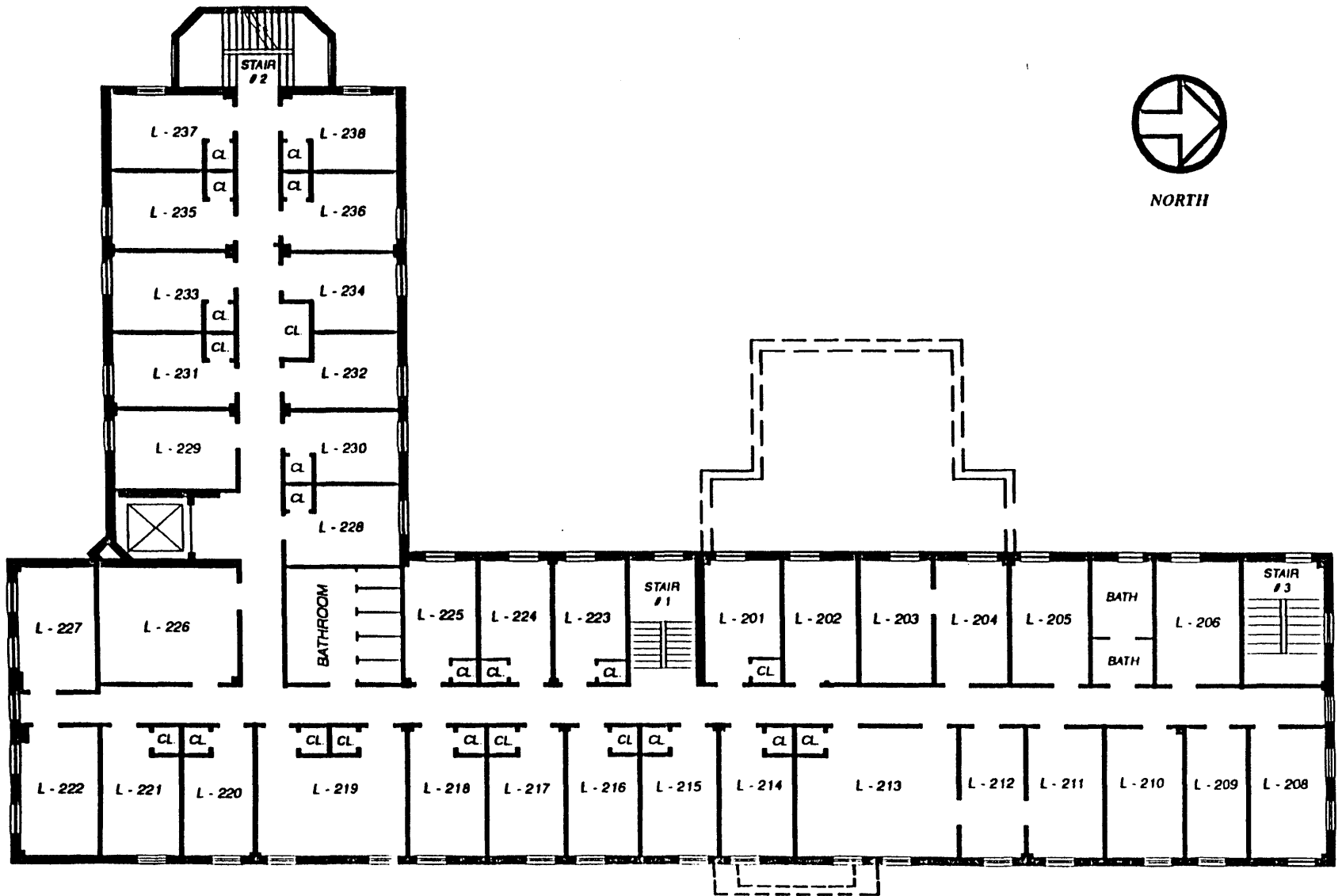
Detail, door
#16 of 17

Detail, newel post
#17 of 17



LYTLE, HULDA MARGRET,
 HALL
 (DAVIDSON) COUNTY, TENN.

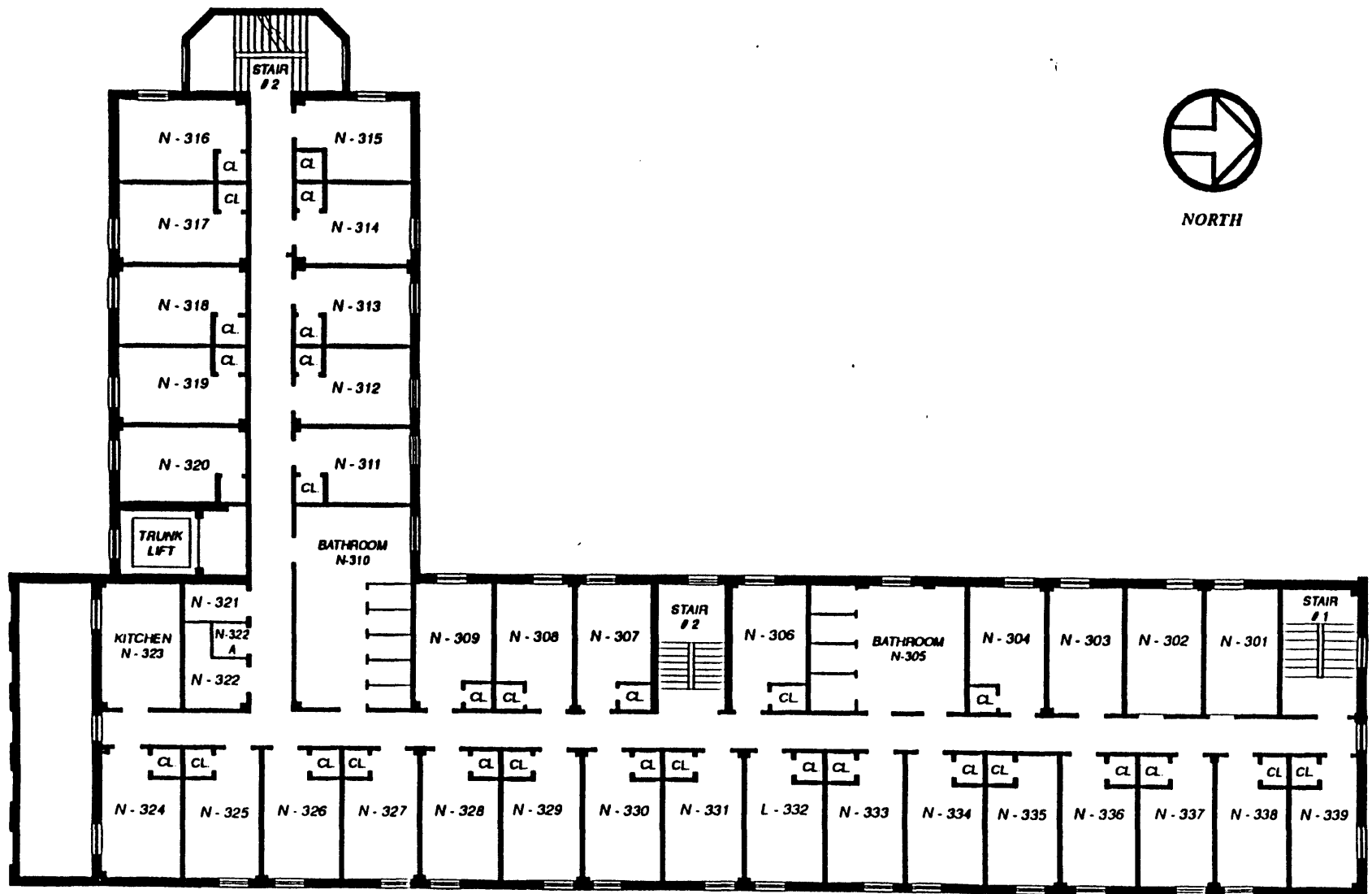
LYTLE HALL
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'



NORTH

LYTLE, HOLDA MARGARET, HALL
 DAVIDSON COUNTY, TN

LYTLE HALL
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'



NORTH

LITTLE, MRS. MARGARET WALL
 DAVIDSON COUNTY TN

LITTLE HALL
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'

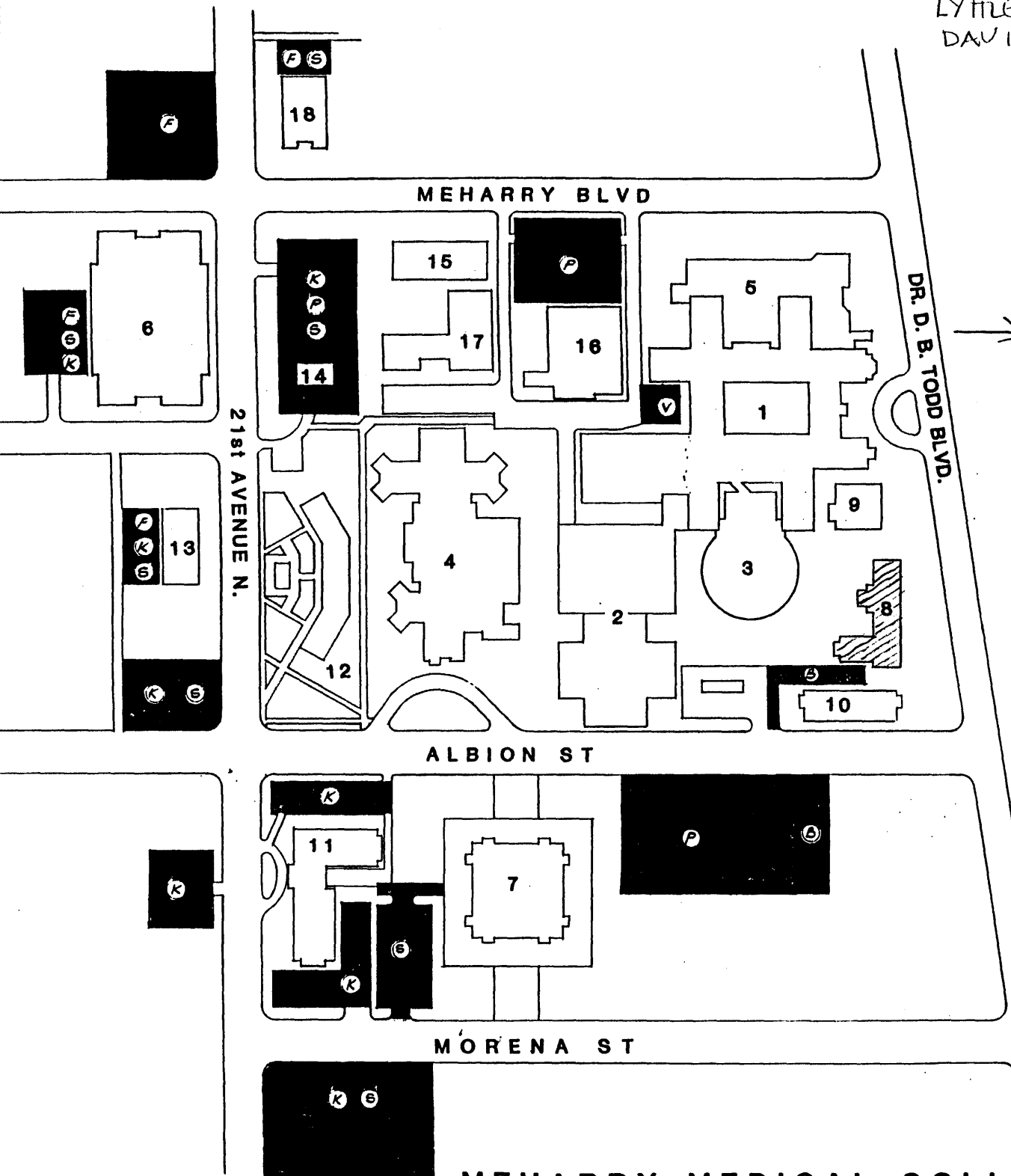
LYTLE, HULLDA, MATHIAS, HALL
DAVIDSON COUNTY TN

LEGEND

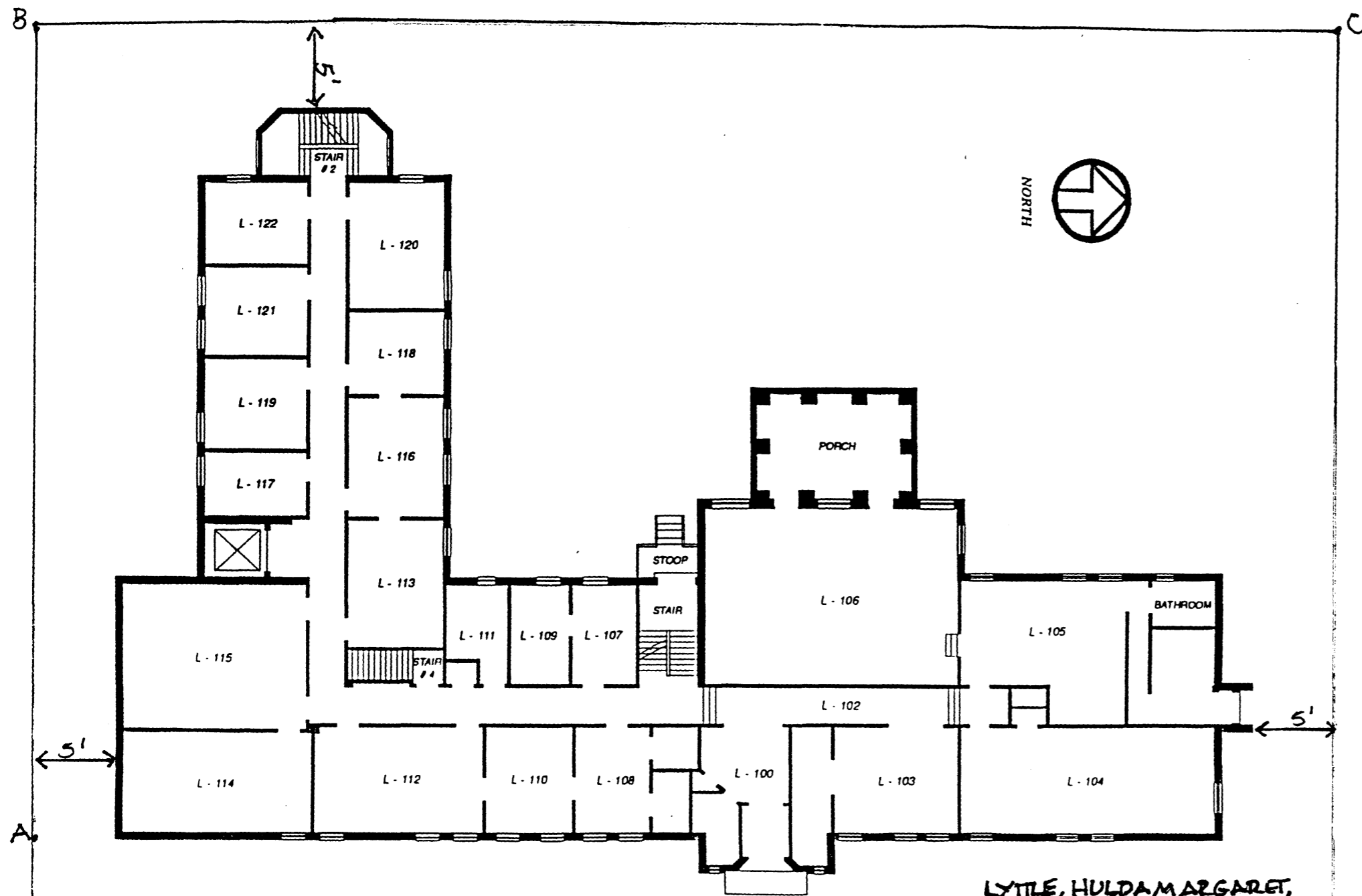
- 1 MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
- 2 HUBBARD HOSPITAL
- 3 COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH CENTER
- 4 MENTAL HEALTH CENTER
- 5 DENTAL SCHOOL
- 6 BASIC SCIENCES CENTER
- 7 LEARNING RESOURCES CENTER
- 8 LYTLE HALL
- 9 COMPUTER CENTER
- 10 WOMEN'S DORMITORY
- 11 STUDENT-FACULTY APTS.
- 12 AMPHITHEATER
- 13 DENTAL SCHOOL ANNEX
- 14 PARKING GARAGE
- 15 GRADUATE STUDIES
- 16 CENTRAL HVAC PLANT
- 17 STUDENT CENTER
- 18 INTERNATIONAL CENTER

PARKING USE SYMBOLS

- B RESTRICTED-VISITING
- F FACULTY
- K STUDENTS
- P ATTENDED PAY LOT
- S STAFF
- V VENDOR-SERVICE



MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE CAMPUS PLAN



LYTLE, HULDA MARGARET,
 HALL
 DAVIDSON COUNTY TN

LYTLE HALL
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'

Dr. D. B. Todd Blvd