NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Texas Technological College Historic District
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: Texas Tech University

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: Roughly bounded by 6th Street, University Avenue, 19th Street, and Flint Street
CITY OR TOWN: Lubbock **VICINITY:** N/A **NOT FOR PUBLICATION:** N/A
STATE: Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Lubbock **CODE:** 303 **ZIP CODE:** 79409

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally _x_ statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Curtis Tunnell — 3-21-96

Signature of certifying official — Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas 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 commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
___ 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):		

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Public-State

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: District

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	**CONTRIBUTING**	**NONCONTRIBUTING**
	29	4 BUILDINGS
	1	0 SITES
	1	0 STRUCTURES
	1	0 OBJECTS
	32	4 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 2

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: Education: College

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: Education: College

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Late 19th and 20th Century Revival: Spanish Colonial Revival/Mission Revival

MATERIALS:

FOUNDATION	Concrete
WALLS	Brick, stone, stucco
ROOF	Ceramic tile, asphalt
OTHER	Glass, metal, wood

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-26).

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

_x_ 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.
_x_ 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 VALUE, 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: G

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Education, Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1924-1951

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1924-1931, 1934, 1937-1938, 1941-1942, 1947-1951

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Hedrick, Wyatt C.; Sanguinet, Staats & Hedrick; Watkin, William Ward

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-27 through 8-45).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheets 9-46 through 9-48).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS):
_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
X previously listed in the National Register *(Dairy Barn and Silo, 1992)*
_ 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:
x State historic preservation office: *Texas Historical Commission*
_ Other state agency
_ Federal agency
_ Local government
_ University
X Other -- Specify Repository: *Southwest Collection, Texas Tech University*

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: Approximately 110 acres

UTM REFERENCES

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	232840	3720080	3	14	233560	3719000
2	14	233560	3720100	4	14	232840	3719020

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 10-49, Map-54, and attached Boundary Map)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (see continuation sheet 10-49)

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Amy E. Dase
ORGANIZATION: Texas Historical Commission **DATE:** January 1990; March 1996
STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 12276 **TELEPHONE**: 512/463-6094
CITY OR TOWN: Austin **STATE**: TX **ZIP CODE**: 78711

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photographs-50 through Photograph-53)

MAPS (see continuation sheet Map-54 and attached Boundary Map)

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME Texas Tech University

STREET & NUMBER President's Office

CITY OR TOWN Lubbock **STATE** Texas **ZIP CODE** 79409

Description

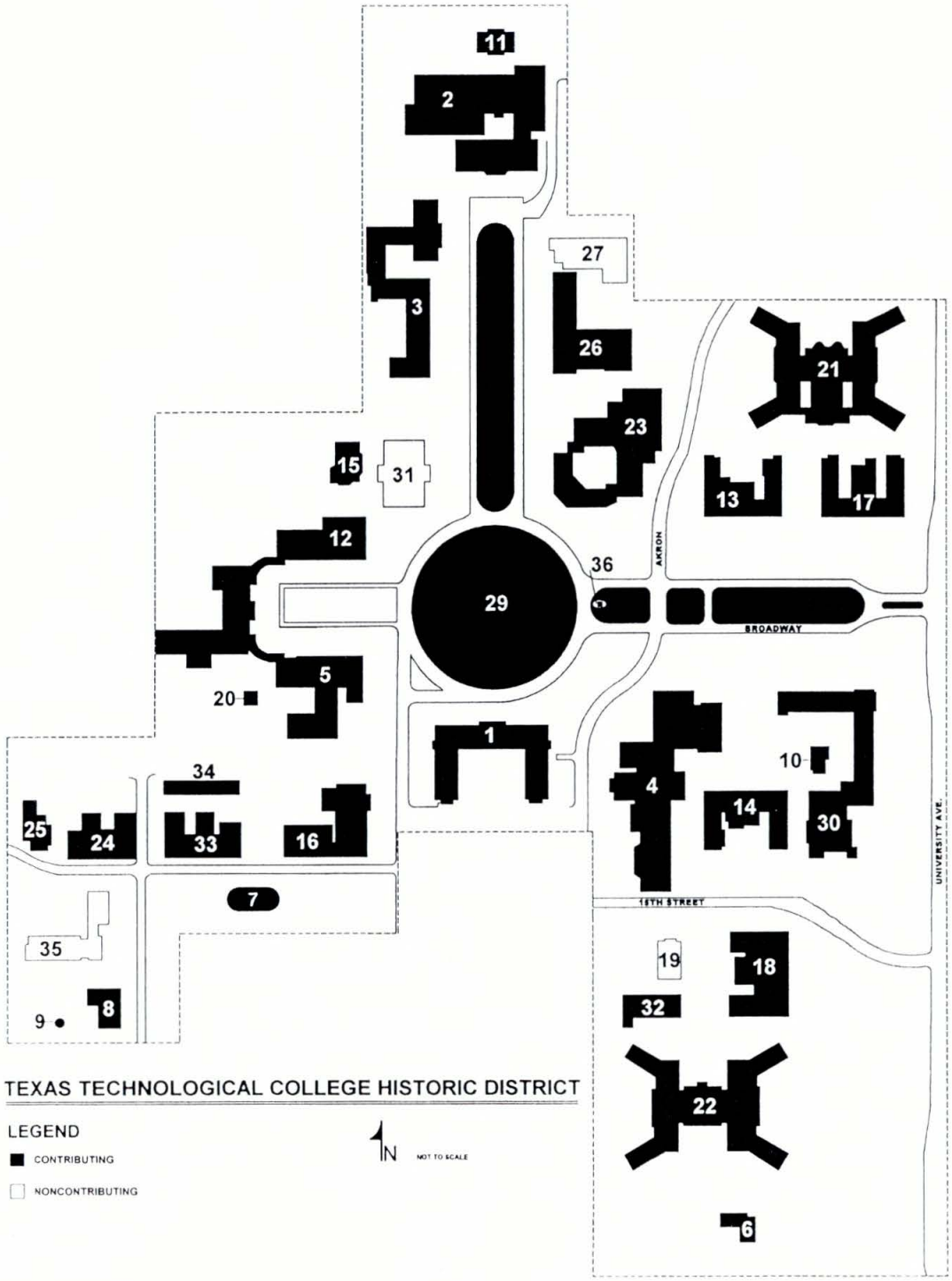
The Texas Technological College Historic District exhibits a cohesive collection of university properties and includes approximately 110 acres and much of the historic 1924-1951 campus (see Figure 1). Rough confines for the historic district are 6th Street on the north, University Avenue on the east, 19th Street on the south, and Flint Street on the west. Most of the early to mid 20th century buildings and planning elements that comprised the historic campus survive and represent finely executed examples of Spanish influenced design. Almost every Contributing property is two or three stories in height with load bearing masonry construction. Brick exterior walls with stone detailing are most common with stucco applied to a few buildings; ceramic tile covers most roofs in the historic district. The historic district retains a high degree of integrity; all of the extant resources remain in use and alterations and additions do not severely impact the historic district's character defining features. Minimal new construction exists within the historic district's perimeter. A total of 32 resources (29 buildings, one structure, one site, and one object) constituting 89 percent of the historic district, are classified as Contributing elements. Of these Nine properties are less than 50 years of age, but they embody the fundamental components of materials, design, workmanship, scale, and form of earlier construction campaigns. The college constructed these resources in the late 1940s and early 1950s; thus, they represent the last major building phase on the campus. Four properties, constituting 11 percent of the historic district, are Noncontributing elements.

Lubbock County is in northwest Texas on the south portion of the High Plains. The county's terrain is level, broken by hundreds of playas. Lubbock (1990 population 187,863) serves as county seat and as the region's economic hub, based on agribusiness and service industries. The community follows a strict rectilinear street plan laid out on the cardinal directions and is flat with little variation. The Texas Technological College Historic District is about one mile due west of downtown Lubbock. Broadway, just east of the college's main entrance, connects the campus to a commercial area that provides services for the student population.

The modern campus lies between 4th and 19th streets, parallel east-west thoroughfares, and University and Quaker avenues, parallel north-south thoroughfares. At the far east side of the existing grounds is the historic campus configuration, the heart of which follows a roughly cruciform plan with a central circular common and extending esplanades. The common and the arms of the cross-axis are counted as one Contributing site (Property 29). These level open stretches of grassy ground have streets on either side accommodating one-way traffic. The east arm extends toward Broadway and serves as the main entrance to the campus. Buildings constructed as part of the original campus anchor and line each of the north, south, and west arms of the cross. On the skirts of the cruciform plan are buildings from later (historic) periods of construction and a few recently constructed buildings are randomly placed.

In addition to the cruciform plan, the campus incorporates several other planned landscape and infrastructure elements. When the land was initially purchased, it was divided into campus, farms, and pasture. The entire area was void of trees when construction began. Historic photographs reveal sparse

Figure 1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TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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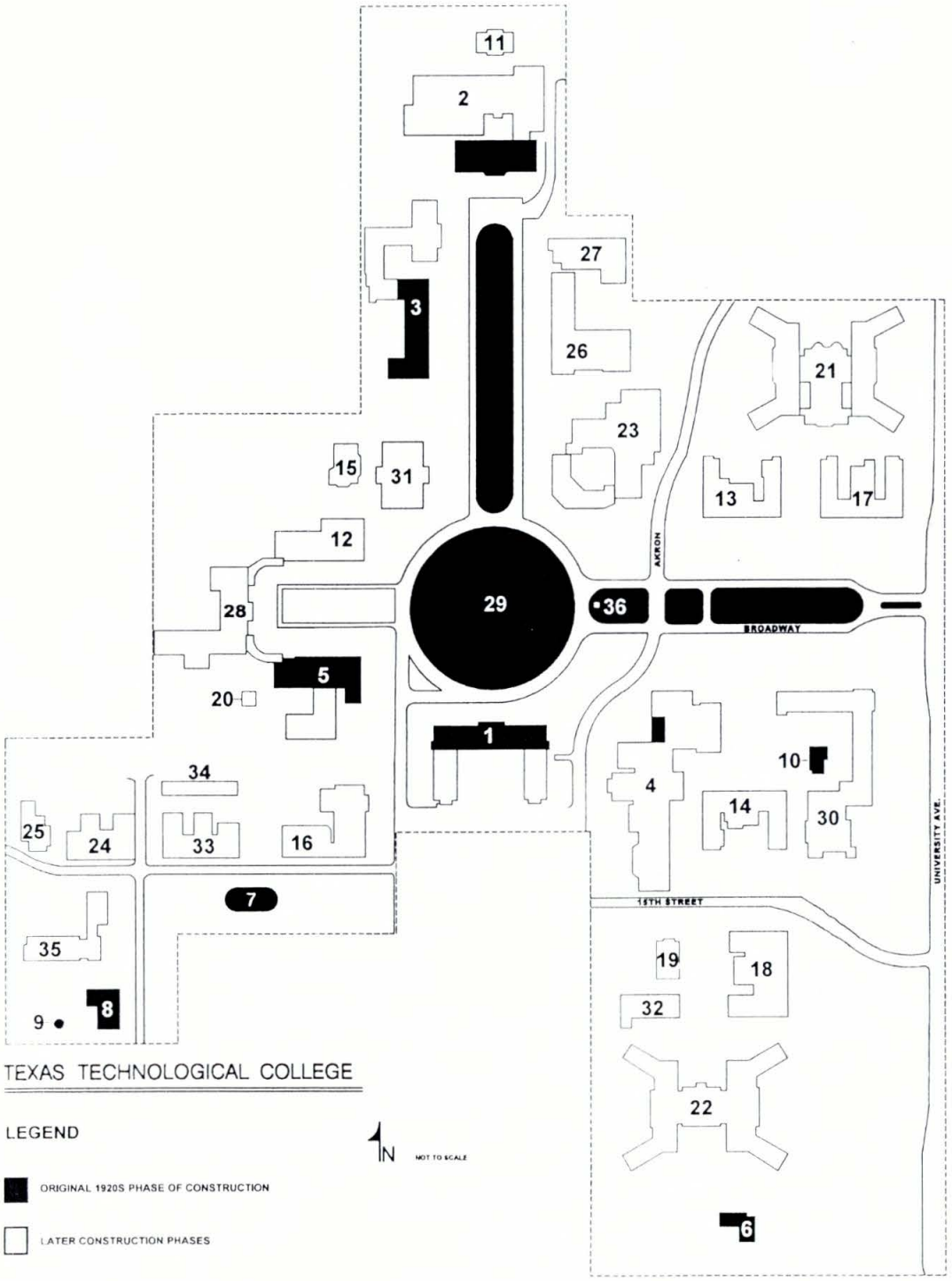
plantings, mostly near the President's House and the main entrance during the earliest construction phase. Some of these trees survive, although the majority of surviving trees were planted as part of annual Arbor Day celebrations on campus. The initial building campaign also included approximately 34,000 square feet of concrete sidewalks, four inches thick. These sidewalks were most necessary because of the abundant and treacherous mud present during the rainy season. While the original sidewalks do not survive, many existing walkways follow the historic paths. Original infrastructure on campus included water wells, water lines, a temporary powerhouse and associated utility tunnels. It appears that none of these original materials exist intact and more recent water, heating and cooling systems are at the northwest corner of the campus, removed from its historic core.

The historic district is the most concentrated and intact collection of historic buildings on the campus. As a collection, these buildings are similar in scale and massing and have uniform setbacks. Two- and three- story buildings prevail and generally follow rectangular, U-shaped, or E-shaped plans. Several buildings have experienced large additions that are set back. Almost all of the buildings are of masonry construction and are clad with buff colored brick, decorative carved stone, and ceramic tile roofs. However, buildings associated with the agricultural mission of the college are clad with stucco. Buildings from the 1920s through the early 1950s were constructed using similar materials, analogous designs, and comparable workmanship. Although the majority of interiors have been remodeled to fulfill changing functional needs, some retain their historic character. Areas outside the district boundary do not maintain cohesive streetscapes, they suffer from intrusive new construction, large parking lots, and less historically distinctive design.

Stylistically, the vast majority of buildings on the historic campus apply Spanish Renaissance architectural design to classic collegiate building forms. Sixteenth century Spanish Renaissance design influenced early 20th century architectural form and detailing at the Texas Technological College campus. Emulating Early Renaissance architecture in Spain, usually referred to as Plateresque, the buildings in the district have intricate and delicate architectural detail applied with such elements as orders, classic moldings, and acanthus scrolls. Doors are incidental centerpieces for the rich decoration that surrounds them, often covering the whole height of a wall. Elaborately decorated, large, open arched entrances and sally ports emphasize axial and cross-axial relationships on the campus with their grand scale and deep shadows. Like Spanish designers, the architects for Texas Technological College used human figures, animals or birds--living things--for ornamental sculpture. Arcades surround traditional central courts, or *patios*, employing original Spanish experiments that blend Gothic, Moorish, and Renaissance details. Metal work, such as window guards, balconets, or balcony railings, are common and usually plain relative to the complex patterns carved in stone. Additional characteristics of Spanish Renaissance Revival architecture include rusticated masonry that emphasizes massiveness, strong horizontal lines, finely detailed cornices and moldings, and pretentious figural and ornamental motifs (Hamlin, pp. 386-396 and Rifkind, p. 220). These attributes are illustrated on almost all of the Contributing buildings in the historic district.

The historic campus retains ten Contributing resources that were part of the college's earliest period of construction, which began in 1924 and continued through 1931 (see Figure 2).

Figure 2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AKRON
BROADWAY
18TH STREET
UNIVERSITY AVE.
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE
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NOT TO SCALE
ORIGINAL 1920S PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION
LATER CONSTRUCTION PHASES

Sited prominently, the Administration Building (Property 1) moors the south end of the cruciform plan. Directly opposite, at the north end of the district is the Textile Engineering Building (Property 2) and due north of it is the Steam Plant (Property 11). Along the west side of the esplanade is the West Engineering Building (Property 3) and just south of the west arm of the cruciform plan is the Chemistry Building (Property 5). At the southwest corner of the district, historically the agricultural area of campus, are the Stock Judging Pavilion (Property 7) and the Dairy Barn (Property 8) and Silo (Property 9) (both National Register, 1992). The far southeast edge of the district includes the President's House (Property 6). The Home Management House (Property 10) is just southeast of the main entrance. The district includes one Noncontributing building from this early phase of construction, the Home Economics Building (Property 4), which was incorporated into a 1950s construction project. Several buildings from the 1920s construction period have been demolished including the original Bookstore (pre-existing when land was purchased for the college, the building formerly served as a storehouse for hog feed and as a dwelling for the hog farmer), the 1925 Cafeteria (which became the book store in 1930 and was consumed by 1950s construction enlarging the store), the 1926 Agriculture Building (known as the Speech Building by 1942 and as the Speech Laboratory Theater by 1964, demolished 1983), the 1926 Athletic Field House and Assembly Hall (later known as the Gymnasium, demolished 1984), the 1926 Textile Engineering Annex (later known as Mechanical Engineering Shops), the 1927 Poultry Plant, and several green houses, frame sheds, pens, fences, and other small buildings associated with the agricultural area of campus.

A second phase of construction took place in the mid to late 1930s and the district retains six Contributing buildings from this period: the Library, the Museum, and four dormitories. The Library (Property 12) is opposite the Chemistry Building, balancing the north side of the cruciform's west arm. The Museum (Property 23) is across the esplanade, east of the Library. Dormitories for men, West Hall (Property 13) and Sneed Hall (Property 17), line the north side of main entrance esplanade; dormitories for women, Doak Hall (Property 14) and Drane Hall (Property 18), are south of the main entrance esplanade. Buildings from this period of construction that are no longer extant include the 1934 Agricultural Engineering Shed, the 1934 Heating Plant No. 1, the 1936 Extension for agriculture, the 1937 Meats Laboratory Building, the 1937 Cooperative Dormitory (also known as Casa Linda), the 1937 Apiary, the 1938 Nursery (also known as Child Development Laboratory Building), the 1938 concrete Tennis Courts, and several storage and feed barns.

The 1940s brought more growth to the campus; the district retains four Contributing buildings from this period. The Journalism Building (Property 15) and a new Agriculture Building (Property 16) were constructed just north and south, respectively, of the cruciform plan's west arm. The Infirmary (Property 32) is in the southeast corner of the district, near the women's dormitories, as is Weeks Hall (Property 30), which provided additional housing for women. The district includes four Noncontributing properties from this period that should be reclassified as Contributing when they reach 50 years of age. Gordon Hall/Bledsoe Hall (Property 21) provided additional dormitory space for men, just north of the other men's housing and Knapp Hall/Horn Hall (Property 22) provided additional dormitory space for women, just south of the other women's housing. A small Seismological Observatory (Property 20) sits due west of the Chemistry Building. The college moved 29 surplus World War II temporary wood buildings to the campus

after the war; however, none appear to be extant. Additions that occurred to the Dairy Barn in 1945 and 1947 were possibly World War II buildings, but these additions were demolished in 1966. The district also includes one Noncontributing building, the Dormitory Business Office (Property 19), that dates to the 1940s; however, additions and new construction completely obscure its historic appearance.

The historic campus retains seven Noncontributing buildings from the early 1950s that should be reclassified as Contributing when they reach 50 years of age. The Science Building (Property 28), with wings connecting it to the Library and Chemistry buildings, secures the far west end of the west arm. The East Engineering Building (Property 26) mirrors the West Engineering Building on the north end of the cruciform. Several construction projects expanded the agricultural area of the campus, including two buildings housing Veterinary Science, (Properties 24 and 25), the Agricultural Engineering Building (Property 33), and the Agriculture Engineering Annex (Property 34). Also erected during this period, the sculpture, Will Rogers "Riding Into The Sunset" (Property 36), is on the east arm of the cruciform, close to Memorial Circle. The Home Economics/Food Sciences/Bookstore Building (Property 4), mentioned earlier, encompasses the original 1925 Home Economics Building. In 1951 a large addition expanded the building significantly, but retained portions of the original building's facades. As well, the 1920s bookstore, once at the far south end of the block, was incorporated into the addition; however, the addition completely obscured it. One Noncontributing building from the 1950s is extant, the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory (Property 27); however, it has experienced recent unsympathetic additions.

Only two Noncontributing buildings in the district are of recent construction: the Plant Science Building (Property 35) and the Mass Communications Building (Property 31). Constructed during the late 1950s and the 1980s, respectively, these resources are typical of late 20th century design in scale, form, materials, detailing, and siting. These brick buildings appear boxy, unarticulated, and void of detail in comparison to historic buildings on campus.

Properties classified as Contributing to the district are those that support and enhance the quality of the district's historic character. These properties are at least 50 years old and retain most of their original historic fabric. Most of the buildings are two or three stories in height and are of masonry construction. These buildings were constructed and used for educational or related purposes and all continue to serve in this capacity. Contributing properties retain a high degree of historic and architectural integrity, especially original character defining features, such as form, stylistic embellishment, and materials. Common changes include the removal of original window panes and doors and the installation of metal replacements. Although the replacement of windows and doors detracts from a building's historic character, in this district these changes are not appraised as extreme because symmetrical fenestration patterns and ornate detailing around windows and doors, important original character defining features, remain intact. Non-historic additions have occurred to numerous buildings. However, sensitive design considerations, in each instance, prevent discernible evidence of any physical links between the historic portion of a building and a more recent addition. Stepped set backs and rear additions at unusual angles prove effective visual barriers that obscure views of the tangible connection between new and historic construction. As sensitive as the additions are in terms of placement, their overall scale, form, design, and workmanship do not conform with that of the historic buildings. Despite the negative effects these additions may have, they do not

destroy a building's overall historic and architectural integrity because the majority of original character defining features ultimately endure unimpaired.

Properties classified as Noncontributing are those that detract from the historic character of the district; they include two groups of properties. Resources that are less than 50 years old are classified Noncontributing because they do not meet minimum National Register criteria. Only a few buildings, constructed in the late 20th century, are not similar with the scale or form that Contributing buildings exhibit. However, some properties that are less than 50 years old, especially those that were constructed in the mid 20th century, retain compatible character defining features and should be reclassified as Contributing when they reach 50 years of age. Some resources that are more than 50 years old are classified as Noncontributing because they are so severely altered that their historic fabric is no longer visible.

The district boundary is based on the area within the campus that best represents the historic period of Texas Technological College. The selected area retains a high degree of integrity; areas outside the district have much new construction and, as a result, do not maintain a high degree of integrity. Contributing elements to the district retain their individual integrity to a high degree as well. Resources that were more than 50 years old were evaluated based on their historic and architectural contributions to the campus. They were also evaluated for historic and architectural integrity, which represent both physical and aesthetic relationships with location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Furthermore, the district as a whole maintains these attributes and the relationships among the district's components are substantially unchanged since the period of significance, 1924 to 1945. The district has been well maintained; its plan and the resources within are virtually unaltered since their construction.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTIES

The inventory includes information on each property within the historic district. This includes: property number, historic name (current name if different), category (Contributing or Noncontributing), construction date/date of additions (estimated or factual), and photograph number/s (when applicable). A brief description of prominent physical and architectural features follows. Representative Contributing properties are described in greater detail than other, less prominent buildings.

1 Administration Building (Administration-Education Building), Contributing, 1924-1925/1951, Photographs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

This 3-story masonry building follows a U-plan with a very low pitched hipped roof and two end towers. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and gray stone and the roof is ceramic tile. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design.

The central block was constructed in 1925. Its north facade has five bays. Spanish Renaissance detailing inspired the centered, stone bay with a central elliptic arched sally port. Paired pilasters flank this entry way and extend to the pediment above. Windows on this central bay are symmetrically placed; those on the first floor are flat arched with pedimented hood molding, those on the upper levels are round arched. All windows are metal casement. A stylized stone balustrade encircles this bay. Words, referencing the philosophy of the institution, are carved into the face of this bay, including: democracy, agriculture, science, manufacturing, homemaking, art, literature, home, state, church, school, patriotism, religion, industry, virtue, wealth, enlightenment, and citizenship. Two quotations, one from Solomon and the other from Mirabeau B. Lamar, are also carved herein as are the seals of Spain, France, Mexico, the Confederacy, the United States, Texas, and two for the college. The carvings and richly embellished details refer to Spanish Renaissance design, in particular, the carved, low relief ornamentation.

The flanking bays create a rhythmic series of windows. The first level is faced with stone and has equidistantly placed metal casement windows with flat arches each capped by an entablature with a stylized frieze. The frieze bears the names of ten prominent Americans and Texans, including Sam Houston, Stephen F. Austin, Davy Crockett, Christopher Columbus, Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, James Hogg, George Washington, and Abraham Lincoln. The second and third levels are faced with brick. The second level metal casement windows are set in pairs enframed with round stone arches; centered above is a decorative stone emblem. The third level metal casement windows are round arched, each separated from the next with a brick pilaster. At each end of this facade, the outermost bays protrude slightly. A noted feature on each of these protrusions is the central second level metal casement window, which has a balconet and a stylized round arched crown.

The focal point of the south elevation is the central bay. Similar to that on the north, the central bay's stone face and pilasters extend only two stories. The first level treatment is similar to that on the north, while the second level has a tripartite windows with a pediment. An open arcade of stone spans the first level. Enhanced with pilasters and entablatures with superimposed orders, the arcade opens into a stylized loggia. Names of prominent artists, philosophers, and scientists appear in the frieze first level of

the entablature, including Michelangelo, Aristotle, Plato, Shakespeare, Edison and Franklin. Set behind the arcade are symmetrically placed, metal casement, round arched windows. The upper two floors have symmetrically placed, enframed metal casement windows with no decoration.

The inset end towers protrude slightly on the east and west sides of the main block. They rise approximately five stories. At each base is a single door with a round arched entablature and, directly above, is a round window with a stylized stone surround. Each two-tier tower is of stone and has metal casement windows on the lower tier. Each tier is surrounded by a stone balustrade.

The east and west wings were added in 1951 and resemble the original plans for the building, with the omission of towers and arcades. The fenestration patterns on these elevations emulate that of the north facade.

Although the interior has been remodeled, it still displays many original details. The public spaces are "vaults" enhanced by arches, supporting classically inspired columns, and stylized carved stone. A monumental stairway is central with stairways to the towers on each end of the building.

The architects were Sanguinet, Staats, and Hedrick, with William Ward Watkin serving as associate architect, and L.W. Robert and Company serving as consulting engineers. The builder was Ramey Brothers.

2 Textile Engineering Building (Industrial Engineering/Mechanical Engineering Building), Contributing, 1925/1970s, Photographs 6 and 7

The historic portion of this 2-story masonry building follows a rectangular plan with a flat roof. A large, modern addition is at the rear (north). The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and gray stone. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design.

The main (south) facade has three bays. Spanish Renaissance detailing inspired the 2-story, centered, stone bay with a central elliptic arch over an open sally port. Paired pilasters flank the sally port and the two stylized interior pilasters extend to the pediment above. Scalloped shells are the primary decorative feature of the arch. Above it are niches filled with sculpted bales of cotton. Centered above the arch is an opening intended to replicate a rose window, a feature often seen on Spanish missions. The original multiple light, metal casement window was replaced in 1985, but the original decorative metal balconet was retained. The carvings and richly embellished details refer to Spanish Renaissance design, in particular, the carved, low relief ornamentation.

The flanking bays create symmetrical rhythm with a brick arcaded loggia on the ground level. A ceramic tile shed roof covers the loggia. Large, windows with flat, stone surrounds on the second level continue the symmetry. The original metal casement windows were replaced in 1985. Above, a stylized stone cornice and parapet encircles the building. Stylized stone finials decorate the parapet and are symmetrically placed at the mid point between each window.

The north elevation is similar to the main facade, but less decorated.

The east and west elevations are comprised of five windows, symmetrically placed on both the ground and second levels.

A series of additions affixed to the north side are unsympathetic in terms of design, size, and scale. However, they are sensitively placed, fulfilling the intent of the original master plan by creating a courtyard effect, and it is difficult to perceive that the additions are attached to the historic portion of the building. These additions minimally disturb the historic fabric of the 1925 building.

The architects were Sanguinet, Staats, and Hedrick, with William Ward Watkin serving as associate architect, and L.W. Robert and Company serving as consulting engineers. The builder was Ramey Brothers.

3 West Engineering Building (Electrical Engineering/Engineering Center Building), Contributing, 1928/1970s, Photographs 8 and 9

The historic portion of this 2-story masonry building follows a U-plan with a flat roof. A large, modern addition is at the rear (west). The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and gray stone. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design.

The main (east) facade has three bays. Spanish Renaissance detailing inspired the 1-story, centered, stone bay with a central elliptic arch over an open sally port. The arch spandrels contain decorative shields. Surmounting the arch is a series of cherubs grouped about symbolic features representing architecture (triangle and T-square), electrical engineering (hand-clasping lightning bolts), civil engineering (transit), and mechanical engineering (a gear).

The flanking bays create symmetrical rhythm with a brick arcaded loggia on the ground level. A ceramic tile shed roof covers the loggia. Windows with flat, stone surrounds on the second level continue the symmetry. At each of the far north and south ends of the main facade, is a tripartite window with a decorated stone pediment and a medallion above. The original metal casement windows were replaced in 1988. Above, a stylized stone cornice and parapet encircles the building. Above the tripartite windows, at either end, the parapet deviates and a Mission-influenced parapet emerges. Stylized stone finials decorate the parapet and are symmetrically placed at the mid point between each window.

The west elevation is similar to the main facade, but less decorated.

The north and south elevations are comprised of windows, symmetrically placed on both the ground and second levels, and a double door entrance.

A series of additions affixed to the west side are unsympathetic in terms of design, size, and scale. However, they are sensitively placed and it is difficult to perceive that the additions are attached to the historic portion of the building. These additions minimally disturb the historic fabric of the 1928 building.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect, with William Ward Watkin serving as associate architect, and L.W. Robert and Company serving as consulting engineers. The builder was Sampson Construction Company.

4 Home Economics Building (Home Economics/Food Sciences/Bookstore Building), Contributing, 1925/1951/1976, Photographs 10 and 11

The historic portion of this 2-story building in plan is a series of adjoining rectangles with a hipped roof. A large, modern addition abuts the building in several places. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and gray stone; the roof is ceramic tile. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design.

The original Home Economics Building is set within the existing resource with only its west facade in view. It was a 2-story rectangular building with a hipped roof of ceramic tile. The main (west) facade had three bays; only the middle bay remains intact. Spanish Renaissance detailing inspired the three, centered, stone elliptic arches on the ground level. Above these arches is a central window with a heavily decorated stone surround and a metal balconet. Flanking this window were paired casement windows with flat arches.

In 1951, the building received an L-shaped addition to its north elevation and a rectangular addition to the south elevation. These additions enhance the building's relationship to the campus and continue the theme of Spanish Renaissance Revival design. On both the ground and second levels, these additions are long bands of windows. A west-facing, ornamental bay window on the second level, has a stone false parapet with stylized finials. The main entrance is now on the north facade, which has a strongly enunciated, Mission-influenced parapet of stone. As well, the west facade bears a similar Mission-influenced parapet. The original metal casement windows have all been replaced.

More recent additions affixed to the building are unsympathetic in terms of design, size, and scale. However, they are sensitively placed and it is difficult to perceive that the additions are attached to the historic portion of the building. These additions minimally disturb the historic fabric of the 1925 and 1951 buildings.

The architects were Sanguinet, Staats, and Hedrick, with William Ward Watkin serving as associate architect, and L.W. Robert and Company serving as consulting engineers. The builder was Ramey Brothers. Haynes and Kirby Architects provided services for the 1951 addition and Tisdel & Adling for the 1976 addition.

5 Chemistry, Contributing, 1929/1970s, Photographs 12, 13, and 14

Mirroring the Library (Property 12), the historic portion of this L-plan masonry building has a gable roof and a tower at its northeast corner. A large, modern addition is at the rear (south). The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and gray stone; the roof is ceramic tile. The building was elevated half a level above grade. Spanish Renaissance detailing is incorporated into the design.

The main (north) facade has a 1-story arcaded loggia that spans the main elevation. Brick piers support the arches. Keystones on these arches are each embellished with a different symbol related to chemistry, including symbols for hydrochloric acid, fire, tin/Jupiter, and hypothetical crystal structure. Ornamental stone pilasters projecting from the piers have capitals monogrammed with "TTC," for Texas Technological College. The loggia has a flat roof with a stone parapet and decorative finials. Behind the loggia, the main face of the building has a series of equidistant windows. Above the loggia, are also

equidistant windows. Two windows on the second level, with decorative stone false parapets, divide this facade into three bays.

The northeast corner of the building bears the 4-story tower. At its base, a double door entrance is ensconced with stone and a circular window sits directly above the entrance. Just above is a single window with an ornamental stone surround and a metal balconet. Windows on the tower and the east elevation vary greatly, but most have ornamental stone surrounds. The tower has a decorative stone balustrade with finials.

In 1987, metal windows with panes similar to the original were installed.

Additions affixed to the south side are unsympathetic in terms of design, size, and scale. However, they are sensitively placed and it is difficult to perceive that the additions are attached to the historic portion of the building. These additions minimally disturb the historic fabric of the 1929 building.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect, with William Ward Watkin serving as associate architect, and L.W. Robert and Company serving as consulting engineers. The builder was Leaverton.

6 President's House (Ex-Students' Association Building), Contributing, 1925/1993, Photograph 15

The historic portion of this masonry dwelling follows an L-plan with a large, modern addition at the rear. The main 2-story block has a hipped roof of ceramic tile, while the 1-story ell has a flat roof. The exterior walls are covered with smooth stucco. Historically, access to the dwelling was from a curving drive off University Avenue, at one time completely separate from access to campus. Rows of trees surround and seclude the building. Spanish Renaissance detailing is incorporated into the design.

The ground level of the main (west) facade has four round arch windows, symmetrically placed. A fifth round arch, centered, provides a double door entrance. Windows at the far north and south have metal balconets. Second story fenestration is symmetrically placed, with paired flat arch windows at the far north, the far south, and the center; the center pair has a metal balconet. A pair of small round arch windows flank either side of the center pair, but only one of each pair is original.

The 1-story wing juts from the north facade of the dwelling. It has a series of flat and round arch windows and two single door entrances. A small shed roof of ceramic tile covers each entrance. This wing partially encloses a small patio.

More recent additions affixed to the building are unsympathetic in terms of design, size, and scale. However, they are sensitively placed and it is difficult to perceive that the additions are attached to the historic portion of the building. These additions minimally disturb the historic fabric of the 1925 building.

The original architects were Sanguinet, Staats, and Hedrick, with William Ward Watkin serving as associate architect, and L.W. Robert and Company serving as consulting engineers.

7 Stock Judging Pavilion (Landscape Architecture Laboratories), Contributing, 1925-1926, Photographs 16 and 17

This elongated masonry octagon, with rough stucco covering, is about 2-stories tall with a hipped roof of ceramic tile. The central, elevated portion of the roof rises above clerestory windows. Spanish Renaissance detailing is incorporated into the design.

The exterior is rhythmic with slightly arched openings and pilasters scarcely projecting. Within each arch are three or four round arched, 6-light windows.

The octagonal shape reflected the interior use of the building, providing a central open area surrounded by tiers of seating. The seating has been removed.

The building has experienced few alterations. The roof ventilators were removed; the original wood doors were replaced; and the existing paint scheme is much lighter than the original paint.

The architects were Sanguinet, Staats, and Hedrick, with William Ward Watkin serving as associate architect, and L.W. Robert and Company serving as consulting engineers.

8 and 9 Dairy Barn and Silo, Contributing (building and structure), 1925/1945/1947

The Dairy Barn follows an L-plan. Its hollow tile walls are covered with rough stucco. The gambrel roof of the 2-story wing and the gable roof of the 1-story wing all feature exposed rafter ends and decorative brackets. The building has wood doors and windows.

The free standing, cast concrete grain silo is just west of the barn and has a conical roof with exposed rafter ends.

The architects were Sanguinet, Staats, and Hedrick, with William Ward Watkin serving as associate architect, and L.W. Robert and Company serving as consulting engineers. The builder was Ramey Brothers.

Additional information describing these resources is on file at the Texas Historical Commission. The Dairy Barn and Silo were individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in April 1992.

10 Home Management House (Preschool Laboratory), Contributing, 1927, Photograph 18

This 2-story masonry building follows an L-plan and has a low pitched cross gable roof. The exterior walls are faced with buff and brown brick and gray stone and the roof is ceramic tile. Reflecting its function as a facility for teaching practical domestic management and planning, the building takes on the appearance of a dwelling. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design.

A small concrete porch leads to the main (east) entrance. The porch is embellished with a large concrete urn on a brick pier and a stylized partial wall. The main entrance is inset and has a round arch stone surround with a decorative stone keystone. Replacement windows generally present a 6/6 configuration, to match the not original wood configuration. Most of the windows on the main facade have decorative metal balconets. A porte cochere with round arch entries is tagged onto the far south end of the building. A fire escape has been added to the east facade.

The architects were Sanguinet, Staats, and Hedrick, with William Ward Watkin serving as associate architect, and L.W. Robert and Company serving as consulting engineers.

11 Steam Plant (Engineering Research Building), Contributing, 1931, Photograph 19

This masonry building follows a modified rectangular plan with a very low pitched cross gable roof. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and decorated with stucco formed to imitate concrete; the roof is ceramic tile. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design.

The north and south facades are identical; on each of these facades the central bay protrudes from the main block. A central double door is surrounded by a large stucco arch. The arch's keystone has a small wood casement window with flanking stylized stucco columns supporting a stucco decorative medallion. The medallion indicates a modified version of the military engineering symbol. On either side of this window are small stucco emblems. Stucco quoins line the corners of the central bay.

The flanking bays have battered walls below a stucco molding. Above and below this molding are large, steel windows. Over each steel window are three round arch, louvered vents. The stucco hood moldings over these vents reach to the eave.

The east and west elevations each have two windows similar to those on the main facade.

The architects were Sanguinet, Staats, and Hedrick, with William Ward Watkin serving as associate architect, and L.W. Robert and Company serving as consulting engineers.

12 Library (Mathematical Sciences Building), Contributing, 1938, Photograph 14

Mirroring the Chemistry building (Property 5), this L-plan masonry building has a gable roof and a tower at its southeast corner. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and gray stone; the roof is ceramic tile. The building was elevated half a level above grade. Spanish Renaissance detailing is incorporated into the design.

The main (south) facade has a 1-story arcaded loggia that spans the main elevation. Brick piers support the arches. The loggia has a hipped roof with a stone cornice. Behind the loggia, the main face of the building has a series of equidistant windows. Above the loggia, are also equidistant windows. Two windows on the second level, with decorative stone false parapets that follow a Palladian motif, divide this facade into three bays. Small niches flank these windows.

The southeast corner bears the 4-story tower. At its base, a double door entrance is ensconced with stone and a circular window sits directly above the entrance. Just above is a single window with an ornamental stone surround and pediment and a metal balconet. Windows on the tower vary; the east facade's first three levels have tripartite windows with flat stone surrounds, the top level has round arch windows with a stone balconet. The tower has a decorative stone cornice with finials and a hipped roof.

An addition to the building is at the reentrant angle of the ell.

The architect was Wyatt C. Hedrick and the builder was F.D. McGlinchey.

13 West Hall, Contributing, 1934, Photograph 20

Mirroring Doak Hall (Property 14), the historic portion of this 3-story building follows an L-plan with a flat roof. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and gray stone. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design.

The main (south) facade of the building has three bays, with the center bay serving as the focal point. Spanish Renaissance detailing inspired the 3-story, centered, stone bay with a central double door. Stylized pilasters with carved reliefs flank this doorway and extend to the similarly decorated frieze. Centered above the frieze is an elliptical, multiple light window surrounded by stone. A stylized stone false parapet caps the middle bay. The carvings and richly embellished details refer to Spanish Renaissance design, in particular, the carved ornamentation.

The flanking bays create a rhythmic series of windows. Windows on the first floor are paired. They have flat brick arches and stone sills. Above, a stylized stone cornice and parapet encircles the building. Stylized stone finials decorate the parapet and are symmetrically placed at the mid point between each pair of windows. The remaining elevations are similar, but less decorated.

A small rear addition is sympathetic in terms of design, scale, and size. It is sensitively placed and it is difficult to perceive that it is attached to the historic portion of the building. This addition minimally disturbs the historic fabric of the 1934 building.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect and L.W. Robert and Company served as consulting engineers.

14 Doak Hall, Contributing, 1934

Mirroring West Hall (Property 13), the historic portion of this 3-story building follows a U-plan with a flat roof. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and gray stone. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design.

The main (north) facade of the building has three bays, with the center bay serving as the focal point. Spanish Renaissance detailing inspired the 3-story, centered, stone bay with a central double door. Stylized pilasters with carved reliefs flank this doorway and extend to the similarly decorated frieze. Centered above the frieze is an elliptical, multiple light window surrounded by stone. A stylized stone false parapet caps the middle bay. The carvings and richly embellished details refer to Spanish Renaissance design, in particular, the carved ornamentation.

The flanking bays create a rhythmic series of windows. Windows on the first floor are paired. They have flat brick arches and stone sills. Above, a stylized stone cornice and parapet encircles the building. Stylized stone finials decorate the parapet and are symmetrically placed at the mid point between each pair of windows. The remaining elevations are similar, but less decorated.

A small rear addition is sympathetic in terms of design, scale, and size. It is sensitively placed and it is difficult to perceive that it is attached to the historic portion of the building. This addition minimally disturbs the historic fabric of the 1934 building.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect and L.W. Robert and Company served as consulting engineers.

15 Journalism, Contributing, 1941, Photograph 21

This 2-story building follows a modified rectangular plan with a very low pitched hipped roof. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick; the roof is ceramic tile. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design.

The main (east) facade has three bays; the off-center middle bay serves as the focal point. Spanish Renaissance detailing inspired this 2-story, brick bay. It has a quoin posts that form a centered elliptical arch and a recessed double door entrance. A stylized emblem serves as a keystone at the peak of the arch. Above this arch are the symmetrically placed, elongated windows, each with an elliptical brick arch, and a decorative metal balconet. The flanking bays have symmetrically placed 6/6 wood windows with flat brick arches and stone sills.

The west elevation is similar to the main facade. The north and south elevations each have symmetrically placed windows. Centered on each of these secondary elevations is a Mission-influenced false parapet of brick with stylized stone detailing.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

16 Agriculture Building (Agricultural Science Building), Contributing, 1941-1942

This 2-story, L-plan building has a very low pitched hipped roof on its main block and a flat roof on its extension. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick; the hipped roof has ceramic tile. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design. Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

17 Sneed Hall, Contributing, 1938

Mirroring Drane Hall (Property 18), the historic portion of this 3-story building follows a U-plan with a low pitched hipped roof. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and gray stone. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design.

The main (south) facade of the building has three bays, with the center bay serving as the focal point. Spanish Renaissance detailing inspired the 3-story, centered, protruding stone bay. Stylized pilasters flank the wood panel double doors and extend above a small stone architrave to form an elliptical arch. Centered above the doorway and within the arch span is a decorative metal grill. Above this arch are three symmetrically placed, elliptical, windows with a decorative metal balconet. A stylized, stone false parapet caps this bay. The richly embellished details refer to Spanish Renaissance design, in particular, the carved ornamentation.

The flanking bays create a rhythmic series of windows. Most of the windows are paired. Those on the first and second levels have flat brick arches with stone sills; those on the third level have round brick arches with stone sills. Stylized stone finials decorate the parapet at each end of the building.

The remaining elevations are similar, but less decorated.

A small rear addition is sympathetic in terms of design, scale, and size. It is sensitively placed and it is difficult to perceive that it is attached to the historic portion of the building. This addition minimally disturbs the historic fabric of the 1938 building.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

18 Drane Hall, Contributing, 1938

Mirroring Sneed Hall (Property 17), the historic portion of this 3-story building follows a U-plan with a low pitched hipped roof. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and gray stone. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design.

The main (east) facade of the building has three bays, with the center bay serving as the focal point. Spanish Renaissance detailing inspired the 3-story, centered, protruding stone bay. Stylized pilasters flank the wood panel double doors and extend above a small stone architrave to form an elliptical arch. Centered above the doorway and within the arch span is a decorative metal grill. Above this arch are three symmetrically placed, elliptical, windows with a decorative metal balconet. A stylized, stone false parapet caps this bay. The richly embellished details refer to Spanish Renaissance design, in particular, the carved ornamentation.

The flanking bays create a rhythmic series of windows. Most of the windows are paired. Those on the first and second levels have flat brick arches with stone sills; those on the third level have round brick arches with stone sills. Stylized stone finials decorate the parapet at each end of the building.

The remaining elevations are similar, but less decorated.

A small rear addition is sympathetic in terms of design, scale, and size. It is sensitively placed and it is difficult to perceive that it is attached to the historic portion of the building. This addition minimally disturbs the historic fabric of the 1938 building.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

19 Dormitory Business Office (Development Office), Noncontributing, 1944/1970s, Photograph 22

While the building was originally constructed in 1944, major modifications occurred that completely altered the original historic fabric of the property. These non historic alterations are less than 50 years old and are not compatible with the scale, materials, siting, or detailing of the district.

20 Seismological Observatory, Contributing, 1946

This 1-story building is square with a flat roof. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick. Modest Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design.

The main facade has three bays. The center bay serves as the focal point; it has a single door with flanking brick pilasters that extend to the parapet. One outer bay has a wide metal casement window; the other outer bay is solid brick. Above the door and window is a brick stringcourse. A stone parapet encircles the building.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

21 Gordon Hall/Bledsoe Hall, Contributing, 1947

Mirroring Knapp Hall/Horn Hall (Property 22) in form, this 3-story building is a modified H-shape with a hipped roof. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and gray stone. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design, especially the two main entrances that face east and west. Small additions are sympathetic in terms of design, scale, and size. They are sensitively placed. These additions minimally disturb the historic fabric of the 1947 building.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

22 Knapp Hall/Horn Hall, Contributing, 1947, Photograph 23

Mirroring Gordon Hall/Bledsoe Hall (Property 21) in form, this 3-story building is a modified H-shape with a hipped roof. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and gray stone. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design, especially the two main entrances that face east and west.

Small additions are sympathetic in terms of design, scale, and size. They are sensitively placed. These additions minimally disturb the historic fabric of the 1947 building.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

23 Museum (Holden Hall), Contributing, 1937/1950s/1976

The historic portion of this building has a main block with a very low pitched hipped roof. Ells with gable roofs extend from the main block's northwest and southeast sides. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and gray stone. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design. While it remains unknown as to the actual date of construction, it is apparent that the basement was underway in 1937 and perhaps other portions of the building were constructed at this time as well. The early 1950s date of a mural inside the building indicates that the majority of the construction may not have been complete until that time. The large addition at the rear of the older building dates to 1976.

The focus of the 1-bay main (southwest) elevation is the centered entryway. A wide stairway leads to double doors with a round arch transom. Surrounding these doors, richly embellished stone carving decorates the facade. The remaining elevations have symmetrically placed windows. Metal windows have replaced the originals. A series of additions affixed to the rear are unsympathetic in terms of design, size, and scale. However, they are sensitively placed and it is difficult to perceive that the additions are attached to the historic portion of the building. These additions minimally disturb the historic fabric of the 1937 and 1950s building. Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

24 Veterinary Science-1 (Animal Science), Contributing, 1951, Photograph 24

This building follows an F-shaped plan and has a flat roof. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick. Modest Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design, especially the stone entryways and finials along the parapet.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

25 Veterinary Science-2 (Fisheries and Wildlife Research), Contributing, 1951

This building is roughly rectangular in plan and has a flat roof. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick. Modest Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

26 East Engineering (Civil and Agricultural Engineering), Contributing, 1951

This 2-story masonry building follows an L-plan with a flat roof and mirrors the West Engineering Building. A modern addition is at the rear (east). The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and gray stone. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design. This building should be considered Contributing when it reaches 50 years of age.

The main (west) facade has three bays. Spanish Renaissance detailing inspired the 1-story, centered, stone bay with a central elliptic arch over an open sally port. The arch spandrels contain decorative stone carving.

The flanking bays create symmetrical rhythm with a brick arcaded loggia on the ground level. A ceramic tile shed roof covers the loggia. Windows with flat, stone surrounds on the second level continue the symmetry. At each of the far north and south ends of the main facade, is a tripartite window with a decorated stone pediment. The original metal casement windows were replaced. Above, a stylized stone cornice and parapet encircles the building. Stylized stone finials decorate the parapet and are symmetrically placed at the mid point between each window.

The west elevation is similar to the main facade, but less decorated.

The north and south elevations are comprised of windows, symmetrically placed on both the ground and second levels, and a double door entrance.

A series of additions affixed to the east side are unsympathetic in terms of design, size, and scale. However, they are sensitively placed and it is difficult to perceive that the additions are attached to the original portion of the building. These additions minimally disturb the historic fabric of the 1951 building.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

27 Mechanical Engineering Lab, Noncontributing, 1951

This property is less than 50 years old and insensitive alterations irreversibly changed the original scale, materials, siting, and detailing of the building. Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

28 Science, Contributing, 1951, Photograph 25

This U-plan building with a gable-on-hipped roof links the Chemistry Building with the Library. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and gray stone; the roof is ceramic tile. The building was elevated half a level above grade. Spanish Renaissance detailing is incorporated into the design.

The focal point of the main (east) facade is the central, 4-story bay. A stone *grand escalera* encompasses a small courtyard and leads to the main entrance on the second level. Stone pilasters flank the entryway; the two stylized interior pilasters extend to the pediment on the third level, the stylized finials cap the two exterior pilasters. The pediment exhibits a carved emblem. The fourth level has five symmetrically placed windows that engaged columns separate. The remainder of this facade has symmetrically placed windows; these windows are not original to the building. One-story arcaded loggias extend from the north and south ends of this elevation and reach to the loggias of the Chemistry Building and the Library. The remaining elevations are similar, but less decorated.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

29 Landscape/Esplanade, (Memorial Circle, Engineering Key) Contributing (site), 1924-1925, Photographs 25 and 26

The heart the district follows this roughly cruciform esplanade with a central circular common and extending arms. These level open stretches of grassy ground have streets on either side accommodating one-way traffic. The east arm extends toward Broadway and serves as the main entrance to the campus. Buildings constructed as part of the original campus anchor and line each of the north, south, and west arms of the cross. On the skirts of the cruciform plan are buildings from later, historic periods of construction and a few buildings of more recent construction are randomly placed.

The architects were Sanguinet, Staats, and Hedrick, with William Ward Watkin serving as associate architect, and L.W. Robert and Company serving as consulting engineers. The builder was Ramey Brothers.

30 Weeks Hall, Contributing, 1941/1957

This 3-story building has a very low pitched hipped roof. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick; the hipped roof has ceramic tile. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design. Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

31 Mass Communications, Noncontributing, 1970s

This property is less than 50 years old and is not compatible with the scale, materials, siting, or detailing of the district.

32 Infirmary (later McClennan Hall, now the Continuing Education Office), Contributing, 1944

This is a 2-story building with a rectangular plan and a hipped roof. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick and gray stone; the roof is ceramic tile. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design.

The main (south) facade of the building has three bays, with the center bay serving as the focal point. Spanish Renaissance detailing inspired the 2-story, centered, protruding stone bay. The centered doors are modern replacements. Centered above the doorway are two symmetrically placed, flat arch windows with a decorative metal balconet. Modest stone details refer to Spanish Renaissance design, in particular, the carved emblem above the windows. A stylized, stone false parapet caps this bay.

The flanking bays create a rhythmic series of windows. The windows are paired with flat brick arches and stone sills.

The remaining elevations are similar, but less decorated.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

33 Agricultural Engineering Building (Agricultural Education and Mechanical Engineering), Contributing, 1951, Photograph 27

This E-shaped building has a low pitched hipped roof on its main, 2-story block and a flat roof on its 1-story extensions. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick; the hipped roof has ceramic tile. Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design, especially the stone entryways and the Mission-influenced parapet.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

34 Agricultural Engineering Annex (Storage), Contributing, 1951

Directly behind the Agricultural Engineering Building, this 1-story, rectangular annex is quarter round. The exterior walls are faced with buff brick. A series of garage doors lines the main (south) elevation. Modest Spanish Renaissance Revival detailing is incorporated into the design.

Wyatt C. Hedrick, Inc., served as architect.

35 Plant Science/Range and Wildlife Management Building, Noncontributing, 1980s

This property is less than 50 years old and is not compatible with the scale, materials, siting, or detailing of the district.

36 Will Rogers "Riding Into The Sunset" (Will Rogers and "Soapsuds"), Contributing (object), 1950

This bronze sculpture depicting Will Rogers mounted on his horse, "Soapsuds," stands about 10 feet tall. Facing northwesterly, it weighs approximately 3,200 pounds.

Electra Waggoner Biggs designed the sculpture, which the Bedi-Rassy Art Foundry in New York cast. Amon G. Carter Foundation presented it to the college in 1948 and it was erected and dedicated in 1950. Three identical copies of the sculpture exist; the Foundation donated the other sculptures to the Will Rogers Museum in Claremore and the Will Rogers Coliseum in Fort Worth.

The Texas Legislature established Texas Technological College in 1923 in response to increasing educational needs in West Texas. The Texas Technological College Historic District encompasses much of the historic campus, developed between 1924 and 1951. The district is eligible under Criterion A at the state level of significance in the area of Education for its associations with the development of higher education to serve the particular needs of West Texas students and the region's agricultural economy. The campus reflects several phases of development with the last major building cycle resulting from a significant increase in enrollment following World War II through 1951. This 1947-1951 phase completes the period of significance and includes properties less than 50 years that meet criterion exception G. Prominent Texas architects, William Ward Watkin, and Sanguinet, Staats and Hedrick (especially Wyatt C. Hedrick), skillfully developed a coherent Spanish theme for the campus. This collection of properties presents outstanding examples of Spanish influenced design positioned on a formal campus plan that embodies Beaux Arts principles of spatial organization and composition. Thus, the district is eligible under Criterion C at the state level significance in the area of Architecture.

Until its 1909 incorporation the Lubbock area remained a remote region of Texas. During the 1920s the community experienced boomtown growth, indicated by a 408 percent increase in population during the decade. This growth is largely credited to the 1923 establishment of Texas Technological College and, especially, to the 1928 expansion of the Fort Worth and Denver South Plains Railway into Lubbock.

Historically, the need for higher education in West Texas began when the area was being settled. Farmers and ranchers recognized that the climate, soil, and hydrology of the region was sufficiently different from that of established higher education institutions in other regions of Texas. The vast plains of western Texas lured ranchers and farmers as fences, plows, cultivated crops, and early 20th century technology drove the agricultural frontier westward. With technology, ranch and farm families could establish roots more firmly, despite prairie fires, sandstorms, tumbleweeds, and droughts.

The desire for higher education opportunities to meet the needs of agriculturalists and their children led West Texans to lobby for a college in the region. J.J. Dillard, editor of the Lubbock Avalanche, called for the establishment of an "A & M on the Plains," winning a 1910 election to the state legislature with this plank in his platform. The idea of a college in the region gained momentum in response to demands that World War I placed on food and fiber producers. In April 1916, a planning conference in Sweetwater, with representatives from 50 West Texas communities, created the West Texas A & M College Campaign Committee (known as the West Texas Chamber of Commerce by December 1918). Dr. P.C. Coleman of Colorado City served as chairman. With a few hundred donated dollars, the committee worked to educate the public about the need for a college in West Texas.

West Texans made several attempts before successfully establishing a "West Texas A & M," as they referred to the earnestly sought after school. The college campaign committee attended the September 1916 State Democratic Convention in Houston. The convention nominated anti-prohibitionist Governor James Edward Ferguson. In addition, the Democratic party platform was presented. "Farmer Jim" Ferguson's sentiments were difficult to predict. Although he was a West Texas ally, other influential supporters of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas (at College Station, now Texas A & M University) were in tremendous opposition to a West Texas college and the competition it would engender. Ferguson remained

noncommittal, stating his support only if the proposition for such a college reached the platform. The college campaign committee successfully established their plank in the platform, which called for a West Texas A & M, west of the 98th meridian and north of the 30th parallel.

The 35th state legislature passed a bill, 20 February 1917, that called for a locating committee composed of Ferguson, Lieutenant Governor William P. Hobby, state Superintendent of Education Walter Francis Doughty, House Speaker Franklin Oliver Fuller, and Agriculture Commissioner Fred W. Davis. The committee toured 23 towns. Although Ferguson's popularity was waning, those who campaigned for the college believed that his threatened impeachment would not impact their cause. This was not the case.

On 29 June the committee met and voted, by secret ballot, on a location for the new college. When Ferguson's secretary made public the committee's decision (three votes of five) in favor of Abilene, questions arose. Ferguson and Doughty overtly preferred Abilene, but Hobby and Fuller gave sworn statements that their votes were not for Abilene (they may have voted for Snyder) and Davis may have been for El Paso; no one would admit to casting the deciding votes. Apparently Ferguson deceived the committee and the public. This, among other deceptions, contributed to Ferguson's impeachment. Hobby replaced him on 24 September 1917. Because of the questionable site selection the legislature and Governor Hobby repealed the law in a special session.

In 1920 the West Texas Chamber of Commerce again attempted to include a West Texas A & M college plank in the Democratic platform. Pat Morris Neff, who won the gubernatorial primary, opposed this plank. Even so, in March 1921 the legislature passed another bill creating such a college. Neff vetoed the bill, citing the absence of such a plank in the Democratic platform and poor economic conditions in the state. This defeat served to intensify West Texans' efforts and generate secession fever in the region. The old cry of "taxation without representation" rang out. The furor was sufficient to attract attention across the state and, in April 1921, Neff asserted that West Texas required redistricting. However, the need for a college to serve the region remained unfilled.

In May 1922, the West Texas Chamber of Commerce again agreed to campaign for an A & M college. Neff, who won the gubernatorial primary in July, again required that this college plank be on party platform to attain his support. At the 1922 Texas Democratic Convention, the party approved the West Texas A & M concept, stipulating that the college be under the jurisdiction of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

A position in the party platform did not assure success or ease. Legislators introduced three separate bills for new colleges when the 38th state legislative session convened in January 1923. One advocated an independent, coeducational senior college, another proposed a college of technology and textile engineering between Fort Worth and Dallas, and the third upheld a West Texas A & M. Porter Whaley, West Texas Chamber of Commerce lobbyist, gathered the bills' authors and other interested legislators to reach a negotiated compromise. Attending this two hour, closed door meeting were State Senator William H. Bledsoe of Lubbock; representatives R.A. Baldwin of Slaton, R.M. Chitwood of Sweetwater, Burke Mathes of Plainview, and Lewis T. Carpenter of Dallas; reporter Silliman Evans of Fort Worth; and West Texas Chamber of Commerce lobbyist Homer D. Wade. Questions arose concerning the curricula, the admission of women, and an appropriations request. The meeting resulted in

a new bill that created an independent, coeducational college named Texas Technological College to be west of the 98th meridian and north of the 29th parallel. The curricula would include textile engineering, especially the manufacture of cotton, wool, leather and their products, arts and sciences, and agriculture. It would ". . . give instruction in technological, manufacturing, and agricultural pursuits and domestic husbandry and home economics." Graduates could earn baccalaureate degrees in science, arts, literature, and technology. The legislature passed the bill on 6 February 1923 and Governor Neff signed it into law four days later. The bill came with a $1 million appropriation, to expend in a three year period, for the purchase of 2,000 acres of land ($150,000) and the provision of utilities, machinery, buildings, and equipment for a physical plant ($850,000). The bill required a nine member, governor appointed Board of Directors to guide policy. The bill also required a five member Locating Board that would choose a location for the new college.

The Locating Board was composed of the State Board of Control chairman, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the University of Texas president, the College of Industrial Arts of Texas president, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas president. Searching for the college's location, this board appraised climatic conditions, available water supply, accessibility within the region, and accessibility to the community (for student convenience until dormitories were constructed). As well, the chosen community would have to provide 2,000 acres for the specific sum of $150,000.

The Locating Board received briefs from 36 (one source claims 37) towns and visited each of them in July and August 1923. Older, larger communities (Abilene, Amarillo, El Paso, Sweetwater, and Plainview) were the most likely candidates. But the board also considered politically and geographically prominent towns (Spur, Stamford, Snyder, and Lubbock). Amarillo, Abilene, and Plainview already had colleges and each community had some local opposition to a new, state supported college. El Paso also had the School of Mines and lacked a central location. Lubbock offered a high plains location with vast open space that would provide expansive agricultural land for teaching and research. The town's transportation network of highways and railways was rapidly developing and readily exhibited Lubbock's potential for becoming the "Hub of the Plains." On 8 August 1923, following two days of deliberations, the board announced Lubbock as its choice.

From the beginning a strong relationship existed between the college and the City of Lubbock. To celebrate their success, the city invited West Texans to a gigantic barbecue on 28 August. About 30,000 people attended, jamming the small community (population about 7,000) and consuming more than 35,000 pounds of food. The City exhibited more substantial support by extending street paving and water and electric lines to the 2,008-acre campus site, directly west of town, before construction of the college began.

While the Locating Board was still contemplating site selection, other plans for the college were in progress. In the summer of 1923, the Governor appointed a Board of Directors to guide the college's policies. Amon G. Carter of Fort Worth, a long time proponent for such a college, served as the first board chairman. The other officers were Vice Chair R.A. Underwood of Plainview, Secretary C.W. Meadows of Waco, and Treasurer Clifford B. Jones of Spur. Members at large were William P. Hobby of Houston, John W. Carpenter of Dallas, A.C. DeGroff (Mrs. Charles DeGroff) of El Paso, Dr. J.E. Nunn of Amarillo, and Florence Drane (Mrs. Frank N. Drane) of Corsicana. Just two days before the Locating

Board completed the site selection process, the Board of Directors designated planners and architects to design the campus and its buildings. William Ward Watkin of Houston's Rice Institute would develop a master plan; Sanguinet, Staats, and Hedrick, the Fort Worth architectural firm would execute building designs and prepare plans and specification, and L.W. Robert, Jr., and Company of Atlanta, George, would serve as consulting engineers. The board approved contracts specifying division of work for each of these firms on 22 November 1923.

At this November meeting, the Board of Directors selected the new college's president. Henceforth, Paul Whitfield Horn, was responsible to the board for the conduct of the college. Horn (1870-1932), most recently the president of Southwestern University in Georgetown, Texas, was a Missouri native. He had taught in Texas schools and been superintendent of several of the state's public schools. He headed the American School Foundation in Mexico City for one year. He served as president of the Texas State Teachers Association in 1910 and as vice president of the National Education Association. He received numerous honors and awards as an educator. In addition to his $8,000 salary, the president would be provided with a residence on campus. Horn was intimately involved in the details of designing the early campus and maintained close contact with the physical plant's evolution, even though he had to focus attention on academic program needs as their complexities grew.

Horn worked closely with William Ward Watkin (1886-1952), founder and faculty member of the School of Architecture at the Rice Institute (now Rice University) from 1912 until his death. Educated at the University of Pennsylvania, Watkin had also studied with Paul Phillipe Cret of Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Watkin had worked on the Rice Institute master plan while affiliated with the architectural firm Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson. In 1910 this Boston firm sent Watkin to supervise implementation of the Rice campus and construction of its initial buildings. When the Texas Technological College Board of Directors selected Watkin, he was designing and constructing later buildings at Rice and had recently completed planning several teachers' colleges in Texas. After being selected for this important West Texas project, Watkin immediately undertook preliminary drawings of a general plan for the campus (see Figure 3).

With Horn and Watkin, Board member Carpenter, architect Wyatt C. Hedrick, and engineer L.W. Robert, traveled to several technological colleges and manufacturing plants in January 1924. Robert was probably most acquainted with technological and textile facilities because of his firm's cotton mill design work in the southeast United States. The group toured Tulane University, Georgia School of Technology, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Clemson College, Cornell University, Antioch College, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Cannon Mills. Only ten contemporary colleges in the United States offered textile engineering, but none were west of the Mississippi River. Familiarizing themselves with these facilities would educate these planners as to the necessities and pitfalls of planning a similar institution in Texas. As stated in the first Bulletin of Texas Technological College, published before construction began, the highest educational efficiency of this campus and its buildings required adaptation to function, local climate, and safety. But artistic value, aesthetic qualities, and upright character were no less important to the design.

Watkin's general plan for Texas Technological College conformed to Beaux Arts planning principles current during the early twentieth century (see Figure 4). Frederick Law Olmsted's 1888 plan for Stanford University greatly influenced designs for higher learning institutions throughout the United States. Olmsted provided for unlimited expansion on a generous site by developing a major axis as a series of quadrangles,

Figure 3

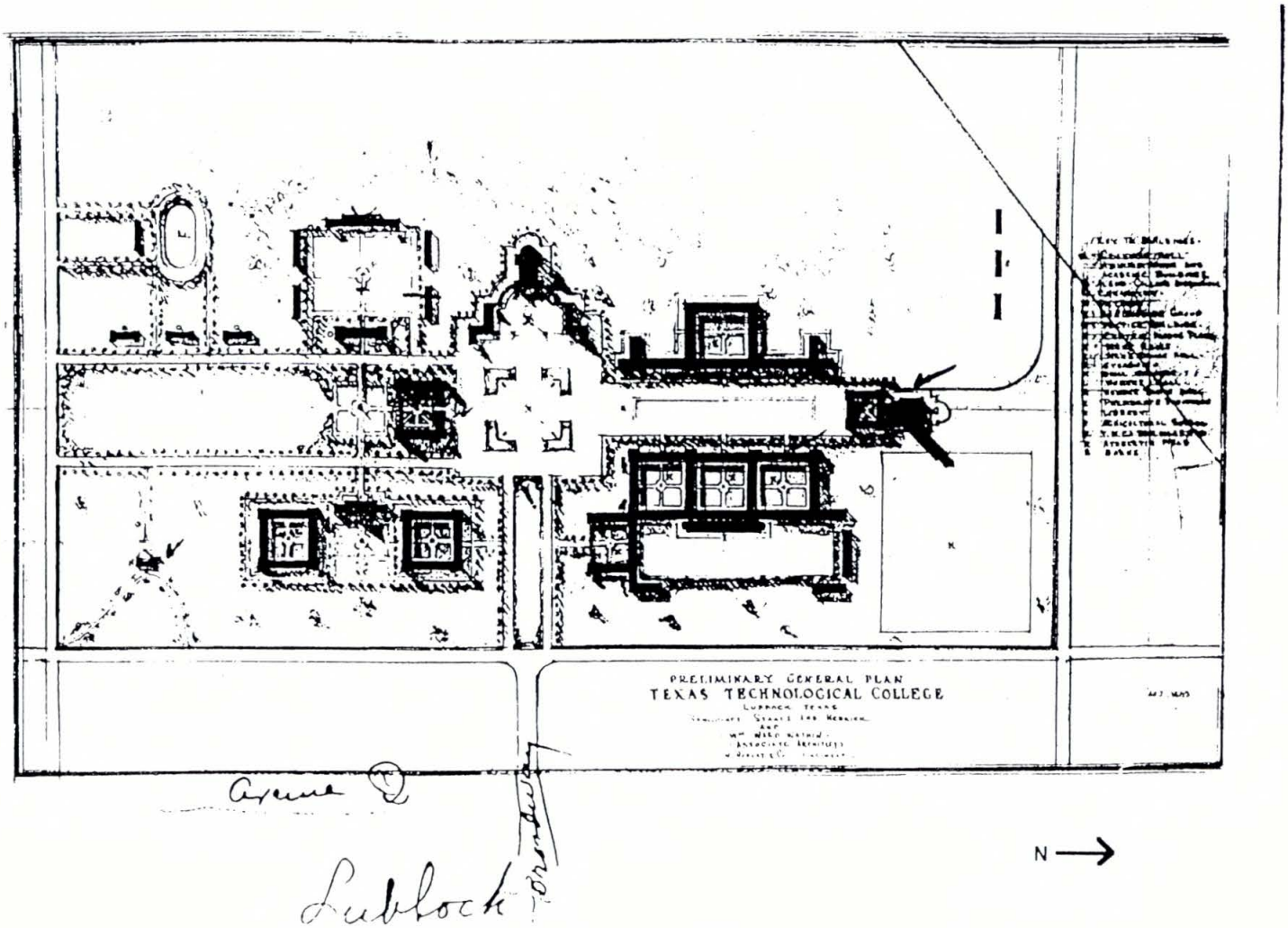
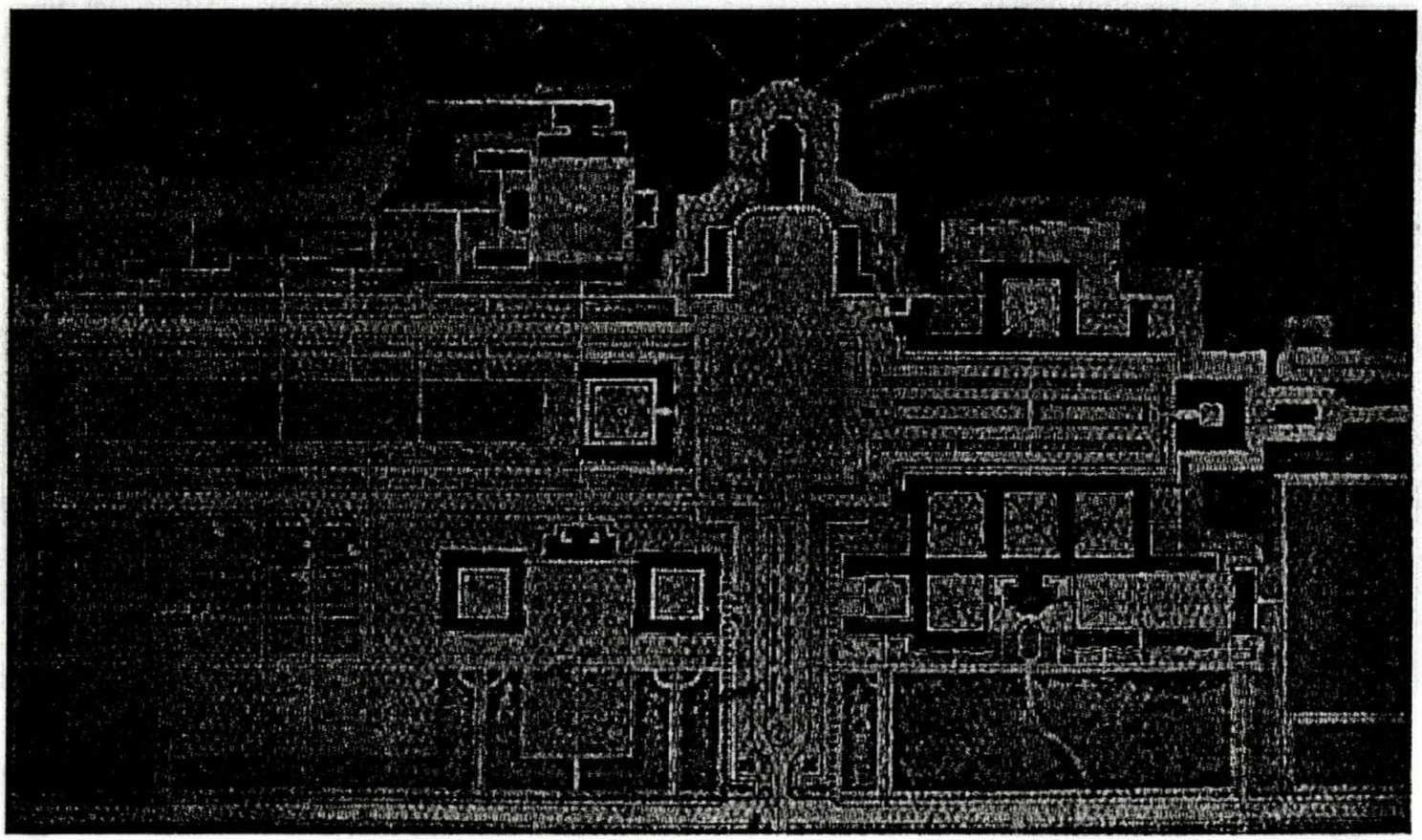

PRELIMINARY GENERAL PLAN
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE
N
Avenue Q
Lubbock

Figure 4



MR. WATKIN'S GENERAL PLAN FOR TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE

N

separated by function, consequently dividing the long axis into segments. Such a plan contrasted sharply with Gothic planning traditions incorporated at older, eastern universities, which utilized randomly placed quadrangles forced into crowded or irregular sites. Olmsted's plan differed from the enclosed "lawn" of Thomas Jefferson's University of Virginia and the contained "yard" of Harvard University, each of which included buildings enveloping open space but neglecting planned transitions to contiguous areas. The Stanford campus introduced links from the core campus to its surroundings.

The Texas Tech master plan had a strong axial emphasis and was large in scale, much like the Stanford campus. The east-west approach axis, extending more than a half mile, intersected the one-mile long, north-south transverse axis near its center. However, the Rice Institute layout inspired Watkin as well. Instead of arranging quadrangles along the transverse axis in segments, Watkin used the axis as a grassy spine, with flanking quadrangles symmetrically placed on either side. Watkin own words describe the focus of his layout for Texas Technological College:

> The conception of this college centers about the Hall of Texas [now Science, Property 28]; which will be the college auditorium and commencement hall; the great building which is to be located at the head of the splendid avenue which the city of Lubbock has built leading from the city and extending into the campus. . .
>
> Flanking the Hall of Texas on either side will be the laboratories of science, chemistry and physics, connected in such a manner as to form the court closing the western end of the great central court, or yard, of the College.

The transverse axis featured the Textile Engineering anchoring the north end and the Administration Building terminating the south end, each with reciprocal vistas. The engineering complexes spatially defined this axis. Other buildings were arranged according to optimum functional advantages. For example, the agricultural complex was closer to experimental fields west of the main campus. Like numerous other institutions, Texas Technological College never fully realized the original master plan, yet many of its significant components remain extant.

That the stylistic influences employed in building design at Texas Technological College reflect regional heritage is no coincidence. According to Watkin,

> In its architecture, "Texas Tech." is carrying on the traditions of the early architectural history of this State. That tradition is recorded in the old Spanish missions. This style of Spain. . . was one of the most impressive and inspiring in Europe. The architecture of Spain in the middle of the 16th century, as one sees it in such examples of Leon, Alcala de Henares, Salamanca and Toledo, carry the simple splendor of the wall for more robust and at the same time for more artful work than is characteristic of the other countries of western Europe in their periods of Renaissance. It was this style that was brought into Texas by the early missions and whose silhouette and mass is beautifully reflected in its missions. The workmanship and skill of the style was beyond the skill of the period

of mission building. The great table lands of West Texas upon which the buildings of the new college are being built have likeness in color and character to the table lands of central Spain, and this group of college buildings, as it gradually develops into its different courts, can carry the early traditions, fittingly tying-in in the bond of tradition, the old history and the new, the past, the present and the hope for the future.

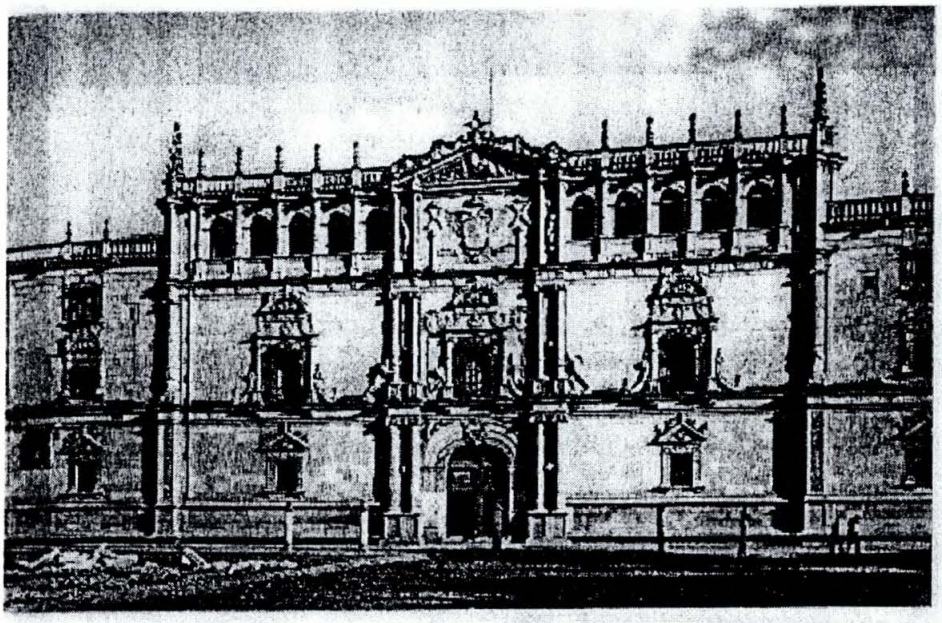
The college may have financed Watkin's early 1924 trip to see his former employer's richly detailed Spanish designs at the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego, California. Exposition designer Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, well versed in Spanish Colonial architecture, used the 1915 exposition to explore more richly detailed Spanish precedents. The exposition's positive publicity inspired architects like Watkin and Hedrick to translate architectural traditions directly from Spain.

Hedrick (1888-1964) moved to Texas in 1913 as an engineer for the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation of Boston. From 1914 to 1921 he headed his own construction company in Fort Worth. The architectural firm Sanguinet and Staats, one of the largest architectural and engineering firms in Texas at the time, hired him in 1922 on the strength of his engineering skills and business acumen. The highly regarded firm's demonstrated experience planning large scale projects worked to the new college's advantage. Hedrick worked on behalf of the architectural firm to produce all contract documents and coordinate with Watkin, Robert, and the Ramey Brothers construction company. (Under Hedrick's direction, the architectural firm expanded by opening offices in Dallas, Houston and El Paso. He bought the firm out by 1925, traveling between offices to oversee projects and secure new commissions.)

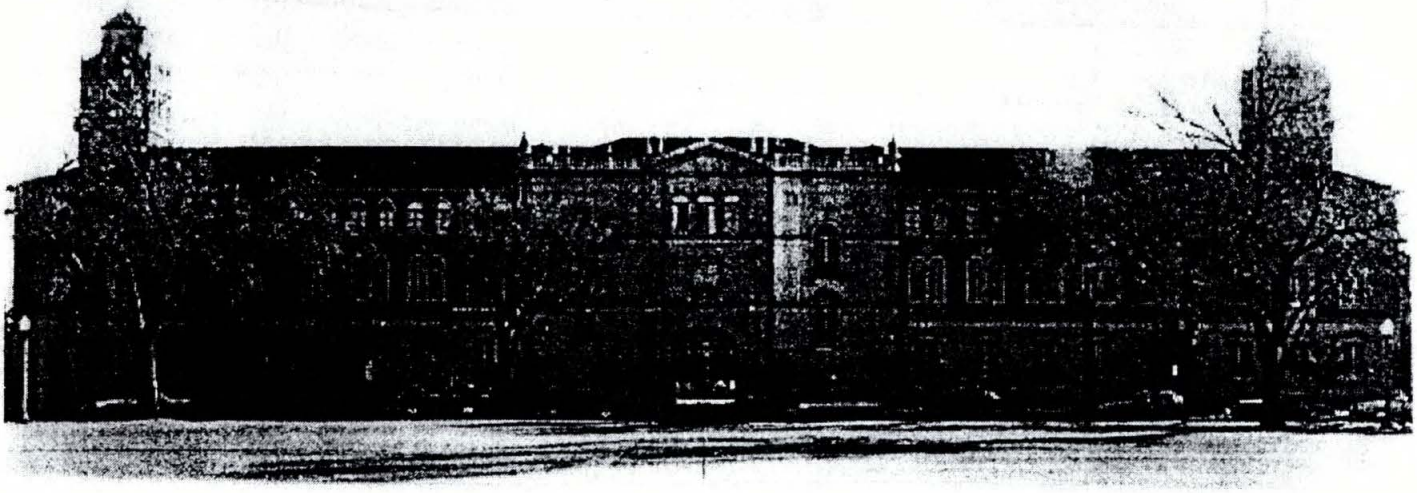
The architects' building designs imitated elaborate Spanish prototypes with precision. Watkin traveled to Spain in the summer of 1925 to visit ". . . certain college groups similar to those which we have planned in West Texas. . . making a particular point of visiting certain collegiate work in Spain." References to direct design precedents from Spain signaled an expansion from the Spanish Colonial Revival tradition to a larger supply of European designs. The Spanish Renaissance architecture of the University Alcalá de Henares (1537-1553) and other Spanish institutions became a point of departure for the stylistic interpretation of buildings on the Texas campus. Watkin and Hedrick must have also closely studied the University de Salamanca, the Hospital Santa Cruz at Toledo, and the Seville Cathedral, although these are much more elaborate than the building at Alcalá. The Texas Technological College Administration Building emulates the Spanish building employing a characteristically renaissance ornate center piece and a paucity of windows (see Figure 5). The main windows have relatively excessive enframements, while the angle treatment and pinnacles strike a Gothic note, truly reminiscent of Rodrigo Gile de Hontañon's renaissance design.

The vast majority of buildings on the historic campus apply similar Spanish Renaissance architectural design to classic collegiate building forms. Emulating Early Renaissance architecture in Spain, usually referred to as Plateresque, the buildings have intricate and delicate architectural detail applied with such elements as orders, classic moldings, and acanthus scrolls. Doors are incidental centerpieces for the rich decoration that surrounds them, often covering the whole height of a wall. Elaborately decorated, large, open arched entrances and sally ports emphasize axial and cross-axial relationships on the campus with their

Figure 5



A. The University, Alcalá de Henares (façade 1537–53).



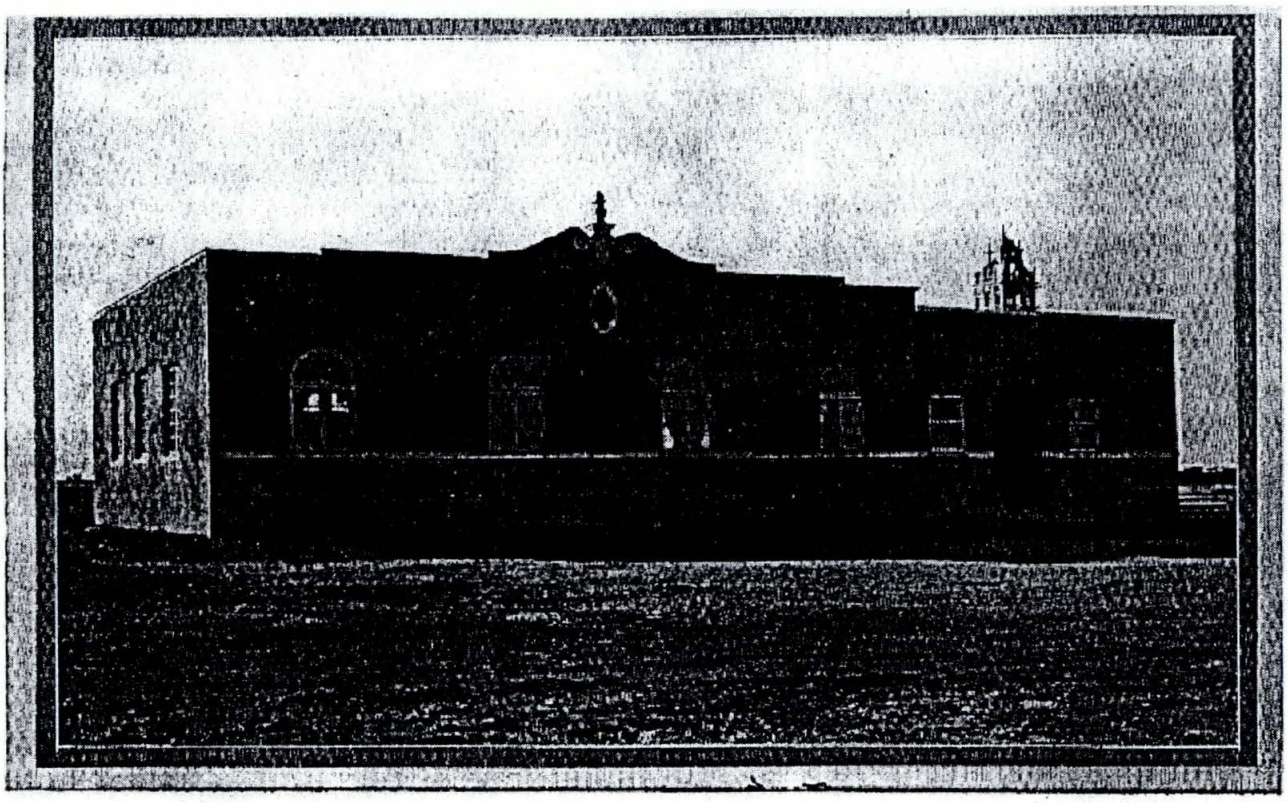
grand scale and deep shadows. Like Spanish designers, Watkin and Hedrick used human figures, animals or birds--living things--for ornamental sculpture. Arcades surround traditional central courts, or *patios*, employing original Spanish experiments that blend Gothic, Moorish, and Renaissance details. Metal work, such as window guards, balconets, or balcony railings, are common and usually plain relative to the complex patterns carved in stone. Additional characteristics of Spanish Renaissance Revival architecture include rusticated masonry that emphasizes massiveness, strong horizontal lines, finely detailed cornices and moldings, and pretentious figural and ornamental motifs (Hamlin, pp. 386-396 and Rifkind, p. 220). Unlike late 19th century revivals, the 20th century revivalistic designs at Texas Technological College are large and more elaborate. They are ". . . stately rather than exciting, 'correct' rather than daring" (Rifkind, p. 220).

To the Board of Directors and President Horn, it was imperative that the new college's physical plant begin construction as soon as possible, for several Texas colleges previously chosen for certain locations had been moved from their original sites. When the cornerstone of the Administration Building was leveled on 11 November 1924, 20,000 people in attendance heard the Governor remark that although ". . . it has its habitat here and may serve you more directly than others. . . [Texas Tech] is not only for West Texas."

The college began its first registration period on 29 September 1925. Enrollment included 914 students, including 272 women. The student population had 730 freshman and 184 sophomores, most registered in the College of Liberal Arts. Students came from 220 different Texas communities; 287 students were Lubbock residents. Twenty-four students came from five other states. Incoming students were greeted by the new buildings: the Administration Building (see Photographs 3 and 4), the Home Economics Building (see Photograph 11), the Textile Engineering Building (see Photograph 2), the Stock Judging Pavilion (see Photograph 17), the Dairy Barn and Silo, and the President's House. However, Watkin's summer trip to Spain coincided with the most industrious time for the original construction campaign and despite Hedrick' greatest efforts, only the pavilion and the dairy barn were complete. Opening ceremonies took place on 30 September and the following day classes, held in the yet unfinished Home Economics Building, began. While students could be housed off campus, the need for a dining hall was imperative; it was completed sometime in 1926 (see Figure 6). (This cafeteria was eventually consumed by later construction projects.)

In 1926 the state legislature refused to fund a proposed gymnasium, but approved a glorified wood and stucco warehouse, known as "the barn," to fill this functional need (the building was demolished in 1984). The Agriculture Building (demolished 1983, see Figure 7), the Home Management House, the West Engineering Building (see Photograph 3), and the Chemistry Building (see Photograph 14) were complete as the decade drew to a close, as was the first phase of construction at the college. By 1929 (see Figure 8), the student population had doubled. Increasing enrollment required additional state funding, which the legislature refused or approved reticently. Unfortunately, several important planned projects still had not come to fruition, including dormitories and a library.

Figure 6



CAFETERIA

Figure 7

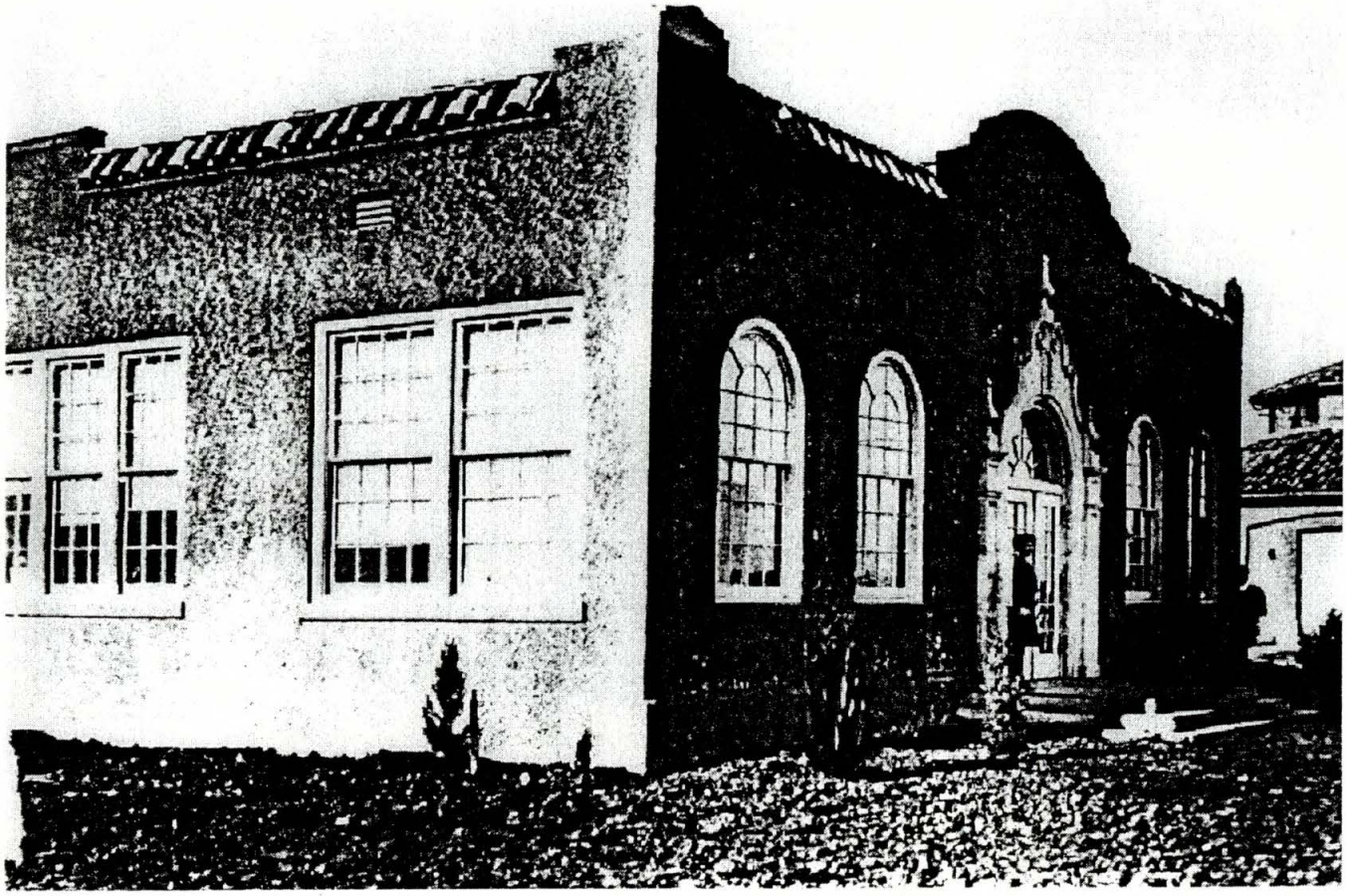
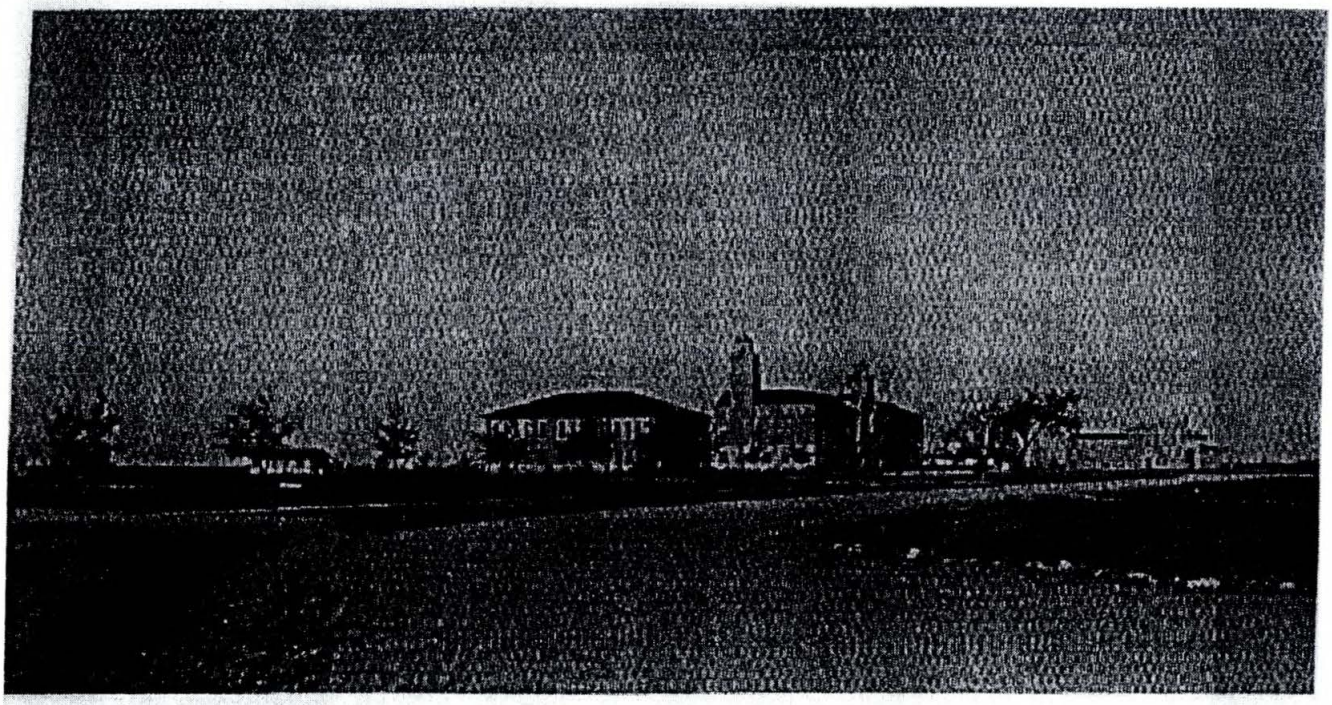


Figure 8



Tech Campus, 1929

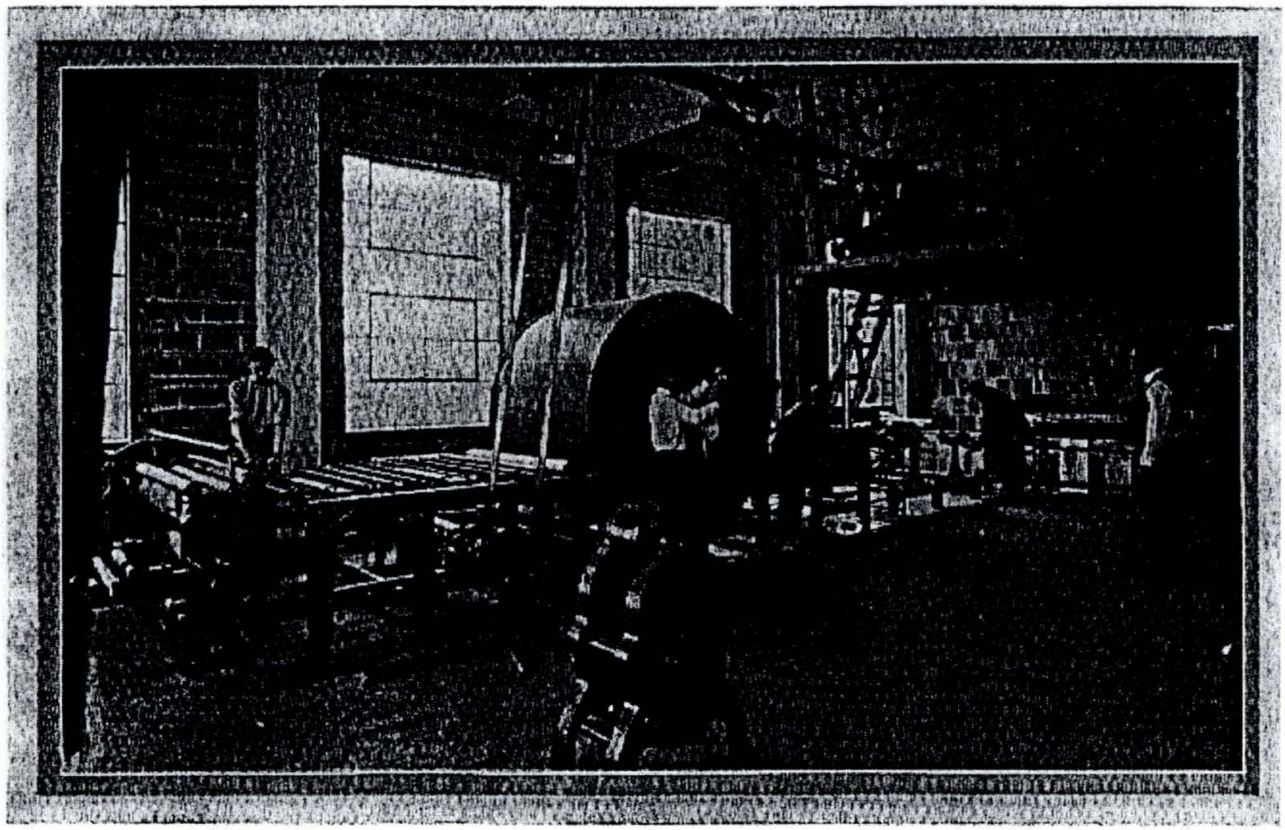
The legislation for Texas Technological College specified the educational programming for the institution. For white students only, the coeducational college would teach textile engineering and manufacture of cotton, wool, leather, and other raw materials in Texas, including weaving, dying (see Figure 9), and tanning. Other courses would encompass arts and sciences, farm and ranch husbandry (see Figure 10), and home economics (see Figure 11). Thus, the college had four schools: Liberal Arts, Engineering, Agriculture, and Home Economics, with respective deans, James Marcus Gordon, Williams J. Miller, Arthur H. Leidigh, and Margaret Watson Weeks. Mary Woodward Doak served as Dean of Women.

However, the emphasis of the legislation and, thus, the curricula was textile engineering. This is not surprising given that, at the time, 85 percent of all mohair, 35 percent of all wool, and most cotton, produced in the United States came from Texas. Appraisals of laboratory equipment in each of the colleges evidence the concentration of funding for the textile engineering program. In 1926, the total value of apparatus in the School of Engineering was almost $230,000, compared to $61,000 for agriculture, $54,000 for liberal arts, and a mere $10,000 for home economics.

With the Great Depression state appropriations were severely cut even though enrollment only dropped slightly. In spite of these cuts, and while Governor Miriam Ferguson was no friend to the state's colleges, she was good to Texas Technological College during her tenure and approved more than $160,000 in funds. With this state funding and allocated federal relief programs, the campus changed dramatically during the 1930s. The greatest need, even before the Depression, was for housing. Lubbock residents had opened their homes to students until dormitory facilities could be completed. Male students resided in homes north of Broadway, the main east-west artery in the city, and women resided south of this boulevard. The Depression had its beneficial aspects on the campus, including the construction of long-awaited dormitories. In 1934 the New Deal programs of the federal government funded work for 200 men during a ten month period. West Hall for men, north of Broadway, and Doak Hall for women, south of Broadway, each provided housing for 320 students. Room and board was $22.50 per month. Again, in 1938, the federal government funded two more dormitories, Sneed Hall for men and Drane Hall for women. The Civil Works Administration allotted money for paving roads, landscaping, and beautification projects for the campus.

The Library was also constructed in 1938 (see Photograph 14). Librarian Elizabeth Howard West was formerly of the Mississippi State College for Women and the University of Texas. She also served at the State Library in Austin, the first woman commissioned as head of a department in Texas state government. Her tenure at Texas Technological College lasted from her 1925 appointment until 1942. She took a two year sabbatical (1930-1932) to serve as a research assistant in Seville, Spain, for the Library of Congress European Historical Mission and was in charge of work in the Archivo General de Indias. Her librarian sensibilities demanded that the Library design include a full basement for storage, but she was also desirous of artistic exterior embellishment that would ". . . represent the life of the South Plains" and make use of western motifs.

Figure 9



DYE LABORATORY

Figure 10

Professor Ray C. Mowery at an early-day task

Figure 11

BREAKFAST NOOK, HOME ECONOMICS

Not ten years after its initiation, for all practical purposes the master plan was now discarded. Parking lots filled areas intended for grassy lawns and five traffic lights regulated automobiles around the circle. Still, construction during the 1930s conveyed the same Spanish influences, if more subtle. Even during the war years construction continued, although it focused on small scale projects, mostly modest building projects related to the agriculture department's long-ignored needs and removed from the original campus plan. Between 1942 and 1944 the college constructed a hog barn and feeding floors, a scale house, a sheep barn, an agriculture building, an implement storage shed, a beef cattle experimental barn, beef cattle winter quarters, and herdsmen houses.

During World War II enrollment dropped markedly. Although, beginning 1 March 1943, the college trained 4,747 men for the armed services as part of the 309th College Training Detachment (Air Crew). This training ended in April 1944. By 1945, the college consisted of 56 major buildings housing the four schools and Divisions of Extension, Military Science and Tactics, Graduate Studies, and Commerce. Following the war, Texas Technological College experienced intense growth and enrollment peaked at 5,362 students. To accommodate their need for classroom and laboratory space, the college acquired 28 surplus wood temporary buildings from Camp Bowie and one from Hondo Army Air Field.

Still, burgeoning enrollment demanded more academic and residential space. The college erected eleven major buildings and considerable additions to five existing buildings between 1947 and 1951. This construction included badly needed dormitories, completion of the museum, and several science-related buildings. Three buildings, each constructed in 1951, were important components of the original master plan. Their execution represents a final effort to comply with Watkin's initial design for the campus (see Photograph 26). Construction of the East Engineering Building closed out the "Engineering Key." Wings added to the Administration Building completed the architects' intended design. The Science Building, on an axis with Broadway Avenue, followed Watkin's original master plan and closely resembled Hedrick's design.

New construction continued prolifically; however, projects within the campus core ceased for a time. Space demands required so many new, large buildings, only adjacent and peripheral areas could meet the need.

In 1969 the college was renamed Texas Tech University and, in the following decades, campus planners chose to reinvigorate the core campus with large additions to existing buildings. These additions are completely unsympathetic in terms of design, size, and scale. However, they are sensitively placed and it is difficult to perceive that they are actually attached to the historic buildings. These additions minimally disturb the historic fabric the older buildings. Despite their modern appearance, they do not prevent the historic buildings from fulfilling the intent of the original master plan.

In conclusion, establishment of Texas Technological College responded to increasing educational needs in West Texas. The district encompasses the historic campus, developed between 1924 and 1951. The district is important to the state for its associations with the development of higher education to serve the particular needs of West Texas students and the region's agricultural economy. As well, the district's skillfully developed, coherent Spanish theme is worthy of preservation. Its collection of properties presents outstanding examples of Spanish influenced design positioned on a formal campus plan.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary includes a portion of the historic campus of Texas Technological College consisting of approximately 110 acres shown on the accompanying base map, entitled "Texas Technological College Historic District" (Continuation Sheet Map-54). This map clearly indicates the district boundary, which runs along the dotted line, in relationship to the included standing structures and existing manmade roads. The base map is drawn to a scale of 1"=200 feet and includes a north arrow.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the district includes the properties that have historically been associated with Texas Technological College and that retain the historic and architectural integrity to a high degree. The district boundary encompasses the single area of land containing the most significant concentration of properties.

Parcels of the original grounds outside the boundary have been excluded because they contain a substantial amount of intrusive new construction, large parking lots, and indistinguishable streetscapes, not in keeping with the historic or architectural character of the district. These elements present visual barriers that mark a change in the historic character of the area and that would break the continuity of the district if included. These elements also present visual changes in the character of the area excluded from the district due to a decline in the concentration of Contributing resources. As well, these excluded elements present clearly differentiated patterns of development that detract from the integrity of setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association of earlier construction periods.

Photograph Log

Texas Technological College Historic District
Lubbock, Lubbock County, Texas
Photographed by Bruce Jensen (unless otherwise noted)
May 1994 (unless otherwise noted)
Negatives with Texas Historical Commission

Administration Building
Photographed by Wesley Phillips
North elevation, camera facing south
Photograph 1 of 27

Administration Building
Photographed by Wesley Phillips
South elevation, camera facing north
Photograph 2 of 27

Administration Building
Photographed by Wesley Phillips
South elevation detail, camera facing west northwest
Photograph 3 of 27

Administration Building
Photographed by Daniel Studios
Circa 1925
North elevation, camera facing south
Photograph 4 of 27

Administration Building
Photographed by Daniel Studios
Circa 1925
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast
Photograph 5 of 27

Textile Engineering Building
South elevation, camera facing north
Photograph 6 of 27

Textile Engineering Building
Photographed by Daniel Studios
Circa 1925
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest
Photograph 7 of 27

West Engineering Building
East elevation, camera facing northwest
Photograph 8 of 27

West Engineering Building
Photographed by Daniel Studios
Circa 1927
East elevation, camera facing northwest
Photograph 9 of 27

Home Economics/Food Sciences/Bookstore Building
West and north elevations, camera facing southeast
Photograph 10 of 27

Home Economics Building
Photographed by Daniel Studios
Circa 1925
West elevation, camera facing east northeast
Photograph 11 of 27

Chemistry Building
North elevation, camera facing southwest
Photograph 12 of 27

Chemistry Building
Photographed by Wesley Phillips
North elevation detail, camera facing southwest
Photograph 13 of 27

Chemistry Building and Library
Photographed by Works Progress Administration
Circa 1938
North elevation, camera facing southwest
Photograph 14 of 27

President's House
East elevation, camera facing northwest
Photograph 15 of 27

Stock Judging Pavilion
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast
Photograph 16 of 27

Stock Judging Pavilion
Photographed by Daniel Studios
Circa 1928
Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast
Photograph 17 of 27

Home Management House
East elevation, camera facing northwest
Photograph 18 of 27

Steam Plant
South elevation, camera facing north
Photograph 19 of 27

West Hall
South elevation, camera facing north
Photograph 20 of 27

Journalism Building
Southeast oblique, camera facing northwest
Photograph 21 of 27

Dormitory Business Office
Northwest elevation, camera facing southeast
Photograph 22 of 27

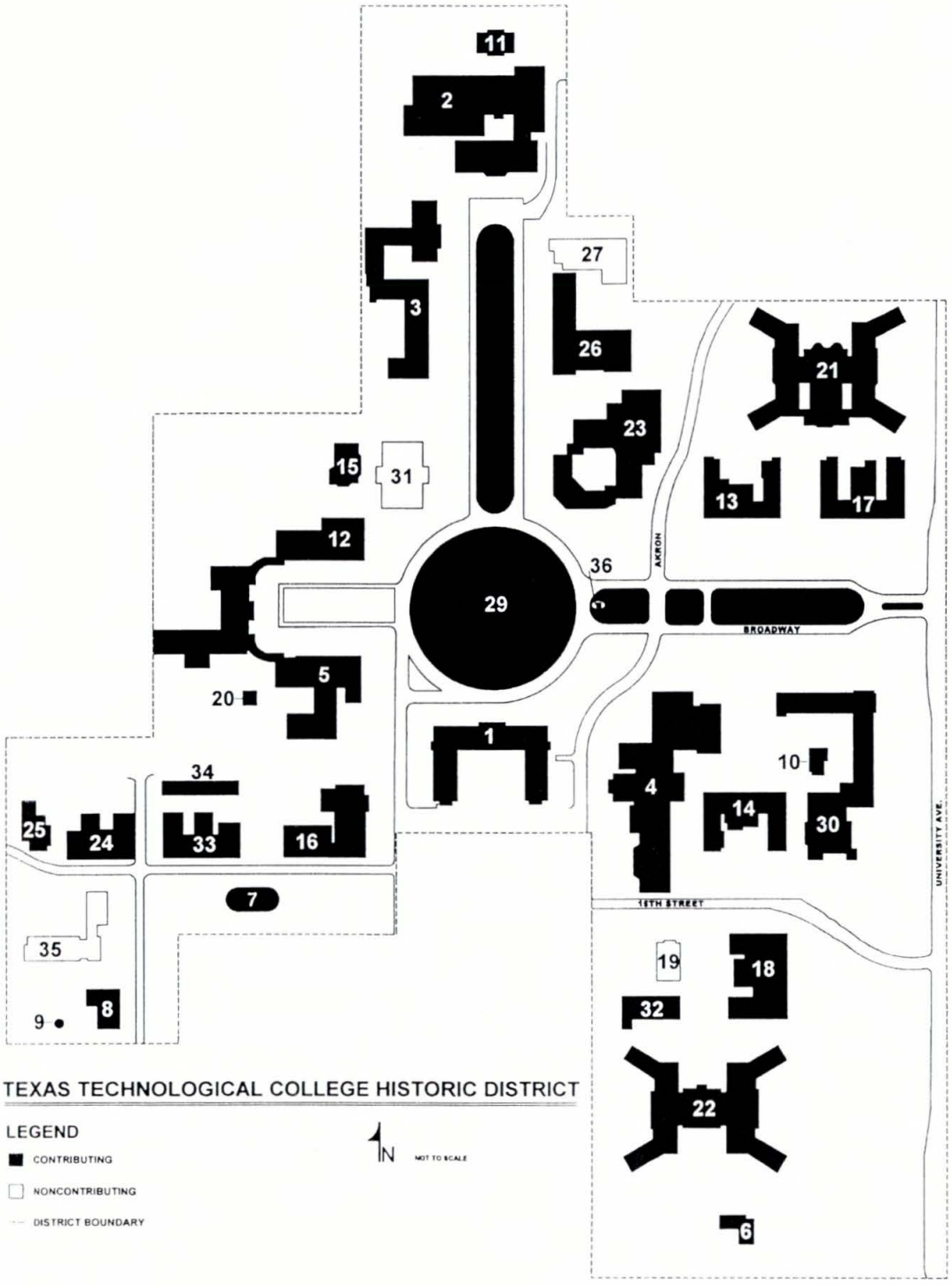
Knapp Hall/Horn Hall
North elevation, camera facing southwest
Photograph 23 of 27

Veterinary Science Building-1
South elevation, camera facing northwest
Photograph 24 of 27

Memorial Circle with Chemistry, Science, and Library in background
West side of circle, camera facing west
Photograph 25 of 27

Aerial view of campus
Photographer unknown
Circa 1958
Camera facing northwest
Photograph 26 of 27

Agricultural Engineering Building
South elevation, camera facing northeast
Photograph 27 of 27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AKRON
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BROADWAY
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UNIVERSITY AVE.
7
18TH STREET
35
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8
32
22
6
TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
LEGEND
CONTRIBUTING
NONCONTRIBUTING
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
N
NOT TO SCALE