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A UNIVERSITY FOR NEGROES OF TEXAS—
A PROMISE UNFULFILLED

TARROW

1946

A UNIVERSITY FOR NEGROES OF TEXAS--

A PROMISE UNFULFILLED

by

Willie Andrew Tarrow

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APPROVED BY



George R. Woolfolk
Professor of History

DEDICATION

To
The Alumni and Students
of
Prairie View University

PREFACE

One of the problems confronting Texas today is higher education for Negroes. This is an old problem that is demanding a solution. The effort on the part of the State to solve this problem has not been commensurate with the needs and demands of Negroes. In the forty-four year period between 1876 and 1920, there has been an evolution in name. This evolution was gradually leading to that which the Negroes were entitled to. The evolutionary process was slow because of the financial support given the institution by the State.

During these forty-four years the Negro was aware of the second class school the State had forced upon them. Not only was the Negro aware of this fact, but a large per cent of the white population including the legislative and executive department of the State. The cavalier attitude on the part of the state government has resulted in the embarrassing situation that the State with relationship to Negro education is in today.

The attempt of the State to make substitutes for that which the Negro was entitled is evidenced by the support given Prairie View. The Negro was aware of the attempt and for fifty years he has made his plea known to the legislature.

It is the purpose of the writer to trace the development of the university idea from its sources. Institutions do not spring up of their own accord. The fountain head is found in the minds of some man or group of men somewhere and at sometime.

The future of a race is determined in a large measure by the type of education it is exposed to. If its exposure is limited, its rise to that which is high and noble will be very slow. The Race will be fenced in by certain social barriers that are set up by the more fortunate members of the society. To overcome the barrier, the education of the Negro must be built around the needs of society as a whole. A narrow field of education for one group and a broad field for another group in the same society is against the principles of democracy and will result in conflict and maladjustment between groups in the society.

In a democracy the state is the servant of the people. The extent to which the state meets its obligation will determine the degree of satisfaction found in its people. Did Texas meet its obligation to the Negroes when it set up a second class institution for them? Did Negroes accept this substitution without protest? These and other questions will be answered in the study.

SCOPE

The first phase of this study is confined to the period between 1876 and 1920. This is the period in which the status of Prairie View was ambiguous by its connection with the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, which was a branch of the University of Texas. It was also during this period that the college department was added. Time and finance are two very important elements in a study of this nature. The absence of both has prevented a detailed study of the institution. It is the intention of the writer to continue this study in the near future and present to the citizens of Texas a complete history of the State institution for Negroes.

W. A. T.

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Willie Andrew Tarrow

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Negro education in Texas is directly related to certain conditions that followed the Civil War. Those conditions must be taken into account if we are to have a background of the development of Negro education. A new Texas was ushered in at the close of the Civil War. It was new because of the social, political, and economic changes that the state had undergone.

The changes were not brought about by the consent of the governed, but forced upon them by the government in Washington. A new government, economic system, and social ideals characterized this period. As a result of these changes, a new Negro was born. This new Negro was given, by law, all the rights and benefits which had been denied him, and the new white man was stripped of his supply of labor; homes were wrecked, and treasures were emptied.

Just what was the status of this new Negro? Politically, he was free; educationally, he was illiterate; and economically, he was homeless. In this condition he was thrust into a state whose social and political ideas did not change when they accepted the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments. The whites accepted these democratic principles although they were contrary to all the traditions and customs of the South.

The education of the masses had been neglected even for the whites. The unwillingness and the inability of the South to provide for the newly made citizens led to the creating of the Freedmen's Bureau, March 3, 1865, for the purpose of, among other things, protecting, assisting the freedmen, and controlling the abandoned lands in the conquered states. The Freedmen's Bureau, organized immediately after the close of the war to look after the welfare of the former slaves, did not begin its work in Texas until the end of 1865.¹ The officer in charge of the work in Texas was a native of New York, and a citizen of Pennsylvania.² Although he was convinced that the morals of the freedmen were "equal if not superior to those of a majority of the better informed and educated;" he, at least, realized that the Negroes must work or starve, and did what he could to make them understand that the government did not intend to give each of them "forty acres and a mule."³

The activities of the Bureau were confined to looking after the interests of the Negro. These activities may be classified roughly as relief work, educational work, labor supervision and judicial protection.⁴ The Bureau

¹L. W. Newton and H. P. Gambrell, A Social and Political History of Texas, (Dallas, 1932), p. 306.

²Ibid.

³Ibid., p. 307.

⁴C. W. Ramsdell, Reconstruction in Texas, (New York, 1910), p. 75.

was vested with the power to build schoolhouses and asylums for Negroes. The educational work was under the charge of Lieutenant E. M. Wheelock, who, by the end of January had in operation twenty six day and night schools with an enrollment of about sixteen hundred pupils.⁵ These schools were supported partly by voluntary contributions, partly by a small tuition fee.⁶ The functions of the Bureau in Texas were, however, never very extensive, for the demand for labor was great and the care of poor Negroes was shifted to the counties on the ground that they were citizens and therefore entitled to poor relief.⁷ The Bureau was proposed to give its unusual power in its jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases where equality in civil rights and the application of justice was denied on account of race, color, or previous condition or servitude. The Freedmen's Bureau became a source of much irritation to the whites of the South.

The church also came to the assistance of the Negro. Even before the war closed missionaries from the North came to the South to aid the Negro in adjusting himself to his new environment. The Negro church was equally effective as other agencies in working out reconstruction in the South. Christian workers learned that christiani-

⁵Ibid.

⁶Ibid., p. 76.

⁷Newton, op. cit., p. 307.

zation of the Negro would be impossible until the schools could do their work of enlightening the freedmen.⁸

Higher education for Negroes in Texas was started early in 1873. The Baptist and the Methodist took the lead in this movement. Wiley University was established at Marshall, Texas in 1873 and was chartered in 1882. Bishop College at Marshall and Paul Quinn at Waco were established in 1881, and Tillotson College at Austin, Texas in 1877. These institutions have made, and today, they are making a worthwhile contribution to the educational development of the Negroes of Texas. Without these institutions the educational advantages of Texas for Negroes would be limited.

The citizens of Texas were quite aware of the value of education in promoting the welfare of the State. The Republican Party of 1867 and the Democratic party of 1869 had in their platforms, a plank endorsing a system of public education. "As a measure of State Policy," the Republicans pledged to endeavor to establish at the earliest practicable time a system of free common schools for the benefit of all children and youths of the scholastic age without distinction of race, or color, to be supported by equal and uniform taxation, until a school fund can be made available for this purpose.⁹ The platform of the

⁸Carter G. Woodson, The Negro in Our History, (Washington, 1931), p. 386.

⁹Frederick Eby, Development of Education in Texas, (New York, 1925), p. 100. Appeared as a report of the Republican State Convention at Houston, July 4-5, 1867 by E. W. Winkler.

Democratic Party expressed favor of the immediate establishment of a system of public schools for the separate education of the white and colored children of the State, to be so organized as not to violate the social laws governing the races, and so diffusive in their character as to secure equal benefit to all.¹⁰

Although the people of Texas, through their elected representatives, expressed a desire for a public school system, and a system of higher education, many internal problems prevented them from developing a system of public and higher education for all the people of Texas that would compare with the national average. Then, as now, the social ideals and customs forced them to establish a dual system of education. They were particularly interested in not violating the social laws governing the races. For that reason the people began bearing the burden of maintaining a double system. Wherever a dual system is operated, usually a double standard of education is found.

It seems that the whole pattern for Negro education in Texas was based on the assumption that the Negro was inferior, and, because of his inferiority, only the elementary and industrial phases of education should be provided for him. This general diffusion of knowledge

¹⁰Ibid., p. 101. Appeared as a report of the Convention of Democratic Editors at Brenham, September 29-30, 1869, published by the Galveston Circular.

spoken of in the constitution did not mean the same for the Negro as it did for the white. This, in part, accounts for the establishment of the industrial departments in the larger rural schools and the increased emphasis placed on it now by the state and scholarships from individuals for special study in these fields. It also accounts for the lack of aid from the State for the study of law, medicine, engineering, and architecture. The progress in higher education for Negroes in Texas has been very slow. Today signs are beginning to appear which points to a brighter future in the education of the Negroes of Texas.

CHAPTER II

CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR A UNIVERSITY

It was the intention of the fathers of the Texas Constitution of 1876 to establish a university for Negroes. The real basis for this university is found in Article Seven, Section Fourteen which states:

That the Legislature shall also when deemed practicable, establish and provide for the maintenance of a college or branch university for the instruction of the colored youths of the state, to be located by a vote of the people.¹

There is further proof for the constitutional basis for a university in the Joint Resolution, which was approved May 5, 1882, providing for an election to be held for the location of a branch of the university, for the instruction of the colored youths of the state which reads as follows:

Whereas, The Constitution of the State provides that there shall be a branch of the University of Texas established for the instruction of the colored youths of the State, and that the same shall be located by a vote of the people:

Section I. Be it resolved (by the Legislature of the State of Texas,)

¹Vernon's Texas Statues, Constitution of the State of Texas, 1876, (Kansas City, 1927), Vol. I.

That the Governor is hereby instructed to issue his proclamation ordering an election to be held throughout the State, upon the day of the next general election, to wit, on the first Monday in November, 1882, for the location of a branch of the State University, for the instruction of colored youth; and returns of said election to be made in the manner prescribed by the general election law.²

The names of the towns, according to the Governor's proclamation, were to be sent in at least forty days before the holding of the election. The citizens were also given power to vote for any locality not named in the proclamation. The location of the Negro University was to be the site which received the largest number of votes.

Since the citizenry of all localities was asked to nominate their choice, there arose a keen interest which can be clearly seen in the messages to Governor Roberts in an effort to secure the site of the University.

From Houston, Texas, dated September 5, 1882, came a letter from Mr. W. C. Blount to Governor O. M. Roberts, stating that at a convention held in Brenham, Texas, on September the second, it was decided to ask that Brenham be put in nomination for the site of the Colored Branch of the University.³ Another message written by Noah Nox

²H. P. N. Gammel, The Laws of Texas, Vol. IV. (Austin, 1902).

³This statement was taken from a letter written to Governor Roberts on September 5, 1882, which was found in a collection of such in the Archives in the State Library at Austin. Hereafter, this work will be cited as Governor's Messages. For the complete duplicate, see Appendix B.

was sent, asking that the town of Fredericksburg, Gillespie County, be placed in nomination.⁴ On September 3, 1882, Jas. K. McDovell, in a letter to Governor Roberts asked that Pittsburg, Camp County, be named as a candidate for the location of a branch of the State University for Colored Youth.⁵ From Austin, Texas, September 28, 1882, a message from W. H. Holland to the Governor was sent, asking that Austin in Travis County be put in nomination for the location of the University.⁶ A committee of the West Union Baptist, whose pastor was the Reverend R. H. Boyd, wrote the Governor on October 17, 1882, stating that it was the wishes of the colored and most of the white citizen of Palestine that their city be put in nomination for the site of the Negro University, too.⁷

Night messages and telegrams, as well as letters, were sent to Governor Roberts. A night message dated September 27, 1882 was sent by Richard A. Lang for the purpose of placing Paris in nomination.⁸ A telegram dated September 28, 1882 was sent by Governor Roberts to Mr. Jas. Boone of Hempstead, asking if he intended to put Prairie View in nomination.⁹ Mr. Boone sent an immediate reply which stated "yes" by all means. Mr. Boone's tele-

⁴Governor's Message.

⁵Ibid.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

gram from Governor Roberts was given to Professor L. C. Anderson, and on the same date, September 28, 1882, Professor Anderson wrote the Governor stating that Prairie View had been put in nomination by a mass meeting of citizens of Hempstead and Waller County on August the fifteenth. Mr. Anderson informed the Governor that a committee had been appointed with Mr. J. Boone as chairman, to carry out the action of the mass meeting. Professor Anderson further stated that he had written letters to the Galveston News and the Houston Post pointing out the advantages at Prairie View for the location of the Negro University, and that he had planned several speeches in neighboring towns for the purpose of selling the Prairie view idea. The Governor was asked to use his influence with the people to favor Prairie View.¹⁰

In Mr. Anderson's letter to the Houston Post, September 21, 1882, he pointed out the advantages of Prairie View as the site for the university. The following reasons were given: first, the State normal school for the education of colored students is located there is a successful operation, and constitutes a starting point for the future university; second, the State owns there about 1500 acres of land beautifully situated with tolerably sufficient buildings worth in all about \$40,000; third, Prairie View is six miles from Hempstead, near the Houston and Texas Central Railroad and in full view of

¹⁰Ibid.

said road, easy of access, and at the same time removed from temptations, vice, dissipation and incidents to village towns and cities; fourth, the location, on a high hill overlooking a rolling prairie, with woods and a good stream of water in the rear is healthy, and beautiful. There have been only two or three cases of sickness requiring medical attention since the present institution was established--a period of three years; fifth, under the direction of the Board of Regents the tract of land owned by the state, enough being reserved for the purposes of the university, may be divided into small lots and sold to persons desiring to educate their children, and a considerable fund thus derived for purposes either of erecting buildings, endowing or equipping the university; sixth, Prairie View is on or near the direct line of travel from Austin (the proposed seat of the State University) to Galveston, and from Bryan, the seat of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, to Houston and Galveston making it convenient to the regents, directors, and faculties of those institutions under whose direction the branch university shall come; seventh, the mind of the colored people of the state is now directed to Prairie View as the educational centre for their race in the state. Prairie View is also conveniently situated, being the great college belt of the state; eighth, the normal school now there may become an integral, permanent and important factor in the establishment and future prosperity of the university; ninth, a high duty rests upon the state to

furnish facilities for the education of the Colored Youths of Texas that they may be the better prepared for the duties of citizenship; tenth, the work of educating the colored youths should be committed to teachers of their own race trained for this work under the lead and direction of state authorities.¹¹

The election was held as scheduled November 7, 1882. A great interest was shown throughout the state as indicated by the ballots. The result of this election was given out by the Secretary of State, December 19, 1882 which reads as follows:

As per requirement of Joint Resolution of the Legislature, approved May 5, 1882 your Excellency, by proclamation, ordered at the general election held November 7, 1882, the vote of the people be taken for the instruction of colored youths. The returns of the election were opened and counted by the Secretary of State in the presence of the Attorney General. The declaration of the result of said election is as follows:

State of Texas Department of State
Austin, December 19, 1882

Whereas, It appears from the count just made of the returns of the election held November 7, 1882 Austin received 28,329 votes for the location of the branch of the university for colored youth; Prairie View received 13,-

¹¹Houston Daily Post, September 21, 1882.

160; Houston, 14,000; Palestine received 2,490; Paris received 5,926; Brenham received 2,165; Pittsburg received 9,575; Georgetown received 1,465; and various other towns received scattering members amounting to 1865 votes.

Austin having received the largest number of votes I hereby declare that Austin has been selected as the location of the State University for the instruction of Colored Youth.

Signed, T. H. Bowman
Secretary of State¹²

From the preceeding discussion we may summarize the constitutional basis for a University thus:

1. The Constitution of 1876 made provision for one in Article VII, Section XIV.
2. The Legislature (called session of the seventeenth Legislature, 1882) authorized the Governor to call an election for the selection of a site.
3. The Governor issued the Proclamation.
4. The election was held November 7, 1882.
5. The Secretary of State, T. H. Bowman, made his report to the Governor December 9, 1882, stating that Austin had received the highest number of votes and was therefore selected as the location of the State University for the instruction of colored youths.

¹²Report of the Secretary of State, T. H. Bowman, (Austin, 1882).

CHAPTER III

AGITATION OF NEGROES FOR A UNIVERSITY

The agitation among Negroes in Texas for a university is not something new. It had its beginning in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The agitators had as their chief weapon, the constitution of the state. The equalization of educational opportunities for the race, which would result in the Negro's being better prepared to live a more complete life and make a worthwhile contribution to society, influenced him to continue his appeal for a Negro University.

The agitation arose from individual and group interest. The "State Convention of Colored Men" met in Houston, Texas, September 1, 1891, and among other things, adopted a resolution commending the state for what it had done for Prairie View as a Normal for training of teachers.¹ The private institutions in Texas were praised for their contributions to the higher education of the Negro. These men, sensing a growing demand on the part of the youth of the state and the inadequacy of these institutions to meet this demand, urged the State Board of Education to take steps in carrying out the law enacted by the Eighteenth Legislature, April 10, 1883, to establish a branch university for Colored youth of the state. The board was asked to take steps at its earliest possible convenience to

¹Houston Daily Post, September 3, 1891.

erect said university at some appropriate point in the state. A committee of seven men of the "State Convention of Colored Men" was responsible for the resolution.² This Convention was composed of the representative Negroes of Texas, three hundred in number, who were in position and qualified to see the need for such a step.

Unfortunately, the State Board placed a broad interpretation on the date, "earliest possible convenience," and nothing was done about it. The organizations to fight for a university at this time were limited. The church has always endorsed higher education for Negroes, but wanted it sponsored by the Negro church, which was and is still unable to provide the type needed by the Negro. Methodist Conferences and Baptist Associations and Conventions were imbued with the idea that the best schools are the church schools, and therefore, did not find it convenient nor expedient to ask the state to fulfill its obligation to the Negro citizens of Texas. Individual members of the church spoke out against these inequalities and some served on committees to urge the Legislature to act in this matter. The great body of members that made up the organization failed to lift up their voices as a group to endorse state education or protest the inequalities in education as practiced by the state.

²Houston Daily Post, January 2, 1899. The committee was composed of the following: Paul Bledsoe, H. C. Ferguson, W. H. Logan, P. H. Collier, Dr. W. H. Scott, D. A. Abner, and D. W. Wilson.

By the Negro being politically inclined, naturally, organizations local and state, were formed, and these organizations spoke for the Negro. The Negro teachers, through the State organizations, took up the fight for a State University. Their work too, was limited to asking or begging. They knew their constitutional rights, but because of the lack of weapons to secure them, they could only let the Legislature know their attitude.

The State University Committee, operating at this time, was called to meet in the city of Austin, December 31, 1898, by Mr. Broyles, the chairman.³ The purpose of this committee was to consider measures promoting the establishing and organizing of the branch University provided for in the constitution of the commonwealth.⁴ Mr. Broyles also requested the ex-presidents of the Teachers' Association, that constituted the advising council, to meet at the same time.⁵ The Colored editors and all persons interested were asked to be present and to cooperate in the effort to secure a Colored branch of the State University.

The Teachers' Association of 1899 appointed a committee, composed of M. H. Broyles, Prairie View, N. W. Harlee,

³Houston Daily Post, November 30, 1898. The State University Committee was composed of: N. W. Harlee, J. W. Tilden, G. W. Jackson, I. M. Terrell, A. J. Moore, F. W. Gross, J. Washington, H. M. Tarver, J. N. Dodson, W. D. Donnell, S. J. Jenkins, L. J. Williams, J. W. Holloway.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid., The ex-presidents were: L. C. Anderson, H. T. Keeling, J. R. Gibson, D. Abner, I. M. Terrell, G. W. Jackson, A. J. Moore, J. W. Tilden, J. R. E. Lee, and W. W. Harlee.

Dallas; F. W. Gross, Victoria; S. J. Jenkins, Austin; L. C. Anderson, Austin; and D. Abner, Jr., Seguin.⁶

The purpose of this committee was to appeal to the Twenty-sixth Legislature for the establishment of a university. J. N. Dodson, H. B. Fry, H. Pickard, J. W. Patton, R. G. Purcell, Timothy Chandler, L. B. Kinchion, and Reverend L. L. Campbell were asked to take a part in the meeting.⁷ At this meeting, Broyles of Prairie View presided, and F. W. Gross of Victoria served as secretary. The chairman reviewed the previous agitation for the university, including his recommendation, as president of the Association, June, 1896, asking that 100,000 acres of the unappropriated land be set aside for the purpose of establishing a university at Prairie View.⁸

At the State Democratic Convention which met in Fort Worth the following August, the chairman stated that there was encouched in its Platform a plank pledging the appropriation of 50,000 acres of the unappropriated public domain of the State to Prairie View Normal with a view to raising that school to the rank of a branch university for Colored youths.⁹

The Twenty-fifth Legislature, according to the chairman of this committee, took up the question of appropriating the land to Prairie View School and during the discus-

⁶Houston Daily Post, January 2, 1899.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

sion discovered that the branch university could not legally be located at Prairie View.

This body had already passed the Smith Bill appropriating 1,000,000 acres for the establishment of the school at Austin, where it had been located by the people. This Bill rendered great encouragement to the people; however, it was rendered inoperative by the Supreme Court.

Though faced with the mentioned set-backs, other methods of securing the University were discussed. The following resolution was offered by S. J. Jenkins, Superintendent of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution:

Whereas, The law enacted by the 25th Legislature which appropriated 1,000,000 acres of the public domain for the establishment of a university for the Colored Youths of Texas, has been rendered inoperative by recent decision of the Supreme Court of the state, and

Whereas, The difficulties surrounding the establishment of such an institution are of such character as to demand the most careful and candid investigation and consideration by the friends of higher education: therefore be it

Resolved--First, that a committee of 7 of the most prominent colored educators of Texas be appointed who shall confer with the educational committees of the House and Senate of the incoming legislature for the purpose of devising ways and means for the establishment of a university for Colored Youths in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution.

Second, that we hereby invite the cooperation of all Texans both white and colored in our efforts to perfect the system of education for Colored Youths which has been so generously provided by the fathers of Texas and those who have succeeded them in authority.¹⁰

¹⁰Houston Daily Post, January 7, 1899.

The more conservative type of Negro was satisfied with what the state had done in establishing Prairie View. These men were found in the ranks of the teaching profession and members of the organization that was making an effort to secure equal educational advantages for the Negro in Texas. One such example is found in an interview with Professor Tarver of Brenham, who served on the committee.

Professor Tarver, who was appointed by the Colored State Teachers to agitate the question of a State University, was not present at the meeting because of illness. He had seen the resolution, but still, his ideas were different on the establishment of such university. He expressed the idea that a university, like any other school must have its true life in the minds of the people.¹¹

The idea, according to Professor Tarver, was not in the minds of the people of Texas, but in the minds of one or two fellows from "third rate schools" called Universities. He advocated, instead of a university a great Normal and Industrial Institution sufficient to meet the wants of the Colored youth of Texas. The reporter commented on Professor Tarver as a thinking man inclined to favor the improvement of that already established instead of going after something new. Mr. Tarver believed that

¹¹Houston Daily Post, January 6, 1899. The contents of the paragraph were taken from an interview with Prof. Tarver made by a reporter for the Post.

the colored race should be encouraged to take advantage of educational facilities already provided and in the course when universities are needed they would come.¹²

There was another action taken by the Teachers' Association on November 28, 1913, at Brenham, Texas. W. L. D. Johnson, president of the Association, expressed the interest of the Negroes in a university. A discussion of the question of the possibilities of the Colored branch was led by G. W. Jackson of Corsicana, E. L. Blackshear, and L. C. Anderson of Austin.¹³

Unfortunately, there were among the race at this time Negroes who had been influenced by the idea of industrialization of the Negro, as advocated by Booker T. Washington and accepted by the whites as a means of promoting Negro education along a line different from the whites.¹⁴ It was their desire to make education mean one thing for the whites and another for the Negroes.

¹²Ibid.

¹³The Houston Post, November 28, 1913.

¹⁴Carter G. Woodson, The Negro in Our History, (Washington, 1931). p. 441.

CHAPTER IV

PRAIRIE VIEW, THE UNFULFILLED PROMISE

The institution that we know as Prairie View University grew out of the failure of the state to make provisions for colored youth, when it accepted the donation of land made by the United States government under the Morrill Act to maintain at least one college in Texas. The donation was made by the government and it might be presumed to have been intended for all classes of citizens.¹

To make some provision for the Negro, the Fifteenth Legislature in 1876 passed an act to establish a branch of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes. Twenty-thousand dollars was appropriated to locate, erect and furnish this school.²

The location was that of the old plantation of Colonel Kirby near Hempstead.³ The school was first called Alta Vista, though the legislative act establishing it, said it should be called the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Colored Youth. It was placed under the control of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, Texas. The Board of Directors met November

¹H. Y. Benedict, History of the University of Texas, (Austin, 1917). p. 273.

²H. P. N. Gammel, The Laws of Texas, Vol. VIII. p. 972. (Austin, 1902).

³Maud Cuney Hare, A Tribune of the Black People. (New York, 1913).

17, 1877, in their sixth meeting with the following members present: R. B. Hubbard, Wells Thompson, B. H. Davis, A. J. Peeler, and E. B. Pickett.⁴ The committee on location of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Colored youth conferred with the Board relative to the organization of the school. It was in this meeting that the question of selecting a principal was mentioned; however, the selecting was referred to the next meeting in January. Although the principal was not selected, his salary was fixed at \$1,800 and means were set aside for furnishing his living quarters.⁵

In the Seventh meeting, held January 21, 1878, the committee on location appeared and made its final report, and turned the affairs of the college over to the Board of Directors. The next step was that of selecting a principal. The following applications were presented: Professor L. M. Minor of Mississippi, R. W. Trimble of Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Reverend J. A. Kimble of Larrissa, Texas; and J. R. S. Davis of Hempstead, Texas. After discussing the merits of each applicant the Board proceeded to ballot. Failing to make a choice on the first two ballots, the Directors

⁴A. J. Peeler, Proceedings of the Board of Directors of A. and M. College. (Austin, 1878). A compilation of the minutes of the meetings of the Directors are found in the A. M. College Library at College Station, Texas.

⁵Ibid.

The contents were taken from the minutes of the Sixth meeting of the Directors.

again discussed the merits of the applicants. Another ballot was taken and still no choice was made. On a motion of T. R. Bonner, further balloting was postponed until the next day. In the final balloting Professor Minor was elected principal.⁶

Having selected a principal the Board then turned its attention to other matters that it deemed necessary in the organization of the college. The President of the Board appointed a committee of three persons, Messrs. F. S. Stockdale, A. J. Peeler, and E. B. Pickett, to work out such details as a course of study, rate of tuition, labor of students and courses of discipline.⁷ The extent of these rules and regulations left very little for the principal of the school to do along that line.

Since this college was a branch of the A. and M. College for white, the president would also be the president of the college for Negroes with no additional salary, but actual traveling expenses in performing his duties in this connection. He was given several duties to perform one of which was the purchasing of the furniture for the college which was to be made ready for occupancy. The furniture and other equipment were not to exceed \$1000. He was also directed to employ instructors and superintendent and put the school in operation as early a date as practicable.⁸

⁶Ibid.

The contents of this entire paragraph were taken from minutes of Seventh Meeting of the Directors.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

In the same year that the legislature established the College for Negroes, the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan was organized under the federal system of aid. This act called for some provision for Colored youth, so it might be assumed that the college for Negroes was a result of the Colored youth not being permitted to attend the college at Bryan.⁹

The land and building of Alta Vista were purchased, and the school was organized and kept up with a few students for a short time.¹⁰ The school was without scholars before January 1, 1879.¹¹ On February 5, 1879 Governor Roberts, in his message to the legislature recommended that the school be rented out until it could secure students to be taught.¹² In the same year Governor Roberts proposed that the school be converted into a normal school for the training of teachers. The legislature acted on this proposal and the following act was passed April 19, 1879:

⁹Frederick Eby, The Development of Education in Texas, (New York, 1925). p. 274.

¹⁰H. Y. Benedict, op. cit., p. 274.

Texas Governors Messages, (Austin, 1916). p. 406. Governor Roberts Message to the Senate and House, February 5, 1879 is found in a collection of the archives and history department of the Texas State Library--edited by and for archives and history department of Texas State Library.

¹¹H. Y. Benedict, op. cit.

¹²Texas Governors Messages, p. 247.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, that there shall be established at Prairie View (formerly called Alta Vista) in Waller County in the State of Texas, a Normal school for the preparation and training of Colored teachers.¹³

The school was retained under the control of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan.

The reasons for not having students for the school between 1876 and 1879 are not known. It probably was due to the economic status of the Negro's notion of scientific farming.¹⁴ He could not understand a school that taught the things with which he was already familiar. If the reasons were because of the economic status of the people, the legislature took steps to remedy it. The act establishing the Normal also made provision for the State students. One student from each Senatorial district and three from the State at large were to be admitted free. The students were selected on competitive basis. A news article appearing in The Houston Post listed the requirements for those who desired appointment as students to the State Normal

¹³Gammel, Vol. VIII, p. 1481.

¹⁴Frederick Eby, op. cit.

School for Colored students at Prairie View.¹⁵ In 1899 the act dealing with State students was so amended as to give each Representative, as well as Senators, the right to appoint one student each from his district.¹⁶ This student was appointed with the understanding and willingness to pay one-third of the expenses.

During the latter part of the nineteenth century the Negro suddenly became interested in industrial education. This can be accounted for if we study closely the writings and speeches of Booker T. Washington during this period. His theory of industrial education for the Negro "fell in fertile soil."¹⁷ It was endorsed by Negroes and whites. In all his speeches throughout the South, he never lost an opportunity to bring to his listeners the idea of industrial education of the Negro. Not only did Booker T. Washington preach industrial education for the Negro but the principal of Prairie View Mr. Blackshear, favored it, too. This clamor for industrial education resulted in an agricultural and mechanical department being added in 1899. The name of the school was then changed to

¹⁵The Houston Post, August 31, 1881.

This article as it appeared in this issue is found in Appendix C.

¹⁶Vernon's Civil Statutes, (Article 3886).

¹⁷E. D. Washington, Selected Speeches of Booker T. Washington. (New York, 1932).

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College.¹⁸

In 1891 Prairie View became a Land Grant Normal by an act of the Legislative apportioning the funds due Texas under the act of the Fifty-first Congress making land grants to states.¹⁹ Prairie View received three-fourths.²⁰ Texas was the only state in the union with a Land Grant Normal. The other states that received grants had Land Grant Colleges instead of Normals.

In establishing Prairie View as a branch of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, which was a branch of the University of Texas, has caused it to have a peculiar status. Since the Agricultural and Mechanical College was a branch of the University, that made Prairie View a branch of the University, too. In 1879 the legislature authorized the comptroller to set apart out of the interest accruing from the University fund \$6000 for the support of this Normal School.²¹ In Governor Robert's message to the Seventeenth Legislature, April 6, 1882, he reviewed the attempt of the Legislature to use university funds for Prairie View.²² It was Governor Robert's opinion that the fund was illegally

¹⁸Vernon's Civil Statutes, (Article 2719).

¹⁹Gammel, Vol. X, p. 45.

²⁰Ibid., p. 45.

²¹Gammel, Vol. VIII, p. 1481.

²²Governors Messages, p. 384.

drawn since Prairie View was not the Colored branch of the University contemplated by the Constitution.²³ Because the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Legislature persisted in making these appropriations, the Comptroller came to the conclusion that Prairie View was a branch of a branch and was thereby entitled to the fund.²⁴ Comptroller Brown who succeeded Darden refused to pay the fund on the grounds that it was unconstitutional.²⁵

The people of Texas had spoken favorably concerning the work being done at Prairie View, but those same people have criticized the provisions that have been made. The affairs of Prairie View have been watched closely, not because of the amount of money the state had invested, but because the life of the race was involved. One such criticism was made as early as 1881. The State was criticized for locating the school on a prairie through which no water flows.²⁶ Here agricultural work had to be carried on under great disadvantages. The attendance grew smaller because there was no adequate water supply.²⁷ Through a small appropriation made by the State, eight hundred feet was dug

²³J. J. Lane, History of the University of Texas. (Austin, 1891). p. 150.

²⁴Ibid.

²⁵Ibid. p. 151.

²⁶The Houston Post, June 2, 1881.

²⁷Ibid.

for artesian water but was not reached. Water for the school was hauled from a creek two miles away where dead cattle found eternal sleeping places.²⁸ Later the Twenty-fifth Legislature appropriated \$1500 for a system of water works and water. The system of water works was purchased, but the appropriation was too small to continue the digging of the artesian well.²⁹ Prairie View now had the system but no water.

The educational department had made remarkable progress, but the other departments, industrial, agricultural, and mechanical were almost failures. The reason for this was attributed to the parents who encouraged their boys to be preachers and their girls to be teachers. They were interested only in their sons wearing "Prince Albert" coats and their daughters being "School moms."³⁰ The main cause of the failure was the State Legislature sent a "trotting committee" biennially to Prairie View. This committee that spent at longest at Prairie View forty-eight hours, one half in sleeping the remainder of the hours in eating, would return to Austin and make its report to the finance committee.³¹ On such reports, the appropriations for the college were

²⁸The Houston Post, September 12, 1898.

²⁹Ibid.

³⁰Ibid.

³¹Ibid.

made. The educational department, which was sending out the largest number of students, received appropriations sufficient to just squeeze through, and the other departments were allowed "crumbs" which were worse than nothing.

SECTION II

The Administration

Professor L. M. Minor served as the first principal of the Alta Vista Agricultural College from 1878 to 1879. In 1879 when the school was reorganized as a normal, E. H. Anderson was elected principal. His brother, L. C. Anderson, and a matron for the girls made up the faculty.¹ The enrollment the first year was twenty-four girls and thirty-five or forty boys.²

It was during the administration of Principal E. H. Anderson that the controversy between the Legislature and the comptroller occurred. The comptroller's refusal to audit the accounts for the support of Prairie View placed a hardship on the school. In June 1882 Principal E. H. Anderson wrote the governor concerning the financial condition of the school. He stated that the accounts for three months amounting to \$1863.44 had not been paid and that he had only a two week's supply, no credit and no money. Governor Roberts took steps at once to alleviate the conditions of the school. He wrote the president of the Board

¹J. J. Lane, History of the Education in Texas. (Washington, 1903), p. 312.

²Recorded Interview with Mrs. Katie Clay, Houston, Texas, (May 30, 1946). This statement was taken from an interview with Mrs. Clay, who was a member of the class of 1885. She resides at Houston, Texas, and is very active and interested in the education of the Negro.

of Directors, Mr. E. B. Pickett, asking him to make some effort to keep the school going. The president died before any action was taken. The Governor then wrote Mr. C. C. Wiggin, one of the directors, asking him to use his influence to get supplies and other means to support the school. The Governor's letter was published and attracted public attention; as a result, several gentlemen volunteered to give aid for the school. Messrs. Ellis and Carson, merchants of Houston, furnished about three hundred dollars worth of supplies per month for February, March, and April. Colonel James M. Burroughs of Galveston, Texas, furnished three hundred dollars in money per month for February and March, and Jas. H. Raymond and Company of Austin, furnished three hundred dollars in money for April.⁵ With the assistance of these men the school was able to carry on until the legislature met.

The first commencement was held June the sixteenth and seventeenth, 1882. Governor Roberts and all the directors except one were present. They all expressed approval of the advancement made by the students. The board conducted an examination of the students and made special comments on their ability in grammar and arithmetic. As a part of the commencement the Union Literary Society of the school

⁵Texas Governors Messages, (Austin, 1916), p. 409. All the facts in the preceding paragraph was taken from an account of the controversy published in the Governor's Messages.

held its anniversary. The program consisted of essays, orations, and debates. At the end of this program, Judge J. D. Thomas, President of the Board delivered an address to the student body, and Reverend Whittaker, a Colored minister, recited his struggle to learn to read and write in Anti-bellum times. Mr. A. E. Patton of Cold Spring was given a medal scholarship and Mr. G. W. Roshin of Crockett was given one for deportment. Governor Roberts bought the closing message. In his message he urged the students to have the branch of the university located at Prairie View.⁴

The school plant consisted of one two-story frame building, Kirby Hall and Pickett Hall. The two-story frame building housed the men upstairs and the downstairs was used for classrooms. Kirby Hall was used for the dining hall, and the home of the Principal, matron and the girls. Pickett Hall was a small building used for practice work. The laundry work was carried on by hand. The water supply consisted of a cistern and a well. Students coming to Prairie View would go to Hempstead and be transferred to Prairie View by horse back or wagon. Later a flag station was put in operation at Prairie View.⁵ The salary of the principal was \$1200, the assistant's, \$600; and the matron's, \$400; which made a total of \$2,200 for the faculty.⁶

⁴The Houston Post, June 20, 1882.

The contents of this paragraph were taken from a news article of the Houston Post.

⁵Recorded Interview with Mrs. Katie Clay, May 30, 1946.

⁶The Houston Post, June 28, 1881.

In 1884, Professor L. C. Anderson succeeded his brother as the third principal. He held this position for twelve years. The first graduating class, consisting of six members, two of which are still living, was in 1885.⁷ During this same administration the present administration building was built in 1888.

Professor Anderson served as Principal until 1896 when E. L. Blackshear became principal. During the Blackshear administration there were changes in the school plant as well as in the curriculum. The latter was broadened and enriched. In 1899 the name was changed to Prairie View Normal and Industrial College. The Legislature in 1901 authorized a four year college course in the sciences and classics. The plant was improved with the addition of Foster Hall in 1909, Luckie Hall in 1909, Crawford Hall in 1912, and the auditorium dining hall in 1911. The sewage system was improved and a miniature telephone system was connected with Hempstead. The money that the Legislature had appropriated was not enough to install a system of water works, therefore the students used water from the creek. A wooden tank helped to supply the water for drinking and cooking. It was during Mr. Blackshear's administration that the student body began to increase. In 1912 the school was overcrowded just as it has been for the last thirty-four years.⁸

⁷Mrs. Clay, op. cit., May 30, 1946.

⁸Recorded Interview with Mr. George W. Buchanan, July 14, 1946.

During Mr. Blackshear's administration politics entered into the school affairs. Although State students were to be appointed to Prairie View on competitive basis, politicians used their influence in the appointment of the students. On June 30, 1905, M. M. Rogers wrote C. J. von Rosenberg, who was a member of the House of Representatives, asking that John Clarkson be appointed to Prairie View. On March 30, 1905 Clarkson received the appointment. Rogers wrote the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical in 1905 asking them to appoint F. W. Gross of Victoria, Texas, the principal of Prairie View. Mr. Rogers had two or three friends on the Board of Directors, and he had hoped that he could use his influence in improving Prairie View. Mr. J. R. E. Lee of Tuskegee wrote Mr. Rogers concerning the principalship of Prairie View and stating that he would apply for the position if he thought it advisable. He was advised to stay at Tuskegee because, as he stated, there was too much of the "baby act and figure head" business about the job.⁹ His administration ended August 31, 1915.

Mr. N. A. Banks, acting principal, served from September 1, 1915 to October 1, 1915. Mr. I. M. Terrell was then elected principal. He served until August 31, 1918. In spite of the war, the school made additional improvement

⁹Louis A. Bedford, M. M. Rogers, A study of a Negro in the Age of Transition. M. S. S. Investigative Paper, Prairie View University (June, 1946), pp. 41-42.

to its plant. These improvements included the Household Art Building, Power Plant, ice plant, laundry and Spence (now the Agricultural Building).¹⁰

On September 1, 1918, Doctor J. G. Osborne was made acting principal. He served as acting principal until August 31, 1919. At this time he was elected as principal and served until August 31, 1925.¹¹

The beginning of four year college instruction during the early years of the Osborne administration is terminal point of this study. Up to this time the promise of a University for Negroes by the State had not even been seriously approached. Prairie View Normal was, at best, a pale ghost of that idea, which though state supported, did not even realize the limited philosophy of Booker T. Washington. The decline of the Negro influence in the political life of Texas may have been a contributing cause. The lack of vision on the part of the administrators of Prairie View may have been another. Undoubtedly, the cavalier attitude of the state government toward the problem was definitely a cause. Negroes, themselves, were divided, and, having no concerted idea or plan, were helpless before the attitudes of the whites and their own absence of information as to what was needed. But Texas is a new territory and cultural maturity, of which education is so vital a part, comes only after the essentials of that culture are established. Perhaps the University idea for Negroes is awaiting that development.

¹⁰Mr. Buchanan, op. cit., July 14, 1946.

¹¹Ibid.

APPENDIX A
MESSAGES OF
Governor O. M. Roberts

Noxville, Kimble Co., Texas

Sept. 26, 1882

To His Excellency, O. M. Roberts

Austin, Texas

Sir: I have the honor to put in nomination, for the "Colored University," the town of Fredericksburg, Gillespie Co., and respectfully ask that you include the Same in your forthcoming Proclamation, ordering an Election to be holden the 7th. November proximo, etc. and thereby greatly oblige.

Yours Respectfully

Noah Nox

We fully name and heartily concur in all of the above

J. M. Reddick

G. B. Bell

M. Meeks

S. A. D. Nox

Pittsburg Camp County, Texas

Sept. 3rd., 1882

To the Honorable O. M. Roberts

Sir,

Please allow me to present the town of Pittsburg Co., Texas as a candidate for the location of a branch of the State University for the instruction of Colored Youth Election next November.

I am very Respectfully your Humble Servant

Jas. K. Mc.Dovell

Chairman County Controll Committee

Austin, Texas

August 28, 1882

To His Excellency

O. M. Roberts-Governor

Under joint resolution providing for an election to be held for the location of a branch of the University for the instruction of the Colored Youths of the State approved May 5, A. D. 1882 I, respectfully put in nomination for the location of the Colored branch of the State University--the following place, to wit--The City of Austin in Travis Co.

Very Respectfully

W. H. Holland

Office of Chas W. Homeyer
Lumber, Shingles, Doors, Sashes, Sc.
Houston, Texas, Sept. 5 - 1882

To the Honorable O. M. Roberts
Governor of Texas

Honorable Sir,

At a Convention held in the city of Brenham on the 2nd. day of Sept. 1882 it was resolved that your Honor be solicited to put the city of Brenham in nomination for the location of the Colored Branch of the State University.

Your most Obedient Servant

W. C. Blunt

Chairman of the Convention

C. W. Homeyer Secy.

R. H. Boyd

Pastor

West Union

Baptist Church

Cottage Street

Sabbath School 9 a. m.

Preaching 3 and 8 p. m.

Seats free to Visitors

Palestine, Texas, Oct. 17th. --- 1882

Anderson County

Governor O. M. Roberts

Sir It is the wishes of the citizen of Palestine both collard and most of the whites that we would write to you again about our citty being in nomination for the Collard Branch of the State University. As we have been convissing since June our attention was called to the nomination of other cittys and not seeing ours we must houbely beg that our citty be in the race as we give notice in July.

Sir if it will meet your approval you will greatly oblige the citizens of palestine to drop us a notice.

We are your most obedient Servents

R. H. Boyd

V. M. Cole - Committee

A. H. Vincan

Prairie View
State Normal School

Hempstead, Waller Co., Texas

September 28, 1882

Governor O. M. Roberts

Austin

Texas

Dear Sir:

I have just seen a telegram from you to Major J. Boone asking if we intended to place Prairie View in nomination for the election of the Colored Branch of the State University. Permit me to state that Prairie View was put in nomination on the 15th. of August by a mass meeting of the Citizens of Hempstead and Waller County. Notice of this meeting and the action taken there was published in eight different papers of the State. Committees were appointed to carry out the action of the meeting and they have been since working up the matter. Major J. Boone was made chairman of the committee on a circular to be issued setting forth the claims of Prairie View. Under his (Major J. Boone's direction) I wrote a letter to the Galveston News and Houston Post (a clipping of which I enclose in this letter). I fore shadow some of the reasons why I favored Prairie View. I have written several letters to different influential persons (colored) in different parts of the state, and done other things to arouse an interest favorable to Prairie View also I have arranged to deliver several speeches in neighboring towns

during the canvass and do anything else that may help
Prairie View.

I would be thankful for any suggestion you may feel
disposed to make, either on the enclosed clipping or in
reference to the canvass, would be especially thankful for
your influence with the people in favor of our place for
the Colored branch. As teachers we will do what we can
for this school.

Opened school today with twenty-five persons on the
grounds. Look for as many more before the first of Octo-
ber. So far the class of students is above the general
average of former years. Will write again next week.

Your obedient servant

L. C. Anderson

First Asst.

Night Message

The Western Union Telegraph Company

Received at Austin, Texas, Sept. 27, 1882

Dated at Paris

To - O. M. Roberts - Governor

Please accept Paris as candidate for Colored
Agricultural College in behalf of her citizens.

Richard A. Long

Telegrams

To Jas Boone

Hempstead, Texas

Sept. 28, 1882

Do you put Prairie View in nomination for University
for Colored Youths.

From

Gov. O. M. Roberts

Austin, Texas

To O. M. Roberts - Gov.

Austin, Texas

Sept. 28, 1882

Yes, by all means

From Jas Boone

Hempstead, Texas

APPENDIX B

Results of the Election for the Location of the Negro
University November 7, 1882

Anderson County

Palestine - 855

Angelina

Brenham - 109
Austin - 97
Prairie View - 51

Aransas

Rockport - 42
Austin - 29
Houston - 5
Prairie View - 1

Archer

No vote

Austin

Brenham - 275
Austin - 275
Prairie View - 875
Africa - 24
Brazos Bottom - 2
Hempstead - 2
Rocky Mt. . - 2
Houston - 2
Paris - 3
Pittsburg - 2
Schoeman - 1

Bastrop

Austin - 1427
Houston - 1

Baylor

Brenham - 30
Pittsburg - 24
Paris - 27
Austin - 110

Bee County

Austin - 38
Houston - 76
Brenham - 7

Bell

Prairie View - 251
Austin - 869
Georgetown - 115
Pittsburg - 48
Brenham - 346
Houston - 11
Paris - 68
Others - 17

Bexar

Austin - 1654
San Antonio - 24
Hempstead - 1
Georgetown - 1

Bowie

Paris - 323
Austin - 1

Brazoria

Houston - 1136
Austin - 1
Galveston - 1
Prairie View - 1

Bernet

Georgetown - 468
Austin - 19
Hempstead - 7
Houston - 9
Burnet - 1
Brenham - 2
Sabine Pass - 2
Lampasas - 3
Galveston - 1
Paris - 2

Burleson County

Prairie View	-	269
Austin	-	747
Houston	-	4
Waco	-	1

Calhon

Austin	-	42
Indianola	-	6
Victoria	-	1
Brenham	-	5
Hempstead	-	1

Camp

Pittsburg	-	738
Tyler	-	3
Austin	-	32
Prairie View	-	1
Waco	-	1

Cass

Houston	-	1234
Pittsburg	-	58

Chambers

Austin	-	4
Prairie View	-	44
Houston	-	1

Cherokee

Brenham	-	24
Alto	-	55
Austin	-	176
Paris	-	21
Pittsburg	-	21
Prairie View	-	80
Tyler	-	2
Palestine	-	378

Clay

No votes

Coleman County

Austin	-	26
Brenham	-	12
Houston	-	5
Paris	-	2
Pittsburg	-	17
Waco	-	10

Collin

Prairie View	-	71
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Colorado

Prairie View	-	642
Austin	-	1612
Brenham	-	2
Okland	-	2
Houston	-	110

Comal

Austin	-	413
Houston	-	1

Comanche

Houston	-	1161
Liberia	-	1
Proctor	-	1
Africa	-	6

Concho

No votes

Delta

Paris	-	826
Brownsville	-	3
Pittsburg	-	1
Ben Franklin	-	4
Austin	-	4

DeWitt

Austin	-	454
Prairie View	-	43
Houston	-	33
El Paso	-	14
Yorktown	-	24
Bryan	-	2
Cuero	-	2
Brenham	-	1
Huntsville	-	2

Dimmitt County

Austin	-	37
Carrizo Spring	-	3
Africa	-	1

Donley

Brenham	-	6
Austin	-	3
Prairie View	-	25
Pittsburg	-	8
Paris	-	5

Duval

Kilarney	-	177
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Ellis

Paris	-	245
Austin	-	376
Brenham	-	154
Pittsburg	-	224
Georgetown	-	433
Prairie View	-	574

Erath

Paris	-	1
Valesco	-	2

Fannin

Brenham	-	27
Pittsburg	-	38
Paris	-	567
Austin	-	163
Prairie View	-	20

Fayette

Austin	-	807
Houston	-	725
Prairie View	-	37
Brenham	-	7
Others	-	15

Franklin County

Pittsburg	-	111
Paris	-	2

Freestone

Brenham	-	11
Prairie View	-	18
Austin	-	58
Palestine	-	249
El Paso	-	2
Tyler	-	46

Frio

Austin	-	3
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Galveston

Austin	-	169
Houston	-	1224
Prairie View	-	1791
Sandich Island	-	1
Hades	-	1
Halifax	-	1
Around the Corner	-	1
Col. St. Clair's Bedroom	-	1
Pelican Island	-	6

Gillespie

Austin	-	6
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Gonzales

Austin	-	132
Prairie View	-	1
Texarkana	-	2

Grayson

Austin	-	2227
Pittsburg	-	219
Brenham	-	24
Paris	-	84
Prairie View	-	48
Waco	-	4
Others	-	19

Guadalupe

No votes

Hardin

Prairie View - 37
Houston - 1

Harris

Houston - 4239
Austin - 53
Galveston - 15
Prairie View - 87
Waco - 50
Others - 66

Harrison

Pittsburg - 460
Paris - 973
Marshall - 8
Others - 10

Hays

Austin - 1265
Hong Kong - 2
Love Man Mt. - 1
Bastrop - 1
Houston - 5
Africa - 12
San Marcos - 3
Prairie View - 2
Cotton Patch - 5

Henderson

Athens -
Waco - 1
Austin - 1
Palestine - 1

Hidalgo

Austin - 518

Hood

No votes

Hopkin

Pittsburg - 2305
Austin - 1

Houston

Prairie View - 63

Hunt

No vote

Jack

Austin - 1

Jackson

Austin - 1
Edna - 1

Jasper

Woodville - 2

Jefferson

Prairie View - 72
Austin - 9
Houston - 1

Johnson

No vote

Jones

Prairie View - 3
Pittsburg - 2

Karnes

No vote

Kaufman

Austin - 700
Palestine - 2
Pittsburg - 163

Kendall

Austin - 22
San Antonio - 10
Boerne - 5
New Braunfels - 4
Huntsville - 3
Others - 2

Kidney

Austin - 231
Houston - 8
San Antonio - 33

Brenham	-	4	<u>Shackleford County</u>		
Others	-	3		Austin	- 20
<u>Kimble County</u>				Brenham	- 1
Georgetown	-	213	<u>San Patricio</u>		
Pittsburg	-	2		Austin	- 32
Austin	-	7		Sharpsburg	- 2
Pegleg	-	1	<u>Smith</u>		
Walthal	-	1		Pittsburg	- 1800
<u>Lamar</u>				Austin	- 4
Paris	-	1743		Paris	- 45
Houston	-	40		Tyler	- 2
Austin	-	79	<u>Stephens</u>		
Bryan	-	4		No votes	
<u>Lee</u>			<u>Taylor</u>		
Austin	-			Austin	- 13
Houston	-	2		Houston	- 6
Prairie View	-	1		Bryan	- 25
Brenham	-	1		Paris	- 26
<u>Lavaca</u>				Brenham	- 6
Prairie View	-	4	<u>Trinity</u>		
Austin	-	3		Houston	- 189
<u>La Salle</u>				Austin	- 2
Austin	-	86		Palestine	- 38
Prairie View	-	4		Prairie View	- 48
<u>Leon</u>			<u>Tyler</u>		
Waco	-	5		Prairie View	- 723
Houston	-	1		Houston	- 2
Palestine	-	59		Austin	- 1
Prairie View	-	22	<u>Titus</u>		
Austin	-	14		Pittsburg	- 865
<u>Robertson</u>				Austin	- 35
Austin	-	929		Galveston	- 2
Houston	-	42		Paris	- 4
Prairie View	-	15	<u>Tarrant</u>		
<u>Shelby</u>				Austin	- 206
Pittsburg	-	116		Prairie View	- 89
Austin	-	2		Brenham	- 74
Marshall	-	1		Pittsburg	- 65
Tyler	-	1		Houston	- 1

Tom Green County

Austin	-	151
Prairie View	-	2
San Angelo	-	1

Travis

Austin	-	4216
Prairie View	-	113
Brenham	-	16
Hempstead	-	19
Houston	-	36

Upshur

Pittsburg	-	696
Austin	-	469

Van Zandt

Austin	-	695
Tyler	-	4
Prairie View	-	3

Victoria

Austin	-	49
Houston	-	20
Brenham	-	34

Waller

Prairie View	-	1312
Austin	-	11
Houston	-	8
Pittsburg	-	2
Africa	-	6

Walker

Houston	-	981
Prairie View	-	100
Austin	-	6
Palestine	-	7
El Paso	-	1

Webb County

Austin	-	986
Laredo	-	1
Houston	-	2

Wharton

Houston	-	608
Austin	-	5
Prairie View	-	13

Wheeler

No votes

Wichita

Austin	-	102
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Wilbarger

Austin	-	30
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Williamson

Prairie View	-	8
Hempstead	-	105
Austin	-	236
Georgetown	-	21
Jefferson	-	8
Galveston	-	2
Africa	-	12
Houston	-	30
Brenham	-	2

Wilson

No votes

Zapata

Austin	-	67
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APPENDIX C

Requirements For State Students

To those who may desire appointment as students to the State Normal School for Colored students at Prairie View, near Hempstead, Texas.

A competitive examination of those who may desire appointment to the above named school from the Eighteenth Senatorial District composed of the counties of Harris and Montgomery, will be held at my office in the city of Houston on Tuesday August 30, 1881. The examination will be conducted by three competent professional teachers.

Candidates are required:

First, to be residents of this State.

Second, Ladies must not be less than eighteen and gentlemen not less than twenty years of age.

Third, each student must make a written pledge to teach in the public free school of their respective district as many years as they have attended the institute; and said service is to rendered in the year or years immediately succeeding graduation.

Fourth, candidates must be examined in orthography, reading, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, English grammar, English composition, and history of the United States; in all of which a reasonably degree of proficiency must be demonstrated in order to warrant an appointment.

I am allowed to appoint one student from this District.

Charles Stewart
Senator of 18th. Dist.

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BIOGRAPHY

Willie Andrew Tarrow is the third child of the late Mrs. Lucinda Tarrow and Mr. J. W. Tarrow.

His primary and three years of high school work was done at Midway, Texas. The last year of his high school work was done at Prairie View College; and later at the same school he started his college work, which was completed in 1932.

He has taught social studies in Madison County, Richland Parish Training School in Louisiana and the A. and M. Consolidated High School, College Station, Texas. He began his graduate work in 1940 at the Prairie View State College.