

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **OCT 7 1985**
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Industrial Arts Building
and/or common Henderson Hall (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Tennessee Technological University, Dixie Avenue N/A— not for publication
city, town Cookeville N/A— vicinity of
state Tennessee code 047 county Putnam code 061

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Tennessee Technological University
c/o Dr. Wallace Prescott, Acting President
street & number Dixie Avenue
city, town Cookeville N/A— vicinity of state Tennessee 38505

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds
street & number Putnam County Courthouse
city, town Cookeville state Tennessee 38501

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Putnam County Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1982-1983 federal state county local
depository for survey records Tennessee Historical Commission
city, town Nashville state Tennessee

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Situated in the center of the campus of Tennessee Technological University in Cookeville, Tennessee (pop. 20,794), Henderson Hall is a fine example of Georgian Revival design. Constructed in 1931 from plans drawn by the office of Reuben H. Hunt, the three and one-half story building has a stone foundation and is surmounted by a truncated hip roof. Originally sheathed with slate, the roof is now covered with asphalt shingles. The building is basically rectangular in plan with two narrow extensions on the west (rear) elevation. Symmetrical in design, the focal point of Henderson Hall is the three story pedimented entry enhanced with ornamental stonework and a Palladian-like window. The interior still retains its original stairway and floor plan. Although wood frame windows were replaced with identical aluminum frame windows in 1982, few other alterations have occurred and the building retains much of its architectural integrity.

The east facade is symmetrically designed with seven bays on either side of a three bay pedimented entry. Most windows are 12/12 double hung sash with stone sills. On the upper two stories the windows are capped by stone jack arch lintels with keystones while the first story windows are set in a blind arcade. Stone stringcourses intersect the lintels of the first story windows and the sills of the second story windows while stone quoins delineate the corners of the building on the upper two stories. The windows, stringcourses and quoins embellish not only the facade but all other elevations. Copper gutters and downspouts are found on all elevations of the building.

The first story of the pedimented main entry is faced with smooth stone blocks that extend up to form paired pilasters on both sides of the entry. Twelve-over-twelve double hung sash windows with jack arch lintels and keystones are located between the paired columns. The door is comprised of two glass-paneled doors and surmounted by a denticulated transom bar. Above this is a semi-circular arched opening embellished with a stone cartouche surrounded by foliated scrolls. Two (electric) candle lanterns flank the door. The second story on this section contains an 8/8 double hung sash window with stone surrounds and a cornice lintel flanked by two 4/4 double hung sash windows also with keystone lintels. A stone stringcourse forms the sill of the third story window which is an elaborate multipane window capped by a fanlight. A brick arch with stone keystone completes the ornamentation of this window. The pedimented gable has cornice returns and is set into a stone parapet surmounted by four decorative urns.

The eight bay south elevation is delineated by 12/12 double hung sash windows capped by stone jack arch lintels with keystones on the upper two stories and 12/12 windows set in a blind arcade on the first story. The upper three stories of the north elevation are identical to those on the south but the north elevation reveals eight 8/8 double hung sash windows at the basement level.

The three and one-half story west (rear) elevation is eighteen bays wide and contains windows identical to those on the other elevations, including the 8/8 double hung sash basement windows. Narrow three bay wide extensions are located at the corners of this elevation. Fenestration on the top story of the north extension is comprised of 8/8 double hung sash windows capped by stone jack arch lintels with keystones. Identical windows are located on the upper two stories of the south side of this extension and the north side of the other extension. The central windows on the upper two stories of the south extension have been bricked over. Two entries are located at the first story level on the main section of the building. Both are wood glass-paneled doors surmounted by an eight pane transom and a semi-circular brick arch window on the stories above the doors are 9/9 double hung sash with stone jack arch lintels. Adjacent to each entry is a 12/12

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double hung sash window at the one and one half story level.

The interior has plastered walls, terrazzo floors, hardwood doors and trim; door hardware is brass. Behind the main entrance is an open well two run stairway with hardwood handrails and paneled newel posts. End of the hall stairways provide access to the third floor. Each floor has a central hall extending north and south, with classrooms and offices on either side of the halls. The basement level has ten rooms of irregular size arranged along an L-shaped hall. Most of these rooms are offices, except for one HVAC pump room and one storage room. The main floor has twenty rooms. Five rooms are classrooms, twelve are offices, and two are restrooms. These rooms of various sizes are arranged along a U-shaped hall. The second floor (third level) has fourteen rooms of various sizes arranged along a U-shaped hall. Five of the rooms are classrooms and nine are offices. The third floor (fourth level) has thirteen rooms arranged along a U-shaped hall. Five of the rooms are classrooms and eight are offices. The lighting fixtures, except the entrance hall chandelier, are modern. Central heat/air-conditioning was installed in 1971, and some of the ceilings were lowered in the 1980s. An elevator was installed in 1982.

Henderson Hall is located in the center of the Tennessee Technological University campus. The site is well cared for, and the overall integrity of the site has been preserved. Grassed lawns and large maple and oak trees create a collegiate atmosphere. Henderson Hall was not the first building constructed on the Tennessee Technological University campus. Dixie College Building (later renamed Derryberry Hall) was constructed in 1912 in a Georgian Revival style but in 1960 it was completely rebuilt in a Neoclassical style. East and West Halls (later renamed Kitrell and Bartoo Halls) were built in 1916 in the general Georgian mode, but were later extensively remodeled, changing their character. Henderson Hall and adjacent Farr Hall (1928) are the oldest extant buildings maintaining their original character. Later buildings constructed on the campus were modeled after Henderson Hall, so that the Georgian style of this building became the style of the entire campus. The building has maintained its character, with no alterations except new windows on the exterior and only insignificant modernization on the interior.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1931–1935 **Builder/Architect** R.H. Hunt and Company

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Located on the campus of Tennessee Technological University in Cookeville, Tennessee, Henderson Hall is being nominated under National Register criteria A and C for its local architectural and historical significance. Designed in 1931 by Benjamin F. Hunt of the architectural firm of R.H. Hunt and Company, the building is a fine example of Georgian Revival design, Henderson Hall housed the first engineering school of Tennessee Technological University and has been in continuous use as a classroom. It is an important part of the educational facilities of the university. As one of the few pre-1935 buildings left relatively unaltered, Henderson Hall is representative of the architectural and historical development of Tennessee Technological University. In 1982 the original wood windows were replaced with identical aluminum ones but the building has undergone few other alterations and maintains its historical and architectural integrity.

Dixie College was founded by the Church of Christ in 1909, through the leadership of Cookeville businessman Jere Whitson. The school opened in 1912 as a preparatory or high school, the same year the original Dixie College Building (now Derryberry Hall) was constructed. Designed by William B. Stetner of St. Louis, with assistance of the architectural firm of Runge and Dickie of Nashville, the Georgian Revival building was completely remodeled in 1960.

In 1914 Dixie College merged with the Putnam County High School. Its grounds and building were deeded to the state in 1916 to be used as the campus of Tennessee Polytechnic Institute. The East and West Halls (now Kitrell and Bartoo Halls) were constructed in 1916 but later were extensively remodeled, changing their character.

For nearly a decade, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute remained primarily a technical high school until 1924 when the State Board of Education authorized the school to offer a four year college program. (The high school program was phased out by 1928). Tennessee Polytechnic Institute had a different purpose than the normal schools established around the state at Memphis, Murfreesboro, and Johnson City. Their purpose was to train teachers while Tennessee Polytechnic Institute was established primarily to teach industrial arts. The first engineering courses were offered in 1924, although the first full baccalaureate degree in engineering was not granted until 1933. By 1925 there were over 300 students and nineteen teachers at the school. The campus was comprised of the main building, a boarding house, machine shop, woodworking shop and poultry and agricultural facilities. Farr Hall was constructed in 1928 and along with Henderson Hall is the only other early twentieth century building that retains its integrity.

In 1931 R.H. Hunt and Company, an architectural firm with offices in Chattanooga and Dallas, was commissioned to draw the plans for a building to house the first engineering school at Tennessee Technological University. This was a very influential firm in the South around the turn of the century, designing many notable structures and training many architects. Reuben Harrison Hunt (1862–1937) practiced carpentry and the building trade until 1882, when he moved to Chattanooga from Georgia to become an architect. He practiced as an architect and builder with McDaniel from 1886 to 1890, and then with Lamm until 1892. After the turn of the century he operated as R.H. Hunt and Company. The firm designed many distinguished churches, business buildings, and public buildings. In addition to Tennessee Technological

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Cookeville West, TN

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	6	6	3	4	4	6	0	4	0	0	4	2	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification Henderson Hall is located on the campus of Tennessee Technological University. Because of the intrusion of buildings less than fifty years old and buildings that lack integrity, only the land upon which Henderson Hall sits is being nominated.

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

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title W. Calvin Dickinson, Professor of History

organization Tennessee Technological University

date April 21, 1985

street & number Dixie Avenue

telephone (615) 528-3333

city or town Cookeville

state Tennessee 38501

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer signature Herbert E. Byrum

title Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission

date 9/26/85

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

~~Entered in the~~
National Register

date 11-7-85

for
Herbert E. Byrum
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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University, Hunt's firm designed academic buildings at Mississippi A & M, Mississippi Normal College, Baylor College at Belton, Texas, Bluefield College in West Virginia, and Southern Methodist University in Dallas.

Hunt's son, Benjamin F., designed Henderson Hall and the Home Economics Building at Tennessee Technological University. The Economics Building (now Library Annex) was extensively remodeled about 1950 and is no longer recognizable as B.F. Hunt's design. In addition to Henderson Hall and the Home Economics Building, B.F. Hunt designed the First Baptist Church of Durham, North Carolina, Hamilton Bank in Chattanooga, East Tennessee State University, and the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in Chattanooga (NR 1978). Hunt's design for the U.S. Post Office in Chattanooga was selected by the AIA as one of the one hundred distinguished and representative buildings in the United States constructed since 1918. In 1933 B.F. succeeded his father as head of the firm.

Henderson Hall, the building designed by B.F. Hunt as the Industrial Arts Building, is a three and one half story brick building. It is symmetrically proportioned and embellished by stone quoins and 12/12 double hung sash windows surmounted by stone jack arch lintels with keystones. The centrally placed three story pedimented entry is the focal point of the building. Paired stone pilasters flank the main door which is set below a semi-circular arched opening embellished with a large cartouche and foliated scrolls. A large multipane window capped by a fanlight ornaments the third story of the entry. The interior of the building is simple in ornamentation with plaster walls with chair rails, transomed doors and terrazzo floors. An open well two run stairway leads to the upper stories.

When Henderson Hall was constructed in 1931 it was called the Industrial Arts Building. Later called the Engineering Building, in 1960 it was named Henderson Hall in honor of the first head of the engineering school; but the engineers moved to new structures, and Henderson Hall became the home of the English, history, and political science departments.

Although the depression years saw a loss of admissions and operating costs were reduced, overall, from 1920 to 1940 Tennessee Polytechnic Institute increased its enrollment and physical plant. The institute developed from a high school into a four year college, as well as establishing an engineering school.

In 1965 Tennessee Polytechnic Institute became Tennessee Technological University and was comprised of Arts and Science, Education and Engineering Colleges. Today the campus includes a 300 acre farm and five undergraduate colleges (Arts and Science, Agriculture and Home Economics, Business Administration, Education, and Engineering), a graduate school and a Division of Extended Services. Approximately 7,870 students are enrolled (1982 figure) in the university.

Still used as classrooms, Henderson Hall has been an important part of Tennessee Technological University since 1931. Many early twentieth century buildings on the campus were designed in a Georgian Revival Style but only Henderson Hall and Farr Hall have retained their integrity. Later twentieth century buildings were modeled after Henderson Hall so that the Georgian Revival style of the building became the style of the entire campus. Few other buildings in the Cookeville area are so elaborately and extensively styled.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

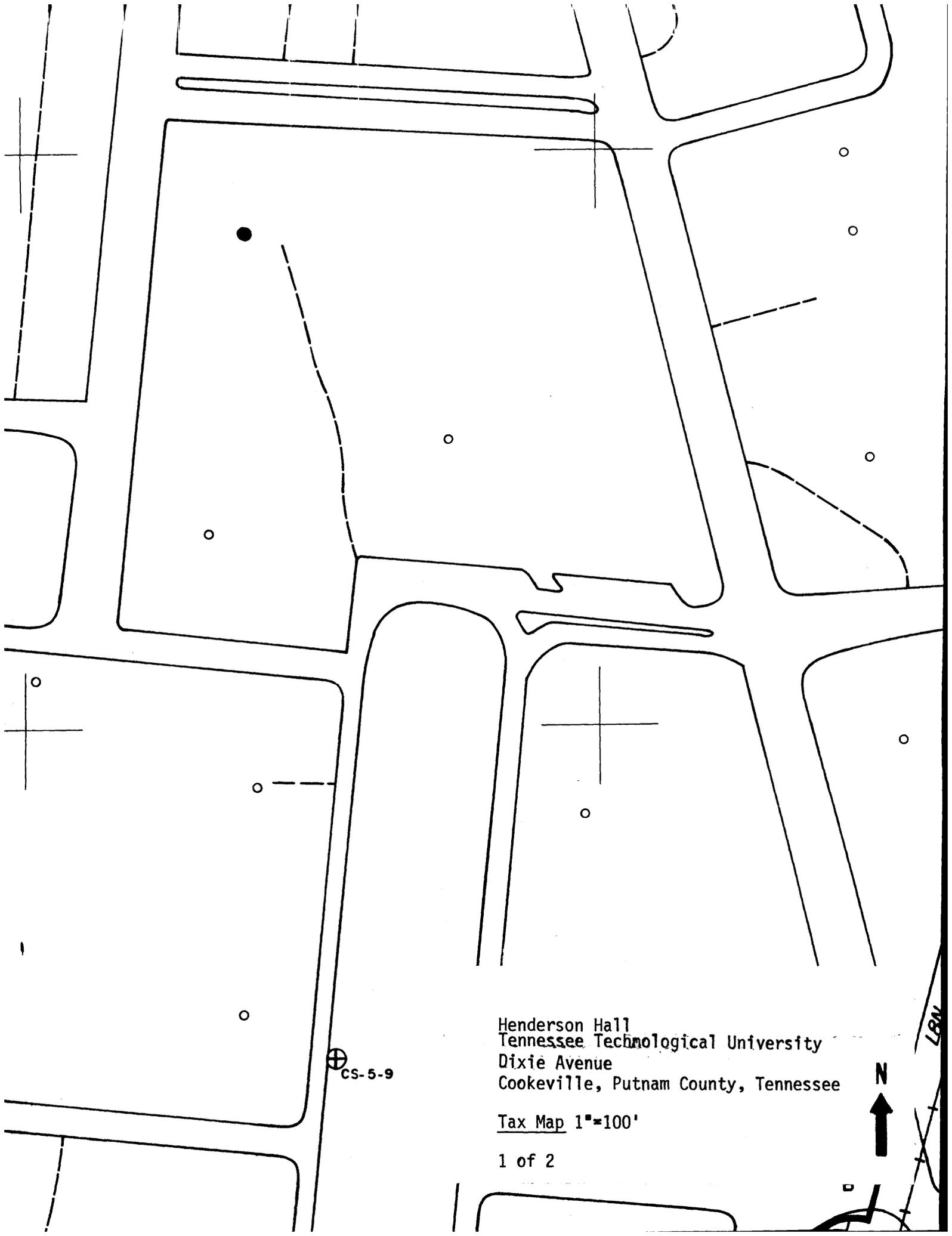
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Henderson Hall
Tennessee Technological University
Dixie Avenue
Cookeville, Putnam County, Tennessee

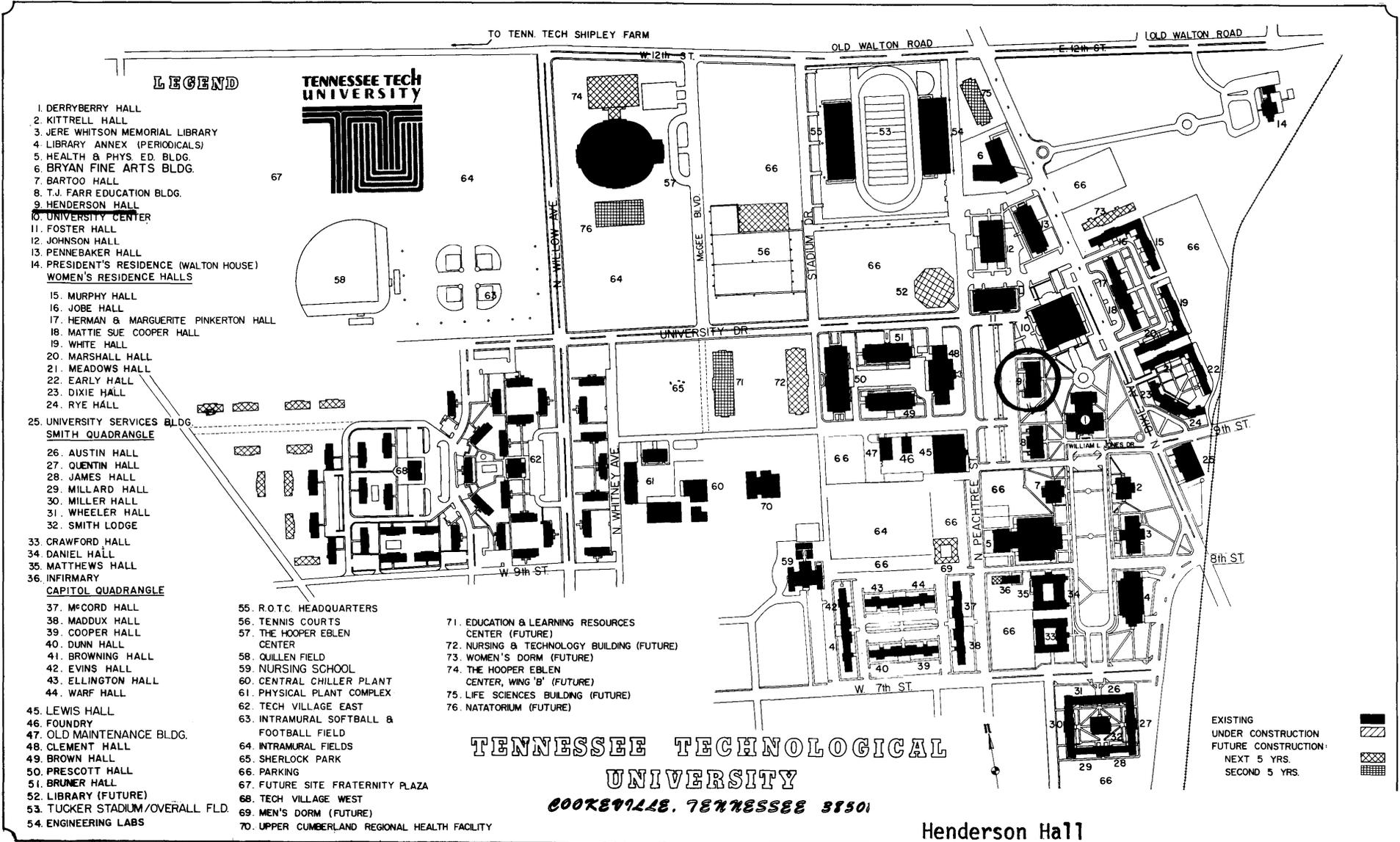
Tax Map 1"=100'

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CS-5-9



LRN



Henderson Hall
 Tennessee Technological University
 Dixie Avenue
 Cookeville, Putnam County, Tennessee

University Map 1"=650'

