

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

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

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



**1. Name**

historic Maryville College Historic District

and/or common N/A

**2. Location**

street & number Washington Street (Highway 79) N/A not for publication

city, town Maryville N/A vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state Tennessee code 047 county Blount code 009

**3. Classification**

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

**4. Owner of Property**

name Maryville College

street & number Washington Street

city, town Maryville N/A vicinity of state Tennessee 37801

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds, Blount County Courthouse

street & number Court Street

city, town Maryville state Tennessee 37801

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Historic Sites in Blount, Cocke, Monroe and Sevier Counties

has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1973  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records East Tennessee Development District

city, town Knoxville state Tennessee 37919

# 7. Description

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

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Maryville College Historic District begins with Anderson Hall (1869) at the heart of the campus on the western side and follows an irregular pattern bounded by streets and sidewalks. Approximately 18 acres comprise this area. Included are nine buildings, representative of architectural trends from 1869 to 1922. On the periphery are several newer buildings, which are excluded from the nominated boundaries.

The campus was originally located in downtown Maryville, but the disastrous Civil War left the buildings in ruins and the college treasury near bankruptcy. When efforts to reopen the College began (closed 1861-1866), officials decided to buy "sixty acres of high ground just east of the town." Here "on the hill" a sweeping view of Chilhowee Mountain silhouetted against the blue haze of the Smoky Mountains to the south and a faraway view of the Cumberland Mountains to the north provided an ideal setting for the re-establishment of Maryville College, an institution which had become a vital part of Blount County and the surrounding area.

Maryville College is the sole owner of the entire campus and its buildings. Walkways connect all the buildings; however, the driveway through the campus intersects some of the walks (see map). All the buildings except two are presently used by the college. The exceptions are Willard House and the Ralph Max Lamar Memorial Hospital.

Below is a description of each building in the proposed district, starting with Anderson Hall and continuing in sequence as numbered on the map. All buildings within the nominated boundaries contribute to the historic and architectural character of the district by their 50 year old or older age and their integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association.

### 1. Anderson Hall (1869), Architect: Benjamin Fahnstock.

Anderson Hall, named for Maryville College's first president, the Reverend Isaac Anderson, was built in 1869 and is the oldest building on campus. Designed by Benjamin Fahnstock, Anderson Hall was built by Alford McConnell, a contractor famous in his day for the distinctive reddish-brown, hand-molded bricks he made for his buildings. Funds for erecting the hall came from William Thaw of Pittsburgh, John C. Baldwin of New York, and the U.S. Government through the Freedmen's Bureau because of the College's policy of "excluding none from its benefits by reason of race or color." In 1892 the "T wing" to the back of the building was completed, nearly doubling the capacity of the original structure; the design and the brick used for this addition, known as the Fayerweather Annex, were completely in keeping with the original structure.

Anderson Hall, which houses Maryville College's administrative offices as well as a number of classrooms and faculty offices, was entered on the National Register of Historic Places on February 20, 1975. A complete description of its distinctive facade and interior trim can be found with the original nomination.

### 2. Carnegie Hall (1917). Architect: R. F. Graf and Sons, Knoxville.

With five floors of living space and rooms for 238 men students, Carnegie Hall is the

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largest of Maryville College's dormitories. It replaced an earlier hall of the same name which had been built in 1910 by gifts from Andrew Carnegie and others, but which was lost to fire in the spring of 1916. Insurance and a local fundraising campaign brought in the \$70,000 needed to build and furnish the new Carnegie. Students and faculty cleaned 80,000 bricks from the old building to be used in interior walls of the new, and the contractor, Mr. Brymer, was able to set the new building on the undamaged foundations of the old.

Basically Georgian Colonial style, Carnegie's floor plan is a symmetrical "C" shape. Exterior walls are of a tannish-orange mixed color brick in running bond. A full basement 3/4 below grade is capped with a limestone course defining the first level; three stories rise above grade; dormers in the gabled roof open up a fourth story. The building has a number of decorative features. End walls on the two end wings are parapeted and have double false chimneys. The southeast elevation (front) features a facade patterned with window arrangement and recessed planes of brick. Windows are double hung 8/8 and 4/4 with limestone sills. On the second story, sets of three windows on both sides of the main entry porch have wood balconies. On the fourth floor, palladian windows are set in the end walls and in the dormers. A wood cornice caps the third floor. Concrete steps rise to the main entry, which features a one-story high Doric colonnaded porch. Each of the "C" wings and the northwest elevation (rear) has a porch which is a smaller version of the main entry.

Carnegie Hall's interior was rehabilitated in 1958 with a Federal Housing Loan. Its exterior remains unchanged. The building is used as a dormitory.

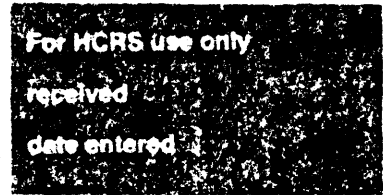
3. Bartlett Hall (1901). Architect: George F. Barber and Company, Knoxville.

Originally designed as a YMCA building, with meeting and sleeping rooms and a gymnasium, Bartlett Hall was a campus project, with Japanese student Kin Takahashi as the chief organizer and fundraiser. After receiving the endorsement of the board of trustees, students began work in 1895 making 300,000 bricks at a yard and kiln just to the east of the building site. The foundation was laid the following year and the cornerstone set a year after that. Not until 1901 were funds sufficient to complete the building. Professor George S. Fisher superintended construction, with David Jones assisting in cost estimates and purchasing. The board made loans secured by pledges to the YMCA fund, and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick of Chicago gave \$2,500--the largest single gift--toward the goal of \$10,000.

The ambitious project succeeded in providing a large eclectic Victorian period building of purple-red brick in running bond. From a full basement 1/4 below grade, it rises two full stories, and is capped by a third story one half into the roof. Windows are double hung with two panes per sash, cut vertically; fanned soldier course lintels and limestone sills complete the window treatment. The front facade (northeast) is ornamented by a porch and double doors set in a Romanesque arch on the first floor, a similar arch set with windows at the second story, and a gable set into the hipped roof at the third level. A bay-shaped turret with a porch at the roof breaks the northwest elevation. A denticular wood cornice bands the entire building.

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Across the years Bartlett Hall housed the YMCA and became homebase for the varied activities of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics. With the demise of the campus YMCA and the removal of Physical Education and Athletics to a new fieldhouse in 1970, Bartlett Hall was given over to Maintenance and Housekeeping and to the Print Shop. The exterior is unaltered. The interior features large rooms, high ceilings, and attractive moldings around doors and transoms.

4. Fayerweather Science Hall (1898). Architect: Baumann Brothers, Knoxville.

The completion of Fayerweather Science Hall in 1898 gave Maryville College its first facility designed to house "scientific apparatus" and permit teaching from the laboratory approach. David Jones was the contractor. Built at a cost of slightly more than \$11,000, the two-storied Science Hall was paid for with part of a \$100,000 bequest from the estate of Daniel B. Fayerweather of New York. A third story was added in 1913 by jacking up the roof and bricking in walls. For this addition, A. B. Frye of Maryville drew the plans and supervised construction.

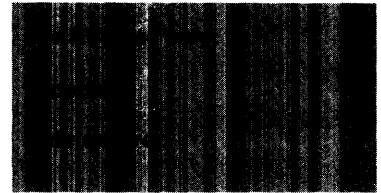
Fayerweather Science Hall has a full basement 7/8 below grade, and three full stories above grade. It is built of purple-red brick in common bond, with bands of cream-colored bricks defining the second and third levels. Windows are double hung, with two panes per sash. The ground floor has a full Romanesque arch, executed in cream-colored bricks, above the windows; the second and third stories have fanned cream-colored brick lintels; all have limestone sills. The entry, on the northwest elevation, is defined by three double-high Romanesque arches, and rises to a pediment in the gable of the roof. A wood denticular cornice, with egg and dart molding, rings the entire building.

From its completion, Fayerweather Hall housed science classes; after 1913, the Department of Home Economics occupied the new third floor. In 1968, science classes moved to the new Sutton Science Center; instruction in home economics had been discontinued four years earlier. With some interior remodeling, the first floor became the bookstore, student center, post office, and offices for the Dean of Student Affairs. The second floor is used as counseling offices, a day-student lounge, and as a painting studio for art students. The third story is home to the Appalachian Ballet Company.

Since 1913 the building has endured few structural changes. New doors in the northwest facade provide easier access, and a new doorway and a loading dock in the southeast facade facilitate new uses of the building. High ceilings and attractive woodwork are the most noticeable interior features.

5. Lamar Memorial Library (1888). Architects: Baumann Brothers, Knoxville.

Built by David Jones, a Maryville contractor and brickmaker of excellent reputation, the library is a memorial to Professor Thomas Jefferson Lamar, the college's "second founder." William Thaw, Mrs. W. E. Dodge, and Mrs. Sylvester Willard, northern philanthropists who had come to know and respect Lamar in his work as "financial agent" for the struggling East Tennessee institution, contributed the construction cost of \$5,000.

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A small building with pleasing proportions (combining "economy of space with beauty of architectural design," read the report of the building committee), the library is constructed on the plan of the Greek cross, with equal transepts, and is executed in purple-red brick in common bond. From a full basement 3/4 below grade, the building rises two stories above grade. A band of corbeled brick defines the first story, and a corbeled denticular brick cornice bands the entire building. The hipped roof is of slate with copper ridge covers. A brick chimney and an octagonal bell-cast turret, painted white, ornament the roofline.

The northwest (front) facade displays a double-hung window set in a Romanesque arch of corbeled brick with a limestone keystone. Double entry doors display the same arch. Small square colored lights fill in the arch above the windows and border the arch above the door. The southeast facade has a double-high Romanesque arched window with the same corbeling, and exhibits a stained glass window depicting the Resurrection. Other windows are 2/2 double hung sash with limestone lintels and sills.

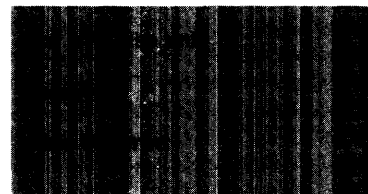
The interior of the building boasts handsome finishing of oak, including a paneled ceiling and two staircases which rise to the balconied second floor. Decorative brackets on support posts repeat a fan design first used on the cornice of the exterior northwest facade. Two fireplaces, later furnished with coal stoves, provided heat until the building was connected to the heating plant.

The Lamar Memorial served as library and museum until 1924 when book and artifact collections were moved into larger quarters in Thaw Hall. During the academic year 1924-1925, the college's last preparatory class, Fourth Prep, met in the building. After 1926, the College Station Post Office and the bookstore occupied the building, and, still later, a print shop filled space vacated by the bookstore. In 1981 all tenants moved out and the building was refurbished for use as a Center for Campus Ministry. Woodwork was cleaned to highlight the oak, temporary partitions were removed, and unobtrusive electrical lighting will be installed. The 12' x 5' stained glass window was sent to Rohlf Stained and Leaded Glass Company of Mt. Vernon, New York, for repair and is now back in its frame.

The structure stands remarkably unaltered by its varied uses over a span of more than ninety years. Interior changes are few and largely reversible; even the fireplaces could be uncovered, although the mantels are gone. At both the front and rear of the building a window has been converted into a door--alterations which modern concern for safety demanded.

6. Thaw Hall (1923). Architect: R. F. Graf and Sons, Knoxville.

Begun in 1920 before all essential funds were in hand, Thaw Hall was four years in the building. Graf and Sons contracted the project, using as many student carpenters as possible. Plans called for a large and gracious dining room in the high-ceilinged first floor, with a kitchen extension at the rear--not because the college needed a dining facility, but because this was what the major donor, Mrs. Mary C. Thaw of Pittsburgh, wanted to give. The second floor, which was the first portion of the building to be completed, was given over to classroom space and occupied in 1921 by the preparatory school. With the phasing out of preparatory work in 1925, college de-

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partments of Psychology and Education, Modern Language, Political and Social Sciences, and History moved into Thaw Hall. Since the college was desperately in need of library space, the book and museum collections of the Lamar Memorial Library were transferred to Thaw in 1924. What was to have been an elegant dining room became an elegant reading room instead, and the would-be kitchen became a stack room. Additional back rooms housed the Home Economics practice house and the YWCA meeting place.

Thaw Hall is designed on a symmetrical plan, with the Greek Revival adornments made popular again by the architecture of the 1892 Columbian Exposition. It is built of tannish-orange mixed color brick in running bond. A full basement is 3/4 below grade, capped with a limestone course defining the first level. Two full stories rise above grade, the first being double high; a third story is under the gabled, dormered roof. Parapeted end walls have double false chimneys. Windows are 9/9 double hung sash with limestone lintels and sills. Two double-high palladian windows are set in the first story of the northwest facade; windows of similar design are seen at the third story in the end walls. The main entry (northwest elevation) is a concrete and limestone porch supporting a three-story high Greek Revival wood portico, complete with fluted Corinthian columns, full architrave and pediment. A wood cornice tops the brick work. End porches (northeast and southwest elevations) display three double-high Romanesque arches.

The most remarkable interior feature of Thaw Hall is the first floor reading room where support columns in the Corinthian order, matching those of the portico, rise to the paneled ceiling. In the foyer, a graceful stairway sweeps to the second floor.

Thaw Hall is used in 1982 much as it was in 1924. Departments of History, Social Sciences, and Education have office and classroom space on the second floor. On the first floor, library stacks fill the stack room and encroach on the reading room; audio-visual equipment is housed in the former YWCA rooms; the college clinic has moved into the old practice house space. The basement is used for the museum and for storage. The third floor (attic) was never used and the campus myth that it houses a beautiful ballroom circulates less frequently.

Interior renovations in Thaw have been minor--a few classrooms were converted to office space on the second floor. On the first floor, the double high stack room was given a loft and more office space was created for the librarians off the reading room. The exterior stands unchanged.

7. Willard House (1891). Architect: Beaver and Hoffmeister, Knoxville.

Willard House, or Willard Memorial as it was called in its early years, was constructed by Stephenson and Getaz of Knoxville as a residence for the college president. With spacious halls, fifteen rooms (not counting service areas), fifteen closets, and a large bath with hot and cold running water, the house was (and is) luxurious. Mrs. Jane F. Willard of Auburn, New York, gave \$11,000 to build the house as a memorial to her husband, Dr. Sylvester Willard. Mrs. Willard also approved the plans and selected the contractor.

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Willard House is built in the varied and decoratively rich Queen Anne style. It has a full basement 1/2 below grade, two full stories above grade, and one story under the hipped slate roof. Fine Powell Station pressed red bricks sets in red mortar are the major building material, with lap siding and shingles providing variety of fabric. A description written at the time of the house's completion reads: "All sides of the house are broken and relieved, by angle, projection or balcony, so as to give a pleasing appearance from whatever direction it is seen." Indeed, asymmetry characterizes each elevation. The southwest (front) facade displays a dormer, a parapet, and a portico; the southeast facade a turret and a bay; the northeast a chimney and a covered entry; and the northwest a chimney, a dormer, and a porch. A corbeled brick cornice and decorative corbeling on several of the walls add further to the visual display. Windows in the first and second stories are double hung with single pane glass in the lower sash and a border of colored lights in the upper sash. Other combinations of panes appear in the dormers and the parapet. Windows set in the brickwork have cut limestone lintels and sills, while those set in woodwork do not. An entry porch one story high spans the south facade. Now painted white, the porches, turret, and dormers were originally red to match the brick.

The interior of Willard House is finished in heart pine. Woodwork is particularly striking in the arches of the entry hall and in the posts and railings of the stairway. There are eight fireplaces; five of these are faced with handsome tiles, and have elaborate oak or cherry mantels with plate glass mirrors. All door trimmings and hinges are of solid bronze. The bay window in the dining room affords a spectacular view of the Chilhowee Mountains and of the Great Smokies beyond.

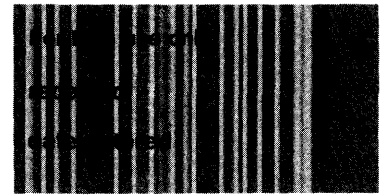
Willard House served as the president's residence for sixty years. Since 1951 two presidents have chosen to live on Morningside in the College Woods, and the current president has elected to purchase a house in town. The college has used Willard as an adjunct dormitory and rented it as faculty housing, but the need for costly repairs and the expense of heating the high-ceilinged building forced its closing in 1979. Willard House has not been altered structurally.

8. Pearsons Hall (1910). Architect: George F. Barber and Company, Knoxville.

An urgent need for a dining hall and additional dormitory space prompted the building of Pearsons Hall, named for its chief donor, Dr. Daniel K. Pearsons. S. M. Beaumont of Knoxville contracted the \$20,000 project, which was Maryville's first dormitory built with bathrooms, waterclosets, and central heat. Just two years later, A. B. Frye was called in to jack up the roof and add a third floor of student rooms. In 1918 Frye returned, this time as an employee of Cherokee Table and Manufacturing Company, to build dormers into the roof, opening the fourth floor for student occupancy. An annex to the first floor on the northeast elevation in 1935 expanded the seating capacity of the dining room. Louis Severance financed the new third floor; Mrs. Mary C. Thaw and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Vorhees gave money for the fourth; miscellaneous gifts paid for the annex.

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In 1959 the interior of Pearsons Hall was rehabilitated with a Federal Housing Loan. A serious fire in 1972 virutally destroyed the fourth floor, heavily damaged the third, caused smoke and water damage to the two below, but left the walls standing. Alumni contributions and insurance financed a new roof and extensive interior reworking. Suites or small apartments replaced many of the double occupancy rooms, and a refurbished Pearsons opened as a coed residence. Since the college did not need the space, the fourth floor was rebuilt as attic and the building took on its appearance of 1912 at the roofline.

Pearsons Hall is built in the Colonial Revival style. Constructed of purple-red brick in running bond, it has a full basement 3/4 below grade, capped by a limestone course defining the first level; three full stories rise above grade. A double-high Ionic colonnade with a recessed pediment at the gable of the roof marks the main entry on the southwest elevation; single-high Ionic colonnades form porches on the remaining elevations. The roof is gabled, with dormers. A wide wooden cornice bands the entire building. Windows are 9/6 double hung sash with arched and fanned lintels of cream-colored brick, and limestone sills. Round lights decorate the gables on the southeast and northwest elevations; a half round light adorns the southwest gable. Board siding is used on the gables, on the cheeks of the dormers, and on a stairwell and storage room on the northeast elevation.

In 1982 Pearsons Hall has a large student dining room and a smaller, elegantly decorated private dining room on the first floor; second and third floors provide student living space.

9. Ralph Max Lamar Memorial Hospital (1910). Architect: George F. Barber and Company, Knoxville.

Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Lamar proposed a college hospital as a memorial to her son who had died in infancy. A. B. Frye contracted to build it for \$5,733.

Designed according to a rectangular plan, the infirmary is constructed of purple-red brick in running bond. A full basement is 1/2 below grade, with two full stories rising above. Windows are 8/1 double hung sash. Windows on the first floor have a fanned soldier course of cream-colored brick at the lintel. Second-story windows are capped by a cream-colored brick coursing that forms a cornice which bands the entire structure. The roof is hipped; roof trusses are exposed at the soffitt and milled on the ends. A one-story high entry porch on the southwest elevation is built of wood and has a flat roof with plain frieze and Doric columns. A second porch, in a modified style, permits entry on the northeast.

The hospital provided services to students and faculty until the 1970s when changing medical practices and the need for conservation of energy prompted its closing. The building stands unaltered and, at present, unoccupied.



## 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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1869-1923 Builder/Architect N/A

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Maryville College Historic District is nominated to the National Register under Criterion A for its significance in education as one of the oldest colleges in the South and one of the first institutions open to blacks and Native Americans as well as white males, a tradition of educational opportunities for all that led to the admission of women in 1869 and gained the support of philanthropists such as Andrew Carnegie and William E. Dodge, and it is nominated under Criterion C for its significant collection of architecture which represents a variety of architectural trends and period influences for institutional buildings ranging in construction date from 1869 to 1923.

One of the forty-seven oldest colleges in the United States and one of the fifteen oldest in the South, Maryville College has established a tradition that is rich and varied-- both educationally and architecturally. It began in 1819 with Isaac Anderson's vision of building an institution of higher learning on the Southwest frontier. Here he originally planned to train young men for leadership in the Presbyterian Church. He soon realized, however, that his goal should be of greater scope: his newly created school should provide literary as well as theological training for Blount Countians and the youth of the surrounding area. He recognized the lack of opportunities not only for whites, but for Cherokees and blacks as well. He saw in these young people the potential for bringing enlightenment to the local area as well as enrichment to their own lives. Consequently he offered educational privileges to all men, regardless of ability to pay. After the Civil War, and more than a decade after Anderson's death, the college was one of the few in the South to continue to permit coeducation of whites and blacks. In 1869 its academic programs were opened to women. By the 1980s, Maryville College could boast 7,300 alumni scattered throughout all fifty states and thirty-six foreign countries. A number have brought distinction to themselves and to their alma mater.

Maryville College occupies a "new" campus dating from 1869, her earlier buildings in downtown Maryville having been destroyed in the Civil War. Within the historic district are nine buildings, each of which has distinct features characteristic of its period. The buildings range in age from more than fifty years to more than one hundred years. All were designed by Knoxville area architects whose unique contributions gave a refreshing diversity of architectural styles to the campus.

The broadened concept of education which led Isaac Anderson to convert Southern and Western Theological Seminary (1819) into Maryville College was only the beginning of a lengthy tradition of service to young residents of East Tennessee and regions beyond who hungered for education. Finding that many eager students could not qualify for admission to the college, Dr. Anderson opened a preparatory department which Maryville maintained until 1925 when public high schools became equal to the task. When early applicants

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached sheet.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 18 acres

Quadrangle name Maryville, TN

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

**UMT References**

A 

1	7
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2	3	2	0	4	0
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3	9	6	0	4	8	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

B 

1	7
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2	3	2	1	8	0
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3	9	6	0	3	1	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

C 

1	7
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2	3	1	9	2	0
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3	9	6	0	1	1	0
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D 

1	7
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2	3	1	7	2	0
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3	9	6	0	3	0	0
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E 

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**Verbal boundary description and justification**

insert

**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 Herma Cate and Sarah B. McNiell

organization Maryville College

date May 7, 1982

street & number Washington Street (Highway 73)

telephone 615/982-6412

city or town Maryville

state Tennessee 37801

# 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature Herbert L. Hargis

title Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission date 7/23/82

For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register <u>Tom McDaniel</u> Keeper of the National Register date <u>9/9/82</u>	date <u>9/9/82</u>
Attest: <u>Patrick W. Andrews</u> Chief of Registration date <u>9/18/82</u>	date <u>9/18/82</u>

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could not afford tuition, the founding president arranged work programs or dug into his own pocket, as Maryville College still does in the 1980s.

Throughout its history, Maryville College's basic goal has been to provide academic training of high quality, based on a belief that only when the mind is liberated can the individual pursue truth. The institution has tried to establish a community where "intellectual, religious, social, cultural, and physical" activities are coordinated. Although its ties are to the Presbyterian Church, the college's thrust is nonsectarian.

The college has provided business and professional leaders for the local area and statesmen of both local and national importance. From the ranks of its alumni have come teachers, published authors, physicians and researchers, ministers and missionaries, opera singers, judges, art experts, bankers--almost every profession. Its well-known alumni range from Supreme Court Justice Wiley Rutledge to international insurance expert Dan McGill, and from Singtol Changtrakul, secretary to the foreign minister of Thailand, to Dr. Betty Burton Poole, a research specialist in neuroanatomy.

Although the Civil War left Maryville College in a seemingly hopeless condition, under the guidance of its "second founder," Thomas Jefferson Lamar, it soon emerged much stronger than before. While the institution was further developing its own sense of mission to East Tennessee and the world, a number of northern philanthropists took the college as their mission. Contributions from William Thaw of Pittsburgh and from John C. Baldwin and William E. Dodge of New York made possible the first buildings on the new campus on the east hills overlooking town. Gifts from Mrs. Sylvester Willard, Daniel B. Fayerweather, Daniel K. Pearsons, and Andrew Carnegie late in the nineteenth century and early in the twentieth permitted the building program to continue.

Across the years, Maryville College adopted no architectural style, but built according to popular trends when buildings were needed and funds could be found to pay for them. Thus, the campus was spared the monotony of college Georgian or college Gothic. Construction since the 1950s has been "modern" or "contemporary" in design, perpetuating the idea that "no good design will be out of place on a campus which already has buildings of all ages and styles."

The nine buildings in the historic district are clustered within and around a circle drive. Nine contemporary structures, dating from the 1950s to the 1970s, stand on the periphery.

Architects from nearby Knoxville were engaged to draw plans for each of the buildings. The oldest, Anderson Hall (1869), which was entered on the National Register in 1975, was drawn by Benjamin Fahnstock. Little is known of this Knoxvillean except that he was a "clever mechanic" who designed bridges as well as buildings. Writing in the sesquicentennial history of Maryville College in 1969, Ralph Waldo Lloyd noted that "the clean lines and proportions of Anderson's front section continue to win the praise of architects and others."

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Albert B. and Joseph F. Baumann, who practiced as the firm of Baumann Brothers, designed Lamar Memorial Library (1888) and Fayerweather Science Hall (1898). In addition to numerous dwellings, stores, and schools in East Tennessee, these men drew plans for Staub's Opera House and Third (later Fifth) Avenue Presbyterian Church, both in Knoxville, and for the fourth Blount County Courthouse on Main Street in Maryville.

Willard House (1891), in the elaborate Queen Anne style, was the work of architects Leon Beaver and William C. Hoffmeister. Curiously, little information has been uncovered on this talented pair.

George F. Barber, who designed Bartlett Hall (1901), Pearsons Hall (1910), and the Ralph Max Lamar Hospital (1910), was the first of the college's architects to enjoy a national reputation. Barber's book of ornate Victorian house designs and his elaborate "mail order" houses were and are known throughout the country. The firm which he established in Knoxville, now known as Barber and McMurray, has done design work for most of the college's modern buildings.

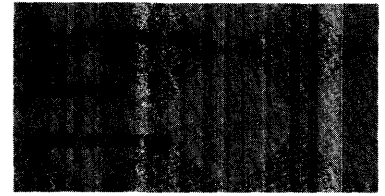
R. H. Graf and Sons drew plans for Carnegie Hall (1917) and Thaw Hall (1923). Other significant works to their credit are the Knoxville Journal Building, stores for both Miller's and Sterchi Brothers on Gay Street in Knoxville, and the Blount National Bank Building in Maryville.

College structures are further enhanced by the choice of materials. Brick of different hues combined with wood are the major fabrics. No campus building had steel until the Fine Arts Center was constructed in 1950. The buildings are surrounded by a profusion of old and young trees--oak, elm, maple, dogwood, hemlock, and cedar. Walks in brick, concrete, or asphalt link the buildings.

Seven of the historic buildings are in daily use; Willard House and the Lamar Memorial Hospital are currently closed. The college is particularly anxious to locate funds for the repair and refurbishment of the handsome Willard House--perhaps for use as a conference center or as an alumni house. An adaptive use is also being sought for the hospital building. Carnegie Hall, now in limited use as a dormitory, must soon be scheduled for extensive repair.

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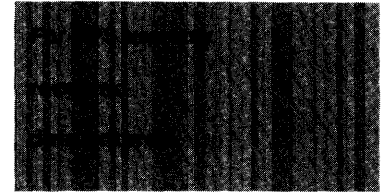
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Verbal boundary description

The boundaries of the Maryville College Historic District are outlined in red on the accompanying sketch map of the college campus. The boundaries were selected to include the nine original buildings of the campus (those constructed prior to 1930) and exclude the relatively newer, contemporary buildings, eight in number, which are located on the periphery of the original buildings. The boundaries follow the inner sides of the roads (the side closest to the district) and follow the outer sides of sidewalks and driveways.