

DATA SHEET

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Tennessee
COUNTY: Greene
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE FEB 18 1975

1. NAME

COMMON: Samuel Doak House
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

25 mi E of Greeneville on U.S. 11/411

STREET AND NUMBER: U. S. Highway 11-E	
CITY OR TOWN: Greeneville <i>vic.</i>	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: First
STATE Tennessee	CODE 47
COUNTY: Greene	CODE 059

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <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"/> Comments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) Being developed as a museum

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Tusculum College
STREET AND NUMBER: U. S. Highway 11-E
CITY OR TOWN: Greeneville
STATE: Tennessee
CODE 47

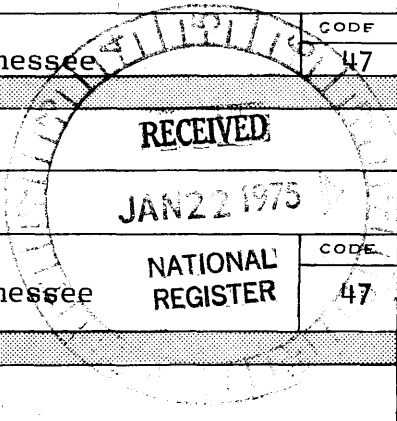
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Greene County Register's Office
STREET AND NUMBER: Court House
CITY OR TOWN: Greeneville
STATE: Tennessee
CODE: 47

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
STREET AND NUMBER:
CITY OR TOWN:
STATE:
CODE:

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)						
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed	
(Check One)			(Check One)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered			<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	
					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Samuel Doak House, located in the Greeneville suburb of Tusculum College, was built by Doak in 1818. It is reminiscent of colonial influence on the early and late Georgian styles in architecture. The two-story construction features paired end wall chimneys and Flemish bond pattern brick bearing walls with brick dentils and corbeled eaves. Built on limestone foundation walls, the two-story plan features a gable roof and two front entrances. The original wood shingle roof was replaced with tin around 1900. About ten years ago a heavy asphalt mixture containing slate chips was blown on over the tin in a pattern to resemble the original roof. The tin roof over the ell remains unchanged.

The main entrance is highlighted by a five-light transom, late Georgian stone lintel, and six-panel colonial style door. A one-story room on the right end elevation has a shed roof and a front entrance, and houses the kitchen. The room forms an ell at the rear, where the shed roof joins a gable roof.

The fenestration is distinguished by the regularity of window placement throughout. The six second floor windows and four first floor windows on the front have late Georgian stone lintels and six over nine light double hung sash type windows with wood frames. Brick header courses form the lintel section for the equal number of windows on the rear elevation. There are no windows on the end walls except for a small attic window.

The original interior woodwork is intact, with nice detail on the mantels, chair rails, and trim. In the kitchen may still be seen the original crane in the fireplace, which is large enough for a person to walk in.

To the front of the house are two partially restored and partially reconstructed buildings that relate to Tusculum College, the campus of which adjoins the Doak House. The two-room frame Tusculum Academy was built around 1835 and served as classrooms for the academy until a new brick building was erected in 1841. The Doak Springhouse, a frame structure erected on large blocks of limestone over a spring, furnished water for the Doak family and Tusculum Academy and College for many years. Both buildings have undergone extensive reconstruction.

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3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Samuel Doak house is an extremely important building in the historic Greeneville vicinity. It possesses architectural significance as an excellent example of the more pretentious homes built in the early years of settlement in East Tennessee, greatly influenced by the Georgian style of architecture.

It is perhaps more significant, however, because of the importance of its builders, Samuel Doak and his son, Samuel W. Doak, pioneer educators of East Tennessee. Samuel Doak, often referred to as the "Apostle of learning and religion in the West," was a native of Virginia who prepared for the ministry by studying under various ministers and at Hampden-Sydney College. Feeling the urgent need for ministers on the frontier, he moved around 1780 to Salem on Little Limestone Creek in what is now known as Washington County, Tennessee. He constructed three cabins - a home, a church, and a school. The school was chartered in 1784 as Martin's Academy and in 1795 it became Washington College. Doak's early church services were often interrupted by attacks of hostile Cherokee Indians.

Doak taught and preached at Salem for 35 years. In 1818, he turned over the presidency of Washington College to his oldest son, and moved with his second son, Samuel W. Doak, fifteen miles farther west to found Tusculum Academy, another pioneer academy in a log cabin. Samuel W. Doak, his son and co-founder of Tusculum Academy, was born at Salem on March 24, 1785, and followed in his father's footsteps as a minister and educator. Having been licensed by the Abingdon Presbytery in 1807, he was from 1809 to 1813 connected with the Presbytery of Philadelphia. He later returned to Tennessee to preach and to work with his father in the establishment of Tusculum Academy. His connection with Tusculum Academy and College was to be a long one, lasting until his death in 1864. The success of the institution during that long period was due primarily to his efforts.

Both Doaks lived at the Doak House until their deaths. The house remained in the possession of the Doak family until May 1974, when

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Brandau, Roberta S. (ed.), History of Homes and Gardens of Tennessee (Nashville, 1936).
 Calhoun, William G., Samuel Doak, 1749-1830: His Life, His Children, Washington College (Washington College, 1966).
 Ragan, Allen E., A History of Tusculum College (Bristol, 1945).

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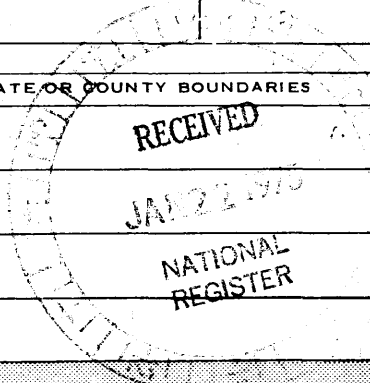
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 . .	0 . .		36 0 10 . 28 .	82 0 45 . 54 .	
NE	0 . .	0 . .				
SE	0 . .	0 . .				
SW	0 . .	0 . .				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 8

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



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11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Herbert L. Harper, Field Services

ORGANIZATION: Tennessee Historical Commission

DATE: 1/6/75

STREET AND NUMBER:
 170 2nd Avenue, North

CITY OR TOWN: Nashville

STATE: Tennessee

CODE:

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

<p>As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:</p> <p>National <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Name: <u>Lauren Henry</u></p> <p>Title: <u>Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission</u></p> <p>Date: <u>1/16/75</u></p>	<p>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.</p> <p><u>Lauren Henry</u> Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation</p> <p>Date: <u>2/18/75</u></p> <p>ATTEST:</p> <p><u>W. J. Smoot</u> Keeper of The National Register</p> <p>Date: <u>2-14-75</u></p>
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Tennessee	
COUNTY Greene	
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(Number all entries)

8. Significance (Continued)

Carlos R. Cordova, great-great-great grandson of Samuel W. Doak, transferred title of the property to Tusculum College, which in turn leased the property to the Greene County Heritage Trust for twenty-five years at one dollar per year for restoration and development. The Trust has contracted for studies to be made to determine how the building can best be used for museum purposes and meeting rooms for the benefit of the community. Members of the Doak family have promised to donate to the museum a vast collection of items pertaining to the family. Many other items relating to the history of Greene County have also been promised to the Heritage Trust when the museum is completed.

Prospects are bright that the Doak House, long important as the house of prominent educators and ministers, will continue to play an important role in the community, as plans for its development as a museum of the history of the area are fulfilled.

