

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Ayres Hall
other names/site number NA

2. Location

street & number 1403 Circle Drive NA not for publication
city or town Knoxville NA vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Knox code 093 zip code 37996

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

E. Patrick Kelly 6/12/2012
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other (explain:)

Edson H. Beall 5.1.12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Ayres Hall
Name of Property

Knox County, TN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing

Noncontributing

1	0	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: college

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: college

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Collegiate Gothic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Brick

roof Terra Cotta
other Limestone; Glass; Wood; Metal, Marble

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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7. Narrative Description

Ayres Hall is a four-story, brick and limestone, Collegiate Gothic building, long recognized as an icon of The University of Tennessee's Knoxville (UTK) campus. Completed in 1921, it occupies the top of The Hill and the building's main (north) façade overlooks Cumberland Avenue, a major east-west thoroughfare that passes through the campus.¹ The property is generally bounded by Circle Drive, which surrounds The Hill at its approximate midpoint. Ayres Hall shares the summit of The Hill with South College (1872), the oldest building on campus. To the east, south, and west, Circle Drive is lined with the highest concentration of Collegiate Gothic buildings on the campus. Designed by Grant C. Miller of the Chicago firm of Miller, Fullenwider, and Dowling, Ayres Hall was one of the first buildings on the UTK campus constructed in the Collegiate Gothic style. It contains 88,256 gross square feet and is roughly I-shaped with a center pavilion, bell tower, and a tile roof. A \$23 million renovation project was begun in 2008 and completed in 2010. This project modernized the building's wiring and HVAC system, cleaned and preserved the original exterior appearance, and added a number of exterior and interior features that were part of the original design but were omitted from the original construction due to cost.

Exterior

Ayres Hall's architectural form consists of a side-gabled three-story main block with a four-story parapet roofed center pavilion at its midpoint and a four-story gabled wing with gabled parapet end walls at each end (Photo #6).² A quatrefoil-shaped bell tower offset toward the north façade of the pavilion extends three stories above the roofline of the main block. A parapet roofed, three-story wing is attached to the interior corner of each wing on the south elevation. On the north façade, three-story stairwell towers are tucked into the inside corners at the juncture of the main block and wings. The building's forms and materials are symmetrical along the east-west axis to either side of the midpoint of the center pavilion. Primary and secondary entrances, stairwell towers, and gabled wings mirror one another on a given elevation.

There are, however, some differences between the north façade and south elevation. The exterior walls of the wings and center pavilion on the south elevation are on the same plane. On the north side, the north elevations of both wings extend beyond the plane of the projecting bay on the center pavilion. There are also slight differences between the north façade and south elevation in fenestration patterns on the end gables, as well as in the types and placement of decorative elements used at the entries and on the exterior walls.

Above the cut limestone foundation and water table, the steel and concrete-reinforced frame is clad in load-bearing variegated red brick laid in common bond. Coping, string courses, quoins, window and door surrounds, bay windows, and ornamental elements and motifs repeated on the

¹ The University's predecessor, East Tennessee College, was located on Barbara Hill in the municipality of West Knoxville. Over the years, the name was shortened to "The Hill".

² The peak of the gable on the main block was designed with a flat ridge.

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exterior elevations are executed in limestone and characteristic of the Collegiate Gothic style. Coping runs along the roof/wall junction of the main block, the end gables on the wings, the center pavilion, and bell tower. Ayres retains its original copper gutters and downspouts. Gutters extend the full length of the north and south façades of the main block, and along the east and west elevations of the wings. The gabled portions of the roof are covered in terra cotta tile. The gable on the main block has a flat ridge.

Nearly all of Ayres Hall's windows are single casement with hopper transoms and are recessed into limestone surrounds with quoins at the jambs. These windows have the following configurations: six, nine, twelve, fifteen, or twenty-lights and none, one, or two rows of six or eight-light transoms. These configurations appear in various groupings on all elevations. Ayres also has original fixed windows with perpendicular tracery. These form transoms above the entries on the north and south elevations of the pavilion and are also on both sides of the south elevation's entry on the pavilion.

A set of original steps that are the width of the center pavilion on the north façade connect to a newly constructed, two-level brick and concrete plaza. The red brick is laid in a basket weave pattern and set between wide bands of concrete, echoing the checkerboard panels featured on the bell tower and on the upper portions of the exterior of the building. Low concrete balustrades with balusters and square, flat-topped, newel posts extend from the outer corners of the pavilion to the bottom of the steps and the upper level of the plaza. Mounted on each newel post at the foot of the steps is an opaque white spherical light fixture. Two perpendicular black metal bands embellished with medallions where they intersect surround the sphere. A lancet-shaped finial is mounted at the top of the bands.

A second set of steps connects the upper and lower portions of the plaza. The outside edges of the lower section have an L-shaped, low brick and concrete wall. A newel post on the end of the short leg of each of these walls is set on a short concrete crenellated post. Light fixtures on these posts match those on the upper level balustrade. Four additional wide concrete steps descend from the middle of this level of the plaza to concrete sidewalks that extend up the upper north slope of The Hill from Circle Drive.

Concrete sidewalks with original limestone balustrades extend nearly the full length of the building and run east-west, perpendicular to the plaza. The tall starting newel for these balustrades is a rectangular, buttressed post that sits on an irregularly shaped base. The top of the post is crenellated and the light fixture mounted on top matches those previously described. At the far end of each walk, a straight-run flight of steps bridges the change in elevation between the north side of The Hill and Circle Drive.

The north façade of the main block has three bays on each side of the center pavilion (Photos #7, 8, and 12). First and second story fenestration consists of two ribbons of five fifteen-light windows

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with six-light transoms with a paired window of the same configuration between them. Fifteen-light windows on the third story are also in ribbons of five, two, and five but do not have transoms.

The center pavilion on the north façade has three bays (Photo #8). At ground level, the flat-roofed center bay is rectangular in shape and heavily buttressed. It projects slightly from the face of the pavilion and there is a skylight in the roof. The brick buttresses project above the height of the center section of the entry bay and are heavily outlined with limestone quoins. The north elevations of these buttresses have a deeply recessed niche with a blank tablet at the top and a square medallion centered at the bottom. A pair of smaller arched buttresses is tucked between the interior edge of each of the larger buttresses and the bay's arched opening. The panel above the Gothic-arched opening to the entry bay is ashlar limestone and has limestone medallions and a centered blank tablet. The extrados of the archivolt has a panel of square medallions with botanical motifs (Photo #9). Further inside the archivolt, a panel on the intrados has alternating tablet and diamond-shaped medallions. The floor of the entry bay has alternating black and white ceramic tiles in a checkerboard pattern set into concrete. The bay's interior walls are ashlar limestone and each interior wall has a centered blind arch. A copper tablet on the west wall lists the names of presiding officers and members of the Educational and Agricultural committees of the Sixth Tennessee General Assembly when the Senate bill that provided the funding for the construction of Ayres Hall was passed. Matching original pendant light fixtures are suspended from the top of each arch.

The entry on the main block at the center pavilion has double-leaf ten-light doors flanked by two single-leaf ten-light doors. The tops of the doors are slightly rounded and follow the curve of the basket-handle arched stone surround. Arched limestone pilasters on both sides of the double-leaf door continue vertically to form part of the Tudor-arched transom above the entry doors. The transom has perpendicular tracery. A pair of fifteen-light windows with six-light transoms flanks the entry on the ground floor.

The two end bays on the upper stories of the center pavilion have a single fifteen-light window with a six-light transom on the second and third stories and paired twelve-light windows with two rows of six-light transoms on the fourth story. The top edge of the surround on the third story end windows is enlarged and abuts the sills of the fourth story windows (Photo #8). A tablet is set into the middle of the surround. A limestone medallion with a botanical motif is set into the outer wall of the center pavilion between the center bay and the windows of the end bays on the fourth story. A rectangular panel of bricks laid vertically alternating with quatrefoil medallions is centered above the fourth story end bay windows and forms a checkerboard pattern (Photo #11).

The second, third, and fourth stories of the center pavilion form a bay whose corners and point of juncture with the face of the pavilion are delineated by limestone coping and quoins that extend vertically to the band of coping along its flat roofline. The bay has a ribbon of six fifteen-light windows with six-light transoms on the second and third stories. The two windows at the ends of the ribbon wrap to the sides of the center bay. On the fourth floor, the fenestration pattern

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changes to a ribbon of six twelve-light windows with two rows of six-light transoms. A string course formed by a band of projecting molding is above all the fourth floor windows on the center pavilion and evenly-spaced medallions affixed to the molding display alternating botanical and tablet motifs. A stone replica of seal of The University of Tennessee set into a heavy surround anchored by quoins is centered on the bay above the fourth story windows.

The three-story bell tower begins above the fourth story of the center pavilion and has identical elevations (Photo #2 and #8). Its corners are formed by engaged stepped buttresses. The stone coping at the top edge of its parapet roof is repeated at the tops of each stepped section of the bell tower and forms belt courses around all elevations of the tower. The middle and uppermost sections of the bell tower have a flat-topped niche centered in each buttness. Quoins are used in the surrounds of the niches and the inner corner of the buttness. The center section of the upper portion of the bell tower contains a ten-foot-wide brick panel framed by a stone surround with quoins. A circular limestone clock face is centered in the middle of the panel. The outer edge of the clock face has two bands of half round molding. Black Roman numerals are set off from the inner portion of the face by a narrow band of compound half round molding and the black hands are centered on the clock face. Directly above the clock face is a tablet draped with a festoon. The tablet has a stone surround with a dogtooth medallion positioned at the center of each side. The narrow recessed area between the center panel and the corner buttnesses is limestone. The upper edge has a cornice formed by compound molding. Beneath the molding is a quatrefoil with a centered dogtooth medallion. A rectangular niche with tracery and a blank tablet in the upper portion is below the quatrefoil. Spanning the width of the center section of the bell tower is a band of decorative stone. Each corner and the center of the band have a deeply recessed dogtooth medallion carved in relief and mounted in a square surround with a quatrefoil back panel. Between these corner medallions is a band of molding with medallions with foliated and botanical motifs.

The center section of the stepped buttnesses has a single centered square of limestone and stone corner molding. The lower portion of the buttnesses has smaller buttnesses on the inside edges. A very narrow stone niche set into limestone surrounds with quoins is centered on this portion of each buttness. The center portion of the bell tower at this level has a pair of deeply recessed drop-arch openings set into limestone surrounds with quoins beneath a panel of checkerboard brick and limestone. Each opening has stone tracery in the upper portion that forms two small lancet arches.

The top edge of each stair tower on the north façade of Ayres Hall has a wide flat band of coping with a rounded arch in the center. A quatrefoil medallion is centered beneath the arch and directly below the coping is a checkerboard panel of alternating squares of vertically laid brick and smooth limestone. A stone panel with a cherub head is set high into the two buttnesses on the towers' exterior corners. Each tower has a single bay comprised of paired fifteen-light windows with six-light transoms on both upper stories above the entry. The buttnessed, centered entrance has a rectangular surround with quoins at the outer edges and capped limestone pedestals at the base

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of the surround. A double band of half-round stone molding extends across the top of the surround and a band of coping directly below it features a horizontal band of quatrefoil medallions. Mounted in the center of the top of the surround is a blank tablet. Between the top of the surround and the Tudor-arched opening above the entry doors, the checkerboard pattern is repeated. The limestone archivolt features a panel of square medallions with botanical motifs. The entry has ten-light double-leaf, wood doors and a divided light Tudor-arched transom (Photo #10).

There is a single bay of windows from ground level to the fourth story on the east and west elevations of the north elevation's center pavilion. A paired fifteen-light window with six-light transoms is at ground level. Second and third story windows are single fifteen-light, with single six-light transoms. The third story window also has a blank tablet surrounded by rosettes and a botanical motif above the transom. A paired twelve-light window with a double row of six-light transoms is on the fourth story and directly above it on the bell tower wall is a checkerboard panel comprised of vertically laid brick and deeply recessed quatrefoils that is repeated on all four elevations of the base of the bell tower.

The north elevations of the wings on the north façade have parapeted end gables outlined by limestone coping to form a triangle. A rectangular cap is mounted at the peak of the triangle and a diamond-shaped motif is set into the corners of its base. Just below the peak, two vertical bands of coping intersect with three evenly spaced horizontal bands. This treatment gives the gable the appearance of stickwork. Bricks in the uppermost center of these vertical bands are laid on the diagonal and form a herringbone pattern. Directly below, the bricks are laid vertically. Centered within the triangle is a blank cartouche mounted on a tablet. It has a horizontal pleated swag above it, festoons down each side, and a single rosette centered beneath it. Below the end gables, the wings have a single bay formed by ribbons of five windows on each story. Each of these twenty-light windows has an eight-light transom (Photo #12).

The five bay east and west elevations of Ayres Hall are along the wings at each end of the main block. Here, the ground slopes away from the building, fully exposing the first story (Photo #4). At grade, on the east elevation, the recessed entry near the southeast corner has ten-light double leaf wood doors with an eight-light fixed transom (Photo #5). An exterior reproduction pendant light fixture similar in appearance to the originals still on the building is mounted on both sides of the entry. As part of the latest renovation, a small concrete patio with metal tables and chairs was added outside this entry.³ To the north of this entry, the window pattern is six, two, and three. Fenestration is identical on the second and third stories and consists of fifteen-light casement windows with a single row of six-light transoms arranged in ribbons of three, two, six, two, and three (north to south). On the fourth story, the north-to-south pattern changes to ribbons of four, three, six, three, and four.

³ The patio was part of the original design but omitted during construction due to lack of funds.

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At grade, the west elevation has (south to north) the following fenestration: a double-leaf entry identical to that on the east elevation, ribbons of two and six windows, a single-leaf ten-light entry, and a ribbon of three windows. Fenestration on the upper stories of the west elevation is identical to that on the upper stories of the east elevation (Photo #1).

On the south side of the building the fenestration pattern on the east and west elevations of the center pavilion is different. Here, a single fifteen-light door with a six-light transom is at ground level. Single second and third story windows are fifteen-light with six-light transoms. The tablet surrounded by rosettes is repeated on this side of the building above the third story window. The fourth story has a paired twelve-light window with a double row of six-light transoms.

Instead of the balustrades used on the north façade, the south side of the building has simple low stone planters with corner posts that define the entries at the wings as well as the foundation plantings along the main block.⁴ There is a fairly level expanse of lawn and sidewalks on this side of the building. An eighty-foot flagpole erected in 1940 is slightly south of the entrance on the center pavilion (Photo #2).

At first glance, the center pavilion on the south elevation (Photo #2) is very similar in appearance to its counterpart on the north façade, yet there are a number of differences. A ribbon of narrow four-light windows with perpendicular tracery flanks the entry at ground level instead of the paired fifteen-light and six-light transom windows seen on the north elevation. On the center bay, the second story windows are omitted and replaced by a band of three nine-light windows without transoms at the level of the third story. Windows on the fourth story are identical with those on the north elevation.

The south elevation entry bay (Photo #3) also differs from that on the north side of the building. It is slightly wider and higher and the top edge of the surround is stepped rather than flat. The tablet centered at the top of the surround is identical to those found on the peak of the end gables on the south elevation wings and more ornate than those seen on the north side of the building. A projecting stone corbel with a human head beneath it is mounted on a pierced rectangular stone opening on both the east and west elevations of the buttresses on the entry bay. The arched opening to the entry is taller and narrower and lacks the deep archivolt of the opposing side but the doors match those on the north façade. Reproduction light fixtures are mounted on either side of the south elevation of the entry bay. The building's cornerstone is at ground level on the exterior corner of the west buttress above the water table.

On either side of the center pavilion, the main block's south elevation has five bays, all with paired windows. First and second story windows are fifteen-light with six-light transoms. Third story windows also have fifteen-lights but lack transoms.

⁴ The wall was added during the renovation project.

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The fenestration pattern at ground level from the outer to inner (west to east) corner of the wings is a ribbon of three fifteen-light windows and six-light transoms. The middle bay has a recessed arched entry with ten-light, double-leaf entry doors, and an arched divided-light transom. Reproduction pendant light fixtures are to either side of the arch. To the right of the entry bay is a ribbon of four fifteen-light windows and six-light transoms. On the remaining stories, the fenestration pattern repeats the ribbons of the ground level but above the entry door, the middle bay consists of paired windows of the same configuration (Photo #10).

Due to the change in grade, the wings on the south side of Ayres Hall are three stories in height. They have a projecting gabled end and toward the center of the building, an adjoining section with a flat roof and parapet. Decorative elements in the upper portion of the gable-ended portion of the wings are identical to those on the north elevation and the coping that forms the base of the triangle continues across the adjoining section. A stone gargoyle waterspout set into a rectangular stone opening with tracery in the upper portion is at the juncture of the two sections of the wing between the upper and lower bands of coping. The center portion of the roof parapet is set off by quoins and contains three courses of vertically laid brick topped by a panel of stone quatrefoils.

Interior

The 2008-2010 renovation retained nearly all of the original interior materials and preserved the building's overall historic appearance; however, some changes had to be made in the ceilings to run HVAC ductwork and fiber optic telephone and data cables. Marble salvaged from restrooms was used to finish original structural columns in the lobby of the pavilion according to Miller's plans. With the exception of the new center portion of the ceiling, the present appearance of the lobby now closely reflects the specifications of the Miller's original drawings.

Vestibules at both entries on the north façade and the south elevation of the center pavilion open to a rectangular lobby (Photo #13). Interior doors are arched double-leaf with ten-lights and have six-light sidelights set into a marble surround. A central corridor runs the entire length of the main block and intersects with the corridor of each wing. Basket-handle arches of marble span the main corridor on the east and west sides of the lobby.

All corridors of the building and the lobby have original cementitious terrazzo floors in a pattern of white, black, and gray rectangles outlined by a single row of small black squares. The rectangles are separated by bands of pink terrazzo (Photo #14). During the 2008-2010 renovation, a pink granite base molding was added. The upper portions of the original walls of Ayres Hall are roughcast plaster. The lower two-thirds of the walls of the lobby, the corridor through the main block and the interior staircase walls are vertical paneled wainscot.

The ceiling of the lobby retains the original plaster spandrels, bosses, and crown molding. These were left unpainted during the initial construction to reduce costs. During the 2008-10 renovation, the spandrels and crown molding were hand-grained to look like wood. The plaster bosses, which

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feature a raised motif of grape clusters and leaves, were hand-painted (Photo #15). They are found on the capitals of the lobby columns and at the point of intersection of the spandrels and crown molding along the outer walls. Similar bosses are at the bottom of the open side of arches above the lobby stairs and at the base of ceiling fixtures in the center vestibule area on the upper floors. The crown molding and spandrels continue the length of the main corridor and wings. Existing unfinished structural columns in the lobby were faced with Tennessee grey marble known as "Dolly Varden" that was salvaged from the building's restrooms.⁵ The columns support each point of intersection with the spandrels and the marble-faced arches that bridge the gap between the outermost columns and the primary interior entries. Between the intersecting spandrels, the center portion of the lobby's ceiling has a new section of acoustical panels set into a dropped wallboard surround. Circular pendant light fixtures with frosted shades trimmed in dark wood are suspended from the panels. Portions of the original plaster vaulted ceiling are still visible above the interior vestibule doors and above the stairs.

On both sides of the south entry vestibule, a single-leaf six-panel door opens to a small janitor's closet tucked beneath the bracketed marble quarter-turn staircase that ascends to the second and third floor landings (Photo #13) from both the southeast and southwest corners of the lobby. The staircase retains both its original wood handrail and metal balustrade which has a top and bottom panel of open quatrefoils. The square starting newel sits on a marble base and has a wood cap. The body of the newel is the same as the balustrade. The wall below the balustrade is paneled wood wainscot framed in marble. The same wood wainscot is used on the interior wall of the staircase from the lobby to the first floor landing (Photo #16).

Two study rooms for students are at the opposing corners of the north side of the center pavilion and are accessed from the lobby through arched openings. During the renovation, original slate chalkboards taken from classrooms were mounted on the interior walls of the study rooms and framed in wood. Matching paneled wood wainscot fills the space between the chalkboards and the floor. The floors in the study rooms were installed during the renovation and replaced the original wood floors, which were badly worn. The new floors are rectangles of white terrazzo with a centered green quatrefoil separated by bands of green terrazzo.

Restrooms are located on the south side of the pavilion opposite the study rooms (Photo #20). During the renovation, all the restrooms in the building were expanded and upgraded using materials and motifs in keeping with the original design. Walls are white subway tile with black and green trim. The black and white checkerboard pattern seen at the entries to the pavilion is repeated in the restroom floors. Stalls and countertops are marble. A diaper-changing station was added to one men's bathroom and one women's bathroom has a "mother's room" as well as a changing station.

⁵ This type of marble is no longer available.

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Three identical elevators were added to the building during the renovation and the old elevator that was placed in the center of the lobby in the 1980s was removed. Since the main staircase in the center pavilion ends at the third floor, access to the fourth floor is via an elevator (Photo #17) and an enclosed interior staircase off the lobby on the north wall of the corridor at the east end of the main block (Photo #23). The other two elevators were placed in the adjoining sections of the wings on the south elevation and go to from the main floor to the second and third floors of the building. The quatrefoil design repeatedly used in the interior is repeated on the metal elevator doors. The floors of the elevator cabins repeat the checkerboard motif. Staircases located in the stair towers extend from the basement level to the third floor and were enclosed during the renovation to meet current fire codes.

Marble wall panels and matching benches (Photo #19) were added to a section of the north wall to provide seating for students waiting for classes, as was the wainscot (originally omitted to cut costs) used in the main block corridor. Original radiators in the secondary entrance vestibules and on stair landings were restored. Vestibules of the secondary entries near the wings have skeleton wood wainscot on the lower two-thirds of the interior walls over the same rough plaster used in the corridors above the paneled wood wainscot. Interior wood entry doors in these vestibules are ten-light double leaf set into a rectangular opening with single-light sidelights and a single-light fixed transom. The vestibules have the same terrazzo floor found in the main block and wings.

Most of the space in the main block and wings of the first and second floors is devoted to classrooms. The cap molding along the top edge of the wood wainscot in the lobby and main block corridor continues on the same plane as a string course along the walls of the corridors in both wings and intersects the top of the each door frame at the bottom of the arched transoms. The lobby and main block's crown molding, spandrels and ceilings/fixtures are also used in the corridors of the wings (Photo #18). Classroom floors are hardwood and ceilings are identical to the one in the lobby but have flush mounted motion sensitive lighting instead of pendants. Wood wainscot paneling is used in classrooms beneath windows and across the front of the rooms beneath the marker boards (Photo #25).

The second floor houses the offices of the Math Department on the north side of the center pavilion (Photo #21). Instead of classrooms, the remaining space on this floor is comprised of faculty and graduate student offices.

On the third floor, the office of the Dean of Arts and Science occupies the space directly above the Math Department in the center pavilion. This space also has a reception area and smaller offices for associate deans, the director of development, and support staff. The rest of the floor contains offices and conference rooms.

The fourth floor plan is different from the lower floors in that only the center pavilion is used for public space; the remainder of the floor contains attic and mechanical space. The north side of the pavilion is divided into three rooms: two smaller math seminar rooms flank a large colloquium

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used for lectures. Archival photographs of Ayres Hall and The Hill are etched in glass on the interior wood paneled walls of the colloquium and long wooden tables and chairs provide seating. The large bay window on the north side of the pavilion provides natural lighting.

An elevator and an enclosed staircase that ascends to the bell tower are located on the east side of the pavilion on the north side of the main hall outside these rooms. A second enclosed staircase that connects the third and fourth floors is on the west side of the vestibule on the north side of the main hall.

Directly across the lobby on the south side of the pavilion is a large conference room (Photo #24) whose exterior wall is the bay window on the south side of the pavilion. The lower portion of the interior walls have wood wainscot. Above, matching wood frames the new ceiling and light fixtures.

The entries to both the conference room and the colloquium are identical rectangular openings with double leaf ten-light wood doors. Ceilings in these upstairs rooms are of the same design as those in the pavilion on the main floor. Restroom facilities are in the southwest corner of the pavilion on the south side of the main hall adjacent to the colloquium.

2008-2010 Renovation Project

Grant C. Miller of the Chicago architectural firm of Miller, Fullenwider, and Dowling designed Ayres Hall. Due to lack of funds, however, some elements of Miller's original design such as the clock faces on the bell tower, the plaza on the north elevation, and a wing on the southeast which would have required the demolition of South College, were omitted when the building was completed in 1921. The first interior alterations occurred a few years later when rising student enrollment necessitated the reconfiguration of the office suites; however, little else was done to alter the building until the late 1970s when aluminum windows replaced the original wood windows. The second major alteration occurred on the interior in 1983 when an elevator was installed in the main floor lobby of the center pavilion to provide additional access to the upper floors and to meet accessibility requirements. Over time, Ayres Hall gradually deteriorated and eventually, the fourth floor was closed due to inadequate fire exits.

By the end of the twentieth century, the overall deterioration coupled with technological changes, increasing emphasis on energy efficiency and the need to provide access for disabled persons made it increasingly difficult for Ayres Hall to function efficiently as an academic building. It was closed at the end of the fall semester in 2008 and a \$23 million renovation project was undertaken, which was completed in 2010. Architects for the project were Ross/Fowler and Weeks, Ambrose, McDonald, Inc. and the general contractor was Johnson & Galyon, all Knoxville business firms. The goals of the project were to retain as much of the original materials and workmanship as possible, to construct several elements of the original design that were never completed, and to make the building as energy efficient and technologically advanced as possible while at the same time making certain that all the elements of the project as a whole reflected the original intent of

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Ayres Hall
Knox County, TN

Miller's design and retained the building's historic appearance.⁶ A great deal of the project involved simple cleaning, painting, and polishing of original materials.

Landscape changes to Ayres Hall included the construction of the plaza on the north façade, the low planters parallel to the main block on the south elevation, and the construction of a small concrete patio with landscaping on the southeast corner of the building (Photo #5).⁷ New electrical machinery and HVAC equipment was placed in underground boxes on the south side of the building and the bell tower exterior lighting was upgraded to modern electrical standards. In addition to cleaning and repointing the brick, the roof deck was repaired, but nearly all of the original tiles were preserved.⁸

In the bell tower, clock faces and mechanisms were added by the Verdin Clock Company of Cincinnati and an electronic carillon that simulates bells was installed, replacing chimes added by the University in 1991. New stairways to the bell tower were constructed and the attic was reconstructed to provide space for the installation of mechanical equipment. Several reproduction light fixtures designed to closely resemble the originals were placed outside several of the building's entries. All the aluminum windows were removed and replaced with energy efficient aluminum over white oak windows. These have applied mullions and are double paned to give the illusion of true divided lights. While they look the same as Ayres' original wood casement windows and transoms, the panes in the replacement windows are double glazed, have a U factor of less than .24 and a solar gain co-efficient of less than .27.⁹ Wood venetian blinds with fabric tapes featuring a quatrefoil design were installed in classrooms and offices to further maximize energy efficiency. Inside, 70% of the original wood trim was salvaged and reused. All interior doors were catalogued prior to removal. After being refinished and fitted with handicap-accessible door handles, one-fourth of them were reused and installed in the original openings.¹⁰

Original radiators were restored and function in places such as the main stair landings where it was not possible to run ductwork. No original interior light fixtures remain. In the lobby, the unfinished columns were completed using original marble salvaged from restrooms. Plaster work on the column capitals, the bosses, and spandrels was hand-painted and wood-grained. In the east corridor on the main floor, a "China Brown" marble wall and benches were added as seating space for students waiting for classes. Dropped ceilings and new pendant light fixtures were installed in the lobby, main corridor, and both wings. Glass writing boards were installed in classrooms. Materials used in the restrooms (previously described) blend seamlessly with the

⁶ With the exception of the wing on the south elevation. The project was a certified Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) work.

⁷ The plaza was not constructed exactly as shown on the original plans but captures the spirit of Miller's design.

⁸ Betsey B. Creekmore, "Ayres—Answers To Possible Questions," 2012a. Unpublished manuscript. Obtained through personal communication.

⁹ Doug Lowrie, UTK Facilities Planning Office, personal communication, December 2011.

¹⁰ Phil Shearer, "Historic Ayres Hall Is Back Open At UT-Knoxville." *The Chattanooga*, 15 January 2011. See http://www.chattanooga.com/articles/article_192396.asp, accessed 5 December 2011; Creekmore 2012a.

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rest of the building. Some new flooring was added, such as the terrazzo tile in the student lounge. Wood floors were removed, repaired, refinished, and reinstalled on the first through third floors. Only the fourth floor tower space has new engineered hardwood floors made from recycled wood flooring. Where doorways were changed (such as on the third and fourth floors), the Acme gypsum blocks used in the walls were saved. On the fourth floor, the rooms in the center pavilion are all new construction.¹¹

When the building reopened for the spring semester in January 2011, it contained math classrooms on the first two floors. Offices for the College of Arts and Sciences, the Arts and Sciences Advising Center, and the Department of Mathematics are on the third floor.¹²

Changes and upgrades such as the use of energy efficient windows and the installation of a new HVAC system, motion sensitive interior lighting, more than 400 wireless access points, and elevators have made the building energy efficient and created modern classroom and office space while retaining a majority of the original materials and the overall historic appearance of Ayres Hall.

¹¹ Creekmore 2012a.

¹² Elizabeth Davis, "Ayres Hall: Better Than New," *Tennessee Alumnus Magazine*, Winter 2011, 1-2. See <http://www.alumnus.tennessee.edu/2011/01/ayres-hall-better-than-new/>, accessed 5 December 2011.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1921

Significant Dates

1921

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Miller, Grant C., (Miller, Fullenwider, & Dowling)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Special Collections Library, University of TN, Knoxville

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Knox County, TN

8. Statement of Significance

Ayres Hall on the campus of The University of Tennessee (UT) in Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee, is eligible for the National Register under criterion C for its local significance as a good example of a Collegiate Gothic building. It was designed by Grant C. Miller of the Chicago firm of Miller, Fullenwider, and Dowling. Begun in 1919 and completed in 1921, Ayres Hall has long been an icon for The University of Tennessee's Knoxville campus (UTK) and is one of seventeen Collegiate Gothic buildings constructed at UTK between 1911 and 1961. It exhibits many of the recognized features of the Collegiate Gothic style, including masonry construction, arched windows and doorways, bas relief decorative panels and plaques, recessed entries, buttresses, tracery windows, crenellated roof parapets, and a bell tower.

This landmark building is named for Dr. Brown Ayres (1856-1919), who served as the university's twelfth president from 1904 until his death in 1919. It is the first academic building constructed during a period of time when the university was rapidly expanding and establishing new colleges and degree programs. Ayres, along with Morgan Hall on the agricultural campus, were the first UTK campus buildings constructed in the Collegiate Gothic style, designated by the Trustees as the style for all new academic buildings as a reflection of the high academic standards and progressive ideals embraced by the university in the first decades of the twentieth century. Although the recent renovation project has altered certain facets of the building's interior appearance, as well as, the landscape; in its entirety, Ayres Hall retains a majority of its original materials, design, workmanship, association, and feeling and is an excellent example of Collegiate Gothic architecture in Knoxville and on the campus of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

Historical Background

The University of Tennessee's roots extend back to Blount College, the first non-sectarian college in the Southwest Territory, and the first in the entire country whose non-denominational status was ensured by the 1794 legislative act granting its charter. James White, Knoxville's founder, was one of the first trustees of the college, and part of the town square was designated for its use. Students received a classical education that included instruction in the sciences as well as ancient and modern languages.¹³

Blount College was absorbed by East Tennessee College in 1807. In 1840, the name was changed to East Tennessee University.¹⁴ Due to lack of funds and the death of President Carrick, East Tennessee College closed in 1809 and did not reopen until 1826. At that time, the trustees decided to purchase a new forty-acre site for the college west of Second Creek just beyond the

¹³ Milton Klein, *Brief Historical Sketch of The University of Tennessee*, 1995. See <http://web.utk.edu/~mklein/brfhist.html>, accessed 31 March 2011.

¹⁴ In 1879 East Tennessee University was renamed The University of Tennessee. Female students were banned in 1807.

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Ayres Hall
Knox County, TN

western boundary of the incorporated municipality of Williamsburg. The new campus was within what would later become the municipality of West Knoxville and forms the heart of the campus today.¹⁵

During the brief tenure of Reverend Charles Coffin, Old College (Historic Photo #1, now the site of Ayres Hall) was constructed for the then exorbitant sum of \$13,000. By 1835, three one-story dormitories had also been built (East, West, and North College), forming a square at the top of Barbara Hill.¹⁶

President Joseph Estabrook assumed the direction of the college in 1834. He revised the course of study, brought in well-educated instructors, and insisted on a high quality of work from students. Reaping the benefit of these changes, the college was given the status of a university in 1840 by the state legislature. At that time, student enrollment was approximately 100. Despite these changes, funding continued to be a major problem and it was difficult to retain quality teachers for the low annual salaries that were offered. Estabrook's resignation in 1850 plunged the university into a period of "deterioration and decay."¹⁷

In 1861, when the Civil War began, East Tennessee University was again closed and most of the faculty and students enlisted. The handful of buildings that occupied Barbara Hill were incorporated into Fort Byington and used as troop barracks and a hospital by both armies at various times during the occupation of Knoxville. When held by the Union army, Barbara Hill was repeatedly shelled by Confederate guns positioned across the river. After the war ended, the buildings were in a dilapidated condition and had to be renovated before classes could resume. The university reopened in 1866 and was designated the land-grant college of Tennessee by an act of the state legislature in 1869 under the provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862. As such, the university was required to teach mechanical and agricultural subjects, provide military training, and not discriminate in the admission of students on the basis of race. African American students nominated for scholarships were sent to Fisk University (NRHP 2/9/1978) in Nashville. The sale of a 300,000-acre land grant tract netted \$400,000, an amount that gave the university an annual income of \$23,640.¹⁸

¹⁵ West Knoxville was incorporated in 1888. The board of mayor and aldermen changed the name of Kingston Pike to Cumberland Avenue on April 26, 1888. West Knoxville was annexed into the City of Knoxville in 1898. Betsey Beeler Creekmore, *Knoxville* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press), 1958, 164-168; William Rule, *Standard History of Knoxville, Tennessee*, (Chicago: Lewis Publishing), 1900, 144-145; Klein 1995.

¹⁶ Named for Barbara Blount, William Blount's daughter, who was one of five female students who attended Blount College between 1804 and 1808. Creekmore 1958, 166; Klein 1995.

¹⁷ Creekmore 1958, 167; Klein, *UT's First Presidents*, 1997b. See <http://web.utk.edu/~mklein/firstpre.html>, accessed 20 January 2011.

¹⁸ Creekmore 1958, 169; Almon J. Sims (compiler), Section 1: A Brief Chronological History of the Organization and Development of the College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee under the Land-Grant College System, 1-2. In "History, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experimental Station, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee, 1869-1952, with Data on the East Tennessee Farmer's Convention, Community Organizations and the Land-Grant College System of Education," 1951, 1-13. Available at Pendergrass Agricultural and Veterinary Medical Library, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

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In 1872, South College was built, bringing the number of campus buildings on The Hill to five: Old College, East College, West College, and South College. Seven years later, East Tennessee University was renamed The University of Tennessee by the state legislature.¹⁹

The university took steps to live up to its new name during the term of President Charles Dabney (1887 to 1904), the first UT president to hold a Ph.D. His administration placed a new emphasis on scientific and technical studies in an effort to transform the university into a modern technical and agricultural college. One of his first acts was to fire all but two faculty members, and their replacements far exceeded their predecessors in academic qualifications and character. Dabney also created graduate programs in several subjects and added a law department. Perhaps one of the most controversial changes brought about during his administration occurred in 1893 when the university began accepting female students. According to James D. Hoskins, late UT president emeritus, the first women admitted to UT were referred to as "floosies" and were not especially welcomed by the men. One of the co-eds remembered hearing President Dabney address the student body and state that "ladies have not only come to the University but they have come to stay."²⁰ By the close of Dabney's administration in 1904, the military system had been eliminated and the Knoxville campus had 16 buildings. Faculty and staff numbered over fifty and enrollment was nearly 500, including students enrolled in the university's medical and dental schools.²¹

Ayres Hall

Dabney's successor, Dr. Brown Ayres, served as UT president from 1905 until his death on January 28, 1919. When Ayres assumed the presidency, The University of Tennessee had a total of 729 students and ninety-five faculty members. Public education in general was not well supported by the state at this time and even though it was the state land-grant university, UT did not receive any substantial amount of state funding until 1903 when \$10,000 was appropriated. This amount increased to \$25,000 the following year and to \$50,000 annually by 1908, due in part to pressure exerted on legislators by Ayres and Philander P. Claxton, head of the university's Education Department, and Seymour Mynders, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who urged legislators to appropriate money for the state's public school system as well as the state university.²² Their lobbying efforts paid off and in 1905, the state legislature appropriated \$100,000 for The University of Tennessee.²³

¹⁹ Creekmore 1958, 171-172.

²⁰ Tim Ezzell, Carroll Van West, Larry McKee, Elizabeth Moore, and Julie Lenger, *Campus Heritage Plan: University of Tennessee, Knoxville*. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Community Partnership Center) 2009, 9; Lois Reagan Thomas, "1794 Campus Life Rough", *Knoxville News-Sentinel*, 22 September 1969. McClung Historical Collection, Vertical files, Tennessee University History, Knoxville.

²¹ Klein 1995.

²² Claxton was soon appointed to the position of U.S. Commissioner of Education.

²³ James Riley Montgomery, "The University of Tennessee during the Administration of President Brown Ayres, 1904-1919," Master's thesis, University of Tennessee, 1956. In "Brown Ayres," *Context*, 14 February 1991.

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Ayres Hall
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President Ayres' administration focused on continuing to expand and elevate existing programs and to work toward becoming fully accredited. During his tenure, the number of faculty increased from ninety-four in 1905 to 283 by 1918. Student enrollment also increased during this same period, from 729 to 2,548. The university's first library building was constructed in 1911 with funds from the state and the Andrew Carnegie Foundation.²⁴

In March 1917, Harcourt A. Morgan was in Nashville lobbying members of the state legislature to pass the bill authorizing a \$1,000,000 bond issue for The University of Tennessee as well as a revenue stream to enable the bonds to be paid off and to provide operating funds. One-hundred thousand dollars of bonds were to be used to establish an agriculture experiment station in Middle Tennessee, another equal sum was to be used to pay off the university's existing debt, and the remaining \$800,000 was to be used for institutional facilities in both Knoxville and Memphis.²⁵

Upon hearing the news that the bill had passed both houses and had been signed by Governor Rye, President Ayres, the trustees, and various advisors sat down to discuss how best to use the new funding to address the urgent need for new campus buildings and to plan for their construction. They adopted the Collegiate Gothic style of architecture for this new construction as both a reflection of the increasing status of the university as well as to set them apart from the "old" university of the nineteenth century.²⁶

Ayres' vision included the construction of a large new administration building at the top of The Hill that would replace the antiquated West College, Old College, and East College buildings. As late as 1914, however, Ayres had decreed (referring to Old College), "the same building will stand for years to come unchanged."²⁷

By 1919 plans were moving ahead to demolish Old College but they aroused strong sentiments among those who sought to preserve it. One of those was Knoxville native John Fanz Staub, then an aspiring architect in New York City who designed an English Country house, Hopecote (NR 3/20/2012), also a part of the UTK campus. Staub wrote an impassioned plea for the preservation of Old College that appeared in the January 14 issue of the *Knoxville Sentinel*:

"This old building is a beautiful heritage from our forefathers and belongs not only to us, but to those who come after us. I feel that we will be condemned if we sanction by silence the destruction of Old College."²⁸

²⁴ Montgomery 1956.

²⁵ Betsey B. Creekmore, Untitled digital file containing facts about Ayres Hall arranged by topic, 2012b. Obtained through personal communication.

²⁶ Montgomery 1956.

²⁷ Clipping from *Volunteer*, 1914. Old College folder. Milton Klein Files, University Archives.

²⁸ Ezzel et al. 2009, 2.

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Knox County, TN

The Board of Trustees appropriated \$9,000 to have Old College moved but a structural inspection revealed the bricks had deteriorated to the extent that relocating it was not possible. Old College (along with East and West College) was demolished to make room for the construction of the building that would be known as Ayres Hall. In January 1919, President Ayres met with Chicago architect Grant C. Miller to discuss the design of Ayres Hall, Morgan Hall, and Jefferson Hall. Unfortunately, Ayres did not live to see his dream realized as he died suddenly on January 28, 1919.²⁹

The 15,000-cubic yards of soil taken from the south side of The Hill during site preparation was used to partially create Shields-Watkins Field.³⁰ During this lowering and widening of The Hill, a circular drive was also laid out to provide automobile access to Ayres Hall. It was later named Circle Drive.

Construction began with the laying of the first brick on November 26, 1919, by Blanche Bingham, a sophomore from Bell Buckle, Tennessee. The cost of building Ayres Hall was \$689,500 but that figure also included the cost of expanding the heating plant in Estabrook Hall (1898) and equipping the building. When pipes were being installed on the south side of The Hill to connect Ayres to the heating plant at Estabrook Hall, workmen discovered the skeletal remains of six persons buried west of Barbara Blount Hall just below what is now Circle Drive. They were believed to be the remains of Civil War soldiers killed during the Battle of Fort Sanders on November 29, 1863. One of the workmen, John S. Stewart, was killed on February 16, 1921, when the supporting cable of a scaffold below him broke after it was damaged by corrosive acid he was using on the building to clean the brick. The first memorial bench installed in 2010 was placed there by an anonymous donor in Stewart's memory.

The cornerstone was formally laid on March 22, 1920, by William Patton Hoskins, the preschool-age son of future UT President James D. Hoskins. Ayres Hall was formally dedicated on June 6, 1921, as part of the commencement program. Since that time, the building has continued to house the Mathematics Department and has primarily been used for classroom space.

Grant C. Miller, Architect

Grant C. Miller (1870-1956) of the Chicago firm of Miller, Fullenwider, and Dowling was the architect for three buildings on The University of Tennessee Knoxville Campus: the Austin Peay Building (1911), Ayres Hall (1921) and Morgan Hall (1921).³¹ After receiving a Bachelor of Science (B.S.) and a Master of Arts (M.A.) degree in architecture at the University of Illinois under Nathan C. Ricker in 1894 and 1895, Miller earned a B.S. degree in civil engineering at Cornell. He

²⁹ Klein, *Brown Ayres: Twelfth President, 1904-1919*, 1997a, 3. See <http://web.utk.edu/~mklein/brownayr.html>, accessed 19 December 2011.

³⁰ The football field now inside Neyland Stadium.

³¹ The Austin Peay Building was originally a Carnegie library and served as UTK's first library building. List of UTK Campus Buildings. UTK system spreadsheet.

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joined the firm of Patton and Fisher in Chicago and designed his first library in 1901. Patton and Fisher (later Patton and Miller) designed Carnegie libraries and other educational buildings across the country. Fisher moved to the East in 1901 and Patton and Miller's partnership lasted until 1912. Together, the firm designed over 300 buildings, one-third of which were libraries. Miller became a partner in the Chicago firm of Miller, Fullenwider, and Dowling in 1914 after dissolving his partnership with Patton. Miller continued to focus on libraries and educational buildings throughout his career.³² Some of the firm's other university buildings included the Law Hall at Cornell College in Iowa (1924) and France Hall (NRHP 2/12/1979) at Heidelberg College in Ohio (1925-1926).³³

Miller envisioned Ayres Hall as a self-contained academic campus of sorts with a different approach to the use of the interior space. Professors' office suites included space for support staff and were connected directly to their classrooms. The fourth floor pavilion space was designed and reserved for use by the university's two debating societies: Philomathesian and Chi Delta. Once the building opened, however, the original layout quickly changed, as increasing enrollment during the 1920s created a shortage of classroom space.³⁴

Miller also designed Morgan Hall, the principal building on the UTK Agricultural campus. It was constructed at the same time as Ayres and is visually similar, but lacks the tower and grander elements of the design for Ayres Hall. Miller, Fullenwider, and Dowling also used the plans for Ayres Hall for The Olmstead Administration Building at the University of Evansville in 1921-1922. Instead of a brick exterior, blocks of Bedford limestone of varying shades and widths were used and the ends were broken, not sawed. The Olmstead building is believed to be the first instance in which Bedford stone was used in this way in the United States.³⁵

Collegiate Gothic architecture is derived from English Gothic architecture, specifically, that used at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, but differs in that it takes certain elements of Gothic design and combines them with elements of the local landscape. The earliest and best examples in the United States are on the campus of Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut, and are known as The Long Walk (CTRHP, 1997). It is comprised of three adjacent buildings, Seabury and Jarvis Halls and Northam Towers, which were designed by English architect William Burges in the 1870s, near the end of his life. Pembroke Hall (NRHP, 11/7/1979) at Bryn Mawr College, another Collegiate Gothic example, was constructed in 1894. After the publication of the design for Gasson Hall (NR-eligible) at Boston College in 1908 received highly favorable reviews, the Collegiate Gothic style quickly became the standard for construction on college and university campuses across the country for decades during the first half of the twentieth century.

³² Paul Kruty, "Patton & Miller: Designers of Carnegie Libraries," *Palimpsest* 64, July/August 1983, 110-122; Marcia Anderson, "Illinois Carnegie Libraries-Amendment," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, Section E, 11 and 13, National Park Service, Washington, DC, 2000.

³³ Creekmore 2012a.

³⁴ Ezzell et al. 2009; Creekmore 2012b.

³⁵ Creekmore 2012a.

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Using modern building materials and techniques to reduce construction time and costs, the style is enjoying resurgence in popularity as "twenty-first century" Collegiate Gothic. The style carries with it an air of intellectual tradition that is best expressed when it is used for educational facilities.

Ayres Hall is one of Knoxville, Tennessee's earliest and best examples of Collegiate Gothic architecture. Its design contains numerous elements that are hallmarks of the style, including a bell tower, copper gutters and downspouts, arched doorways with recessed entries, grouped casement windows, bay windows, towers, buttresses, and parapet walls. Following the construction of Ayres and Morgan Halls, the style was used for a number of campus buildings, many of which were designed by the Knoxville architectural firm of Barber & McMurry between c1934 and c1950.

The largest concentration of Collegiate Gothic buildings is on The Hill below Ayres and includes: Alumni Memorial Gymnasium (1932, 1990s), Alvin Nielsen Physics Building (c1961), Austin Peay Hall (1911, 1934, 1950), Dabney Hall (1929), Earth and Planetary Sciences (1929), Ferris Hall (1930), Hesler Biology (1935), and Perkins Hall (1949). Hoskins Library (1931) is directly across from Ayres Hall on the north side of Cumberland Avenue and is the most elaborate example of the style on the UTK campus.

Ayres Hall (along with Morgan Hall on the Agricultural Campus) is the oldest example of Collegiate Gothic architecture on the UTK campus and the only building of that style that has been renovated to date. The Collegiate Gothic buildings on The Hill below Ayres (and on the north side of Cumberland Avenue) have lost varying amounts of architectural integrity since their construction due to additions and renovations. Ayres Hall is the best example of this style on The Hill and retains its original external appearance as well as a majority of its original materials, workmanship, and feeling.

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Ayres Hall
Name of Property

Knox County, TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approximately 7 acres Knoxville 147 NW

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gail L. Guymon, Architectural Historian/Archivist
organization Archaeological Research Laboratory/U. of TN date February 20, 2012
street & number 5723 Middlebrook Pike, Rm. 239A telephone 865.974.9644
city or town Knoxville state TN zip code 37921

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 0r 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name University of Tennessee Knoxville c/o Chris Cimino, Vice Chancellor of Finance and Administration
street & number 417 Andy Holt Tower, 1331 Circle Park telephone 865.974.4204
city or town Knoxville state TN zip code 37996

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 26

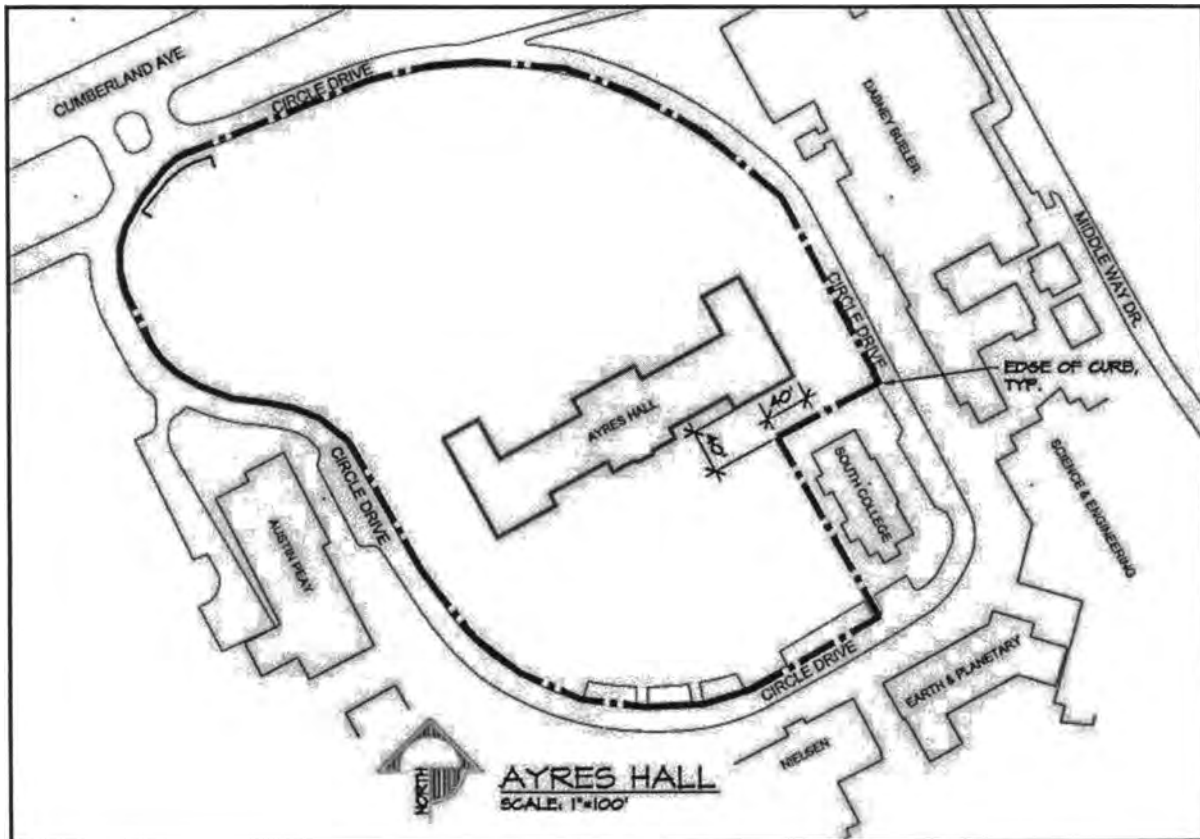
Ayres Hall
Knox County, TN

Verbal Boundary Description

The property included in this nomination is a portion of a larger parcel that contains several university buildings. The property nominated is almost completely bounded by the interior edge of Circle Drive with the exception of the southeast corner. There, the boundary turns north and follows the interior edge of the sidewalk running north-south in front of South College. The boundary turns east at a point where this sidewalk meets the interior edge of the sidewalk running east-west in front of Ayres Hall at a distance of forty-feet from the front edge of the east wing and continues eastward in a straight line to a point of intersection with the curb on the interior of Circle Drive.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary includes land that is currently associated with the historic setting of Ayres Hall.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 27

Ayres Hall
Knox County, TN

Photographs

Photos by: Gail L. Guymon
Date: September 2011
Digital Negative: Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville.

#1 of 25

Southwest elevation. Photographer facing northeast.

#2 of 25

Center pavilion and bell tower, south elevation. Photographer facing north.

#3 of 25

Detail of center pavilion entry, south elevation. Photographer facing north.

#4 of 25

Southeast elevation. Photographer facing northwest.

#5 of 25

Detail of entry on east elevation. Photographer facing northwest.

#6 of 25

North elevation and setting. Photographer facing south.

#7 of 25

East wing and portion of main block, north façade. Photographer facing southwest.

#8 of 25

Center pavilion and bell tower, north façade. Photographer facing south.

#9 of 25

Detail of center pavilion entry, north façade. Photographer facing north.

#10 of 25

Secondary entry, south elevation. Photographer facing north.

#11 of 25

Decorative panel used on center pavilion above fourth story windows on end bays, north façade.
Photographer facing south.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 28

Ayres Hall
Knox County, TN

#12 of 25

North façade of main block west of center pavilion and west wing. Photographer facing south.

#13 of 25

Lobby of center pavilion. Photographer facing southwest.

#14 of 25

Original terrazzo floor on first floor main block east of lobby. Photographer facing east.

#15 of 25

Boss used in lobby. Photographer facing west.

#16 of 25

Staircase and wainscot, southeast corner of lobby, main floor. Photographer facing southeast.

#17 of 25

Elevator, first floor main block east of lobby. Photographer facing northeast.

#18 of 25

Looking north down the first floor of the east wing. Photographer facing north

#19 of 25

Marble wall and benches, first floor main block east of lobby. Photographer facing northeast.

#20 of 25

Typical restroom, first floor main block west of lobby. Photographer facing north.

#21 of 25

Entrance to Math Department offices, second floor lobby. Photographer facing northwest.

#22 of 25

Arches at top of lobby stair landing. Photographer facing east.

#23 of 25

Third floor interior staircase off main block near center pavilion. Photographer facing northeast.

#24 of 25

Fourth floor conference room. Photographer facing northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 29

Ayres Hall
Knox County, TN

#25 of 25

Renovated classroom in east wing, first floor. Photographer facing southwest.

Historic Photos

Photo #1 of 4 Old College in 1914.

Photo #2 of 4 The south elevation of Ayres Hall shortly after completion.

Photo #3 of 4 North elevation and setting.

Photo #4 of 4 Southwest elevation ca. 1924 and South College in background.



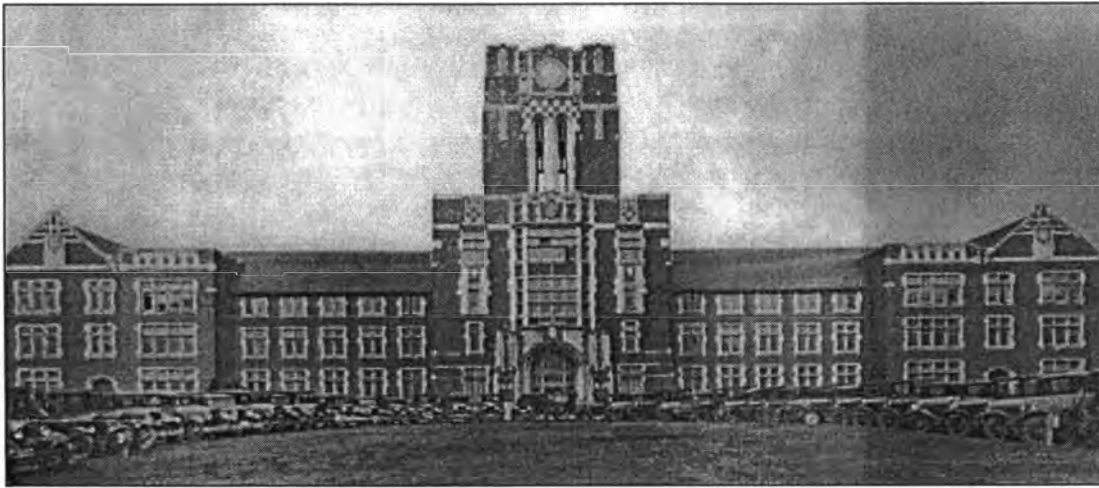
1 of 4

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

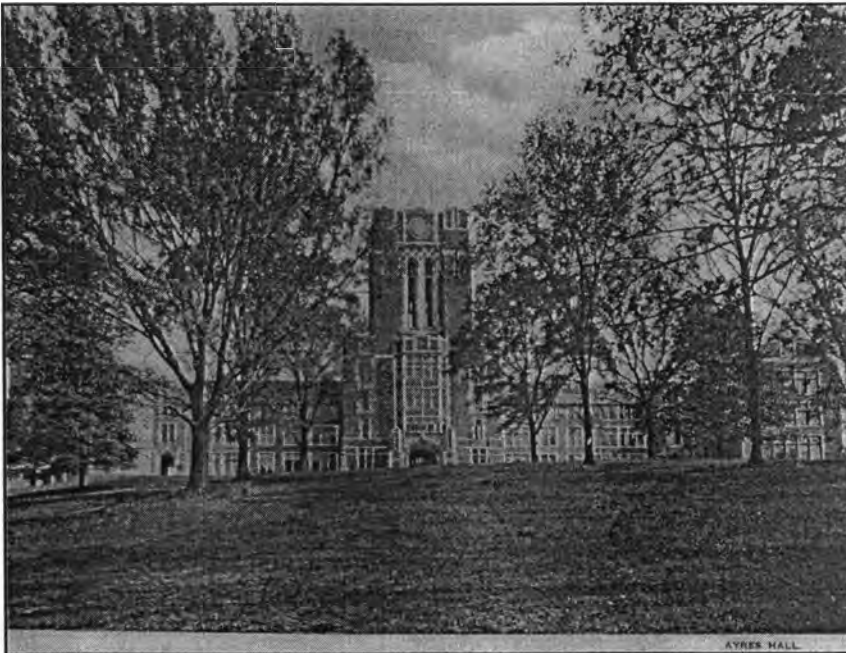
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 30

Ayres Hall
Knox County, TN



2 of 4



3 of 4

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 31

Ayres Hall
Knox County, TN



4 of 4

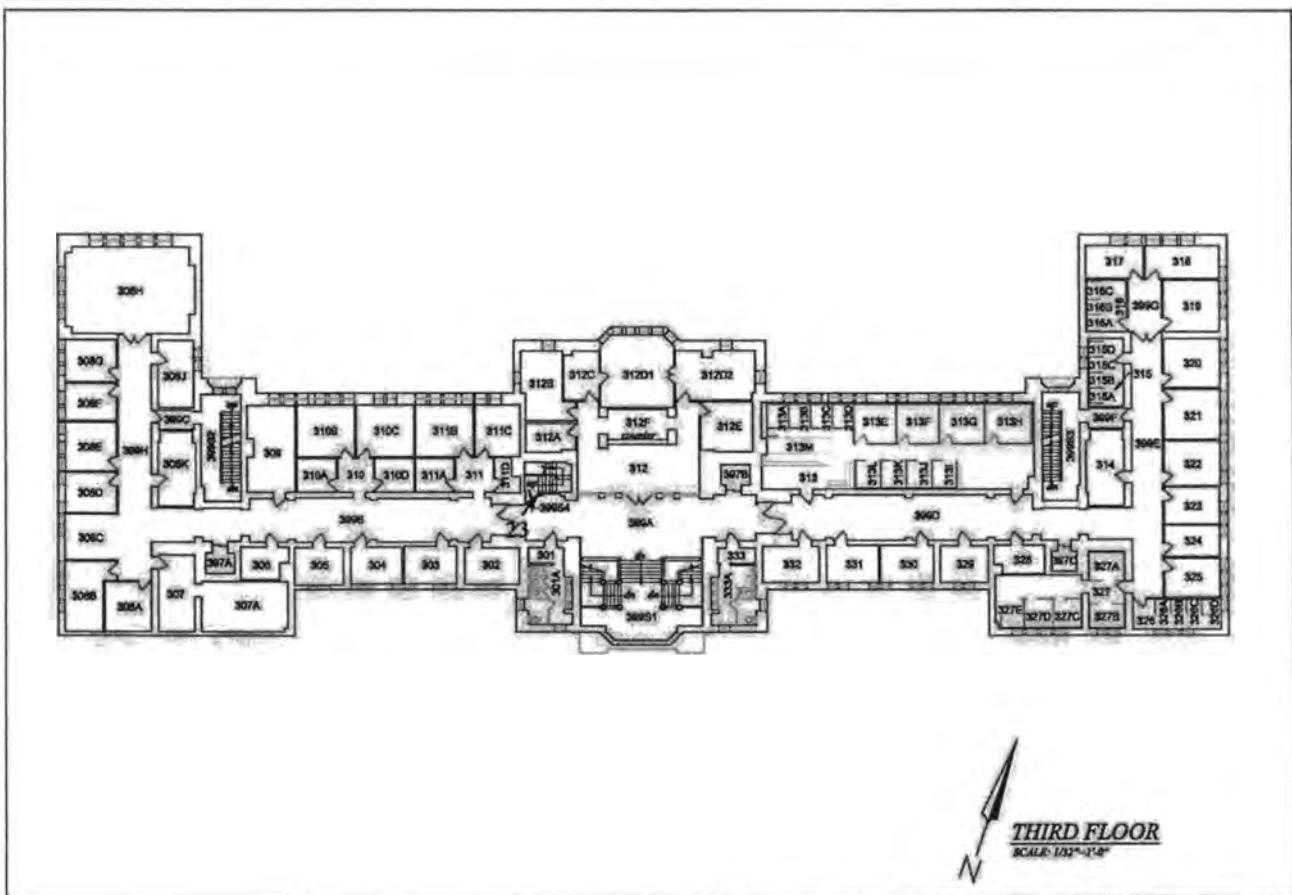
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photo Key Page 34

Ayres Hall
Knox County, TN

Third Floor Photo Locations:



(Schematic courtesy of UTK Facilities Services-not to scale)

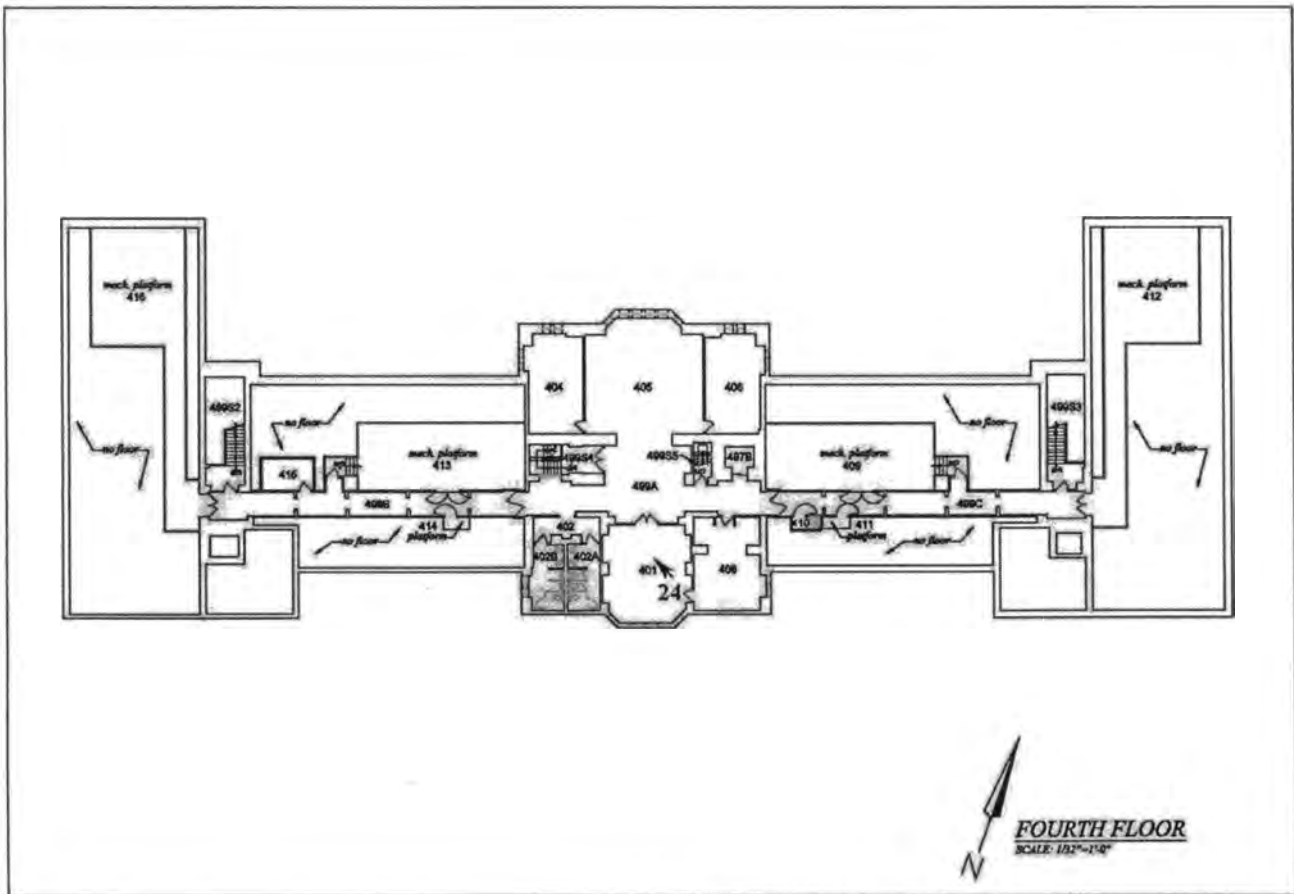
United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photo Key _____ Page 35

Ayres Hall
Knox County, TN

Fourth Floor Photo Locations:



(Schematic courtesy of UTK Facilities Services-not to scale)

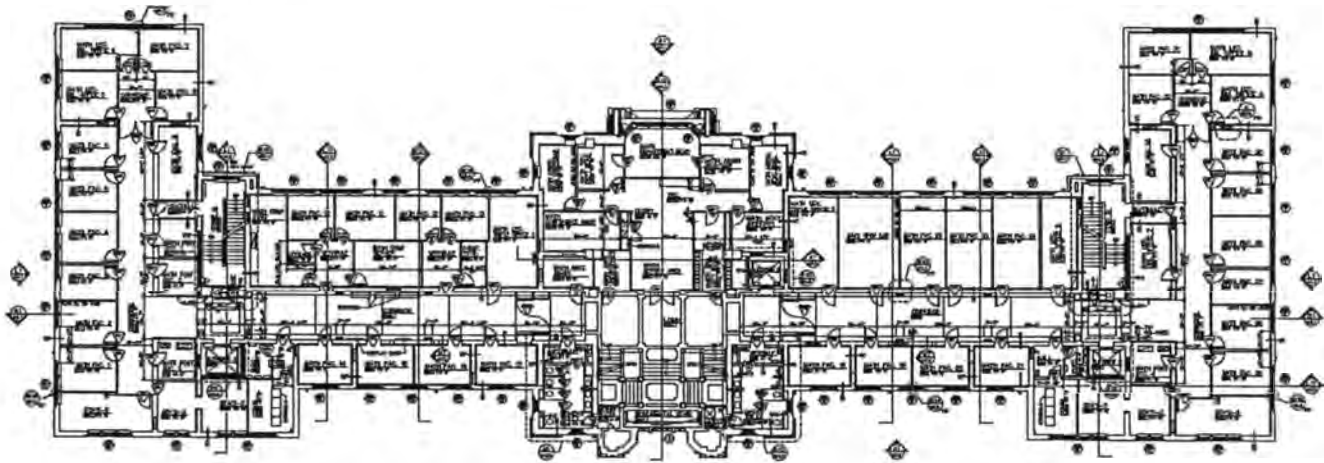
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

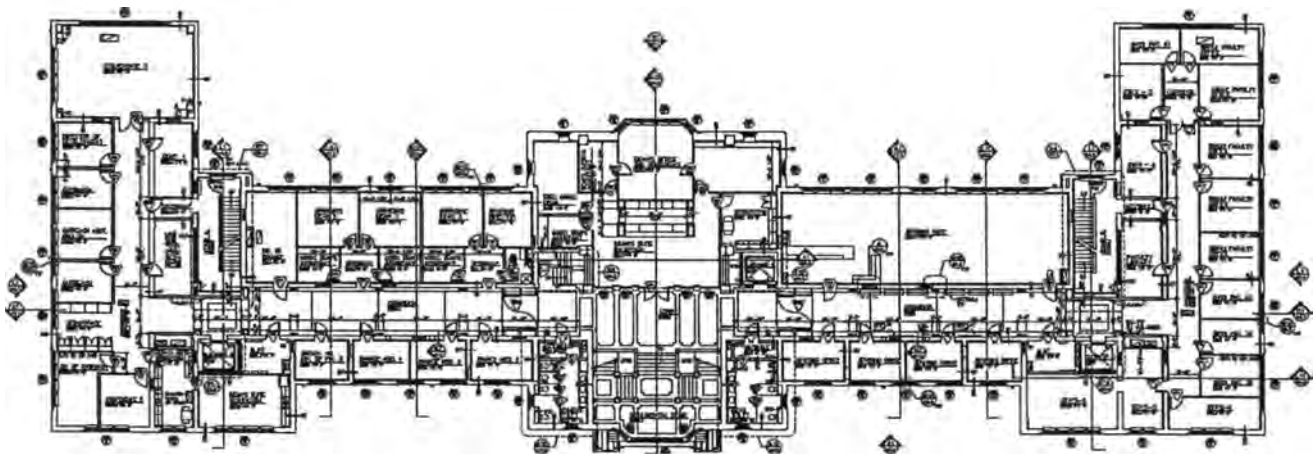
Section number _____ Floor Plans _____ Page 37

Ayres Hall
Knox County, TN

Second Floor Plans



Third Floor Plans



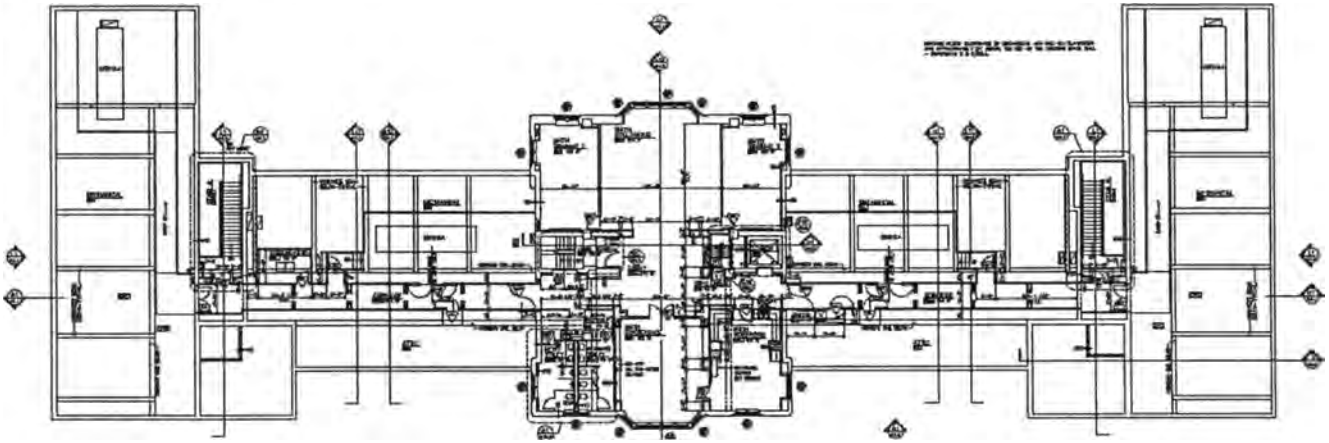
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

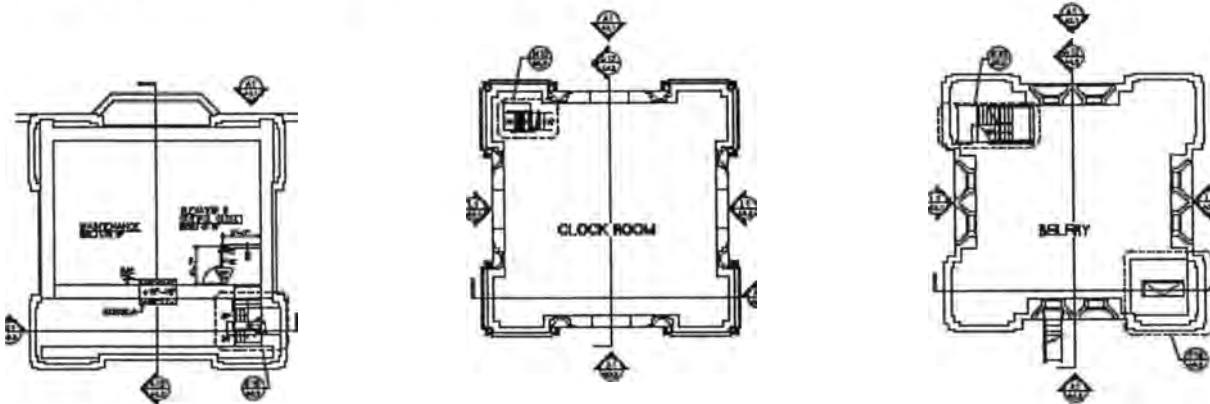
Section number _____ Floor Plans _____ Page 38

Ayres Hall
Knox County, TN

Fourth Floor Plans



Fifth thru Seventh Floor-Bell Tower Plans



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Ayres Hall

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TENNESSEE, Knox

DATE RECEIVED: 6/15/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/13/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/30/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/01/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000466

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8.1.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

















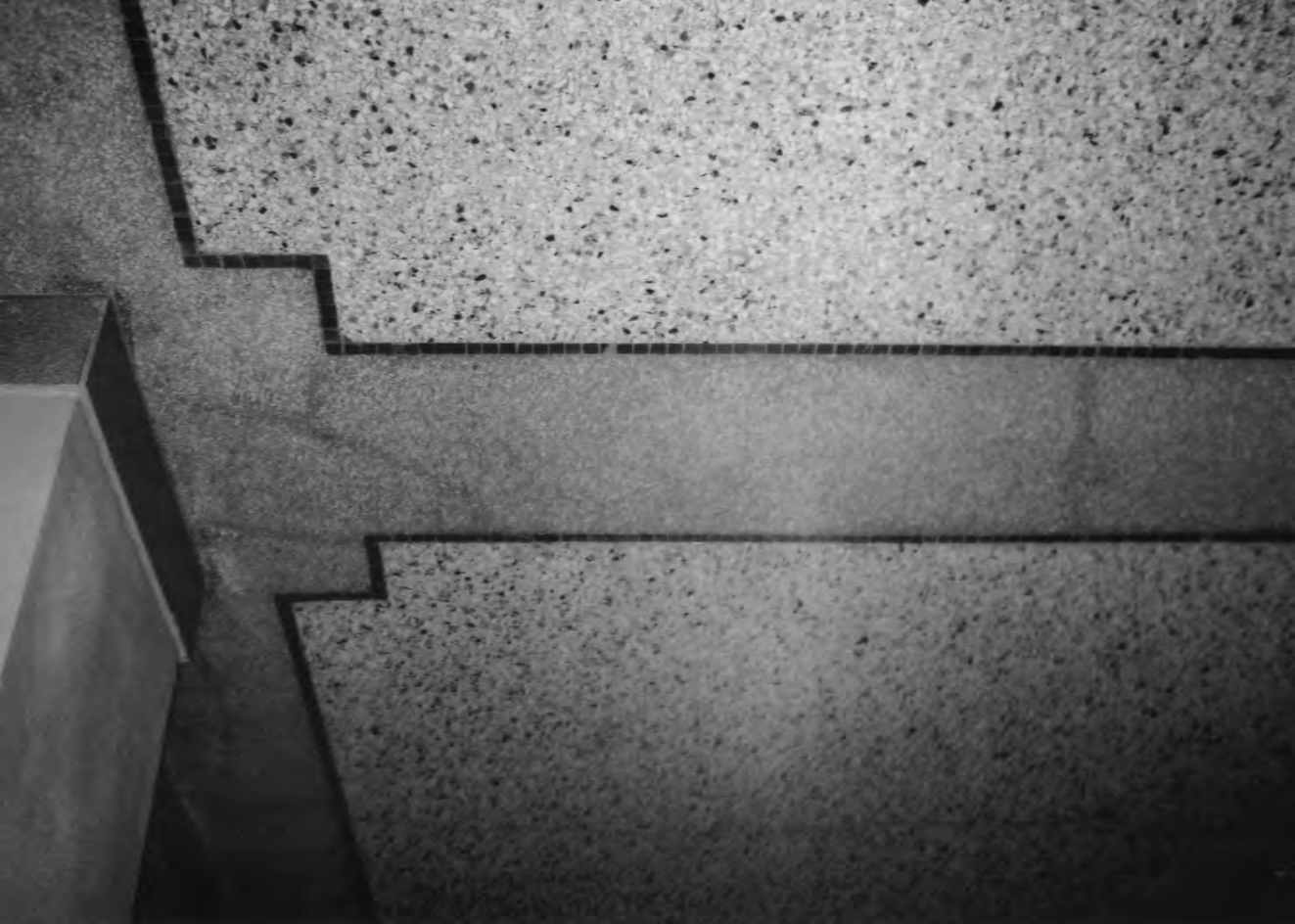


















Logo of the University of the Philippines (UP) featuring three stylized figures holding hands.

UP
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
DILMUN CAMPUS
DILMUN, QUEZON CITY
1500

Buttons and controls for the elevator, including a call button, a display, and a stop button.



NOTICE TO PASSENGERS

PLEASE DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR IF YOU ARE TRAVELING WITH A WHEELCHAIR OR OTHER ASSISTIVE DEVICES. THE ELEVATOR IS NOT DESIGNED TO ACCOMMODATE WHEELCHAIRS OR OTHER ASSISTIVE DEVICES. IF YOU ARE TRAVELING WITH A WHEELCHAIR OR OTHER ASSISTIVE DEVICES, PLEASE USE THE STAIRS.

PLEASE DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR IF YOU ARE TRAVELING WITH A WHEELCHAIR OR OTHER ASSISTIVE DEVICES. THE ELEVATOR IS NOT DESIGNED TO ACCOMMODATE WHEELCHAIRS OR OTHER ASSISTIVE DEVICES. IF YOU ARE TRAVELING WITH A WHEELCHAIR OR OTHER ASSISTIVE DEVICES, PLEASE USE THE STAIRS.







DEPARTMENT OF
MATHEMATICS

227





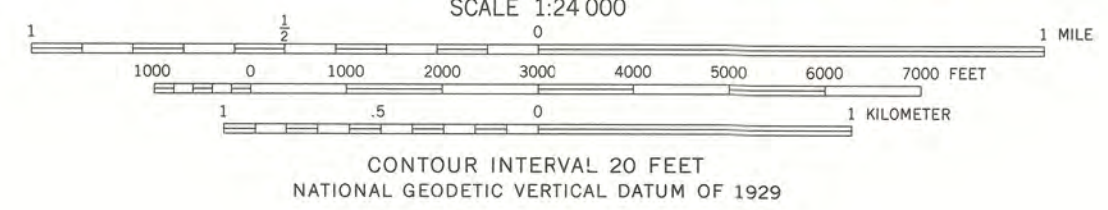






Ayles Hall
Knox County
Tennessee
UTM:
17 236136 E
3783187 N

Mapped and edited by Tennessee Valley Authority
Published by the Geological Survey
Control by NOS/NOAA, TGS, THD, USGS, and TVA
Revised by TVA in 1977 by photogrammetric methods
using aerial photographs taken 1975 and by reference to
TVA-USGS quadrangle dated 1966. Map field checked by
TVA, 1977-1978. Map edited 1978.
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Tennessee rectangular coordinate system
1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator Grid. Zone 17
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines
visible on aerial photographs. This information is unclassified
Red tint indicates areas in which only Landmark buildings are shown.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION (TVA 147-NW)

Heavy-duty	Poor motor road
Medium-duty	Wagon and jeep track
Light-duty	Foot trail
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

In developed areas, only through roads are classified

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
TENNESSEE DIVISION OF GEOLOGY, NASHVILLE, TENN. 37219
U.S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. 37401 OR KNOXVILLE, TENN. 37902
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Dept. of Geology Sales Office
KNOXVILLE
\$6.00

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
N3552.5 - W8352.5/7.5
1978
AMS 4255 IV NW-SERIES V841





TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
2941 LEBANON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TN 37243-0442
(615) 532-1550



June 14, 2012

Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
National Register Branch
1201 Eye Street NW
8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the documentation to nominate *Ayres Hall* to the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions or if more information is needed, contact Peggy Nickell at 615/532-1550, extension 128 or Peggy.Nickell@tn.gov.

Sincerely,

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

EPM:pn

Enclosure