

1731

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NOV 30 1992

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School

other names/site number Middle Tennessee State University Campus School, Homer Pittard Campus School

2. Location

street & number 923 East Lytle Street Not for publication

city or town Murfreesboro vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Rutherford code 149 zip code 37130

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 forth 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.)

Herbert E. Hays 11/23/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State of 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Added to the
National Register

Date of Action

Melona Byrum

1/4/93

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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: school
OTHER: teacher training facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: school
OTHER: teacher training facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Neo Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls brick
roof asphalt
other concrete, wood

Narrative Description

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

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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.) N/A

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)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1929-1942

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Marr & Holman

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:

Middle Tennessee State University's Center for Historic Preservation

Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School Rutherford Co., TN
Name of Property County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3 acres

Dillton, TN 315 SE
Murfreesboro, TN 315 SW

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6
---	---

5	5	6	4	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	6	6	9	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

3

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

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 Jennifer F. Martin

organization Center for Historic Preservation date June 1, 1992

street & number Box 80 Middle Tennessee State University telephone (615) 898-2947

city or town Murfreesboro state Tennessee zip code 37132

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 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 Middle Tennessee State University, Office of the President (Contact: Principal Rita King)

street & number 923 East Lytle telephone (615) 895-1030

city or town Murfreesboro state Tennessee zip code 37130

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 listings. 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 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School,
Rutherford Co., TN

Section number 7 Page 1

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School is located at 923 East Lytle in Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee. Murfreesboro is located in Middle Tennessee in the Central Basin.

Construction of Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School began in 1928 and was completed by January, 1929. Located on a three acre lot at the corner of East Lytle Street and Lytle Streets approximately one quarter mile west of Tennessee Boulevard, this imposing two story Neoclassical Revival structure is constructed of brick, has a structurally reinforced concrete foundation and a raised basement. The main block of the building is 194 feet in length and 70 feet in width and 127 feet in width when the gym is included. It has a total square footage of 38,857. The structure has a flat asphalt roof.

The building has a symmetrical exterior. The east or front facade is dominated by a two story portico which is topped with a low-pitched hipped roof and fronted by six round colossal columns with Corinthian capitals. A concrete staircase leads up to the main entrance which is located on the first floor. Sixteen original double hung 6:6 wood sash windows which are paired, are located on the raised basement of the east facade. Bricked-in windows, also known as blind windows, are located on the north and south ends of the east facade of the basement. A concrete string course runs along the top of the window frames of the basement, approximately three and a half feet below the first floor windows.

The first floor of the east facade is composed of mixed fenestration. Ten rectangular original double hung 6:6 wood sash windows which are paired, flank each side of the portico. A blind window is located on the north and south ends of this floor. A concrete keystone is located in the brick work above each pair of windows. The four windows fronted by the portico have original double hung 6:6 wood sash windows with semi elliptical fanlights and keystones in the brick work above them. The front door to the building is centrally located between the four windows and is panelled with twelve lights and a semi elliptical fanlight with a concrete keystone in the brick work above it. A narrow brick string course is located approximately one and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7Page 2Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training
School, Rutherford Co., TN

a half feet above the first floor bays, approximately three and a half feet below a concrete string course which runs along the bottom of the second floor windows.

The second floor of the east facade is composed of twenty rectangular original double hung 6:6 wooden sash windows, which are coupled and flank each side of the portico. Like the first floor windows, each pair is topped by a concrete keystone located in the brickwork above. Blind windows are located on the south and north ends of this facade. Five single rectangular original double hung 6:6 wooden sash windows are located behind the portico. A concrete string course is located above the second floor windows, below the cornice of the building.

The south facade faces East Lytle Street and is composed of the south facades of the main block of the building and the gymnasium. A projecting brick portion of the main block of the building is centrally located on the south facade. An arched window which was bricked in circa 1985 is located on this brick projection approximately four feet above the basement double metal doors which have plain rectangular sidelights and transoms.

The west end of the basement of this facade is composed of six paired double hung 6:6 sash windows. The east side of the basement of this facade is composed of two paired double hung 6:6 wood sash windows. A concrete string course is located directly above the basement windows on this facade of the building. To the east of the east side windows of this facade there is a porch that fronts a metal single leaf door and three double hung 6:6 wood sash windows. This porch was added circa 1970 as was the metal single leaf door, which allows access to and from the cafeteria.

The first floor of the south facade is composed of twelve paired double hung 6:6 wood sash windows which flank the centrally located brick projection. Concrete keystones are located in the brick work above each pair of windows.

The window fenestration of the second floor is identical to the first floor's. A concrete belt course is located along the bottom frames of the second floor windows. This belt course continues across the brick projection. A concrete

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMiddle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School
Rutherford Co., TNSection number 7 Page 3

string course is located below the cornice of the building above the second floor windows.

The southwest facade of the main block of the building is simple with no string courses, and projects from the main block of the school building. The basement has four paired double hung 6:6 wood sash windows located off center to the north. The four paired double hung 6:6 wood sash windows on the first floor are located directly above the basement windows. The second floor windows are located directly above the first floor windows and are identical to them.

A facade facing west is located between the projecting southwest facade and the south facade of the gymnasium. A wood fire exit door with six glass panels on its top half is located on the north end of this narrow facade of the basement of this facade. A pair of square double hung 6:6 wood sash windows is located on the south end of the basement of the facade. On the first floor are four paired double hung 6:6 wood sash windows. Identical fenestration is found on the second floor of this facade.

The basement of the south facade of the gymnasium is composed of eight small paired square double hung 3:1 wood sash windows which are at basement level. To the west of these windows is a metal door which has been enclosed on three sides by Plexiglass. To the west of this door is an additional door. On the far west end of the first level of this facade is a rectangular double hung 6:6 wood sash window. Between the first and second levels of this facade at the west end is a large double hung 6:6 wood sash window. The first floor has eight paired double hung 6:6 wooden sash windows. The second floor has nine double hung 6:6 sash windows, eight of which are paired. The westernmost window is paired with a metal fire escape door. A metal staircase (circa 1970) has been added directly in front of this door. The fourth floor of the south facade of the gymnasium is composed of ten paired double hung 3:3 wood sash windows.

The west facade of the gymnasium is plain except for the two windows on the basement. They are double hung 6:6 wood sash. There are two concrete string courses near the cornice of this facade.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4 Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School
Rutherford Co., TN

The north facade of the gymnasium is similar to the south facade. The basement consists of ten small paired square double hung 3:1 sash windows which are at basement level. On the west end of this facade is a metal door and a window which is identical the other windows on this level. There are ten rectangular paired double hung 6:6 sash windows on the first floor. The second floor also has ten paired double hung 6:6 sash windows, but on this level they are smaller and square in shape. The top floor of this facade has ten paired double hung 3:3 sash windows. Like the south facade, between the first and first floors there is one large rectangular double hung 6:6 sash window.

A facade which faces west is located between the north facade of the gymnasium and the projecting northwest facade of the main block of the school building. It is identical to the facade on the south end of the building which also faces west and is located between the projecting southwest facade and the south facade of the gymnasium.

The northwest facade is identical to the southwest facade.

The north facade of the building is identical to the south facade of the building. However, unlike the south facade there is no metal door on the basement level of this facade. The sidewalk in front of these doors is covered with a flat metal awning which extends out approximately twenty feet. A concrete string course is located just above the window frames of the basement.

The interior of Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School remains virtually intact and is overall, symmetrical in layout. The majority of the classrooms in the building are uniform in size, shape and appearance. They measure approximately 29 to 32 feet by 22 to 30 feet and have windows either on their south, north, or east wall depending on their location in the building. Where classrooms differ in size, shape or appearance it will be noted in the description. Halls on the first and second floors of the school are 12 feet wide and approximately 145 long. The basement hall does not follow a straight line because of the intrusion of the furnace room. Therefore, this hall consists of three sections measuring approximately 58 feet in length each.

The basement must be entered through either the north or south end of the building. Classrooms (#102, and #103), utility space (furnace room), and the cafeteria (#112)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5 Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training
School, Rutherford Co., TN

occupy the east side of the hall while classrooms (#115, #107, and #117), restrooms, a music room (#128), and a resource room occupy the west side of the hall. Centrally located on the east side of this floor is the furnace room. To the north of this room is an observation room (#104) which measures 11 feet by 21 feet. To the south of the furnace room is the kitchen and cafeteria. Classrooms are located at either end of the west side of the basement. The storage area and restrooms served as a locker room area for the school's basketball team until circa 1980.

The first floor is entered through the main entrance on the east facade or through either pair of single doors on the north or south ends of the building. On the east side of the first floor there are four classrooms (#218, #217, #203, and #202), a teacher's lounge, the school's office, a storage room, and a foyer. The teacher's lounge, office, and storage room measure approximately 10 feet by 22 feet while the foyer measures approximately 21 feet by 22 feet. The foyer exhibits fine Neoclassical detailing which is especially notable in the original bracketed moulding, wainscotting, and panelling in this area. This is the most ornate area of the interior of the building. The interior of the remainder of the building is simple and undecorative, a reflection of the functional nature of the structure. On the west side of the basement there are two classroom (#207 and #220), restrooms, and a gymnasium. The gymnasium measures 78 feet by 59 feet and has its original maple floor. Balconies which once overlooked the north and south sides of the gym have been converted to a teacher's work area and a computer lab respectively. An original stage which measures 20 feet by 59 feet is located on the west end of the gym.

The second floor of Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School is accessible through a pair of single doors on the north and south ends of the hall. On the east side of the second floor there are three classrooms (#314, #313, and #302), a library (#305), and a reading lab (#304). Decorative moulding in the library is identical to that found in the foyer. Classroom #303 measures 39 feet by 22 feet. The west side of this floor consists of two classrooms (#308 and #317), a teacher's work room, and a computer lab.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6 Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training
School, Rutherford Co., TN

When Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School was constructed, school officials wanted to provide safe surroundings for the school children, but at the same time make the facility accessible to the teachers-in-training from the college. Despite encroachment of residential neighborhoods on the north, south, and west sides of the building, its original landscape and vista have been preserved. The structure is located atop a knoll and on its east side there is a large green space that slopes toward the east. On the north side of the building there is a playground constructed circa 1960. On the south facade of the building, playground equipment surrounded by a fence was constructed circa 1985. Neither of these playgrounds are of significant size to warrant consideration as structures. The only intrusion on the landscape has been the circa 1960 construction of a parking lot on the east side of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7 Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training
School, Rutherford Co., IN

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for statewide significance in the development of teacher education in Tennessee because of its role in the scientific training of elementary and secondary school teachers in the state and under criterion C as a local example of Neoclassical Revival architecture by the Nashville firm of Marr and Holman. Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School is located at 923 East Lytle Street in Murfreesboro, the seat of Rutherford County, Tennessee.

The concept of an educational laboratory for teacher education in the United States was an idea that had its origins in seventeenth century Europe and American teacher education institutions based their training school concepts on these European precedents. The first teaching lab was instituted in 1685 by Abbe de la Salle at Rheims in northern France and was designed to provide religious instruction for children of the working class.

In 1827 the first government supported teacher institution in the United States was established in New York. Normal schools were also opened in Massachusetts and Connecticut, but the southern United States lagged behind the North in establishing formal teacher education facilities. It was not until 1853 when Union University (now Duke University) was founded in North Carolina that a southern normal school was established. By 1900 there were 172 public normal schools in the United States.

Formal public teacher education did not emerge in Tennessee until the beginning of the twentieth century, although early attempts had been made to provide the state with such programs. During the first sixty years of statehood short-lived academies sprung up throughout the state. In other instances, would-be teachers engaged in self-taught training. On October 27, 1855 a representative from Wilson County introduced a bill into the lower House which would provide funds to establish a school devoted to training teachers. The proposal was defeated, and with the Civil War and Reconstruction measures to institute formal teacher training were put on hold. In 1875 an act passed the state legislature that provided for a normal school which was to be financed by money from the Peabody Fund, a private

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8 Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training
School, Rutherford Co., TN

endowment. Consequently, the state had little financial responsibility. Peabody State Normal School of the University of Nashville, a private facility, was the state's first normal school (NHL 10/15/66). Peabody State Normal later became Peabody Normal College and in 1913, George Peabody College for Teachers. In 1979, the institution became George Peabody College for Teachers of Vanderbilt University.

By 1903 it had become obvious that more institutions devoted to the training of teachers were needed. In 1909 the General Assembly of Tennessee passed the General Education Bill of 1909 which provided for the establishment of four normal schools. Section 7 of the 1909 General Education Act stated that 13% of the General Education Fund be used for the establishment and maintenance of normal schools. In addition to providing four facilities devoted to the education of teachers, the act also stated:

Each school established and maintained under the provisions of this section of this act shall have connected with it one or more practice and observation schools, in which shall be taught at least all of the subjects prescribed for the primary schools of the state; and the County Board of Education of any county, or the District Director of any school district, or the Board of Education of any incorporated city or town having a special school system under the provisions of its charter may, and the same is hereby empowered to, contract with the State Board of Education to provide for the teaching of children of public school age in such practice and observation schools, and to pay the said normal school all or any portion of the public school fund belonging to such county, district, or incorporated city or town, and the State Board of Education, as in the case of consolidated schools under the state school law.

The Middle Tennessee State Normal School was the first of the proposed state institutions devoted to teacher education established in Tennessee. The school opened on September 11, 1911 with its purpose being "for the education and professional training of teachers for the public schools of the state." R.L. Jones was the first president of the institution. The campus consisted of four buildings: an administration building, a dining hall, a central heating

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training
School, Rutherford Co., TN

plant, and a girl's dormitory. All of these buildings remain on the present Middle Tennessee State University campus. Two curricula were offered when the Normal School opened: a course to prepare teachers for working in elementary schools and one to prepare teachers for employment in state public schools. Upon completion of the second course, the student was certified for life to teach at any public school in the state.

The training school for which the 1909 act provided was first held in 1911 at Murfreesboro Public School, which was built circa 1900. Located on Maple Street this building had previously held the Murfreesboro Female Academy. Known as the "Model School," Murfreesboro Public School provided students at Middle Tennessee State Normal School a venue for practice teaching. Circa 1915 the practice school was moved to four rooms in the administration building (presently Kirksey Old Main on the Middle Tennessee State University campus). This facility retained the name Model School. The head of the Education Department of Middle Tennessee State Normal School served as the director of the Model School and the supervisor of classroom instruction was delegated to a member of the college staff known as the Supervisor of the Model School.

In 1917, the state legislation passed an act to authorize the issuance and sale of \$150,000 in bonds to be used in providing additional dormitory space and other necessary equipment and buildings for normal schools. In 1922 the acting president of Middle Tennessee Normal School, Prichett Alfred Lyon, in his annual report to the State Board of Education, expressed the need for a new building in which students could practice teach. In his request Lyon asked for an unpretentious structure that could be constructed for a cost not to exceed \$15,000 to \$20,000.

By 1922 additional courses were being offered at Middle Tennessee State Normal School including one, two, and three year courses in teacher education. Three years later the institution was offering a four year degree program and its name was changed to Middle Tennessee State Teachers College (MTSTC). (In 1943, the school became Middle Tennessee State College and in 1965 MTSC became Middle Tennessee State University.)

In circa 1925 the Model School was moved from the administration building to East End Grammar School, which

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10 Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training
School, Rutherford Co., TN

was located on the south side of East Main Street. Dr. J.C. Waller was the director of the Model School when it was housed in the East Main Street facility and when the Training School was built he maintained his position. The East End School was demolished in 1933.

By the time that the Model School was moved to the facility on East Main Street in 1925 preparations were being made for the construction of a training school adjacent to MTSTC campus. In his annual report to the Board of Education, President Lyon discussed the prospects such a building:

A new demonstration school is, also, assured and provision for its erection is made. The city of Murfreesboro and the county of Rutherford have agreed to cooperate with the college in the erection and maintenance of this school. It is expected that this much needed improvement will be ready by the beginning of the fall term 1926. The standards of teaching have been raised and this school is responding to the demands to supply the training necessary for the schools of Tennessee.

The General Assembly appropriated \$10,500 for construction of the school building. Construction of MTSTC Training School began in 1928 on a ten acre lot donated by the city of Murfreesboro on East Lytle Street near the intersection of Tennessee Boulevard. The total cost of construction was \$140,000. The facility was called "Training School" until 1957 when its name was changed to Campus School.

On February 2, 1929 the Training School was dedicated with Governor Henry Horton as speaker (see the enclosed copy of a 1929 photocopy of the building upon its competition). J.L. Waller was the first director with staff members including Elizabeth Brigham, Frances Clayton, Mrs. W.O. Devlin, Mary Hall, Mrs. M.A. Hamilton, Marguerite Harrison, Kathleen Johnson, Margaret Low, Frances Snell, Mrs. Scott Williams, Pauline Warkman, Mary Manley, and Ruth Pate.

The school originally had ten classrooms with additional space for the library, band and music room, art room, auditorium/gymnasium, and audio-visual presentation area. The school consisted of self-contained classrooms and served grades one through eight. Later, in 1937 the ninth grade was added and the next year tenth grade students were added to the curriculum. In 1947 the school reverted back to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11 Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training
School, Rutherford Co., TN

grades one through eight. In January 1966, Campus School opened one of the state's three pilot Kindergarten programs. The other two kindergarten programs were held at Memphis State Campus School and East Tennessee State University University School. In fall 1972 with the opening of Central Middle School on East Main Street, the seventh and eighth grades were deleted from Campus School as were the industrial arts and band programs. These cutbacks allowed for two sections of all grades, kindergarten through sixth, to be taught at the school. In 1985 Campus School was renamed Homer Pittard Campus School in honor of the prominent Rutherford County educator.

Presently Campus School enrolls 375 students. Since its establishment in 1911, Campus School has been part of the public school system and at the same time associated with the Education Department at Middle Tennessee State University. The head of the department acts as director of Campus School while a supervising principal oversees daily operation of the facility. Middle Tennessee State University has a contractual agreement with the Rutherford County Board of Education whereby the University supplements the county salary paid to Campus School staff members. The University also budgets money for instructional materials and maintenance costs of the building and grounds. Campus School not only provides practice teaching experience, but also laboratory methods classes and research and observation facilities.

Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School, now Homer Pittard Campus School, possesses statewide significance in the development of teacher education in Tennessee. As one of three such facilities established in the state, MTSTC Training School provided prospective teachers with the education and practical experience necessary to make the transition from academia to the teaching profession. In addition, this concept of scientific instruction as offered by the state's training schools allowed Tennessee education to progress to a more professional level. Of the three training schools, MTSTC and East Tennessee State Normal School University School, remain as intact historical resources, both documenting the state's commitment to teacher training and education in the late 1920s. The West Tennessee State Normal Training School is a modern building, constructed in the early 1960s. Due to its recent date of construction, this property is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training
School, Rutherford Co., TN

Section number 8 Page 12

The General Education Bill of 1909 that established Middle Tennessee Normal in Murfreesboro, also instituted East Tennessee Normal in Johnson City, and West Tennessee Normal in Memphis. In addition to providing teacher education in a college setting, the bill required that each facility create a training school in which Normal school students could gain practical experience.

East Tennessee State Normal School in Johnson City, Washington County, (now East Tennessee State University) opened on October 2, 1911. The original campus consisted of five buildings: the women's dormitory, the dining hall, the president's home, the administration building, and the heating plant. Construction of the first training school, known as the Model School Building, was completed by February 1915. This structure was located on a knoll between the front entrance of the college and the present University School. The Model School was demolished when the University School was constructed in 1929, the same year that Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School was constructed. The University School is a three story structure with thirty-four classrooms and several laboratories. The building retains its integrity and like MTSTC Training School is eligible for the National Register for statewide significance for its role in teacher education.

West Tennessee State Normal School in Memphis, Shelby County, (now Memphis State University) opened on September 15, 1912. The Memphis State University Campus School is housed in a circa 1960 building which is almost identical in appearance to another modern Memphis structure, the Mary Galloway Home for Aged Women. According to Memphis: An Architectural Guide:

the ground-hugging character of the [Galloway Home] building is emphasized by the low segmental barrel vaults that form its main structural elements. These recall Le Corbusier's so-called Catalan vaults on his Maisons Jaoul at Neuilly of the 1950s.

Because of its date of construction, the Memphis State University Campus is school is not eligible for the National Register.

The three teacher training facilities have been essential components to public school teacher education in Tennessee.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13 Middle Tennessee State Teachers Training School
Rutherford Co., TN

In her dissertation, "Origin and Development of the State College Movement in Tennessee," Allison Norman Horton asserts that in state teachers' colleges in Tennessee "three general principles were recognized as essential: (1) thorough scholarship, (2) study of education as a science, and (3) supervised practice teaching." For Tennessee, the MTSTC Training School continues to embody this third principle by providing a laboratory for the instruction of public school teachers.

Middle Tennessee States Teachers College Training School is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a local example of Neoclassical Revival Architecture executed by the Nashville firm, Marr and Holman.

Marr and Holman designed buildings throughout the Southeast in the early twentieth century and the majority of the firm's designs were commercial buildings in the Art Deco and Neoclassical Revival styles. Thomas S. Marr, born in Nashville on October 20, 1866, was the founding principal of the firm. At age three he contracted scarlet fever and as a result, remained partially deaf. He attended the Tennessee School for the Deaf in Knoxville from 1877 to 1884. In 1889, graduated from Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C. with a Bachelor of Science degree.

After graduation, Marr worked as a draftsman for George W. Thompson, a Nashville architect. In 1891, he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to take classes in architecture. The next year he returned to Nashville and worked under Thompson and Gibel, Architects.

Marr opened his own firm in 1897, focusing on designs for residential buildings. In 1904, Marr hired 13 year-old Joseph W. Holman as an office boy. Born in 1890, he studied at Vanderbilt University. Later, Holman became Marr's assistant and in 1910, the two were partners.

As a firm, Marr and Holman became one of the most prominent architectural partnerships in the South. Holman managed the business aspects of the firm in addition to securing commissions and clients, while Marr's principle focus was architectural designs. Although early in his career Marr had designed primarily residential buildings, once he established the partnership with Holman, commercial

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14 Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training
School, Rutherford Co., TN

and industrial buildings became their main focus. In their designs, the firm favored the use of reinforced concrete structural steel and pre-fabricated materials.

During the post-World War I period, most of Marr and Holman's commercial buildings were of the Neoclassical Revival style. One of their finest examples from this period is the Federal Reserve Bank in Atlanta, completed in 1922. It is a three story structure with a dominating portico with four large limestone columns and a pediment with modillon blocks and entablature. Throughout the twenties, the firm, with the aid of additional architects and draftsmen, produced plans for courthouses, banks, homes, and commercial buildings. Other Neoclassical Revival structures include the Caldwell Building (now demolished), the Andrew Jackson Hotel (demolished in early 1970s), the Farmers and Merchants Bank (demolished 1974), and the Cotton States Life Insurance Building (demolished 1984).

Marr and Holman is also highly regarded for their Art Deco designs and were, in fact, the only firm executing Art Deco buildings in Nashville during the late 1920s. Examples of their work include the James Robertson Hotel, 1928 (listed on the National Register 10/10/84); the Warner Building, 1930; and the United States Post Office, 1934 (listed on the National Register 11/15/84). In 1936, Marr and Holman completed the Tennessee Supreme Court building.

Throughout the fifty year history of the company, Marr and Holman designed 61 theaters, 43 schools, 14, banks, and office buildings, 13 courthouses, and 6 hotels. Although they designed buildings throughout the Southeast, the majority of their buildings were located in and around Nashville.

Like other buildings of the Neoclassical Revival, the Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School is larger than Greek Revival buildings of the nineteenth century. According to architectural historian Marcus Whiffen, in Neoclassical architecture "broad expanses of plain wall surface are common." This characteristic is most evident in the long, stoic appearance of the front facade of the Training School. The quiet roof lines of the structure are also characteristic of the style. Other features of Neoclassical Revival architecture found on the building include linteled doorways and windows and the portico.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training
School, Rutherford Co., TN

The Neoclassical Revival was an uniquely American movement which began in the late nineteenth century. Exhibitions, such as the Columbian Exposition of 1893, played a significant role in the establishment of the style. Charles B. Atwood's Fine Arts Building at the Exposition foreshadowed the Neoclassical Revival. In 1901, at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, George Cary's New York State Building stood as a prime tribute to the Greek and Beaux-Arts Classicism so prevalent in the Neoclassical Revival.

By 1910 the finest example of Neoclassic Revival in the country was McKim, Mead, and White's Pennsylvania Station in New York. McKim, Mead, and White executed not only many of the earliest, but also the most prominent examples of Neoclassical Revival in the United States. Other Neoclassical Revival structures executed in the early part of the century include Henry Bacon's Lincoln Memorial completed in 1917 and John Russell Pope's Masonic Temple of the Scottish Rite (1910-1916), both located in Washington, D.C.

Although it is somewhat isolated from the main campus of Middle Tennessee State University, the architectural style of the Training School is similar to that of the other campus buildings constructed during the same period, thus reflecting the trend in early twentieth century campus planning. By 1900 architects and educators like A.D.F. Hamlin criticized campuses which were "wholly unrelated architecturally." Hamlin and other critics posited that a campus plan was necessary because of the complexity of modern colleges and universities with their specialized buildings. For campus planners, the main goal was to create a unified design which reflected visual harmony and order.

In addition to an emphasis on spatial design, campus planners in the early twentieth century were also adopting classical tastes that had been inspired by the Chicago's World Fair and an increasing interest in early American architecture. The Neoclassical Revival style was chosen for campuses in order to represent the institution's ties to traditional American values. The Ecole des Beaux-Arts, a French school of architecture, was the major guiding force which espoused classical architecture in the early part of the century. Even further, it was the Ecole which endorsed the utilization of classical features on horizontal structures. The Training School is a fine example of this application of classical detailing, but like other buildings

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16 Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training
School, Rutherford Co., TN

of the twenties, this classicism was more understated and subdued than the Renaissance influence of the late nineteenth century and first decade of the twentieth century. According to David Hanlin's American Architecture this sober and often aloof application of classical architecture "was reflected in all types of structures, but it was most clearly manifested in public commissions—memorials, museums, libraries, and government buildings."

For sixty three years Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School has served as a vestige of the struggle for the establishment of state-supported teacher training in Tennessee. Along with the training schools in Memphis and Johnson City, the MTSTC facility continues to embody the principles of the 1909 Education Law which brought modern concepts of public school teacher education to the state of Tennessee.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 17

Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School
Rutherford Co., TN

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

- "A Brief History of Campus School." Murfreesboro: Middle Tennessee State University, 1976.
- Burleson, David Sinclair. History of the East Tennessee State College. Johnson City, Tennessee: Privately printed, 1947.
- "Campus School Student Aid." Daily News Journal (Murfreesboro), 13 November 1963, 20.
- "Construction Begins on Training School at Teacher's College." Murfreesboro Union, 22 March 1928, 6.
- "Evaluative Study: Campus School." Murfreesboro: Middle Tennessee State University, 1973.
- Johnson, Eugene J. and Robert D. Russell, Jr. Memphis: An Architectural Guide. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1990.
- Hanlin, David P. American Architecture. New York: Thames and Hudson, 1985.
- "History of Training School is Cited." Daily News Journal (Murfreesboro), 4 November 1948, 1.
- Horton, Allison Norman. "Origin and Development of the State College Movement in Tennessee." Ed.D. diss., George Peabody College, 1953.
- "Marr and Holman Buildings in Downtown Nashville, 1922-1936," National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1984.
- "Marr and Holman File," Tennessee State Library and Archives.
- Pittard, Homer P. "Middle Tennessee State College: Its Historical Aspects and Its Relation to Significant Teacher Education Movements." Ed.D. diss., George Peabody College, 1957.
- The First Fifty Years: Middle Tennessee State College, 1911-1961. Murfreesboro: Middle Tennessee State College, 1961.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 18

Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School
Rutherford Co., TN

Turner, Paul Venable. Campus: An American Planning Tradition.
Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1984.

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780. Cambridge:
M.I.T. Press, 1969.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School
Rutherford Co., TN

Section number 10 Page 19

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School are shown on the accompanying Rutherford County Tax Map #91 B, group C. The property is bounded on the south by East Lytle Street, on the east by Lytle Street, on the north by Burton Street, and on the west by the legal property line.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School include the school building and all property located within the legal and historic property lines.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos page 21 Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training
School, Rutherford Co., TN

Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School
Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee

Photographs by: Jennifer Martin
Center for Historic Preservation
Box 80 MTSU
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132

Date: February 1992

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
701 Broadway
Nashville, TN 37201

East facade, facing west
#1 of 26

East facade, portico, facing west
#2 of 26

East facade, portico, facing southwest
#3 of 26

East facade, column and cornice detail, facing southwest
#4 of 26

South facade of main block, facing north
#5 of 26

South facades of gym and main block, facing northeast
#6 of 26

West facades of gym and main block, facing northeast
#7 of 26

West facades of gym and main block, facing east
#8 of 26

North facade of gym and west facade of main block, facing
southeast
#9 of 26

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 22 Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training
School, Rutherford Co., TN

North facades of gym and main block, facing south
#10 of 26

North facade of main block
#11 of 26

Foyer, facing east
#12 of 26

Gymnasium interior, facing west
#13 of 26

Cafeteria, facing north
#14 of 26

First floor hallway, facing north
#15 of 26

Third floor hallway, facing south
#16 of 26

Third floor, teacher's work room, facing west
#17 of 26

Third floor, computer room, facing west
#18 of 26

Third floor, library, facing north
#19 of 26

Second floor, classroom #217, facing east
#20 of 26

Third floor, classroom #314, facing southeast
#21 of 26

Third floor, classroom #302, facing northeast
#22 of 26

Northern stairwell, between first and second floors, facing
north
#23 of 26

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 23 Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training
School, Rutherford Co., TN

First floor hallway, facing south
#24 of 26

Second floor, classroom #220, facing southwest
#25 of 26

First floor, classroom #103, facing south
#26 of 26

Middle TN State Teachers College Training School

Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee

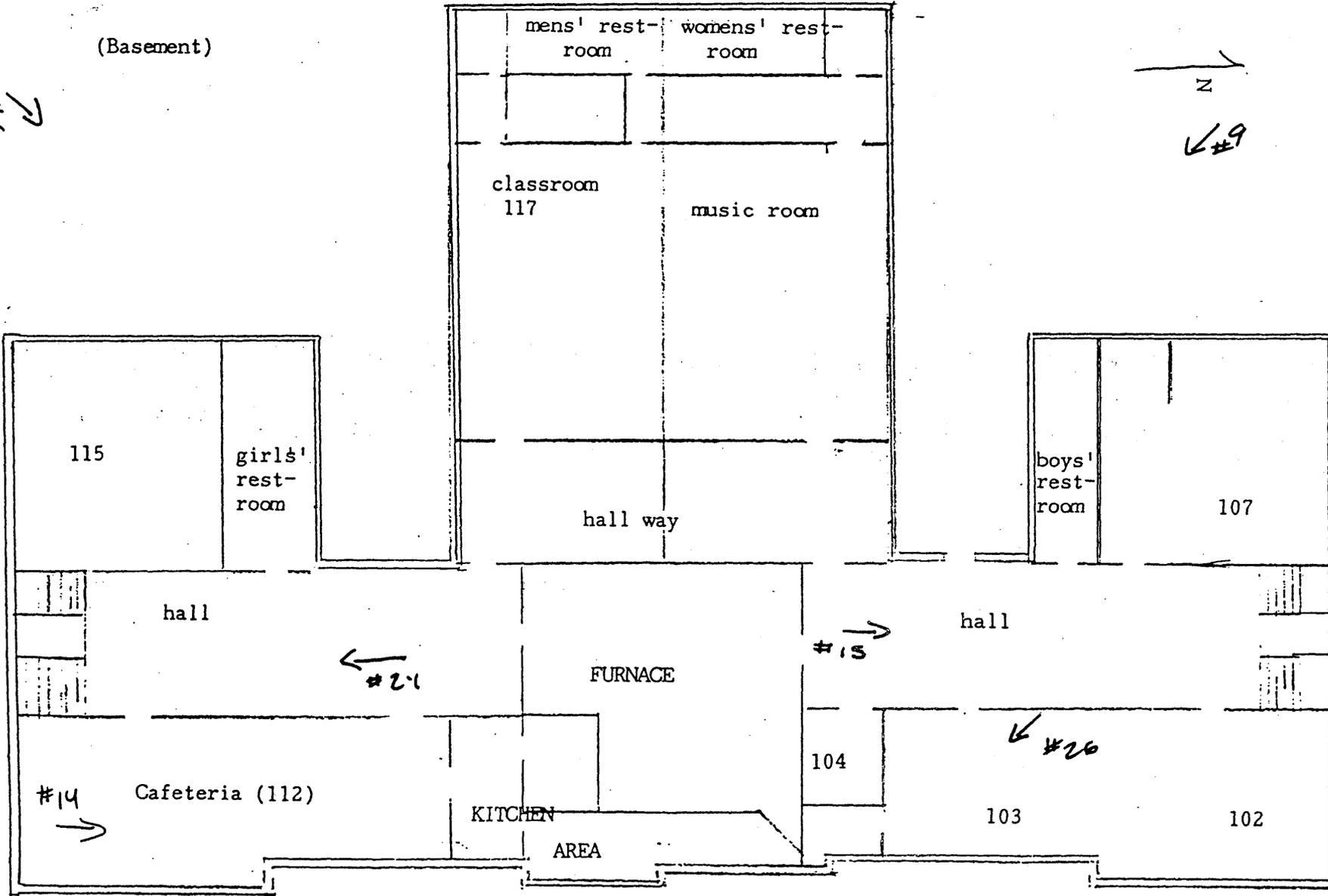
PHOTO KEY MAP

8# ↓
J# ↓

(Basement)

9# ↓

↖ #9



5# ↓

↖ #10

#11 ↓

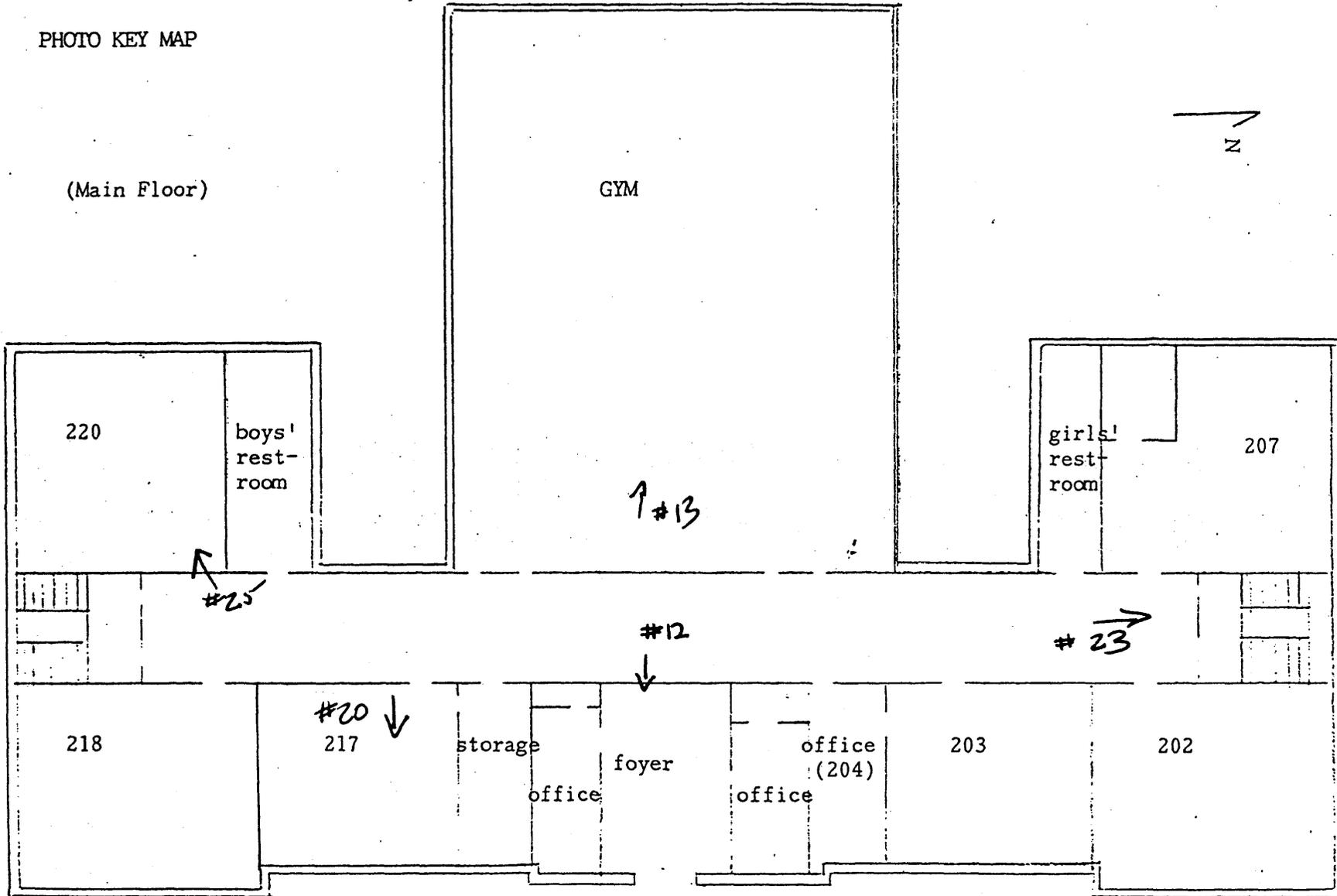
↑ #1 ↑ #2 ↑ #4 ↑

Middle TN State Teachers College Training School

Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee

PHOTO KEY MAP

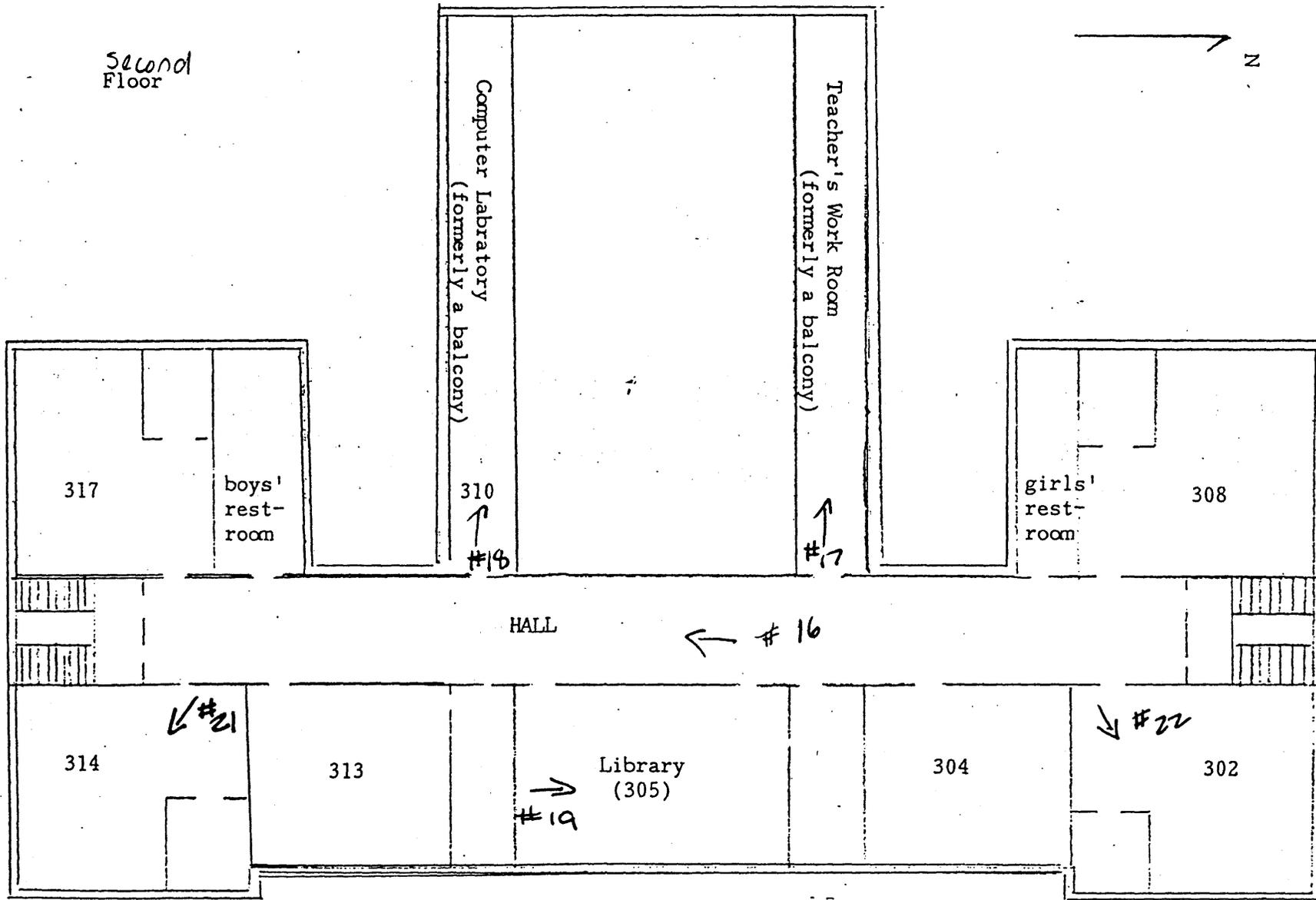
(Main Floor)

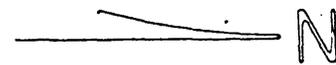


Middle TN State Teachers College Training School

Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee

PHOTO KEY MAP

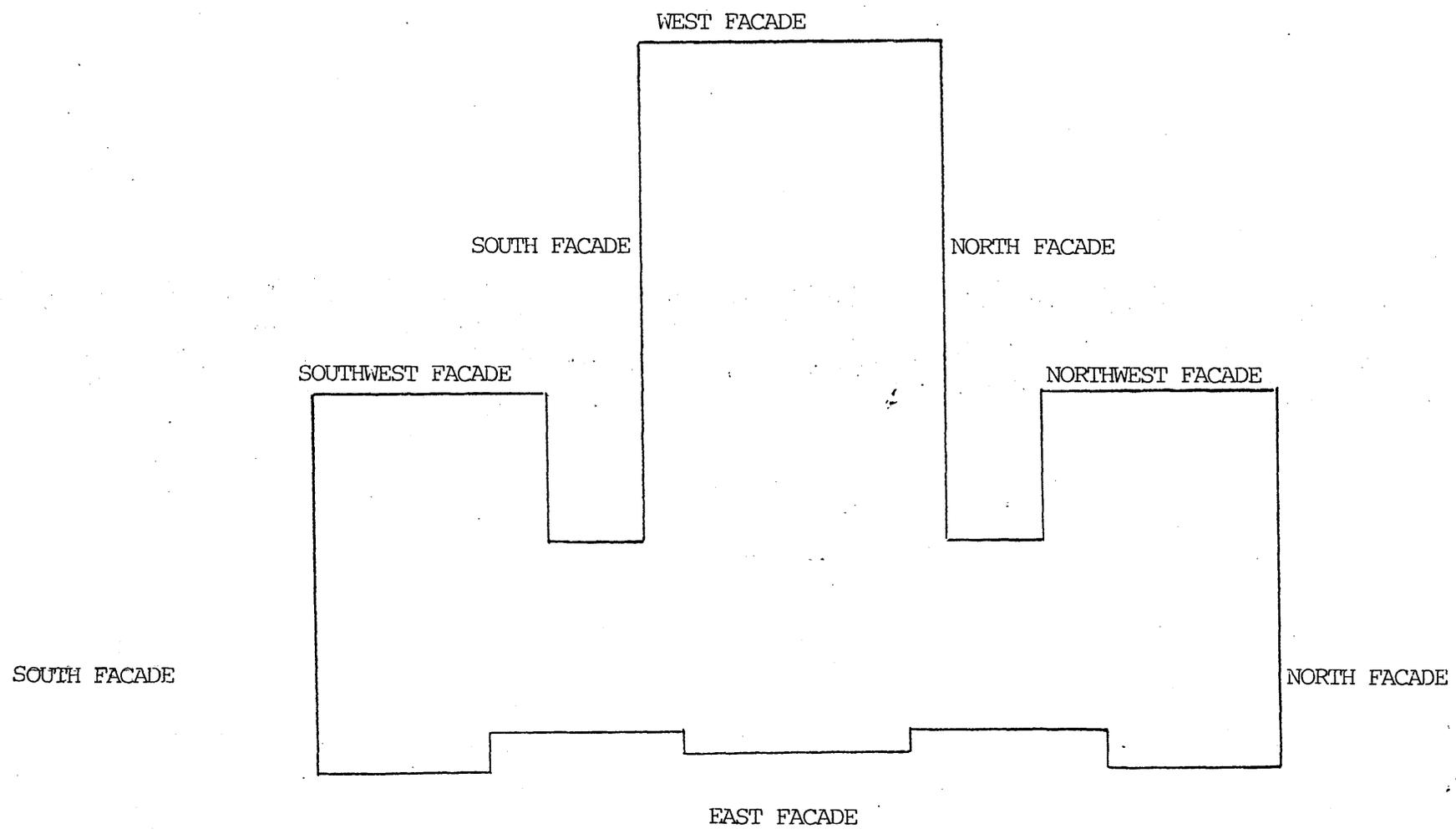


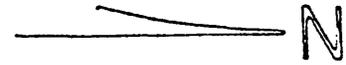


Middle Tennessee State Teachers
College Training School

CAMPUS SCHOOL

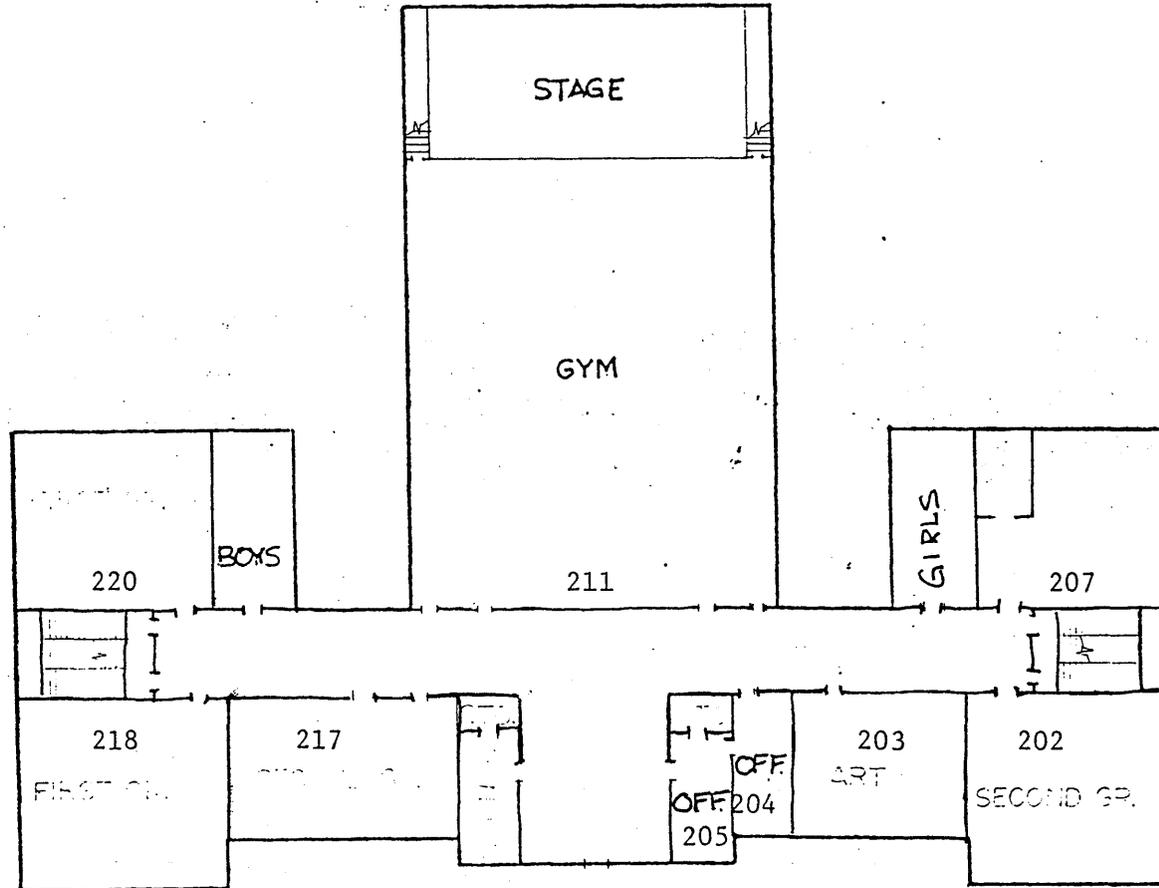
SCALE 1/32" = 1'-0"



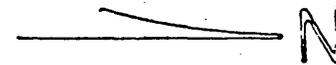


Middle Tennessee State Teachers College
Training School

CAMPUS SCHOOL
SCALE 1/32" = 1'-0"

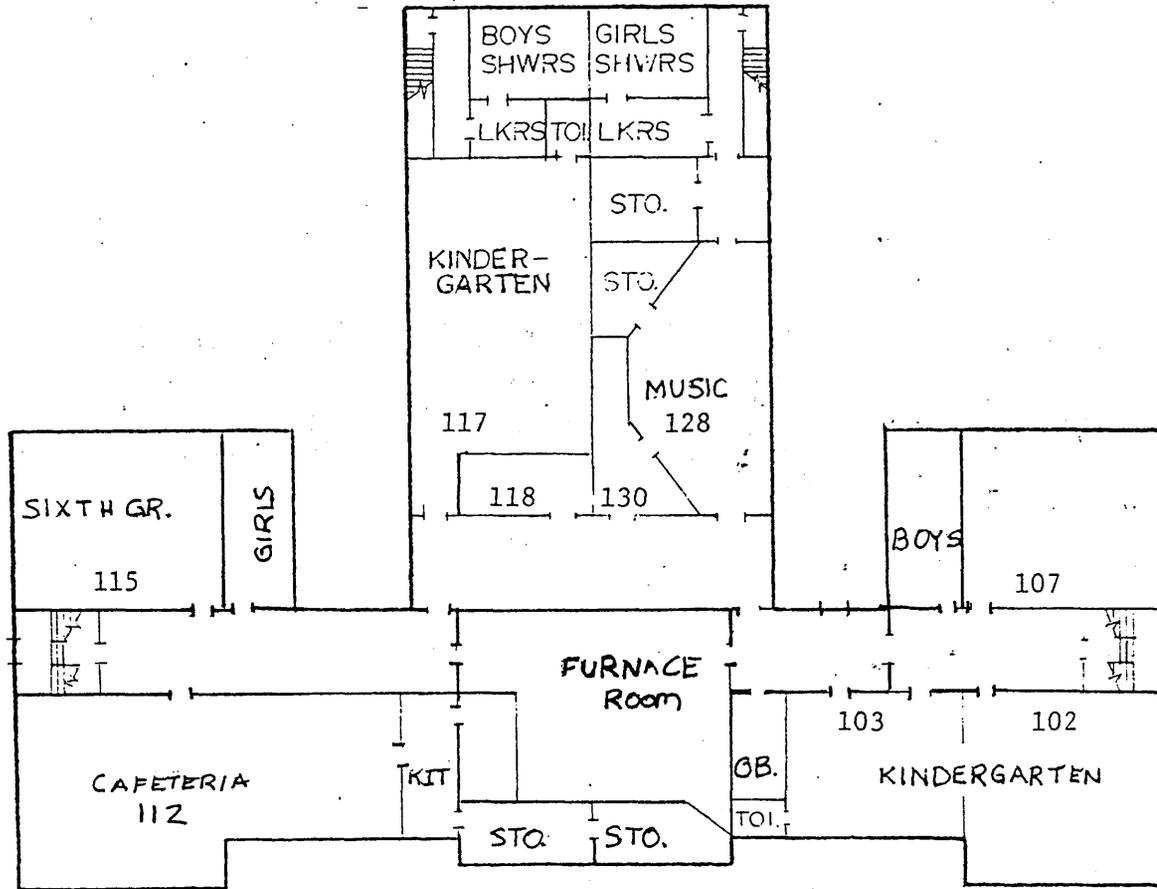


FIRST FLOOR

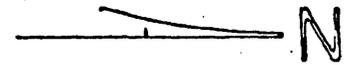


Middle Tennessee State Teachers College
Training School

CAMPUS SCHOOL
SCALE 1/32" = 1'-0"

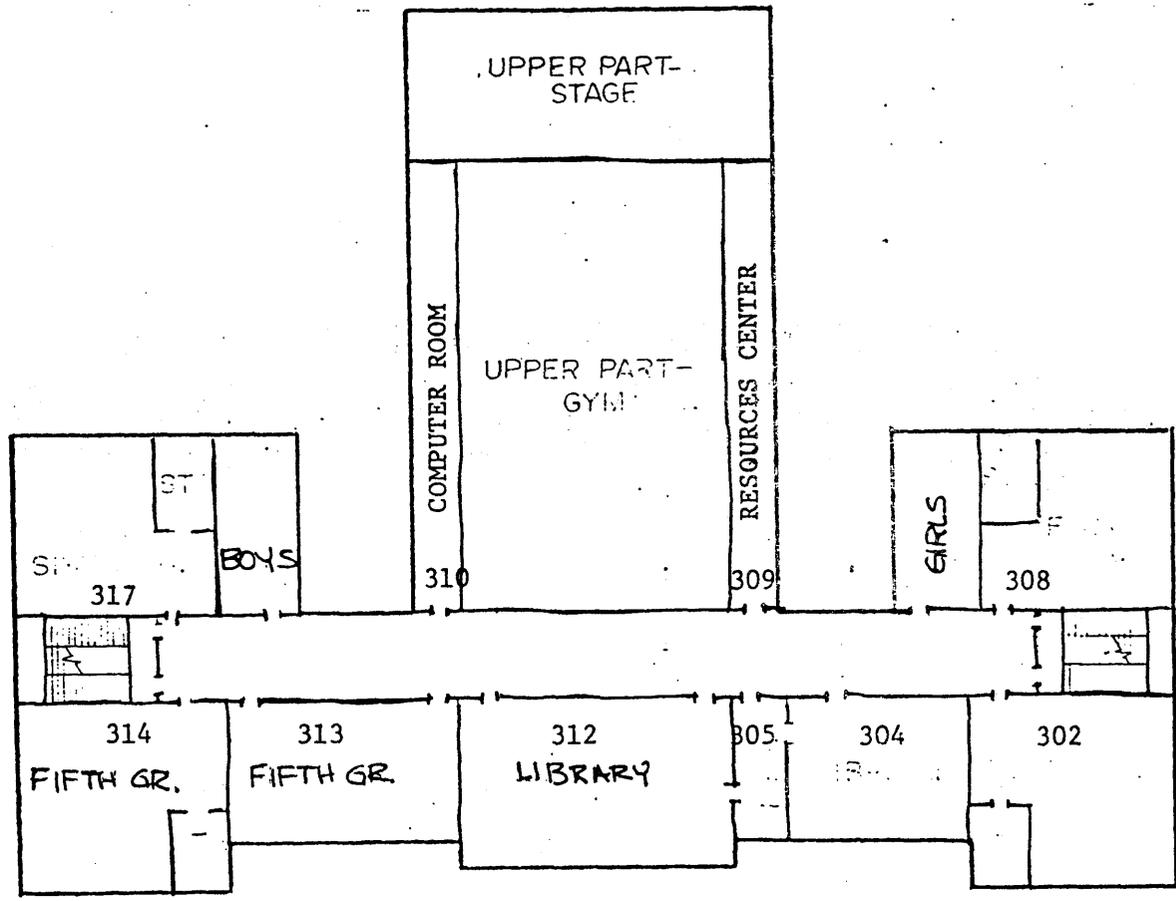


BASEMENT



Middle Tennessee State Teachers College
Training School

CAMPUS SCHOOL
SCALE 1/32" = 1'-0"



Second floor

Bell Street

Middle Tennessee State Teachers College Training School
Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tennessee

Burton Street

Not To Scale

school building

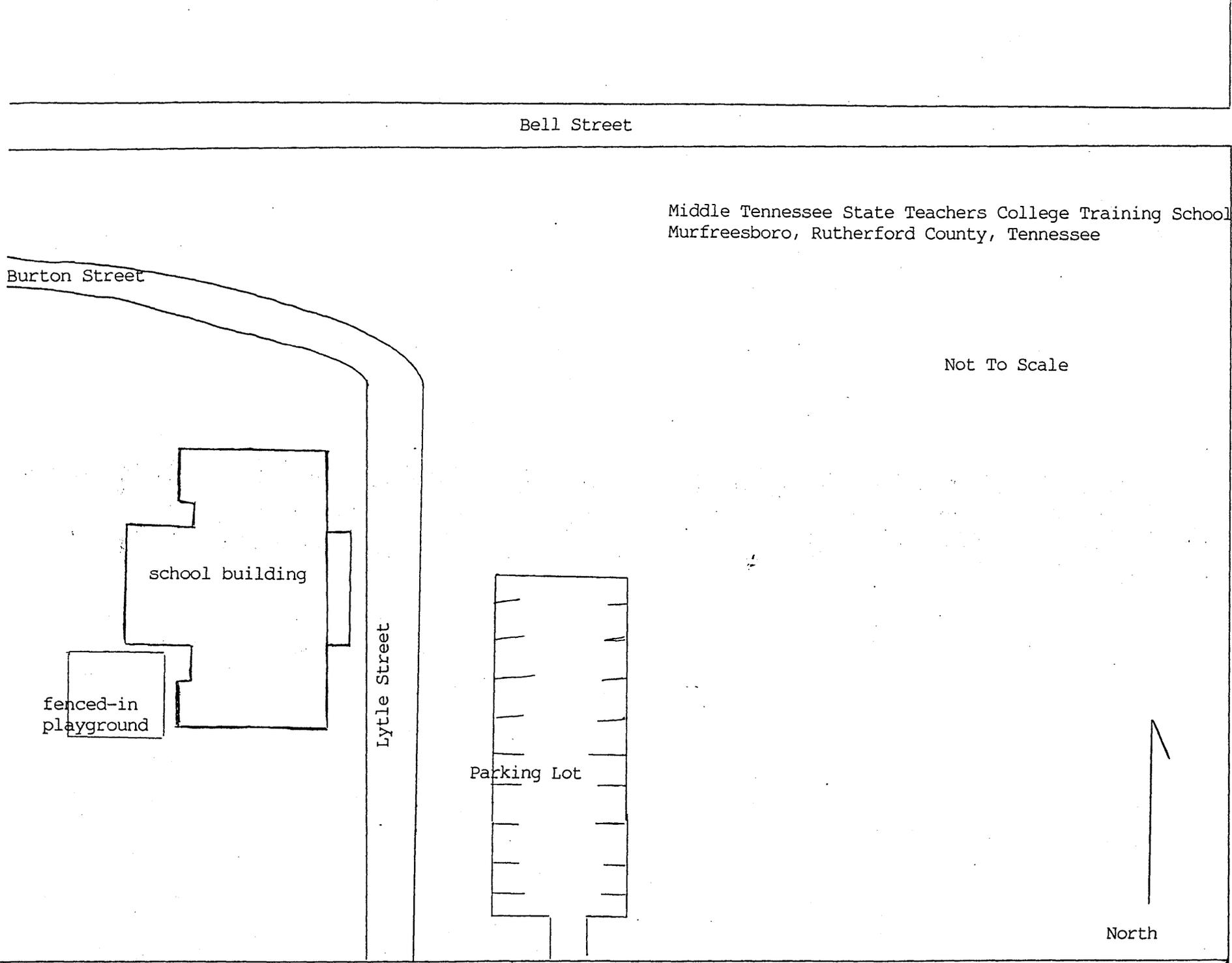
fenced-in
playground

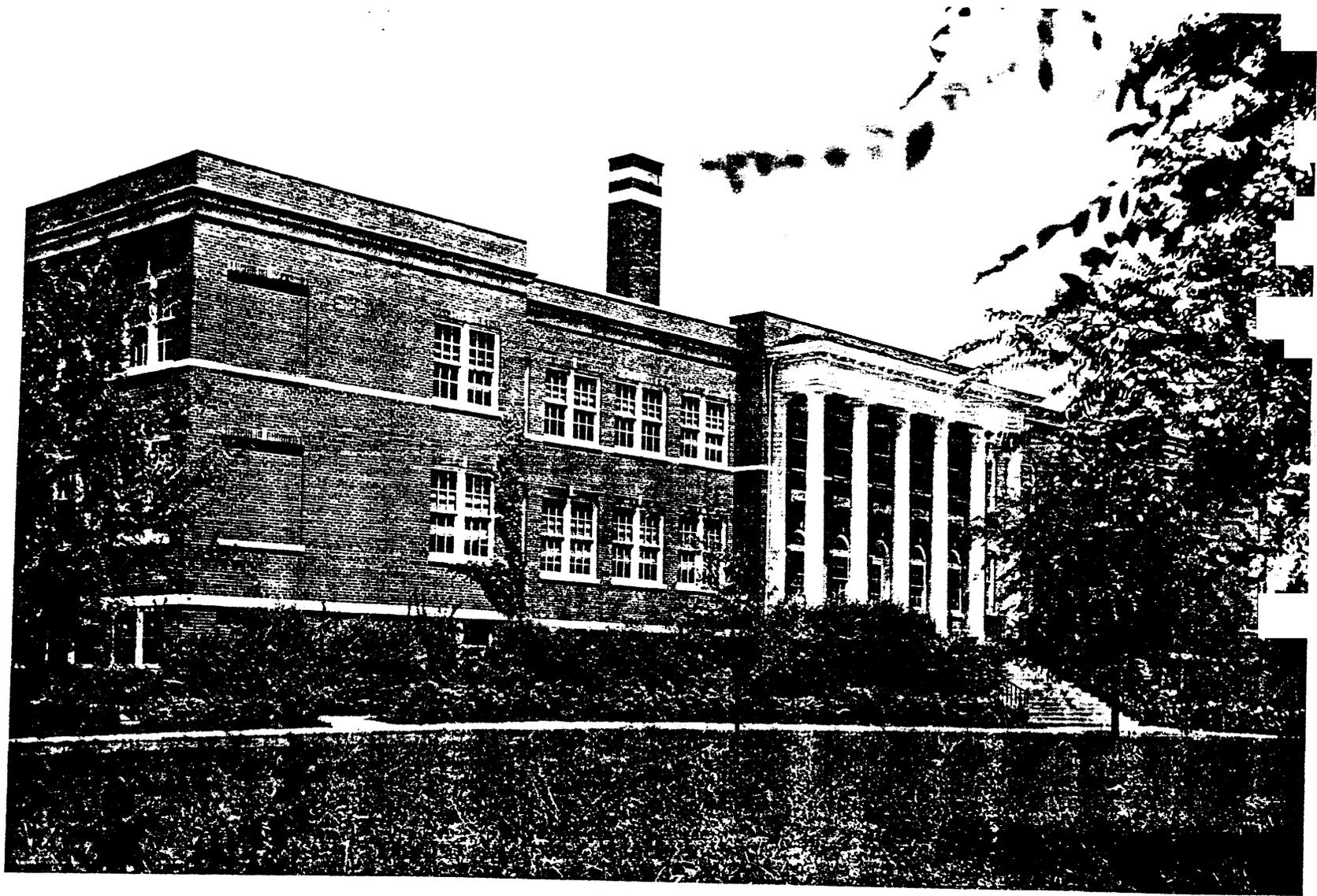
Lytle Street

Parking Lot

North

East Lytle Street





Training School

From 1938 Midlander



TRAINING SCHOOL

Middle Tennessee State
Teachers College
Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Marr & Holman - Architects.

V. L. Nicholson Co., Gen. Contrs.

Date 5-27