Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

812

of

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 Washington College Historic District

other names/site number Martin Academy; Washington College Academy

2. Location

street & number 116 Doak Lane NA☐ not for publication

city or town Washington College ☒ vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Washington code 179 zip code 37681

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.)

Herbert L. Harper 6/11/02

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Deputy 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 7/17/02

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 count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
11	5	buildings
2	0	sites
1	0	structures
		objects
14	5	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

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION – school, college, education related
RELIGION – religious facility
FUNERARY -- cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

NOT IN USE
RELIGION – religious facility; church-related residence
FUNERARY – cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Colonial Revival
Romanesque
American Foursquare

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK; STONE; CONCRETE
walls BRICK; WEATHERBOARD; CONCRETE
roof METAL – Tin; Asbestos
other GLASS

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

See Attached 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.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
1842 – 1952

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)
Property is:

☒ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** moved from its original location.

☒ **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.

Significant Dates
1842; 1894; 1909; 1926; 1929

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Brown, A. Page; multiple; unknown

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 (church)
☐ 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:
MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 44 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Telford 190 NE

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	358860	4009470
2	17	358850	4008830
3	17	358680	4008830
4	17	358600	4009460

☐ 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 Nancy Adgent Morgan and Carroll Van West
organization Center for Historic Preservation date March 18, 2002
street & number Middle Tennessee State University, Box 80 telephone 615-898-2947
city or town Murfreesboro state TN 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 See attached
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state TN zip code _____

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.

DESCRIPTION

Only seven miles southwest of Tennessee's oldest town, Jonesborough, Washington College Historic District stands atop a small, gently rolling hill, nestled in a quiet, rural alcove overlooking the Little Hominy Branch of the Nolichuckey River. Comprised of nearly 160 acres, the college is fifteen miles northeast of Greeneville, Greene County, Tennessee, in the Great Ridge and Valley physiographic region of the state, and slightly less than four miles from the post office at Limestone, Tennessee. The Washington College Historic District occupies approximately forty-four of the school's total 160 acres with the majority of its buildings, structures, and sites roughly distributed along two concentric circles. Washington College Historic District consists of twenty resources, fifteen of which are contributing. Seventeen buildings, two sites, and one structure constructed from 1842 to 1973 comprise the historic district. Within the inner circle, the church and two buildings most integral to the historic function of the college form three sides of a rough quadrangle with the west side open, facing Washington College Road. The majority of College buildings are one or two-story red brick with minimal architectural detailing.

The focal point of the district is the campus quadrangle consisting of Harris Hall, Carnegie-Temple Hall, and Salem Presbyterian Church. The four story, red brick, style Harris Hall, visible a mile or so distant from approaching highways, anchors the quadrangle. Because the three largest buildings, Harris Hall, Carnegie-Temple Hall, and Salem Presbyterian Church surround the quadrangle, the campus is easily recognizable as an institutional complex with religious connections. Dwellings, auxiliary buildings, and the cemetery occupy the surrounding land, thus reflecting the College's growth in a pattern radiating outward from the quadrangle. (Photograph 1). Although buildings were constructed at various times from 1842 through 1973, three of the four buildings constructed after the period of significance are relatively small and are dispersed throughout the district, maintaining the appearance of a historic campus. The fourth building, the gymnasium, is situated on the downhill side of the quadrangle on the edge of the district and does not detract from the district's overall historic appearance. Because the school is presently closed, only the following buildings are occupied: Carnegie-Temple Hall (as administrative offices), the Dean's House (by a tenant), the Early House (by a tenant), the church (for regular services), and the parsonage (by the church pastor).

Throughout the district, old deciduous and evergreen trees (sycamore, oak, hickory, elm, maple, pine) lend a sense of permanence and antiquity, particularly to the main campus's park-like, quadrangle plan setting. Brick walkways curve from Harris Hall to Temple Hall to Salem Church and several small concrete benches dot the path. Scattered shrubs dot the landscape, grouped primarily along the walks. The land slopes gently down toward the open end of the quadrangle along Washington College Road facing the Dean's House. Views from to the north, west, and south of the district boundaries are of rolling pasture land and hay fields, divided by woven wire and wood and metal post fences, many fences punctuated with young trees, vines, and weeds. The scope of each vista covers approximately fifty cleared acres, a barn, and one or two houses in the foreground with higher hills in the background. Just across Old State Route 34 on the north district boundary, Little Hominy Creek trickles beneath the College campus promontory. Due to the large trees surrounding the campus quadrangle, the world outside the district is hardly visible. Development has not yet encroached upon the district perimeter. The extant historic landscaping of the district represents a contributing site (C). (Photograph 45).

1. Old Salem Cemetery (1780 – present)

Old Salem Cemetery, established in 1780, contains approximately 700 burials, of which approximately 500 are marked. Numerous depressions indicate the presence of unmarked graves and many fieldstones denote graves of unnamed burials. When several area residents conducted the first known tombstone transcription in 1938, 404 inscribed markers were found. Between 1938 and 1977, the year of the next transcription, only 91 markers were added.[1] Thus, at least 80 percent of the markers are for burials prior to the 1952 end of the district's period of significance. The massive, thick rectangular, block marker for Rev. Dr. Samuel Doak is a prominent cemetery landscape feature and is situated on the east end, approximately mid-way between Harris Hall and the President's House. It was erected by the Morristown Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution as a memorial prior to 1938. (Photograph 13).

The cemetery's funerary art is illustrative of early nineteenth-century grave markers, and is believed to include some of the oldest grave markers in the state. The earliest death date (1795) shown on a legible marker predates the formation of the state by one year and burials reportedly occurred prior to that date.[2] Many of the older stones are thin, bedstead, tablet style. Bedstead, domed, and simple tablet styles predominate over approximately two-thirds of the cemetery, with a higher concentration of bedstead types in the northeast sector (Photograph 6). Some of the other marker types represented include the vertical-face with slant-top, vaulted obelisk, truncated obelisk, standard obelisk, rustic tablet, pilaster columns, Classical Greek column, and standard columns (Photograph 7). A particularly decorative bedstead marker, that of Henry Hoss (died 1830), is edged with a comb pattern. Moving inward, the stone has a border of linked half-circles with the open end facing in and nearly touching the inscribed tablet. Inside the half-circles is an indented, rough, grainy textured surface. The center "bedknob" extends upward in handle fashion and has an anthemion design.[3] The small "knobs" also have anthemion details. Where the center "knob" joins the tablet at the "neck" of the handle, a recessed quatrefoil is carved within a small circle. (Photograph 8).

One notable marker, a standard obelisk, for Buford Bolton (died 1888, Photograph 9) is signed "Remine," believed to be William "Will" Campbell Presnel Remine (1863-1922), grandson of Hiram Remine (1803-1873), also a stone carver.[4] Both Remines are believed to have created several markers in Old Salem Cemetery. The Bolton marker stands atop a double, stepped square base, with a round shaft reaching approximately four feet high. The bottom third of the shaft is squared and the top two-thirds is rounded with a finial top. Three bands, each approximately two inches wide, encircle the columnar shaft. Each band is decorated with engraved leaves, possibly willow. Another marker signed, "Remine" is a domed tablet for Hannah G. Anderson (died 1891, Photograph 10). Inscribed "I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness," the top third of the stone contains a garland recessed within a circle, and containing at least five open flowers overlaying laurel leaves. The top and shoulders of the tablet has a rolled edge ending just below the shoulders in a deeply carved spool-like design. A more ornamented domed tablet marks the grave of Annie D. Biddle (died 1882, Photograph 11). Set on a double, stepped base with the surname inscribed on the second step, the tablet is capped by an embellished fleur-de-lis. The dome is accented by a triple recessed arch ending in an 'L' below the shoulders of the dome. Below the 'L' is a flower; the center of the top third of the marker contains a raised wreath with ribbon extended to the sides at the bottom of the wreath. The top third is separated from the bottom portion by horizontal layers similar to a stone window sill. Each side of the lower portion is flanked by a Doric pilaster capped with a heart. The recessed text plate is topped with five small, double arches, each ending in a cloverleaf. Jason Bradshaw (died 1895, Photograph 12) was commemorated with a vertical-face, slant top marker. Atop the slant top is a closed book and beneath it on the

vertical face is carved the open gates of heaven. The carved symbol above the opening of the gates is worn and difficult to decipher. Bradshaw's inscription indicates that he was a Major in the United States Cavalry during the Civil War.

Motifs include open books (often symbolizing that the deceased is a minister or elder), roses (indicating brevity of life or perfection), birds (flight of the soul or eternal life), and weeping willows (grief). Three particularly interesting examples of the latter, all on domed tablet style markers, exist in Old Salem Cemetery. The one with the oldest death date, Esther Hannah (died 1864, Photograph 14), may have been carved by a different stonemason than the one who created the other two, as it depicts a larger weeping willow covering approximately one-half of the tablet. Hers shows more of the tree trunk and has more tendril like branches rather than the thick clusters on the other two weeping willow stones for Abram Snapp (died 1875, Photograph 15) and John West (died 1873, Photograph 16).

Also in the cemetery is a large, gray granite boulder with a bronze tablet attached denoting the site where, according to oral history, Rev. Samuel Doak found early settlers felling trees and preached his first sermon in what became Tennessee. The marker was funded by the John Sevier Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and was dedicated 3 November 1923.[5] (C)

2. Harris Hall (circa 1842, circa 1878, circa 1911, circa 1963)

Started in 1842, but not finished until 1846 when slaves completed the interior plastering, Harris Hall is the district's oldest building and anchors the north end of the quadrangle.[6] The four story, red brick, rectangular building is six bays wide. The roof is medium pitch, hipped with ridge, supported by unboxed, wide eaves. The rafter ends are easily visible beneath the metal roof. Windows across each story are symmetrically arranged and have three-over-two lights. Window frame size becomes increasingly smaller from bottom to top floors. The two center openings on the first story are two sets of double doors. The sets are placed approximately eight feet apart. Windows were installed circa 1911as photographs after the 1910 fire show only exterior walls with no window glass remaining.[7] The interior and roof were restored after the fire. The double front doors are inset approximately one foot deep. Each has one large pane inset into a wood frame with five square transom lights. Brick on the first story shows the ghost outline of the one-story porch prior to the present two-story porch built in 1963.[8] The porch has six, round Doric columns and two engaged columns on bases set on two-foot high square brick pillars. A brick wall rising about one foot high connects the columns, (except for one center opening in front of the two doors) and separates the porch from the lawn. The flat-roofed porch has a plain frieze with the name Harris Hall centered over the entry capped with an unadorned cornice. All trim is white. Fire escapes were added in 1923-31.[9] (Photograph 19).

Harris Hall was the first four-story building in the area and was originally used as administrative offices and classrooms and very likely by boarding students.[10] Damaged during the Civil War when troops from both sides alternately occupied it as barracks and for horse stables, the building was incrementally restored between 1866 and 1878.[11] By 1878, at least a portion of the building was in use as a girls' dormitory.[12] Prior to 1963, no official names for the building appeared in records examined; rather, functional descriptive names such as the administration building and the "Young Ladies Dormitory" were used interchangeably. The name Harris Hall was applied in 1965.[13] The lobby was remodeled and the porch added in 1963. Further remodeling and addition of the one story, red brick, flat-roofed, east wing were completed in 1965. The east wing included a walk-in freezer and cafeteria.[14] (Photographs 20, 21). Most recently the building was used as a dormitory, classrooms, and cafeteria; presently it is unoccupied. From its earliest days, the building, at

approximately 1560 feet elevation, occupied a prominent place on the landscape and, today, it is visible for over a mile (C).

3. President's House (circa 1842, 1923, 1935)

The circa 1842 two-story, red brick, vernacular, 'I' house, with a 1923 Colonial Revival style portico, sits slightly downhill from and on the north side of the main campus quadrangle. Brick chimneys are on each gable end. The west chimney appears slightly off center of the gable peak while the east one is centered at the gable end. Both have brick caps. Chimneys are partially inset, flanked by a window on each side on both stories. The roof is medium pitch gable roof covered with asbestos shingles. The main part of the south facade is five bays wide with a central door within a one-story Colonial Revival style portico with two Doric posts at the front and two Doric pilasters at the facade. On the first story, two windows are placed symmetrically on either side of the entry. Each window is a double hung sash with eight-over-eight-panes and stone lintels. Second story windows are aligned symmetrically with the first floor openings; however, the two middle ones are approximately half the size of the others and are six-over-six. Tops of the second story windows are covered by the extended roofline. Windows on the original section of the building were installed in 1935.[15] Adjoining the right (east) elevation of the 1842 house is a two story, brick, one bay wide circa 1923 addition with an inset dormer containing a six-over-six window. Although two stories, the addition is lower than the original dwelling roofline. Adjacent to this addition is a later one-story addition, circa 1970, also brick. All trim is white. The building was constructed for the college president's residence and has been used for that purpose throughout its history. The President's House was started in 1842 and plastering was finished in 1846.[16] It was remodeled in 1923 when the east wing was likely added as well as the new portico and a Colonial Revival-influenced interior.[17] Overall, the expansion of the dwelling changed the building into a Colonial Revival dwelling (Photograph 22). The residence is currently unoccupied. (C)

4. Salem Presbyterian Church (1894)

Known as Salem Church from the congregation's inception in 1780 until a charter change in 1899 amended the name to Salem Presbyterian Church, members met first in a log building, then in a brick one, both within district boundaries, and neither extant. When the current church was built in 1894, a new deed transferred the church, parsonage, and cemetery to Salem Church from Washington College. Designed by nationally recognized architect, A. Page Brown, and funded in part by Mrs. Nettie Fowler McCormick, the building is a Richardsonian Romanesque brown brick church with an Arts and Crafts influenced interior and was listed on the National Register in 1992. The church's front (north) elevation faces the campus quadrangle. The building is dominated by a square bell tower on the northwest corner that rises to approximately four-story height, well above the building's roofline. The top portion is anchored at each corner with square merlons. Four horizontal vents stretch between the merlons and lead to the pyramidal roof. The lower portion of the bell tower contains one narrow vertical slit window on the west face and three, aligned asymmetrically on each level of the tower's north face. (Photograph 23).

According to the Salem Presbyterian Church National Register nomination (NR 9/22/92), the main church building's front facade "contains a large central gable over an entrance portico and features a rose window eleven feet in diameter, protected by a two and one-fourth inch wide metal band about its circumference. The portico is supported by two round columns of brick construction and half-columns at each end. The columns are constructed of handmade brick with curved faces to suit the three and one-half feet diameter of the columns. Stone capitals surmount the columns; the base

of the columns rests on the concrete porch floor. Under the portico, three sets of double doors of oak panel construction, lead from the portico directly into the sanctuary."[18] The west elevation has a large, arched stained glass window beneath a gable front, "flanked on either side by two smaller stained glass windows separated by small buttresses."[19] On the east elevation, four arched stained glass windows occupy the north portion of the wall and a smaller one is near the south end. Stone-capped buttresses jut from the building on each side of the largest window. Another arched window with two smaller segmented arched stained glass windows occupy the south side. Most of the building is as originally constructed; however, storm windows were added in 1977, ramps and handrails were added to the portico in 1989, and a basement was dug in 1952. As part of the latter change, an entrance door was added near the bell tower. The church congregation continues to meet regularly in the building. (C).

5. Carnegie -Temple Hall (circa 1909, 1926)[20]

The building is two stories with a raised basement and is composed of a central, original section and two wings added in 1926. The original center "Carnegie" section has slightly projecting wings and is nine bays wide on the main story and seven bays wide on the upper story. The center window on the upper story is centered over the second story entry portico. The raised basement level has stucco over brick. The building site slopes gently downward toward the north. A slightly protruding belt course separates the main story brick section from the ground level stuccoed section. The roof is hipped with ridge and of moderate pitch with unbracketed, boxed, wide eaves. Windows are segmental arches with radiating voussoirs. Windows on the top two stories have six-over-six lights. An unbroken, triangular, pedimented entry portico projects from the wall at the center of the building. Square brick piers support the portico. The main story façade entrance is gained by one flight of boxed-end concrete steps leading to a double door crowned by an unadorned, segmented, wood fan (no glass within the fan). The double doors each have a center, single pane glass surrounded by a natural finish wood, approximately six inches wide on the sides and top and ten inches at the base. All trim except door frames is painted white. (Photographs 24, 25).

Windows on the rear of the center portion of the "Carnegie" section are not symmetrical with the front. On the upper story center, the rear has only two windows, one on each side; the main story has two windows on one side and one on the other with a door in the center. The most unusual feature is a single window placed in the center of the rear center section, halfway into the third story and halfway into the second.

The "Carnegie Building" construction began with $21,000 funds provided by Andrew Carnegie. The building's cornerstone indicates a completion date of 7/20/1909. It was occupied as an administration building and included a gymnasium and auditorium on the second floor. With the 1926 donation of $25,000 by Miss Mary Boyce Temple, two wings were added and the former gym and auditorium were converted to classrooms and the gym and auditorium were moved into the wings. At that point, the building became known as Temple Hall in honor of her father, Judge Oliver Perry Temple (an 1844 graduate).[21]

The two wings on each side, added in 1926, are two story, red brick, three bays wide. (Photograph 26). They form rectangular blocks extending to the rear, creating an overall U- shaped building. The front roof of each wing, like the center "Carnegie" section, is hipped in the front with a wide, unbracketed overhang. The front portion of each wing's roof is hipped with the roofline behind the front retaining a conventional gable profile. Each bay consists of tripartite windows, of fifteen panes in rows of three lights each. (Photographs 27 and 28). Due to the sloping ground, the first

story on the north wing is above ground level while the first story of the south wing is mostly below ground level. The lower story on the north wing has four one-sash windows of three-over-three lights, plus a fifth opening which has been replaced with a white, painted, wood insert. Double metal doors, each containing two horizontal panes of glass in the upper third, are adjacent to the "Carnegie" section. The rear wings have four bays of windows, spaced farther apart than those on the front, on both the south and north sides of each wing. The rear ground floor level of each wing has four narrow, slit type windows. Presently the building is used primarily for school offices and storage. (C).

6. Guest House (circa 1920)

School documents refer to this building as "The Little White House."[22] Believed to have been built as a one-room school prior to 1920 when grades four and five met in "The Little White House," the weatherboard, one and one-half story building has been converted into use as a house. The side gable roof is covered with asbestos shingles. The gable end has a King post decorative truss (Photograph 29). A single chimney intersects the roof on the ridge approximately one-third of the distance from the west end of the building. The house has a projecting room that serves as an entry, which has a window to the west of the entry door and a window on the east side of the entry room. Windows in the entry are double hung, six-over-six; the entry door has fifteen panes in five rows of three each. The main house has three windows, two paired near the center, and one positioned on the east end approximately balancing the entry bay. Windows, except for the entry, are double hung with three vertical lights over a single light. The gable ends have a window on each side of the first story and a double window in the center under the gable. End windows are also three vertical lights over a single one. (Photograph 30). Trim is painted royal blue. The building was used from 1948 through the early 1960s as housing for Mr. Art Foster, vocational agriculture teacher, and his wife, the English teacher. By 1980 it was used as the "Beta House."[23] Currently the building is tenant occupied. (C)

7. Dean's House (1924)

The two-story American Foursquare house was completed in 1924. The roof is hipped with hipped dormers on the north and the east sides. Above the brick foundation, the white frame weatherboard house is three bays wide. An exterior brick chimney is on the south end, off center, toward the front of the house. The first story has paired windows centered on the left half of the house and an east-facing entry on the north side of the front elevation. Windows are double hung with one-over-one lights. The entry porch spans the width and is supported by three square, unadorned wood columns. A balustrade extends from the house on either side along the porch, ending at square, three-foot high newel posts beside the porch. Handrails extend from those posts along the unpainted, open edge wood steps, ending at similar posts on the bottom porch step. Each side of the doorway has a four-pane sidelight and the single door has one-over-one pane. Above the porch are three windows, a small one in the middle. Each is double hung, one-over-one light. On the north elevation each of the five, paired windows is double hung, one-over-one. One pair is slightly higher than the center of the wall, with a door directly beneath it, spanning the brick foundation and the first story. Other pairs of windows are placed in each corner. The lower west corner pair is about half the size of the others. All trim is painted white. The rear first story has a small addition circa 1950. College Board minutes of 23 August 1923 recorded that $5400 was the low bid for construction of the house. Originally used as housing for the agriculture professor (Adam Phillips), it was later the dean and headmaster's home. During the 1940s and 50s, Travis Smith, commercial teacher, and his wife, the home economics teacher, lived in the house.[24] (Photographs 31, 32). Presently the building is occupied by a tenant family. (C).

8. Dean's House Garage/Shed (circa 1924)

Directly west (to the rear) of the Dean's House is a white frame, vertical siding, garage and shed. Built on a concrete block foundation, the garage is double the length of a two-car garage and has double wood doors held in place by horizontal 'V' metal brackets. One side of the garage has no doors but is blocked with metal panels. The roof is open eave and metal covered. Originally built to house farm machinery and for storage, the building became a garage after the teacher occupying the Dean's House obtained an automobile.[25] (Photograph 33). (C)

9. Scott Building (circa 1934, circa 1950, circa 1961)

The one story plus basement, red brick veneer building is a six-room, 'T' configuration, "Community School Plan" common to rural schools.[26] It was likely the building referenced in a May 1934 agreement between the college and the Washington County Board of Education that provided for the county to construct a school building near the dairy barn "for white persons only."[27] The front entry faces north and appears to originally have had a bank of five window panels on each side of the front entry. Each panel consisted of double-sash, nine-over-nine pane windows; however, it appears that the second and fourth panels on the right side of the entry were bricked in, perhaps during the circa 1950 remodeling when the west wing was added. The front entrance has brick enclosed concrete steps leading to double, French doors of three by four panes set into natural finished wood frames. A four-light sidelight and a six-light transom frame the door opening. Above the entry steps is a projecting gable entry with decorative brackets supporting the wide overhang and asbestos-shingled roof. Matching brackets support the gable roof on all sides. (Photograph 34). Windows on the rear elevation appear to be in the original configuration of two groups of six panels. On the east side, a double window, approximately two-thirds the size of those on the front and rear, punctuates the wall just to the right of center. Basement level is concrete block with ground level windows spaced irregularly along the expanse; some windows have been boarded up. (Photograph 35). The west wing was added circa 1950 for use as a cafeteria.[28] Placed perpendicular to the existing building, the west wing is also red brick, with gable roof and eave bracketing matching that on the original portion of the building. The wing's front gable end faces north and has the building and school names in large white letters affixed across the brick. In 1961 the "old elementary school" was remodeled for vocational agriculture and home economics and was dedicated as the John M. Scott Building in 1964.[29] Presently the building is not in use. (C).

10. Dairy Barn and Upright Silo (circa 1929)

On the west side of the property sits a tall, concrete block, rainbow (or whaleback) roof dairy barn with adjacent concrete silo. The large barn roof contains several ventilating flues. Because the concrete blocks are approximately three inches in height rather than the usual six, from a distance, the barn appears to be stone. (Photograph 36). In 1929 Miss Anne Irwin Laughlin, "A great benefactor of the College, a lady of Philadelphia, gave the College funds with which was erected a splendid up-to-date 30 cow dairy barn."[30]

The dairy barn is divided into several interior sections: milking shed, cooling room, "cow loafing shed" (large, open area to house cows in bad weather), and others whose purposes are speculative. A huge second story hay loft has an opening directly over the first floor milking shed's built-in concrete feed trough. A center roof beam with attached hay hook pulley extends from under the roof on the north end of the barn. The interior walls of the milking shed are lined with ceramic tile and automatic milking machinery pipes remain. Floors are concrete with a U shaped feed trough along the "head" side of metal hitching stanchions. (Photograph 37). Perforated metal angled six-inch-wide strips that deflect breezes and prevent drafts flank windows in the milking shed. The dairy barn design is virtually identical to that of

barns pictured in dairying textbooks over two decades later, including the ventilating flues.[31] Windows in the milking shed are equipped with side shields to prevent drafts. (C)

The upright concrete circa 1929 panel silo at the rear (south side) of the dairy barn joins the barn by a small, frame, metal roofed walkway. Metal rungs every three or so feet bind the silo's rounded concrete panels. If the top opening was covered by the typical metal dome, the cover is now missing. (Photograph 38). Although the exact silo construction date is unclear, it appears to be of the same vintage as the barn and is consistent with textbook photographs of silos from 1920 through the 1940s. Most recently the milking parlor portion was used as a woodworking shop and appears not to have been used for a few years. The hay loft is leased to an area farmer for hay storage. (C)

11. Covered Trench Silo (circa 1936)
Behind the upright concrete silo, remains a concrete-lined trench silo, approximately six feet deep, with a system of overhead pulleys under an open front shed for carting silage to a wagon or truck.[32] The shed is of rough-cut board and batten siding on wood post with metal roofing. It appears to be a combination of the pit and covered trench silo styles.[33] Presently a woven wire cattle fence panel and a wire mesh, chain link gate, block the opening. (Photograph 39). (C)

12. "Model" Barn (circa 1929)
To the south of the dairy barn and the two silos, stands a board and batten-sided on wood-post stock barn. Built in 1929, and consistently labeled the "Model Barn" in school documents, it is a center-hall plan, gable front entry, and has a double wide, sliding wood door on a wooden track to allow a tractor and wagon to pull all the way through the barn. Partitioned stalls line both sides for quarantining sick animals or newborn calves. The roof is metal and has a wide overhang with exposed beams. Above the doorway is a single, six-paned window. On either side of the door are single windows the same size as the one above the door. A "lean-to" shed is attached to the west side, likely a later addition. The barn is leased to an area farmer for storage of supplies and hay. (Photograph 40). (C)

13. Early House (circa 1930)
Built circa 1930 by the Early family who owned the property at the time, the college acquired the house and surrounding acreage from L. M. Warrick in the late 1940s. It is a white, weatherboard-sided, one and one-half story, gable roof, massed plan house and is the southernmost building in the district. The façade is three bays on the first floor with a center door and one-over-one sash windows centered on each side of the door. A gable dormer is centered above the front porch, extending approximately halfway down the porch roof. Four columns, composed of square wood posts atop square, white brick, three-foot-high pillars, support the porch roof. Brick chimneys, located one on each end, pierce the roof slightly to the front of the gable peak. The farm supervisor resided in the house during the 1950s, and subsequently, the building was used as a residence for various teachers and staff members. Presently the house is occupied by a tenant family. (C)

14. Scott House/Apartment House (circa 1940)
The one and one-half-story, white weatherboard, pyramid roof, square house was built circa 1940 by Rev. John Scott, Latin teacher at the college from 1936-1941.[34] The front entry is elevated and accented by a balustrade extending from the building walls, along the front porch and down the steps. Four turned posts connect the balustrade to the porch roof. The roof is hipped as are the two dormers projecting from the west and north sides. Each dormer has three double sash,

four-over-four light windows. The dwelling has a single, central entry front door, flanked by single, double sash, one-over-one light, windows symmetrically aligned on either side. White painted lattice panels conceal the brick piers and open space underneath the raised front porch. (Photograph 41). After the Scott family donated the house to the school (circa 1970), it was occupied as a teacher's residence until the school divided it into three apartments in the 1990s. Presently the building is tenant occupied. (C)

15. Parsonage (circa 1955)

The current Salem Presbyterian parsonage was built in the mid-1950s by the church for a pastoral residence and continues to be occupied by the pastor. It is a one and one-half story red brick, early ranch style dwelling with gable, asbestos shingle roof. Two dormers extend from the front roof, one near each end. The east first floor facade has five bays with a centered entry door flanked by a pair of one-over-one light windows on each side. The north side has a single one-over-one window near the gable crest. The north side contains a one story, brick veneer, one room addition, also with gable roof. The addition has a one-over-one light window on the north end and four floor-to-roof glass panels across the front (east) side. An entry door is between the panels and the original section of the house. (NC, due to date of construction).

16. Mullins Hall (Boy's Dorm) (circa 1955)

Built in 1955 to replace the 1895 dormitory that burned in 1954, Mullins Hall is a two-story, red brick building with flat roof.[35] Only the second and third stores are visible from the façade. It is an eight bay building with triple panel casement windows in each bay, topped by triple light transoms. Each panel contains four vertical lights. The center panels and transoms are fixed. In lieu of the two center window panels, the façade ground level (second story) has a double door and a large, fixed, plate glass "picture" window flanked on each side by a set of vertical casement panels. Each panel contains two vertical rows of four-over-four lights, topped by a single light transom. The entry doors are recessed approximately three feet, creating an entry covered by the upper (third) story. Doors are wood painted white, each containing three diamond shaped single light panes, aligned vertically. The entry is atop three concrete risers with a concrete slab entry. A brick extension approximately one foot in front of the "picture" window contains a window box planter raised an estimated eighteen inches from ground level. A layer of plain concrete separates the stories and is exposed as a decorative element. A brick belt course runs in a line directly below the windows on each floor. The building is unoccupied. (NC, due to date of construction)

17. Pence Science Building (circa 1961)

Built after a 1958 fire destroyed the former shop, the new two-story, red brick rectangular building has a west facing entry covered with a flat-roofed entry placed near the north end of the building.[36] There is a side entry on the west side with a covered stoop. Brick supports for the entry roof extend from the building in wall fashion and are pierced by three square openings on each side. The entry (west) side has five bays on the first story and four on the second level. The first story bays contain the entry door plus four sets of windows. Each set has eight panes and consists of fixed upper and lower panes with double awning-style center panes. Windows are asymmetrically placed across the front, with the first story group to the right of center and the second story group centered. Each story of the gable ends of the building contains a bank of four window panels like those on the front, but arranged symmetrically, one bank directly above the other. They extend almost completely across the end. (Photograph 42). The building contains an industrial arts shop and science classrooms although it is presently unused. (NC, due to date of construction)

18. Allen Harris Gymnasium/Jablonski Recreation Center (circa 1971)

The one-story (approximately 30 feet high) red brick gymnasium was built after the school received the 1966 Harris Foundation gift of $75,000.[37] The roof is flat. The front (east) elevation has a one-story entrance spanning the length of the façade and extending approximately one-third of the length beyond the main building. (Photograph 43). Four doors, full-length glass panes set in white metal frames, are centered in line with the main building. The rear (west) elevation and sides have a row of windows extending the length of the building near the flat roofline. Windows are divided by plain brick pilasters into four banks with each section consisting of six windows containing four fixed panes. Six single panels of four paned windows are arranged one on either side of each pilaster approximately four feet from ground level. A double entry door, reached by one low flight of stairs with center handrail, is on the left (north) side of the west elevation. A separate identical door on the northwest, set back extension, is covered by a small, one-story portico. The building is used occasionally for fund-raising events such as an Alumni Banquet and Auction while the school is temporarily closed. (Photograph 44). (NC, due to date of construction).

19. Tennis Courts (circa 1973)

The single, outdoors tennis court is situated to the west of Mullins Hall and was built approximately 1973. (NC, due to date of construction).

20. Landscaping (circa 1925)

Well-established landscape elements such as decorative shrubs, trees, brick walkways, and benches contribute to the district's aged appearance. Mature trees near older buildings including Harris Hall, Temple Hall, the President's Home, the Dean's House, Salem Church, and the apartment house give the viewer the sense of a site over fifty years old. Curved brick walkways connecting the three main buildings in the quadrangle (Harris, Temple, and the church), the simple concrete benches, and the abundance of shade trees on the lawn provide a setting reminiscent of the "City Beautiful" movement of the Progressive Era. Four, square, brown stone entrance posts, circa 1925, mark the intersection of a road off of Washington College Road that continues through the western end of the cemetery. The entry posts adjoining the cemetery road are approximately three feet high and are connected to two smaller posts, approximately five feet distant, by a gradually sloping stone wall. Low pyramidal concrete caps top each post. Landscaping is an integral part of the campus. (Photographs 45 – 47). (C).

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Washington College Historic District in Washington County, Tennessee is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as a historic district because its extant buildings represent educational and social history throughout its period of significance dating from construction of the two oldest buildings in 1842 through 1952, fifty years prior to the present. The district site has been associated the development of educational and religious institutions since 1780. Salem Presbyterian Church, built in 1894, was listed on the National Register (1992) under Criterion C, architectural significance, and under Criterion A for its association with the philanthropy of Nettie Fowler McCormick. For much of its history, the district existed as a self-contained, self-sufficient community with school, church, cemetery and support buildings for students and staff, concentrated within an approximate one-half mile radius of the campus center. The history of the Washington College Historic District reflects the ongoing struggle to provide private education in agrarian communities with small populations, as well as the relationship between public and private schools in rural Washington County. Changes in buildings, landscape, curriculum, and activities during the district's past two hundred twenty-two years provide valuable insight into Tennessee's history of settlement, education, religion, agriculture, and philanthropy. The extant buildings and landscape continue their historic uses (except that the school is temporarily closed for fund raising).

The district's historic significance is rooted in the Scots-Irish, Presbyterian settlement pattern of East Tennessee and the value these settlers placed on education. Historic school/denomination relationships continued throughout the period of significance and influenced the district's built environment, particularly Salem Presbyterian Church and Carnegie-Temple Hall, as well as the school's curriculum. Rev. Samuel Doak, whom Tennessee historian, J. M. G. Ramsey called "the apostle of learning and religion in the west," came to the Tennessee territory in 1777 as a Presbyterian circuit-riding minister. [38] Presbyterians were the first denomination to send ministers to the area and Doak was the first to arrive.[39] The vast majority of East Tennessee settlers came in the 1780s from four Virginia counties (one of which was Augusta, Doak's birth county) along the Great Wagon Road.[40]

Doak formed several congregations in the area, one of which was Salem Church, established 1780. The congregation's present building, constructed in 1894, lies within the district. Rev. Doak's first church (that also housed his school), a log building near the east corner of the Harris Hall, was the site where the first Presbytery (Abingdon) in the western territory was organized in October 1785.[41]

According to one Tennessee historian, "all early Tennessee Colleges had a Presbyterian heritage."[42] Established by Rev. Doak under the name of Martin Academy in 1780, the school that became Washington College was "the first institution of the kind west of the Alleghanies."[43] When Doak began his school, it consisted of "**graded** classes in a log building on his farm near Jonesboro [sic][emphasis added]."[44] Historian J. M. G. Ramsey described the school as " 'For many years . . . the only, and for still more, the principal seat of classical education, for the western country.' "[45] North Carolina chartered the school as Martin Academy in 1783, and the State of Franklin chartered it in 1785.[46] In 1795, the "Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio," re-chartered Martin Academy as Washington College, the second institution of higher learning to be chartered in the territory.[47] In 1795, Alexander Mathes donated fifty acres adjoining Rev. Doak's land on which the present church and school buildings are thought to be located.[48]

1795 is also the date of the oldest marked burial in Old Salem Cemetery. The tombstone with the earliest legible death date belongs to Alex. McEwen. The cemetery, established in 1780, is composed of "Doak Land" [from Rev. Samuel Doak] and "that in front of it Ezekiel Salmon Mathes gave to Graveyard."[49] Old Salem Cemetery has approximately

500 hundred marked graves, and includes four marked graves of Revolutionary War soldiers and two from the War of 1812.[50] Early grave markers reflect the bedstead style common in much of Great Britain and Colonial America, part of the social and cultural history migrants carried to their new settlements.

Even though Washington College was not organized as a seminary, it awarded Doctor of Divinity degrees, beginning in 1817. In 1820, the curriculum expanded to include chemistry and history.[51] In an 1823 letter to the *Knoxville Intelligencer*, one critic of Washington College's curriculum complained that the institution expected students to adhere to traditional male and female "spheres."[52] Although the date girls were allowed to attend Martin Academy and the subsequent Washington College is not clear from available records, Dr. A.S.N. Dobson's history of the institution states that "From Martin Academy many useful men and **women** went forth" and that early Washington College teachers "sacrificed so much to aid struggling boys and **girls** in securing an education"[emphasis added]; however, an excerpt from the 1844 College catalog refers to "educating the whole man."[53] Thus, it appears that female students attended the school from its earliest days, but perhaps only in the lower grades.

Construction in 1842 of the President's House and the building now known as Harris Hall inaugurated an "era of revived prosperity" under President Archibald A. Doak.[54] Washington College likely benefited financially by building Harris Hall large enough to accommodate many resident students and some teachers as well as classrooms and administrative offices. Although some earlier students had boarded either with area families or in previous, no longer extant buildings, Harris Hall appears to be the first building with substantial housing facilities. The 1844 catalog lists the cost for "Boarding, including washing and fuel at boarding house" and also mentions availability of boarding with area families; however, it does not specify whether the rooms were Harris Hall or a building no longer extant.[55]

From the classrooms of Harris Hall, one of the most notable figures in Tennessee history, Oliver Perry Temple, graduated in 1844. In 1847, Temple ran as a Whig candidate opposing Andrew Johnson's re-election for a third Congressional term and lost in the closest of Johnson's three races.[56] President Fillmore appointed Temple to be Indian Commissioner in 1850. In the late 1850s, he worked with other southern leaders to end the slave trade. He was an organizer of the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad in 1854 and his company is credited with building Kingston Pike, "the first macadamized road in East Tennessee."[57]

In 1853, the President's House again became home to Rev. Archibald A. Doak who assumed the presidency after a two-year absence. By 1855, the college had twenty-one college students and eighty preparatory pupils enrolled.[58] In 1856, the high school department became co-educational and the entire faculty resigned.[59] Any relationship between the two events is not specified in the records. A few years later, the Civil War interrupted Washington College's operation. Henderson Presnell used portions of the property in 1863 for unnamed purposes and Eliza Johnson conducted a school on the grounds in 1864.[60] Confederate and Union troops alternately occupied the property, using Harris Hall "as a stable for horses, with its upper floors used as barracks for troops."[61] Another source is more graphic: "The college grounds and buildings were devastated and almost ruined by the Civil War. A large library and valuable apparatus were destroyed. The buildings were used for barracks for the army and even quarters for their horses. There was scarcely a whole window or door in college buildings remaining."[62] Not until 1914 was the college reimbursed by the Federal government for Civil War damages ($4400).[63]

Washington College graduates, like citizens across Tennessee, were divided on the secession issue. During the Civil War, Landon Carter Haynes, an 1838 graduate who had been a representative to the state's General Assembly and Speaker of the House in 1849, represented the district as Senator to the Confederate States government.[64] On the other side, 1844 graduate, Oliver Perry Temple, organized the East Tennessee Relief Association to aid Unionists, and in 1866, he was appointed Knox County chancellor. A fellow student, 1837 graduate, Samuel Powhatan Carter, served as the Union's Provost Marshal of East Tennessee. Carter was "the only American who ever held commissions both as a Major General in the army and as a Rear Admiral in the navy." He graduated from the Naval academy in Philadelphia in 1846 and after the Civil War was Commandant of the U. S. Naval Academy.[65] The Civil War provided an opportunity for another former Washington College student, James Baxter Bean. As a Civil War dentist, he invented the "Bean splint" which prevented disfigurement following gunshot wounds to the jaw. After the war, he patented the aluminum denture plate.[66]

The District's cemetery holds Civil War veterans and former slaves. Although East Tennessee is typically considered Unionist, Old Salem Cemetery reflects an equal number of Confederate and Union veteran burials. A section near Harris Hall and the President's House, containing few markers, was used for "colored" interments. While the African-American population of the county ranged from 11percent in 1820 to 8 percent in 1860 and 10 percent in 1870 and 1880, the size of the African-American section of Old Salem Cemetery appears to occupy more than 10 percent of its grounds. Rev. Samuel Doak's abolitionist sentiments led him to free his slaves and send them to Ohio well before the Civil War; however, little else is known about African Americans who lived in the area. The percentage of free blacks increased from less than 1 percent in 1820 to 2 percent in 1840 and 1860.[67]

After the war officially ended, much of East Tennessee continued to be plagued with bands of guerrillas, "home guards," bushwackers, and other assorted homegrown terrorists. The Washington College community was no exception. According to descendants of Johnny Stout, "The hanging and robbing of . . . old Johnny Stout at his Limestone farmstead near Washington College in 1867 by union sympathizers prompted his widow, Rachel Irwin to sell the Limestone farm of 198 acres in 1869 to John Fain Anderson."[68]

Like most of the rest of the South, Washington College struggled after the Civil War to regain financial stability and rebuild property. In 1866, Misses Eva A. and G. Adda Telford operated a school called Washington Female College on the site, graduating five students in two years.[69] Although its grade levels are not specified in the records reviewed, it is unlikely that the graduates received four-year college degrees equivalent to those offered by Washington College. In 1866, Washington College became officially co-educational after the Holston Presbytery's request to revise the College's charter changing it to an exclusively female institution was rejected by the state legislature.[70] This is the first documented evidence found indicating a measure of administrative control by the denomination beyond Presbyterian ministers simply serving as president of the college. Possibly the denomination's assistance was required to reactivate the College after the Civil War's devastation. In 1868 the college "reorganized and legally returned under the name of Washington College" with Rev. William B. Rankin as president. E. L. Mathes's will (d. 1869) provides another glimpse of the relationship between Salem Church and the College. He left funds to the College for educating the poor of any denomination at Washington College with the stipulation that the money was to be controlled by elders of Salem Church. In 1878, while the institution was co-educational, girls were the only boarders allowed on campus.[71]

In the late 1870s and early 1880s, facilities were improved, "old buildings were repaired and new ones erected." Apparently the College was unable to offer the full four-year college curriculum for several years after the Civil War. This seems to be the logical explanation for the College records showing no graduates from 1856 until 1882.[72] From 39 pupils in 1878, enrollment increased to 148 by 1884.[73] Following new nationwide trends in education, the curriculum expanded in the mid-1880s and the College began offering a "scientific" course leading to a Bachelor of Science degree, a "normal" course leading to a Bachelor of Instruction degree, and a Vocal Music Department in addition to the "classical" course for a Bachelor of Arts degree and the "Preparatory Department." The 1888-89 catalog explains the purpose of the "scientific"course: "to fit our pupils for usefulness at home, on the farm, in the shop, in society, and in the various branches of scientific activity," and states, "Both sexes have the same privileges in this institution and receive the same degrees."[74] Although attendance at Sunday church services was "expected," the College was careful to "exclude sectarianism" in their teaching; thus, the post-Civil War Presbyterian control must have discontinued by 1888. In keeping with countrywide club movements, the College offered YMCA and YWCA organizations on campus. The catalog distinguished between boarding for girls and that for boys with girls rooming in "the College" and boys in "dormitories."[75] Since Harris Hall was known as the "Girls Dorm" until the mid-1960s, the boys' housing was probably in various separate buildings until the "Boys Dorm" was built circa 1895 (burned 1954) on the campus fringe where Mullins Hall now stands. The move to a "scientific" curriculum did not dampen interest in creative endeavors as in 1886, the school inaugurated a campus newspaper, the *Progressive Educator,* which changed names in 1896 to the *East Tennessee Collegian*, then in 1897 to the *Pioneer Educator.*[76]

Artistic creativity is also reflected in Old Salem Cemetery tombstones of the 1880s and 1890s. Several indicate the educational, religious, and military history of the District as well as the work of at least one master gravestone carver, believed to be William "Will" Campbell Presnel Remine (1863-1922), grandson of stone cutter Hiram Remine (1803-1873). One notable stone signed "Remine" is a stylized column, which appears to be designed like a newel post. It marks the grave of Buford Bolton (died 1888) (Photograph 9). The Bolton marker stands atop a double, stepped square base, with a tapered shaft reaching approximately four feet high. The bottom third of the shaft is squared and the top two-thirds is rounded with a finial top. Three bands, each approximately two inches wide, encircle the columnar shaft. Each band is decorated with engraved leaves, possibly willow. As expected in a strongly Presbyterian community, religious symbolism abounds in grave markers at Old Salem Cemetery. Another marker signed "Remine" is a domed tablet for Hannah G. Anderson (died 1891) (Photograph 10). Inscribed "I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness," the top third of the stone contains a garland recessed within a circle, and containing at least five open flowers overlaying laurel leaves. The top and shoulders of the tablet has a rolled edge ending just below the shoulders in a deeply carved spool-like design. Motifs on other stones include open books (often symbolizing that the deceased is a minister or elder), roses (indicating brevity of life or perfection), birds (flight of the soul or eternal life), and weeping willows (grief). Three particularly interesting examples of the latter, all on domed tablet style markers, exist in Old Salem Cemetery. The one for Esther Hannah (died 1864) (Photograph 14), may have been carved by a different stonemason than the one who created the other two as it depicts a larger weeping willow covering approximately one-half of the tablet. Hers shows more of the tree trunk and has more tendril-like branches rather than the thick clusters on the other two weeping willow stones for Abram Snapp (died 1875) (Photograph 15) and John West (died 1873) (Photograph 16).

The 1890s launched an era of further change for Washington College. With the 1891 presidency of Rev. James T. Cooter, who served for thirty-two years, the school expanded and innovated. He was the seventh Washington College president to occupy the President's House. Following the nationwide trend toward "practical" education for rural youth, Cooter instituted an industrial department and re-introduced a self-help program with partial scholarships for needy students in return for their labor on the school's farm, in the office, or in the President's House. During the 1890s through the 1920s, private philanthropy contributed significantly to Washington College district history and architecture, as Gilded Age benefactors sought to uplift the poor in the South, some through their Presbyterian Home Mission programs.

Changes appeared on the College landscape during the Gilded Age and Progressive Era, beginning with the construction of one of the District's key buildings, Salem Presbyterian Church, in 1894. Mrs. Nettie Fowler (Cyrus) McCormick donated money and hired nationally known California architect A. Page Brown to design Salem Presbyterian Church, one of many Presbyterian institutions to benefit from the family's wealth.[77] Mrs. McCormick also supported other Presbyterian projects such as McCormick Seminary in Chicago and Tusculum College (NR 11/25/80) in Greene County, Tennessee.[78] Salem Presbyterian Church is believed to be the only church in Tennessee to have been constructed with McCormick wealth. Completed in 1894, according to the church's National Register nomination, it is "an unusual example of an eclectic ecclesiastical building whose primary influence is Romanesque Revival."[79] Salem Presbyterian Church's historical and architectural significance are more fully presented in its National Register nomination (NR 9/22/92).

Washington College and Salem Church maintained a symbiotic relationship throughout the period of significance. Until 1891, College presidents also served as Salem Church pastors. Since that time, schoolmasters have occasionally pastored the congregation and preachers have taught at the College. The Church hosted school events such as Baccalaureate services and daily chapel services. Boarding students' mandatory attendance at regular church services added to the Church's population and provided additional musical outlets for students. In addition the Church provided partial financial support for the school. The Church even allowed its bell to be rung after the college won basketball games to let the surrounding community know of their victory.[80] As part of the Presbyterian foreign missionary effort, Washington College accepted a few foreign students and some of its graduates answered the call to domestic and foreign mission fields. For example, Miss Sallie S. Mathes, an 1885 graduate, left to teach American Indians. As early as 1897, the College population included students from ten states and South America.[81]

In 1898, a different type of foreign relationship touched the district when at least three community members served in the Spanish American War as evidenced by their markers in Old Salem Cemetery. Also in 1898, the Industrial Department of the Women's Executive Committee of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, transferred ownership of 140 donated and purchased acres to Washington College. This parcel may have been the same 140 acres referenced by Mathes family descendants.[82] Two years later, Washington College purchased a 135-acre farm "adjoining the campus." The new acquisition included a flour mill, orchards, machinery and livestock.[83]

The College's farm was considered a leader in progressive farming techniques around the turn of the century. In the early 1900s, area residents and national visitors considered Washington College's operations advanced for the region. During the early 1900s, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Dr. P. P. Claxton, visited the campus several times and

offered guidance particularly on agricultural education.[84] *The New York Observer* praised the college for its new farming techniques such as scientific forestry and crop rotation.[85] Washington College was also considered progressive in other areas. In a July 1902 agreement with Southern Railway Company, the College was allowed to build telephone lines across the railroad's track and right of way, one of the early telephone connections in the area.[86] The College was one of the first subscribers for electric power in the area, even building their own power station at Washington College Station (approximately two miles from the main campus at the edge of the College farm) and stringing power lines to the school and barn. The College farm also used a generator connected to the water race in the nearby creek, to produce DC power for its feed mill.[87] The fact that community residents occasionally requested to purchase the college's excess electric capacity further establishes the College's technological advancement.[88]

Soon, however, progress for Washington College held a different meaning for Presbyterians and philanthropists than it did for some members of the College's Board and the College's newest building, Carnegie Hall, was shrouded in controversy. In 1908, the Presbyterian denomination asserted its financial leverage by attempting to force Washington College to merge with Tusculum College. The merger and the resultant lawsuit altered Washington College's academic and financial future. Records reveal that the Presbyterian denomination wanted to combine Washington College with Tusculum College, and to reduce the merged institution to a preparatory school in order to build "a new College in some Town on the line of Railroad."[89] Legal documents listed many benefactors of both institutions and attempted to determine whether their intent was to assist Tusculum or Washington College or the combined entity. However, the court ruled that the merger was invalid because the proposal was not voted on by two-thirds of the Washington College Board at a separate meeting as required. The court's June 1912 Decree found that the Carnegie gift was "originally promised to Washington College" contingent on the College raising a $100,000 endowment. Although Carnegie was informed that the matching funds had been raised, the new president of the merged colleges advised Carnegie otherwise. Carnegie withdrew his gift until Dr. Gray, the joint president, accumulated the money. Carnegie's reinstated gift was to be divided equally between the two colleges. Carnegie's original gift had been used to construct Carnegie Hall at Washington College and a building by the same name on the Tusculum campus in 1910. Washington College's Carnegie Hall was originally used as an administration building with gymnasium and auditorium on the second floor.[90] Like Tusculum's Carnegie Building, this was a multi-use building that was also used as a library.[91] In its November 1912 minutes, the Tennessee Supreme Court upheld the Chancery Court's return of assets to Washington and Tusculum according to what each held before the merger, and division of Andrew Carnegie's $21,000 gift and court costs equally between the two institutions.[92]

Although the proposed plan was to make Washington an all female "department" and Tusculum a male facility, Washington College was operating as co-ed at least in 1909 as both genders appear on the graduate list. Gifts received were to be used for the "best interest of the one college in the two departments."[93] During the four-years it operated in tandem with Tusculum, Washington College dropped the senior (1910) and junior (1911) years of college work and Tusculum and Washington issued joint catalogs.

Shortly after the 1912 resolution of the lawsuit, national events reached the East Tennessee hills. A reduction in the number of students due to World War I and a decline in funding forced Washington College to temporarily suspend its college classes from approximately 1916-1918.[94] At the close of the war, Washington College returned to its pre-war function as a co-educational high school and junior college. In 1919, like many other schools across the nation, Washington College added agriculture classes "with Smith-Hughes Act aid."[95] The Smith-Hughes Act, passed by the United States Congress in 1917, provided matching teacher salary funds for states that implemented vocational

industrial, agricultural, and home economics training.[96] Although Washington College was operating as a private, non-sectarian school, by 1920 it had arranged with the Washington County Board of Education to educate some high school students in exchange for public school funds to support those pupils. Author Howard Ernest Carr notes existence of a 1924-25 contract with Washington County providing "that the Washington College High School shall be a Smith-Hughes Vocational School for both boys and girls."[97] That agreement probably entitled Washington College to Federal Smith-Hughes Act assistance. (While the College's bylaws required two-thirds of the Board members to be Presbyterians, and College presidents were often Presbyterian ministers, the school was officially non-sectarian and not controlled by the Presbyterian denomination.[98])

Even before the advent of formal vocational education, the Washington College farm provided students with practical farming and homemaking skills. Male students milked cows to provide milk and butter for school use, while female students preserved vegetables they raised on the premises.[99] The College held annual fairs that provided an opportunity for students to exhibit their products as well as to compete with, and socialize with, their neighbors. The October 1920 bulletin for their fifth and final fair lists entry categories including potatoes, peppers, sunflower, wheat, rye, corn, watermelon, squash, beans, tobacco, orchard products, clothing, baked goods, canned fruits and. vegetables, embroidery, tatting, as well as livestock and riding contests.[100] In 1920 Washington College hired Adam Phillips as its first agriculture teacher and Margaret Browder as its first home economics teacher. Sports also became an integral part of the curriculum during the early 1900s. Girls' basketball was established by 1922, following a nationwide trend toward offering physical education and competitive sports for both sexes. By 1920, Washington College operated an elementary school as well; however, whether lower grade classes were continuously offered over the years is unclear.[101]

The self-help program continued in the 1920s as 1922 Board meeting minutes note the availability of a scholarship for a girl "sweeping halls of Girls Dormitory (Harris Hall) and cleaning bath-room and toilets 3 times each week" as well as board, room rent, and tuition for two boys in return for firing the boiler and performing janitorial duties and a scholarship for an "Electric Light Operator".[102] Reflecting the burgeoning women's clubs and progressive reforms countrywide, the Women's Executive Committee of the Board of Home Missions administered the scholarships.[103] While Washington College operated primarily as a private, non-sectarian school and junior college, Presbyterian groups and individuals continued to provide financial support for needy private students at the same time the county supplied funds for area public high school students to attend vocational training classes at Washington College. Despite funding from the county for educating some of its public high school students, Federal vocational education monies, and philanthropic endowments, Washington College closed the remaining college portion (freshman and sophomore classes) of their program in 1923. Yet, in 1924, the College offered self-help aid for 24 of its 134 students. Reasons for closing the junior college are unclear and may have been as much related to the rise of state supported normal schools, particularly East Tennessee State Normal School in nearby Johnson City, as to funding.[104]

Occasionally Washington College received philanthropic gifts upon the benefactor's death. Mrs. Nettie McCormick's will provided a bequest; however, due to the previous attempted merger with Tusculum College, Washington College had to petition the Cook County, Illinois courts in 1923 for their share ($50,000) of her will. Washington College asserted that her gift should be divided equally between Tusculum and Washington Colleges; that the Washington College Chapel ("Recitation Hall and Chapel," no longer extant) had been "erected as her gift" prior to the 1908 merger; and that the merger had been "largely at the instance [sic] of Mrs. McCormick, and on her assurance of further aid and support."[105] Possibly in anticipation of receiving the proceeds of Mrs. McCormick's will, in August 1923, the College

Board recorded the low bid of $5400 for construction of a house (now called the Dean's House) for the agriculture professor.[106]

Another key benefactor in the 1920s was Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. She donated forty-five shares of Standard Oil stock in June 1922 to the endowment fund and provided the $2500 first year salary for incoming president Dr. Hubert S. Lyle.[107] Her November 1923 visit to Washington College may have been related to his inauguration and the $6000 remodeling of the President's house.[108] A 1930 college commencement program includes three photographs: Rev. Samuel Doak, John Sevier, and "Mrs. Thaw, the Great Friend." Her will, probated in 1930, included a percentage share, primarily of stocks, estimated at $100,000 for Washington College. [109]

Sometimes bequests and gifts were used to erect or add to buildings. In memory of Washington College graduate Judge Oliver Perry Temple, his daughter Mary Boyce Temple donated money in 1926 to expand Carnegie Hall, and Washington College renamed the building Temple Hall.[110] Philanthropy was as crucial to the success of the college farm operation as it was to the academic program. Also in 1926, the Westside Men's Bible Class of Germantown, Pennsylvania contributed $1000 toward the establishment of an orchard and poultry houses.[111] Three years later, Philadelphia benefactor, Miss Anne Irwin Laughlin, donated money to build the large dairy barn. Its style and construction details are nearly identical to barns pictured in animal science textbooks over two decades later, indicating another area in which Washington College was in the forefront of agricultural practices. [112] Also in 1929, George A. Hyde, Sr. (manufacturer of Mentholatum) of Wilmington, Delaware contributed money to build a separate, small frame "Model" barn that was used to show local farmers an ideal hay and equipment storage barn plan with a central hallway.[113]

Building with philanthropic funds ceased for several years due to the effects of the nationwide economic depression following the 1929 stock market crash. Less than a year later, college President Lyle asked all self-help students to pay as much of their tuition and board as possible due to the severe "business condition" of the country causing difficulty in obtaining donations.[114] In 1933, the school had more applicants for work-study than it could accept. Apparently Washington College friends were attempting to generate more contributions as a 22 February 1933 letter from Dr. Hubert Broyles of Upper Darby, Pennsylvania to "Professor Scott" requested additional information regarding the farm operations. He had been asked to relay updates to the Philadelphia ladies "Chapter of the Southern Industrial Association" who were "not done with their help, but just now are suffering from depleted resources and the necessity for canceling other obligations."[115] The organization had established a scholarship for Washington College some years previously. By July 1933, financial difficulties forced the layoff of three teachers and one farm laborer and the reduction of the remaining teachers' salaries.[116]

However, farm operations appeared productive, because in 1933 the orchard covered eighteen acres and included 100 peach, 600 apple, fifty pear, and two plum trees, and the farm had 500 chickens supplying eggs and meat for school use. The orchard was located near the present Harris/Jablonski Gym and no trees remain. At that time, the College had 238 of its 340 acres in production.[117] During the 1930s, students participated in agricultural organizations as they were formed and students attended the annual Tennessee Valley Agricultural and Industrial Fair in Knoxville to keep abreast of the latest developments in their field. In 1930, Washington College senior, Lawrence Miller, was Tennessee's first Future Farmers of America State Farmer.[118]

Although the exact date the dairy herd was started is unclear, by 1933, the twenty-two-cow Guernsey herd was producing forty gallons of milk per day. Milk was used by the school except in the summer when it was sold to Pet Milk Company in Greeneville, Tennessee. In 1933, the school also raised beef and hogs for their own use. As another example of self-sufficiency and advanced practices, they ground their own dairy feed on the second floor of the dairy barn and produced the first silage in the area. Area residents still considered the farm to be in the forefront of agriculture due to innovative practices such as winter pasturage, applying lime to fields and planting pine tree windbreaks. The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, provided assistance to the College with herd testing, artificial insemination, veterinarian services, etc. This benefited both institutions, since it was a means of training the University of Tennessee's agricultural and animal science students, while supporting the College's agricultural mission.[119] . Washington College students, in turn, helped over 600 farmers with veterinary services, culling poultry, pruning orchards, selecting seeds, and rotating crops, in addition to raising corn, tobacco, Irish potatoes and wheat for the schools benefit.[120] Washington College's Guernseys were one of the first herds of that breed in East Tennessee. Students also showed cattle at agricultural fairs.[121] Women's vocational education was also successful at least through 1933 as a financial report indicates that the home economics class made 212 garments that year.[122]

In 1934, building resumed; however, funding was from the county rather than private benefactors. The Washington County Board of Education built a school building, the Scott Building, near the dairy barn "for white persons only."[123] Even in rural areas with small black populations, such as Washington County's (6 percent in 1930), separate, segregated schools were maintained.[124] The 1934 graduating class (albeit high school graduates only by this time) was Washington College's largest at forty-nine, with graduates were from as far away as Greenville, South Carolina and Thomasville, Georgia.[125] The large 1934 class likely resulted from the college's 1920s agreement with Washington County to educate area public high school students along with its own private students. Students apparently used the gymnasium in the Temple wing of Carnegie Hall to advantage as the boy's basketball team won the state championship in 1934.[126]

In 1938, the incoming vocational agriculture teacher purchased equipment and built a new poultry building (no longer extant) near the orchard to house an incubator. In another example of cooperation between the College and the community, Washington College shared the egg hatching facility with community farmers.[127] At an undetermined date after 1933, the college sold 185 of its 340 acres including the flour mill and mill dams.[128] Even though vocational education became increasingly prominent in the school's curriculum, remnants of its classical heritage persisted at least through 1941, as Latin teacher Rev. John Scott, served through that year. Around 1940, he built the residence now known as the Apartment House, which he later donated to the Washington College.[129]

As happened during WWI, World War II took faculty members for the armed forces. Although there was no basketball coach for a few years, games continued. With the domestic male population greatly reduced, across the country women filled positions previously reserved for men. At Washington College, a woman served as principal of the twelve-grade school for two years. Richard Donoho is typical of the post-World War II student. He enrolled in 1950, coming from a middle-class, Asheville, North Carolina family, on the self-help program. He worked in the dairy, fired boilers in the heating plant, and performed general handyman duties. His cousin, Frank Little, also attended the academy, and gained fame as a tenor with the New York Metropolitan opera. Another self-help student, William F. Martin of Cherokee descent, became a bass singer with the Chicago Lyric Opera. Music teacher, Mrs. Carrie C. Repass Warrick, developed talents of other students as well, including two who won state piano contests sponsored by the National Federation of Music Clubs, one in 1946 and another in 1958. She was piano and music theory teacher at the school from 1924 to 1970 and is listed in the *International Who's Who of Musicians* and the *World's Who's Who of Women.*[130]

As milk processing methods modernized in the 1950s, a tank truck replaced the milk can truck pick up service just as mechanized milking machines replaced hand milking in the late 1940s. Harvey Wallace of Wheel Trueing Company of Detroit, Ted Deakins of Chrysler Motor Company in Johnson City, and an anonymous New York donor gave Washington College Academy a 1954 Dodge pick up truck for farm use. Although some alumni recall using the trench silo in later years (1960s - 1970s) as a manure pit, former President Jablonski, whose term began in 1952, said his son remembers its original use as a silo. It appears to be a combination of the pit silo and trench silo referenced in a 1949 animal science text book that explained its use: "The trench silo has come into extensive use especially for small herds and in butterfat and manufacturing milk producing areas of the South. Silage may be preserved in trench silos with very little more loss than in upright silos if they are properly constructed."[131]

By the end of the district's period of significance, Washington College still welcomed public school students as well as private pupils. It also continued its Presbyterian foreign missionary efforts by enrolling a few foreign students and maintained a long-standing agreement to include mixed heritage Cherokee/Scots-Irish students. For example, in 1952, a Cuban student, Sol Morales, was among the graduates.[132] In 1953, the campus remained both a public and private facility, but changed its name to Washington College Academy.[133]

Not until after the end of the period of significance did privately financed building and acquisition resume. Salem Presbyterian Church built their parsonage circa 1955. Also in 1955, Washington College Academy erected Mullins Hall.[134] Academy presidents continued to seek donations of money and supplies to sustain the school's programs. For example, in 1958, President Henry Jablonski visited American Olean Company headquarters and requested and received three large truckloads of ceramic tile that were used in the dairy barn, dormitories, bathrooms, and various other places across campus.[135] In 1961, the Pence Science Building was constructed to replace the shop building that had been destroyed by fire in 1958. The new building housed an industrial arts shop and science classrooms. The same year, the Scott Building was remodeled. Portions of Harris Hall were remodeled in 1963 and 1965 and in 1966 funding was received to construct a new gymnasium, completed by 1972 and eventually named Allen Harris Gymnasium/Jablonski Recreation Center.[136]

The 1960s and 70s also brought changes to Academy students and school life. The last Cherokee to obtain a high school diploma from the school, William Powell, son of the principal chief of the Eastern Band of Cherokee, graduated in 1961.[137] In 1963 the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools accredited Washington College Academy. In 1971 the county's new Davy Crockett High School ended the school's contract to educate public school students; thus, the Academy returned to private operation as an "accredited, co-educational, College preparatory day and boarding school for grades 7 – 12."[138] The following year, 1972, formal Presbyterian support ended after a "friendly" lawsuit determined that the church could not obtain government financing for school capital improvements.[139] By the late 1970s, due to the farm's unprofitability, the school discontinued its agricultural operation, liquidating equipment and leasing its land to area farmers.[140] Presently the school is closed to raise capital for its reopening; however, administrative offices are open in Carnegie/Temple Hall. Salem Presbyterian Church and Old Salem Cemetery are in regular use, although because the surrounding agricultural community population is small, fewer than five burials take place in an average year. (At least 404 of the estimated 500 marked burials were in existence when tombstone inscriptions were recorded in 1938.)

Despite changes throughout its history, the district retains its pastoral setting and the anchor buildings (Harris Hall, President's House, Carnegie/Temple Hall, the Guest House, and Salem Presbyterian Church) as well as the cemetery

continue to convey the district's evolving historic character from the 1840s through the early twentieth century. The Washington College Historic District retains its historic and architectural integrity.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal boundary description and boundary justification:

The nominated boundaries contain approximately forty-four acres indicated as the portion south of Hwy 353 (Old State Route 34) parcel 39, on the attached Washington County Tax map 81. These acres represent the portion of the historic property containing buildings and structures associated with Washington College Historic District during its period of significance.

The district is bounded on the North by Old State Route 34 (also known as Highway 353) and on the east, south and west roughly by the buildings, structures, and sites described herein. More precisely, the district is bounded on the east by a line from Old State Route 34 to and along a fence separating the campus area from fields down to a fence just south of the Early House, along the fence line west to Washington College Road; and then west in a line adjoining a field partition fence running south and north on the west side of the parsonage; and then north along the fence line, rejoining Old State Route 34.

PHOTOGRAPHS
Washington College Historic District, Washington County, Tennessee

Photographs by: Carroll Van West
Middle Tennessee State University, Center for Historic Preservation
Murfreesboro, TN 37132

Date: 15 August 2001 and 20 November 2001

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, TN 37243

Campus quadrangle in background, facing west
1 of 47

Old Salem Cemetery, facing southeast
2 of 47

Old Salem Cemetery, facing south
3 of 47

Old Salem Cemetery and Harris Hall, facing west
4 of 47

Old Salem Cemetery, Dairy Barn, and Scott Building, facing northeast
5 of 47

Old Salem Cemetery, facing southwest
6 of 47

Old Salem Cemetery, facing west
7 of 47

Henry Hoss grave marker
8 of 47

Buford Bolton grave marker
9 of 47

Hannah Anderson grave marker
10 of 47

Annie D. Biddle grave marker
11 of 47

Jason Bradshaw grave marker
12 of 47

Samuel Doak grave marker
13 of 47

Esther Hannah grave marker
14 of 47

Abram Snapp grave marker
15 of 47

John West grave marker
16 of 47

Old Salem Cemetery facing southwest
17 of 47

Samuel Doak grave marker
18 of 47

Harris Hall facing southwest
19 of 47

Harris Hall facing southeast
20 of 47

Harris Hall addition facing south
21 of 47

President's House facing south
22 of 47

Salem Presbyterian Church facing northwest
23 of 47

Carnegie-Temple Hall facing northwest
24 of 47

Carnegie-Temple Hall facing west
25 of 47

Carnegie-Temple Hall facing southwest
26 of 47

Carnegie-Temple Hall facing south
27 of 47

Carnegie-Temple Hall facing southwest
28 of 47

Guest House facing southwest
29 of 47

Guest House facing west
30 of 47

Dean's House facing northeast
31 of 47

Dean's House facing east
32 of 47

Dean's House garage facing northwest
33 of 47

Scott Building facing north
34 of 47

Scott Building facing southeast
35 of 47

Dairy Barn facing northeast
36 of 47

Dairy Barn interior
37 of 47

Upright Silo facing south
38 of 47

Covered Trench Silo facing east
39 of 47

"Model" Barn facing north
40 of 47

Apartment House facing west
41 of 47

Pence Science Center facing northwest
42 of 47

Allen Harris Gymnasium facing east
43 of 47

Allen Harris Gymnasium facing west
44 of 47

Quadrangle Landscaping facing north
45 of 47

Quadrangle and Harris Hall facing south
46 of 47

Apartment House facing west
47 of 47

Owners

Washington College

C/o Daniel Shepard
Washington College
116 Doak Lane
Limestone, Tennessee 37681

Salem Presbyterian Church

Salem Presbyterian Church
C/o Rev. Bryan Wyatt
147 Washington College Road
Limestone, Tennessee 37681

Endnotes

[1] Charles M. Bennett and The Watauga Association of Genealogists, *Washington County Tennessee Tombstone Inscriptions*, Vol. II (Nashville, TN: p.p., 1978), 242; Margaret Helms Richardson, Carrie B. Stuart, Vera Shell, Mrs. L. W. McCown, Margaret Broyles, and William Smith, comp., "Washington County, Tennessee Tombstone Records, 1938," Typed Manuscript (carbon copy), Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville, TN.

[2] Bennett, 257. Christopher J. Cunningham, whose will was probated in 1783, is allegedly buried here; however, the tombstone believed to be his has an illegible first name and no dates; therefore, the Alex. McEwen 1795 burial is the oldest confirmed one. Richard Donoho, telephone conversation with author, 11 December 2001, Greeneville, TN, notes in possession of Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN.

[3] The overall shape is akin to an antebellum school hornbook or slate holder and may have been intended to symbolize Hoss's lifetime as an educator. Because I have found no similar tombstone shapes in reference sources, I am referring to the shape as a variation on the conventional "bedstead" style.

[4] Jim Henry [JHENRYMUS@aol.com]to author, e-mail, 22 January 2002.

[5] "Bulletin of Washington College," February 1924, John Fain Anderson Collection, Box 6, Vol. 9, p. 62, Archives of Appalachia, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, TN.

[6] John Fain Anderson Collection, Box 4, Vol. 6, 8b.

[7] "Washington College Events Chronologically," Handwritten manuscript, unsigned, Washington College Papers, Washington College Academy, Limestone, TN; John Fain Anderson Collection, Box 4, Vol. 6, 70a.

[8] Washington College Academy, *Campus Lantern 1780-1980: A Tribute to a Distinguished Past and a Challenging Future* (Limestone, TN: Washington College Academy, 1980), 15, Washington College Papers, Washington College Academy, Limestone, TN.

[9] Joyce Cox and W. Eugene Cox, ed. *History of Washington County Tennessee* (Johnson City, TN: The Overmountain Press, 2001), 558; Howard Ernest Carr, *Washington College: A Study of an Attempt to Provide Higher Education in Eastern Tennessee* (Knoxville, TN: S. B. Newman and Co., 1935), 245. Carr gives the date for the fire escapes as 1929.

[10] John Fain Anderson Collection, Box 4, Vol. 6, 70a; *Campus Lantern*, 7.

[11] Carr, 45-47; *Campus Lantern*, 6; A. S. N. Dobson, comp., "A Brief History of Washington College," circa 1908, Washington College Papers.

[12] *Campus Lantern*, 6.

[13] Earle W. Crawford, *Samuel Doak: Pioneer Missionary in Tennessee* (Johnson City, TN: Overmountain Press, 980; reprint, 1999), 9; Janie Branson, Washington College Academy, to author, facsimile, 6 March 2002.

[14] *Campus Lantern*, 15; Ibid., n.p.

[15] Branson facsimile, 6 March 2002.

[16] Handwritten diary or ledger, John Fain Anderson Collection, Box 4, Vol. 6, 8b. According to the diary, Mrs. Samuel Lyle's [?] slaves finished plastering in 1846.

[17] Board Minutes, Typed Document, 23 July 1923, Washington College Papers.

[18] Jo Gibson and Elizabeth A. Straw, "Salem Church, May 1992," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Typed Document (photocopy), Section 7, p. 1-2, Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN.

[19] Gibson, Section 7, p. 2.

[20] The records of Washington College, Tusculum College and other sources are not clear on the exact start and finish dates for the building. Some sources suggest the funds may have been as early as 1902, while others suggest 1906 or 1909-1910. The building's cornerstone has a date of 1909, so this seems an appropriate date to use. The donation was not part of the Carnegie library funding, but a private gift, as a result the record is not clear as it is for other Carnegie libraries.

[21] *Campus Lantern*, 8, 12.

[22] Carr, 15. The frame building described in the *Journal of Proceedings* (I, 28) to replace the log school could possibly, based on size, be the "Little White House" mentioned in Cox, 556, as being built in 1806. Carr says it was to be 40 feet by 28 feet, two story with weatherboarding of yellow poplar, 2 doors, 8 windows of 18 lights 10 inches by 12 inches on the first story and 10 windows of 15 lights 10 inches by 12 inches on the second story. The foundation was to be stone with a stone or brick chimney and a fireplace on each story. Cox gives a 40 x 24 footprint and two-story height. Without more evidence, I am not willing to attribute the 1806 date to the Guest House.

[23] Arthur B. Foster, Telephone Interview by author, 10 December 2001, Greeneville, TN, Notes in possession of Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN; Facsimile, Janie Branson, Washington College Academy, to author, facsimile, 24 January 2002; *Campus Lantern*, 9.

[24] *Campus Lantern*, 11; Board minutes, 23 August 1923, Washington College Academy Papers; Carr, 244.

[25] Janie Branson, Washington College Academy, to author, facsimile, 28 January 2002.

[26] Mary S. Hoffschwelle, *Rebuilding the Rural Southern Community: Reformers, Schools, and Homes in Tennessee 1900-1930* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1998), 48-50; Julius Rosenwald Fund, *Community School Plans* (Nashville: Julius Rosenwald Fund, 1931), 21-22.

[27] Washington College, "The Washington Schools,"[Limestone, TN: Washington College, 1941?], Washington College Papers.

[28] Branson facsimile, 28 January 2002.

[29] *Campus Lantern*, 15.

[30] Ibid., 12, quoting former Washington College president, Aquilla Webb.

[31] Clarence H. Eckles, *Dairy Cattle and Milk Production*, 5th ed. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1956), 535; William Barbour Nevens, *Principles of Milk Production* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1951), 268; Roy H. Thomas, Paul M. Reaves, and C. W. Pegram, *Dairy Farming in the South*, rev. ed. (Danville, IL: The Interstate, 1949), 249.

[32] Henry Jablonski, Telephone conversation with author, 8 January 2002, Murfreesboro, TN, Notes in possession of Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN.

[33] The trench silo may have replaced the upright silo after 1936 as a severe windstorm that year destroyed another building on the property and likely displaced the upright silo's "cap." The storm is mentioned in Branson's facsimile, 28 January 2002. Dairy farming textbooks including the previously cited Thomas, *Dairy Farming in the South*, 230-31, depict and discuss pit and trench silos, particularly for "small herds and in butterfat and manufacturing milk producing areas of the South."

[34] Branson facsimile 24 January 2002; Cox, 560.

[35] *Campus Lantern*, 7, 15.

[36] *Campus Lantern*, 15.

[37] Ibid., n.p.

[38] Quoted in J. E. Alexander, *A Historical Sketch of Washington College*, rev. ed., Washington College, TN: Washington College Press, 1902, 1, Washington College Academy Papers; Paul M. Fink, *Jonesborough: the First Century of Tennessee's First Town*, n.p., n.d., 228; *Campus Lantern*, 3

[39] Samuel Cole Williams, *History of the Lost State of Franklin* (Johnson City, TN: The Watauga Press, 1924), reprint (Knoxville, TN: Tenase Company, 1970), 263.

[40] Federal Writers' Project, Works Projects Admnistration, State of Tennessee, *The WPA Guide to Tennessee* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1986), 295.

[41] Gibson, Sec. 8, p. 7.

[42] Paul K. Conkin, "Religion," in *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, ed. Carroll Van West, 785-91 (Nashville: Tennessee Historical Society, 1998), 786.

[43] Theodore Roosevelt, *The Winning of the West,* Presidential Edition, Vol. II (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1995), 223.

[44] *WPA Guide*, 120.

[45] Cox, 555.

[46] *WPA Guide*, 47; Fink, 60.

[47] Fink, 228; Williams, 56; Donal J. Sexton and Myron J. Smith, *Glimpses of Tusculum: A Pictorial History of Tusculum College 1794-1994* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Publishing Company, 1994), 8-9. Tusculum College considers itself the "first institution of higher learning west of the Allegheny Mountains" because it merged with Greeneville College that had been chartered as a college in 1794, before Washington College was chartered. Greeneville College, however, did not begin college classes until 1805, several years **after** Washington College graduated its first college class.

[48] "Events Chronologically," Washington College Papers; Carr, 12, 17; Ida Christobelle Van Deventer, *The Mathews (Mathes) Family in America* (n.p.: Alexander Printing Co., 1925), 16. According to Carr (17), in 1808 Samuel Doak donated land on which the school sat. It is unclear whether Van Deventer and Carr referred to different school buildings or whether one author's information is incorrect.

[49] John Fain Anderson Collection, Handwritten diary, Box 4, Vol. 6, 43b; Richardson, n.p.

[50] Watauga Association of Genealogists – Upper East Tennessee, comp., *History of Washington County Tennessee 1988,* n.p. Watauga Association of Genealogists – Upper East Tennessee, 1988), 215; Richardson, idem.

[51] *Campus Lantern*, 5.

[52] *WPA Guide*, 295.

[53] Dobson, " Brief History"; Carr, 211, 216.

[54] *Campus Lantern*, 6.

[55] Carr, 210.

[56] Will T. Hale and Dixon L. Merritt, *A History of Tennessee and Tennesseans* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1913), 1919-24.

[57] Hale, 1924.

[58] *Campus Lantern*, 6.

[59] "Events Chronologically," Washington College Papers; *Campus Lantern*, 6.

[60] Carr, 41.

[61] Watauga Association of Genealogists, 215.

[62] Dobson, " Brief History."

[63] *Campus Lantern*, 8; Cox, 557. The *Campus Lantern* shows $4400 reparations; however, I used the Cox source as the more likely accurate source.

[64] Cox, 1198-99.

[65] "Rank as General and Admiral Once Won by the Same Man," newspaper clipping from unnamed newspaper, n.d., Washington College Papers.

[66] Esther Moore, "Early History of Washington College," unnamed newspaper clipping, n.d., Washington College Papers.

[67] Donoho conversation; United States Historical Census Data Browser, <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census/> (8 March 2002); Crawford, 44.

[68] Mary Pearl Stout, Irene Miller Stout, and Frank H. Stout, "Karst Farm Application," Handwritten, signed document, Century Farms Collection, Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN.

[69] *Campus Lantern*, 6.

[70] Dobson, "Brief History."

[71] Cox, 557; Carr, 43, 71; *Campus Lantern*, 6.

[72] *Campus Lantern*, 6; Carr, 174-75; Dobson, "Brief History." It is also possible that records from 1856 – 1881 are missing, although neither Carr nor Dobson indicate that is the case.

[73] *Campus Lantern*, 6.

[74] Carr, 215-16.

[75] Ibid., 217-19.

[76] *Campus Lantern*, 6-7, 15; Cox, 557.

[77] Gibson, Section 8, p. 9.

[78] Sexton, 18-19, 41.

[79] Gibson, Section 8, p. 9-10.

[80] "Board Minutes," 23 August 1923, Typed document, Washington College Papers; *Campus Lantern*, 15.

[81] *The Mountaineer*, Feb 1905, Vol. VI, no. 11, Washington College Papers.

[82] Carr, 58 ; Van Deventer, 16.

[83] *Campus Lantern* 8; Carr, 63. Rev. Samuel Doak had 180 acres in the 1780-81 list of Washington County's 5th District taxable property; however, how much of that, if any, was retained in the College farm has not been determined (McCown, 39). Nor is it clear whether the 50 acres donated in the late 1700s by Alexander Mathes is included in the acreage called the College Farm. References to a College farm date as far back as 1806 when Rev. Doak established a work-study program involving farm labor, and, as mentioned earlier, farm chores were still available for scholarship students in 1891.

[84] Washington College Advocate, *The Mountaineer*, April 1914, Vol. X, No. 1, Washington College Papers.

[85] Warren H. Wilson, "The Horse Back College," *The New York Observer*, 24 June 1909, photocopy, Washington College Collection, Box 23 A, Folder 4, Andrew Johnson Library and Archives, Tusculum College, Greeneville, TN.

[86] Contract, Typed document, 17 July 1902, Washington College Papers.

[87] Foster conversation; *Campus Lantern*, 10. Although the college replaced the old hydraulic ram in 1926, the replacement apparatus is not evident today (Carr, 244).

[88] "Board Minutes", Typed document, 8 October 1923, Washington College Papers.

[89] "Minutes", Typed document, carbon copy, 4 April 1907, Washington College Collection, Andrew Johnson Library and Archives.

[90] *Campus Lantern*, 8.

[91] Correspondence between Robbie D. Jones and Nancy A. Morgan, May 2002.

[92] "Decree," typed document, June 1912, [no box or folder number], Washington College Collection, Andrew Johnson Library and Archives; Sexton, 30.

[93] "Plan of Union," typed doc., 25 April 1907 and "Minutes of the Supreme Court of Tennessee at Knoxville," typed document (carbon copy), 29 November 1912, [no box or folder number], Washington College Collection, Andrew Johnson Library and Archives.

[94] Watauga Association, 215; Carr, 78, 80.

[95] *Campus Lantern*, 9; Cox, 558; Carr, 241.

[96] Herbert M. Kliebard, *Schooled to Work: Vocationalism and the American Curriculum, 1876-1946* (New York: Teachers College Press, 1999), 133.

[97] *Campus Lantern*, 9; Carr, 241.

[98] "By-laws," Typed document, adopted 19 May 1920, Washington College Papers.

[99] Kate Fiala, telephone conversation with author, 1 November 2001, Notes in possession of Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN.

[100] "Premium List of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Washington College Fair Association, October 6 & 7, 1920," Washington College Papers.

[101] *Campus Lantern*, 9-10.

[102] "Board Minutes," Typed documents, 11 August 1922, 11 September 1923, and 8 October 1923, Washington College Papers.

[103] *Campus Lantern*, 7.

[104] *Campus Lantern*, 11; "Board Minutes," Typed Document, 23 August 1923, Washington College Papers.

[105] "Answer," Washington College to Petition of Executors of Nettie Fowler McCormick Estate, Typed document, 30 Nov 1923, Washington College Collection, Andrew Johnson Library and Archives.

[106] "Board Minutes," 23 August 1923, Washington College Academy Papers.

[107] "Board Minutes," Typed documents, 12 September 1922 and 4 June 1923, Washington College Papers. Mrs. Thaw was the widow of railroad magnate William Thaw who co-sponsored some donations to other schools with Andrew Carnegie. At least one of his gifts to Tennessee's Maryville College was contingent upon blacks being educated at the institution. The Thaws's daughter married Carnegie's nephew. See A. N. Marquis, *Who Was Who in America Historical Volume 1607-1896* (Chicago: A.N. Marquis Company, 1963), http://www.geocities.com/Nashville/9475/maryville.htm>, <http://www.kongonigamevalley.com/gamevalley1.htm>, and <http://trfn.clpgh.org/aaap/facilities.shtml>.

[108] John Fain Anderson Collection, "Mrs. W. K. Thaw Visits Washington College," unidentified newspaper clipping, 17 November 1923, Box 6, vol. 9, p. 27; Carr, 244.

[109] "Receipts and Disbursements", Typed manuscript, 31 August 1932; William L. McEwan [?] to Hubert S. Lyle, typed letter, 19 June 1929 and Executors, Estate of Mary Copley Thaw, to Hubert S. Lyle, typed letters, 20 June 1929 and 7 February 1930, Washington College Papers.

[110] Mary Boyce Temple (1856-1929) graduated from Vassar in 1877 and was involved in numerous women's clubs, social issues and political issues in Knoxville. She was also involved with the efforts to save Blount Mansion (NHL) and edited a book on notable Tennesseans, originally written by her father.

[111] "The Washington Schools," Washington College Papers.

[112] Nevens, 268.

[113] "The Washington Schools," Washington College Papers. Contradictory information exists among the College records. The *Campus Lantern*, quoting former president Aquilla Webb, says the barn was built in 1929 after "A farseeing, Godly man of Wichita, Kansas, gave funds with which we erected a model barn for the observation of our agricultural students, a barn which they might hope to copy in the future in their own farms," the "Model" barn was part of the College farm's advanced agricultural complex (p. 12). Because Webb did not come to Washington College until 1932, I used the first listed source as the probable more accurate one. It is possible that contributions from both men were used for the barn construction.

[114] Hubert S. Lyle to Self-Help Students, Typed letter, 29 July 1930, Washington College Papers.

[115] Hubert Broyles to "Prof. Scott," Typed letter, 22 February 1933, Washington College Papers.

[116] Typed Document, 4 July 1933, Washington College Papers.

[117] President Aquilla Webb to Rev. Hubert Broyles, Typed letter, carbon copy, 7 March 1933, Washington College Papers; Branson facsimile, 6 March 2002.

[118] *Campus Lantern*, 12.

[119] Daryl Rowe, conversation with author, 10 December 2001, Limestone, TN, Notes in possession of Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN; Foster conversation; *Campus Lantern*, 12, 15.

[120] "Financial Report," Typed document, 30 April 1933, Washington College Papers.

[121] Dr. Aquilla Webb [?] to Dr. Hubert Broyles, 7 March 1933, Typed carbon copy letter, Washington College Papers; Daryl Rowe conversation; Foster conversation.

[122] "Financial Report," Typed document, 30 April 1933, Washington College Papers.

[123] According to various Washington College papers and the *Campus Lantern*, as late as 1950 graduates came from Daytona Beach and Jacksonville, Florida and Princeton, West Virginia; "Indenture," May 1934, typed document, Washington College Papers.

[124] United States Historical Census Data Browser <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census/> (8 March 2002).

[125] "Commencement Program," 1934, Washington College Papers.

[126] *Campus Lantern*, 13.

[127] *Campus Lantern*, 15; Branson facsimile, 6 March 2002.

[128] Draft Agreement to Sell [?], undated, typed document, Washington College Papers. The document references Deed Book 83, page 377-8 (January 1903), Deed Book 84, page 102-03 (December 1902), and Deed Book, pages 144, 349-50 (July 1920). *Campus Lantern*, 9, mentions 340 acres in 1916. Dr. Aquilla Webb ([?] to Hubert Broyles, typed carbon copy letter, 7 March 1933, Washington College Papers) mentions that the College still held 340 acres at that time, the 185 acres was sold after that date.

[129] Cox, 560; Branson facsimile, 28 January 2002.

[130] *Campus Lantern*, 15; Richard Donoho conversation; Watauga Association, 215; William F. Martin, telephone conversation with author, 7 March 2002, Murfreesboro, TN, notes in possession of Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN; Russell Crowe, "Resolution to Honor the Memory of Carrie C. Repass Warrick," Senate Joint Resolution 467, filed 7 July 2001, signed by the governor 20 July 2001, <http://www.legislature.state.tn.us/bills/currentga/BILL/SJR0467.pdf > (Accessed 14 January 2002).

[131] Jablonski conversation; Thomas, 230-31.

[132] Daryl Rowe conversation; Martin conversation; "Commencement Program," printed leaflet, 1952, Washington College Papers. According to Mr. Martin, accepting mixed blood Cherokee students was a stipulation of George Washington's agreement allowing his name to be used for Washington College.

[133] "Washington College Academy," <http://www.College-pvt.com/> (25 October 2001).

[134] Branson facsimile, 24 January 2002; *Campus Lantern*, 15.

[135] *Campus Lantern*, 15; Jablonski conversation.

[136] *Campus Lantern*, 15 and n.p.

[137] Martin conversation.

[138] *Campus Lantern*, 15; Martin conversation; Cox, 557-58; "Washington College Academy," < http://www.College-pvt.com/> (25 October 2001).

[139] Branson facsimile, 6 March 2002.

[140] *The Pioneer Educator*, December 1954, Vol. 1, no. 4, Box 23A, Folder 4 "College," Andrew Johnson Library and Archives; Jablonski conversation; Daryl Rowe conversation; Branson facsimile, 6 March 2002.

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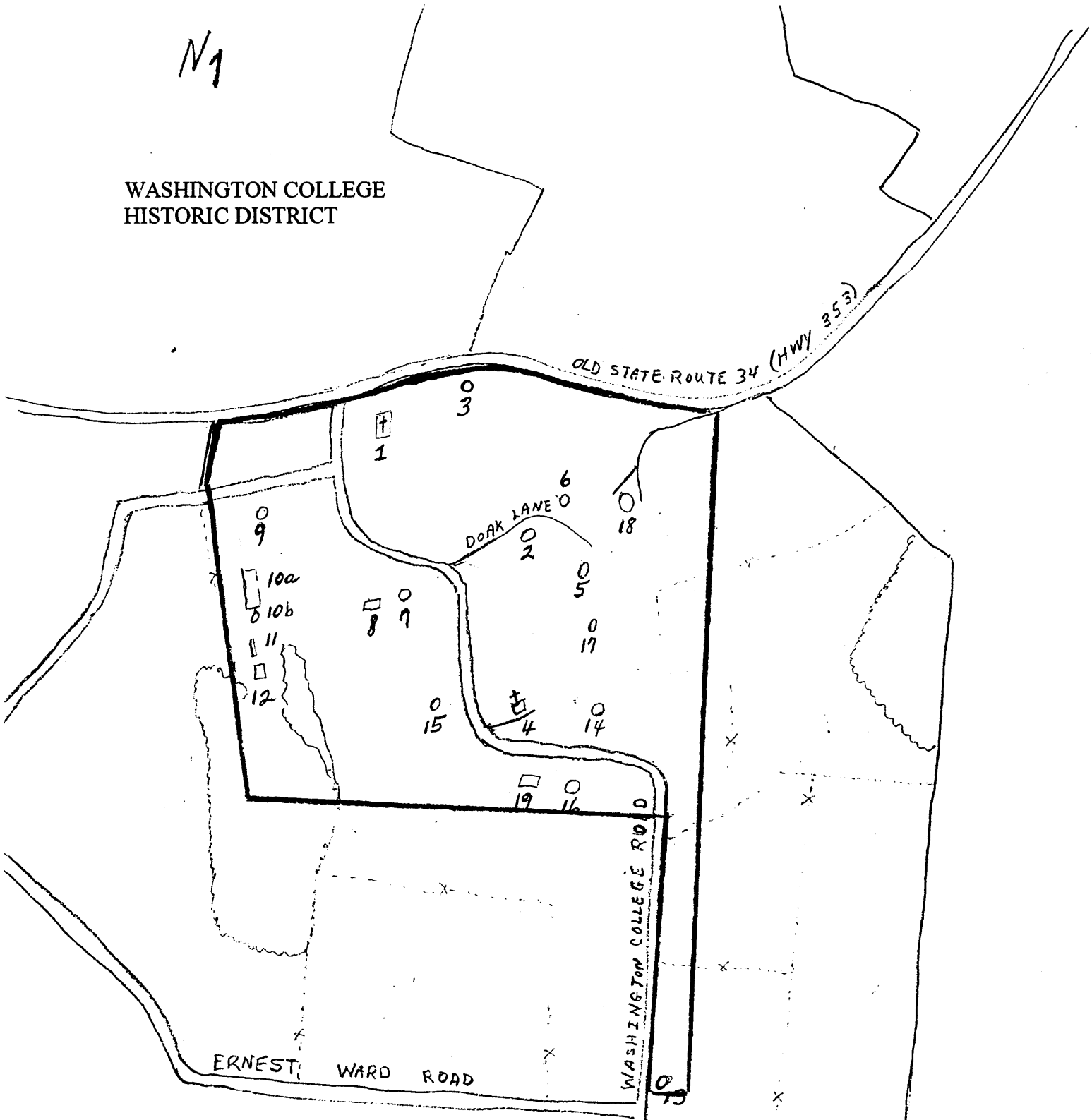
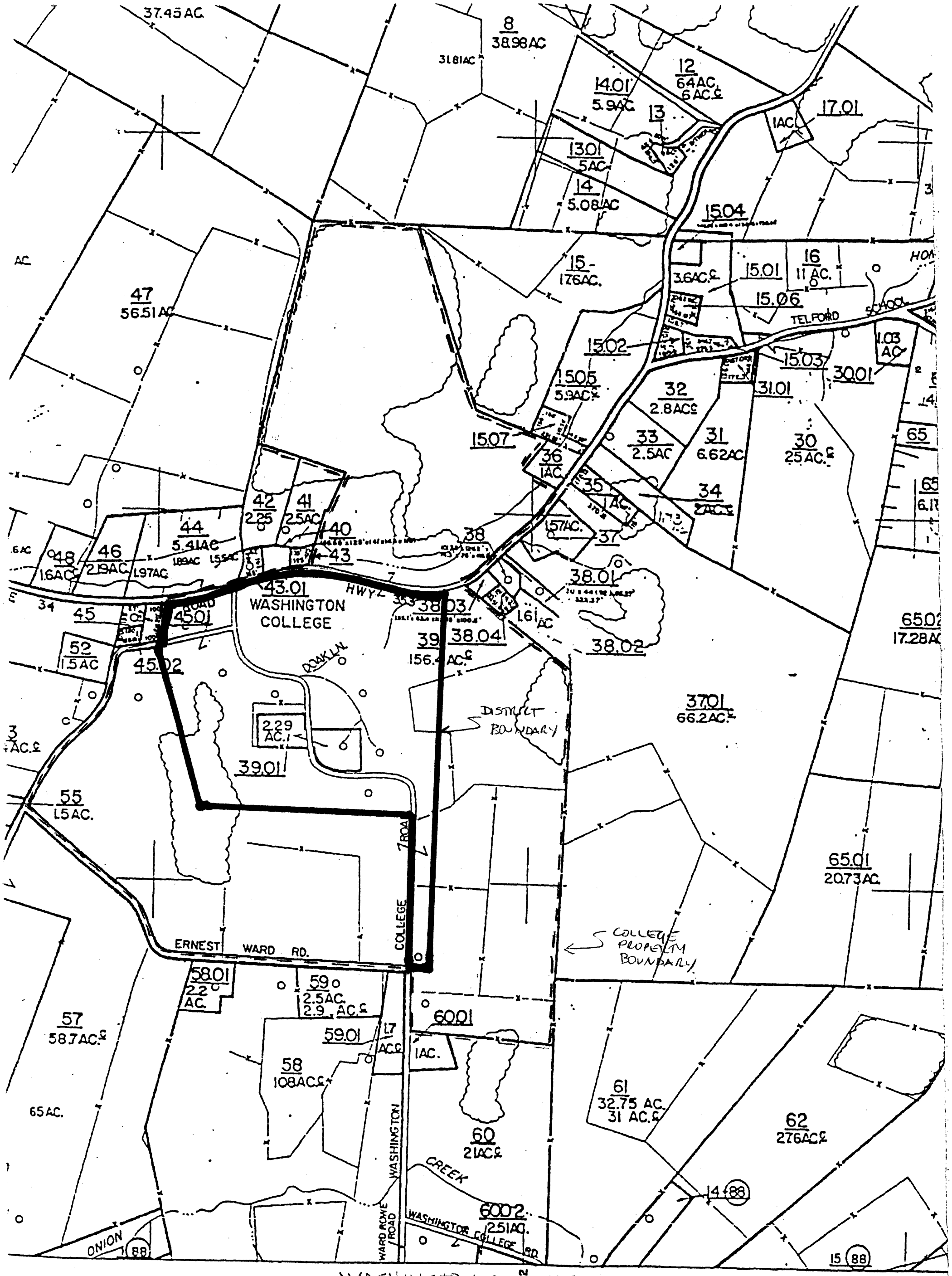
WASHINGTON COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT



1. Old Salem Cemetery
2. Harris Hall
3. President's House
4. Salem Presbyterian Church
5. Carnegie-Temple Hall
6. Guest House
7. Dean's House
8. Dean's House Garage
9. Scott Building
10.a. Dairy Barn
10.b. Upright Silo
11. Trench Silo
12. "Model" Barn
13. Early House
14. Apartment House
15. Parsonage
16. Mullins Hall
17. Pence Science Building
18. Harris Gymnasium
19. Tennis Courts



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- PARCEL OUTLINE
- 1120 AC — TOTAL ACREAGE
- SECTION CORNERS

- 37 (40) — PARCEL & CONTROL
- IMPROVEMENT
- FENCE
- CEMETERY
- CHURCH
- SCHOOL
- WOODED AREA
- POND