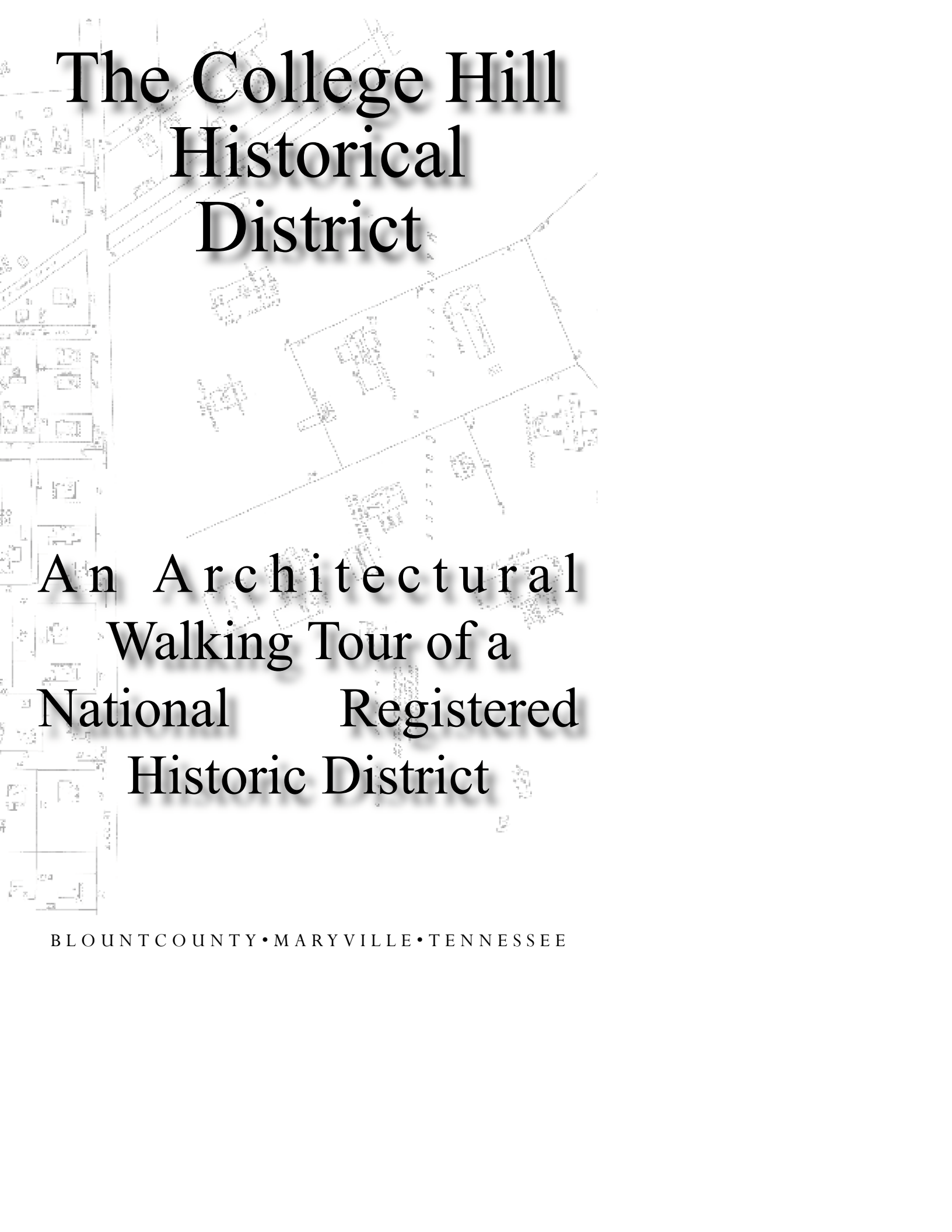




Nine Counties Preservation Alliance
 Maryville College
 The City of Maryville
 Wells Fargo Bank - Jeff Talman
 Nine Counties. One Vision.
 Knox Heritage
 The University of Tennessee Community Partnership Center
 The City of Knoxville

COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT



The College Hill Historical District

An Architectural
Walking Tour of a
National Registered
Historic District

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COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Architrave: The main beam that sets on column capitals and forms the lowest part of an entablature.

Balustrade: A railing composed of a series of upright members, often in a vase shape, with a top rail and often a bottom rail.

Buttress: A mass of masonry of brickwork projecting from or built against a wall to strengthen it.

Capital: The top portion of a column or pilaster.

Clapboard siding: Tapered wood boards lapped one over another to form a horizontal siding.

Dormer window: A window and window structure that project from the slope of a roof.

Double-hung window: Window with two sashes, one above the other, each of which slides vertically.

Engaged Column: A column integral with a wall surface, usually half round in form.

Entasis: The subtle bulge in the vertical of a classical column.

Keystone: Center stone in a masonry arch.

Label: A molding over a door or window.

Lantern: A small turret with openings or windows all around, crowning a roof peak or dome.

Mullion: The vertical member separating windows, doors, or other panels set in series.

Palladian window: Large window unit with an arched window in the center and smaller windows on each side.

Pitch of roof: The angle of a roof slope, expressed in a ratio of vertical to horizontal.

Porte cochere: A covered entrance for coaches or vehicles, usually attached to the side elevation of a building.

Portico: A covered porch attached to the main façade of a building, supported by classical order columns.

Rake: The extension at the end of a gable or sloped roof.

Shed Roof: A single-pitched roof, often over a room attached to the main structure.

Sidelight: Narrow window located immediately adjacent to an entrance door.

Single-Hung Window: window with two sashes, one above the other, the lower of which slides vertically.

Soffit: The underside of an architectural element.

Tracery: Traditional intersecting ornamental work found in windows.

Transom: A small window located immediately above a door.

Turret: A small tower located at the corner of a building, often containing a staircase.

The College Hill Historic District



The College Hill Historic District is a residential area located to the south of the downtown area of Maryville. The district contains ninety residences of which eighty were built between ca. 1880 and ca. 1939 and is the largest collection of historic architecture in the city. The earliest residences in the district were built along Indiana Avenue and later subdivisions resulted in the construction of Bungalows throughout the rest of the area. Since the 1940's new construction has been limited in the district and it retains its original character. Also included in the district is a section of the abandoned Southern Railroad right-of-way which is a non-contributing structure. The district is bordered on the north by the Maryville College campus, on the south and east by modern residential areas and on the west by Lamar Alexander Parkway.

During the 1890's, construction continued along Indiana Avenue and additional streets were laid out to the north towards town. Several fine frame Queen Anne designs were built during these years with some designs being supplied by the mail order architectural firm of George Barber of Knoxville.

The 1909 Sanborn Insurance Map of Maryville shows approximately 30 residences built along Indiana, Stanley, and Mill Avenues and Clark Street. All are shown as frame construction with the exception of the Combs House on Indiana Avenue. In addition to these residences numerous outbuildings such as sheds and stables are also shown. On Stanley Avenue a two-story frame grocery is illustrated west of Clark Street but this building no longer exists. The right-of-way of the Knoxville and Augusta Railroad formed the western boundary of this neighborhood and the section between the railroad and the downtown area was not sufficiently developed to warrant mapping at this time.

With the development of the Alcoa Aluminum Plant after 1913 the population of Maryville increased substantially and the area west from the K&A Railroad to Pistol Creek was extensively developed. During these years Clark Street and Cates Street were extended and Goddard Street and Bryan Lane were laid out.

COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT



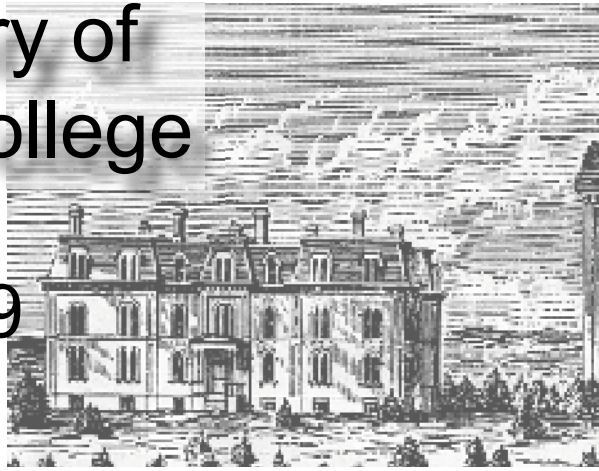
Vacant lots throughout the area were purchased and new frame and brick residences were constructed. The 1917 Sanborn Insurance Map shows approximately sixty structures built in the district area. By 1925, this number had risen to seventy-five. All of the properties were residences or related outbuildings with the exception of the commercial building on Stanley Avenue. In addition to these properties dozens of frame single and double stall garages and sheds were built in the district during these years. Most have ship lap or weatherboard siding, gable roofs and diagonal braced doors.

The majority of properties built after 1910 in the district were Bungalow or Craftsman influenced designs. The Bungalow and Craftsman style residences were popular throughout the country during these years and are the most common house form of the period in the district. Common elements are frame or brick veneer construction, one or one-and-one-half stories in height, large porches on the main facade, multi-light sash or casement windows, and large eaves with brackets. Bungalows make up the majority of houses located along Goddard Avenue and Court Street. House plans came both from local builders and from mail order companies such as Sears and Roebuck.

By 1930, the College Hill area was considered one of the city's best residential neighborhoods and was populated by leading citizens of Maryville. Its quiet, tree-lined streets and fine homes made it one of the most desirable sections of the city. With the growth of suburbs on the edge of the city in the 1960s and 1970s many of the large residences were converted from single family homes into apartments. For the most part, however, the College Hill district area continues to be a stable section of the city and in recent years numerous residences have been restored. The College Hill area has maintained its late 19th and early 20th century architectural character to a greater degree than any other area of Maryville and it contains the largest collection of historic architecture in the city.

The History of Maryville College

ca. 1819

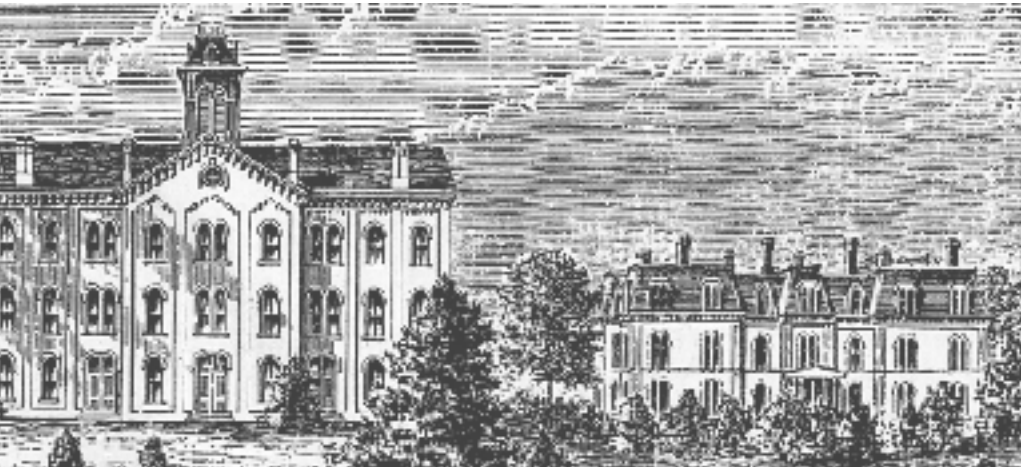


Maryville College is a four-year Liberal Arts School that was founded in the year 1819. This private school is the twelfth oldest higher educational school in the south, and the 50th oldest in the nation. The school has been listed as being among the “best liberal arts colleges in the south” according to U.S. News & World Report’s top 10. In addition, it is listed in Peterson’s Guide to Competitive Colleges and the John Templeton Foundation’s “Honor Roll for Character-Building Colleges”.

Isaac Anderson, a minister and educated man came to Tennessee (first Knoxville and then to Maryville in 1812) from Virginia. He was the second pastor of New Providence Presbyterian Church, and founder of Maryville College, which was originally known as The Southern and Western Theological Seminary. This early version of the school had neither a campus or building.

Dr. Anderson was the sole member of the faculty with five students. He taught such courses as Didactic and Polemic Theology, ancient languages, metaphysics, and several other classes. After five years of being open, the college had grown to forty-four students including African-Americans and Native-Americans among them. Nonetheless Dr. Anderson continued to be the only faculty member. Eventually the Directors of Maryville College realized he needed help and increased the number to three. Overtime donations and gifts were given to the school allowing the beginnings of a campus. In the mid 1850’s a fire destroyed Anderson’s home as well as most of the records of the school. Soon after this in 1857, Anderson died. Dr. John Joseph Robinson took over as the new president and began the revitalization of the school. Unfortunately for him and the students, the civil war started and Robinson was forced to close the doors. When the war ended, the future of both Maryville and their college looked grim.

COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT



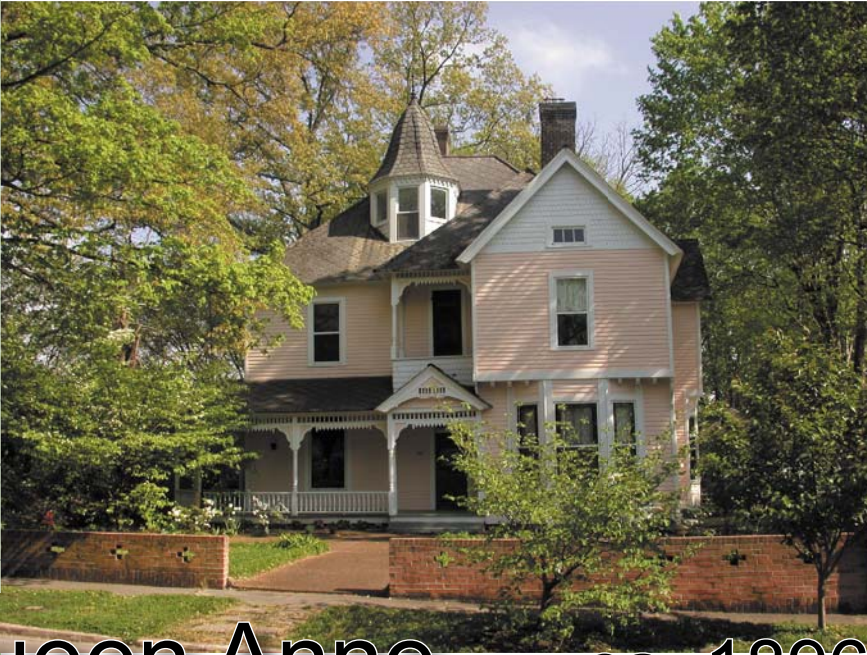
Many school buildings as well as houses had been destroyed by confederate raiders. In addition there was a major shortage of funds. Relief came in 1867 when William Thaw of Pittsburgh sent a check of 1,000\$ to the college because of its open racial policy. In the coming years, Thaw and his family gave the school over a quarter of a million dollars.

By the year 1901, there was 10 buildings on campus and electricity coming from the schools own generating station. Dr. Samuel Tyn-dale Wilson became president and was instrumental in the creation of the first YMCA on a college campus in the United States. During Wilson's 29 year tenure as president, Maryville college underwent tremendous growth. With student enrollment in 1901 at 83 and in 1930 was up to 760 students. World War II saw a drastic decline in enrollment down to 458, only 61 being men. The post war years saw an increase in enrollment of veterans and new modern build-ings. These buildings went along with older architectural styles in-cluding, Greek Revival, Colonial Revival, and Victorian structures.

The 1960's brought unrest to many campuses across the nation. Maryville College remained peaceful, with protests only concerning campus social regulations including dating and smoking. Since the late 1970's, good community relations have been continued and im-proved with the creation of a full time office of Community Services, new Speakers' Bueau, and the Maryville-Alcoa College Community Orchestra. More recent years have seen the renovation and resto-ration to many of the college's buildings. Maryville College has also cut its energy costs by 85% by converting from oil-burning power plant to an innovative wood-burning system. The college has also launched many successful fund-raising campaigns in response to increased costs, accumulated deficits, and reduced endowment.

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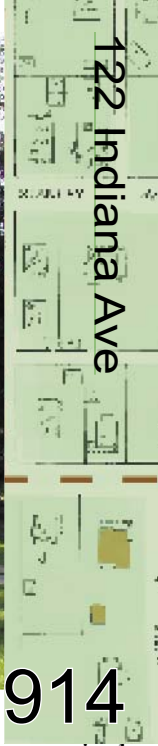
1116 Indiana Ave



Queen Anne ca. 1896

The Barnes House is a 2-1/2 story frame with a 3 bay asymmetrical plan Queen Anne which was built in 1896. The Queen Anne characteristics such as the paint scheme which is usually more than one color yet the brightness of the color chosen for this home fits into that category. This siding on this home is vertical lap siding with the traditional fish scale siding. The other distinct features are the lattice work around the front door and over the covered porch. There is the classic 1/1 sash, which is a solid pane of glass with no mutton in it. What classifies the Barnes House as a Queen Anne. About 50% of Queen Anne's have delicate turned porch supports and spindle work. The front porch that wraps around the front and sides of the home which is common and accentuate the asymmetry of the façade. These always include the front entrance area and cover part or all of the front façade; they commonly extend along one or both sides of the house. Towers are a great clue in determining if a home is of Queen Anne style and are a common feature and may be round, square, or polygonal. They vary in height and in the location in the structure. A few other notables that this house has are the plain casing around the window and doors. The tower that is rising from the roof is another classic characteristic of a Queen Anne type of architecture. Usually there would be either two or more of these towers one on either side of the home and would be detailed in the fish scale siding and painted as to attract your attention to them.

COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT



Craftsman ca. 1914

The Gamble House is a 1-1/2 story frame with a unique 2 bay asymmetrical massing. The house sits on a brick foundation and has two brick chimneys. One chimney is located on the interior main facade and the other chimney is located on the exterior of the west facade. The house has weatherboard siding on the first story and wooden shingles on the second story and the windows are rectangular 1/1 sash. The hipped roof of composition shingles has exposed rafters beneath the eaves. On the main north facing facade and the east facing facade there is a 1 story porch with original paired square columns on brick piers and a continuous railing with square balusters. The east facing porch is partially screened in and the main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with leaded glass sidelights and transom.

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206 Indiana Ave



Neoclassical ca. 1879

This home has a 2 story frame and a 5 bay rectangular plan. The residence was originally built in 1879, but remodeled into its present appearance in 1935. The house has a brick foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys and weatherboard siding. On the main North facade is a 2 story portico with Doric columns. The main entrance has a paneled wood door with 5 light sidelights and a fanlight transom. The windows are 6/6 rectangular sash. On the east and west facade are 1 story shed roof wings.

COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT



216 Indiana Ave

Queen Anne ca. 1905

This house is a two story frame, two bay residence. It was constructed in 1905. The house features a brick foundation, hipped roof with composition shingles. It also has weatherboard siding and interior chimneys. The north east facade features a one story porch with square columns. The gables are milled out of panels and drop pendants. The entrance still uses the original frame, and light. At the rear of the property there a three supporting structures. The first was constructed in 1905 and is either a garage or a servants quarters. The second was built in 1930 and is a single stall garage. The last is a concrete block garage that was constructed in 1960.

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304 Indiana Ave



Italianate ca. 1886

This house is a two story Victorian with Italianate influences and it's asymmetrical plan consists of four bays. A prominent ground floor bay window has a bracketed eave and a low pitched roof that references the characteristics found in the Italianate style. The facade's projecting central bay divides the two porches and the two entrances. These porches have original square posts with decorative milled brackets that shelter the two main entrances and the original single light glass and frame doors. The gable roof has original slate shingles and are decorated with milled cut out panels and drop pendants. The house is wrapped in ship lap siding and the windows are two over two framed sash. This house sits on a brick foundation and has two interior brick chimneys.



COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT

318 Indiana Ave

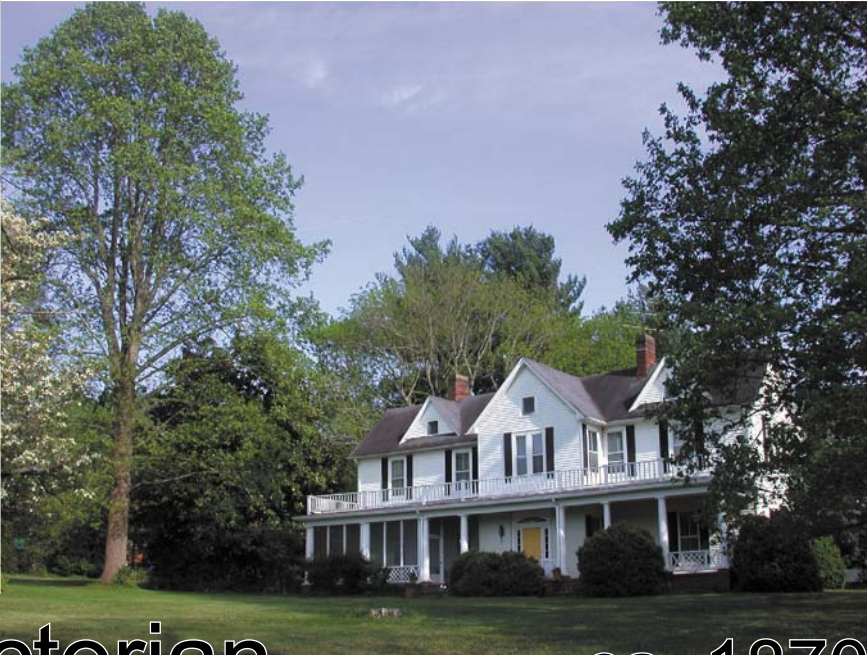


Queen Anne ca. 1908

This 2 1/2 story frame, asymmetrical plan, 2 bay Queen Anne residence was built in 1908. This house has brick foundation, weatherboard siding, hipped roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimneys. On the main and east facades is a 1 story porch with square columns and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door. Windows are rectangular 1/1 sash. On the second story of the main facade is a single light glass and frame door which opens onto a small balcony with a square post. In the gable fields are square and fish scale a small balcony with a square post. In the gable fields are square and above the 1st story windows one the projecting bay are milled panels and drop pendants. At the rear is a 1890, 2 story, frame garage built in imitation of the residence with fish scale shingles and weatherboard siding.



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Victorian ca. 1870

This is a 2 story frame, 5 bay, asymmetrical plan residence built ca.1870 With the porch divided in 1969. The house has a brick foundation, added metal siding, interior brick chimneys and a gable roof of composition shingles. On the main (n) facade is a 2 story gable roof central projecting bay. Also on this facade is a 1 story porch with Tuscan columns, a railing with diagonal lattice work and a roof balustrade with square posts and lattice work. The central projecting bay and porch were added in the 1969 remodelling. The main entrance was added in 1969 and has a 6 panel door, 4 light sidelights and elliptical transom. Windows are original ca. 1880 2/2 Rectangular sash. At the roof line are small gable dormers.



COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT



Bungalow ca. 1905

This 1-1/2 story framed house has a three bay rectangular plan with strong Bungalow influences. The house has a brick foundation and a Gable roof of composition shingles. There is an exterior end chimney and a large shed roof dormer. On the main south facade there is a small porch with milled posts and brackets. The windows are 1/1 sash and located on the main facade there is a small 1 story bay window. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door. Beneath the eaves are knee brace brackets giving this house a true bungalow feel.

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Tudor ca. 1935

This style of house is something of interest due to the fact that it appears to have a combination of styles. At first glance one would think that this home might be a Tudor, yet there are also characteristics of dutch colonial. Dutch building traditions persisted far longer in rural areas. Brick, the preferred dutch building material, was replaced by coursed stone in most rural houses. Some of the other features are the windows, this home has the double hung style of window which is a characteristic of post 1750's construction. The front door is modest in the style for a dutch colonial, yet this is a one piece door where in dutch colonial the door would have a split in it so that the top and bottom portions could move independently of each other. It is a rare Tudor style in that it does not have the front gable over the front entry way. It possesses the stone façade which is on an authentic Tudor style yet this stone façade which is merely placed on the exterior. The windows are double hung with mutton in the top and bottom sashes.

This house was possibly constructed after WW I due to the fact that the exterior walls are stick framed. During this era walls were constructed out of present day construction methods. The home has single pane with wood jam windows. The front door is a solid wood construction yet is not lined with the traditional stone keystone boarder also the windows or the corners of the possess this feature.

COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT



Colonial Revival ca. 1930

This residence is a Colonial Revival influenced, 2 story frame, with a 3 bay rectangular plan. The house sits on a brick foundation and has weatherboard siding all around. The house is capped by a Gable roof made of composition shingles and one exterior stone chimney. The windows are 8/8 and 6/6 sash, in addition, there are a pair of multi-light french doors in the east bay and west bay. The main facade has a one story porch with square columns which encloses the multi-light glass and frame door wrapped with 4 light sidelights.

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122 Goddard Ave



Bungalow ca. 1915

The Benedict House is a 1-1/2 story frame with a brick foundation. The massing is arranged in a rectangular plan with three bays. The gable roof is of composition shingles and has two interior brick chimneys. Center of the roof line, there is a shed dormer with multi-light casement windows. The house is trimmed with weatherboard siding and the windows are 1/1 sash with varied rectangular lights in the upper sash. The main facade is a 1 story porch with square columns and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has an original glass and frame door with two 4 light sidelights. Out of view and at the rear of the property is a matching gable roof garage with weatherboard siding built at the time of construction.

COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT



116 Goddard Ave

Craftsman ca. 1920

This is a 2 story frame craftsman influenced residence built on a brick foundation. The 3 bay massing is arranged in a rectangular plan with a gable front. The gable roof is of composition shingles and has a brick exterior chimney. The house has weatherboard siding and the windows are 6/1 and 4/1 sash. The main entrance has a small shed roof awning complete with knee brace brackets. The main entrance has the original multi-light glass and frame door with two 4 light sidelights. On the east facade there is a one story screened porch with square posts. The craftsman influence is apparent in the knee brace bracketing beneath the eaves.

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Queen Anne ca. 1935

The house at 503 Court Street was built in ca. 1910. It has a 2 story frame, four bay, asymmetrical plan with a brick foundation. It has a hipped and gable roof of composition shingles with brick chimneys on the interior and metal siding on the exterior. On the main facade (east) is a one story porch that has the original milled columns and brackets. There is also a similar porch on the north facade. Both entrances on these facades have a multi-light glass and frame door. The windows on the first floor are 1/1 sash and the windows on the second floor are 16/1 sash. The east facade also has a two story projecting gable roof bay. On the backside of the house is a one story frame building with a three stall garage covered by a shed roof. This was built ca. 1930.



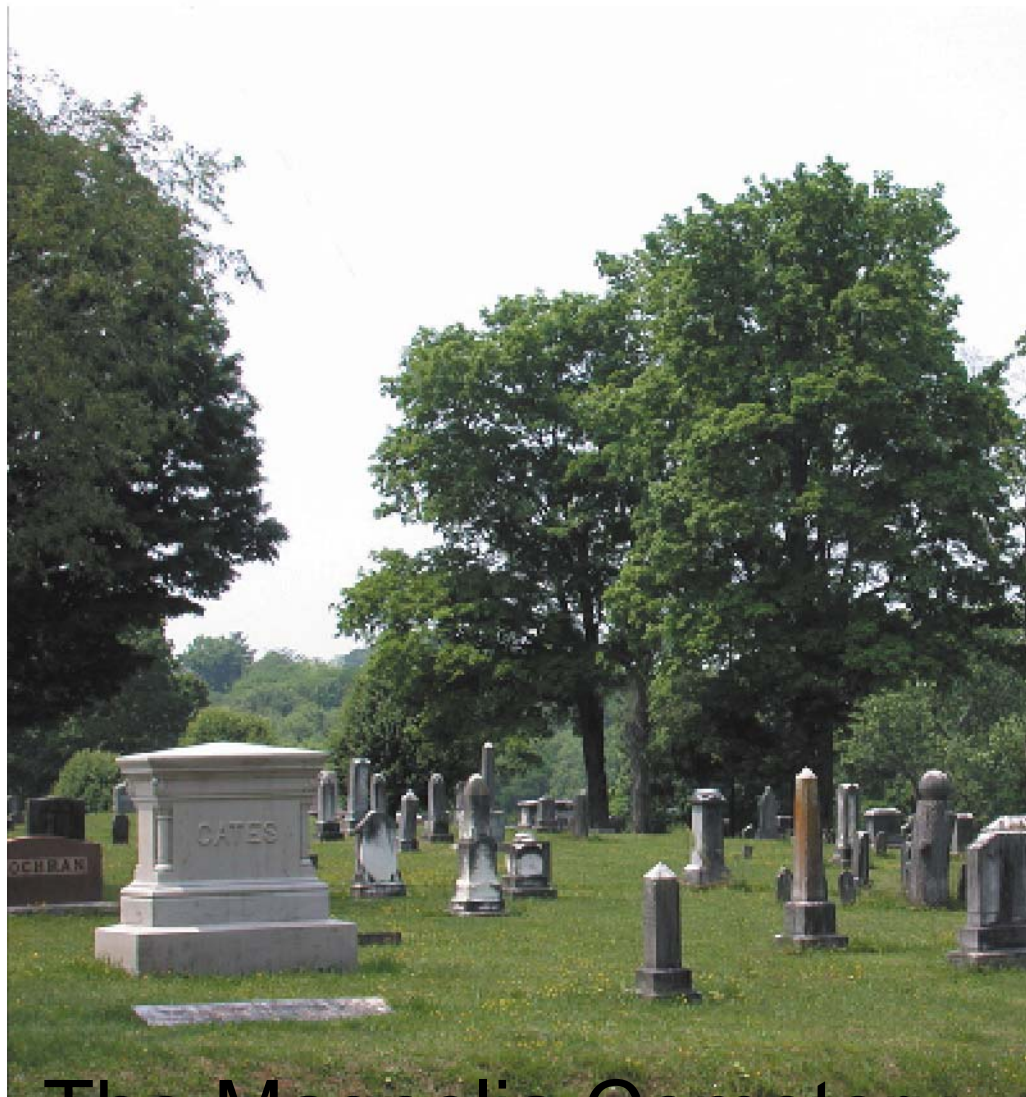
Court St

ca. 1935

The First Christian Church is located at 400 Court Street. Though it is now located just outside of the historic district, it was just a few years ago that it was within the district. The church was originally established in 1912 at the corner of Ellis and College streets. In February 1950, ground was broken for the construction of the current site on Court Street. The church raised around \$10,000 for materials and the building was built almost entirely by the congregation. According to the historic zoning commission the building is architecturally speaking a Gothic Romanesque Revival. When the building was completed in 1952, there was 12,000 feet of available floor space.

In 1985 construction began to add another section to the building. This project was completed in 1986 and was in the same style of the original building. This was done at some difficulty by the church. The brick company that had originally supplied the brick had since gone out of business. There was great effort by the church to ensure that the new bricks would match the color of the original building.

The current President of the Johnson Bible College was a member of the church through his teenage years. He left the church when he went to bible school and his mother is still a member of the congregation.



The Magnolia Cemetery

The cemetery was built in 1879, for Maryville's elite. The cemetery has a wide range of people buried their, from one of the forerunners of First Tennessee Bank, and the first president of the Bank of Maryville Joseph Burger, and his wife Lizzie Knox Burger. It also home to war heroes like James Hetherington who

served in the artillery branch of service, and followed in the footsteps of Christ, it was said that a truer Christian in our opinion never lived. So you can see the different diversity of people that live in Maryville, and are buried in Magnolia cemetery they are all apart of Maryville's rich heritage and historic tradition.

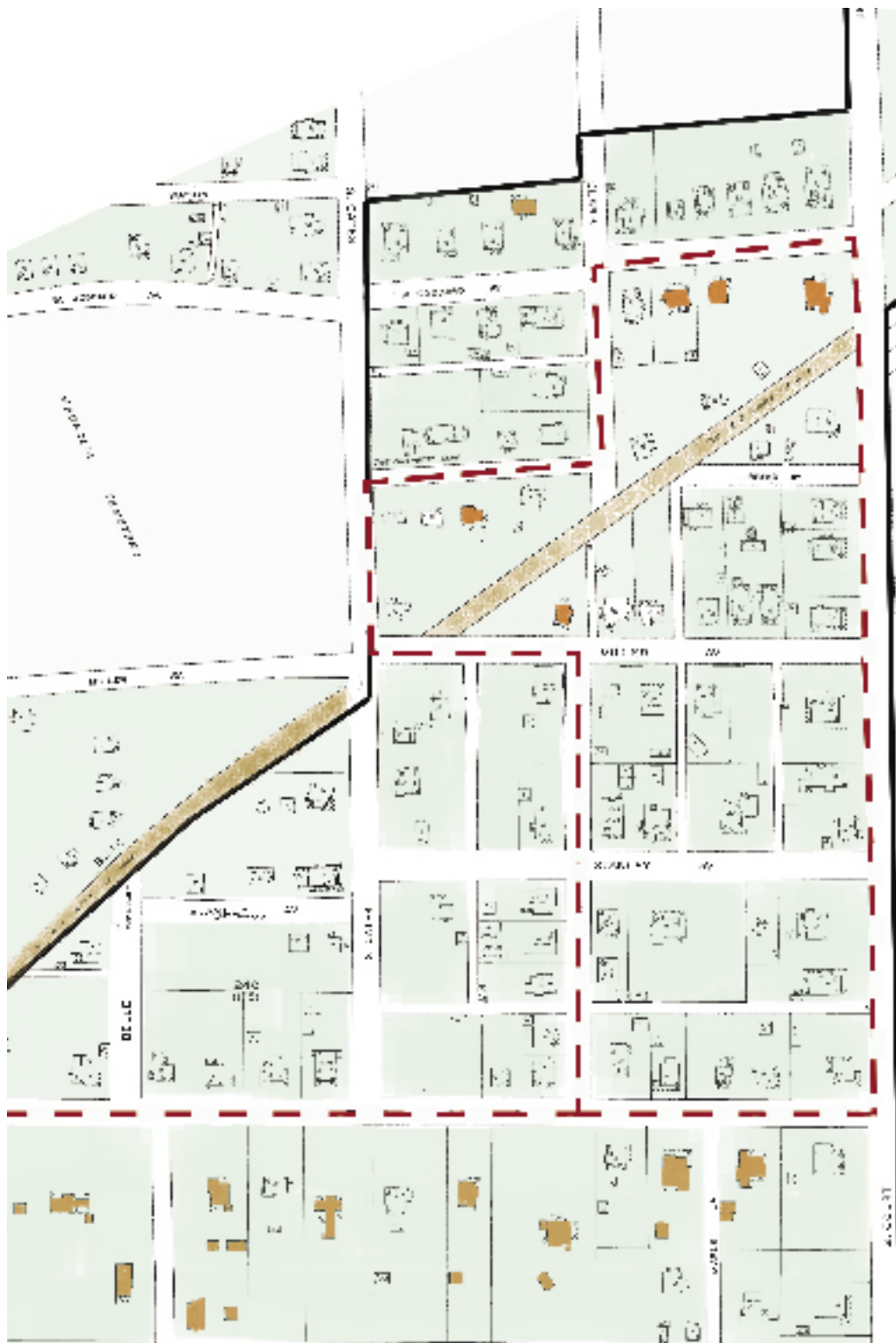
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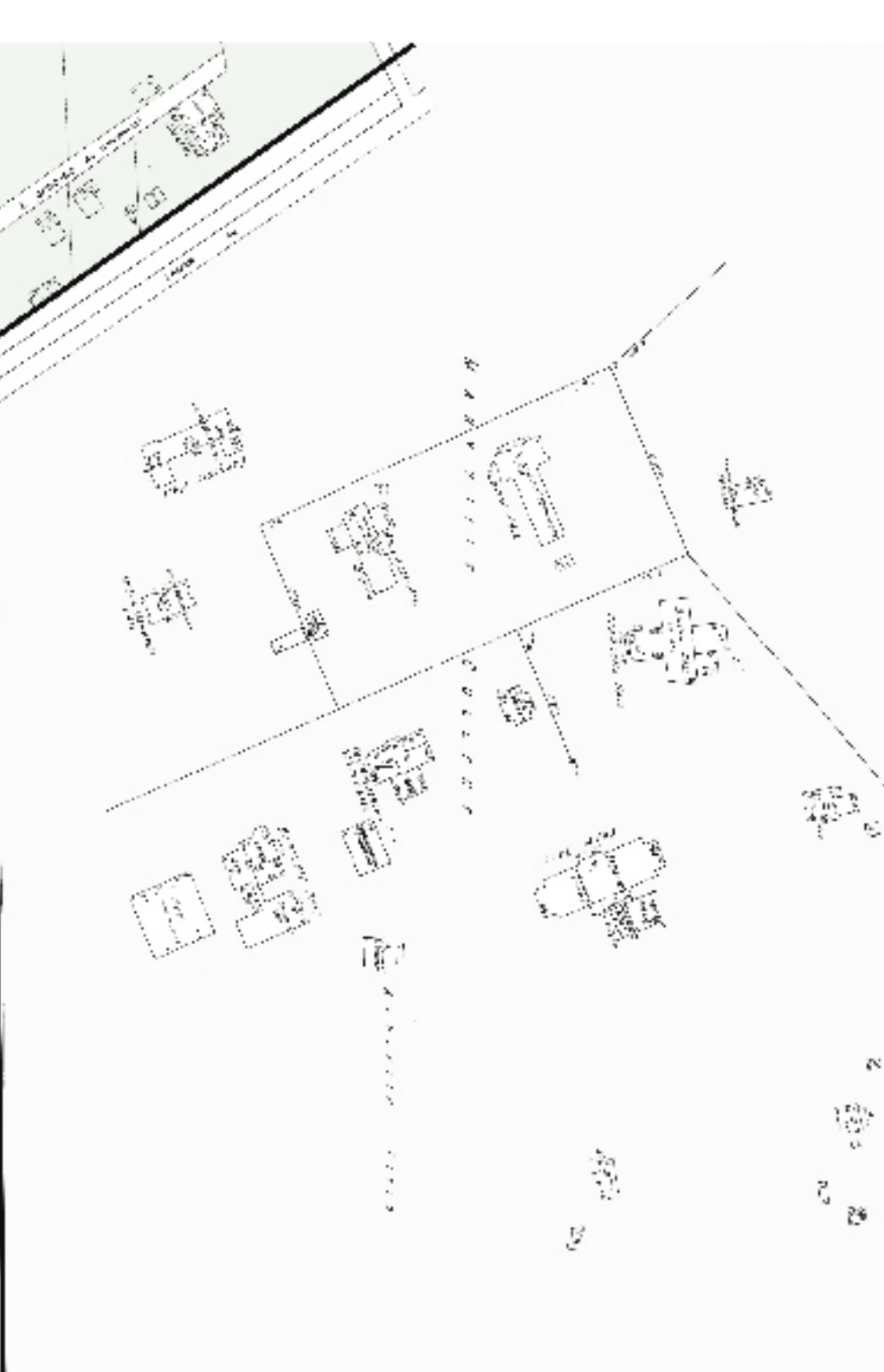
ca. 1870



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