

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name Downtown Chattanooga Historic District  
Other names/site number N/A  
Name of related multiple property listing N/A  
(Remove "N/A" if property is part of a multiple property listing and add name)

## 2. Location

Street & Number: Roughly bounded by Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Georgia Ave., E. 5<sup>th</sup> St., Walnut St., E. 6<sup>th</sup> St., and Chestnut St.  
City or town: Chattanooga State: TN County: Hamilton  
Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A Zip: 37402 & 37403

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of certifying official/Title:** **Date**  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission  
**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of Commenting Official:** **Date**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Title:** **State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
46	12	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
46	12	Total

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register** 13

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business/specialty store

DOMESTIC: Hotel

GOVERNMENT: Courthouse

RELIGION: Religious Facility/Church-Related Residence

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Theatre

HEALTH CARE: Hospital

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business/specialty store

DOMESTIC: Hotel

GOVERNMENT: Courthouse

RELIGION: Religious Facility/Church-Related Residence

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Theatre

HEALTH CARE: Hospital

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Italianate

Beaux Arts

Colonial Revival

Classical Revival

Late Gothic Revival

Romanesque Revival

Art Deco

Moderne

International Style

Corporate Modernism

Brutalism

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, WOOD, STUCCO, STONE, ASPHALT

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**Narrative Description**

The Downtown Chattanooga Historic District, located in the heart of the city's central business district, contains buildings from every major period of development in the city's history from the decade after the Civil War, through its urban renewal period, to 1971. It physically stretches from the high-density business core along Broad and Market Streets at the western end of the district, where skyscrapers mark the intersections, through surrounding blocks of lesser height and density. The overall district retains the character of an urban commercial center. The district's skyline is dominated by a series of high-rise buildings that includes: the Provident Life and Accident Co./Maclellan Building (1924, Resource #15); the James Building (1907, Resource #16), the Read House Hotel (1926, Resource #67); the Hamilton National Bank Building (1965-1969, Resource #55); the American National Bank Building (1968, Resource #61); the Chattanooga Bank Building (1928, Resource #62); and the Provident Life and Accident Co. (1960, Resource #68). The Downtown Chattanooga Historic District is visually distinct from the modern development that has occurred to its north and south, both in terms of its development pattern and its architectural character. Interstate 27 provides both a physical and visual boundary to the west of the district. Additional traditional downtown development occurred to the east of the district and has previously been documented in the National Register.

Broad Street is a wide boulevard with a landscaped median that is oriented north-south and extends through the western third of the district from Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard at the south, to the district's northern boundary mid-block between West 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Streets, before continuing several blocks north of the district. Georgia Avenue serves as the eastern boundary of the district and runs north-northeast at an angle of approximated 60°. Streets to the west of Georgia Avenue are oriented parallel and perpendicular to Broad Street and form rectangular blocks, with north-south streets including (from the west) Pine, Chestnut, Broad, Market, Cherry, Walnut, and Lookout Streets, and east-west streets including (from the north) East 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup> Streets and Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard.

Most of buildings within the district, with the general exception of churches and institutional buildings, are set at zero lot lines and are typically offset from the street by sidewalks with mature trees being common. The areas to the west of Cherry Street are relatively flat with areas to the east sloping gradually upward to the northeast.

The architectural development of the district includes buildings constructed throughout the continuum of its historical development from circa 1875 to 1971. The earliest buildings in the district are representative of the eclectic Victorian-era styles and are clustered along Market, East 7<sup>th</sup> and Cherry Streets. These buildings are typically two or three stories tall, are set at zero front and side lot lines, and have flat or low-pitched shed roofs. Additional late-19<sup>th</sup> to early-20<sup>th</sup> century development occurred along East 7<sup>th</sup>, Walnut, and Lookout Streets and Georgia Avenue. As the city developed, larger skyscrapers, hotels, and a theatre developed in the corridor bounded by Chestnut and Market Streets and along Georgia Avenue. The first of the skyscrapers was the twelve-story Neoclassical style James Building (Resource #16), constructed in 1907. The Neoclassical style Provident Life and Accident Company Building/Maclellan Building (Resource #15) followed in 1924 and the eleven-story Art Deco style Chattanooga Bank Building (Resource #17) in 1927-1928. After World War II, building styles in the district mirrored national trends and included examples of the International Style, Art Deco, and Art Moderne. More streamlined Post-War International style buildings were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s, with an example being the Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company (Resource #68, 1960). The district includes one church, the Wiley Methodist Church, Resource #44, 1886) and two large parking garages, the Brutalist style CitiPark Office & Retail Centre (Resource #37, 1968) and the Broad Street Parking Garage (Resource #11, 1965).

The National Register eligible areas of the traditional downtown area of Chattanooga have not previously been documented through a single comprehensive nomination, but rather through a series of individual

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nominations. This nomination seeks to provide a more comprehensive documentation of the core commercial downtown area that recognizes the collective significance of these resources and numerous other resources located in the areas between and around them that are not individually eligible. Thirteen resources within this district were previously listed in the National Register, including twelve resources that were documented through individual nominations and one that was listed as part of a separate historic district (Resource #39).

The district includes a total of seventy-one resources, fifty-nine (83%) of which are contributing and twelve (17%) of which are non-contributing. The district retains integrity and continues to tangibly reflect the historic development of the city's historic core commercial area.

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### Inventory

The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name in ascending order. The resource number to each resource is keyed to the historic district map. Resources constructed during the period of significance of the historic district that retain integrity are classified as contributing. Resources that were constructed after the period of significance of the historic district, or that were constructed during the period of significance but have been substantially altered after the period of significance, are classified as non-contributing. Previous National Register designations are indicated in the resource inventory.

Thirteen contributing resources were previously listed in the National Register:

- 13 Trigg-Smartt Bld. (NRHP 6/26/1986)
- 14 Tivoli Theatre (NRHP 4/11/1973)
- 15 Provident Life and Accident Co. Building (Maclellan Building, NRHP 4/4/1985)
- 16 James Building (NRHP 2/29/1980)
- 17 Chattanooga Bank Building (NRHP 9/15/1980)
- 35 Schwartz, Robert, and Company Building (NRHP 7/19/1984)
- 40 Hamilton County Courthouse (NRHP 11/21/1978)
- 44 & 45 Wiley Methodist Church and Parsonage (NRHP 8/1/1979)
- 52 Miller Bros. Dept. Store (NRHP 9/17/1987)
- 53 Central Block (NRHP 9/19/1995)
- 67 Read House Hotel (NRHP 12/23/1976)

The following resource was listed in the Fountain Square H.D. (NRHP 3/28/1979)

- 39 Fireman's Memorial Fountain

The field inventory was completed by Schneider Historic Preservation, LLC in June 2016 and updated in July 2018 and October 2019.

- Key:
- C-BLD** = Contributing Building
  - C-STR** = Contributing Structure
  - NC-BLD** = Noncontributing Building

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7<sup>th</sup> St. E

- 1 9-13 7th St. E, McConnell Block, 1885 **C-BLD**  
The McConnell Block is a two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof. Set along zero lot lines, it is oriented south and located in the center of the block. The building abuts a non-historic one-story commercial building to the east and a historic three-story commercial building to the west. The principal façade is visually divided into three distinct zones. The top of the building is capped by a pressed metal cornice with dentils and paired corbels. The cornice meets in a triangular point west of center, above a rosette vent. Below the decorative roofline is a stringcourse and letters spelling "McConnell Block." Eight, segmental arched 2/2 windows extend across the second story. The ground level has three storefronts with modern modifications. The west and center storefronts have stucco surrounds and awnings above the openings. The east storefront has a fixed window above the entrance and is surrounded by steel. A portion of the building's east elevation is visible above the adjacent one-story building. It is brick with no decorative elements or openings. Photos #24 (center).
- 2 14 7th St. E, Commercial Building, circa 1890 **C-BLD**  
Three-story brick commercial building with a low-pitched shed roof concealed at its façade by a flat parapet. Set along zero lot lines and oriented north, it abuts a historic one-story building with its first floor gutted to create an open alleyway to the east, and a non-historic three-story commercial building to the west. Brick pilasters extend the entire height of the three stories to frame the building. The three-bay wide core has rectangular, wood-frame, 4/4 windows with jack arch lintels at the third story, and similar windows with segmental arched lintels at the second story. The storefront level has three bays divided by painted brick columns. Portions of the east and west elevations are visible above the adjacent buildings. Both are brick with no decorative elements or openings. A two-story addition to the west side of the building has had its ground floor gutted to make an entryway to the alley behind the Market Street buildings.
- 3 108 7th St. E, Allen Brothers Real Estate Co. Building, circa 1901 **C-BLD**  
The Allen Brothers Real Estate Co. Building is a three-story brick commercial building with a low-pitched shed roof concealed at its façade by a flat parapet. Set along zero lot lines and oriented north, it abuts a historic three-story commercial building to the east and surface parking to the west. The building's roofline and storefront level are both capped by corbelled cornices. The four-bay wide core has brick pilasters at the center and edges. The 9/6 windows are non-historic, aluminum replacements with contrasting lintels. The storefront has been modified with aluminum framing and plate glass. The entrance is located to the west of two large display windows. The west elevation of the building is fully exposed. It is painted brick with no decorative elements or openings. The rear elevation has four bays with windows shaded by awnings at the second and third stories, and infilled openings at the ground level. Photo # 34 (right).
- 4 109 7th St. E, Commercial Building, Not Named, circa 1920 **C-BLD**  
Three-story brick commercial building with a low-pitched shed roof concealed by a shaped parapet. Set along zero lot lines and oriented south, it abuts a non-historic, three-story, institutional building to the east and a non-historic, four-story, parking garage to the west. The building was extensively altered circa 1990 with a modern, aluminum and glass, false front. However, the current owners removed the 1990 era alterations, returning the building to its circa 1920 features.
- 5 110 7th St. E, Commercial Building, Not Named, circa 1900 **C-BLD**  
Three-story, brick, commercial building with a low-pitched shed roof concealed by a flat parapet. Set along zero lot lines and oriented north, it is separated by an alley from a mid-century civic building to the east and abuts a historic, three-story, commercial building to the west. The building's roofline and storefront level are both capped by corbelled cornices. The core has two pairs of 9/6, non-historic,

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aluminum replacement windows (circa 1995) with cast lintels at the second and third stories. The storefront has been modified with aluminum framing and plate glass (circa 1965). A one-story brick addition with a pedestrian entrance and awning was constructed circa 1975 into the western side of the storefront, projecting north and west from the building. The addition connects to a three-story elevator shaft on the western elevation. The exposed western elevation has historic brick, the non-historic brick addition, and concrete with no decorative elements or openings. The rear elevation is brick and has four bays with arched windows at the second and third stories, and infilled windows and a pedestrian entrance at the ground level. Photo #34 (left).

- 6 111 7th St. E, Commercial Building, circa 1990 **NC-BLD**  
Modern (circa 1990) three-story, stucco, commercial building with a low-pitched shed roof concealed by flat parapets. Set at zero lot lines, the building is oriented south and abuts a historic high-rise hotel to the east and a historic, three-story, commercial building to the west. The building has three visually distinct zones. The upper zone is concrete with a center square window flanked by two pairs of square windows. The core of the building is recessed from either side toward a center, cylindrical, glass block, two-story window. Two pairs of fixed windows at the second story are angled inward toward the cylindrical window. The two pairs of first-story windows are recessed but not angled. Soldier course brick knee walls frame the ground level, with no entrances on the entire façade. The building is considered non-contributing to the historic district as it was constructed after the district's period of significance.
- 7 117 7th St. E, Park Hotel (Newell Towers), 1915/1981 **NC-BLD**  
The Park Hotel is a nine-story, brick, hotel building with a low-pitched shed roof concealed by flat parapets. Oriented south along zero lot lines, the building abuts a historic, four-story, commercial building to the east and a non-historic, three-story, commercial building to the west. The storefront is capped by a projecting cornice with egg and dart ornamentation and corbels. Separating the replacement storefront windows are pilasters with Corinthian capitals. Below the storefront windows is a tile knee wall. A recessed entrance is to the east of the windows. The mezzanine level has three pairs of fixed windows separated by decorated panels. It is capped by a cornice with a Greek key motif. The storefront and mezzanine levels of the hotel are the only historic elements to the structure due to the modern false aluminum and glass front applied at the upper levels (circa 1981). Due to the alterations at the upper levels, the building is non-contributing in its present form. Photo #36.
- 8 123 7th St. E, Elks Lodge, 1907 **C-BLD**  
Designed by architect Charles Bearden, the former Elks Lodge is a four-story, Neoclassical Revival-style building. Set along zero lot lines at the northwest corner of E 7<sup>th</sup> and Walnut Streets, the building is oriented south and connects to a nine-story historic hotel to the west. Its flat roof is concealed by segments of flat parapets. A projecting pressed metal cornice with dentils and corbels caps the building. The upper three stories are brick over a stone ground level. The central portion of the upper stories is recessed with three bays of varying sized windows with wood molding. Three stories of continuous bay windows with wood molding flank the central portion. Pilasters extend the height of the three upper stories, topped by a frieze with the inscription "BPOE 91." The rusticated-stone ground level has a recessed central entry supported by squat stone columns and flanked by windows to the east and an entrance to the west. The east elevation facing Walnut St. continues the design of the façade, with a recessed entry at the north end. The building is considered contributing to the district. Photo #33 (left).
- 9 123 7th St. E rear, Elks Lodge Annex, circa 1886 **C-BLD**  
The Elks Lodge Annex is a two-story, brick, Romanesque Revival-style building. Set along zero lot lines, it is oriented east and connects to the former Elks lodge to the south. The building is visually divided into two distinct zones. The upper story is topped by a cornice with dentils. The northern

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portion is slightly higher than that to the south, creating a tower with a pyramid roof. Below the cornice are panels with decorative brickwork. The three bays of windows are separated by brick pilasters. The south and center windows are rectangular with two-lights. The single-light northern window of the tower is topped by a Roman arch. The first floor has openings that mimic those on the upper story, though they are infilled with brick. Similar design is continued on the north elevation. The building is considered contributing to the district. Photo #33 (center); #37 (Left).

8<sup>th</sup> St. E

- 10 109 8th St. E, Commercial Building, circa 1890 **C-BLD**  
Three-story, brick, commercial building with a low-pitched shed roof concealed at the façade by a flat parapet. Set along zero lot lines, the building is oriented south and abuts a historic, three-story, commercial building to the west. A driveway separates it from a mid-century, two-story, commercial building to the east. The building is topped by a pressed metal cornice with dentils and corbels above a stringcourse. The core of the building has six bays of replacement, single-light windows (circa 1990) topped by segmental arches at the second and third stories. The storefront level has been completely altered with replacement brick and openings (circa 1990). The two storefronts each have recessed entrances with gabled awnings and paired, 1/1-sash windows to the west of the doors. There is an additional entrance to the east. Photo #28 (right).

Broad St.

- 11 631 Broad St., Broad Street Parking Garage, 1965 **C-BLD**  
Designed by architecture firm Thorsen and Harmes, the Broad Street Parking Garage is six levels of reinforced concrete with brick veneer and exposed concrete exterior walls. Set along zero lot lines, the garage is oriented east and abuts surface parking to the north. It was designed to wrap in an L-shape around the historic, three-story building to the south, with elevations fronting W 7<sup>th</sup> Street and Chestnut Street. The garage has four visible upper stories of parking distinguished by horizontal openings. There are two fully glassed storefronts at the ground level. An elevator shaft is located at the southern portion of the garage. Its vertical windows and decorative masonry contrast with the horizontality of the parking levels. The north elevation is concrete with no decorative elements. The west and south elevations repeat similar parking level and storefront designs as the front elevation. The garage is considered contributing to the historic district. Photo #5.
- 12 633 Broad St., Miller Brothers Home Furnishing Center, circa 1920 **C-BLD**  
The former Miller Brothers Home Furnishing Center is a three-story, brick, commercial building with a flat roof. It is set along zero lot lines, oriented east at the northwest corner of Broad and E 7<sup>th</sup> Streets, and wrapped by the historic, mid-century parking garage to the north and west. The building is capped by a corbelled cornice. The second and third stories are five bays with three-light fixed windows in each bay separated by brick pilasters. The storefront level has three-light storefront windows in each bay, with the entrance in the center bay. Though the windows were replaced, and awnings added circa 2000, the historic glass block transoms and stone bulkheads were retained. Decorative diamond-shaped tiles are in the brick below the cornice and above the transoms. The south elevation repeats the design of the front elevation. Photo #3 (2nd from right), Photo #5 (left).
- 13 701 Broad St., Trigg-Smartt Building, circa 1888 **C-BLD** Previously Listed  
Set along zero lot lines at the southwest corner of Broad and E 7<sup>th</sup> Street, the Trigg-Smart Building is oriented east and connected to a historic theatre to the south. Its four units are reflected in the four uniform bays of each of the four stories. The building is capped by an arch motif along the cornice. The fourth story has sets of four, 1/1-sash windows in each bay topped with Roman arches supported by Corinthian columns. The second and third stories have rectangular, 1/1-sash windows in each bay.

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Decorative carved panels are between the windows of the second and third stories. Pilasters with carved columns and capitals vertically separate each bay. At the storefront level, a recessed entry is in the second bay from the north. The other three bays each have glass tile transoms above three-light storefront windows and slim bulkheads. The design of the elaborate front façade is carried on to the brick north elevation in silhouette without the decorative intricacies. The west elevation is plain, with light colored brick and no decorative elements, just window openings. The building is individually listed in the National Register and considered contributing to the district. Photo #2 (right).

- 14 709 Broad St., Tivoli Theatre, 1921 **C-BLD** Previously Listed  
Designed by Chattanooga architect R.H. Hunt in conjunction with Chicago firm Rapp and Rapp, the Beaux Arts style theatre was intended to be a smaller replica of the Tivoli Theatre in Chicago. Set along zero lot lines and oriented east, the theatre abuts a historic, four-story, commercial building to the north and a historic, multi-story, commercial building to the south. The façade shows layers of classical and exotic details appropriate for theatre style of the early 1900s. It is capped by a decorative balustrade supported by small corbels. Below the corbels are four panels of decorative brickwork distinguished by pilasters. Separated by a cornice below the panels are windows and tiles with exotic motifs and carved molding, with the Palladian-style window at the center. At the ground level, there are four bays of entrances separated by thick rectangular columns. The ticket booth is in the center. The marquis extends the full width of the facade, and above it is a blade sign rising above the theatre's roofline. Additions were made to the rear and west end of the north elevation (behind the adjacent Trigg-Smart Building) circa 1989 to accommodate expansion of the stage, dressing rooms, and other service areas for the theatre. The building is individually listed on the National Register and considered contributing to the district. Photo #2 (center).

- 15 721 Broad St., Provident Life and Accident Co. Building (Maclellan Building), 1924 **C-BLD** Previously Listed  
The Provident Life and Accident Co. Building was designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style by Chattanooga architect R.H. Hunt. Set along zero lot lines and oriented east, it abuts the Tivoli Theatre to the north and is separated by an alley from the historic, twelve-story, James Building to the south. The building's design is tripartite with a visually distinct base, central core, and cap. Its two-and-a-half-story stone base has a central core, on which the nine-story tower sits, with symmetrical wings. The base has clerestory windows and panels carved with swags and cartouches along the top. Below the clerestory windows is a prominent cornice with modillions and dentils. The central core has three bays distinguished by Ionic columns. The center bay has an arch above the entry. An eagle sits atop the casing, which is decorated with carved dentils, corbels, and a panel that says "Maclellan Building." The bays to either side of the central entrance have three 1/1-sash windows separated by decorative copper and stone panels from three-light storefront windows at the ground level. Each identical wing of the base is framed by pilasters. There are carved swags above four 1/1-sash windows at the second story, separated by a decorative copper panel and cornice from the entry below. The door casing has corbels supporting a cornice with dentils, topped by a cartouche. Below the dentils is a carved eagle and swag motif. Single-pane storefront windows flank the entrance. The nine-story brick and stone tower atop the central core of the building's base has three bays distinguished by pilasters. Each bay has three 1/1-sash windows separated vertically from each other by rusticated stone and horizontally from the windows on the stories above and below by carved stone panels. The seventh and eighth stories are distinguished by segmental arches atop the seventh story windows and the use of stone from the eighth story up. A corbelled cornice with cartouches is between the eighth and ninth stories. The ninth story has a central decorative arch rising above the roofline with a copper design in the archway. Atop the tower is a copper mansard roof with arched windows. The heavy embellishment of the tower is continued to a lesser degree on the side elevations. The south elevation of the base next to the alley is plain brick with no decorative elements. The rear elevation is likewise plain, with no decorative elements at the base or around the windows of the tower. An elevator shaft

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in the rear projects from the building and extends its full height. The building is individually listed on the National Register and considered contributing to the district. Photo #7.

- 16 735 Broad St., James Building, 1907 **C-BLD** Previously Listed  
The twelve-story James Building was designed by Chattanooga architect R.H. Hunt in the Neo-Classical Revival style. The building is oriented east along zero lot lines at the northwest corner of Broad and E 8<sup>th</sup> Street. An alley separates it from the historic Maclellan Building to the north. The building's design is tripartite with a visually distinct base, central core, and cap. The stone base has seven bays distinguished by pilasters. Each bay is filled with windows with metal panels and mullions. Glass entrances with metal pediments are in the second bays from the north and south. The main entrance is in the central bay. The elaborately carved stone casing has a corbelled cornice topped with a cartouche. A garland motif surrounds the door, hangs from the corbels, and surrounds the cartouche. The tower has seven bays distinguished by pilasters. The stories are horizontally distinguished with rectangular brick panels. The three central bays have two 1/1-sash windows, and the other three bays to the north and south have three 1/1-sash windows. A cornice between the tenth and eleventh floors creates a visual break between the building's central core and cap. Stone pediments supported by corbels are above the center window of the outer two bays to the north and south. Cartouches and swags sit atop the pilasters between the windows and uppermost cornice. The building is topped by a projecting corbelled cornice with dentils. The elaborate decorations of the front elevation are continued on the south side elevation. The north side elevation and rear are plain brick with no decorative elements. The building is individually listed on the National Register and considered contributing to the district. Photo #8.
- 17 736 Broad St., Chattanooga Bank Building, 1927-8 **C-BLD** Previously Listed  
Designed by Chattanooga architect R. H. Hunt, the Chattanooga Bank Building is a 10-story, stone commercial building with a flat roof. Set along zero lot lines at the northwest corner of Market and East 8<sup>th</sup> Streets, it is oriented east with secondary facades on East 8<sup>th</sup> and Broad Streets. It abuts the non-historic Volunteer Bank & Trust building to the north. The overall building plan is E-shaped, with the horizontal bars of the E oriented north toward the adjacent building, creating open interior spaces. The building's design is tripartite with a visually distinct base, central core, and cap. At the two-story base, the bays are framed by segmental arch and rectangular openings separated by pilasters topped with a stylized eagle. Many of the storefronts fronting Market Street and wrapping west to East 8<sup>th</sup> Street have been replaced with aluminum-frame windows and metal paneling. The original storefront design is seen in a handful of bays along East 8<sup>th</sup> and Broad Streets, with three-divisions separated by pilasters with a chevron design. Art Deco influence is seen in the entrance topped by a granite shield fronting East 8<sup>th</sup> Street, and the entrance with stylized eagles and minarets fronting Broad Street. The base is distinguished from the building's eight-story core by a cornice and carved wave motif. The windows of the core (floors 3-10) are rectangular with 1/1 sashes and minimal ornamentation. The cap of the building is distinct from the core with layers of cornice, dentils, and a carved motif. A cartouche rises above the roofline at the center of each elevation. The building is individually listed on the National Register and considered contributing to the historic district. Photo #11 (center).
- 18 800 Broad St., Elkins Building, circa 1890 **C-BLD**  
The Elkins Building is a three-story, brick, Romanesque Revival-style, commercial building with a cross gable roof. Set along zero lot lines, it is oriented with a corner entrance to both Broad Street to the west and 8<sup>th</sup> Street to the north. It is connected to a historic, three-story, commercial building at its east elevation and a historic, two-story, commercial building at its south elevation. Gable fronts with vents are visible at the west elevation and the second bays from the east and west on the north elevation. At the two upper stories, there are five bays distinguished by rounded pilasters on the north elevation and one bay on the west elevation. Each bay alternates between two and three windows at

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the second and third stories. The third-story windows are 1/1 sash with connecting round arches. The second-story windows are rectangular and 1/1 sash with a transom. The first floor of the building is rusticated stone with connected round arches. The main entrance is located at the northwest corner of the building. The right angle where the north and west elevations meet creates a cover for the chamfered entrance, supported by a wrought iron column. Panels carved with "Elkins" are above the entryway on both the north and west elevations. A single window is to the south of the entrance on the west elevation. Nine bays are created by connected round arches on the north elevation. The windows are single pane with a rounded transom. Entrances are in the first and fourth bays from the east. A panel carved with "Office Entrance" is above the first bay entrance.

- 19 801 Broad St., Pioneer Building, 1962 **C-BLD**  
The Pioneer Building is a five-story, aluminum and glass, International-style, office building with a granite base and flat roof. It is oriented east along zero lot lines at the southwest corner of Broad and E 8<sup>th</sup> Streets. The building is separated by an alley from an adjacent non-historic, five-story, commercial building to the south. The central entrance has a projecting granite frame and a decorative pattern in the stone above and to either side of the glass doors. The upper stories have alternating horizontal bands of metal panels and glass. The horizontality of the panels is contrasted by evenly spaced, vertical metal pieces that extend the height of the upper stories. Similar design is continued on the elevations facing 8<sup>th</sup> Street to the north and Chestnut Street to the west. The storefront level at the northwest corner has clerestory and floor-to-ceiling windows. The southwest portion of the building continues the design with a rooftop terrace above the base and no upper stories. Photos #9 and #14 (right).
- 20 802 Broad St., Milton Building, circa 1893 **C-BLD**  
The Milton Building is a two-story, brick, commercial building with a flat roof. Set along zero lot lines, it is oriented west and connected to the historic, three-story Elkins Building to the north and a non-historic, one-story, commercial building to the south. The building is topped by a metal balustrade above a wooden corbelled cornice. The brick second story has three rectangular, 1/1-sash windows with hooded stucco lintels. The wood-frame storefront level has a prominent cornice above four bays. The glass entry is in the southernmost bay. The others are single-pane glass with a bulkhead. The building has undergone façade changes, including the replacement of the storefront system, replacement windows, and the removal of its cornice. However, arched transoms above the storefront remain visible, the upper façade retains its exposed brick, and window opening retain shaped cast window hoods and flat lintels. The resource thereby retains enough of its overall historic character to remain contributing.
- 21 811 Broad St., Chamber of Commerce Building, circa 1995 **NC-BLD**  
The Chamber of Commerce Building is a modern, four-story, brick veneer, office building with a flat roof. It is oriented east along zero lot lines. The building is separated by an alley from the historic, five-story Pioneer Building to the north and abuts a non-historic, four-story, commercial building to the south. The upper stories have six bays distinguished by brick pilasters. Within each bay, glass extends the entire height of the building and around the corners. Above the roofline, the pilasters transition to columns supporting a metal pergola. At the ground level, there are three bays of glass distinguished by brick columns. The plane of glass is convex, making it recess into the brick to the north and south. The entrance is in the center bay. Six, evenly spaced, 4-light windows extend the width of the façade at the mezzanine level. The building is considered non-contributing to the historic district as it was constructed after the district's period of significance.
- 22 817 Broad St., Commercial Building, Not Named, circa 1950 **NC-BLD**  
Extensively altered, four-story, brick veneer, office building with a flat roof. Set along zero lot lines, the building is oriented east and abuts the non-historic, four-story Chamber of Commerce Building to the

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north, and a historic, four-story, commercial building to the south. The three upper stories have two bays distinguished by rusticated concrete panels. Each bay has 12-light windows separated horizontally from the upper and lower stories by metal panels that extend the width of the building. A thick stucco sign band extends the width of the building above the storefront. Convex storefront windows curve toward the recessed central entrance. Though built in 1950, the building was so extensively modified circa 1995 that it is considered non-contributing to the district.

- 23 819 Broad St., Commercial Building, Not Named, circa 1891 **C-BLD**  
Four-story, stone, Romanesque Revival-style, commercial building with a flat roof. Set along zero lot lines, the building is oriented east and abuts a non-historic, four-story, commercial building to the north and a one-story extension of the historic Read House Hotel to the south. The building is framed by stone pilasters at either side with capitals at each floor level, rising to a corbelled cornice at the roofline. The core of the building has three bays distinguished by rusticated stone. The second and fourth story windows are 1/1-sash, rectangular replacements. The third story windows are arched, 1/1-sash replacements. The storefront has been modified with a stucco and aluminum frame. A thick sign band extends the width of the building. The glass entry is to the south, with a stucco column and storefront window to the north of the door. Photo #10.

Cherry St

- 24 631 Cherry St., Commercial Building, Not Named, circa 2000 **NC-BLD**  
Modern, one-story, stucco, commercial building with a flat roof. Sited at the northwest corner of Cherry and East 7<sup>th</sup> Streets, the building has entrances oriented south and east. It abuts the historic, two-story McConnell Block to the west. The entrance is located at the southeast corner, distinguished by the roofline rising above the rest of the building. A flat metal canopy extends from the corner and the doors are recessed. The elevations to the north and west of the entry have regularly spaced, fixed-paned windows and stucco pilasters and paneling. A stucco cornice extends along the top of the building. The building is considered non-contributing to the historic district as it was constructed after the district's period of significance. Photo #24 (right)
- 25 701-09 Cherry St., Krystal Building, circa 1945 **NC-BLD**  
Home to the original Krystal restaurant, the Krystal Building is a three-story, stone veneer, commercial building with a flat roof. The building is oriented east and sited along zero lot lines at the southwest corner of Cherry and East 7<sup>th</sup> Streets. It is separated by an alley from a historic, three-story, commercial building to the south. Its most distinguishing feature is the rounded corner and windows at the street corner. The off-center entrance on the east elevation is framed by a contrasting metal panel. Storefront windows extend around the ground level, separated by stone columns. A metal band extends above the storefront windows at the corner and north elevations, a copied feature from the original building design. Fixed, three-light windows are regularly spaced around the second story. The third story, an addition, has fixed windows recessed from the stone columns that separate them. The rounded corner of the third story is a balcony. Originally two-stories, much of its historic Art Moderne character was lost by a remodel that occurred by 2015. It is considered non-contributing to the district due to these alterations. Photo #23 (right)
- 26 711-13 Cherry St., Commercial Building, Not Named, circa 1880 **C-BLD**  
Three-story, brick, Romanesque Revival-style, commercial building with a flat roof. The building is oriented east and set along zero lot lines. It is separated by an alley from the non-historic Krystal Building to the north and abuts a historic, three-story, commercial building to the south. A corbelled cornice caps the building. Its core is two bays distinguished by a brick pilaster, each with three windows. The third-story windows have connected round arches, while the second-story windows are rectangular. Windows on both floors have been replaced and some covered. The storefront level has

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been completely modified from its original design. Stucco frames two storefronts. Each has a central, recessed glass door with a metal awning. The north storefront has fixed-pane windows to either side of the door. The south storefront has a fixed-pane window to the north of the door. Despite alterations, the resource retains sufficient elements or its historic character to be a contributing resource, notably its upper level brickwork and cornice as well as its original upper level arched window openings. The building is considered contributing to the district. Photo #26 (center- right).

- 27 714 Cherry St., Commercial Building, circa 1920 **C-BLD**  
Three-story, painted terra cotta and brick, commercial building with a flat roof. Set along zero lot lines, the building is oriented west with surface parking to the north and a historic, two-story commercial building to the south. The building is topped by a cornice supported by corbels between each bay. The core of the building has four bays, each with two 1/1-sash, rectangular windows. The windows of each story are horizontally separated by a decorative panel. The ground level has five wood-framed bays. The center bay has been partially enclosed to create a planter. The bays to either side have four-light transoms above two-light storefront windows with bulkheads. The simple entry door is in the second bay from the north. A metal awning and supports have been installed above the storefront level and up the second and third stories to grow vines on the building. The north elevation has five bays of rounded windows and minimal ornamentation. Despite alterations, the resource retains sufficient historic characteristics to be a contributing resource, notably its upper level masonry details including a projecting bracketed cornice, molded window surrounds, and panel insets between the upper floors.
- 28 715-17 Cherry St., Commercial Building, circa 1880 **C-BLD**  
Three-story, painted brick, Romanesque Revival-style, commercial building with a flat roof. Set along zero lot lines, the building is oriented east and abuts a historic, three-story, commercial buildings on either side. A corbelled cornice caps the building. Its core is two bays distinguished by a brick pilaster, each with three replacement windows. The third-story windows have connected round arches, while the second-story windows are rectangular. A cornice extends between the second story and storefront level. The original storefront design has been replaced by fixed-pane windows with metal and unfinished wood frames. The storefront to the north has a central entry incorporating a portion of a British telephone booth. The storefront to the south has two entry doors. Despite alterations, the resource retains sufficient historic character to be a contributing resource, notably its upper level brickwork and arched window openings. Photo #26 (center-left).
- 29 719 Cherry St., Commercial Building, circa 1920 **C-BLD**  
Three-story, brick, commercial building with a flat roof. Set along zero lot lines, the building is oriented east and connected to historic, three-story, commercial buildings on either side. Between the third-story windows and roofline is a stone stringcourse with decorative corbels, rectangular vents with decorative brickwork, and a stone cornice. The core of the building has four bays, each with one replacement, 1/1-sash window. Between the windows of each level are rectangular panels formed by decorative brickwork. The storefront level is framed by original brickwork. The storefront itself has been replaced and recessed to create room for outdoor seating. To the north of central storefront windows is the glass entry framed by unfinished wood; to the south is a metal panel with an ATM.
- 30 720 Cherry St., Fidelity Trust Co. Building, circa 1925 **C-BLD**  
The Fidelity Trust Co. Building is a two-story, brick, commercial building with a flat roof concealed by a shaped parapet. The building is oriented west and set along zero lot lines. It is connected to a historic, three-story, commercial building to the north and separated by an alley from a historic, two-story, commercial building to the south. The body of the building is red brick with glazed terra cotta decorative elements. The building has three bays separated by brick pilasters, on which decorative brickwork creates the illusion of fluting. At the second story, the outer bays each have four-light, fixed-

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pane, replacement windows, while the center bay has two-light windows. Corbels sit between two cornices above the windows, and terra cotta trimmers accentuate the shape of the parapet. At the storefront level, the recessed entry is skewed to the south with a segmental arch and panel reading "Fidelity Trust Co." in relief above the doorway. There is one bay of fixed-pane windows to the south of the entry and two bays to the north. Though the windows have been replaced and metal awnings were added, the storefront level retains its historic design. The visible south elevation by the alley is plain brick with minimal openings and no ornamentation. Despite alterations, the resource retains sufficient elements or its historic character to be a contributing resource, notably its upper level brickwork and terra cotta decorative elements including a molded parapet cap, cornice, and windowsills.

- 31 722-24 Cherry St., Commercial Building, Not Named, circa 1925 **C-BLD**  
Two-story, painted brick, commercial building with a flat roof concealed by a shaped parapet. The building is oriented west and set along zero lot lines. It is separated by an alley from the similarly designed, historic, two-story Fidelity Trust Co. building to the north and connected to a historic, two-story, commercial building to the south. A defining feature is the building's shaped parapet, accentuated by glazed terra cotta trim and decorative panels. Below the parapet is a cornice with an intricate pattern supported by corbels. The second story has five bays, each with four-light fixed windows with terra cotta casing. Below the second-story windows is another cornice. There are five bays at the storefront level. The main entry is recessed in the southernmost bay. Another recessed entry is in the second bay from the north. The other bays have six-light storefront windows with slim bulkheads. The visible north elevation by the alley is plain brick with minimal openings and no ornamentation. Despite alterations, the resource retains sufficient elements or its historic character to be a contributing resource, notably its upper level brickwork and terra cotta decorative elements including a molded parapet cap, cornice, and windowsills.
- 32 723 Cherry St., Commercial Building, Not Named, circa 1900 **C-BLD**  
Three-story, brick, commercial building with a flat roof. Set along zero lot lines, the building is oriented east and abuts a historic, three-story, commercial buildings to either side. The top of the building is capped by the projecting metal roofline. The core of the building has four bays each on the second and third stories. Each bay has a single replacement window with a stone hooded lintel and fabric awning. The original storefront has been replaced and recessed to create space for an outdoor area with metal balustrade. A large fabric awning extends the width of the building over the storefront. Though all windows have been replaced and the awnings have been added, the building retains its historic character and is considered contributing to the historic district.
- 33 730-32 Cherry St., Gottschalk & Co. Warehouse; Lansford Piano Co., circa 1925 **C-BLD**  
The Gottschalk & Co. Warehouse/Lansford Piano Co. Building is a two-story, painted brick, commercial building with a flat roof concealed by a shaped parapet. It is oriented west and set along zero lot lines. It abuts a two-story building on the north and a three-story building on the south, both historic and for commercial use. Beneath the shaped parapet is a central carved stone rectangular panel, with rectangular vents to either side. The second story is visually distinguished by a corbelled cornice above the windows and continuous sill below. It has two bays, each with five, 1/1-sash, replacement windows. At the storefront level, there are two bays of fixed glass with metal frames and brick bulkheads. The recessed entry is skewed to the north, with a flat metal canopy shielding the doorway.
- 34 731 Cherry St., Commercial Building, circa 1890 **C-BLD**  
Three-story, brick, commercial building with a flat roof. It is set along zero lot lines and oriented east. The building abuts a three-story historic commercial building to the north and a mid-century parking garage to the south. Beneath the roofline with brickwork resembling a Doric order frieze, a thick band

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of stone extends the width of the building. Under the stone are five evenly spaced, round vents outlined with stone. The second and third stories have five bays, alternating between one and three 1/1-sash windows with stone lintels and fabric awnings in each bay. Brick pilasters distinguish the bays vertically, and rectangular panels with a brick basket weave design horizontally separate the stories. At the ground level, a central entry with a segmental arch casing is flanked by two storefronts. Each storefront has a recessed center door with wood-frame windows to either side. Fabric awnings extend over each of the windows and doors.

- 35 736-38 Cherry St., Robert Schwartz & Co. Building, 1920 **C-BLD** Previously Listed  
The Robert Schwartz & Co. Building is oriented west at the northeast corner of Cherry and East 8<sup>th</sup> Streets. It is connected to a historic, two-story, commercial building to the north. Intricate Gothic details made from glazed terra cotta embellish both visible facades. Each of the three floors has three bays of windows. The bays are distinguished by triangular pilasters supported by corbels and topped with finials that rise above the roofline. Chicago windows are found at the second and third stories, surrounded by a lancet pattern in the terra cotta. The third-story windows have Tudor arches, while the second-story windows are rectangular. At the ground level, each bay has three-light storefront windows with three-light, stained glass transoms. A recessed entry is in the northernmost bay of the west elevation, and another entry distinguished by a slim bay resembling a tower is at the easternmost side of the south elevation. A small portion of the north elevation that rises above the adjacent building is plain red brick with no openings or ornamentation. The building is individually listed on the National Register and considered contributing to the historic district. Photo #28 (center).

Chestnut St.

- 36 730 Chestnut St., Commercial Building, circa 1930 **C-BLD**  
Six-story, brick, commercial building with a flat roof concealed by parapets. The building is oriented west and set along zero lot lines at the northeast corner of Chestnut and W 8<sup>th</sup> street. It is separated by surface parking from a civic building to the north. The building's design is tripartite with a visually distinct base, central core, and cap. The base has six bays of varying sizes with flat arches and metal-frame replacement windows. The recessed entry is in the central bay, and an open garage area is in the northernmost bay. The base is distinguished from the six-bay core by a cornice. Four bays have two, 1/1-sash, rectangular windows, while the second and last from north are only one-window wide. With the exception of a pediment on the southernmost window of the second floor, all windows have no ornamentation beyond a brick lintel and concrete sill. A cornice separates the fifth and sixth floor windows, and the top of the building is capped by a pressed metal cornice with corbels and dentils. The design of the front elevation is continued on the south elevation, with an added modern metal-frame entrance. The east and north elevations are plain brick with few openings and no ornamentation. Photo #14 (center).
- 37 841 Chestnut St., CitiPark Office & Retail Centre, 1968 **C-BLD**  
Designed by architecture firm Bianculli & Tyler, the CitiPark Office & Retail Centre is a six-level, concrete and tile, Brutalist-style parking garage with first-floor retail and office space. The garage is oriented east and spans the block of Chestnut Street between W 8<sup>th</sup> Street and W MLK Boulevard. It abuts non-historic, four-story apartments to the west. The evenly spaced vertical members supporting each level of the garage are textured concrete in a stylized shape like a "T" or a thumbtack. The horizontal guard walls of each level are smooth concrete to contrast. At the west and south elevations are towers of textured concrete and red tile with slanted tops. The towers serve functionally for elevators and aesthetically to anchor the horizontality of the garage floors. Blade "Parking" signs are attached to each tower. To the north of the west tower is a circular ramp leading to each floor of the garage. At the ground level, one-story storefronts with replacement windows and sign bands extend

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the width of the west elevation and wrap to the north and south elevations. The garage is considered contributing to the historic district. Photo #13.

Georgia Ave.

- 38 513 Georgia Ave., Commercial, circa 1952 **C-BLD**  
Two-story, brick veneer, Colonial Revival-style, office building with a flat roof. The building is oriented east and set back from the road by a row of parking spaces. It is separated by an alley from a non-historic, two-story, commercial building to the north and bordered by surface parking to the south. Pent shingle awnings extend along the façade roofline and above the first-floor level. The second floor has three evenly spaced windows with broken pediments. The first floor has a central entrance with a broken pediment, flanked by Palladian-style storefront windows. The north and south elevations are plain brick with no ornamentation. Toward the rear, there is a small third story with roof access.
- 39 600 block Georgia Ave., Fireman's Memorial Fountain, 1888 **C-STR** Previously Listed  
The fountain is a structure considered contributing to the Fountain Square Historic District. It was designed by the J.L. Mott Company of New York City and built in 1888 at the triangular strip of land created by the intersections of Georgia Avenue, E 6<sup>th</sup> Street, and Lookout Street. The resource is located within a triangular park, is 27-feet high, and stands in the center of an octagonal concrete catch basin that is 25-feet across and 1.5-feet deep. Cast iron decorative features include scrollwork, acanthus leaves, flowers, and animal heads. (National Register of Historic Places, Fountain Square National Register Historic District). Photo #39.
- 40 625 Georgia Ave., Hamilton County Courthouse, 1912-13 **C-BLD** Previously Listed  
Designed by Chattanooga architect R.H. Hunt and built in 1913, the three-story Hamilton County Courthouse is an example of a civic building designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style popular during the early twentieth century. The building is set back from the lot lines by lawn and landscaping, and occupies its own block formed by East 6<sup>th</sup> Street to the north, Georgia Avenue to the east, East 7<sup>th</sup> Street to the south, and Walnut Street to the west. Its overall plan is T-shaped, with the symmetrical primary façade at the top of the T oriented south toward East 7<sup>th</sup> Street. The shingled Mansard roof is partially concealed by a flat parapet. A cornice with corbels and dentils extends around the building. The front elevation is visually distinguished into a central core projecting further than symmetrical wings to either side. The core has two Corinthian columns to either side of the main entrance. A two-story round arch with decorative glass is above the pedimented entry. Each wing has three bays of windows. The first- and second-story windows are surrounded by a common casing and separated horizontally by a pressed metal panel. The third-story windows have molded casings and sills. Similar design elements are continued on all elevations. The courthouse is listed individually on the National Register and considered contributing to the historic district. Photo #38.
- 41 701 Georgia Ave., Parking Deck, 1952 **C-BLD**  
Two-story, reinforced concrete parking deck associated with the adjacent Flatiron Building. The deck is built into the topography, which drops from Georgia Avenue on the east down to Walnut Street on the west. This enables the entrance from Georgia Avenue to be surface level parking, while the entrances from East 7<sup>th</sup> and Walnut Streets are into a floor below the surface level. The deck is open air with no guard walls or ornamentation. It is considered contributing to the historic district. Photo #35 (left).
- 42 707 Georgia Ave., Flatiron Building, 1911 **C-BLD**  
Designed by architect C.E. Bearden, the Flatiron Building is a five-story, brick, commercial building with a flat roof and projecting cornice. It is set along zero lot lines on a triangular-shaped block formed by Georgia Avenue, Walnut Street, and East 7<sup>th</sup> Street. The northeast corner of the building is

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rounded, the south corner is flat, and the northwest corner is a right angle. The building's front façade is oriented east. Though they are the same building, it appears from Georgia Street that there are two separate buildings with a modern, four-story glass connector because the plane of the wall abruptly breaks and juts inward. The building has six bays to the south of the glass connector, each framed by brick pilasters and decorative molding. At the storefront level, each bay has fixed windows with a slim bulkhead. Above the windows is a pressed metal panel separating them from Chicago windows at the mezzanine level. The storefront level is separated from the building's core by a cornice, above which each bay has two 1/1-sash, rectangular windows per floor. The windows of each floor are separated horizontally by panels of brick with decorative patterns. Similar design is found on the three bays of the portion of the building north of the connector, with smaller storefront windows and a central recessed entry. Non-historic faux balustrades have been mounted from some of the upper stories. Similar design elements are continued on the west elevation, while the north elevation is plain brick with minimal ornamentation. A one-story glass and brick addition was built at the south flat corner. Photo #32 and #35 (right).

- 43 835 Georgia Ave., Commercial Building, circa 1902 **C-BLD**  
Triangular-plan, seven-story, brick veneer, office building with a flat roof on a stone veneer base. The building is set along zero lot lines on a triangular block formed by Georgia Avenue, E 8<sup>th</sup> Street, and Cherry Street. The façade is oriented east, and there is a tower that was added in 2007 at the south corner. The building's design is tripartite with a visually distinct base, central core, and cap. At the ground level, the glass entrance is skewed to the north and covered by a flat metal canopy. To the south of the entrance are stacked two sets of three rectangular windows with carved stone paneling. Further north are three bays distinguished by stone piers, each with two stacked rectangular windows separated by cut stone. The ground level is distinguished from the core of the building by a corbeled cornice and the transition from stone veneer to cream brick veneer. The core of the building has five bays of fixed-pane, rectangular replacement windows. The outer bays have two windows per floor, while the inner bays have three. A cornice between the sixth and seventh story visually breaks the core from the upper cap of the building. The windows of the seventh story are surrounded by contrasting colored brick, and the roofline has intricate, Exotic Revival-style, brick patterns supported by a round arch corbels. The tower at the south corner of the building is an addition. A continuous vertical window creates a visual distinction between it and the original building. The windows on the north and south façades are recessed behind thick brands of brick and stone, and the tower's corner windows are rounded toward Cherry Street. The round top of the tower projects above the building's roofline. It continued the Exotic Revival pattern of the roofline but has since been covered by a commercial sign. The design of the front elevation is continued on the west elevation. The north elevation is plain stone veneer with minimal openings, no ornamentation, and an added bank drive-through. Despite remodeling in 2007 that added the rounded corner tower and saw the replacement of windows, the building retains enough of its historic appearance and detailing to continue to contribute to the overall historic character of the district. Photos #31 (right).

Lookout St.

- 44 500 Lookout St., Wiley Methodist Church, 1886-7 **C-BLD** Previously Listed  
Sited on a corner and set slightly back from the street, the Wiley Methodist Church is oriented west and separated by a small strip of lawn from the parsonage to the south. The church has a cross gable roof and Latin cross plan, with wings corresponding to the nave of the church and its transepts. The main level of the church is its second story, distinguished using red brick while the ground level is rusticated stone. The predominant style of ornamentation is Gothic Revival, including pointed arches, buttresses, towers, and rosettes. The front elevation of the church is dominated by a front gable over three, pointed arch, stained glass windows. Below the pointed arch windows are slim rectangular windows at the ground floor. Leading up to the gabled elevation are stone steps with a balustrade.

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The steps split from a central landing to the north and south. Going north leads to a recessed tower with a pointed arch entry, flat roof, and lancet and rosette windows. The steps going north lead to another tower with a pointed arch entry, rosette windows, and hipped roof. Similar ornamentation is continued on all elevations, with ample pointed stained glass and lancet windows. Photo #41.

- 45 504 Lookout St., Wiley Methodist Church Parsonage, circa 1925 **C-BLD** Previously Listed  
The church parsonage is a one-story, brick veneer dwelling with a hipped roof and partial-width pedimented gable porch. The house is oriented west, set slightly back from the street, and bordered by the church to the north and surface parking to the south. It shows Craftsman influence in its porch details and shape, as well as Colonial Revival influence in its pedimented porch and cornice. The main floor of the house is its second story. Concrete steps with a brick knee wall and added metal balustrade lead to the porch from the north. The pedimented porch gable is supported by battered wood columns on brick piers. Three connected, 8/8-sash windows are under the porch, to the south of the front door. To the north of the porch are paired, 6/6-sash, replacement windows. There is a replacement door and 6/6-sash window at the ground level near the porch steps. Similar simple details and openings are continued on the side elevations. A metal balcony has been added to the north elevation. A shed addition with clapboard and brick veneer is at the rear elevation. An interior chimney is also located toward the rear of the house. Though some windows and doors have been replaced, it is considered contributing to the historic district. Photo #41 (right).
- 46 514 Lookout St., Commercial Building, circa 1958 **C-BLD**  
One-story, brick veneer, commercial building with a flat roof. The building is oriented west and set along zero lot lines. There is a surface parking lot to its north and east, and it is separated by a small passageway from a historic, two-story, commercial building to the south. The building has minimal ornamentation or openings. There is a single storefront bay with molded surround at the north portion of the front elevation that has been enclosed. An entry door is located at the eastern portion of the north elevation. The east elevation has three evenly spaced, rectangular windows. This is a simple utilitarian building that was constructed during the district's period of significance.
- 47 520 Lookout St., Commercial Building, circa 1920 **C-BLD**  
Two-story, brick veneer, commercial building with a flat roof. The building is oriented west and set along zero lot lines. It is separated by a small passageway from a historic, one-story, commercial building to the north; connected to a historic, one-story, commercial building to the south; and bordered by surface parking to the east. The building's roof is flat, with a pent roofline across the front facade. The rooflines of the side elevations are angled with the pent roof and rise above the façade. A tripartite arched entrance and window system with rounded transoms and columns are centered at the ground level, flanked by smaller fixed windows to either side. The first and second levels are separated by a stringcourse. Five connected, 12-light windows are centered on the second level above the entrance. Three connected, 12-light windows are to either side of it, centered above the smaller windows on the first floor. The side elevations are plain brick with minimal ornamentation. The rear elevation has five replacement windows of various sizes with segmental arches. Despite recent replacement windows (circa 1990), the overall historic character of the façade remains, and the resource is considered contributing to the historic district.
- 48 532 Lookout St. rear, Commercial Building, circa 1925 **C-BLD**  
One-story, common bond brick garage with a front-facing gable roof. Set along zero lot lines, it is oriented west and abuts a historic, two-story, commercial building to the north and a historic, former service station to the south. Both the east and west facades have central arched garage openings flanked to either side by two 3/3-sash windows. The arches of the garage openings have stucco keystones and imposts, and wood frame divided light windows in the rises. The side windows have a brick grid pattern and stucco diamond in the arch rises, and a stucco sill.

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- 49 532 Lookout St., Gulf Fountain Square Service Station, circa 1939 **C-BLD**  
One-story, former automobile service station with a flat roof. The building is oriented south toward E 6<sup>th</sup> Street, spanning the block between Georgia Ave and Lookout Street. It is connected to a one-story automotive building to the north and set back from the street with a lawn and concrete patio. Elements of Art Moderne style are seen in the white porcelain enamel exterior, rounded edges, and absence of applied ornamentation. The center bay of the façade is convex with a projecting rounded canopy and two glass entries to either side of a four-light storefront window. To either side of the center bay are two bays with garage doors. To the east of the garage doors, the façade steps back and has a pedestrian door. The side elevations have three-light windows with no ornamentation. Photo #40.

Market St.

- 50 619 Market St., Phoenix Block (North), 1889 **C-BLD**  
This is the north half of a double, four-story, painted brick, Romanesque Revival-style commercial building that fronts Market and Broad Streets. Oriented both east and west, the building is bordered by surface parking to the north and connected to a historic, five-story, commercial building to the south. The low-pitched shed roof is concealed by a flat parapet with a corbelled cornice, round arch motif, and decorative brickwork. The windows are 1/1 sash, though many are missing or have been covered in plywood. The fourth stories have five arched openings; the third stories have four rectangular openings below decorative brick panels; and the second stories have four segmental arched openings. The Market Street elevation has more ornamentation than that on Broad Street, with pilasters supporting a segmental arch spanning the second story and remnants of an embellished rounded pilaster at the ground level. The ground level on Market Street has been completely modified to be framed by brick piers with a large metal panel over a glass storefront system. On Broad Street, the original brick paneling is visible, with temporary plywood boarding in the storefront while it undergoes renovation. Photos #3 (left), #4 (left) and #15 (right).

- 51 621 Market St., Phoenix Block (South), 1889 **C-BLD**  
This is the south half of a double, four-story, painted brick, Romanesque Revival-style commercial building that fronts Market and Broad Streets. Oriented both east and west, the building is bordered by surface parking to the north and connected to a historic, five-story, commercial building to the south. The low-pitched shed roof is concealed by a flat parapet with corbelled cornice, round arch motif, and decorative brickwork. The 1/1-sash windows have been covered by a metal screen on the Market Street elevation and are boarded on the Broad Street elevation. The fourth stories have five arched openings; the third stories have four rectangular openings; and the second stories have four segmental arched openings. The Market Street elevation has more ornamentation than that on Broad Street, with pilasters supporting a segmental arch spanning the second story and remnants of a large embellished rounded pilaster at the ground level. The ground level on Market Street has a non-historic, flat canopy over the boarded storefront with non-historic brick to either side. The ground level on Broad Street has been stuccoed to the bottom of the second-story window openings. It has a recessed pedestrian entrance and metal garage door. Photos #3 (left), #4 (left) and #15 (right).

- 52 629 Market St., Miller Bros. Dept. Store, circa 1898 **C-BLD** Previously Listed  
The four-story Brothers Department Store and its added buildings are sited along zero lot lines at the northwest corner of Market and West 7<sup>th</sup> Streets. The buildings are connected to historic, four-story, commercial buildings to the north on both Market and Broad Streets. The complex of buildings front Market, Broad, and West 7<sup>th</sup> Streets, with the primary façade oriented east on Market Street. The main building (Buildings #1-3 in the NRHP nomination) is capped by cornices with dentils and framed by brick pilasters. Each upper story has eleven bays with 1/1-sash windows, some single and some paired. The fourth-story windows are rectangular; the third-story windows have round arch openings;

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and the second- story windows are rectangular with transoms. The levels are visually distinguished by a cornice between the third and fourth stories and a continuous lintel above the second-story windows. The base level is further distinguished by being of stone rather than the red brick found above. All bays have large transoms with three divisions of 45-light opaque glass. Recessed main entrances are in the fourth and fifth bays from the south, set apart by round arches with an "MB" insignia in the spandrel. An additional recessed entrance is in the third bay from the south. All other bays have replacement storefront glass. Similar details are continued on the south and west elevations. The building was covered with a false metal front in the 1960s but that was removed, and the original appearance restored in the 1980s. The added four-story, brick building fronting Broad Street (Building #4 in the NRHP nomination) has three bays at each level, distinguished by brick pilasters. Corbelled cornices cap the building and are found above and below each of the upper story windows. The upper story windows are rectangular with 1/1 sashes and stone lintels and sills. The ground level has three wood-frame storefronts with slim wrought iron pilasters. The added five-story building fronting Market Street (Building #5 in the NRHP nomination) is capped by metal paneling. Its core has contrasting metal panels with a single bay of windows in the vertical center. Each 1/1-sash, metal-frame window is separated by a panel with Art Deco chevron designs. The ground level is tile with a central entrance flanked by six-light windows to either side. The National Register nomination for this resource describes it as five separate buildings that were either constructed or acquired by the Miller Brothers department store between 1898 and 1916. The entire complex served as one building after 1916 and is therefore listed as one resource in this nomination. The building complex is individually listed on the National Register and considered contributing to the historic district. Photo #4 (right).

53 630 Market St., Central Block, 1883

**C-BLD** Previously Listed

The three-story Central Block Building is ornamented with Victorian and Italianate details of contrasting red brick and white trim. Its central entrance is a chamfered corner oriented southwest to the intersection of Market and E 7<sup>th</sup> Streets. It is connected to a historic, two-story, commercial building to the east and bordered by a park and surface parking to the north. The ornate chamfered corner is capped by a pediment above layers of corbelled cornice. The third-story windows of the corner's three bays are topped by rounded lintels with fanlight motifs. The third-story windows of the west elevation's four bays have hooded lintels with triglyph motifs. Similarly, panels of triglyphs are between the second-and third story windows. At the ground level, the seven bays of the west elevation and corner entrance are distinguished by brick pilasters with capitals decorated with a Victorian heart motif. The storefronts are wood frame with a bulkhead and fabric awnings. The south elevation fronting East 7<sup>th</sup> Street is less ornately decorated than the corner and west elevations. It is capped by layers of corbelled cornice. Each story has eight rectangular windows with hooded lintels. The easternmost bay is distinguished by brick pilasters, corbels, and an entrance at the ground floor. The building is individually listed on the National Register and considered contributing to the historic district. Photo #19 (left).

54 700 Market St., Baker Shoe Store, 1949

**C-BLD**

The former Baker Shoe Store is a two-story, commercial building with a flat roof. Sited on a corner with zero lot lines, the building is oriented west and connected to a historic, three-story, commercial building to the east and a historic, two-story, commercial building to the south. The exterior of the building is clad with concrete panels with no applied ornamentation. The upper story of the west elevation is convex and has two square single-pane windows. At the ground level, the aluminum-frame storefront system has a glass entrance angled toward the intersection of Market and East 7<sup>th</sup> Streets. The corner of the building in front of the angled entry is supported by a round concrete column. The north elevation has two large picture windows spaced between four square, single-pane windows. At the ground level, storefront ribbon windows extend three-quarters of the building's width. An entry with a flat canopy is located to the east of the windows.

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- 55 701 Market St., Hamilton National Bank, 1911, remodeled 1967-1969 **C-BLD**  
Originally constructed in 1911 to the design of R. H. Hunt, the building was completely remodeled in 1967-1969 with Selmon T. Franklin Associates serving as the architect. The Hamilton National Bank Building is a seventeen-story, reinforced concrete and steel-framed, office building with a flat roof. The building is set along zero lot lines at the northeast corner of Market and East 7<sup>th</sup> Streets in Chattanooga's downtown commercial core. It abuts a non-historic, three-story, commercial building to the south and has a secondary façade along Broad Street to the west. The building is visually separated into three parts: an 85-foot-wide by 200-foot-deep three-story base that extends the full width and depth of the site and is clad with granite; a rectangular tower (floors 4-16) clad with granite at the fourth floor and aluminum at floors 5-16, and an aluminum-clad 17<sup>th</sup> floor cap. The tower is aligned with the north wall of the base, recessed one bay from the east facade and south wall of the base, and recessed six bays from the west elevation of the base. Each elevation of the tower has vertical panels of aluminum alternating with panels of transparent and spandrel glass. The granite-clad floors 1-4 are visually separated into three layers: three-light storefront windows between granite piers at the bottom, wide vertical panels of granite alternating with narrow windows in the middle, and windows recessed from squat granite piers at the top (fourth floor). The recession of the fourth-floor windows gives the illusion the tower is floating above the base. Photos #18, #6 (left), #14 (center), #17 (left), and #25 (right).
- 56 704 Market St., Commercial, 1900 **NC-BLD**  
Two- and three-story, brick, commercial building with a flat roof. Set along zero lot lines, the building is oriented west and abuts the historic, one-story, Baker Shoe Store to the north and a historic, two-story, commercial building to the south. The north half of the building is two stories while the south half is three stories. The building is capped by a corbelled cornice and has six bays on the upper stories. Both the second- and third-story windows are 2/2-sash with rectangular openings topped by hooded lintels and keystones. At the ground level, a fabric awning extends the width of the building. The two storefronts have recessed central entries, continuous glass windows, and fieldstone bulkheads. Due to extensive alterations and application of synthetic stucco to its façade circa 1985, the building is considered non-contributing to the historic district.
- 57 706 Market St., Commercial Building, 1900 **NC-BLD**  
Two-story, brick, commercial building with a flat roof. Set along zero lot lines, the building is oriented west and abuts a non-historic, three-story, commercial building to the north and a non-historic, nine-story, mixed-use complex to the south. The second story is divided into two bays distinguished by stucco pilasters with 9/9-sash, rectangular windows topped by hooded lintels and keystones. At the ground level, a fabric awning extends most of the building's width. There are two aluminum-frame storefronts, each with recessed entries and porcelain enamel and wood bulkheads. Due to extensive alterations and application of synthetic stucco to its façade circa 1985, the building is considered non-contributing to the historic district.
- 58 715 Market St., Tennessee Valley Federal Credit Union, circa 1977 **NC-BLD**  
Modern, three-story, concrete bank building with a flat roof and elements of International and Brutalist styles. Set along zero lot lines, the building is oriented east. It abuts a historic, multi-story, commercial building to the north and is separated by an alley from a non-historic, three-story, commercial building to the south. The upper story of the building is supported by concrete columns and projects out further than the lower stories, creating an arcade around three-quarters of the building. Recessed single-pane windows span the entire upper story. The lower stories of the building have concrete panels below continuous transoms. The southern portion of the facade is recessed even further back than the northern portion. This is where the entrance is located, with a glass storefront system in place of concrete panels. The building is considered non-contributing to the historic district as it was constructed after the district's period of significance.

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- 59 728 Market St., Market City Center, 2016 **NC-BLD**  
The Market City Center is a nine-story, mixed-use, commercial and residential building. Oriented east, it abuts a non-historic, two-story, commercial building to the north and a historic, 18-story, commercial building to the south. The building is visually distinguished by two-story base and seven-story tower (floors 3-9). The base has eight bays and a central entrance framed by concrete paneling. The tower is recessed from the base. Its bottom is the third story, with four- and eight-light windows spanning the façade. Each inner bay of the upper floors (4-9) has sliding doors and a balcony flanked by 1/1-sash, rectangular windows. The bays are separated by metal panels. The outermost bays have single and paired 1/1-sash, rectangular windows. The building is topped by a flat awning. The building is considered non-contributing to the historic district as it was constructed after the district's period of significance.
- 60 729 Market St., Volunteer Bank & Trust, circa 1985 **NC-BLD**  
Modern, two- and three-story, brick veneer bank building with a flat roof. The building is oriented east, separated by an alley from a non-historic, commercial building to the north, and connected to a historic, ten-story, commercial building to the south. The varying heights and use of classical details, including round arches, corbels, and keystones, give the impression that it was designed to emulate historic, connected downtown buildings. The building is capped by a corbelled cornice. The window and door openings on all stories are topped by round arches with keystones. A recessed central entry is distinguished by a corbelled cornice and a brick pattern mimicking rusticated stone. The southern portion of ground level has an open garage bay and enclosed parking. The building is considered non-contributing to the historic district as it was constructed after the district's period of significance.
- 61 736 Market St., American National Bank Building, 1968 **C-BLD**  
Designed by Alfred Easton Poor of New York, the American National Bank Building is a 20-story, reinforced concrete and steel-framed office building with a flat roof. Set along zero lot lines at the northeast corner of Market and E 8<sup>th</sup> Streets, it has secondary façades along E 8<sup>th</sup> Street to the south and Cherry Street to the east. The building is visually separated into two sections: the 20-story office tower that fronts on Market Street, and a six-story parking garage to the south with first-floor retail and office space. The rectangular tower has a two-story, granite-clad base. The bays of the base have three-light windows framed by granite. At floors 3-18, three bays are distinguished by granite pilasters. In each bay are three rectangular, fixed-pane windows separated by cast concrete panels. The garage is set back slightly from Market and extends along E 8<sup>th</sup> Street, wrapping to the east side of the tower. It has a similar design as the tower, with concrete panels and open metal grilles between the pilasters on the upper floors. Photos #28 (center-left) and #29.
- 62 800 Market St., Loveman's Department Store, 1892 **C-BLD**  
The former Loveman's Department Store is a five-story, brick and glazed terra cotta, Romanesque Revival-style, commercial building. Sited at the southeast corner of Market and East 8<sup>th</sup> Street, the primary façade is oriented west to Market Street with secondary facades on East 8<sup>th</sup> and Cherry Streets. It abuts a non-historic, two-story, commercial building to the south. A non-historic addition has been built to the south of the historic building and is visually distinguished by less ornamentation and newer fixtures. There are four bays separated by pilasters on the primary façade of the historic building, each with either two or three, 1/1-sash windows. The fifth-story windows have rectangular openings topped by a continuous cornice line. The fourth-story windows have round arch openings topped by a corbelled cornice. The third-story windows have round arch openings topped by a cornice with dentils. The cornice is supported by ornate pilaster capitals. Imposts of the round arches horizontally align with a band of dentils between the rectangular window and rounded transom. At the second story, the windows have rectangular transoms topped by thick lintels. A thick cornice with dentils visually separates the base of the historic building from the upper stories. Each bay is

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distinguished by rusticated columns. The primary entrance is recessed and angled at the building's northwest corner. On the primary façade, there are replacement windows, an ATM, and an additional recessed doorway to the south of the corner entrance. Similar details are continued on all levels of the secondary façade fronting East 8<sup>th</sup> Street. The storefront bays have three-light transoms over three-light storefront windows with wood frames and a bulkhead. The east elevation fronting Cherry Street is less ornately decorated than the others. At the fifth floor of the northeast corner of the building fronting E 8<sup>th</sup> and Cherry Streets, a non-historic rooftop addition and patio have been added where the building originally stepped down to four stories. The addition to the south elevation mimics details of the historic building with less ornamentation. There are two bays: the bay to the north has windows and doors with balconies on the four upper stories above a large storefront window at the ground level; the bay to the south has two windows with transoms at each floor.

- 63 801-03 Market St., Fischer Evans Building, 1875/1963 **C-BLD**  
The Fischer Evans Building is a two- and three-story commercial building. It is a good example of mid-century design used to update a historic building, but only at the storefront level. It is sited at the southwest corner of Market and West 8<sup>th</sup> Streets, and abuts a historic, two-story, commercial building to the south. A two-story and a three-story building were combined in 1963 and modified with a common storefront. While the storefront-level reads as one building, the upper stories read as distinct buildings with the two-story building to the south and three-story to the north. The upper story of the two-story southern half is plain stucco with no openings. The upper story of the three-story northern half is brick and capped by a projecting corbelled cornice. It has three, 1/1-sash, rectangular windows at its third story aligned with three, three-light windows at its second story. The windows of both levels have egg and dart lintels, and there is a band with a circle motif extending across the building above the second-story windows. The ground level was designed by Chattanooga architect Frank Gibson and installed when the store expanded in 1963. It has granite pilasters alternating with five panels of porcelain enamel. Single-light display windows are in each bay of the porcelain enamel. The "Fischer Evans" script sign is located above a canopy that shades the central, recessed entry. At the secondary façade on E 8<sup>th</sup> street, the ground level has stacked, black and white, porcelain enamel panels defined by vertical metallic strips. There are three small and one large fixed window on this façade. A concrete and granite storefront with display windows is located at the western end. It also has the "Fischer Evans Jewelers" script over a rounded metal canopy. Photo #21 (center).
- 64 805 Market St., Commercial Building, circa 1925 **C-BLD**  
Two-story, stucco and painted brick, commercial building with a flat roof concealed by a rounded parapet. Set along zero lot lines and oriented east, it abuts historic, two-story, commercial buildings to the north and south. The building is capped by a corbelled cornice below its parapet. An oversized arched window opening with a molded sheet metal cap and transom bar has a stained-glass transom above a tripartite window with corresponding transom lights, all but the center panel of which have been infilled with plywood. At the ground level, pilasters and a fabric awning frame the storefront. A replacement, aluminum-frame storefront system recesses at an angle to a double-door entry to the north. Despite minor alterations, the building retains its overall historic character and detailing.
- 65 807 Market St., Commercial Building, circa 1900 **C-BLD**  
Two-story, brick, commercial building with a flat roof. Set along zero lot lines and oriented east, it abuts historic, two-story, commercial buildings to the north and south. The building is capped by a replacement, pressed metal cornice. The second story has three segmental arch windows with 1/1 sashes and transoms. Stacked bricks border the second-story façade at its north side, while quoins border the south side. At the ground level, a thick replacement sign band is above a flat metal canopy. The replacement, aluminum-frame storefront system has doors to either side of a twelve-light, floor-to-ceiling window.

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- 66 809 Market St., Commercial Building, circa 1930 **C-BLD**  
Two-story, Art Deco-style, commercial building with a flat roof. Set along zero lot lines and oriented east, the building abuts historic, two-story, commercial buildings to the north and south. The building is capped by a cornice made of stretcher bricks. The second story has a fixed-pane window flanked by 1/1 sash-windows, all rectangular and replacements. This level exhibits several unique Art Deco details including vertical panels to either side of the windows with a kite-shape motif; panels with geometric shapes above each window; and horizontal bands around the business name with a wave and triangle motif. Pilasters and a fabric awning frame the replacement, aluminum-frame storefront system. There is a central double-door entry and an additional single-door entry to the south.

Martin Luther King Blvd. W

- 67 107 Martin Luther King Blvd. W, Read House Hotel, 1926 **C-BLD** Previously Listed  
Designed by Martin Roche of Holabird and Roche in the Georgian Revival-style, the Read House Hotel rises eight stories and occupies the entire block of West M.L.K Boulevard between Chestnut and Broad Streets. The front façade is oriented south toward West M.L.K Boulevard. The bottom level of the hotel and its decorative elements are cut stone, while the body is red brick. The central lobby and ground level of the hotel are distinguished by projecting further from the body of the hotel and being of stone, not brick. The recessed entry is covered by a fabric awning and has two storefront windows to either side. The upper story of the lobby has a rounded window over the awning and two windows to either side with balustrades and broken pediments. A one-story storefront level with regularly spaced windows wraps around the building from either side of the lobby. This level is topped by a stone balustrade and urns. The brick core of the hotel has regularly spaced, rectangular, 1/1-sash windows. Some windows are decorated by stone quoins and lintels, others are plain. The upper level windows are the most decorated, with stone swags, keystones, pediments, and paneling. A cornice extends around the entire building atop the upper level. The outer bars of the "E" are two stories shorter than the main building and have stone quoins at their corners. The elaborate decorative elements are continued on the east and west elevations. The rear of the hotel has window openings but minimal ornamentation. A one-story, stucco extension of the hotel connects the main building to an additional, L-shaped, six-story hotel building to the north. The Read House Hotel is individually listed on the National Register and considered contributing to the district. Photo #12.

Walnut St.

- 68 500 Walnut St., Provident Life and Accident Insurance Co., 1959 **C-BLD**  
The Provident Life and Accident Insurance Co. building is a large, six-story, office building with a recessed seventh-story penthouse. The building is clad in Georgia marble with little applied ornamentation, appropriate for mid-century design. Its primary façade is oriented west to Walnut Street, with a glass and marble skyway over the Walnut Street connecting to the adjacent building. The building occupies most of the block, with secondary facades on East 5<sup>th</sup> Street to the north and Lookout Street to the east. Fountain Square Park borders the building to the south. The recessed central entry is dominated by the second-story skywalk. Below the skywalk are glass doors and transoms with marble piers. Above it is a grid of fixed-pane, single-light windows. The wings to either side of the entry bay have ground floors slightly recessed from the upper stories. Each bay has three fixed-pane, single-light windows framed by marble casings. The recessed seventh story is not visible from the street. Its façade has ribbons of windows separated by marble piers, capped by a thick band of marble. Recessed even further above the seventh story is a wall of marble used to conceal the building's physical plant.

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- 69 615 Walnut St., Title Guaranty & Trust Co., circa 1900 **C-BLD**  
The Title Guaranty & Trust Co. is a two-story, brick and glazed terra cotta, commercial building with a flat roof. Set along zero lot lines and oriented east, the building is separated by alleys from a parking garage to the north and a two-story commercial building to the south. The building is topped by a shaped parapet and projecting cornice with dentils. "Title Guaranty & Trust Co." is carved below the cornice. The primary façade is symmetrical and has a central, vaulted entry framed by Ionic columns supporting a cornice. The entry bay is recessed from the outer bays and clad in glazed terra cotta. A two-story round arch with keystone frames the doorway. Within the arch at the ground level is a revolving door with elaborate casing. Atop the casing is a cartouche with "1925" in relief, surrounded by a wreath and consoles. Around the door are tall windows with a starburst design in the mullions. At the second story of the archway are rounded windows with molded paneling separating them from the tall windows below. The cream brick bays to either side of the vaulted center have rectangular openings decorated with stylized flowers. Between the first- and second-story openings are panels with swags surrounded by a braided motif. The south bay has 6/6-sash windows at both stories. The north bay has a 9/9-sash window at the second story and a glass door at the ground level. The cream brick and cornice wrap around to one-quarter of the side elevations. The rest of the elevations are plain, painted brick with no ornamentation. Each has rectangular window openings at the second story and round arch openings at the ground level.
- 70 703 Walnut St., Commercial Building, circa 1971 **C-BLD**  
Two-story, brick veneer and concrete, office building with a flat roof. Set along zero lot lines, the building is oriented east at the southwest corner of Walnut and East 7<sup>th</sup> Streets. It is adjacent to surface parking to the south and separated by an alley from a historic, three-story, commercial building to the west. The asymmetrical façade with minimal ornamentation is typical for mid-century design. The main entrance is in the central bay, framed by concrete. Recessed ribbon windows extend the width of the second story. Aluminum-frame display windows with a slim bulkhead flank either side of the recessed doorway. To the north of the central bay is a wing with a brick exterior. Its only opening is a vertical panel of windows with transparent and spandrel glass. To the south of the central bay is a stairwell tower that rises above the building's roofline and drops below the sidewalk level. It has a wall of aluminum-frame windows and door. The north elevation has nine bays of triangular niches separated by brick piers. The west plane of each of the niches is full-height windows of transparent and spandrel glass. The concrete base of the building below the windows becomes more prominent as the topography drops from east to west. The west elevation facing the back alley has no openings or ornamentation. Two brick towers rising above the roofline are visible from the south elevation facing the parking lot. The only opening on this elevation is a band of ribbon windows at the second story between the towers.
- 71 709 Walnut St., Kindred Hospital, circa 1976 **NC-BLD**  
The Kindred Hospital is a two-story, brick veneer and concrete, hospital building with a flat roof. Set back from the street by a driveway, the 265-foot primary facade is oriented east toward Walnut Street, with an 80-foot secondary façade on E 8<sup>th</sup> Street. The base and cap of each elevation are concrete, with red brick between. The main entrance is at the northern end of the primary façade, distinguished by a concrete portico. The entryway has aluminum-frame, floor-to-ceiling, windows and glass double doors. The entire elevation to the south of the portico has evenly spaced, floor-to-ceiling window panels separated by brick. The concrete base becomes increasingly more visible as the topography drops from north to south. Open parking with concrete columns beneath the building is located at the southern end of the building. Similar design is continued on all other elevations. The building is considered non-contributing to the historic district as it was constructed after the district's period of significance.

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*Integrity*

The Downtown Chattanooga Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The resources within the district remain in their original locations. The basic designs of the contributing resources within the district are largely intact from the district's period of significance and 83% of the resources in the inventory are classified as contributing. The street layout, lot characteristics, and density of the downtown area remains consistent with its development during the period of significance. Only five resources that were constructed prior to 1971 have been altered to the degree where they no longer retain integrity and have been classified as noncontributing. Only seven additional were constructed after 1971. The district's setting is largely unchanged from 1971. Resources within the district typically retain their historic materials and workmanship. Given the overall retention of its historic appearance and character, the district also retains integrity of feeling and association.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**  
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

N/A

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1875-1971

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Bearden, Charles; Bianculli & Tyler

Franklin, Selmon T., Associates

Gibson, Frank; Hunt, R. H.

Mott, J.L., Company; Poor, Alfred Easton

Rapp, C. W. & George L.

Roche, Martin (Holabird & Roche)

Thorsen and Harmes

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

The Downtown Chattanooga Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Commerce/Trade for its role as the center of the city's principal downtown business district. The district is also locally significant under Criterion C for its excellent examples of late-19th to late-20th century commercial architecture. The period of significance for the Downtown Chattanooga Historic District extends from 1875, the date of construction of its earliest surviving resource, the Fischer Evans Building (Resource #63), through 1971, reflecting the district's historic development era. Since that time, the physical fabric of the city has changed dramatically, as new commercial development has largely occurred to the north, south, and east of the traditional core of the central business district. Much of this new development has departed from the traditional densely developed core commercial paradigm that preceded it, with larger buildings covering most, if not all, of the blocks they sit on, and with architectural styles largely departing from historic precedents. While this district generally retains a traditional development pattern with multiple buildings densely developed within individual blocks, it also has resources that mark the transition that was taking place from the 1950s through 1969, with the development of large-scale office towers and parking garages.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

Commerce/Trade

The Downtown Chattanooga Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the commercial development of Chattanooga. The district has historically been the core for the city's commercial enterprises, principally including serving as the center for banking, retail, hotel, government, and office development. As the commercial core of one of Tennessee's largest cities, the development of downtown Chattanooga reflects its prominence as a major industrial center that developed into a regional hub for a wide variety of commercial enterprises. The rise of its industries spurred population growth and increased the demand for banks, offices, retail spaces, services, and entertainment. This growth and development have previously been documented by eleven individual National Register nominations and a single resource in an overlapping historic district, Fountain Square (Resource #39, NRHP 1979). These resources are in close physical proximity and are historically and visually related to each other and to other adjoining commercial resources. In aggregate, these resources collectively represent downtown Chattanooga's traditional historic commercial core. The nominations were completed incrementally over time, rather than as part of a single comprehensive nomination.

The National Register eligible areas of downtown Chattanooga were never documented through a single comprehensive National Register nomination. Instead, a series of twelve individual nominations documented most of the area's prominent landmarks. This nomination seeks to document the larger commercial area in which these landmarks are located and to recognize the contribution of the additional buildings to the developmental history and architectural character of the city's commercial core. In addition, this nomination provides additional documentation of the district's history in the post-World War II era.

The commercial development of the area began as a frontier trading center. The first permanent white settlement occurred in the early 1800s and was known as Ross' Landing by 1815. A town, renamed Chattanooga, a contraction of the Muscogean words for rock and dwelling place, was incorporated in 1839. Its location along the Tennessee River helped the early city to prosper initially via river trade. The river trade was, however, limited as it was difficult to navigate through the Tennessee River Gorge west of the city. With Tennessee emerging as a major southern producer of agricultural products, railroad companies expanded their lines to the state. Chattanooga began to prosper after the Western and Atlantic Railroad

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linked the city to Atlanta in 1850. Chattanooga was incorporated as a city the following year. Additional railroad links to Nashville via the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad (1854) and to Memphis and Knoxville by 1857, earned Chattanooga the title “Gateway to the South.”<sup>1</sup> By the eve of the Civil War, Chattanooga had become one of the south’s major inland rail centers.

During the war, the city became a major transportation hub for the transport of personnel and military supplies and equipment. The Union Army occupied the city in August 1863 and in November the Battle of Missionary Ridge forced the Confederate Army out of Tennessee. While their retreating Confederates destroyed much of the city’s rail infrastructure, it was repaired and fully operational soon after the war’s end.

After the war, despite suffering major floods in 1867 and 1875 as well as epidemics of cholera, yellow fever, and smallpox between 1873 and 1883, the city resumed its growth as it became a major railroad hub and industrial center, with extensive iron and steel manufacturing, timber production, and textile industries. The city’s population reached 6,093 by 1870. The city continued to expand in the following decades with its population increasing 111.6% to 12,892 in 1880, by 125.7% to 29,100 by 1890, 30,154 by 1900, 44,604 by 1910, 57,895 by 1930, and by 107% to 119,798 by 1930. Its continued prosperity and economic growth earned it the nickname “Dynamo of Dixie.”

The railroad remained instrumental in the city’s post war growth, as the city’s manufacturing industries relied on the rail for transporting their goods to other markets. “By 1870 there were 58 industries in Chattanooga. Ten years later there were seventy-seven industries employing 2,123 people and by 1890 there were 110 industries employing 4,000. That number had more than doubled by 1905 and by 1910 they were 300 industries employing a total of 22,000 people.”<sup>2</sup> Among the city’s most important industrial sectors were the iron and steel industry, timber, and textiles. Other contributing industries included tourism, warehousing, and ice manufacturing. In 1933, Congress created the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to provide navigation, flood control, electricity generation, and economic development to the Tennessee Valley, a region that was particularly hard hit by the Great Depression. Despite the national economic conditions resulting from the Great Depression, the presence of TVA helped Chattanooga’s population grow 7% to 128,613 during the 1930s.

The city’s economic growth is reflected in its current built environment, which retains buildings from all decades of the city’s development from 1875 to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. Lower scale late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings are located along Chestnut and Walnut Streets, with larger early- to late-20<sup>th</sup> century skyscrapers along Broad and Market Streets. The Trigg-Smart Building (Resource #13) is the only documented resource in the district dating from the city’s 1880s economic boom and is one of the oldest wholesale buildings in Chattanooga.<sup>3</sup> The Central Block Building (Resource #53) was constructed during a building boom in 1883 and housed a variety of businesses over the years, with its earliest tenants including a furniture store and a bank and, later, the Live and Let Live Drug Store.<sup>4</sup> The Robert Schwartz and Company Building (Resource #35) was constructed in 1920 for use by a women’s clothing shop.<sup>5</sup> Provident Life and Accident Co. (MacLellan Building, Resource #15) was constructed in 1923-1924 for the Provident Life and Accident Co., a major provider of insurance products. The Tivoli Theatre (Resource #14, Photo #2)

<sup>1</sup> Mrs. Susie McCarver Webster, *Historic City – Chattanooga* (Chattanooga, TN: Mrs. Susie McCarver Webster, 1915), p. 13.

<sup>2</sup> “Market and Main Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, p. 8-21.

<sup>3</sup> King, Pamela Stern, “Trigg-Smart Building,” National Register Nomination Form, Nashville, TN, June 29, 1986.

<sup>4</sup> Miranda R. Clements and Sally Betts, “Central Block Building,” National Register Nomination Form, Nashville, TN, September 1, 1995.

<sup>5</sup> Robin Krawitz and W. Vance Travis, Jr., “Robert Schwartz and Company Building,” National Register Nomination Form, Nashville, TN, July 19, 1984.

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was built in 1921 as a motion picture theatre at the time when large “movie palaces” were becoming a trend in U.S. cities. Despite the threat of demolition in 1961, its conversion for use as a performing arts center in 1963 became one of the earliest examples of the preservation of such theatres. This occurred at a time when many similar theatres in other cities were being abandoned or demolished.<sup>6</sup>

The 1902 city directory records a wide variety of commercial businesses in the district, including wholesale grocers, hardware companies, wholesale liquor, a rubber stamp and stencil works, banks, clothing stores, restaurant and saloons, barbers, shoemakers, a telephone company, and offices for lawyers, real estate agents, advertising agencies, small-scale manufacturing companies, and a variety of other types of retail and professional businesses. Subsequent additions of the city directory record a similar mix of businesses with banking and financial institutions becoming more prevalent in later years. During World War Two, the city’s industries prospered as they converted to wartime production.

By the 1950s, the skyline of the downtown commercial core was dominated by its tallest buildings, most of which were located in this historic district: the Read House Hotel (Resource #67, the James Building (Resource #16), the Maclellan Building (Resource #15), the Chattanooga Bank Building (Resource 17), and the Hamilton National Bank (Resource #57). While the area remained the city’s primary downtown core, the area began to decline economically in the late 1950s and continued to do so for more than two decades. Racial tensions and negative national publicity relating to environmental pollution contributed to the flight of residents and businesses to the surrounding suburbs. Little investment was made in either new construction or the remodeling of existing buildings. Exceptions included a parking deck for the Flatiron Building constructed in 1952 (Resource #41), the 1962 Pioneer Building (Resource #19), and the Broad Street Parking Garage (1965, Resource #11).

Downtown began to lose population and prominence as a center of business activity in the 1960s, as the population began to migrate to the suburbs and downtown became a place that the city’s white residents avoided. The city’s industrial success had serious consequences in terms of the quality of the local environment. The hills surrounding the city also helped to trap industrial pollutants in the air and resulted in declining air quality, to which the coming of the interstates contributed. By 1969, the federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare named Chattanooga the most polluted city in America.<sup>7</sup> “Pollution was so thick at times in that city that automobiles had to use their headlights during the daytime and many city workers brought an extra shirt to work so that they could change mid-day. Respiratory deaths in the city were reported to be twenty percent higher than national average.”<sup>8</sup>

The city responded by creating a local Air Pollution Control Board and setting strict targets for the reduction of the emission of pollutants. The drastic three-year targets of the Board were met, but the result was that the city’s “manufacturing base began to crumble, erasing a major source of the area’s pollution from the picture.”<sup>9</sup> According to David Crockett, director of the city’s Office of Sustainability: “We took a massive economic hit, there were a great number of social issues, downtown was becoming morbid, it was not a good time. We needed a quadruple bypass.”<sup>10</sup>

<sup>6</sup>Ellen Beasley, “Tivoli Theatre,” National Register Nomination Form, Nashville, TN, April 3, 1973.

<sup>7</sup> Davis Lundy, “Moments in Memory: How Chattanooga clean up his act after being named the dirtiest city in America,” *Chattanooga Times Free Press*, March 3, 2019.

<sup>8</sup> Robert Brandes Gratz, “Healing the Urban Heart: Chattanooga’s Next Great Challenge,” Citiwire.net, July 7, 2011.

<sup>9</sup> Brittany Cofer, Gross to Green: City makes strides to becoming sustainable,” *Chattanooga Times Free Press*, March 27, 2011.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

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The city's population had grown in every federal census between 1870 and 1950 when it reached 131,041. Between 1950 and 1960, the population declined for the first time to 130,009, a loss of less than one percent. During the 1960s, the city lost almost eight percent of its population and was, at 119,923, smaller than it was in 1930. The 1970s saw the city's overall population spike with a forty-one percent increase to 169,514 but was largely a result of suburban annexation as the population of the downtown area was in rapid decline.

As the 1960s came to a close, two of Chattanooga's banks decided to remain in the center city and make major investments. When Hamilton National Bank announced plans to extensively remodel its existing building, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's heart of the city improvements committee lauded the announcement in an article in the *Chattanooga News Free Press*: "Renewed confidence in the future of downtown Chattanooga has been demonstrated again by the action of the officers and directors of the Hamilton National Bank in their welcome announcement of enlargement and modernization of their impressive multi-story downtown headquarters." Smith continued: "A healthy core city (downtown) is essential to a healthy Chattanooga area. This dramatic display of confidence in Chattanooga will mean a great deal to improve the heart of the city."<sup>11</sup> The project was completed between 1967 and 1969. Ground was broken for the American National Bank's new skyscraper in July 1966 and the building was completed in 1968 (Resource 61). While these developments represented major investments in the city's center, they were examples of the shift in the area's role as a traditional shopping and service area to one primarily dominated by office buildings.

By the later 1960s, most of those working downtown were office workers. Retail sales declined steadily as competition continued to grow in the suburbs, "from about \$56 million adjusted dollars in 1958 to about \$50 million in 1968."<sup>12</sup> The Northgate Mall opened in suburban Hixson in 1972 and quickly absorbed much of the area's retail growth. While sales revenues downtown grew by about \$10 million dollars between 1967 and 1972, the downtown's share of the city's overall retail market dropped more than fifteen percent.<sup>13</sup> By 1975, the downtown had lost 23 stores, and sales decreased 40 percent. Seventy percent of that was in loss of department store sales."<sup>14</sup>

This was a transitional period for the city's built environment. Several significant landmarks were demolished, including Union Station and the 1858 rail car shed in 1973. Two early historic preservation successes also occurred in the conversion in 1973 of the former Terminal Station into a hotel called the Chattanooga Cho Choo (located outside of the district, but individually listed in the National Register) and the saving of the Tivoli Theatre in 1963 when it was leased by the City of Chattanooga.

## Architecture

The buildings in the Downtown Chattanooga Historic District reflect its historical development as the commercial center of the city from 1875 to 1969. Historic commercial buildings are primarily concentrated along Chestnut, Broad, Market, Cherry, Walnut, and Lookout Streets (from west to east) and the west side of Georgia Avenue, with others scattered along the side streets from 5<sup>th</sup> Street to Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard. (north to south). Resources within the district illustrate the downtown's traditional densely developed urban environment as it evolved from a pattern of two- and three-story commercial buildings in

<sup>11</sup> "Praise Given on Bank Plan," *Chattanooga News Free Press*, August 16, 1965, p. 1.

<sup>12</sup> Carter J. Castor, "Downtown Chattanooga: Planning and Preservation" (MS Thesis, Ball State University. 2015), p. 34.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

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the mid-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> centuries, to one of increasingly taller and larger skyscraper development from the 20<sup>th</sup>-century to 1971. The district retains examples of multiple commercial architectural styles, including Italianate, Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Late Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Art Deco, Art Moderne, International Style, Corporate Modernism, and Brutalism, that illustrate changing patterns of design that occurred throughout the period of significance. Most of the physical development of the city after 1970 occurred to the north, south, and east of the district. Much of this new development has departed from the traditional densely developed core commercial pattern, with larger buildings covering most, if not all, of the blocks they sit on, and with architectural styles largely departing from historic precedents. Other than the more compatible traditional development to the east of Georgia Avenue, the Downtown Chattanooga Historic District is visually distinct from modern development to the north and south, both in terms of its development pattern and its architectural character.

The earliest buildings in the district are representative of the eclectic Victorian styles and include examples of the Romanesque Revival, featuring prominent use of arched window openings and decorative masonry: 711-716 Cherry Street, Resource #26, circa 1880); 715-717 Cherry Street, Resource #28, circa 1880); the Elks Building Annex (Resource #9, circa 1886); and the Phoenix Block, Resources #50-51, 1889). The Italianate style, typified by its ornate window hoods and building cornices is represented by the Central Block (Resource #53, 1883).

During the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, taller buildings and skyscrapers began to dominate the skyline of the district. The first of these, the twelve-story Neoclassical style James Building (Resource #16) was constructed in 1907. It was followed by the Neoclassical style Provident Life and Accident Company Building/Maclellan Building (Resource #15) in 1924 and the eleven-story Art Deco style Chattanooga Bank Building (Resource #17) in 1927-1928. The Art Moderne style Gulf Fountain Square Service Station (Resource #49, circa 1939) exhibits the streamlined architectural character of that style.

The architectural development of the district in the immediate post-World War II period mirrored national trends with International Style being the dominant stylistic choice. Post-War International style buildings took the streamlining process and are typified using broad expanses of window walls to create "visual front" display windows, aluminum awnings and canopies, projecting vertical elements, and blank wall panels.

Historically, banks have attempted to reflect progressiveness and stability through the architecture of their buildings. The National Register information sheet for the Chattanooga Bank Building (Resource #17, 1927-1928) states: "As discussed previously, the Chattanooga Bank Building as well as the Medical Arts Building were constructed in the late 1920s and reflect architect R.H. Hunt's passage from Classical Revival influences into the Art Deco period. While neither represents the total influence of the Art Deco style, each represents in a different manner this significant transitional period of both Hunt and the style."<sup>15</sup>

The International style Pioneer Bank Building (Resource #19, 1962), 122,908 square feet, was designed to accommodate an additional 6 floors to reach 214,936 sf. "Being at the end of a city block, the building had to have the quality of 'weight' to provide adequate 'termination' for a series of heterogeneous structures of different ages, color, and character" explained Mario Bianculli of Bianculli and Palm, the architectural firm of the building. Bianculli continued "the building, therefore, could not be made to match any of the others but rather to 'contrast' with all of them. A solid base of Minnesota Cold Spring dark gray granite was selected to identify the bank quarters within a 'cage' of glass, aluminum, and enameled steel set above to express the

<sup>15</sup> Martha Carver, "Chattanooga Bank Building," National Register Historical and Architectural Inventory, Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, TN, November 20, 1979.

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office spaces.”<sup>16</sup> The more streamlined Post-War Modern style is represented in the district by the Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company (Resource #68, 1960).

By the 1960s, as downtown Chattanooga was in decline, Hamilton National Bank's decision to remain downtown and to make the substantial investment needed to modernize its facilities was seen by the local business community as a major bulwark against the trend of businesses relocating to the suburbs. The Hamilton National Bank Building (Resource #55, 1911; 1965-1969) was remodeled to its present appearance in 1965-1969 and is one of Chattanooga's most prominent examples of the Corporate Modernism style, typified by its use of rectangular patterns, use of aluminum, vertical elements, and lack of ornamentation. Designed by the noted Chattanooga architectural firm of Selmon T. Franklin, Associates, the design for the remodeling of the building featured a prominent base clad with granite and the streamlining of the building's tower by the installation of a completely new veneer of oxidized aluminum. The verticality of the tower was accentuated by the vertical banding of its simple aluminum windows and its aluminum framing members. Yet, the installation of the 17th floor maintains the traditional pre-war pattern of earlier office towers by providing a cap to the shaft and base of the building.<sup>17</sup>

Another prominent banking skyscraper in the Corporate Modernism style is the American National Bank Building (Resource #61) which held its ground-breaking ceremony in July 1966 for an eighteen-story building on the northeast corner of Market and Eighth streets. As completed in 1968, the building was twenty stories. Henry C. Beck Company of Atlanta was the general contractor and the building was opened in September 1968. Typical of the style, the building is a streamlined concrete, glass, and steel tower on a similar base.

The district has one surviving motion picture theater, the Beaux Arts style Tivoli Theatre (Resource #14, 1921). Designed by Chattanooga architect R. H. Hunt in conjunction with the Chicago architectural firm C. W. and George L. Rapp (Rapp and Rapp), who specialized in theatre design, the 2,300-seat theater was constructed at a cost of \$750,000. The exterior is constructed of patterned multicolored brick with molded terra cotta cornices supported by terra cotta pilasters and a central arched tripartite window.

Designed by R.H. Hunt, the Park Hotel (Resource #7) opened in 1915. In 1981, all but the lower level of the façade was concealed behind an aluminum and glass skin. The lower mezzanine and first floor levels remain relatively intact and contribute to the historic character of the district, although the overall resource is noncontributing. The ten-story Read House Hotel (Resource #67) was constructed in 1926 and was designed by Martin Roche of the Chicago architectural firm Holabird and Roche. The Georgian Revival hotel was constructed at a cost of \$2,500,000. Period details include pedimented window openings, decorative terra cotta swags, and quoins.

The growing demand for parking in the district resulted in the construction of a parking deck adjacent to the Flatiron Building in 1952 (Resource #41), the Broad Street Garage (Resource #11, 1965), and the CitiPark Building (Resource #37, 1968). Plans for the construction of the \$1,500,000 Broad Street Parking Garage were announced in April 1964 by Miller Investment Co. As constructed, the garage wrapped around Miller Brothers Home Furnishing Center and originally provided access to that building on all floors as well as housing space in the garage's basement for “merchandise checking, marking and other operation functions” of the store.”<sup>18</sup> Designed by the Jacksonville, Florida architectural firm of Thorsen and Harnes, “selected

<sup>16</sup> “Dignified but Airy,” Chattanooga Times-Post, November 11, 1962, p. 8.

<sup>17</sup> “New Face on the Skyline,” Chattanooga Times-Post, August 18, 1967,

<sup>18</sup> Fred Schneider, “Miller Investment Plans \$1.5 million Downtown Garage Development,” Chattanooga Times. April 12, 1964, n.p.

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particularly for the firms experience in designing parking garages as well as for general architectural ability,” the 400-space parking facility was originally leased to the Parkrite Co., operating as Allright Chattanooga, Inc., and included an auto service facility operated by Miller Brothers and two drive-in bank windows for Hamilton National Bank. The garage was completed and opened in 1965. The Brutalist style CitiPark Building (Resource #37) opened in December 1968 and was touted as being the city’s largest parking garage with a capacity of 500 cars and “the widest parking bays in the city, assuring the public the most convenient and safest parking possible.”<sup>19</sup> Designed by the architectural firm of Bianculli & Tyler, the \$1.2 million facility included retail spaces as well as parking. All three garages are simple reinforced concrete utilitarian structures. The stark and heavy structural system of the Citipark garage is prominently visible and is accentuated by stacked shaped posts at the upper levels of the Chestnut Street elevation and two tall stair and elevator shafts.

#### Post-1980 History

Since 1980, Chattanooga has seen a major transformation as it has reversed decades of population decline and has become a model for successful urban revitalization. Much of the physical development that has resulted has occurred to the north of the district extending to the city’s Tennessee River waterfront, to its south in the area surrounding the headquarters of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and to the east around the University of Tennessee-Chattanooga. While most of the physical construction occurred in the 1990s, it was framed by community planning processes that began a decade earlier, including the Moccasin Bend Task Force (1982), the work of the University of Tennessee’s Urban Design Studio (1981), a significant public planning process call Chattanooga Venture (1983), and implementation of the South Central Business District (Southside), beginning in the mid-1990s. Major new urban projects within the areas adjacent to the district, such as the Tennessee Aquarium (1992), Miller Plaza (1988), Riverpark, the Creative Discovery Museum (1996), and the Chattanooga Lookouts minor league baseball stadium (2000), have dramatically changed the face of the city through a development pattern and architecture that is markedly different from the traditional downtown core, with this dense development pattern and concentration of skyscrapers.

<sup>19</sup> “CitiPark Building to Open Monday, NFP, December 8, 1968.

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<b>Previous documentation on file (NPS):</b>		<b>Primary location of additional data:</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	<input type="checkbox"/>	State Historic Preservation Office
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	previously listed in the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other State agency
<input type="checkbox"/>	previously determined eligible by the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Federal agency
<input type="checkbox"/>	designated a National Historic Landmark	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local government
<input type="checkbox"/>	recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	<input type="checkbox"/>	University
<input type="checkbox"/>	recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	Name of repository:	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): HN310-314, 343-348, 351-353, 356-359, 365-369, 372-395, 397			

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** 37.94 **USGS Quadrangle** Chattanooga 105-SE

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 35.048981 | Longitude: -85.312408 |
| 2. Latitude: 35.050998 | Longitude: -85.305560 |
| 3. Latitude: 35.045781 | Longitude: -85.312251 |
| 4. Latitude: 35.045854 | Longitude: -85.308304 |

### Verbal Boundary Description

The Downtown Chattanooga Historic District is generally bounded to the north by E. 6<sup>th</sup> and E. 7<sup>th</sup> Streets, to the east by Georgia Avenue, to the south by Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard, and to the west by Chestnut Street as shown on the accompanying boundary map, entitled "Downtown Chattanooga Historic District."

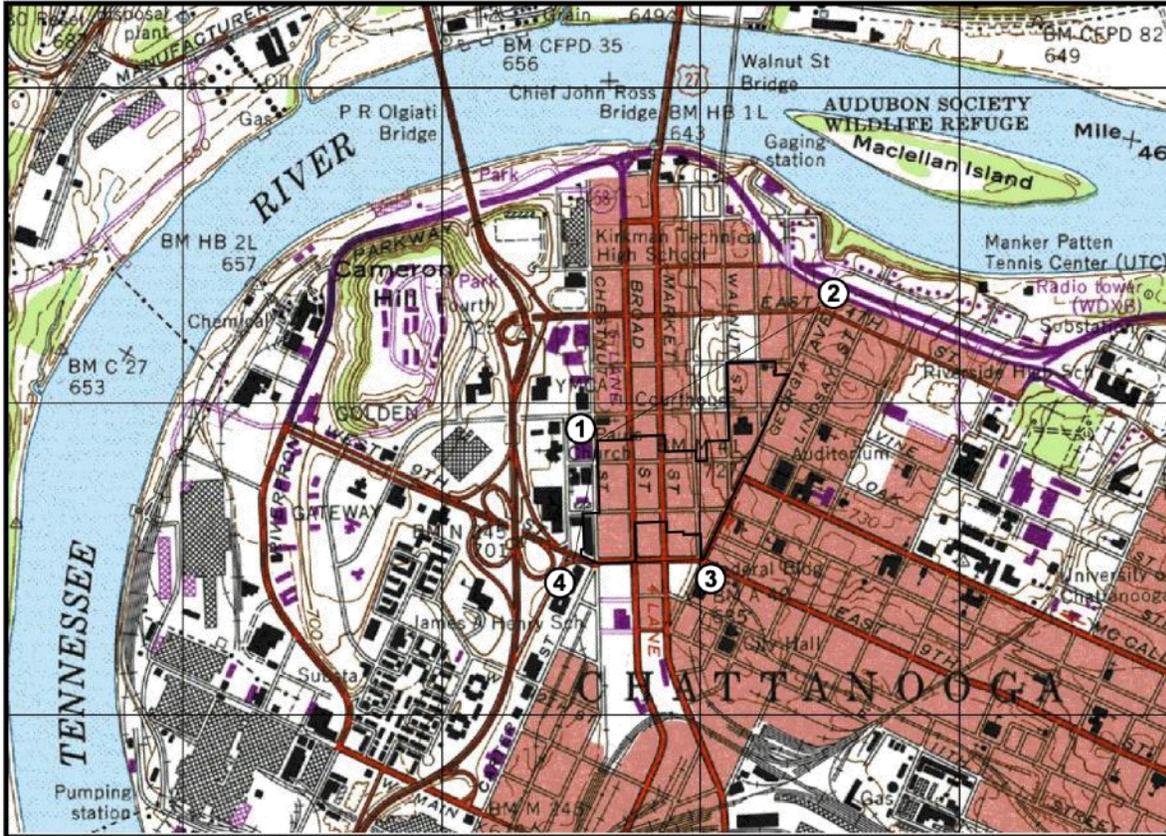
### Boundary Justification

These boundaries contain properties that were historically associated with the historic downtown commercial district of Chattanooga.

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**U.S.G.S. Topographic Map**



**U.S.G.S Topographic Map: 7.5 Minute Chattanooga**

	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
1.	35.048981	-85.312408
2.	35.050998	-85.305560
3.	35.045854	-85.308304
4.	35.045781	-85.312251

Original Map Scale: 1:24,000



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**Boundary Map**

**DOWNTOWN CHATTANOOGA HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

MAP DATE: APRIL 2020



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**11. Form Prepared By**

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Name David B. Schneider, Principal

Organization Schneider Historic Preservation, LLC

Street & Number 411 E. 6th Street Date 2/1/17; rev 4/17/2020

City or Town Anniston Telephone 256-310-6320

E-mail dbschneider@bellsouth.net State AL Zip Code 36207

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints)
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Downtown Chattanooga Historic District  
Name of Property

Hamilton Co., TN  
County and State

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Downtown Chattanooga Historic District

City or Vicinity: Chattanooga

County: Hamilton State: TN

Photographer: David B. Schneider

Date Photographed: March 2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 41. Broad Street, Streetscape, 700 Block, East and West Sides, Camera Facing North
- 2 of 41. Broad Street, Streetscape, 700 Block, West Side, Camera Facing Southwest
- 3 of 41. Broad Street, Streetscape, 600-700 Blocks, East and West Sides, Camera Facing South
- 4 of 41. Broad Street, Streetscape, 600 Block, East Side, Camera Facing Southeast
- 5 of 41. Broad Street Parking Garage (Resource #11), Camera Facing Southwest
- 6 of 41. Broad Street, Streetscape, 700 Block, East Side, Camera Facing Southeast
- 7 of 41. Provident Life and Accident Co. Building (Resource #15), Camera Facing Southwest
- 8 of 41. James Building (Resource #16), Camera Facing Northwest
- 9 of 41. Pioneer Building (Resource #19, Camera Facing Southwest
- 10 of 41. Commercial Building (Resource #23), Camera Facing Southwest
- 11 of 41. W. 8th Street, Streetscape, 100-200 Blocks, North and South Sides, Camera Facing West
- 12 of 41. Read House Hotel (Resource #67), Camera Facing Northeast
- 13 of 41. CitiPark Office & Retail Centre (Resource #37), Camera Facing Northwest
- 14 of 41. Chestnut Street, Streetscape, 800-700 Blocks, East Side, Camera Facing Northeast
- 15 of 41. Market Street, Streetscape, 600-700 Blocks, West Side, Camera Facing Southwest
- 16 of 41. Market Street, Streetscape, 600-700 Blocks, East and West Sides, Camera Facing South

Downtown Chattanooga Historic District  
Name of Property

Hamilton Co., TN  
County and State

- 17 of 41. W 7th Street, Streetscape, 10 Block, South Side, Camera Facing Southwest
- 18 of 41. Hamilton National Bank Building (Resource #57), Camera Facing Southwest
- 19 of 41. E. 7th Street, Streetscape, 10 Block, North Side, Camera Facing Northeast
- 20 of 41. Commercial Building (Resource #59), Camera Facing Northeast
- 21 of 41. Market Street, Streetscape, 800 Block, West Side, Camera Facing Southwest
- 22 of 41. E 8th Street, Streetscape, 10-100 Blocks, North Side, Camera Facing East
- 23 of 41. Cherry Street, Streetscape, 700 Block, West Side, Camera Facing Southwest
- 24 of 41. E 7th Street, Streetscape, 10 Block, North Side, Camera Facing Northwest
- 25 of 41. E 7th Street, Streetscape, 100-10 Blocks, South Side, Camera Facing West
- 26 of 41. Cherry Street, Streetscape, 700 Block, West Side, Camera Facing Southwest
- 27 of 41. Commercial Building (Resource #31), Camera Facing Southwest
- 28 of 41. E 8th Street, Streetscape, 100-10 Block, North Side, Camera Facing Northwest
- 29 of 41. Cherry Street, Streetscape, 700 Block, West Side, Camera Facing Northwest
- 30 of 41. American National Bank Building (Resource #61), Camera Facing Southwest
- 31 of 41. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Streetscape, 800-900 Blocks, South Side, Camera Facing Northwest
- 32 of 41. Flatiron Building (Resource #43), Camera Facing Northeast
- 33 of 41. Walnut Street, Streetscape, 100 Block, West Side, Camera Facing Northwest
- 34 of 41. E 7th Street, Streetscape, 100 Block, South Side, Camera Facing Southwest
- 35 of 41. Walnut Street, Streetscape, 700 Block, East Side, Camera Facing Southeast
- 36 of 41. Park Hotel (Newell Towers, Resource #7), Camera Facing Northeast
- 37 of 41. Title Guaranty & Trust Company (Resource #69), Camera Facing Northeast
- 38 of 41. Hamilton County Courthouse (Resource #40), Camera Facing Northeast
- 39 of 41. Fireman's Memorial Fountain (Resource #39), Camera Facing North

Downtown Chattanooga Historic District  
Name of Property

Hamilton Co., TN  
County and State

40 of 41. Service Station, Not Named (Resource #49), Camera Facing North

41 of 41. Wiley Methodist Church (Resource #44), Camera Facing Southeast

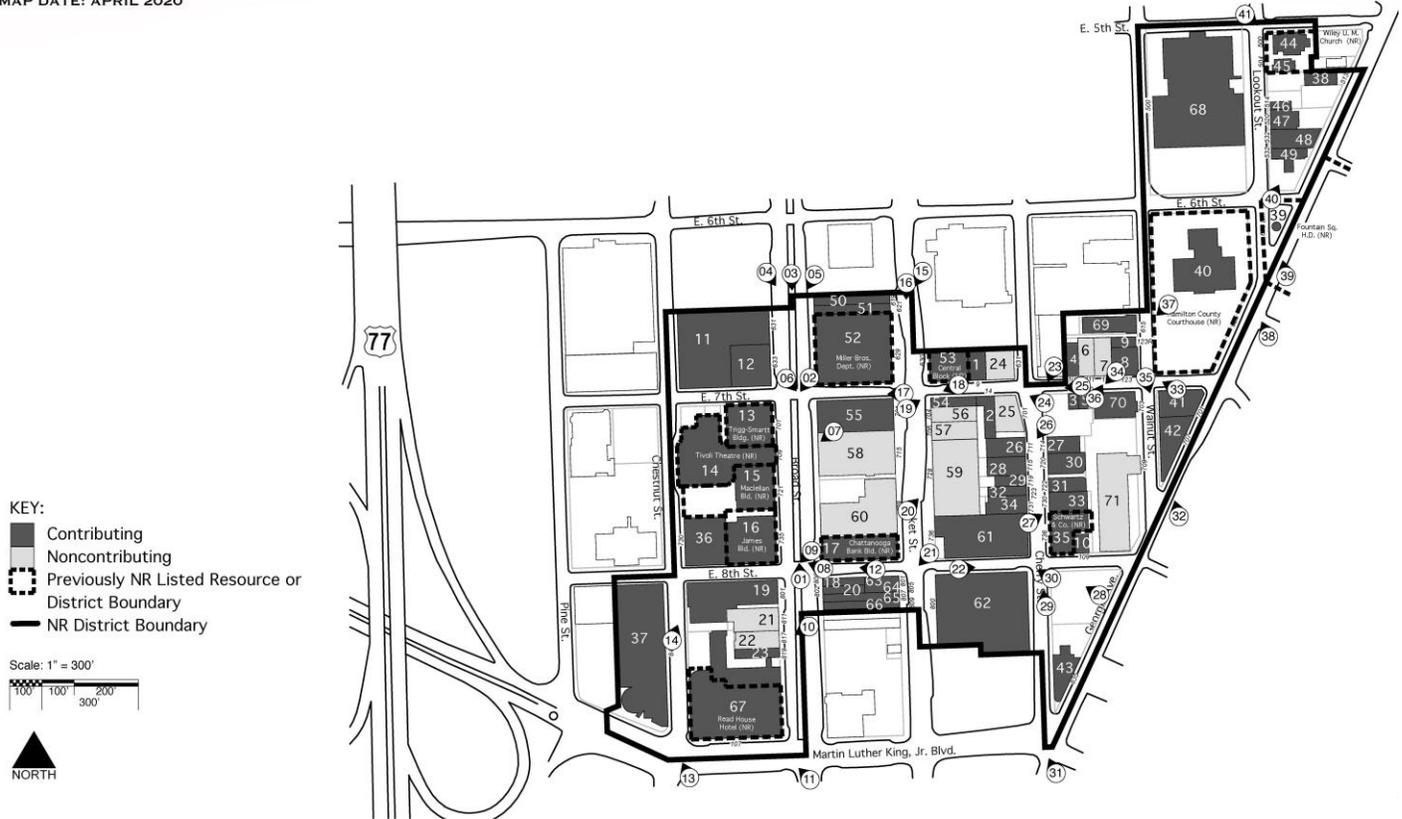
Downtown Chattanooga Historic District  
 Name of Property

Hamilton Co., TN  
 County and State

**Photo Key**

**DOWNTOWN CHATTANOOGA HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

MAP DATE: APRIL 2020



**Property Owner:**

(This information will not be submitted to the National Park Service, but will remain on file at the Tennessee Historical Commission)

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Name Multiple  
Street &  
Number \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
City or Town \_\_\_\_\_ State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_