United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic name</th>
<th>Ridgedale Lodge</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Other names/site number</td>
<td>Dodds + Main</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of related multiple property listing</td>
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(Remove “N/A” if property is part of a multiple property listing and add name)

2. Location

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Chattanooga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State:</td>
<td>TN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County:</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicinity:</td>
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<td>37404</td>
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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this _X_ 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 _X_ meets _X_ local property meets _X_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

- [ ] national
- [ ] statewide
- _X_ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:    _X_ A _B_ _X_ C _D_

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission</td>
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State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

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Ridgedale Lodge  Hamilton, TN
Name of Property  County and State

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.)

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<td>District</td>
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<td>Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public – Federal</td>
<td>Structure</td>
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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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| buildings |
| sites    |
| structures |
| objects  |

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register  0

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2
Ridgedale Lodge
Name of Property

6. Function or Use

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<tr>
<td>COMMERCE/ Professional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMERCE/ Financial Institution</td>
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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, cast stone, vinyl, concrete

Narrative Description

Ridgedale Lodge, built in 1925, is located in Chattanooga (population 181,099 in 2020), Hamilton County, Tennessee. The lodge sits on a 0.15-acre city lot on the corner of Main Street and Dodds Avenue at the base of Missionary Ridge. The building is adjacent to commercial buildings to the north and west across Main Street and Dodds Avenue. A large parking lot is located to the south of the lodge with residential, single-family homes to the east along Main Street. The lodge is a three-story, Neo-Classical Revival, brick building in the common bond pattern with a TPO roof and brick pier foundation with an unfinished basement. The building features brick pilasters, arched openings, a brick parapet with a cast stone façade, and cast stone detailing. The interior features original woodwork, crown molding, pressed tin ceilings in the first floor retail spaces, tray ceilings in the dining room and lodge, and a stage for the York Rite degrees. The first floor has four retail and office spaces with the second and third floor serving as the original lodge space. There are additional professional offices on the second floor. The property retains its integrity of setting, location, design, material, feeling, workmanship, and association, thus qualifying it for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places for architectural significance.

The façade (west) along Dodds Avenue is four-bays wide with a parapet and central brick pediment, topped with a round stone Freemason symbol, and stepped detailing underneath. The pediment has a cast stone cap
and Ridgedale Lodge 660 sign. To the north and south of the pediment, the parapet continues in cast stone with a faux baluster detailing. Under the parapet is a cast stone cornice. Arched 12-lite fixed windows above the double-hung vinyl sash windows on the third floor feature bonded brick arches with a central cast stone key on the north and south bay above 8/8 double-hung vinyl sash windows and row lock arches with a cast stone key in the central two bays over the 6/6 double-hung vinyl sash windows. The replacement vinyl windows all match the size, location, design and glazing patterns of the original windows and have cast stone sills. The north and south bays have articulated brick detailing every sixth row, creating a repetitive pattern. The first floor has a lower-level cast stone cornice with cast stone facade blocks that tie into the voussoirs in the rounded arches and keystones on the main corner entrances. The Lodge entrance to the south has a fixed 4-lite arched wood window above an aluminum full-lite door with sidelights. There are ca. 1960s aluminum storefronts with enclosed transoms that will be reinstalled in an upcoming rehabilitation and a cast stone bulkhead.

The north elevation along Main Street is five bays wide with a brick parapet and cast stone coping. Brick pilasters with a pattern of articulated bricks in rows divide each bay with the parapet stepped up at each location. The eastern bay projects with the articulated brick pattern and cast stone parapet with faux baluster detailing wrapped from the front elevation. Double-hung vinyl sash windows are located on the two upper floors with cast stone sills. The western most bay’s windows are 8/8 double-hung vinyl sash windows, while the remainder of the windows are 6/6 double-hung sash windows with cast stone sills. The third floor window in the western bay has a fixed 12-lite arched window above with stone key brick bond arch. The replacement vinyl windows all match the size, location, design and glazing patterns of the original windows. Stretcher rows of bricks surround the windows in the four eastern bays and extend to the third floor window, where they terminate into a decorative, projecting rounded arch detail. The arch detail has a cast stone keystone and a central round cast stone circle inside. There is more decorative brick work in a rectangle pattern with corner cast stone pieces and a central cast stone diamond between the second and third floor windows. The lower-level cornice and cast stone facade wraps around from the west elevation on the first floor with four mid-century aluminum storefronts with cast stone bulkheads featuring enclosed transom that will have glass reinstalled. The westernmost bay has an arched corner entrance that appears to have previously had an inset corner entrance prior to the 1960s. (See figure 9)

The rear (east) elevation of the building is brick in the common bond pattern with coining from the north and west main elevation. The windows are double-hung, paired 6/6 vinyl sash windows set in the existing
openings. The replacement windows match the original glazing pattern and design. The windows have brick row lock arch lintels and cast stone sills. The third floor north window bay and second floor southern window bay have steel doors added in window openings to connect to the metal fire escape. There is a brick stepped parapet with metal coping.

The south elevation is five bays wide in the common bond pattern with coining wrapping from the west elevation. There is a brick parapet with metal coping and a chimney. The eastern three bays have paired 8/8 double hung vinyl sash windows on the second and third floor with brick row lock arch lintels and cast stone sills. To the west are three staggered smaller, 6/6 double-hung vinyl sash windows with row lock arch lintels located in the staircase. The eastern most stairwell window has a fixed 6-light window above. To the east are 8/8 double-hung vinyl sash windows on the second and third floor with row lock arch lintels and cast stone sills. The first floor has boarded up windows and steel doors with row lock arches and cast stone lintels that access the retail spaces.

The interior features original wood flooring, wood moldings with Greek ears, original transoms over doorways, plaster walls, crown molding, tin ceilings, tray ceilings in the dining room and lodge, and a stage and props for the York Rite degrees.

The first floor retail spaces have concrete flooring with pressed tin ceilings and crown molding. The transom windows were enclosed when dropped ceilings were added for HVAC. The current owners plan to restore the transom owners and remove the dropped ceiling system. The walls are plaster with the exception of a new partition gypsum wall in the first floor corner retail space. The main entrance to the Lodge is located on Dodds Avenue. The first floor vestibule includes a wood staircase with a raised panel box newel post, pyramidal cap and turned spindles.

The second floor includes four office spaces, a dining hall, bathrooms, and a kitchen space. Original hardwood floors run throughout, except for in the bathrooms, which have vinyl covering the original hexagon tiles. Greek ears are present on all door and window trims. All office space windows and transoms retain the original hand-painted office numbers on the glass. The dining hall features tray ceilings in plaster and round metal columns. The staircase continues in a square pattern to the third floor from the office space vestibule.

The third floor has wood floors throughout, unpainted original woodwork with Greek ears on the trim, and a built-in bench at the top of the staircase. It has large meeting rooms, smaller rooms for ritual storage and preparations, bathrooms, and a lodge room that was used for the York Rite degrees. The lodge room includes a stage and props for the degree, an elevated seating area around the room for the masons, pilaster columns along the room’s exterior, original plaster walls, and a tray ceiling with crown molding.

The site of the lodge is bound to the north by Main Street, to the west by Dodds Avenue and city sidewalks, and a parking/drive to the east behind the building. This drive wraps around to the west to Dodds Avenue. This is original to the construction and has been maintained overtime as a drive. A small one-story addition is shown on the 1951 and 1955 map. However, that same addition is not present today, nor is it recorded on the 1929 Sanborn map. It is unknown when the addition was constructed or removed.

The Ridgedale Lodge maintains all seven aspects of integrity including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The lodge maintains its original location and setting on Dodds Avenue.
Ridgedale Lodge Hamilton, TN
Name of Property County and State

Avenue and Main Street in the urban context of Chattanooga, though other surrounding buildings have been demolished due to demolition or neglect. The design by Clarence Jones remains almost completely intact with little or no changes to the building since its construction. The only exception to this is the replacement of the windows in 2011. The replacement windows, however, still maintain the original glazing patterns, opening sizes, location, and double-hung window style as the original wood windows. Interior finishes, materials, spaces, and design features have all been maintained and will be restored in an upcoming rehabilitation following the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation. The building maintains original wood flooring, plaster walls and ceilings, unpainted woodwork, and tin ceiling tiles. As a result, the workmanship, design, and materials of the building have been preserved. Finally, the property retains its integrity of association and feeling, as conveyed by its intact features conveying its architectural style and the features unique to its usage as a Masonic Lodge.
Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

X 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.

X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Social History

Period of Significance
1925-1972

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Jones, Clarence - Architect

Arnold, A.W. - Builder
Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Ridgedale Lodge is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its representation of the Neo-Classical Revival style and under Criterion A in the area of Social History for its local history as a Masonic Lodge. Built in 1925, Ridgedale Lodge #660 was one of the largest lodges in the region, and to this day, it is one of the most intact lodges in Chattanooga. The three-story lodge was designed by well-known Chattanooga architect Clarence Jones and built by local general contractor A.W. Arnold. The lodge has had few alterations over the years, with the exception of the windows that were replaced in 2011. The upper floor interior remains untouched, and retains original woodwork and detailing. The first floor has experienced minor alterations such as dropped ceilings and partition walls but is currently undergoing a rehabilitation that will remove the drop ceilings to expose the original tin ceiling, refinish the flooring, and reinstall the transom windows. The period of significance stretches from the building’s construction in 1925 to 1972, as the Ridgedale Lodge #660 used the building continuously until 2020.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Ridgedale Lodge is significant under Criterion A for its social history as the longest operating Masonic Lodge in the City of Chattanooga. The first American Lodge was organized in 1730 in Philadelphia, with the first Grand Lodge of Freemasons formed in London in 1717. Freemasonry is not a religious fraternity. However, they do believe there is a Supreme Being, with all lodges and temples having a central altar displaying a Bible in their impressive meeting rooms. Masons believe themselves to be builders of men, as masonry is based on the Fatherhood of God and on the brotherhood of man. The brotherhood has a strong focus on contributing to society through charity and education to better the lives of those who are less fortunate.

Chattanooga, like other cities across the United States, saw an increase in the prominence of fraternal orders like the Free and Accepted Masons in the early twentieth century. During that time membership numbers reached into the thousands, and fraternal buildings

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4 McCall, “Alex Ranking Tells Program of Free Masonry,” Chattanooga Times Free Press.
5 Ibid.
sprung up all across Chattanooga. Local newspapers remarked that fraternal groups, including the Freemasons, were said to have the most magnificent buildings that graced the most prominent sections of Chattanooga, beautifying the city as only buildings could. Harrison Lodge 114 was the first lodge established in Chattanooga, chartered on October 6, 1846. Chattanooga Lodge 119 came shortly after, chartered over four years later on October 10, 1850. This history demonstrates that Freemasons have been an integral part of Chattanooga’s fraternal, social, and philanthropic life for more than 175 years.

While several lodge buildings in Chattanooga remain extant, Ridgedale Lodge 660 is the most intact and longest serving Masonic Lodge in Chattanooga. Ridgedale Lodge 660 continuously used the building for ninety-five years from 1925 to 2020, longer than any other lodge in Chattanooga. During that time, Ridgedale Lodge collected many accolades for both its architecture and the work of its members. Ridgedale Lodge 660 was chartered on March 11, 1911. By 1925, Ridgedale Lodge was flourishing, having a membership of more than 400. Worship Master Thomas A. Allen boasted that the lodge was one of the finest homes of any lodge in the South. The Chattanooga Daily Times called the building elegant and spacious.

The Chattanooga News stated that, “Ridgedale Lodge is one of the most active and progressive in the section. It is next to the youngest lodge in the county and at the same time holds the distinction of being next to the largest from the standpoint of membership.”

The Ridgedale Lodge also engaged in local philanthropy in accordance with their mission to better society through charity and education. In addition to local programs like annual sock drives, attendance at Bible studies at local churches, and community outreach, Ridgedale Lodge also participated in statewide missions originating from the Grand Lodge in Nashville. These missions used Masonic funding to assist widows and orphans of Tennessee Masons. Ridgedale Lodge’s charitable work extended beyond the Masonic community. The members of Ridgedale Lodge also used their Masonic funds and status to help underprivileged children and orphans in Chattanooga. The York Rites, which included the Ridgedale Lodge, also supported an educational loan foundation to help with college education, and were frequently involved with the local school system for programming. The Masonic order also had campaigns for increasing educational opportunities for the community, and endeavored to give every child in the country a common school education.

6 “Spirit of Fraternity Prevalent in Chattanooga: Strong Fraternally is Chattanooga in All of the Orders: Masons Have two Fine Temples which are Not Surpassed in the State,” The Chattanooga News, October 30, 1911.
8 “Lodge Centennial to be celebrated: Masons Will Observe 100th Anniversary of Unit 199 Here Tomorrow Night,” Chattanooga Times Free Press, November 24, 1950.
9 “Lodge Centennial to be celebrated,” Chattanooga Times Free Press.
10 “Big Rally Planned by Masonic Lodges: All-Day Affair at Mosque Next Saturday: Grand Master Polk and Deputy Grand Master McCulloch Coming,” Chattanooga Daily Times, October 22, 1925.
12 “Lodge Centennial to be celebrated,” Chattanooga Times Free Press
13 McCall, “Alex Ranking Tells Program of Free Masonry,” Chattanooga Times Free Press
14 Ibid.
15 Ibid.
16 “Masonic Lodges Renew Activities: Recent Formation of Organization Covering city and County Has Effect,” Chattanooga Daily Times, November 22, 1925.
Despite having the largest number of members in the city, Ridgedale Lodge’s membership began to dwindle over the years, and eventually the building became too much to maintain. This led to the sale of the building in 2020 to CRM Properties. CRM plans to rehabilitate the building for use as office space using historic tax credits.

Originally, the building housed the Ridgedale Lodge and York Rite Temple. Commercial businesses, including a bank, pharmacy, and hosiery mill, were located in the first-floor storefronts. The second floor housed four office spaces.\(^\text{17}\) The Industrial Credit Union Bank occupied the main corner storefront on the first floor, and the second story housed the Platex Company, a business that manufactured false teeth cushions in 1929.\(^\text{18}\) Later, the second floor offices housed a lawyer, dentist, and medical doctor’s private offices with a shared waiting room.\(^\text{19}\) The main corner retain space was also filled by Ridgedale Bank and Trust in the 50s, followed by Hamilton National Bank in the 1960s.\(^\text{20}\) The additional storefronts held a store and a hosiery mill in the 1950s.\(^\text{21}\) The textile industry was Chattanooga’s largest industries for decades, with mills and hosieries located throughout the City.\(^\text{22}\) Less than a mile from Ridgedale Lodge sits the Dixie Mercerizing Company (NR listed 7/20/2020) and the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Mills (NR listed 12/29/2014).

Ridgedale Lodge is significant under Criterion C for its representation of a simplified Neo-Classical Revival style. Built in 1925, Ridgedale Lodge was designed by well-known architect Clarence Jones. One of Clarence Jones’ most notable works is the Clarence Jones Observatory (NR listed 11/20/2009). Other extant buildings designed by Clarence Jones in Chattanooga include the ca. 1941 National Guard Armory on Holtzclaw Avenue, the ca. 1913 former YWCA building, and the 1929 former Industrial YMCA building on Mitchell Avenue (NR listed in Market and Main Streets Historic District 7/24/92).

\(^\text{19}\) Lewis, “Ridgedale Masonic Lodge Letter for Historic Application.”
The Neo-Classical Revival style enjoyed widespread popularity in the nineteenth century. Public buildings, like civic buildings and financial institutions, extensively used the Neo-Classical style as it supposedly represented strength, security, and tradition. Neo-Classical buildings are heavy in massing and detailing and are almost always of masonry construction. Pediments, carvings, columns, and references to Roman and Greek architecture featured prominently in the style because they were thought to show law and order. The style’s association with these values likely played a large role in the selection of the Neo-Classical style for the design of Ridgedale Lodge, which would house Banks in its primary storefront and the Masonic Lodge itself, whose organization is rich with tradition and order.

While Ridgedale Lodge’s original windows are filled with vinyl replacement windows, all the windows maintain their historical size and opening. The interior is the real star, which remains meticulously intact with little to no changes or alterations to the interior spaces on the second and third floor. The first floor features pressed tin ceilings hidden under drop ceilings. References to the Neo-Classical Revival style can be seen throughout the interior in the original woodwork with Greek ears along every door. Although the lodge does not feature large grandeur columns seen on other Neo-Classical buildings in Chattanooga, it has many features that reference the Neo-Classical commercial building style. Such features include the detailed parapet, masonry exterior of cast stone and brick, and pilasters.

The two other extant Masonic Lodges in Chattanooga built between 1900 and 1940 have all been significantly altered and no longer retain architectural integrity. These include the Mountain City Hall, which moved to the Main Lodge on Vine Street before constructing a new building in 1970 on Shellbourne Drive, and the Brainerd Lodge, which constructed a new building in 1986. The Mountain City Lodge building,
Ridgedale Lodge
Name of Property

Hamilton, TN
County and State

constructed in 1911 on Rossville Avenue, was significantly altered ca 1960, and no longer maintains its architectural integrity on the interior or exterior of the structure (See Figures 3 & 4).

The original Brainerd Masonic Lodge, located at 3227 Brainerd Road, served as the home of the Brainerd Masonic Lodge since its founding in 1930. While this lodge remains extant, the windows have been replaced, the storefronts altered, and the brick painted, resulting in the loss of important masonry design elements. (See Figure 5)

Other Neo-Classical buildings in the urban core of Chattanooga include the James Building ca. 1907 (NR listed 02/29/1980) and the Macellan Building ca. 1924 (NR listed 04/04/1985). Both feature high style Neo-Classical detailing and are skyscrapers on Board Street. The Hamilton County Courthouse ca. 1912 (NR listed 8/21/1978) and Chattanooga City Hall are also excellent examples of government institutions built in the Neo-Classical style. The Hamilton County Courthouse and Chattanooga City Hall both feature high-style Neo-Classical design elements, including large Corinthian columns, cast stone exteriors, and lowered more ornate cornices with dentil. Almost all of the buildings were designed by R.H. Hunt, a famous Chattanooga architect responsible for the majority of architectural development in the city. The Southern Railway Building (NR listed Market and Main Streets Historic District 7/24/1992) is another example of a simplified Neo-Classical style building.

This building, however, has a more industrial feel, which is evidenced in the building’s large steel frame multi-light windows. While the Market Street entrance is more ornate with its Doric columns and dentil frieze, there are very few stylistic elements on the otherwise industrial railroad building. (See Figure 6)


27 “Brainerd Masonic Lodge,” Chattanooga Times Free Press.

The most comparable Neo-Classical style building in Chattanooga to the Ridgedale Lodge is the Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA) building on 8th Street (See Figures 7 & 8). Built in 1912, the YWCA was also designed by architect Clarence Jones. Similarities between the YWCA building and the Ridgedale Lodge are seen in the voussoirs on the first floor rounded arches, the parapet with the central detailing on Lindsay Street, and elements of the masonry design. Both the YWCA and Ridgedale Lodge share decorative brickwork between the windows and articulated brick patterns.

Ridgedale Lodge, designed by the well-known Chattanooga architect Clarence Jones, has a long, storied history. For ninety-five years it served as Ridgedale Masonic Lodge 660, and today it continues to stand as an example of a simplified Neo-Classical Revival style in Chattanooga. Unlike the other Masonic buildings in Chattanooga, Ridgedale Lodge has retained its architectural and historical integrity with a beautiful original interior and exterior with largely free of alterations. The integrity of the Ridgedale Lodge, particularly that displayed by its interior, communicates the historical importance of the building as a representative example of the Neo-Classical style in Chattanooga, and the historical role of Ridgedale Masonic Lodge 660 in the surrounding community.

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Ridgedale Lodge

Name of Property

Hamilton, TN

County and State

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography


“Lay Cornerstone Ridgedale Lodge: Services Next Thursday Expected to Be Attended by 3,000 Masons.” Chattanooga News. April 4, 1925.


“Lodge Centennial to be Celebrated: Masons Will Observe 100th Anniversary of Unit 199 Here Tomorrow Night.” Chattanooga Times Free Press. November 24, 1950.


Ridgedale Lodge  Hamilton, TN  County and State


Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1917-1931 Vol. 2, Revised 1929 Sheet


“Spirit of Fraternity Prevalent in Chattanooga: Strong Fraternally is Chattanooga in All of the Orders: Masons Have two Fine Temples which are Not Surpassed in the State.” *The Chattanooga News*. October 30, 1911.


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<th>Primary location of additional data:</th>
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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 15
Ridgedale Lodge

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .19 acre USGS Quadrangle Chattanooga 105-SE

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

1. Latitude: 35.022087 N Longitude: -85.269475 W
2. Latitude: 35.021971 N Longitude: -85.269558 W
3. Latitude: 35.021864 N Longitude: -85.269258 W
4. Latitude: 35.021978 N Longitude: -85.269174 W

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated boundaries correspond to the boundaries of Hamilton County Tract One (1) Map and Parcel Number 156F-C-005 and Tract two (2) Map and Parcel Number 156-C-006. The parcels are bound by Main Street to the north, Dodds Avenue to the west, and asphalt parking lots to the east and south. These boundaries are depicted on the enclosed boundary map.

The legal description of the parcels are as follows: One (1) Map and Parcel Number 156F-C-005. Part of Lot Fifteen (15), Block (8), 1919 Revised Plat of the Dodd’s Place, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 7, Page 44, in the Register’s Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and more particularly described as follows: BEGINNING on the south line of Main Street fifteen (15) feet easterly from the east line of Dodds Avenue, as shown by said plat; thence eastwardly, along the south line of Main Street, a distance of ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly and parallel to the east line of Dodds Avenue seventy-five (75) feet; thence westward and parallel to the south line of Main Street a distance of ninety (90) feet to a point fifteen (15) feet east of the east line of Dodds Avenue; thence northwardly and parallel to Dodds Avenue seventy-five (75) feet to the point of the beginning.

Tract Two (2) Map and Parcel Number 156F-C-006. Being the North seventy-five (75) feet of the West twenty-five (25) feet of the property

Boundary Justification

The selected boundaries follow Tract One (1) Map and Parcel Number 156F-C-005 and Tract two (2) Map and Parcel Number 156-C-006. These tracts encompass the lodge building and the adjacent drives that were the original ownership of the Lodge.
Ridgedale Lodge_________________________________________Hamilton, TN
Name of Property________________________________________County and State

USGS Topographic Map

Location of Ridgedale Lodge is indicated by blue circle. Chattanooga 105-SE Quadrangle, Original Map
Scale 1:24,000.
Ridgedale Lodge
Name of Property

Hamilton, TN
County and State

Boundary Map

Image courtesy of Hamilton County Property Assessor. Boundary Indicated by Blue Line.
Ridgedale Lodge

Name of Property

Hamilton, TN

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name: Melissa Mortimer

Organization: Revive Preservation and Planning LLC.

Street & Number: 3803 Wiley Avenue

Date: 3/9/2022

City or Town: Chattanooga

Telephone: 423-413-4046

E-mail: revivepreservation@gmail.com

State: TN

Zip Code: 37412

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints. Photos should be submitted separately in a JPEG or TIFF format. Do not embed these photographs into the form)

- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. can be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps. They can also be embedded in the Section 7 or 8 narratives)

**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.
Ridgedale Lodge

Name of Property: Ridgedale Lodge
City or Vicinity: Chattanooga
County: Hamilton
State: Tennessee
Photographer: Melissa Mortimer
Date Photographed: February 2021

Photo Log

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

1 of 28  Front façade, Photographer facing east across Dodds Ave.
2 of 28  South elevation, Photographer facing northeast.
3 of 28  East/rear elevation, Photographer facing west
4 of 28  North elevation, Photographer facing west
5 of 28  First floor retail space, Photographer facing southwest.
6 of 28  First floor retail space, Photographer facing southwest
7 of 28  First floor retail space, Photographer facing northeast
8 of 28  Second floor, Photographer facing northeast from staircase
9 of 28  First floor lodge entry, Photographer facing southeast
10 of 28  Second floor, Photographer facing southwest
11 of 28  Second floor office spaces, Photographer facing north.
12 of 28  Second floor, Photographer facing northeast.
13 of 28  Second floor, dining hall, Photographer facing southeast
14 of 28  Second floor office space, Photographer facing east
15 of 28  Second floor dining hall, Photographer facing southeast
16 of 28  Second floor kitchen, Photographer facing northeast
17 of 28  Third floor stairway, Photographer facing east.
18 of 28  Third floor, Photographer looking northeast.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 of 28</td>
<td>Third floor stairway, Photographer facing northwest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 of 28</td>
<td>Third floor, Photographer facing southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 of 28</td>
<td>Third floor, ritual closer, Photographer facing southeast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 of 28</td>
<td>Third floor, Photographer looking west.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 of 28</td>
<td>Third floor, ritual closet, Photographer looking north.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 of 28</td>
<td>Third floor, Photographer looking southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 of 28</td>
<td>Third floor temple, Photographer facing southeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 of 28</td>
<td>Third Floor temple, Photographer northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 of 28</td>
<td>Third Floor temple, Photographer facing east.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 of 28</td>
<td>Third floor hallway, Photographer facing northeast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ridgedale Lodge
Name of Property

Hamilton, TN
County and State

Floor Plan

1ST FLOOR

N
Ridgedale Lodge

Name of Property
Hamilton, Tennessee

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)
Ridgedale Lodge
Name of Property
Hamilton, Tennessee
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ____  Page 27

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Chattanooga, 1917-1931, vol.2; Revised 1929, Sheet 270
Ridgedale Lodge
Name of Property
Hamilton, Tennessee
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ____ Page 28
Ridgedale Lodge

Name of Property:

Hamilton, Tennessee

County and State:

Name of multiple listing (if applicable):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name</strong></th>
<th>Franklin Thompson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Street &amp; Number</strong></td>
<td>3138 Waterfront Dr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>City or Town</strong></td>
<td>Chattanooga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Telephone</strong></td>
<td>423-605-2093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State/Zip</strong></td>
<td>37419</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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