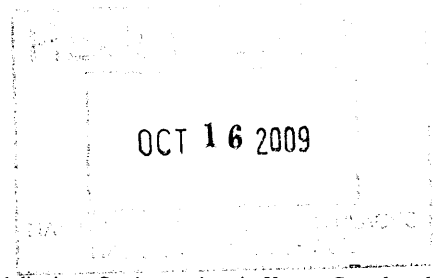


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

955



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name First Presbyterian Church
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 554 McCallie Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town Chattanooga N/A vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Hamilton code 065 zip code 37402

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
E. Patrick Mihaly, II October 5, 2009
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper James Walker Date of Action 4/18/2009

First Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Hamilton County, TN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGIOUS: church building

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGIOUS: church building

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Neo-Classical

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick, marble, plaster, concrete

roof Copper, Asphalt

other Glass; wood

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations N/A

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1910-1965

Significant Dates

1910, 1925-26, 1965

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

McKim, Mead, and White; Bearden and Foreman; Wilson, John T.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
Previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # TN-28
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal Agency
Local Government
University
Other

Name of repository: First Presbyterian Church (History and Archives Rm)

First Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Hamilton County, TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.25 acres Chattanooga, TN 105 SE

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>654856</u>	<u>3879422</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul Archambault/Historic Preservation Planner
organization Southeast Tennessee Development District date June 2009
street & number P.O. Box 4757 telephone 423.424.4266
city or town Chattanooga state TN zip code 37405

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name First Presbyterian Church Board of Trustees c/o James Woods
street & number 554 McCallie Avenue telephone 423.267.1206
city or town Chattanooga state TN zip code 37402

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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First Presbyterian Church
Hamilton County, TN

VII. Description

The First Presbyterian Church, completed in 1910, is located on the southwest corner of McCallie Avenue and Douglas Street in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee. The church lot slopes south from McCallie Avenue along Douglas Street toward E. Eighth Street, located at the rear of the church property. The original Neo-Classical octagonal, white brick sanctuary building was designed by the prominent New York architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White. The church is constructed of brick, stone, and marble. Its grand façade features six Ionic columns sheltered by a decorative pediment and is topped by an octagonal roof with a three-tiered cupola. The nominated property includes two, two-story rear Sunday School wing additions, constructed in 1925-1926; a 1964 one-story brick fellowship hall addition; and a two-story wing connector, completed in 1981, that bridges the original church with the ten-story, R.H. Hunt-designed Medical Arts Building (NR 9/15/1980), which is used for Sunday School classes, church offices, and the church's radio broadcasting studio.

The original sanctuary section of the church is on the northeast corner of the lot, and the 1925-26 Sunday School wings extend to the south and west. The 1964 addition extends south of the Sunday School and occupies a space that was previously a rear courtyard. The 1981 connector extends west to the Medical Arts Building on the northwest corner of the lot. Parking lots for the church are located at the rear of the building and on Douglas Street, which runs parallel with the church's east elevation.

The copper, octagonal domed roof, covering the sanctuary, is crowned with a three-tiered stone cupola. The cupola is capped by a domed copper roof with a soaring finial. The cupola is surrounded by an octagonal stone rail with pillars and turned balusters. The octagonal base of the cupola is constructed of brick with original six light windows on four sides. The octagonal mid-section features eight open semicircular arches and four open circles. The top section includes openings divided by cut stone pillars and balusters in similar design with the stone railing surrounding the base. Decorative curved scroll molding is attached to the stone pillars.¹

The façade of the church faces north toward McCallie Avenue. The historic main entrance is accessed by a sidewalk running parallel with McCallie Avenue and four short concrete steps that span the full width of the portico. The portico is protected by a stone pediment adorned with decorative carved brackets, egg and dart molding, and dentils. Supporting the pediment is a row of six, Georgia marble Ionic columns that are 4 feet in diameter and 32 feet tall. The cornerstone, dated 1909, rests underneath the northeast corner of the portico.²

The architrave, situated above the Ionic columns, features a continuous marble belt course along the facade and elevations of the portico. A stone frieze with decorative inlaid marble circles and diamonds of seashell

¹ Note: The original roof featured terra cotta tiles.

² Cooper, David. *Catalyst for Christ, 150 Years: First Presbyterian Church, Chattanooga, Tennessee*. Chattanooga News-Free Press: Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1990, p. 320.

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First Presbyterian Church
Hamilton County, TN

pink and sky blue tint is present above the columns and below the pediment's cornice. The decorative frieze runs along the façade and west/east elevations of the portico with a dentil band on the cornice above it on all three elevations.

The north façade of the octagonal sanctuary is constructed of brick. Centered in the facade is a set of original paired four-panel wood doors flanked on each side by a set of original secondary paired four-panel wood doors. A transom protected by a metal grate rests above the primary entrance door. Above the transom is a protruding cut-stone semicircular arch with decorative dentil bands surmounted by a plume. Inside the arch is an inscription with the words of the building's founding pastor Dr. Jonathan Waverly Bachman. The inscription reads: "WHOSOEVER THOU ART THAT ENTERETH THIS CHURCH REMEMBER IT IS THE HOUSE OF GOD; BE REVERENT, BE SILENT, BE THOUGHTFUL; AND LEAVE IT NOT WITHOUT ONE PRAYER TO GOD FOR THYSELF, FOR HIM WHO MINISTERS, AND FOR THOSE WHO WORSHIP HERE."³ Above the inscription and arch is a multi-light circular window with decorative protruding stone trim protecting the interior stained glass window that was added in 1959. All doors are surrounded by protruding cut stone, with the secondary doors capped by protruding stone pediments. Located in between the primary and both secondary entrance doors are two elaborate metal lamps.

The east elevation of the octagonal sanctuary features a concrete walkway with a metal railing and cut stone blocks visible from Douglas Street. The walkway leads to a side entrance on the south end of the octagon with an original wood paneled door with a pediment and a second story terrace above it. Above the walkway and centered on the east elevation is a stained glass window that depicts an angel peering up towards the Virgin Mary. The window features an original terra cotta frame surrounded by semicircular arched cut stone protruding from the white brick. The present stained glass windows were placed in the window frames in 1916. Originally, a set of art glass windows was placed in the frames. This is similar to the west elevation as well, which features a stained-glass window depicting an angel sitting by the empty tomb of Jesus. North of the octagon is a fifteen light window outlined by protruding cut stone.

A decorative stone course belt is present above the stained glass windows, running on all sides of the octagonal section. Below the roof line is a narrow section of white brick with twelve semicircular wood vents around the building's top perimeter. A border with circular and diamond-shaped pieces of Italian marble, identical to the frieze design of the portico, is featured below the building's top border. It is sheltered by a shallow copper roofline with decorative stone consoles.

The original portion of the building extends four bays south of the octagon along Douglas Street and has stone on the basement level with brick on the top two floors. The east elevation features three one-over-one aluminum replacement windows on the second story; three two-over-two aluminum replacement windows with stone surrounds on the first story, and a replacement entrance door and two one-over-one aluminum replacement windows on the basement level. Originally, three eight-over-eight wood sash windows were present on the second story; three sets of six-over-six wood sash windows were on the first story, and two

³ *Ibid.*

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First Presbyterian Church
Hamilton County, TN

one-over-one wood sash windows and a four-panel door with a transom were on the basement level. The original windows and door were replaced in the mid-1960s.

The chapel and Sunday school spaces of the original building extend west of the octagonal sanctuary. The north façade of this space features one-over-one aluminum windows on the first and second stories and a replacement ten-panel wood door with sidelights topped with a stone pediment. The original white brick walls remain intact. The first floor façade of the east bay was reconfigured in 1925-1926 when the primary entrance to the former pastor's study was changed to the vestibule for the sanctuary foyer. The aluminum windows replaced the original wood sash windows in the mid-1960s.

The rear of the original section features a gabled copper roof section with white brick resting below the roof line. This section shelters the choir box, pulpit, and organ rooms. Connected below the rear gabled section is an original two-story white brick section. Originally this copper hipped roof section sheltered the Sunday school auditorium, hallway, pastor's office, chapel, and infant classroom. Much of the interior was altered with renovations occurring in 1925-26. However, the original walls and most of the roof remained intact. Today, this section shelters the hallway, men's restroom, sanctuary foyer, vestibule, offices, and stairwell.

Two rear, white brick wings with a gabled roof, added for larger Sunday School class space in 1925-26, extend south away from the original sanctuary and Sunday School department building. All elevations on the wing additions feature aluminum one-over-one replacement windows and replacement doors, added in the mid-1960s. Each floor has five sets of three windows, except the sub-basement level that has three sets of windows and a replacement entry door. The wing additions originally featured six-over-six wood sash windows on the first story, third story, basement level, and sub-floor level (Douglas Street), nine-over-nine wood sash windows on the second story, and a multi-paned wood door with a multi-paned transom.

Located between the Sunday school wings is a one-story brick addition with a fellowship hall, constructed in 1965, on the original location of the courtyard. It connects classrooms, elevator, and the fellowship hall. The fellowship hall is a one-story brick addition connected to the southwest Sunday School wing. The 71x52 ft addition includes three, fifteen-over-fifteen aluminum windows on the west elevation and two, fifteen-over-fifteen aluminum windows on the south elevation.

The two-story connector, completed in 1981, is located between the church building and the Medical Arts Building, owned by First Presbyterian Church. It may be accessed from the front walkway and rear parking lot via glass doors. The first floor level features framed glass windows and decorative metal doors and the second floor features a triangular extension at the rear with three narrow, rectangular windows. The connector is minimally attached to the church and does not detract from the overall architectural qualities of the church.

Interior

The main entrance doors on the north facade of the sanctuary open into the narthex which is 12 feet in width and 50 feet in length. The south wall of the narthex features three sets of original double doors, each with an

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4First Presbyterian Church
Hamilton County, TN

oval panel of glass on the upper section.⁴ The area above the doors has a single decorative panel. Eight-panel doors with semi-circular arched transoms are located on the east and west walls leading to original L-shaped staircases with balusters. The stairs proceed to the balcony which is directly above the narthex. A bronze plaque with a list of all of the church's pastors is located on the east wall. In addition, decorative fluted pilasters are present between each doorway in the narthex. The ceiling has beams that extend north/south from the top of each pilaster and a series of five beams that run the length of the space. The floor is covered with carpeting.

The sanctuary is octagonal in shape with a bowl-shaped concrete floor and three sections of original wood pews facing the pulpit. Its dimensions are 68.5 feet by 68.5 feet with the main auditorium seating approximately 900 people. The pulpit, choir box, and organ/organ pipes are located on the south wall and the balcony is located on the north wall. The acoustic paneled walls are a delicate cream color and feature a 4 foot wainscot around the perimeter walls of the sanctuary. The walls continue the arched theme through the room with decorative wood arches outlined with egg-and-dart molding. The arches spring from the top of the pilasters that form the corners of the octagon. On either side of the pulpit are eight-panel double doors topped by three-light transoms and a pediment.⁵

Located on the centers of the east and west walls are Edwin Blashfield designed stained-glass windows. Blashfield, an accomplished muralist from New York, was commissioned in the mid-1910s to design the windows that are referred to as the *Annunciation* or Alpha window (east wall) and the *Resurrection* or Omega window (west wall). The *Annunciation* window shows an angel peering up towards the Virgin Mary, and the *Resurrection* window depicts an angel sitting by the empty tomb of Jesus. The two windows replaced the original set of art glass windows on each wall. However, the terra cotta framing of the windows remains original.

The large octagonal dome ceiling features twelve heavy plaster ribs that taper towards the highest point in the ceiling. Its highest point reaches 72.5 feet from the floor. In between each supporting plaster rib are twelve round multi-light window panels containing semi-opaque glass. A round window panel is also present at the highest point of the ceiling where a supporting chain, holding the 4,200 pound electrolier, descends in the center of the room approximately 50 feet from the floor. Constructed of bronze and reinforced with iron, the electrolier features multiple electric light bulbs. The bottom edge of the domed ceiling is outlined by highly decorative molding containing dentils and egg and dart molding.

The tiered pews, sloping from the sanctuary's north wall toward the pulpit, are quarter-sawn oak painted white with blue cushioning on the seat. The concrete floor, originally hardwood with reinforced concrete underneath, is covered by blue carpet.⁶

⁴ *Ibid.* Note: The interior sanctuary entrance doors originally had a green leather covering.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 323. Note: The pediments were added over the interior sanctuary doors in 1959.

⁶ Note: The hardwood floor was replaced with concrete in 1959 after termite damage.

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First Presbyterian Church
Hamilton County, TN

The south wall is recessed and includes the rostrum and choir loft, which seats approximately 50 people. It features a 1970 organ with organ pipes on either side of the choir loft, four fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals, and an arched ceiling. The ceiling has decorative hexagonal and square coffers painted turquoise, white, and gold. Recessed lights are centered in some of the hexagonal coffers. Centered on the south wall between the Corinthian capitals is a cream colored cross, added in 1959. Above the cross and below the arched ceiling is a circular opening that features a kaleidoscope-like rose stained glass window.⁷

The balcony is recessed on the north wall above the narthex. It has an arched ceiling that is identical to the one over the choir loft with decorative hexagonal and square shapes painted turquoise, white, and gold. Centered on the north wall above the balcony seating is a circular stained glass window showing Jesus with small children and quotes from Luke 18:16. The balcony seats approximately 200 people.⁸ The front and sides of the projecting portion of the balcony have a series of blank panels. The underside is decorated with curved consoles.

The sanctuary foyer is located through the sanctuary door at the southwest corner of the room. The foyer features black and white tile flooring and painted portraits of former pastors which include the following: Dr. McCallie, Dr. Bachman, Dr. Fowle, and Dr. Venable. Two sets of five-panel doors on the north wall lead to a vestibule which contains a set of exit doors to the walkway between the sanctuary and Medical Arts Building facing McCallie Avenue. An open doorway on the west wall enters into a carpeted hallway with two meeting rooms on the north wall, a restroom on the south wall, and the open entrance to the wing connector on the hallway's west wall. A double doorway opens to a stairwell in the southwest corner of the foyer that leads to the kitchen and fellowship hall below and Sunday School wings and building connector above. A ten-panel door in the foyer's southeast corner leads the east-west hallway running behind the sanctuary

The chapel, located in the 1920s southwest rear wing addition, is accessed through an entrance opening on the foyer's south wall. It includes two sets of pews, pulpit, carpeted floor, decorative wainscoting, a set of four windows on the east and west walls, and two ten-panel doors with pediments. One pediment doorway leads to a narrow paneled room that presently serves as the church's history and archives room. The second pediment doorway leads to a stairwell. Between the windows on the east and west walls are paired pilasters that support beams running the width of the room. The chapel was the original location of the semi-circular Sunday School Auditorium, which was demolished in the mid-1920s to make room for the Sunday School wings.⁹

⁷ Cooper, pp. 323, 334. Note: The original organ was replaced circa 1926. The present organ is the third in the church's history. Also, the addition of the fluted pilasters and the enlargement of the choir loft occurred the same year. The rose stained glass window replaced an earlier clear multi-paned glass window in 1959. The original window was bricked over in the 1940s due to water leakage.

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 323, 334. Note: The stained glass window replaced an original multi-light clear window in 1960.

⁹ Note: The southwest section of the Sunday School Auditorium became the location of bible study rooms (McCallie classroom) in 1926.

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The present sanctuary foyer and hallway were the original location of the pastor's study and chapel. To the rear of the pastor's study was an entrance to the sanctuary and access to a hallway leading to restrooms and an infant room. Today, a hallway still exists, but leads to the chapel on the first floor of the southwest Sunday school wing and the first floor of the southeast Sunday School wing.¹⁰ These spaces were altered when the Sunday School wings were built in the 1920s.

A carpeted hallway, with dropped ceilings, baseboard, and cream colored walls, runs east to west and connects the sanctuary and the Sunday School wings. The east-west hallway leads to a north-south central hallway in the southeast Sunday School wing, which includes an elevator shaft and stairwell.¹¹

The first floor of the southeast Sunday School wing addition, built in 1925-1926, includes 1st to 3rd grade classrooms. Located off the floor's central hallway, running north and south, is a stairwell, restroom, and large classroom on the east wall and a Sunday School office, meeting room, and stairwell on the west wall. The large classroom opens up into a primary lesson room, located at the rear of the wing. Fourteen smaller, separate sub-classrooms form a U-shape around the edge of the primary lesson room. The sub-classrooms feature paneled doors with four-lights and hinged boxes that were once used to collect Sunday School attendance sheets and weekly offerings.¹² The room is painted blue and green with period ceiling light fixtures and replacement one-over-one aluminum windows. The primary lesson room with sub-classrooms features the original single pane transoms above each entrance door. A built-in wood cabinet in the primary lesson room is located on the north wall, and most of the original floor is covered with a large rug.

The central north-south hallway on the second floor of the southeast Sunday School wing includes a carpeted stairwell and recreation room along the east wall, and an elevator, HVAC room, restroom, and stairwell on the west wall. The recreation room is carpeted with dropped ceilings and one-over-one aluminum windows. The room originally featured hardwood floors and eight-over-eight wood sash windows.

The second floor primary classroom (4th-5th grade) has a similar floor plan to the first floor classroom. The walls are painted yellow and orange and the room features one-over-one aluminum windows. The sub-classrooms originally featured two single-pane transoms and a single pane window next to each door and directly above each attendance/offering box. Similar to the first floor, each sub-classroom features paneled doors with four-lights and an original wood floor covered by a large rug. The east-west hallway, formerly part of the rear section of the original sanctuary, includes a storage room along the east wall and provides access to the second story of the southwest Sunday School wing.

¹⁰ Note: The original access doorway to the Sunday School Auditorium for the congregation was through the sanctuary's interior door located in the southeast corner of the room. This doorway led to restrooms on the east wall, the infant room in the southeast corner, and the hallway leading to the Sunday School Auditorium.

¹¹ Note: The elevator was added to the building in 1965 near the southeast Sunday School wing. A new elevator and elevator shaft were added near the original location in 1995.

¹² Note: The large classrooms located in the northeast section of the wing were once divided by a wall until it was removed with renovations in the mid-1960s. Renovations in the mid-1960s included the replacement of all multi-light wood sash windows for one-over-one aluminum windows.

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The basement level in the southeast Sunday School wing includes an east-west hallway leading to the entrance to the fellowship hall connector room on the west wall and the exit to Douglas Street along the east wall. The north-south hallway includes a stairwell and a classroom for three year olds on the east wall and an elevator on the west wall. The rear classroom at the south section of the wing includes the pre-K and Kindergarten Sunday school room. This room features Dutch doors with four-lights on the top section of each door, carpeted floors, a dropped ceiling, one-over-one aluminum windows, and light green walls. The three-year-old, pre-K, and Kindergarten department was renovated in 2005.

The sub-basement level includes the infant to two year-old rooms. It was the original location of the boiler room and was fully renovated in the mid-1990s to accommodate more space for the children. This level is accessed by a stairwell along the west wall and from the exterior via an entrance door on Douglas Street. The one and two year-old rooms are located along the north wall separated by a hallway, and the two infant rooms are located along the south wall with a reception desk in between the two sections. The rooms include tiled floors, dropped ceilings, and clear glass windows.

As noted and described earlier, the chapel is located on the first floor of the southwest Sunday School wing. The second floor, accessed by stairwells in the sanctuary foyer and southeast Sunday School wing includes the adult Sunday School classrooms. Located along the east wall in the north-south central hallway is the Young Married Classroom along the east wall and the Poindexter Room located along the west wall. The Poindexter Room features an original wood fireplace mantel with a dentil band, crown molding, and cream colored carpeting that covers the original hardwood floor. Located at the south section of the wing is the Fellowship Classroom. All of the rooms include replacement ceiling lights and one-over-one aluminum windows.

Located on the second floor across the hall and north of the Poindexter and Young Married classrooms is the Cornerstone Classroom. The room sits in the original wing of the church and was renovated in the mid-1960s. It features one-over-one aluminum windows, cream color carpet, and a drop ceiling. The room overlooks McCallie Avenue and originally featured eight-over-eight wood sash windows.

In between the two Sunday School wings on the basement level is a one-story wing connector room. The connector room, constructed in 1965, is used for a reception area and contains green carpet with dropped ceilings. It includes a nine-panel door entrance to an additional fellowship hall reception area at the north-west corner of the room. Entrances to the kitchen and fellowship hall are accessible at the southwest corner of the room. A hallway on the east wall leads to the three to five year-old classrooms on the basement level of the southeast wing, and a hallway in the southeast section of the room leads to restrooms and a rear exit door.

The reception area in the basement is located north of the fellowship hall and west of the wing connector room. It was constructed in 1925-1926 as part of the southwest Sunday School wing under the chapel. It features tiled floors and a dropped ceiling and provides extra space for church events and meals. The room in-

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First Presbyterian Church
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cludes access to the sanctuary foyer stairwell on the north wall and the 1981 building connector stairwell on the west wall.

The kitchen and fellowship hall are located directly south of the reception area and are accessed through a hallway. The fellowship hall features tiled floors, nine brass chandeliers, paneled baseboard, and multi-light windows. It includes Dutch doorways to the kitchen, wing connector room, and fellowship hall reception area in the northeast corner of the room.

The two-story building connector, constructed in 1981, connects the church to the Medical Arts Building now used for additional Sunday school room space, offices, and its radio broadcast studio. The first floor of the building connector includes a reception desk in the southwest corner and three entrance doors on the north and south walls. The walls are large clear panes of glass divided by aluminum frames. The second floor of the building connector includes the choir room, restrooms, and offices. The floors are covered with green carpet and include a dropped ceiling.

The Medical Arts Building, constructed in 1928 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980, was purchased by the First Presbyterian Church in 1981 for additional space. The Art-Deco Style building, designed by Chattanooga architect Reuben H. Hunt, includes ten floors with vaulted ceilings, marble walls. It is accessed via the building connector on the first and second floors. The building originally housed mostly doctors' offices, but also included a barbershop, telephone switchboard, drugstore, luncheonette, and a soda fountain on the first floor.

After the renovations to the interior of the Medical Arts Building in 1981, the second floor became the bookkeeper quarters, Missions office, small nursery, and classrooms; the third floor was the high school department; fourth floor: junior high school department; fifth floor: conference room, pastors' library, secretarial areas, waiting room, filing, and storage area; Ben Haden's television and radio ministry on eighth and ninth floors; boilers, hoists, and electrical switches in the penthouse.

The First Presbyterian Church building experienced multiple additions and renovations throughout its one hundred-year history. However, the sanctuary retains a high degree of its original physical integrity on the exterior and interior.

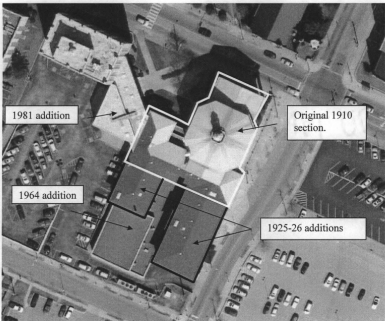
The Sunday school wings, despite being additions to the original church edifice, are historic and serve as a physical reminder of the immense growth the church experienced in its first 15 years in the building. Although the wing additions do not possess the original windows, the exterior brick walls, hardwood floor, and classroom floor plan in the wings remain original.

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VIII. Statement of Significance

The First Presbyterian Church, located at the corner of McCallie Avenue and Douglas Street in Chattanooga, Tennessee, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion C for its representation of Neo-Classical architecture. The prominent New York architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White designed the sanctuary and the Chattanooga architectural firm of Bearden and Foreman designed the Sunday School department. The church features grand Ionic columns, an octagonal sanctuary with highly detailed trim, and stained glass windows designed by renowned designer Edwin Blashfield. The church has long been noted as a well-known building in the city of Chattanooga. Completed in 1910, the church's size and grand architectural details demonstrate the affluence and prominence of its founding members in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The First Presbyterian Church in Chattanooga grew out of the Brainerd Mission and the Brainerd Mission Presbyterian Church less than two years after the Brainerd Mission's last service. Ainsworth Blunt and John Vail, missionaries to the Cherokee, helped establish the church following the Cherokee removal.¹³

Originally referred to as the Presbyterian Church of Chattanooga, the First Presbyterian Church was officially organized in 1840 in a log cabin at the corner of Lookout and Fifth streets in Chattanooga with William Madison Cunningham serving as the first pastor. First Presbyterian Church worshipped in several buildings before finding permanence at their present location on McCallie Avenue.

The first permanent structure for the church was a frame 30x60 foot building constructed between 1842-1845 near the corner of Walnut Street and Third Street. As membership continued to grow, a lot was purchased for a new brick church on the corner of Market and East Seventh streets. Completed in 1854, the church was constructed on Chattanooga's primary thoroughfare.¹⁴

In 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War, the congregation joined the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America. A year later, Dr. Thomas Hooke McCallie became the seventh pastor during a turbulent time in U.S. history, particularly in the war-torn South. The church structure suffered destruction from an artillery shell shot from Stringer's Ridge, and later, the Federal Army used it as a hospital. During the Federal possession of the church, services took place at Dr. McCallie's house (non-extant), located on Lindsay Street, from 1863-1866.¹⁵

The building was restored in 1866 under the order of General George H. Thomas as the Presbyterian Church joined Knoxville Presbytery. After 1871, the Presbyterian Church became known as the First Presbyterian Church after some members left to form the Second Presbyterian (NR 2/29/1980), which is presently located on the corner of Pine Street and Seventh Street. The members of the Second Presbyterian Church were origi-

¹³ Armstrong, Zella. *History of The First Presbyterian Church of Chattanooga*. Lookout Publishing Company, 1945, p. 86.

¹⁴ Armstrong, *History of The First Presbyterian Church of Chattanooga*, pp. 93, 209.

¹⁵ Cooper, David. *Catalyst for Christ, 150 Years: First Presbyterian Church, Chattanooga, Tennessee*. Chattanooga News-Free Press: Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1990, p.301.

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nally from the North and stayed in Chattanooga after the Civil War. Wishing to stay affiliated with the Northern Presbyterian Church, they felt the need to separate.¹⁶

Dr. Johnathan Waverly Bachman, the longest serving pastor at First Presbyterian Church, began his service in 1873. In the 1880s, the area surrounding the church quickly developed into Chattanooga's commercial district leaving the building with no room for expansion. As a result, in 1883, the church purchased a lot on the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets and Georgia Avenue, selling their previous lot on Market Street for \$7,000. The new church, officially dedicated in 1884 (non-extant, razed in early 1950s), neighbored the Hamilton County Courthouse.¹⁷

Dr. Bachman, a native of Tennessee, served as a chaplain for the Confederate Army and several pastorates in upper East Tennessee. His service to First Presbyterian Church lasted 50 years in 3 different buildings. Bachman became Chattanooga's most well-known and influential minister, overseeing the construction of the new church on McCallie Avenue.¹⁸

Increasing church membership in the early twentieth century caused the church to once again construct a new facility. A new lot on the corner of McCallie Avenue and Douglas Street was purchased for the present church building in 1908.¹⁹

The church selected McKim, Mead, and White, a New York firm, to design its new building. John Thomas Lupton, First Presbyterian member and a major Coca-Cola bottler, secured the prominent New York architectural firm. The plans for the church's sanctuary were modified from deceased firm partner Stanford White's design for the Madison Square Presbyterian Church (c. 1906, non-extant) in New York City. The Italian Renaissance building in New York City featured 6 Corinthian columns, squared sanctuary, rounded dome with cupola, portico and arched steps. It was razed after just 12 years of existence. White's principles embodied those of the American Renaissance which was evident in the First Presbyterian Church design.²⁰

Charles McKim, William Rutherford Mead, and Stanford White began blending their talents in the late 1870s, designing homes and institutional and commercial buildings. From 1879 to 1912, the firm became the largest and most influential office in the country. McKim brought his affinity for the Beaux Arts and colonial architecture along with his vast experience; White brought great detailing, texture, color, and Neo-Classical influence to the buildings; and Mead, the eldest, had a background with Italianate and Classical architecture and served as the managing partner of the firm. McKim, Mead, and White's notable works over a thirty-year period included the following: American Academy in Rome, Pennsylvania Station (New York City), Manhattan Municipal Building, Boston Public Library (NR 5/6/1973), Rhode Island State Capitol (NR

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 6, 302.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 304-305.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 5-6.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 317.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 314-315.

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4/28/1970), New York Life Insurance Building (Kansas City, MO, NR 7/08/1970), Isaac Bell House (Newport, RI, NR 1/13/1972), W.G. Low House (Bristol, RI), and the New York Herald Building.²¹

The building committee for the new church included Harry S. Probasco, chairman; S.R. Read, G.W. Davenport, W.L. McGill, E.O. Wells, T.C. Trotter, Robert Hooke and Dr. J.W. Bachman, ex officio. They selected the local architecture firm of Bearden and Foreman in Chattanooga to design the classrooms and auditorium. In addition, the committee selected John T. Wilson as the general contractor from Richmond, VA and H.F. Ellis for the interior decorations.²²

Construction of the church began early in 1909 with the cornerstone laid on May 14, 1909. First Presbyterian celebrated its last service in the old Georgia Avenue building on December 26, 1909 and sold it to the Walnut Street Christian Church for a price of \$40,000. Services took place at the new church on McCallie Avenue well before the sanctuary's completion. Beginning in February 1910, the congregation met in the Sunday School department for services. The public open house occurred on December 13, 1910, with official dedication on December 18th.²³

The grand Neo-Classical Style church edifice comprised of two sections, the main auditorium (sanctuary) and the Sunday School Department, covering 18,000 square feet. The octagonal dome shaped sanctuary, topped by a three-tiered cupola, originally featured a green tile roof. The church, covered with brick, featured six Georgia marble Ionic columns supporting the façade's grand pediment, terra cotta framed stained-glass windows, interior hardwood flooring, oak pews on the first floor, and balcony seating. The maximum capacity for the sanctuary was believed to be for approximately 1,150 people.²⁴

The marble columns purchased for First Presbyterian Church were mined in Nelson, Georgia. The six columns are divided into four sections each for a total of twenty-four. Each section weighs 16,000 pounds and measures eight feet tall with a four foot diameter. The marble column sections were transported from Nelson, Georgia on flatbed train cars in August 1909. From the rail cars, the column sections were placed on wagons and pulled by a team of eight mules.²⁵

The design of the sanctuary is octagonal in shape measuring approximately 68.5 feet by 68.5 feet with marble wainscoting along the perimeter of the sanctuary walls. Original wood pews, furnished by Southern Seating and Cabinet Company of Jackson, TN, rest on the bowl-shaped floor sloping toward the pulpit and choir

²¹ *McKim, Mead, and White in Buffalo*. Buffalo as an Architectural Museum website: <http://www.buffaloah.com/a/archs/mck/>. See also, McKim, Mead, and White- Great Buildings Online at:

http://www.greatbuildings.com/architects/McKim_Mead_and_White.html. Web sites accessed June 2, 2009.

²² Cooper, pp. 309, 317. See also, "Entire Debt Provided For: Cost of More Than \$150,000 Fully Met," 18 Dec 1910 *Chattanooga News*. First Presbyterian Church Folder. Bicentennial Library, Local History Dept, Chattanooga, TN.

²³ *Ibid*, pp. 317-319. See also, "Blessing the Stone: Dr. Bachman Officiates at Impressive Ceremony," 14 May 1909, *Chattanooga Daily Times*. First Presbyterian Church Folder. Bicentennial Library, Local History Dept., Chattanooga, TN.

²⁴ *Ibid*, p. 317. Note: The original design's capacity for the sanctuary was 1,150. The actual capacity is for approximately 1,000 people.

²⁵ *Ibid*.

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box. The highest point of the domed ceiling measures 72.5 feet and features a 4,200 pound electrolier suspended from the dome's ceiling with six bronze bracket lamps. Originally featured on the east and west walls were four large windows of art glass.²⁶

By 1916, First Presbyterian Church commissioned New York artist Edwin Blashfield to design two stained-glass windows. Blashfield, considered one of the country's most accomplished muralists, was known for his design work on courthouses, state capitols, and churches. He served as president of the National Academy of Design, painting murals for the central dome of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., and state capitols in Minnesota (NR 2/23/1972), Wisconsin (NR 10/15/1970), Iowa (NR 10/21/1976), and South Dakota.²⁷

John Thomas Lupton assisted the church with contacting Mr. Blashfield for the project and also paid for the design and installation of the two windows. The *Annunciation* or Alpha window, positioned on the east wall, depicts an angel peering up towards the Virgin Mary. The *Resurrection* or Omega window, located on the west wall, depicts an angel sitting by the empty tomb of Jesus. Blashfield considered his work on the windows the "greatest of his career."²⁸

The First Presbyterian Church was the finest in Chattanooga in the early 20th century. The Neo-Classical style building with its mass and design by some of the country's finest architects and artists demonstrated the opulence of some members of First Presbyterian Church.

On the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Bachman's service as pastor in 1923, First Presbyterian Church experienced a boom in church membership. In August 1924, Dr. Bachman stepped down as pastor due to his declining health. He died a month later with his successor, Dr. Joseph Venable, conducting the funeral service.²⁹

Dr. Venable became well liked among the congregation and the community in his brief tenure as pastor. Previous to his pastorate at First Presbyterian Church in Chattanooga, Venable served as pastor in Moultrie, Georgia; Jacksonville, Florida; and Norfolk, Virginia. Before becoming a pastor, the Kentucky native served on boards for several colleges in the mid-South. During his service, Dr. Venable became the first pastor in Chattanooga to air his sermons on the local WDOD radio station, located next door in the Interstate Life Insurance building. The sermons continued to be broadcast to present day.³⁰

In October 1924, a building committee formed and by the next month, the deacons were sent a request to purchase the property behind the church for a new addition. On May 31, 1925, a congregational meeting for

²⁶ "Entire Debt Provided For: Cost of Move More Than \$150,000 Fully Met, *Chattanooga News*, 18 Dec 1910. First Presbyterian Church Folder. Bicentennial Library, Local History Dept., Chattanooga, TN.

²⁷ Cooper, pp. 324-325.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 9-10.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

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the church expansion was held and a resolution for \$200,000 to go towards the construction of a new Sunday School department building, church auditorium improvements, and a new organ was passed.³¹

Under the pastorate of Dr. Joseph G. Venable, two, two-story brick wing additions were constructed onto the rear of the church. The addition work was the largest undertaking of First Presbyterian Church since its initial construction in 1909-1910. In honor of former pastor, Dr. Bachman, the new addition was named the Jonathan Waverly Bachman Memorial Bible School.

Modifications were made to the pastor's study, which was located in the southwest section of the sanctuary. The pastor's office was converted into a large foyer and the window in the pastor's study was converted into a secondary entrance from the sanctuary into the foyer to provide easier flow into the foyer and the Sunday School wings.

The chapel, located southwest of the sanctuary, was removed and used as a new pastor's office and secretary's office. The semi-circular Sunday School assembly room, located behind the sanctuary was demolished. Only the walls facing McCallie Avenue and Douglas Street remained. Additional classrooms were constructed in this area. The two new wings projected south from the sanctuary. The southeast wing featured all of the infant, children, and youth classrooms on the first and second floors, and the Boy Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls meeting rooms in the basement, and the southwest wing included the chapel and adult classrooms.

Changes in the sanctuary included an enlarged choir loft, extending south behind the pulpit; a slightly recessed rostrum; and the addition of one hundred more seats for the congregation. Further, a new organ was installed with hidden pipes on either side of the choir box along with the construction of four fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals. The original organ was replaced after only 15 years, with the newly installed organ lasting 45 years. Renovations for the building, completed in February 1927, cost approximately \$225,000.

The location of the present chapel, located off of the foyer, was occupied by the Men's Class, often referred to as the Brotherhood Class. The chapel eventually moved into the McCallie Classroom on the first floor of the west wing in 1951 and it was officially dedicated on July 19, 1951. The McCallie class moved to the foundation level near the Douglas Street door. The church's original green tile roof was replaced with a copper, leak proof roof in 1946-1947.³²

Dr. Venable's unexpected death in 1928 at the age of 51, left the church in search of a new minister that could lead the large and continually growing congregation at one of Chattanooga's most prominent churches.

Dr. James Fowle succeeded Dr. Venable in April 1929 becoming the church's tenth minister. Fowle, a native of North Carolina, served as minister at the Central Presbyterian Church in St. Louis for 5 years before moving to Chattanooga. During his 38 year service, Dr. Fowle raised approximately \$10 million toward the spon-

³¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 327-330.

³² *Ibid.*

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sorship of over 200 missionaries. In addition, Dr. Fowle held a leadership role in the organization of the Billy Graham Crusade that took place in Chattanooga for one month in 1953 and established a church camp at nearby Chickamauga Lake.³³

During the 1950s and 1960s, the church experienced many renovations and parking expansion for its services and Sunday School. In July 1957, row-houses, owned by the Frye Institute across the street on Douglas Street at Eighth Street were purchased for \$70,000. Demolition, paving, and grading costs raised the total price to \$85,000. In 1962, an additional \$42,500 was used to purchase the remainder of the block on Eighth Street with an additional price of \$7,500 for cleaning and preparation. With the vast expansion of parking, Sunday School attendance increased from 600 to 800.³⁴

Additional maintenance was performed on the sanctuary's interior in 1959 with repair to the rotted window casing, gutter replacement, stained-glass window re-leading, and the installation of new carpet. The sanctuary's acoustical foam was replaced and the public address system was updated. In addition, the pews and pulpit were painted with lighter colors.³⁵

The wood floor of the sanctuary fell victim to termite activity as church elder Robert Venable recalled, "In the spring, the ladies would be so busy stomping termites they wouldn't listen to the sermon!"³⁶ As a result, new cement flooring was installed in the sanctuary. The lectern, dedicated to Rev. Bachman, was moved to the chapel and a new lectern was donated by the Scott Brown family.

Other work included the reconfiguration of the choir box and organ console position, redecoration of the foyer, and the addition of pediments over the interior sanctuary doors at the front of the sanctuary. In addition, a large cross was placed above the choir box on the sanctuary's south wall. Mrs. John L. Hutcheson and her family donated money for a rose window high above the pulpit. A plain round window originally existed above the pulpit, but it was bricked over for over a decade due to leaks.

A similar sized window above the balcony, portraying Jesus with small children and quotes from Luke 18:16, was donated by Mrs. Sim Perry Long. A majority of the work was performed during the summer and fall of 1959. The same year, a second Sunday service was added to accommodate capacity in the sanctuary.

The renovated church was officially dedicated on December 16, 1959. Not much time passed before the church looked at the possibility of more renovations in the 1960s. Work included the following: subdivision of rooms, erection of a Fellowship Hall and general purpose area, and the addition of a three-story elevator shaft. Plans for the project were announced in July 1964 with work beginning the following year. The proposed project plans were drawn by architect and church member, Selmon T. Franklin. The building committee selected Mark Wilson as the contractor for a project that cost approximately \$325,000.

³³ *Ibid.*, pp. 11-15.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 333.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 333-334.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 334.

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A 71 ft x 52 ft one-story fellowship hall was constructed behind the west Sunday School wing. This new area can accommodate up to 350 people. In addition, a one-story room was constructed and connected the old dining room (Nell Davis Classroom), new elevator, and the Fellowship Hall. It served as a place for gathering (anteroom) before meals in the dining hall. The new one-room connector was constructed in between the Sunday School wings and was the original location of the courtyard.³⁷

The old kitchen was enlarged to accommodate a walk-in refrigerator, dish washing room, and counter/serving space. In addition, the original 1926 ladies lounge was converted into two offices and classrooms. Further, a new vestibule was built on the former porch near Dr. Fowle's office and the plaster ceiling underwent repairs in 1967 after pieces fell in 1966. The last of major additions and renovations to the church in the late 1960s and early 1970s occurred with the addition of new organ and the lowering of the choir loft in 1970-1971.

Dr. Fowle relinquished his former position as minister in 1967 at the age of 70. Pastor Ben Haden took charge of the church in 1967 leaving his church in Key Biscayne, FL. Haden, a native of Kingsport, TN, was a former newspaper publisher. While pastor at First Presbyterian, Haden began his own radio ministry separate from the church called "Changed Lives." The radio show reached a nationwide audience.³⁸

A committee was formed in the late 1970s to look at possible plans and solutions to expand the Sunday School Department. Several ideas discussed were the following: constructing a building above the Douglas Street parking lot and constructing a bridge to connect the Sunday School wing to the new building; building on the McCallie Avenue lawn west of the sanctuary; addition of floors on the lounge and fellowship hall; and purchasing and demolishing the Medical Arts Building located directly west of the church.

In February 1979, the building committee, deacons, and elders decided to purchase the Medical Arts Building (NR 9/15/1980) from Area Group Investment for additional space for Sunday School rooms and offices, and constructing a two-story connector between the church and the Medical Arts Building.³⁹ The previously listed Medical Arts Building is not included in the boundaries of this nomination.

The expansion plans were the largest since the addition of the Sunday School wings in 1925. 2.1 million dollars was raised by the congregation for the purchase of the property, renovation, new construction, and furnishings. Scott Probasco led the fund-raising campaign, Thomas Lupton managed construction, and Selmon Franklin led the design of the new addition.

The Medical Arts Building represents the Art-Deco Style and was designed by prominent Chattanooga architect, R.H. Hunt. The ten-story building was completed in 1928 and housed many health care professionals'

³⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 330-336.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 16.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 336-340.

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offices. By the late 1970s, the doctors' offices in the building began shifting closer to hospitals and the suburbs of Chattanooga.

The Medical Arts Building tower and connector were dedicated on November 22, 1981. Most of the 10 floors in the Medical Arts Building were gutted, however, the vaulted ceilings, marble walls, a directory panel for the former medical tenants, and the 10-story mailbox chute all remained. At one time, the Medical Arts Building featured a soda fountain, luncheonette, drugstore, telephone switchboard, and barbershop on the first floor. Restrooms, pastor's offices, a meeting room, and a secretarial work room presently occupy the first floor.

Ben Haden stepped down as senior pastor in 1998 after 31 years of service. After three years of searching for a senior pastor, the church selected Dr. Michael Milton as its twelfth pastor. His tenure was brief as he accepted the call to become president of Reformed Theological Seminary in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Currently, the church membership is approximately 1,350 members and is under the interim pastorate of Dr. Mike Preg. The church is preparing to celebrate its 100th anniversary of existence on the corner of McCallie Avenue and Douglas Street. Membership declined somewhat in the last decade during two pastoral transitions, but membership has now leveled off because of membership relocation. Younger, vigorous leaders, a new pastor, an emphasis on youth and young families, along with the verities of Scripture and missions, are expected to advance the congregation for decades to come. The church sanctuary is a classic centenarian. The congregation is a vibrant downtown beacon for the Christian message.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal boundary description and boundary justification:

The First Presbyterian Church is located at 554 McCallie Avenue in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee. It is listed as Parcel 003 on Hamilton County Tax Map 145D. The nominated boundaries contain the sanctuary, Sunday School wing rear additions, fellowship hall addition, building connector. The church is located on a 1.25 acre sloping lot at the intersection of McCallie Avenue and Douglas Street. The boundary includes the area associated with the church during the period of significance.



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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Paul Archambault
Southeast Tennessee Development District
1000 Riverfront Parkway
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402

Date: May/June 2009
Digital Files: Tennessee Historical Commission,
Nashville, TN

North facade, photographer facing south.
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North facade and east elevation, photographer facing southwest.
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Roofline and cupola, photographer facing southwest.
3 of 27

East elevation of sanctuary, photographer facing west.
4 of 27

East elevation, photographer facing northwest.
5 of 27

East elevation, photographer facing west.
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South and west elevations of southwest Sunday School wing, photographer facing northeast.
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West elevation of southwest Sunday School wing, photographer facing east.
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Northwest corner of church, photographer facing south.
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View of sanctuary, photographer facing south.
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Pulpit and south wall of sanctuary, photographer facing south.
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West wall of sanctuary and the Omega stained glass window, photographer facing southwest.
12 of 27

View of sanctuary from the pulpit, photographer facing north.
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Ceiling of the sanctuary.
14 of 27

Balcony, photographer facing northwest.
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Decorative arch above balcony.
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Alpha stained glass window, photographer facing east.
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Narthex, photographer facing east.
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Sanctuary foyer, photographer facing northeast.
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Chapel, photographer facing south.
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Main east-west hallway, photographer facing east.
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Cornerstone classroom, photographer facing north.
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Poindexter classroom, photographer facing southwest.
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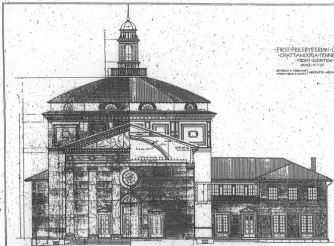
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North-south hallway in southeast Sunday School wing, photographer facing south.
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First-third grade primary classroom, photographer facing south.
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Fourth and fifth grade classroom, photographer facing north.
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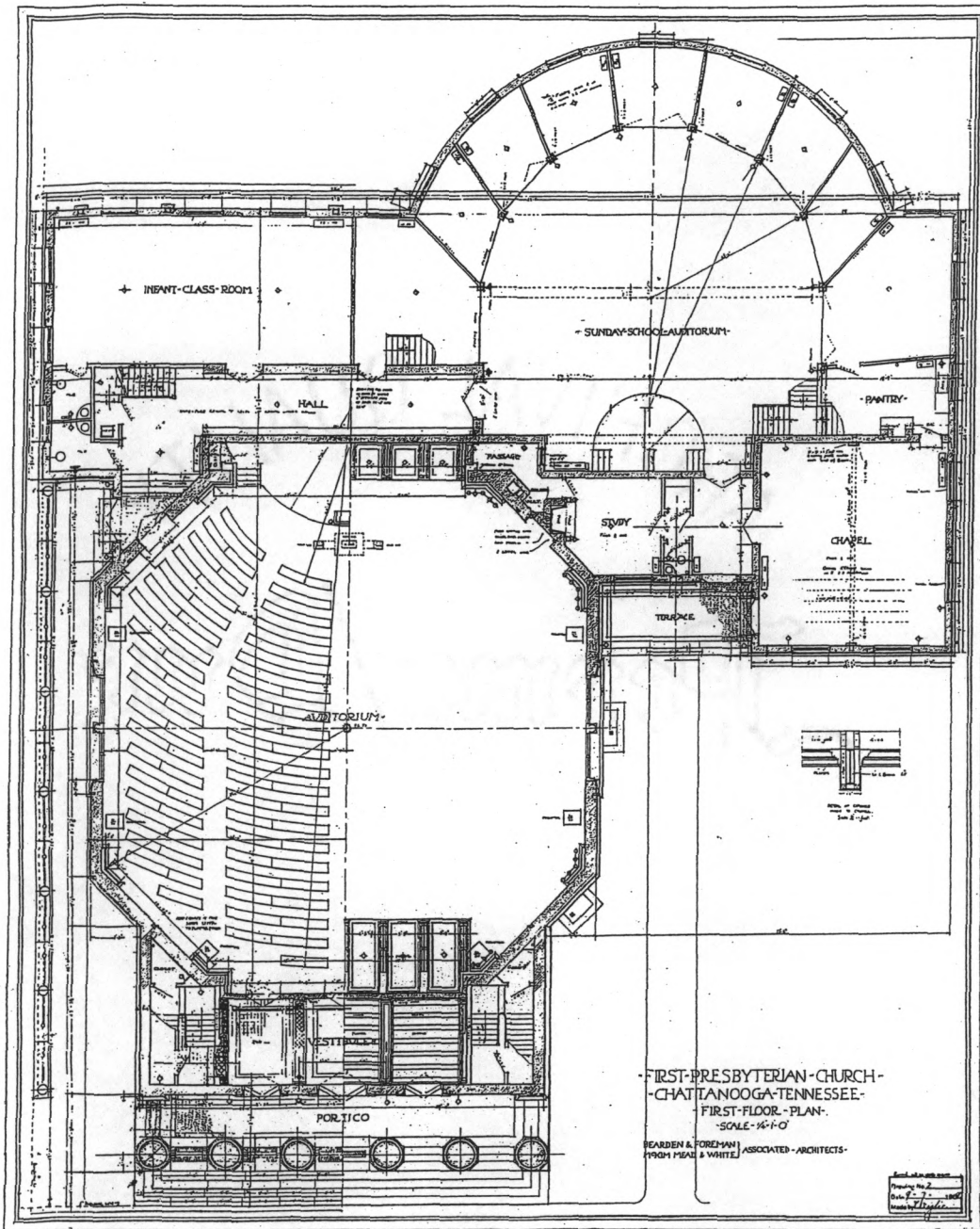
Fellowship hall, photographer facing southwest.
27 of 27



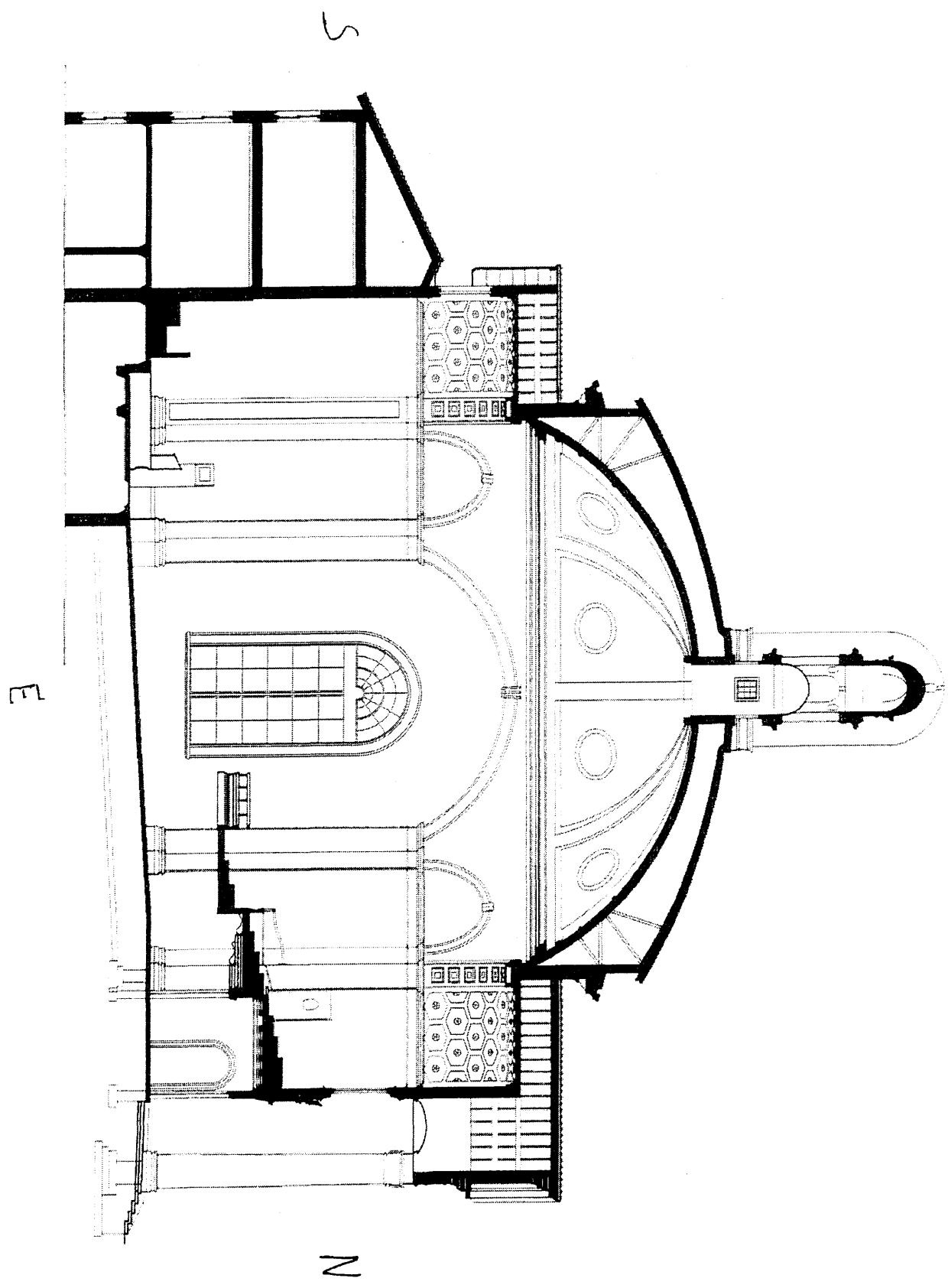
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
 CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE
 EIGHTY-ELEVEN
 1881

DESIGNED BY FREDERICK
 MCKIM, MEAD & WHITE

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
 MCKIM, MEAD AND WHITE, ARCHITECTS, NEW YORK.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
 McKim, Mead and White, Architects, New York.



First Floor

