United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Nam	ne			
historic	DERMON BU	ILDING	4.	
and/or common	same			e
2. Loca	ation			·
street & number	46 North-Third S	tr eet	N/A _	not for publication
city, town	Memphis	N/A vicinity of		
state	Tennessee cod	e 47 county	She1by	code 157
3. Clas	sification	4		·
Category districtX building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition N/A in process being considered	Status _X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted _X yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture _X commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prope	rty		
name M	ilton C. Picard and	Murray Reiter,	Trustees	
street & number	5645 Murray Ro			
city, town	Memphis	N/A vicinity of	· state	Tennessee 38117
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Description	on	•
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc. She	lby County Register		
street & number	160 Mid-America	Mall		
city, town	Memphis		state Te	ennessee 38103
	resentation	in Existing S	Surveys	
title N/A		has this pro	perty been determined elig	qible?ves Xno
date N/A			/A federal state	
depository for su	rvey records N/A	•		
	/A		state	N/A

T				
Condition excellent	deteriorated	Check one unaltered	Check one _X_ original site	
X_ good fair	ruins unexposed	_X_ altered	moved date _	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

7. Description

Located in downtown Memphis, Tennessee, the 1925 Dermon Building is a ten-story structure of dark brown brick with Renaissance details in yellow, green, and white terra cotta. The building is primarily surrounded by low commercial buildings and parking lots in an area between the core of the central business district and the city's complex of government offices. Consequently the colorful building is a prominent structure on the edge of the city's skyline. It retains its architectural integrity to a high degree.

The Dermon Building is rectangular in plan, 149 feet wide and 75 feet deep. The structure has a cast-in-place, steel reinforced concrete frame with fifteen bays across the front (N. Third Street) and rear elevations and five bays across the side elevations. A low central penthouse of three bays houses the mechanical core of the building.

Each facade of the building is clad with dark brown brick with yellow, green, and white terra cotta trim. The front (west) and side (north and south) facades are much richer in ornamentation than the rear (east) facade. Terra cotta rope molding in yellow, green, and white provides a border around each of the store fronts. Separation between the first and second stories is defined by a dentilated belt course. Between the second-story windows are vertical bands of yellow and green terra cotta rosettes in five patterns. All the windows are one-over-one double-hung sash with yellow terra cotta sills. The exterior brown brick skin rises up to the tenth floor in one even plane. The grouped windows of the tenth floor and penthouse on the front and side facades have a foliated terra cotta border and a tympanum with a central quatrefoil. Above each tympanum is a bearded male mask between a pair of tall, narrow panels with terra cotta medallions of a squirrel, eagle, and cherub. Decorative gargoyle water spouts of green terra cotta and a simple yellow terra cotta coping terminate the flat roofline.

At the present time the exterior has been altered only slightly. Some brick has been replaced on the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors, because of a small fire in 1982. The ground floor store fronts have signs which cover the tops of the windows and cover a small round window which was part of the original design.

The first floor lobby of the Dermon Building is restrained with the original simple walls and floors of gray marble. The hallways on the upper floors have their original terrazo floors but a number of the offices have been remodeled at various times.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art Commerce communications	•	g landscape architectur law literature military music	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1925	Builder/Architect p	feil and Awsumb	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Dermon Building is nominated under National Register criteria B and C for its local architectural significance and association with its builder Dave Dermon (1883-1963) a prominent Memphis real estate developer between World War I and the Great Depression. Along with providing professional office space, the 1925 building served as the home of Dermon's important real estate company which was significant in the development of the downtown and midtown areas of Memphis. After the more elaborate Kress Building (1927, NR), the Dermon Building exhibits the most colorful use of glazed architectural terra cotta from the 1920s in downtown Memphis. The building is a unique and important example of the work of the locally significant architectural firm of Pfeil and Awsumb.

Dermon came to Memphis at the turn of the century as a young Jewish immigrant from Kiev, Russia. Not long after he arrived, he established in 1909 a general repair and tinsmithing shop on Third and Vance in downtown Memphis. Dermon quickly became known as an astute business person and a man with an uncanny foresight for future real estate developments. He made several lucrative land deals in the Vance area and constructed a few buildings there. In 1915 his interest shifted to the section of Union Avenue between the downtown and the fashionable midtown residential areas. Here he shrewdly established the city's major automobile showrooms, tire companies, and related businesses. In addition to buying and selling land in the area, Dermon personally constructed buildings for the city's Dodge and Buick dealerships as well as for various tire companies. He so transformed the area into what was known as "Auto Row" from the late teens to the early 1960s.

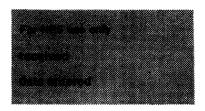
Dermon was also responsible for the construction and development of many apartment buildings and subdivisions in midtown and north Memphis during the 1920s and later. These included the Overton Park Court Apartments on Poplar Avenue, the city's largest apartment building at the time, the Hanover Apartments, and the Avalon in addition to subdivisions such as Jackson Terrace, Palmer Hills, and Kings Park. By the time of Dermon's death in 1963, the assets of his company were estimated at 15 million dollars. With his immigrant background, his quick rise to considerable wealth and prominence was particularly impressive.

The office building for the Dermon Company was constructed in 1925 and designed by the prominent Memphis architects, Charles O. Pfeil (1871-1952) and George Awsumb (1880-1959). Prior to his association with Awsumb in 1922, Pfeil was in partnership with George M. Shaw (1870-1919) with whom he designed many important buildings in Memphis during the early twentieth century, including the Tennessee Trust Building (1906), Fire Engine House #1 (1910), and the Memphis Police Station (1911), all of which are on the National Register. Soon after winning the competition in 1921 for the Memphis Municipal Auditorium, Awsumb moved to Memphis from Chicago, where he had been a successful architect. In

9. Major Bibl	<u>iographi</u>	cal l	Refere	ences				
he Commercial Appeal, rawings Dermon Buildi erndon, Joseph L. <u>Dic</u> University Press, 19 he Memphis Press Scim	ng.Pfeil and Arctionary of Arc	chi tect	s in Tenn				bia	
10. Geograpi			21/5/					
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tate N/A	code			N/A		cod	le	N/A
tate N/A	code		county	N/A		cod	1_	N/A
11. Form Pre								
name/title Lloyd Ostby.	ott, Graduate of Coordinator of Jr., and Associate Commission	f Field ciates		date	11/7/			
1862 Pop	larcrest Cove			telephone		51-0580 12-6723		
treet & number 701 Broad Memphis	ıwa <u>y</u>			telephone	Tennes	see 38	119	
ity or town Nashville	2			state	Tennes	see 37	203	
12. State His	toric Pre	ser	vation	Offic	er C	ertifi	ica	tion
he evaluated significance of t	his property, within	the state	is:					
national	state		local					
s the designated State Histor 65), I hereby nominate this proceeding to the criteria and pr	operty for inclusion	cer for the	e National Hi ational Regist	ter and certi				
eputy tate Historic Preservation Off	icer signature	Te ale	J. L. J.	Euro.				
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tle Executive Director	r, Tennessee H	istori	al Commis	sion	date	2/13/	47	
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Continuation sheet

Dermon Building

item number

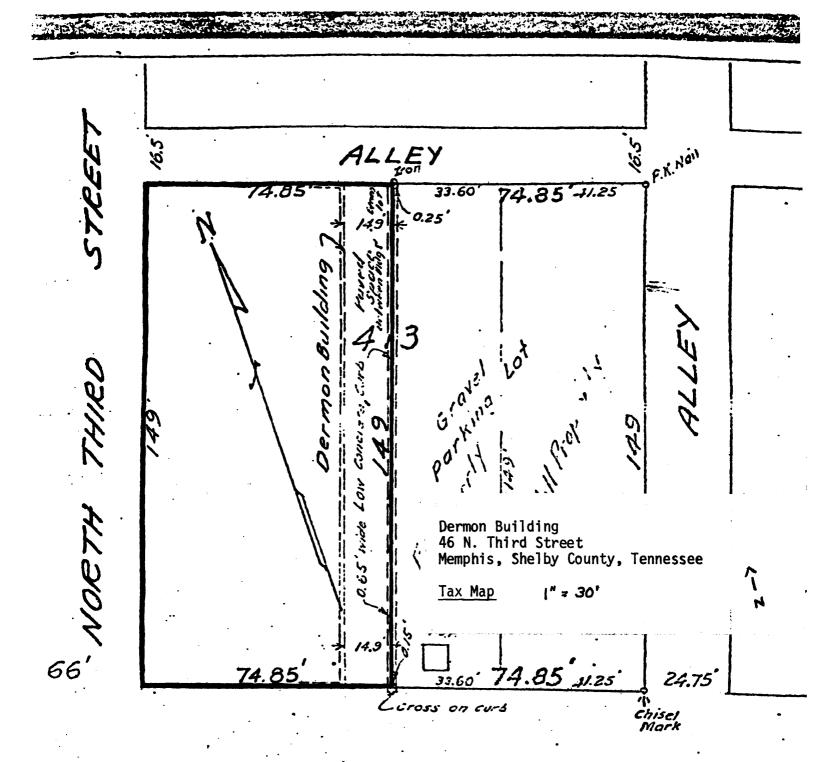
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partnership with Pfeil, the final auditorium design and construction were completed, as well as the plans for Humes (1926) and Southside (1927) High Schools and Idlewild Presbyterian Church (1929). The Dermon Building is a unique exception to their usual conservative use of color. The structure's unusual color scheme of brown, yellow, green, and white has made it a noteworthy building in Memphis since it was constructed.

As in most American cities, glazed architectural terra cotta was a popular building material in Memphis during the early twentieth century. Except in the Dermon and the Kress buildings (1927, NR), the almost exclusive terra cotta color in downtown Memphis was white. This monochrome approach could be very effective in such buildings as the Columbian Mutual Tower (1924, NR) and the Lowenstein Building (1924,NR), but it did not offer much variety. Although the Kress Building with its colorful garlands and cartouches is a more exhuberant use of terra cotta, the Dermon Building is also significant as a rare, bold use of multi-colored terra cotta in Memphis.



" COURT AVENUE

SURVEY OF EAST HALF OF LOT 413

ON PLAN OF CITY OF MEMPHIS, TENN,

MARCH 22,1956 SCALE 1"= 30'

FERGUSON & CRABB-CIVIL ENGRES.

ATTACHMENT NO. 7