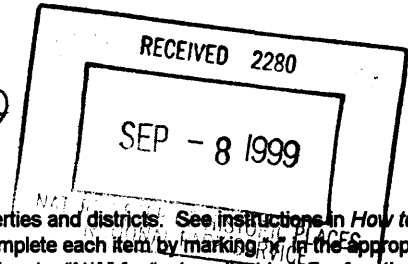


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1243



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 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 Chattanooga Plow Power House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1533 - 1535 Chestnut Street

not for publication N/A

city or town Chattanooga

vicinity N/A

state Tennessee

code TN

county Hamilton

code 065

zip code 37208

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.)

Herbert L. Boyer
Signature of certifying official/Title

5/14/99
Date

Deputy 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:)

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

10/7/99

Chattanooga Plow Power House
Name of Property

Hamilton Co., 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

_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
_____	_____	Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY: energy facility

COMMERCE: warehouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Industrial Romanesque Revival

foundation CONCRETE, Limestone
walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT
other WOOD, CONCRETE, METAL, Limestone

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** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 year of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1901 - 1904

Significant Dates

1901 - 1904

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

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 # _____
- 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:

Riverfront/Downtown Planning and Design Center

Chattanooga Plow Power House
Name of Property

Hamilton Co., TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

UTM References
(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Chattanooga, TN 105 SE

1 16 653740 3878260
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

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 Pamela Glaser
organization Riverfront/Downtown Planning and Design Center date January 1997
street & number 850 Market Street telephone 423 266 5948
city or town Chattanooga state TN zip code 37402

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 Mr. Phillip E. Daniel
street & number 3775 Anneewakee Road telephone _____
city or town Douglasville state GA zip code 30135

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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Chattanooga Plow Power House
Hamilton County, Tennessee

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Chattanooga Plow Power House, constructed between 1901 and 1904, is a common bond brick industrial structure located on Chestnut Street in the south side of downtown Chattanooga, Tennessee. The power house is a two wing, six bay, late Victorian industrial structure with a Romanesque Revival influence. The building is characterized by a double gable roof featuring decorative limestone hanging buttresses and finials. The building rests on a solid limestone foundation. Located to the west of the building is a separate smoke stack.

The main or southeast facade features six arched, multi-pane wood windows that are nearly two stories in height. The intact windows are boarded over on the exterior. The main facade detailing includes dentil brick work along the gables, limestone coping, limestone hanging buttresses, limestone keystones and recessed brick patterns under the windows. The main facade features decorative limestone finials extending above the hanging buttresses, acorn finials, lintels and keystones. The facade also features two entrances; a single door and a circa 1970 garage door.

The southwest elevation features four, intact six-light windows that are also boarded over on the exterior (the intact windows are visible from the interior). Located on this southwest elevation is a large freight door as well as a single entrance door. The northeast elevation is a solid wall of brick with small brick pilasters at the roof line; it features a single door entrance. Located at the rear or northwest elevation is the power house smoke stack.

The smoke stack brickwork is intact and of a coarse, common bond brick. It features an octagonal brick base with detailing at the top of the base and a round brick chimney to form the smoke stack. The smoke stack connects to the power house by a chute or vent.

The interior of the building features two large open areas in each wing with circa 1970 office partitions and rooms to the rear. The interior walls are brick and the floor is concrete. Steel trussing supports the open gable wood ceiling and industrial clerestory windows along the ridge of each gable. Supporting the center of the building is rectangular brick piers that run along the roof valley in an southeast - northwest direction. Located on the interior rear wall of the southwestern wing is a chute or vent opening.

The power house retains an appearance today that is very close to its original look. The most visible alteration is the circa 1970 garage style door located on the southeast facade of the building, below two of the arched windows. Other alterations include freight doors on the southwest elevation and interior partitions. The large openings - where the garage and freight doors are currently located - are probably the result of removing the boilers and power house equipment from the building. While an obvious alteration, they do not take away from the overall

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Chattanooga Plow Power House
Hamilton County, Tennessee

integrity of the building. Removal of the internal works of an industrial building such as the Chattanooga Plant Power House is only one part of the building's history. Current interior partitions are removable and will not damage to the original structure.

In 1889, the Chattanooga Plow Company property featured a central building with a machine shop with grinding equipment, a wood shop, and a sheet iron shop in the basement. Other buildings located on the property included the foundry, a warehouse, a paint shop, stock house, office and an engineer's sleeping room.¹ Considering descriptions of other power houses operating at the turn of the century, the Chattanooga Plow Company Power House probably had a boiler furnace, tanks, a steam engine and a power source such as the "Brush Dynamo" used at the Carter Street lighting station in 1887.² The Chattanooga Plow Company Power House building does not feature any original equipment at this time other than the chute and vent system that connects the power house to the smoke stack. There is no remaining machinery. Folklore states that an underground tunnel connects the power house to the Tennessee River, but as to date no evidence has lead to the location this tunnel. Although in all probability the river probably was a primary water source.

The power house constructed between 1901 and 1904 to supply power to the Chattanooga Plow Company located between Fort Street and Carter Street. The Chattanooga Plow Company was built by Newell Sanders circa 1878 to manufacture chilled plows. It was located on Fort Street near the railroad crossing, south of Montgomery Avenue (Main Street). In the 1880s, the area immediately surrounding the plant was primarily industrial with foundries located to the south and west. One- and two-story residential structures were located to the east, along Fort Street and Boyce Street (Chestnut Street).

The area was historically composed of industrial buildings and worker housing. Metal foundries, textile mills and other factories dominated the area with worker housing located within walking distance of the industries. Residential neighborhoods within the Southside include Fort Negley, Jefferson Heights and Rustville, all located to the east of the Power House with other scattered worker housing such as schools, churches and parks were located in the Southside. The Market and Main Streets Historic District (NR 7/24/92) make up the northern boundary of the area and traditionally served as the main commercial and retail center. A grid street system developed with railroad lines running throughout the area. A rail line ran from the main north-south line between Broad and Chestnut Streets with a spur leading directly behind the power house. The electric street car ran along Chestnut Street in front of the power house.

¹ Sanborn Map Company. "Sanborn Fire and Insurance Maps for Chattanooga, Tennessee." New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1885, 1889, 1901, 1917, 1922.

² Roddy J. Huff. "The First Dynamo of Dixie." (Chattanooga: Institute of electrical and Electronic Engineers, 1985.) p. 4

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Chattanooga Plow Power House
Hamilton County, Tennessee

The power house is located in the Southside area of Chattanooga, that in recent years has sustained considerable economic decline. Many of the industries have closed and much of the housing has deteriorated. In 1995 a comprehensive revitalization plan to revive this area is currently being implemented. Recently a football stadium has been constructed and is located immediately south of the power house. The adjacent Ross-Meehan Foundry is being renovated to be used in conjunction with the stadium. Other recommendations in the plan include establishing an eco-industrial zone, developing a mixed use residential neighborhood, an entertainment and live and work district and an incubator office and conference zone. The power house is located in the center of this area and recommended for adaptive re-use. Presently, the power house is owned by a storage and moving company who use the building for this purpose.

The Chattanooga Plow Power House building stands today as a prominent structure in the Southside redevelopment area. The unique architecture of the building is not typical of other industrial buildings found in the area. The power house remains an excellent example of Romanesque styling. The Chattanooga Plow Power House is an important part of Chattanooga's industrial history and development.

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Chattanooga Plow Power House
Hamilton County, Tennessee

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Chattanooga Plow Power House, located in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, was constructed between 1901 and 1904 to supply power to the Chattanooga Plow Company, an agricultural implements plant. The building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria C for its significance to Chattanooga and Hamilton County in architecture. The powerhouse is an industrial building with Romanesque Revival architectural detailing. It is profusely detailed for an industrial building and retains its architectural character.

Characterizing the main facade are two gables that are highlighted by heavy limestone hanging buttresses with finials and a stone cornice. Stone finials with an acorn motif adorn the gable peaks. Accentuating the gables is a wide band of decorative brickwork. Arched windows with stone keystones and a relieving arch three bricks wide adorn the main facade. The windows are connected to the stone buttresses with a decorative stone band. The building rests on a heavy limestone foundation. The conical brick smoke stack and the industrial skylights characterized the building as one with an industrial history. The building retains its architectural character and preserves a piece of Chattanooga's rich industrial heritage.

The Chattanooga Plow Power House is part of Chattanooga and Hamilton County industrial. In 1910, "Iron-working, the smelting of iron ore and the manufacture of machinery, castings and iron and metal articles, is the leading industry of Chattanooga from the manufacturer's standpoint".³ Foundries existing at the turn of the century include Wheland Machine Works, Cahill Iron, the Ross-Meehan Foundry, U.S. Pipe and Steel, Southern Iron Company and the Chattanooga Car and Foundry Company. Some of these foundries exist today such as the Wheland Foundry and U.S. Pipe and Steel. The Ross-Meehan structure remains standing with efforts underway to stabilize it. The iron industry contributed to Chattanooga's economy as did the lumber, furniture, paper and clay manufacturing. A boom in Chattanooga's growth in the 1880's led to the development of new subdivisions and residential areas such as Highland Park, St. Elmo (NR 4/15/1982), Ridgedale and Hill City that were built on lands previously used for farming. The Chattanooga Plow Company was a part of the development and success of Chattanooga's economy.

The Chattanooga Plow Power House is located on Chestnut Street in the Southside area of downtown Chattanooga, Tennessee. Newell Sanders established the Chattanooga Plow Company in 1878. Initially it occupied a parcel of property between Carter Street and Fort Streets and eventually expanded east to Chestnut Street with the construction of the powerhouse. The plow company manufactured plows from local pig iron providing a product to local farms that was previously only available from northern manufacturers. Sanders designed

³ Chas D. M. McGuffey. *Standard History of Tennessee*. (Knoxville, TN: 1911) p. 174

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the plow to be particularly suited to southern soils and by 1894 was one of Chattanooga's most important industrialists. His plow company became "one of the largest concerns of the kind in the United States."⁴

The history of the Chattanooga Plow Company is a good representation of the industrial history of Chattanooga from the 1870s to 1941. From the end of the Civil War to 1910, Chattanooga went from a village to one of the most diversified manufacturing centers in the South.⁵ In 1860, there were twenty-two manufacturing establishments in Chattanooga that employed a total of 214 people and represented a total value in investments of \$209,000. By 1880, the number of establishments engaged in manufacturing had grown to seventy-seven and there were 2,123 people employed and an investment of \$2,000,000. Steady growth continued and in 1910 there were over 300 manufacturing businesses in Chattanooga employing over 19,000 people and representing an investment of over \$35,000,000.⁶

Many of the industries in Chattanooga started as "one-man shops" and grew to become major industries. The Chattanooga Plow Company followed this pattern. When Newell Sanders opened his business in 1878, he converted a stable in the back yard of his residence on Boyce Street (Chestnut Street) to a shop measuring twenty feet by forty and employed six men. He rented a portable engine for a \$1.00 a day and bought castings from nearby Wheland Foundry.⁷ By 1894, Sanders was one of Chattanooga's leading industrialists and by 1910, his operation covered eight acres between Carter and Boyce Streets and employed over 500 people.⁸ The leading industries in Chattanooga around the turn of the century include iron working, the smelting of iron ore and the manufacture of machinery, castings and metal articles. The Power Plant is an example of a successful industry of this type.

Chattanooga was fortunate in that it possessed many of the ingredients needed for a successful manufacturing economy - abundant raw materials, adequate transportation facilities, reliable labor, a moderate climate and a healthy selling market.⁹ Iron ore, coal, clay and limestone as well as timber were readily available in the surrounding mountains that lead to the establishment of many foundries.

The railroad connected Chattanooga to many of the major markets. By the turn of the century, there were ten trunk lines radiating from Chattanooga to cities in every direction - Cincinnati,

⁴ James W. Livingood and Gilbert E. Govan. *The Chattanooga Country, 1540 -1976*. (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1977), p. 363.

⁵ Chas D. M. McGuffey. *Standard History of Tennessee*. (Knoxville, TN: 1911) p. 169.

⁶ *ibid*, p. 173, 174

⁷ John Wilson. *Chattanooga's Story*. (Chattanooga: Chattanooga News Free Press, 1980), p. 171.

⁸ Chas D. M. McGuffey. *Standard History of Tennessee*. (Knoxville, TN: 1911) p. 177.

⁹ *ibid*, p. 172.

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Memphis, Knoxville, Atlanta, the Southern Coast, Nashville and New Orleans, among others. Within Chattanooga, a belt railroad, with fifty miles of main line and switches to manufacturing plants, extended to every part of the city, connecting manufacturers to all the main lines of the railroad entering the city.¹⁰ The Chattanooga Plow Company was very fortunate to have a spur line running between the power house and the rest of the company and one of the main lines running immediately south of the plant.

Newell Sanders attempted to transport his products by steamboat as well as by rail. In 1891, he and Adolph Ochs, publisher of the Chattanooga Times and later the New York Times, established the Chattanooga Steamboat Company to voyage between Chattanooga and St. Louis with the intention of forcing a reduction in railroad rates. After a few successful trips, the company failed to reduce the railroad rates and eventually Sanders and Ochs sold their boat, "The City of Chattanooga," to another firm.¹¹

The powerhouse for the Chattanooga Plow Company was constructed between 1901-1904 to supply power to the company. Coke supplied intense heat to the foundry's furnaces and an instrument called a 'cuepolo' shaped the forms of the plows.¹² The company made 'slapmold' and 'reversible' plows as well as chilled plows, cane mills, evaporators, cotton seed crushers, harrows, rollers, plow repairs and furnaces.¹³ It is rumored that a canal or aqueduct provided an underground connection to steam, supplied power to the dynamo that then generated electricity for the plant.¹⁴

During that time, electric power was not readily available so manufacturing companies produced it on site using coke, coal and steam.¹⁵ A dynamo provided the electricity by generating direct currents at high voltage. The first central generating station went into operation at 131 Carter Street in downtown Chattanooga on May 6, 1882. This led to Chattanooga becoming known as the "Wonderful Dynamo of Dixie" and the "Electrical Center of the South".¹⁶

There is no evidence of any machinery left in the power house today. The building consists of two large open rooms, circa 1960 office type partitions and other rooms to the rear of the

¹⁰ *ibid*, p. 172, 173

¹¹ James W. Livingood and Gilbert E. Govan. *The Chattanooga Country, 1540 -1976*. (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1977), p. 363, 364.

¹² Information collected by Judy Robertson, Secretary to current owner, from Stanley Shaver, Vice President of Harriman Manufacturing until 1964.

¹³ *Chattanooga City Directories, 1985 - 1918*.

¹⁴ Information collected by Judy Robertson from Stanley Shaver.

¹⁵ *Chattanooga Free Press*, 9-1-96.

¹⁶ Rody J. Huff. "The First Dynamo of Dixie." (Chattanooga: Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, 1986.)

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Chattanooga Plow Power House
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building. The machinery may have been removed prior to the buildings purchase by a storage company in the 1970's.

Chattanooga Plow Company went through several different owners in its history. In 1917, it was purchased by International Harvester who continued to manufactured plows and later tractors. The power house continued to supply power for the agricultural implements made in the foundry.

In 1944, the Harriman Manufacturing Company, from Harriman, Tennessee purchased International Harvesters interests in Chattanooga and by 1947 was operating the Chattanooga Plow plant. The company made plows, disc harrows, planters, cultivators, and other items including tractors for International Harvester. The power house continued to supply power to manufacture the products. The Harriman Manufacturing Company was successful in selling products all over the United States and many foreign countries including South Africa, China, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Puerto Rico and others. The industry was established in 1895 in Harriman and was incorporated in 1913.¹⁷

In 1961, an Ohio corporation, Mosman Industries, purchased the Harriman Manufacturing Company. At the time the property contained almost seven acres and has 260,000 square feet in buildings, which served as ample space for the new company. The plant continued to manufacture plows, disc harrows, cultivators, planters and other items. The Mosman Company planned to continue the Harriman lines and add new products.¹⁸

In September 1974 a fire broke out through a half-block-long building "formerly occupied by the Harriman Manufacturing Company" at the West Main and Carter Streets. The fire destroyed one building that Combustion Engineering Company purchased and planned to demolish.¹⁹ The fire did not damage the power house.

In 1974 by A-1 Moving & Storage, a household goods moving company, purchased the power house and property extending to Main Street. It was probably at this time that the machinery was removed to make room for storage. In the early 1990's, the power house and property to Main Street was purchased by Daniel Moving & Storage who own the property today. The building is used for overflow storage for household goods storage pallets.

Newell Sanders, often referred to as Senator Sanders, was one of Chattanooga's leading industrialists from the 1870s to the 1920s and active in local and national politics. Sanders moved to Chattanooga at the age of 29 from Indiana at the encouragement of General John T. Wilder, who suggested he manufacture plows. At the time, one-horse plows were still being

¹⁷ Chattanooga Times Article, 7-3-1947.

¹⁸ *ibid.*, 7-29-1961.

¹⁹ *ibid.*, 9-19-74.

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Chattanooga Plow Power House
Hamilton County, Tennessee

used in the South. Sanders took advantage of the opportunity to develop a more advanced plow and began manufacturing them from his own patterns in 1878.²⁰

Sanders was active in the affairs of the Republican Party for many years. He served as a national committee member and was appointed to the United States Senate in 1912 to fill out the term of senator Bob Taylor who had passed away. During his terms as Senator, Sanders introduced a bill against the interstate trade in liquor. The bill passed in 1913 and led to the passage of the 18th Amendment.²¹

Sanders was campaign manager for Henry Clay Evans who ran for Republican Governor in Tennessee in 1894. Newell Sanders retired from active business in 1927 and died in 1939.

The Chattanooga Plow Power House is significant for its role in Chattanooga's industrial history as part of the iron smelting and molding process it used in making agricultural equipment. Although the power house remains without the rest of the industrial plant, it symbolizes a portion of Chattanooga's industrial history by remaining in an area where both industry and residences were an integral part of the neighborhood. It is also significant in architecture as a reminder that even the most utilitarian of buildings were designed with architectural style, in this instance Romanesque Revival Influence. The Chattanooga Plow Power House building and its supporting smoke stack were designed with more than their function in mind. The power plant's design elements include the round arched windows, limestone decoration such as the acorn finials, buttresses and brick corbelling.

²⁰ John Wilson, *Chattanooga's Story*. (Chattanooga: Chattanooga News Free Press, 1980), p. 171, 172.

²¹ *ibid.*, p. 329.

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Chattanooga Plow Power House
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Chattanooga Plow Power House
Hamilton County, Tennessee

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Description

The Chattanooga Plow Power House is located on the southeast portion of lot F- 3, a section more or less 81.30' on the northeast side by 72.6' on the northeast side by 81.30' on the southeast side and by 72.6' on the southwest side, Hamilton County Tax Map 145-K.

Boundary Justification

The Chattanooga Plow Power House is located on all the remaining property historically associated with the power house and smoke stack.

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Continuation Sheet

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Chattanooga Plow Power House
Hamilton County, Tennessee

PHOTOGRAPHS

Chattanooga Plow Power House
1533 - 1535 Chestnut Street
Chattanooga, TN

Photos By: Pamela Glaser
Date: October 1966
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, TN

Southwest elevation and southeast facade, facing north
1 of 21

Southeast facade, facing northwest
2 of 21

Southeast facade, facing northwest
3 of 21

Southeast facade and northeast elevation, facing southwest
4 of 21

Detail of limestone pilaster and finial
5 of 21

Detail of corbel brickwork, limestone coping, and acorn finial, smoke stack in background
6 of

Detail of exterior limestone and corbel brickwork
7 of 21

Northwest elevation and smoke stack, facing southeast
8 of

Detail of northwest elevation and chute to smoke stack, facing southeast
9 of

Interior detail of chute to smoke stack
10 of 21

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Interior detail of garage door
11 of 21

Interior detail, showing chute to smoke stack
12 of 21

Interior detail
13 of 21

Interior detail
14 of 21

Interior detail of large garage door
15 of 21

Interior detail
16 of 21

Interior detail
17 of 21

Interior detail of intact windows
18 of 21

Interior detail of venting system in roof
19 of 21

Interior detail of venting system in roof
20 of 21

Interior detail of venting system in roof
21 of 21

55

W MAIN

63

72

