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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

JUN 12 1989

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Glenwood Historic District other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Bounded by Glenwood, McCallie & Memorial Hospital N/A not for publication city, town Chattanooga N/A vicinity state Tennessee code TN county Hamilton code 065 zip code 37404

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private public-local public-State public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s) district site structure object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Herbert P. Anzures, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission. Date: 6/8/89.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: Date: State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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: Amy Schlager Date of Action: 7/25/89

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Tudor Revival

Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, CONCRETE

walls BRICK, Weatherboard, STUCCO,

Aluminum

roof ASPHALT

other BRICK, WOOD & STONE

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Glenwood Historic District is located on the fringe of the inner city area of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Situated at the foot of Missionary Ridge, the district encompasses portions of more than twenty residential blocks laid out on a rectilinear grid plan to the south and a curvilinear plan to the north. The curvilinear portion uses principles from a concept known as the "Ideal Neighborhood Unit" introduced into city planning in the early twentieth century. It consists of four curved residential blocks bordered to the north by an open space spine, areas reserved for greenery. A small stream with stone bridges and culverts runs through the green space which is now shaded with mature trees.

The neighborhood is fairly densely settled with modest sized homes on small lots. The majority of the houses sit on level, informally landscaped lots with the Glenwood Drive lots on the northeast side being slightly built up. The neighborhood is interspersed with trees planted in a non-uniform manner. Telegraph lines are visible from most views. Several of the yards are protected by hedges, river-stone walls, and stucco covered walls. The sidewalks and two small concrete bridges (site #s 249 and 250) were constructed in 1940 through the Works Progress Administration.

In 1889 the area that is now Glenwood was open space surrounded by new additions to the City of Chattanooga. Although there were few houses built in the surrounding area at this time, lots were rapidly being laid out and sold to take advantage of the belt line railroad that was completed in 1885. The only element which existed then that would become a main part of Glenwood was proposed a county road that was to run in a north-south direction along what is now Glenwood Drive laying the foundations for this being a major arterial through the neighborhood.¹

The first plat for the Glenwood Historic District was filed in 1891 by the Edward E. Betts Engineering Company for the Glenwood Company (see Illustration 1). The area was platted according to the traditional grid street pattern. Two small parks were planned, Lakefront Park to be located

¹Hopkins Company, Real Estate Plat Book of the City of Chattanooga and Vicinity (Philadelphia: Hopkins Company 1889). Chattanooga City Library.

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east of Dodds Avenue (later Glenwood Drive) and another to be located in the northern part of the district. Neither park actually developed.²

This plan preceded residential development in Glenwood by twenty years. The first house to be built in the neighborhood was an impressive Classical Revival style residence located at 211 Glenwood Drive (#200) built by James B. Frazier, a former Tennessee governor and United States Senator. Glenwood Drive was then known as Dodds Avenue which was extended several miles north into East Chattanooga following the general route of the earlier proposed county road.

By 1914 only fourteen lots had houses constructed on them out of a potential of 204 lots, half of these were clustered around the former Governor Frazier's residence on Glenwood Drive. A creek that had since been drained and paved with concrete ran through the neighborhood between Oak and Vine Streets, Citico Creek. The streets now cross this small stream over concrete WPA bridges constructed in 1940. An electric street car line ran in a north-south direction along Dodds Avenue (Glenwood Drive) and in an east-west direction along Harrison Street (later Third Street) and a line was proposed to Missionary Ridge.

On December 31, 1924, East Chattanooga, of which Glenwood was included, voted by an "overwhelming majority to become annexed to the city proper." This meant that by law through collecting property taxes from the 10,000 new city citizens, the services of the city would be extended to these areas such as "sewerage, better streets, fire and police protection and health regulations."⁴ The residents of Glenwood at this time complained that conditions were far from satisfactory in their neighborhood, none of the streets were paved, there were insufficient facilities and services, no sewers, street lights,⁵ or sidewalks and livestock was free to graze throughout the area.

As a result, in 1925 the original 1891 plan for Glenwood was amended to adopt a totally new approach to residential planning (see Illustration 2).

²J. M. Sully Engineers, Record Map of Glenwood, Plat Book 3, page 52, 1891.³ (Hamilton County Courthouse).

³Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, Fire Insurance Maps for Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1914. (Chattanooga City Library).

⁴Chattanooga Daily Times, December 31, 1924.

⁵Van Cunningham, "The Neighborhood Unit Concept Examined in the Glenwood Neighborhood of Chattanooga, Tennessee." University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1977, p. 4.

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The area below East Fifth Street remained as it was as far as the grid street pattern was concerned, but to the north of this the grid pattern was abandoned for a curvilinear pattern.⁶ This was the first area in Chattanooga to use this new approach which was to become the standard form of neighborhood planning in Chattanooga and many American cities for the next fifty years. The plan used elements from a theory known as the "Ideal Neighborhood Unit Concept" which would be codified and summarized later by Clarence Perry, a leading planner of the time. He took many principles and ideas that were circulating among planners and architects in the early 1920s and anthologized them in a monograph that could be used as a guide for city planners, engineers, and architects. It was not until this publication was released that the popularity of the neighborhood unit concept surged. Glenwood, however, was planned before this, making it one of the earliest examples.

A significant amount of land was originally planned to be used as open space or parks. A spine of nine lots was left for open space along Parkview Street linking the district on an east-west direction. Today most of this open space remains and has matured with tall trees, walkways, stone bridges and culverts. Easements were planned along the rear lot lines for utility lines or walkways to heighten the attractiveness of the neighborhood and to minimize auto-pedestrian conflict (the internal easements were not used but the planning of such a new concept is indicative of the foresight of the engineers). A children's playground was built between East Third Street and East Fourth Street providing entertainment for the neighborhood children until the land was purchased by the Worship Presbyterian Church in 1957 and later converted into a parking lot.

The 1925 Glenwood plan was amended in 1927 (see Illustration 3). Several more blocks had been divided into lots (Tax Map Blocks 23, 25) and the district extended further east including the layout of a new block (Block 36) with a small block reserved for open space to the north of this lengthening the open space spine. Another area probably reserved for open space east of Glenwood Drive, probably to make up for the division of two earlier reserved areas into lots.

⁶ Edward E. Betts Engineering Company. Glenwood Addition No. 2 Plan Book 7, page 31, 1925. (Hamilton County Courthouse).

⁷ Edward E. Betts, Engineering Company, amended plan, Glenwood No. 2, Plat Book 11, page 40, 1927. (Hamilton County Courthouse).

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The 1920s saw a boom in building and real estate in Chattanooga, by 1929 the majority of the houses in the older part of Glenwood had been built. The depression and later World War II halted construction temporarily in the curvilinear portion. There is a distinct difference in architectural styles north of Third Street. The Bungalow style is mostly confined to the grid area with Tudor Revival and more modern homes being built further north.

Recurring characteristics of the Craftsman style in Glenwood display the prevalence locally of this popular national style that swept the United States early this century. The roof of the houses are mostly low pitched gables featuring wide overhanging eaves, decorative brackets, exposed roof rafters and purlins. Porches are predominantly off center with tapered frame posts on solid brick, stone, or stucco covered piers such as 2416 Oak Street (#2) and 2506 Oak Street (#9). Reflecting the Craftsman builder's desire to incorporate nature into architecture is the appearance of river stone used on porch walls and piers, foundations, chimneys, and yard walls. River stone is used on the porte cochere at 106 Glenwood Drive (#185) and on the porch piers and chimney at 2506 Vine Street (#27). Gable and shed roof dormers displaying the Craftsman roof characteristics are common.

It is probable that the Bungalow style was adopted in Glenwood as a result of the widespread publicity resulting from the publication of a series of architectural and home magazines such as House Beautiful, the Architect, and the Ladies Home Journal that the style enjoyed during the beginning of the twentieth century.

The second most prevalent style in Glenwood is the Tudor Revival style with examples from the 1920s to early 1940s. The most prominent feature on these buildings is steep overlapping cross-gable on the main facade with the main entry way (usually arched) set within a smaller gable. The house at 2407 Shady Lane (#177), is one and one-half story brick Tudor Revival style residence with steeply pitched over-lapping gables on the main facade, an arched entrance, diamond pane windows, and fleur-de-lis motif metal drain pipe holders. On several of the houses are prominent chimneys set beside the entrance or at the side of the house, such as 402 East Third Street (#110), which has a prominent stone chimney beside the entrance on the main facade. Decorative half timbering is evident on a few of the Tudor homes, such as 2324 East Fourth Street (#102), as well as on some bungalows such as 2501 Vine Street (#41).

⁸ Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984) p. 454.

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There are several different types of Colonial Revival style residences in Glenwood also. The most notable is 211 Glenwood Drive (#200), a two story brick residence characterized by a one story porch with classical columns and a protruding central pedimented portico with a curved roof and return eaves. The entrance features and a transom emphasized by a Palladian window dormer above the second floor. There are about four of the Dutch influenced Colonial Revival homes in the district which feature side gambrel roofs with full width shed roof wall dormers. There are some examples of the two story Colonial Revival sub-type. One example, 501 Kilmer (#163), is a vernacular creation with a curved one story portico with classical detailing and one story end wings. Another vernacular form is 360 Derby Circle, (#125) a simple two story and gable frame residence with a side entry sheltered with a small pedimented portico.

The eclectic nature of middle class American architecture during the first quarter of the twentieth century is evident in the Glenwood District through the occurrence of a small number of Spanish Revival influenced structures and houses belonging to the Moderne movement. For example, at 150 Glenwood Drive (#186), there is an impressive two story Mission style home with a stucco exterior, arched windows with decorative leaded glass and modillion eaves brackets. To the northwest of this is a unique structure that displays the sharp contrast between the "cosy, homely Bungalows" and the geometric forms evident in the Moderne style of the architecture. The house at 204 Glenwood Drive (#194) features a flat roof, smooth white, stucco walls, and a porte cochere with very straight lines in the square supports and flat roof.

World War II in Glenwood and Chattanooga, as in most American cities, halted housing construction temporarily. Development flourished after the war, however, and in Glenwood continued till the 1960s. Most of the buildings were constructed prior to 1941, however, there are a number of post World War II buildings in Glenwood that belong to the Modern Movement. These include all those buildings constructed from 1945 to the present. Many of these are very plain, one story frame or brick houses with little architectural detailing. Others have been further classified into Minimal Traditional or Ranch styles. Minimal Traditional buildings are those that retain some characteristics from the earlier Tudor Revival style but are much simpler with low pitched roof and often asbestos siding. Glenwood has several small Ranch style houses which are one story, usually brick, with very low pitched roofs and a horizontal emphasis in width.

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The buildings in Glenwood are uniform in scale, the residences towards the south-west of the district are generally one story Bungalows. There is a gradual transformation to one and a half to two story Tudor and Colonial Revival style homes in the heart of Glenwood, changing back to later one story homes in the curvilinear portion to the north with a mixture of both along Glenwood Drive.

The majority of the buildings in the Glenwood Historic District, as a collection, retain their architectural integrity. Many individual houses have been altered with various types of siding, replacement windows and door, and other modernizations. These modifications do detract greatly when analyzing the significance of a house individually, but when grouped with the rest of the neighborhood the general design, scale, materials, setback, and heights blend in and harmonize with each other to form a contiguous collection of early twentieth century middle class Bungalows and Tudor Revival style houses. Very little restoration or rehabilitation activity had occurred in the neighborhood, changes being limited to general maintenance and minor modernization.

Glenwood is distinguished from its surroundings by having a distinct group of buildings constructed during the early part of the twentieth century in a neighborhood with clear boundaries. One goal of the "Ideal Neighborhood Unit Concept" was to have distinct boundaries to a residential area by planning major arterials on the outer edges of the district to discourage through traffic. In Glenwood, through traffic is restricted largely to McCallie Avenue, Glenwood Avenue, East Third Street and Derby Street. The neighborhood to the east is a residential area of circa 1960 brick homes and low income public housing projects. Rising up behind this area is Missionary Ridge, a residentially developed mountain ridge visible from certain areas in the district forming a pleasant backdrop. To the north is Hamilton County Memorial hospital. The hospital is rapidly purchasing homes surrounding it for use as residential space for staff and for additional medical facilities. To the west of Glenwood is Parkwood Hospital and to the south of the district runs McCallie Avenue, a four lane road connecting downtown Chattanooga to the Brainerd Road area.

The Glenwood Historic District is composed of a total of 162 contributing buildings and 97 non-contributing buildings including, 159 contributing houses, three contributing garages, ninety-two non-contributing houses, five non-contributing garages. Also in the district are two contributing bridges and one contributing landscape feature. The contributing buildings are being nominated for their significance in architecture and retain their integrity and character. Non-contributing buildings have a substantial

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level of alterations and have consequently lost their integrity or do not meet the National Register age criteria.

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GLENWOOD INVENTORY

DERBY CIRCLE

1. 351 Derby Circle - c. 1930. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, arched entry way with a double row of brick relief arching, 1 story brick side wing. (C)
2. 352 Derby Circle - c. 1930. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, shed roof dormer with aluminum siding, some replacement windows on side wing. (C)
3. 353 Derby Circle - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story. (NC)
4. 354 Derby Circle - c. 1930. Tudor Revival. Aluminum siding, imitation perma-stone, 1.5 stories, stone foundation, asphalt gable roof, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)
5. 355 Derby Circle - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story. (NC)
6. 356 Derby Circle - c. 1935. Colonial Revival. Brick, 2 stories, asphalt gambrel roof, wall dormer with aluminum siding, replacement windows, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)
7. 357 Derby Circle - c. 1940. Minimal Traditional. Aluminum siding, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, clipped gable dormer, off center porch with iron supports, replacement windows on main facade, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)
8. 359 Derby Circle - c. 1930. Minimal Traditional. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, 2/1 windows with decorative border in upper sash, side breakfast room with multi-light windows, steep front facing gable. (C)

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9. 360 Derby Circle - c. 1935. Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding, 2 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, 1 story side breakfast room, simple side entry with gable portico. (C)

10. 361 Derby Circle - c. 1930. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, side porch with arched openings, steep front facing gable. (C)

11. 362 Derby Circle - c. 1935. Colonial Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, gambrel tile roof, shed roof dormer, central entry with gable portico with tile finial at peak, quoins at corners, brick foundation, breakfast room on north end. (C)

12. 363 Derby Circle - c. 1940. Spanish Colonial Revival. Stucco, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick tile foundation, windows set within arches in groups of three with red twisted columns with capitals between, arched entry. (C)

DERBY STREET

13. 405 Derby Street - C. 1935. Cottage/Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, brick foundation, side portico with arched opening. (C)

14. 406 Derby Street - c. 1955. Minimal Traditional. Aluminum siding, 2 stories, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, stone foundation. (NC)

15. 407 Derby Street - c. 1950. Modern Movement. Aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt hip roof, square plan. (NC)

16. 408 Derby Street - c. 1945. Minimal Traditional. Weatherboard, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, stone foundation, hipped dormers. (NC)

17. 409 Derby Street - c. 1940. Minimal Traditional. Asbestos siding, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, stone foundation, gable dormers, steeply pitched front facing gable. (C)

18. 410 Derby Street - c. 1950. Minimal Traditional. Aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, stone foundation. (NC)

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19. 411 Derby Street - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Vertical board siding, 1 story, asphalt hip roof, rectangular plan, brick foundation. (NC)

20. 412 Derby Street - c. 1940. Minimal Traditional. Asbestos siding, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, stone foundation. (C)

21. 413 Derby Street - c. 1930. Minimal Traditional. Asbestos siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, stone foundation. (C)

22. 500 Derby Street - c. 1945. Modern Movement. Asbestos siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, stucco covered foundation. (NC)

23. 501 Derby Street - c. 1945. Modern Movement. Asbestos siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, concrete block foundation. (NC)

24. 502 Derby Street - c. 1945. Minimal Traditional. Aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, brick foundation. (NC)

25. 503 Derby Street - c. 1955. Modern Movement. Vinyl siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, stone foundation. (NC)

26. 504 Derby Street - c. 1945. Modern Movement. Asbestos siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, concrete block foundation. (NC)

27. 505 Derby Street - c. 1960. Small Ranch. Brick, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, brick foundation. (NC)

28. 506 Derby Street - c. 1945. Minimal Traditional. Asbestos siding, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, stone foundation. (NC)

29. 508 Derby Street - c. 1945. Modern Movement. Asbestos siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, concrete block foundation. (NC)

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30. 510 Derby Street - c. 1945. Minimal Traditional. Asbestos siding, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, concrete block foundation. (NC)

GLENWOOD DRIVE

31. 102 Glenwood Drive - c. 1920. Vernacular/Bungalow Influence. Brick, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, enclosed porch (glassed-in). (C)

32. 104 Glenwood Drive - c. 1920. Bungalow. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, Bungalow style porch, gable dormers. (C)

33. 106 Glenwood Drive - c. 1910. Craftsman. River stone and vinyl siding (on upper level), 2 stories, asphalt gable roof, stone foundation, rectangular plan, porte cochere constructed of river stone, wrap around porch. (C)

34. 150 Glenwood Drive - c. 1910. Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival. Stucco, 2 stories, asphalt gable roof, irregular plan, Spanish influenced porch with a tile roof, arched windows with leaded glass panes, modillion eave brackets. (C)

Garage. c. 1950. Stucco, 1.5 stories, gambrel roof, altered with addition. (NC)

35. 151 Glenwood Drive. c. 1935. Colonial Revival. Weatherboard, 2 story, asphalt gambrel roof, rectangular plan, shed roof dormer, porch on south facade with square frame posts, exposed purlins, exposed roof rafters. (C)

36. 153 Glenwood Drive. c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story. (NC)

37. 154 Glenwood Drive - c. 1920. Bungalow. Brick, aluminum siding, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, gable dormer, full porch with brick piers and tapered frame posts, entrance has sidelights. Aluminum on eaves. (C)

Garage. c. 1950. Frame, 1 story, gable roof, siding. (NC)

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38. 155 Glenwood Drive - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story, asphalt hip roof, stucco foundation, rectangular plan. (NC)

39. 156 Glenwood Drive - c. 1930. Tudor Revival influence. Stucco, 2 stories, asphalt gambrel roof, rectangular plan, shed roof wall dormer pierced by a tall peaked gable roof portico above entry - slightly off centered. (C)

40. 157 Glenwood Drive. c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story. (NC)

41. 159 Glenwood Drive. c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story. (NC)

42. 201 Glenwood - c. 1945. Minimal Traditional. Siding, asphalt clipped gable roof, irregular plan. (NC)

43. 202 Glenwood - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story, asphalt hip roof, brick foundation, L-Plan. (NC)

44. 203 Glenwood - c. 1945. Bungalow Influence. Weatherboard, imitation perma-stone siding and board and batten siding, 2 stories, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, portico with iron supports. (NC)

45. 204 Glenwood - c. 1920. Vernacular/International Influence. Stucco, 2 stories, upper level recessed, flat roof, rectangular plan. (C)

Garage. c. 1920. Frame, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, paired frame doors with 4 light windows and diagonal frame bracing. (C)

46. 205 Glenwood - c. 1905. Vernacular/Queen Anne Influence. Aluminum and imitation perma-stone siding, asphalt gable and hipped roof, irregular plan, ca. 1960 iron porch supports and rail, replacement windows, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)

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47. 207 Glenwood - c. 1900. Vernacular/Bungalow. Aluminum and imitation perma-stone siding, 1.5 stories, irregular plan, embricated shingles in main gable field, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)

48. 210 Glenwood - c. 1930. Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding, 2 stories, asphalt gambrel roof, stone foundation, rectangular plan, side porch (north east facade) with circular rough stucco columns, modillion brackets, exposed purlins. (C)

49. 211 Glenwood - c. 1910. Colonial Revival. Brick, 2.5 stories, asphalt pyramid roof, tile roof cresting with finials, palladian dormer, eave brackets, dentilled cornice, windows on second floor have stone lintels with keystones, full porch with pedimented entry area, Ionic columns with brick columns either side with keystone capitals, one story open side wing with square paneled supports, entrance features original glass and frame door with leaded glass sidelights and transom. (C)

50. 251 Glenwood Drive - c. 1945. Vernacular/Bungalow. Brick, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan. (NC)

51. 252 Glenwood Drive - c. 1920. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 2 stories, asphalt roof-irregular shape, stone foundation, irregular plan, massive modillion brackets, exposed purlins, half-timbering in gables, wide shallow porch with gambrel roof, tapered stone supports, tongue and groove ceiling, plain square balusters on porch rail, projecting windows in sets of three, molded cornice. (C)

52. 253 Glenwood Drive - c. 1930. Vernacular/Bungalow. Aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, porch enclosed, knee brace brackets. (C)

53. 254 Glenwood Drive - c. 1920. Bungalow. Asbestos siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rubble stone foundation, rectangular plan, porch with tapered frame posts and rubble stone piers, entrance has multi-light sidelights. (C)

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54. 256 Glenwood Drive - c. 1940. Modern Movement. Weatherboard, 1 story, clipped gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, 1 bay porch with paired Tuscan columns. (C)

55. 257 Glenwood Drive - c. 1920. Bungalow. Brick, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, clipped gable and gambrel roof lines, irregular plan, side porch with brick piers and original screen, knee brace brackets. (C)

Garage. c. 1950. (NC)

56. 258 Glenwood Drive - c. 1920. Bungalow. Weatherboard exterior, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, lattice work and wood framing in gables, knee brace brackets, exposed rafters, stone foundation and piers with tapered frame posts on wrap-around porch. (C)

Garage. c. 1920. Frame, weatherboard, asphalt gable roof. (C)

57. 259 Glenwood Drive - c. 1930. Bungalow. Aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, irregular plan, knee brace brackets. (C)

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58. 260 Glenwood Drive - c. 1930. Vernacular/Colonial Revival Influence. Brick, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, molded eave brackets, broken pedimented entrance with decorative gable vent opening, two large concave columns, decorative brick work, windows and door on main facade have multi-light transoms, Palladian window motif and diagonal frame bracing inside gable. (C)
59. 261 Glenwood Drive - D. 1927 -(date inscribed on brick in basement.) Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, gable and hipped roof, irregular plan, brick foundation, half-timbering in gables. (C)
60. 300 Glenwood Drive - c. 1920. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, off center porch with square brick supports, large brick chimney wall on porch wall with decorative brick work and small 6/1 sash windows either side. Recessed entry wall with wide 1/1 picture window beside entrance. (C)
61. 301 Glenwood Drive - c. 1925. Bungalow. Aluminum siding and imitation perma-stone siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, full width porch with tapered brick posts and brick wall. (C)
62. 303 Glenwood Drive - c. 1925. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, exposed purlins and roof rafters, off-center porch with tapered brick piers, multi-pane windows. (C)
63. 304 Glenwood Drive - c. 1920. Bungalow. Aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, wrap-around porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers, bay window on north facade. (C)
64. 305 Glenwood Drive - c. 1925. Bungalow. Brick, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, off-center porch, multi-pane cottage windows. (C)

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65. 306 Glenwood Drive - c. 1940. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt steeply pitched gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, half-timbering in gables, shed roof dormer, dentilled cornice, broken pedimented portico as entrance with classical details, small porch on north facade with paneled, tapered frame posts on brick piers. (C)

Garage. c. 1940. Frame, half-timbering, gable roof. (C)

66. 307 Glenwood Drive - c. 1920. Bungalow. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, gable dormer with exposed rafters, 3/4 width porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers. (C)

67. 308 Glenwood Drive - C. 1935. Vernacular/Bungalow Influence. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan. (C)

68. 309 Glenwood Drive - c. 1920. Bungalow. Brick, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, off-center porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers, eave brackets. (C)

69. 310 Glenwood Drive - c. 1920. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, frame Tuscan posts on porch. (C)

70. 352 Glenwood Drive - c. 1925. Bungalow. Aluminum siding and imitation perma-stone asbestos siding, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, gable dormer, Tuscan porch posts. (C)

71. 354 Glenwood Drive - c. 1925. Bungalow. Imitation perma-stone asbestos siding and board and batten siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stone foundation, rectangular plan, off center porch with tapered frame posts on stone piers, Craftsman style wood block detailing, exposed roof rafters, stone chimneys. (C)

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72. 356 Glenwood Drive - c. 1925. Bungalow. Imitation perma-stone siding and board and batten siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stucco covered concrete foundation, off center porch with tapered frame posts on stucco covered concrete piers, stone chimney, eave brackets and Craftsman style wood block detailing. (C)

73. 357 Glenwood Drive - c. 1910 Colonial Revival. Brick, aluminum siding on upper level bay window and porch posts, 2 story, asphalt gable roof, stone foundation, rectangular plan, central one bay porch with flat roof and aluminum covered posts on brick piers, upper level bay windows above porch, porte cochere on south facade with stone piers and fluted Doric supports, brick quoining, interior end brick chimneys. (Above entrance is small metal plaque with Reverend E.N. Bates and address.) (C)

74. 358 Glenwood Drive - c. 1930. Vernacular/Bungalow Influence. Stucco, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stucco covered concrete foundation, rectangular plan, large "breakfast room" forms main facade with French windows. (C)

Garage. c. 1930. 1 story, hipped roof, original bungalow style frame doors with multi-pane windows and frame paneling below. (C)

75. 360 Glenwood - c. 1940. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, prominent chimney wall on main facade, end porch with chamfered posts, multi-pane windows and French doors. (C)

76. 361 Glenwood Drive - c. 1965. Minimal Traditional. Brick, 1 story, asphalt hip roof. (NC)

77. Pilgrim Congregational Church - 1960. Modern. 1.5 stories, brick, asphalt roof, irregular plan, brick foundation. (NC)

78. 401 Glenwood - c. 1960. Modern Movement. 1 story, aluminum siding, brick foundation, asphalt hip roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

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79. 403 Glenwood - c. 1950. Modern Movement. 1 story, brick, brick foundation, asphalt hip roof, square plan. (NC)
80. 404 Glenwood Drive - c. 1960. Modern Movement. 1 story, brick, asphalt hip roof, rectangular plan, brick foundation. (NC)
81. 405 Glenwood - c. 1960. Modern Movement. 1 story, brick, brick foundation, asphalt gable roof, square plan. (NC)
82. 406 Glenwood Drive - c. 1960. Modern Movement. 1 story, brick, asphalt gable and hip roof, rectangular plan, brick foundation. (NC)
83. 407 Glenwood Drive - c. 1960. Modern Movement. 1 story, asbestos siding, asphalt hip roof, rectangular plan, concrete block foundation. (NC)
84. 408 Glenwood Drive - c. 1955. Modern Movement. 1 story, weatherboard, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, brick foundation. (NC)
85. 407 Glenwood - c. 1950. Modern Movement. 1 story, smooth painted wall surface, concrete block foundation, asphalt hip roof, square plan. (NC)
86. 410 Glenwood Drive - c. 1940. Minimal Traditional. 2 stories, brick, asphalt hip roof, square plan, brick foundation, arched entrance with arched door, 6/1 windows. (C)
87. 411 Glenwood - c. 1950. Modern Movement. 1 story, aluminum, concrete block foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan. (NC)
88. 412 Glenwood Drive - c. 1960. Modern Movement. 1 story, brick, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, brick foundation. (NC)
89. 413 Glenwood - c. 1950. Modern Movement. 1 story, brick, brick foundation, asphalt hip roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

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90. 415 Glenwood - c. 1950. Modern Movement. 1 story, perma-stone siding, stone foundation, asphalt hip roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

91. 416 Glenwood Drive - c. 1960. Modern Movement. 1 story, aluminum siding, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, concrete block foundation. (NC)

92. 417 Glenwood - c. 1940. Vernacular/Tudor Revival. 2 stories, brick, brick foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, tile roof ridge lines, enclosed 1 story side porch. (C)

93. 418 Glenwood Drive - c. 1960. Modern Movement. 1 story, asbestos siding, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, concrete block foundation. (NC)

94. 420 Glenwood Drive - c. 1955. Modern Movement. 1.5 stories, brick, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, brick foundation. (NC)

95. 422 Glenwood Drive - c. 1960. Ranch. 1 story, weatherboard, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, brick foundation. (NC)

96. 424 Glenwood Drive - c. 1960. Ranch. 1 story, aluminum siding, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, brick foundation. (NC)

97. 425 Glenwood - c. 1950. Modern Movement. 1.5 stories, brick, brick foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular foundation. (NC)

IVY STREET

98. 2400 Ivy Street - c. 1925. Tudor Revival. Weatherboard, 1.5 stories, asphalt clipped gable roof, prominent chimney and double gables around entrance. (C)

99. 2401 Ivy Street - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Concrete block, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, concrete block foundation, rectangular plan. (NC)

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100. 2405 Ivy Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stucco covered foundation, rectangular plan, shed roof dormer, full width porch with tapered frame posts at either end and square posts in the center. (C)

101. 2406 Ivy Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Aluminum siding, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, shed roof dormer, full width porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers. (C)

102. 2407 Ivy Street - c. 1945. Modern Movement. Asbestos shingle siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, concrete block foundation, rectangular plan. (NC)

103. 2408 Ivy Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Brick and aluminum siding, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, porch enclosed, shed roof dormer, house altered, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)

Garage - c. 1920. 1 story, weatherboard, gable roof, original frame double doors with diagonal framing and vertical beaded boards. (C)

104. 2409 Ivy Street - c. 1945. Modern Movement. Asbestos shingle siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, concrete block foundation, rectangular plan. (NC)

105. 2410 Ivy Street - c. 1930. Vernacular/Craftsman influence. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, exposed rafters. (C)

106. 2411 Ivy Street - c. 1945. Modern Movement. Asbestos shingle siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, concrete block foundation, rectangular plan. (NC)

107. 2412 Ivy Street - c. 1925. Vernacular/Bungalow influence. Brick, 1 story, asphalt hip roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, decorative windows with multi-pane lights, some with arched fan-light transoms. (C)

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108. 2501 Ivy Street - c. 1935. Minimal Traditional. Brick, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, enclosed and altered porch, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)

109. 2502 Ivy Street - c. 1940. Vernacular - Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding, imitation perma-stone siding, stucco, 1.5 stories, asphalt gambrel roof, rectangular plan, full size shed roof wall dormer, windows and main facade altered. (C)

110. 2503 Ivy Street - c. 1930. Tudor/Colonial Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt steeply pitched gambrel roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, two shed roof wall dormers, steeply pitched narrow gable defines entrance, recessed side porch with simple circular concrete supports. (C)

111. 2505 Ivy Street - c. 1930. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1.5 stories, asphalt low pitched gambrel roof, stucco covered concrete foundation, rectangular plan, half story protruding from roof, full width porch with square posts. (C)

112. 2506 Ivy Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, full width porch with decorative brick work, triple set 9/1 windows, stick work in gables. (C)

113. 2509 Ivy Street - c. 1910. Colonial Revival. Brick, 2 stories, asphalt hip roof, brick foundation, square plan, 1 story porch with brick end supports and fluted Ionic influenced inner supports, gable wall dormer with return eaves, bay window on east facade, original entrance door with single light transom and sidelights and single light door with bevelled glass. (C)

114. 2511 Ivy Street - c. 1960. Minimal Traditional. Brick, 1 story, Asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan. (NC)

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KILMER STREET

115. 400 Kilmer - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan. (NC)

Garage. C. 1960. (NC)

116. 402 Kilmer - c. 1940. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, entrance set within a steeply pitched gable characteristic of the Tudor Revival style, Aluminum siding in gables. (C)

117. 404 Kilmer - c. 1940. Tudor Revival. Brick, 2 stories, asphalt gable and gambrel roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, gambrel roof with shed roof wall dormers projecting from ridge in gambrel, narrow steeply pitched gable above entry, one bay brick central entrance porch with arched opening, exposed rafters. (C)

118. 405 Kilmer - c. 1960. Modern Movement. 1 story, brick, brick foundation, asphalt hip roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

119. 406 Kilmer - c. 1940. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, steeply pitched gables, decorative half timbering in gables, exposed roof rafters. (C)

120. 407 Kilmer - c. 1960. Modern Movement. 1 story, brick, brick foundation, asphalt hip roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

121. 408 Kilmer - c. 1940. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, brick foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, sandstone in gable, arched doorway. (C)

122. 412 Kilmer - c. 1940. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, typical Tudor Revival style entrance with arched opening. (C)

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123. 414 Kilmer - c. 1940. Colonial Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, gambrel roof with shed roof wall dormers, arched entrance with arched door, tripartite bay window. (C)

124. 500 Kilmer - c. 1940. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, arched entrance. (C)

125. 501 Kilmer - c. 1940. Colonial Revival. 2 stories, brick, brick foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, side wing additions with multi-pane windows, semi-circular entrance porch with Doric columns. (C)

126. 502 Kilmer - c. 1940. Tudor Revival. Brick, stone foundation, asphalt gable roof, 1.5 stories, rectangular plan. (C)

127. 504 Kilmer - c. 1940. Minimal Traditional. Weatherboard, 1.5 stories, stone foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan. (C)

128. 505 Kilmer - c. 1960. Modern Movement. 1.5 stories, aluminum siding, stone foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, gable dormers. (NC)

129. 506 Kilmer - c. 1960. Modern Movement. 1 story, brick, brick foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

Garage - c. 1960. Frame, 1 story, asphalt gable roof. (NC)

130. 507 Kilmer - c. 1940. Vernacular/Tudor Revival. 1 story, asbestos shingle siding, stone foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, brick chimney on main facade. (C)

131. 508 Kilmer - c. 1940. Vernacular/Tudor Revival. 1.5 stories, aluminum siding, stone foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, gable dormers. (C)

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132. 509 Kilmer - c. 1940. Vernacular/Tudor Revival. 1.5 stories, asbestos shingle siding, stone foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, gable dormers, screened-in side porch. (C)

133. 510 Kilmer - c. 1940. Vernacular/Tudor Revival. 1.5 stories, brick foundation, asphalt gable roof, wide central gable defines entrance. (C)

134. 511 Kilmer - c. 1950. Modern Movement. 1.5 stories, aluminum, concrete block foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, gable dormers. (NC)

135. 512 Kilmer - c. 1940. Colonial Revival. 1.5 stories, weatherboard, siding and stone on main facade, stone foundation, asphalt gambrel roof, rectangular plan, gable roof dormers, pedimented entrance with gable roof, paired slender Ionic columns, dentilled cornice, leaded glass sidelights and transom. (C)

OAK STREET

136. 2411 Oak Street. c. 1960. Modern. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, concrete block foundation, rectangular plan. (NC)

137. 2412 Oak Street. c. 1920. Bungalow. Aluminum siding, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, full porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers with brick porch wall, gable dormer. (C)

138. 2413 Oak Street - c. 1940. Craftsman influence. Weatherboard, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, side porch with simple square posts, knee brace brackets. (C)

139. 2415 Oak Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Aluminum siding and imitation perma-stone siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, central porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers, brick porch wall, knee brace brackets. (C)

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140. 2416 Oak Street. c. 1925. Bungalow/Craftsman. Weatherboard, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, stucco covered brick foundation, rectangular plan, porch on south east facade with tapered frame posts on brick piers. (C)
141. 2417 Oak Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, off center porch with gable roof and stick work in open gable, irregular sized tapered frame posts on brick piers. (C)
142. 2418 Oak Street. c. 1925. Bungalow/Craftsman. Smooth white stucco, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stucco concrete foundation, rectangular plan, screened-in porch, square, simple posts lend an Art Deco influence, Craftsman style brackets, exposed rafters with curved tips. (C)
143. 2419 Oak Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, off center porch with some stick work, knee brace brackets, multi-pane cottage windows. (C)
144. 2420 Oak Street. c. 1920. Bungalow. Aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, off center porch with short tapered frame posts on brick piers, porch has open gable with decorative Craftsman stickwork, knee brace brackets, modern shutters, storm windows. (C)
145. 2421 Oak Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Aluminum siding and imitation perma-stone siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, portion of porch enclosed, some replacement windows. (NC) loss of integrity due to alterations.
146. 2422 Oak Street. c. 1920. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, concrete foundation with stucco, rectangular plan, wrap around porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers, knee brace brackets, exposed rafters, replacement windows. (C)
147. 2500 Oak Street. c. 1935. Colonial Revival. Weatherboard, 1.5 stories, asphalt gambrel roof, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, screened-in porch. (C)

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148. 2501 Oak Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Asbestos siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, 3/4 size porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers, knee brace brackets, multi-light windows with diamond shaped panes. (C)

149. 2502 Oak Street. c. 1930. Vernacular/Craftsman influence. Aluminum siding, imitation perma-stone siding on chimney and around entrance. 1 story, asphalt clipped gable roof, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, craftsman brackets, multi-pane windows. (C)

150. 2503 Oak Street - c. 1930. Vernacular/Bungalow. Stucco, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, off center porch with replacement posts, original windows with diamond shaped panes. (C)

151. 2504 Oak Street. c. 1920. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, off-center porch, Craftsman wood-work on square brick piers, lattice work in wide open gable, knee brace brackets, multi-pane windows. (C)

152. 2505 Oak Street - c.1920. Bungalow. Stucco, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stucco covered concrete foundation, rectangular plan, off center porch with decorative craftsman stickwork in gable field and large square supports. (C)

153. 2506 Oak Street. c. 1925. Bungalow. Stucco, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stucco covered concrete foundation, rectangular plan, off center porch with stick work in open gable. (C)

154. 2507 Oak Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, recessed side porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers, brick porch wall, knee brace brackets, windows have decorative bordering. (C)

155. 2508 Oak Street. c. 1930. Bungalow. Asbestos shingles siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, exposed purlins, knee brace brackets. (C)

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156. 2509 Oak Street - c. 1930. Bungalow. Stucco, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stucco covered foundation, rectangular plan, off center porch with square posts. (C)

157. 2510 Oak Street. c. 1925. Bungalow. Stucco, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stucco covered concrete foundation, rectangular plan, off center porch with square posts. (C)

158. 2511 Oak Street - c. 1935. Vernacular/Bungalow influence. Stucco, 1 story, asphalt low pitch hip roof, rectangular plan, off center porch with lattice work, brick piers. (C)

159. 2512 Oak Street. c. 1930. Bungalow influence. Aluminum siding, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, shed roof dormer, ca. 1960 iron porch supports on original brick piers. (C)

PARKWOOD DRIVE

160. 2400 Parkwood Drive - c. 1940. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, stone foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, gable dormers with arched windows. (C)

161. 2504 Parkwood - c. 1950. Ranch. Asbestos shingle siding, 1 story, concrete block foundation, asphalt hip roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

162. 2506 Parkwood - c. 1940. Vernacular/Tudor Revival. Weatherboard, 1.5 stories, stone foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, gable dormers. (C)

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SHADY LANE

163. 2406 Shady Lane - c. 1970. Modern Movement. Aluminum siding, 1 story, concrete block foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

164. 2407 Shady Lane - c. 1940. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, brick foundation, asphalt gable roof, irregular plan, steeply pitched over-lapping gables on main facade, arched entrance, diamond paned windows, fleur-de-lis metal drain pipe holders. (C)

165. 2408 Shady Lane - c. 1960. Ranch. Perma-stone siding, 1 story, concrete block foundation, asphalt hip roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

166. 2409 Shady Lane - c. 1935. Minimal Traditional. Brick, 1 story, stone foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan. (C)

167. 2410 Shady Lane - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Asbestos shingle siding, 1 story, asphalt hip roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

168. 2411 Shady Lane - c. 1935. Vernacular/Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, stone foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, gable dormers. (C)

169. 2412 Shady Lane - c. 1940. Tudor Revival. Aluminum siding, 1.5 stories, brick foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, gable dormers. (C)

170. 2414 Shady Lane - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story, brick foundation, asphalt hip roof, square plan. (NC)

171. 2416 Shady Lane - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story, brick foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

172. 2422 Shady Lane - c. 1940. Vernacular/Tudor Revival. Perma-stone siding, 1.5 stories, stone foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan. (C)

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VINE STREET

173. 2401 Vine Street - c. 1930. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stucco covered foundation, rectangular plan, porch enclosed, replacement doors and windows, house altered, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)

174. 2403 Vine Street - c. 1945. Vernacular/Bungalow influence. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, porch altered with ca. 1960 posts. (NC)

175. 2408 Vine Street - c. 1930. Bungalow. Aluminum siding, imitation perma-stone siding, and imitation board and batten siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stucco covered concrete foundation, rectangular plan, Craftsman stick work in gable, 3/4 width porch with short frame posts on stucco covered piers, applied later, shutters, replacement windows all detract, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)

176. 2410 Vine Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Aluminum siding, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, short frame supports on brick piers on porch, some iron porch supports, main facade gable field altered with a replacement window, house severely altered, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)

177. 2411 Vine Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, off center porch with short tapered frame posts on brick piers, brick porch wall, Craftsman brackets. (C)

178. 2412 Vine Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stucco covered concrete foundation, rectangular plan, 3/4 size porch with open gable featuring Craftsman stick work, tapered frame posts on brick piers. (C)

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179. 2414 Vine Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Imitation brick siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, open gable with stick work, tapered wood posts on brick piers, original windows with diamond shaped panes. (C)

180. 2415 Vine Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Vinyl siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, tall concrete piers on side porch with short wood posts, open gable with stickwork, some c. 1960 iron porch posts. (C)

181. 2416 Vine Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Aluminum siding, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, porch enclosed with incompatible materials and windows, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)

182. 2417 Vine Street - c. 1950. Modern Movement. Asbestos shingle siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

183. 2419 Vine Street - c. 1950. Modern Movement. Asbestos shingle siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

184. 2420 Vine Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stucco covered concrete foundation, rectangular plan, short tapered frame posts on tall stucco covered concrete piers on porch. (C)

185. 2421 Vine Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, wrap around porch with tapered and paneled frame posts on brick piers, decorative brick porch wall, beaded boards on porch ceiling, gable dormer. (C)

186. 2422 Vine Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Brick, stucco covered, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, irregular shaped brick porch supports. (C)

187. 2501 Vine Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, gables feature half timbering, slightly flared eaves, porch supported by square posts in groups of three on brick wall, side porch. (C)

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188. 2502 Vine Street - c. 1920. Bungalow/Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt clipped gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, half-timbering in gables, exposed rafters, multi-paned windows, recessed porch with simple square brick supports. (C)

189. 2503 Vine Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Stucco, 1 story, imitation perma-stone siding, imitation board and batten, asphalt gable roof, stucco covered foundation, rectangular plan, porch with open gable and stickwork, short tapered frame posts on stucco covered concrete piers and porch wall, windows altered. (C)

190. 2505 Vine Street - c. 1930. Moderne. Stucco, 1.5 stories, flat roof, stucco covered foundation, irregular plan, smaller rectangular story above first, prominent chimney on main facade, porte-cochere on south west facade. (C)

191. 2506 Vine Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rubble stone foundation, rectangular plan, 3/4 size porch with river stone piers with Craftsman style interlocking stickwork above, open gable with Craftsman stickwork, side interior end chimney of river stone. (C)

192. 2507 Vine Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, full porch with tapered frame posts on brick wall, gable dormer with three 6/1 windows, half-timbering in gables. (C)

193. 2508 Vine Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, off center porch with stucco covered concrete supports. (C)

194. 2509 Vine Street - c. 1950. Modern Movement. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt hipped roof, stucco covered foundation, square plan. (NC)

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195. 2510 Vine Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stucco covered concrete foundation, rectangular plan, full porch with ca. 1960 iron supports and two circular concrete columns, knee brace brackets, porch and windows altered, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)

196. 2511 Vine Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Brick, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, off-center porch, square brick supports on brick porch wall, ca. 1960 door with original five light sidelights. (C)

197. 2512 Vine Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, full porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers, roof appears to have been lowered which puts the house out of proportion, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)

198. 2513 Vine Street - c. 1950. Modern Movement. Asphalt hipped roof, stucco covered foundation, square plan. (NC)

EAST 3rd STREET

199. 2325 E. 3rd Street - c. 1925. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, steeply pitched asphalt hip roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, arched door entrances, steeply pitched front facing gable and prominent chimney. (C)

200. 2409 E. 3rd Street - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story, brick foundation, asphalt hip roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

201. 2413 E. 3rd Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Brick, 1.5 stories, brick foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, bungalow porch with heavy brick supports. (C)

202. 2415 E. 3rd Street - c. 1930. Bungalow. Brick, 1 story, brick foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, half-timbering in gable, side porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers, stepped frame brackets. (C)

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203. 2417 E. 3rd Street - c. 1935. Spanish Colonial Revival. Brick, 1 story, brick foundation, tiled roof, flat, 1 story, square plan, flat roof with brick battlements, arched windows. (C)

204. 2419 E. 3rd Street - c. 1950. Ranch. Brick, 1 story, brick foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

205. 2424 E. 3rd Street, Westminster Presbyterian Church - c. 1960. Modern. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, irregular plan, brick foundation. (NC)

206. 2427 E. 3rd Street - c. 1930. Tudor Revival. Brick and asbestos shingle siding, 1.5 stories, brick foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, half timbering, diamond paned windows, Tudor Revival style entrance porch with arched opening, rough brick wall surface - bricks layed irregularly. (C)

207. 2429 E. 3rd Street - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story, brick foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

208. 2500 E. 3rd Street - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story, asphalt hip roof. (NC)

209. 2502 E. 3rd Street - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story, asphalt clipped gable roof. (NC)

210. 2504 E. 3rd Street - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story, asphalt hip roof. (NC)

211. 2503 E. 3rd Street - c. 1935. Tudor Revival. Stucco, 1.5 stories, stone foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, prominent stone chimney beside entrance on main facade. (C)

212. 2506 E. 3rd Street - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Asbestos shingle siding, 1 story, asphalt hip roof. (NC)

213. 2508 E. 3rd Street - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story, asphalt hip roof. (NC)

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EAST 4TH STREET

214. 2320 E. 4th Street - c. 1940. Tudor Revival. Brick, 2 story, asphalt clipped gable roof, brick foundation, 1 story side addition. (C)

215. 2322 E. 4th Street - c. 1945. Modern Movement. Brick, 2 story, asphalt gable roof, frame addition with aluminum siding on the west facade. (NC)

216. 2324 E. 4th Street - ca. 1930. Tudor Revival. Frame and stucco, 2 stories, asphalt hip roof, stone foundation, rectangular plan, arched entry into small porch, half-timbering in main gable. (C)

217. 2400 E. 4th Street - c. 1930. Tudor Revival. Asbestos shingles, 2 stories, asphalt gable roof, concrete foundation, rectangular plan, prominent chimney through steeply pitched cross gable on main facade. (C)

218. 2402 E. 4th Street - c. 1930. Tudor Revival. Aluminum siding, 2 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, irregular plan, steeply pitched gable with shed roof dormers either side. (C)

219. 2404 E. 4th Street - c. 1930. Tudor Revival. Aluminum siding and imitation perma-stone siding, brick foundation, rectangular plan, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, steeply pitched gable with flared eave, prominent chimney through center, shed roof wall dormer on one side, gable roof projection as porch. (C)

220. 2406 E. 4th Street - c. 1930. Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding, 2 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, screened-in porch. (C)

221. 2408 E. 4th Street - c. 1930. Colonial Revival. Stucco, 1.5 stories, asphalt gambrel roof, stone foundation, rectangular plan, prominent interior end stone chimney, central entrance with pedimented portico and slender Doric columns. (C)

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Glenwood Historic District

222. 2410 E. 4th Street - c. 1920. Tudor Revival. Brick, 2 stories, asphalt hip roof, brick foundation, irregular plan, side portico with arched openings with brick relief arching and key stones; this entry porch originally featured a castellated tower which is now enclosed with a second floor addition. (C)

223. 2500 E. 4th Street - c. 1930. Tudor Revival/Bungalow. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, irregular plan, main gable with smaller porch gable within with arched entry door, gable flares down to cover a side porch with arched openings. Shed roof dormer. (C)

224. 2501 E. 4th Street - c. 1900. Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding, 2 stories, brick foundation, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, symmetrical, three 6/6 windows on second floor, 1 story shed roof porch, entry has sidelights and fanlight transom, 6/9 windows either side with multi-light sidelights, wide fascia board, fluted Doric columns, interior end brick chimney, side addition. (C)

225. 2502 E. 4th Street - c. 1930. Tudor Revival/
Craftsman/Colonial Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gambrel roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, Tudor Revival style porch, exposed purlins and roof rafters, 6/6 windows in strings of three. (C)

226. 2503 E. 4th Street - c. 1960. Modern Movement. Brick, 1 story, brick foundation, asphalt hip roof, rectangular plan. (NC)

227. 2504 E. 4th Street - c. 1925. Vernacular/Tudor Revival. Brick, 1 story, asphalt clipped gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, prominent brick chimney on main facade, side screened-in porch, curved roof over entry, casement windows, exposed rafters. (C)

228. 2506 E. 4th Street - c. 1930. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof (very steep pitch), brick foundation, irregular plan, steeply pitched main gable with shed roof wall dormers either side and gable roof dormers. Side porch with arched openings, prominent brick chimney on main facade. (C)

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Glenwood Historic District

229. 2507 E. 4th Street - c. 1925. Colonial Revival. Aluminum siding, 2 stories, asphalt hip roof, brick foundation, square plan, 1 story porch with iron porch supports, aluminum siding on cornice, imitation shutters, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)

230. 2508 E. 4th Street - c. 1925. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, steeply pitched cross gable, low pitched side gables, casement windows, shed roof dormer, 1 story porch on main facade. (C)

231. 2509 E. 4th Street - c. 1920. Craftsman Bungalow. Brick, 1.5 stories, slate gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, large gable roof room above porch with casement windows, porch has short frame tapered posts on brick piers. (C)

232. 2510 E. 4th Street - c. 1930. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, irregular plan, projecting central entry with arched doorway set in gable, sunroom on west side with multi-pane windows, gable roof dormer facing west. (C)

233. 2513 E. 4th Street - c. 1935. Tudor Revival. Weatherboard, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, stone foundation, rectangular plan, prominent stone chimney on main facade with stone basement, side wing. (C)

234. 2512 E. 4th Street - c. 1930. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, irregular plan, central entry framed in steeply pitched gable, screened-in porch on west side, shed dormer to rear, circular chimney pots. (C)

235. 2515 E. 4th Street - c. 1980. Minimal Traditional. Vinyl siding, 2 stories, asphalt hip roof, concrete foundation, square plan. (NC)

EAST 5th STREET

236. 2400 E. 5th Street - c. 1930. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stucco foundation, irregular plan. (C)

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237. 2401 E. 5th Street - c. 1960. Modern. Unpainted weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, block foundation. (NC)
238. 2403 E. 5th Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Asbestos shingle siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, tapered frame posts on brick piers, knee brace brackets. (C)
239. 2404 E. 5th Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Imitation perma-stone siding and board and batten siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, off-center porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers, exposed rafters and eave brackets. (C)
240. 2405 E. 5th Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, off center screened-in porch with short tapered frame posts on brick piers. (C)
241. 2406 E. 5th Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, full width porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers, gable dormer, symmetrically positioned 6/1 triple sets of windows either side of entry. (C)
242. 2407 E. 5th Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Brick veneer, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stone foundation, rectangular plan, porch enclosed with glass louvres, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)
243. 2408 E. 5th Street - c. 1940. Minimal Traditional. Aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, small side porch with one tapered frame post on a brick pier, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)
244. 2409 E. 5th Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Aluminum siding and imitation perma-stone siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, square plan, porch with short tapered frame posts on tall brick piers and ca. 1960 iron porch supports. (C)

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245. 2410 E. 5th Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Brick, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, full width glassed-in porch with tapered brick piers, exposed roof rafters and eave brackets. (C)

246. 2411 E. 5th Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, square plan, off center porch with short tapered frame posts on tall brick piers, decorative stick work in porch gable. (C)

247. 2412 E. 5th Street - c. 1930. Tudor Revival. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, small shed roof dormer, side entry with chimney, half-timbering in gables, small leaded glass windows. (C)

248. 2413 E. 5th Street - c. 1940. Neoclassical. Brick, 1.5 stories, asphalt gambrel roof, square plan, stucco covered concrete foundation, gable roof dormer, 1 story central entrance porch with balcony above, Tuscan posts. (C)

249. 2500 E. 5th Street - c. 1940. Vernacular/Spanish Colonial Revival influence. Stucco, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stucco covered foundation, rectangular plan, arched windows, stone patio, stone exterior end chimney. (C)

250. 2502 E. 5th Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Weatherboard, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, off-center screened-in porch, tapered frame posts on brick piers, exposed rafters, interior end brick chimney. (C)

Garage. c. 1925. Weatherboard, 1 story, gable roof. (C)

251. 2504 E. 5th Street - c. 1930. Bungalow influence. Aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, porte cochere with brick piers. Altered, replacement windows, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)

252. 2506 E. 5th Street - c. 1925. Bungalow. Aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt hip roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, screened in porch, slightly tapered frame posts on brick piers, porte cochere. (C)

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253. 2507 E. 5th Street - c. 1910. Classical Revival. Brick, 2 story, asphalt hip roof, square plan, breakfast room on west end with French windows and balcony above, 1 bay porch on south facade with frame Doric posts, door with leaded glass fanlight and 3/4 light leaded glass sidelights. (C)

254. 2508 E. 5th Street - c. 1930. Bungalow. Aluminum and imitation perma-stone siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan. Replacement windows, steps altered, porch altered, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)

255. 2511 E. 5th Street - c. 1935. Minimal Traditional. Brick, stucco covered, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, rectangular plan, brick foundation, central 1 bay porch with arched opening. (C)

256. 2513 E. 5th Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Aluminum siding, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, stucco covered concrete block foundation, rectangular plan, tapered frame posts on brick piers. (C)

257. 2515 E. 5th Street - c. 1920. Bungalow. Stucco, 1 story, asphalt gable roof, brick foundation, rectangular plan, 3/4 width porch. (C)

OTHER

258. Concrete Bridge - 1940. Works Progress Administration. Located on Derby Street between Vine and Oak Streets. (C)

259. Stone Bridge -c. 1930. Open Space Spine. (C)

260. Open Space Spine - planned in 1925. (C)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1910-1941

Significant Dates

1925, 1927

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Engineer of Plan: Betts, Edward E.
multiple

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary Statement of Significance

The Glenwood Historic District in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, is eligible for the National Register of Historic places under criterion A and C for its significance to Chattanooga and Hamilton County in Community Planning and Development and Architecture. The district is significant to Community Planning and Development because it is the first neighborhood in Chattanooga to adopt principles from a new form of residential planning known as the "Ideal Neighborhood Unit Concept." It is also important because of the 1925 plan for Glenwood preceded by several years the release of a publication on the theory in 1929. The Glenwood plan was advanced for its day and foretold what was to be the prevalent method of planning for subsequent suburban residential neighborhoods. The district is significant to architecture in Chattanooga because it contains an intact and cohesive collection of early twentieth century suburban residential houses.

History of Chattanooga

To fully understand the history and significance of the Glenwood Historic District, it is necessary first to examine the history of the City of Chattanooga within which this neighborhood lies.

Chattanooga, originally Chatanuga, began its life as a community in the early part of the nineteenth century. It developed as a trading center used by the Cherokee Indians who, at that time, owned most of the land, and the British who had begun moving into the area after a Treaty in 1763 gave them control of land west of the Appalachians. Although the Cherokee, with the help of a Mission that had been established to teach them white ways, had advanced culturally to the extent that they had learned to read and write in less than a year, had a printed newspaper and written a Constitution for the Cherokee Nation, the British and other new white

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:
 State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 76 acres +

UTM References

A

1	6	6	5	8	3	0	0	3	8	7	8	7	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	6	6	5	8	4	2	0	3	8	7	7	7	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	6	6	5	8	7	9	0	3	8	7	8	5	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	6	6	5	7	9	3	0	3	8	7	8	9	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

Chattanooga, Tn 105 SE

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Miranda T. Roche, Historic Preservation Planner
organization Southeast Tennessee Development District date May 1989
street & number 216 W. 8th. Street, Suite 300 telephone (615)266-5781
city or town Chattanooga state Tennessee zip code 37402

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settlers found it difficult to live in harmony with them.¹ After several years of resisting pressure to move west, the Cherokee were finally forced to leave their homeland in the Trail of Tears in 1838. The recorded history of Glenwood began around this time. To the northeast of the Glenwood Historic District, near the present day Notre Dame High School, was a camp where the Cherokee were to reside until the forced exile began. Here the federal² government headquartered troops to gather up the Indians for the journey. After removal, the area below the Tennessee River was opened up to white settlement.

Hamilton County had existed since 1819 when it was created by the State of Tennessee. The population was only 821 and remained fairly low until the Cherokee removal was announced in the late 1830s. After this, land hungry people rushed into the area to claim property. To enter land claims based on occupancy rights and to manage the rapid development a Board of Commissioners was soon established. In 1837, a post office was opened and a newspaper, The Hamilton Gazette, was published. The General Assembly of Tennessee legally established Chattanooga as a town in 1839.³

The mid-nineteenth century was a time of great significance for the new city, the "iron horse" arrived connecting Chattanooga to coastal cities further south and later to cities east and west. By the time of the Civil War, a depot had been built as the city emerged as a major railroad junction. The Civil War completely disrupted normal life in Chattanooga. It was divided in its loyalty until 1861 when an army of confederate troops arrived. In 1862 the city experienced its first major conflict, the Battle of Chickamauga, the first sign that this was to be a very bloody and fatal war. The battle was fought just south west of the city in September 1863 culminating in the Confederates driving the Union forces towards the river and trapping them between the mountain ridges either side. Their were 34,000 casualties as a result of this conflict.

After receiving supplies and more troops from the North, the Union forces regained strength and drove the Confederates to the base of Missionary Ridge (located to the east of the Glenwood Historic district) while their army secured the valuable Orchard Knob (located about five blocks northwest

¹James W. Livingood, Glenwood: An Afternoon in History (Glenwood Neighborhood Association, no date).

²Townscape/Kim R. Sarney and Robert C. Gaede AIA, Chattanooga, Hamilton County Landmarks Survey and Preservation Plan (Chattanooga, 1977).

³Ibid., Livingood.

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of the Glenwood Historic District) as well as many other strategic places. During these battles, particularly the afternoon of November 25 when General Sherman was ordered to attack, Glenwood was trampled with traffic: "Between that hour and darkness, the clearings and woodlands of Glenwood were propelled to national significance. The roads from Chattanooga to the Glenwood area were the scenes of much traffic - mostly couriers and ambulances."⁴

The war was devastating and most of the built environment was destroyed, but by the 1870s the city was capitalizing on the expanding industrial opportunity its location made possible. The outlying areas had been settled by British and European industrialists who recognized the huge potential of the surrounding mountains for mining coal and iron. foundries, factories, and furnaces were built in Chattanooga as it became one of the most active commercial points in the country. Offshoot industry provided many jobs in sawmills, furnaces, foundries, machine shops, pumpworks, tanneries, brick yards, plow factories, marble works, ice factories, flouring mills, and lumber yards.⁵

During the 1880s and until the depression of 1893, Chattanooga experienced a real estate boom, the extension and electrification of the belt line railroad to suburbs surrounding the city coupled with the city's desire to take advantage of increased revenue by annexing new neighborhoods, lead to the development of many "bedroom communities". Newspapers advertised lots in Highland Park, Fort wood (N.R. 4/18/79) Cameron Hill, St. Elmo (N.R. 4/15/82), and many other downtown areas as being excellent investment opportunities: "the demand for property is constantly rising; by now and make big profits. . . if you want to buy a home in the city or suburbs, vacant lots to build on, a farm, coal mine, or mountain of iron, or timber lands come and consult me before buying. . ." ⁶ In 1891 North Chattanooga was added to the list with the construction of the Walnut Street Bridge. although residential development was occurring all around it, Glenwood remained open field until after the turn of the century.

The depression of 1893 was a blow to the otherwise strong economy - many industries were forced to close down and many jobs and savings were lost. The next year, however, with the creation of the Southern Railroad Company,

⁴Goodspeed Histories, Hamilton County.

⁵Chattanooga Daily Times, January 2, 1890.

⁶Van Cunningham, "The Neighborhood Unit Concept Examined in the Glenwood Neighborhood of Chattanooga, Tennessee" University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1977, p. 4.

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the future suddenly becomes brighter when Chattanooga became the hub in the large railroad system. also, perhaps to help alleviate the pain of the depression, the potential profit to be made from tourism encouraged the development of many tourist attractions around the city. in September 1895, the Chickamauga Chattanooga Military Park (NR 1/2/74), the first national park of its kind, was dedicated. Two months later the Lookout Mountain Incline (NR 4/26/73) was built connecting St. Elmo, a neighborhood which was bought and subdivided in 1879, to the mountain.

Community Planning and Development

Glenwood was the first neighborhood in Chattanooga and the only neighborhood in the downtown area (from the Ridge to the River) to deviate from the traditional rectilinear grid form of residential city planning to use a new approach that later became known as the "Ideal Neighborhood Unit Concept." Glenwood is significant to Community Planning and Development because it was the first of its kind in Chattanooga and it preceded a monograph by Clarence Perry, a leading planner of the day, summarizing the new concept. After Perry's monograph was published, this form of planning became the norm up till the present day.

The earliest plat submitted for Glenwood was in 1891. It consisted of a forty-five block area largely planned according to the traditional rectilinear grid street pattern. As in many Chattanooga neighborhoods, the unlevel topography necessitated some relief from the straight lines in the eastern section of the plan where two small parks, neither of which were actually created, were planned. Lots were gradually sold in the five block area to the south between McCallie and Carolina Streets (East Fifth Street). By 1917 there were about fifteen houses in the neighborhood.

In 1924 Glenwood, as part of a much larger area, was annexed to the City of Chattanooga. The vote was very favorable towards annexation due to the desire of the residents to enjoy the services of the city. In Glenwood people complained that conditions were far from satisfactory in the new suburb. None of the streets were paved, there were insufficient facilities and services, there were no sewers, street lights, or sidewalks, and livestock was free to roam throughout the streets.

Also in 1924, the City of Chattanooga hired a "City Plan Engineer" from St. Louis, Harland Bartholomew, who produced an influential document titled A Preliminary Major Street Plan. In his foreword, Bartholomew states that Chattanooga's growth had been haphazard, that "residential districts are threatened with industrial railroads; park and playground areas are wholly

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out of proportion to the needs of the people and far below the commonly accepted standards of progressive cities; the natural beauties. . . . are being destroyed rather than preserved in the process of city growth; and that innumerable poles and wires disfigure streets that might have a measure of urban beauty if regularly planted with trees."⁷

Bartholomew was not alone in his desire to improve community living standards. Many new ideas were being generated by architects, planners and engineers that would be credited at a later date to Clarence A. Perry, who outlined the germinating theory in Neighborhood and Community Planning in 1929 giving it the name "The Ideal Neighborhood Unit Concept." Perry believed that citizen participation in neighborhood affairs would create a desirable neighborhood. He stressed that there must be limits on the size of the neighborhood in order to establish a successful community and that must be a common meeting place to provide a focus. The meeting place was to be neutral institution such as a school because churches and lodges would be too exclusive. Advocates of this idea complained that the rectilinear grid form of residential city planning lacked focal points or neighborhood centers, ". . . that there were no institutions capable of uniting the members into an active city life. Only the sects, the fragments, the social debris of old institution remained . . . a no-man's land of social life."⁸

Responding to ideas generated by Bartholomew, coupled with the complaints filed after Glenwood's annexation to the city, it appears that Betts made an effort to create a plan that would improve the problems associated with the earlier residential neighborhoods. In 1925 Betts amended the existing 1891 plan of Glenwood to one that contained many of the essential elements of the yet to be defined "Ideal Neighborhood Unit Concept". The elements included in the plan were internal easements, for utility poles and pedestrian walkways, curved blocks reserved for open space, a neighborhood playground and distinct boundaries.

Internal easements for utilities and perhaps pedestrian walkways were located along the rear lot lines in the hopes of linking the neighborhood internally, minimizing auto-pedestrian conflict and improving the neighborhood visually by constructing utility lines away from the streets. Although this system was not implemented, perhaps because it was so

⁷ Harland Bartholomew, A Preliminary Major Street Plan, (Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1924), foreword.

⁸ Principles and Practices of Urban Planning, p. 568.

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advanced for its day, Glenwood instead boasts a high concentration of sidewalks.

The ideal neighborhood unit was to be clearly separated from surrounding land by such things as major arterials, railroads or natural elements. In Glenwood this is the case with Glenwood Drive (on the 1925 plan it is marked as Dodds Avenue), a major arterial, forming the eastern boundary with the added visual boundary formed by Missionary Ridge. McCallie Avenue, also a major arterial, formed the southern boundary, Citico Avenue formed the northern boundary on the 1925 plan but it since has been separated by Memorial Hospital. The historic district boundary is Parkwood Drive which is now an obvious boundary because Memorial Hospital begins there.

One of the most important elements of the "Ideal Neighborhood Unit Concept" was the inclusion of areas reserved for open space or parks. These areas could preserve one of the natural beauty of the area as well as provide outdoor relaxation areas. In the 1925 plan the neighborhood was connected on an east-west axis through an open space spine of land which a natural stream, rocks and trees. In an amended 1927 plan two of these blocks had been divided into lots but two more were added insuring that the percentage of open space remained the same.

As stated earlier, the ideal neighborhood was to have a neutral meeting place such as a school to act as the civic focal point of the neighborhood. Unlike a church or a lodge, the school would be natural meeting place where all residents could belong and actively participate in community affairs. The school was to be located in a central location in the community on common space with a park or playground surrounding it. It was to be within easy walking distance for all residents and was to be linked by a pedestrian system of internal walkways and open space. In Glenwood, a school with a large plot of land was located just north of the open space spine on Parkwood Drive. The school was built in 1930 and, as supporter of the "Ideal Neighborhood Unit Concept" hoped, it served as the center of community affairs for many years. (Memorial Hospital is now located on the school ground after the hospital purchased and demolished the school in 1975.) However, a new school, located to the east of the district now serves as the community center.

In 1927, Betts amended the 1925 plan of Glenwood, at that time all the present day blocks were subdivided. Housing development occurred continuously from the mid-twenties until the depression which slowed development temporarily. With the outbreak of World War II in 1941, housing construction ceased altogether. Compatible residential development

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occurred after the war during the post war industrial expansion. These later houses blend in with their older counterparts. Similar in design, some have been classified as "Minimal Traditional", houses that are more contemporary but simpler versions of the earlier Tudor Revival style. Development continued in the district as late as the early 1960s with the construction of several small Ranch style homes, which due to their location amongst early homes, do not detract from the district. They are part of the evolution of Glenwood as a neighborhood - the plan and the empty lots were prepared for their future homes in 1927 which, due to the two national setbacks, were not constructed until after 1941.

Unlike many comparable downtown neighborhoods, Glenwood has enjoyed the benefits of successfully adopting ideas from the "Ideal Neighborhood Unit Concept." The open space spine exists today with mature trees, a stream and rocks to provide a natural escape within the city neighborhood. Glenwood had one of the most active neighborhood groups in Chattanooga since 1925 when the Glenwood Civic Club approached the City Commission to request the extension of services to the newly annexed neighborhood. Edward E. Betts displayed foresight in his adoption of a plan that used elements from what was to become the new standard for designing residential neighborhoods in Chattanooga and American cities nationwide.

Architecture

Glenwood is significant to Chattanooga's architecture as an example of a middle class suburban neighborhood, the majority of which was constructed between 1910 and 1930. The neighborhood has an excellent collection of early twentieth century house styles including the most prevalent forms, Bungalow and Tudor Revival, as well as Colonial Revival, Mission Revival, and Classical Revival. Glenwood was built during the period of the American Bungalow, a style which is very important because of three occurrences. These include its quick rise to prominence, its nationwide expansion, and its overwhelming numbers." Nearly all of the detached homes being constructed during this time frame were Bungalows. The Bungalow was rapidly adopted as the main stream house type because of its versatility, its practicality, its economy and low cost, and its attractiveness as a comfortable, secure house. The early part of the twentieth century saw a large increase in the population and a migratory movement west which led to a sharp demand in average houses such as those located in Glenwood.

⁹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses, (New York: Alfred E. Knopf, 1984), p. 454.

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The Bungalow makes a very important social statement in that it represents the change of national sentiment from that of "frivolous excess" evident in the Victorian era to a "back to nature mentality. Instead of superficiality and pretentiously displaying wealth on the exterior of the homes as the Victorians so lavishly managed, the serious, down to earth "Bungalobers" cultivated spiritual wealth on their interiors. The exteriors of their buildings were an extension of nature and the environment. The materials and colors used were earthy, they blended in and were complemented with and by the earth around them.¹⁰ In Glenwood, this trend is somewhat apparent throughout the district in the application of river stone on walls and porches. Perhaps the best example is 106 Glenwood Drive (#185), a two story Craftsman Bungalow style residence with river stone used on the first floor and porte cochere. Also the deep wide porches on some of the brick Bungalows shadow the entrances creating dark hues which blend in with the environment.

Another trend of the Bungalow era was to create buildings that appeared to have been mostly hand crafted. This was, one again, a reflection of society's desire to escape the extravagance of their Victorian predecessors and the future shock of the rapid changes taking place in the nation as a whole. It was a movement to return to a simpler era - the era before urbanization and mass production. Roof rafters and purlins were exposed to give a rustic look and porch supports were heavy and block like, as if had cut from a tree trunk. Windows were cottage like - simple and coy with many small panes echoing European cottages. Example of these details can be seen throughout the Glenwood district, particularly along Vine Street.

An outgrowth of the Bungalow was the Tudor Revival style of architecture. Many of the Glenwood examples appear to be transitional buildings between the two styles, possessing perhaps the Bungalow floor plans and shape with Tudor Revival influenced detailing, such as decorative half-timbering, and small windows with diamond shaped panes as at 2501 Vine Street (#41).

The Glenwood Historic District, through the elements adopted from the "Ideal Neighborhood Unit Concept" and the prevalence of simple, unadorned early twentieth century architectural styles is a good example of an early twentieth century neighborhood in Chattanooga. Glenwood was the first neighborhood in Chattanooga to use the "Ideal Neighborhood Unit Concept" method of planning and set the standard for the neighborhoods planned after

¹⁰ Clay Lancaster, The American Bungalow, (New York: Abbeville Press, 1985), p. 11.

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1926. The majority of neighborhoods west of Missionary Ridge built after 1926 follow this method of planning as evidenced by their curvilinear street patterns. Although the district does contain houses of later construction in the northern portion of the district, this portion of the district is important to Chattanooga as the first area in the city to use the "Ideal Neighborhood Unit Concept." The houses that were built after 1945 tend to follow the scale and materials of the houses constructed at an earlier time and may be considered as contributing buildings after they reach the fifty year age criterion. Glenwood is also contains a good collection of early twentieth century houses especially Bungalows and Tudor Revival styles.

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Boundary Description

The Glenwood Historic District is located on the fringe of the downtown area of Chattanooga, Tennessee. District boundaries generally follow property lines and streets. The northeasterly boundary is Parkwood Drive which runs along the open space spine, the westerly boundary generally follows Derby Street and rear property lines and the southwesterly boundary follows rear property lines of properties on Oak Street.

Boundary Justification

The Glenwood Historic District boundaries are drawn to include the majority of the Glenwood neighborhood as it developed from 1910 to 1941. The district includes contributing buildings and structures along with a contributing plan and landscape features. The boundaries include the majority of the original 1925 neighborhood plan and show the evolution from the traditional rectilinear grid form of residential planning to the planned curvilinear form. Due to construction newer buildings along the west side of Glenwood Drive and the absence of such along McCallie Avenue, the historic district boundaries differ slightly from the original planned neighborhood boundaries which theoretically are Glenwood Drive and McCallie Avenue, both major arterials which discourage outside traffic from entering the residential area. Although the district contains some non-contributing buildings along its northern boundaries, this area is significant as the first "Ideal Neighborhood Unit" area in Chattanooga.

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Glenwood Historic District
Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee
Photo by: Miranda Roche
Date: November 1988
Neg: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, Tennessee

- 100 Block of Glenwood, looking east.
#1 of 48
- 100 Block of Glenwood, looking east.
#2 of 48
- 100 Block of Glenwood, looking east.
#3 of 48
- 200 Block of Glenwood, looking east.
#4 of 48
- 200 Block of Glenwood, looking east.
#5 of 48
- 300 Block of Glenwood, looking east.
#6 of 48
- 300 Block of Glenwood, looking east.
#7 of 48
- 500 Block of Kilmer, looking south.
#8 of 48
- 2400 Block of Shady Lane, looking northeast.
#9 of 48
- 400 Block of Kilmer, looking southeast.
#10 0
- 300 Block of Derby Circle, looking east.
#11 of 48
- 300 Block of Derby Circle, looking east.
#12 of 48

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300 Block of Derby Circle, looking southeast.
#13 of 48

300 Block of Derby Circle, looking west.
#14 of 48

300 Block of Derby Circle, looking east.
#15 of 48

300 Block of Derby Circle, looking northwest.
#16 of 48

2400 Block of East 4th Street, looking south.
#17 of 48

2400 Block of East 4th Street, looking south.
#18 of 48

2500 Block of East 4th Street, looking south.
#19 of 48

2500 Block of East 4th Street, looking east.
#20 of 48

2500 Block of East 4th Street, looking southeast.
#21 of 48

2500 Block of East 4th Street, looking east.
#22 of 48

WPA Bridge Marker, looking east
#23 of 48

300 Block of Glenwood, looking west.
#24 of 48

300 Block of Glenwood, looking north.
#25 of 48

300 Block of Glenwood, looking west.
#26 of 48

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2500 Block of East 5th Street, looking east.
#27 of 48

2400 Block of East 5th Street, looking northwest.
#28 of 48

2400 Block of East 5th Street, looking west.
#29 of 48

2400 Block of East 5th Street, looking north.
#30 of 48

2400 Block of Ivy, looking south.
#31 of 48

2500 Block of Ivy, looking east.
#32 of 48

2500 Block of Ivy, looking west.
#33 of 48

2500 Block of Ivy, looking east.
#34 of 48

200 Block of Glenwood, looking north.
#35 of 48

200 Block of Glenwood, looking west.
#36 of 48

200 Block of Glenwood, looking west.
#37 of 48

2500 Block of Vine, looking west.
#38 of 48

2500 Block of Vine, looking north.
#39 of 48

2500 Block of Vine, looking south.
#40 of 48

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Glenwood Historic District

2400 Block of Vine, looking west.
#41 of 48

2400 Block of Oak, looking east.
#42 of 48

2500 Block of Oak, looking east.
#43 of 48

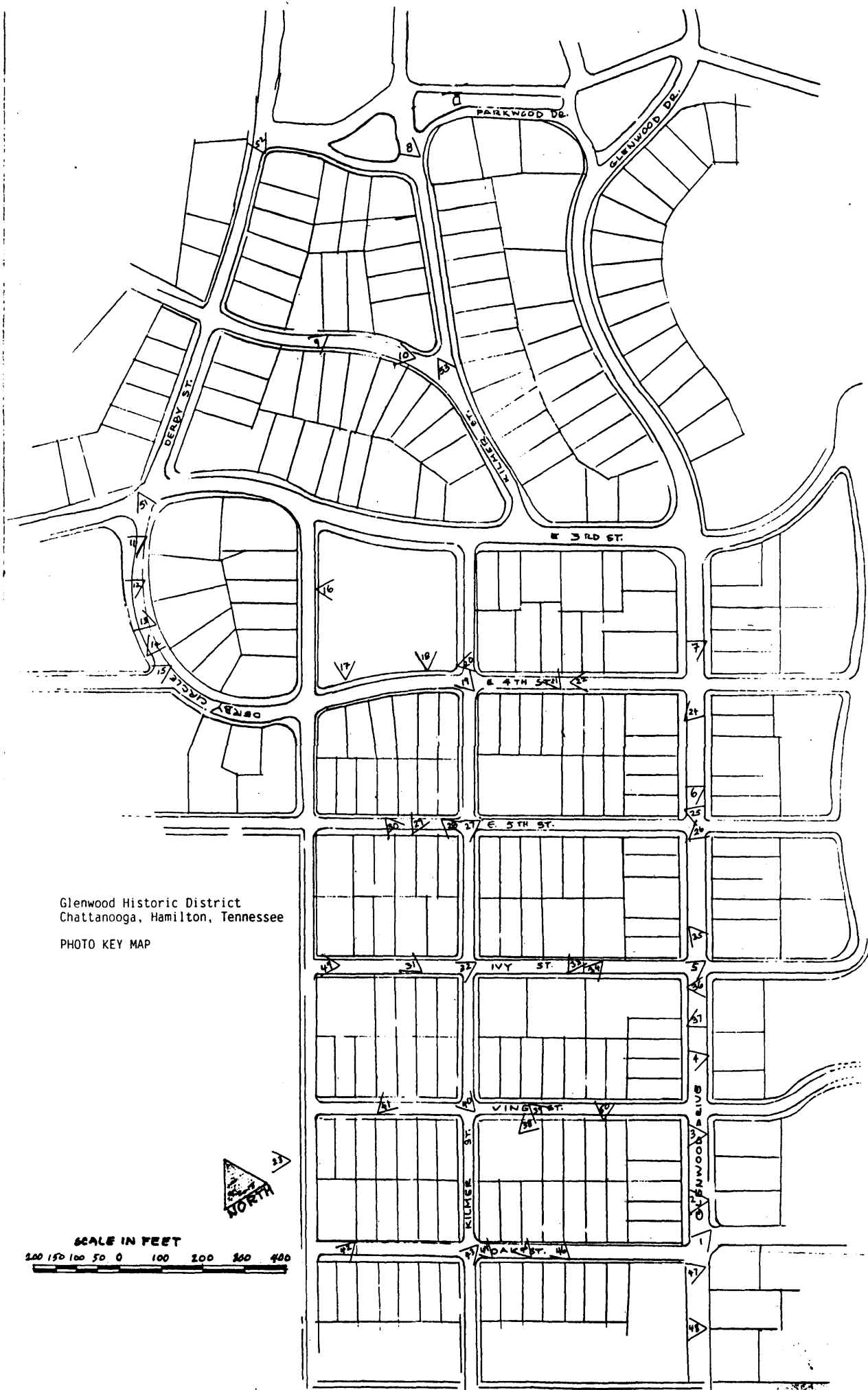
2500 Block of Oak, looking south.
#44 of 48

2500 Block of Oak, looking south.
#45 of 48

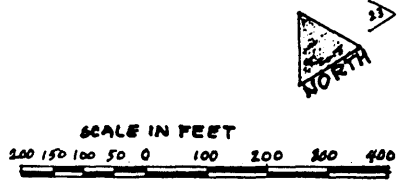
2500 Block of Oak, looking south.
#46 of 48

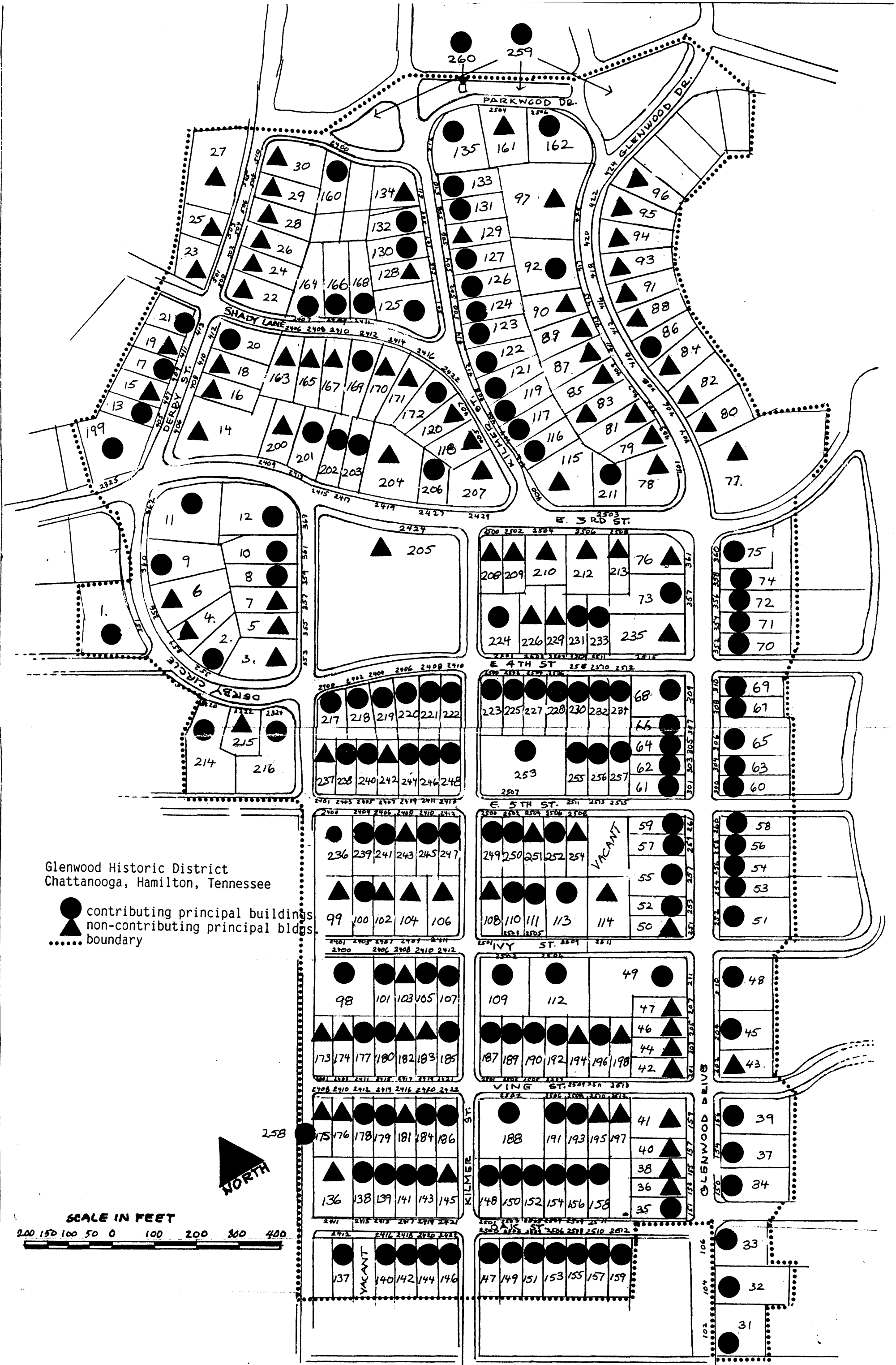
100 Block of Glenwood, looking east.
#47 of 48

100 Block of Glenwood, looking east.
#48 of 48






Glenwood Historic District
 Chattanooga, Hamilton, Tennessee
 PHOTO KEY MAP





Glenwood Historic District
Chattanooga, Hamilton, Tennessee

-  contributing principal buildings
-  non-contributing principal bldgs.
-  boundary



SCALE IN FEET

