United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received MAY | 6 | 1983 date entered

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

1. Nam	е									
historic	B. Lowenst	ein & Br	others B	Building						
and/or common	Brinkley P	laza								
2. Loca	tion									
street & number	27 S outh M	ain ∫+					N/A	no	t for pub	lication
city, town	Memphis		N/A vic	inity of						
state	Tennessee	code	047	county	Shel	ру			code	157
3. Class	sificatio	n								
Category districtX building(s) structure site object N/	Ownership public private both Public Acquisit in process A being consid	ion #	Status occupions unoccu work in AccessibleX yes: res yes: un no	upied n progress e stricted	ag _X_ cc ec g in	ent Use griculture ommercial ducational ntertainme overnment dustrial nilitary	ent		_ museur _ park _ private _ religiou _ scientif _ transpo _ other:	residence s ic
	er of Pro							<u> </u>		
name	Wolfson La			•	inc.					
street & number	Suite 222	/ 3/U Se	venth Av	enue						
city, town	New York	<u>-</u>	N/A vic			s	tate	New	York	10020
5. Loca	tion of I	<u>-egal</u>	Desc	criptic	on					
courthouse, regis	try of deeds, etc.	Shelby	County	Registra	<u>r</u>					
street & number		160 N.	Main St	reet						
city, town		Memphi	Ş			s	tate	Tenn	essee	38103
6. Repr	esentati	ion in	Exis	ting 9	Surve	eys			1.64	
title		N/A		has this pro	perty been	determin	ed eli	igible?	ye	es _X_r
date		N/A		Ŋ	√A fe	deral	_ stat	е	_ county	loc
depository for sur	vev records	N/A		<u> </u>	•					
		N/A					tot-	NI/A		
city, town		η Λ				S	tate	N/A		

	<u> </u>			
Condition excellent good fair	deteriorated	Check one unaltered _X_ altered	Check one _X_ original site moved date	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Description

The B. Lowenstein and Brothers Building is a concrete frame, nine story structure located at the corner of Main Street (Mid-American Mall) and Monroe Avenue in Memphis' central business district. The structure is sheathed in white ceramic glazed brick on the south (Monroe) and east (Main) elevations. South and east elevations are organized into distinct bays defined by structural piers faced in white glazed brick with northeast, southeast, and southwest corners of the structure softened by 450 corners. Horizontal organization of the building was accomplished with the use of red Italian levanto marble, cast iron display windows and canopies at street level; engaged terra cotta columns placed within window bays spanning the second and third floors; and terra cotta ballustrade at the eighth floor with a terra cotta spandrel flowing into a 6' -0" high copper cornice covering the ninth floor. South and east elevations contain wood double hung window units with transoms. The west alley elevation is finished in red common brick while the north alley elevation is finished in yellow brick. Both alley elevations contain steel wire glass windows. Major modifications executed prior to present ownership include removal of cast iron canopies, replacement of first floor cast iron store front display windows with bronze Duronodic aluminum framed windows and the installation, at transom height, of a 3' -0" red illuminated sign that wraps the south and east elevations at street level. Despite such changes, the building retains its architectural integrity to a high degree.

Exterior detailing is eclectic. Fluted terra cotta columns at the second and third floors are capped off with modified Egyptionate capitals. Terra cotta spandrel between the second and third floors is detailed with wave moulding and acanthus paterae centered around an urn motif. The Main and Monroe corners of the building contain cast iron cartouche styled sconces supporting flagpoles. A 3' -0" terra cotta spandrel above the eighth floor acts as a base for the copper cornice and is detailed with an ornamental cartouche placed above each structural column. The copper cornice is detailed around an acanthus leaf and urn motif resting on a shallow cable mould, egg and dart and dentilled base.

Interior detailing of the first floor consists of a suspended plaster ceiling in a square layered pattern with corners cut at 45 angles creating an octagonal layered pattern around column capitals. Ornamental plaster column capitals are finished with enriched talon and cable molding. A continuous plaster dentiled cornice along the perimeter of the first floor is detailed with talon. Terrazzo flooring was installed in original aisle areas of the first floor. A bank of seven high speed elevators is located at the west end of the building. First floor elevator fronts are constructed of cast iron and contain wire glass doors and transom lights. First floor modifications include the removal of an original monumental stair, the installation of a wall of wood and gypsum board construction separating the elevator lobby.

Typical floors, two through nine, are devoid of decorative treatment, leaving structural bell columns, slabs and HVAC systems exposed.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications		landscape architectur law literature military music t philosophy politics/government	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1924	Builder/Architect Hank	ker and Cairns / Em	nile Weil

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The B. Lowenstein and Brothers Building is being nominated under National Register criteria A and C. The significance of the building lies in its architectural distinction and its importance in the commercial history of Memphis. This outstanding Beaux Arts structure is one of the finest examples of department store architecture from the 1920's remaining in Tennessee. Founded in 1855, Lowenstein's was the oldest and for many decades the largest department store in Memphis until the bankruptcy of its parent company, City Stores of New York, forced the closure of Lowenstein's in 1982.

The Lowenstein Company had its beginning in 1855 when a German immigrant, Benedict Lowenstein, opened a clothing store at 242 N. Main Street in downtown Memphis. Within a few years the business expanded by 1869 to include Benedict's two brothers, Elias and Bernard. After surviving the yellow fever epidemics of the 1870's, the retail division of the company moved to the larger Goodlet Building at 61 N. Main Street, which in turn became too small and the store moved in 1906 to the Hunter Building at 39 N. Main Street. By the early 1920's Lowenstein's was the city's largest department store, and in 1924 it moved to the nominated building, the most palatial of its homes during its 127 year history. The store was to move one last time in 1967 to a smaller and more modern structure at 85 N. Main.

Constructed in 1924, the nominated building was designed by the Memphis architectural firm of Hanker and Cairns in association with New Orleans architect Emile Weil. The nine-story, Beaux Arts structure is a graceful composition of white glazed brick and terra cotta, capped by an imposing copper cornice encompassing the ninth floor. Costing over \$830,000, the building was claimed by Lowenstein's to be the most modern and complete retail establishment in the South.

William Julius Hanker (1876-1960) and Bayard Snowden Cairns (1875-1935) were among the most prominent and successful Memphis architects during the years between 1900 and the Great Depression. In addition to the Lowenstein's building, the men were responsible for several other Memphis landmarks, including the Commerce Title Building (1904, 1915, NR), Hotel Chisca (1913, NR), Shrine Building (1923, NR), and the National Bank of Commerce (1929, NR).

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. C	eographica	l Data		
Acreage of a Quadrangle UMT Referen	nominated property5 name Northwest Memp nces	l his, Tenn-Ark		Quadrangle scale 1:24000
	7 6 8 4 8 0 3 8 9 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 8 2 0	Zone Easting D	y Northing
Verbal bou	indary description and j	ustification	r =	5 25 F
See Co	ntinuation Sheet	o veer	1.83	ipag Ger
List all sta	tes and counties for pro	perties overlapp	ng state or county be	oundaries
state	N/A	code N/A	county N/A	code N/A
state	N/A	code N/A	county 'N/A	code N/A
11. F	orm Prepare	ed By	,	
name/title	David M. Schue Bologna & Asso Architecture &	ciates, Inc.	date	March 1, 1983
	CC 14 A			(001) 527 0271
street & num		ue	telephone	Tennessee
city or town	Memphis	Drocovi	state	
	d significance of this prope	erty within the state		cer Certification
665), I hereby according to Deputy State Historic		r inclusion in the Na s set forth by the He ature	ntional Register and cert eritage Conservation and J. L. Haypu	ervation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-ify that it has been evaluated if Recreation Service.
For HCRS I hereb	use only y certify that this property Laws Byws the National Register	s included in the N	ational Register	date 6/6/83

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Coppock, Paul R. <u>Memphis Sketches</u>, Friends of Memphis and Shelby County Libraries, 1976.

Hanker & Heyer Architects, Over Fifty Years of Architectural Achievement in the Mid-South, Memphis, Tennessee.

B. Lowenstein & Bros. Company, Better To Serve You, 1924.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal. October 26, 1923; November 27, 1923; September 24, 1924.

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Beginning at a cross set at the intersection of the north line of Monroe Avenue and the west line of Mid America Mall (formerly South Main Street) thence northwardly with the west line of Mid America Mall a distance of 149.50 feet to a cross set in the south line of an alley; thence westwardly with the south line of said alley and making an interior angle of 89 degrees 52 minutes a distance of 149.79 feet to a cross set in the east line of south center lane; thence southwardly with the east line of south center lane and making an interior angle of 90 degrees 07 minutes a distance of 149.50 feet to a cross set in the north line of Monroe Avenue; thence eastwardly with the north line of Monroe Avenue and making an interior angle of 89 degrees 53 minutes a distance of 149.75 feet to the point of beginning, and containing an area of 22,390 square feet.

