20

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

4 Namo

For NPS use only

received APR 1 9 1985 date entered MAY | 6 1985

1. IVal					
historic Di	xie Hunt Hotel		·		
and or common					
<u>2. Loc</u>	ation				
street & numbe	er 209 Spring S	Street, SW		1	V/A not for publication
city, town	Gainesville	<u>N/A</u> v	vicinity of		
state Geor	gia	code 013	county	Hall	code 139
3. Cla	ssificatio	n			
Category district _X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisiti N/A in process being conside	on Accessit	cupied in progress ble	Present Use agriculture x commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
name Hu	ner of Pro nt Tower Associa , 393 Green St	ates, Mr. David	l Mercer, G	eneral Partner	
street & numbe	Gainesville		vicinity of	state	Georgia 30501
	ation of L		-		
courthouse, reg	gistry of deeds, etc.		Superi	or Court	
street & numbe	Hall Count	y Courthouse			
city, town	Gainesville			state	Georgia
6. Rep	resentati	on in Exi	sting S	ourveys	See Continuation Shee
title	None		has this prop	erty been determined el	igible? yes \underline{X} no
date		······································		federal sta	te county local
epository for a	survey records				
city, town				state	

7. Description

Condition		Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltere
<u> </u>	ruins	x altered
fair	unexposed	

Check one _X_ original site moved date .

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

unaltered

The Dixie Hunt Hotel is a five-and-one-half story Art Deco-style building in downtown Gainesville that originally contained hotel facilities and commercial space for small stores. The building consists of a rectangular core that is flanked on the northwest and southeast by one-and-one-half story wings containing commercial space, the hotel lobby and restaurant, and what was originally the hotel's garage. The building has a reinforced concrete frame and structural tile walls which are finished on the exterior with stucco. Windows in the central core are one-over-one double-hung sash. They are grouped in pairs on the long northwest and southeast facades and set individually on the narrow northeast and southwest facades. Storefronts with large plate-glass windows flank the northeast (Main Street) facade entrance; the hotel's main entrance is located on the northwest (Spring Street) facade. Exterior detailing is restrained. A limestone "wainscoting" covers the first half-story of the exterior. A limestone band detailed with a hard-edged geometric pattern in low relief caps the parapets of the wings. Limestone "pilasters" with a hard-edged vertical design in the capital area define the two main entrances. The verticality of the northeast and southwest facades is emphasized by the slight projection of the central bay on each end, a stepped-down effect at the roofline, and the uninterupted narrow vertical bands that rise up along the windows. The five-story portion of the building is finished off at the roofline with a band of oversized dentils.

The interior of the building originally contained shops, the majority along an interior arcade at the northeast end; hotel rooms on the second through the fifth floors; and a lobby, restaurant, and other public rooms. A recent certified rehabilitation of the building has resulted in a number of changes to the interior, but the lobby and its mezzanine, always the hotel's main public spaces, remain intact. The lobby's simple layout, metal sash windows, streamlined metal stair railing, lighting fixtures, and door surrounds are historic. The deteriorated terrazzo floor has been replaced with tiles. The interior storefronts at the Main Street end of the building have been removed. The upper floors originally had hotel rooms opening off both sides of a central corridor which ran the length of the building. Detailing in these rooms In the recent rehabilitation most interior walls in the hotel room area was minimal. were removed, and the central corridor was shifted to provide larger spaces for offices. All finished on these floors are new.

The hotel is prominently situated on a corner lot in downtown Gainesville near the courthouse. The building occupied its entire lot and has no landscaping associated with it. It is an important landmark structure in the area.

NPS Form 10-900-a (3-82)		OMB No. 1024-0018 Exp. 10-31-84
United States Department of t National Park Service	he Interior	For NPS use only
National Register of	Historic Places	received
Inventory-Nominat	ion Form	date entered
Representation		
Continuation sheet in Existing Surve	^{ys} Item number ⁶	Page ²

The Dixie Hunt Hotel received a Preliminary Certification of Significance from the National Register Programs Division of the National Park Service Southeast Regional office on December 16, 1982. The rehabilitation of the building was designated a "certified rehabilitation" by the National Park Service on April 9, 1984.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	• •	Iandscape architectur Iaw Iiterature Iiterature Iiterature Iitary IIII IIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII IIIII	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1937	Builder/Architect V	Villiam J. J. Chase,	architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Dixie Hunt Hotel is a landmark structure in downtown Gainesville. The building is historically significant in terms of architecture and commerce and meets National Register Criteria A, C, and Criterion Consideration G.

<u>Architecturally</u>, the Dixie Hunt is important as a major example of an Art Decostyle building in Georgia, a state with relatively few examples of buildings designed in this style. The exterior of the building documents especially well the classic features of the Art Deco-style. Its setback massing, simple fenestration, vertical emphasis, and linear hard-edged relief ornamentation are all features identified with Art Deco buildings. The limestone detailing around the building's two main entrances at Spring and Main Streets and the roofline band of limestone relief-work on the building's wings are extremely characteristic Art Deco design. On the interior, the linear composition, streamlined metal stair railing, and period lighting fextures of the intact lobby are typical Art Deco features.

The building was designed by William J.J. Chase (1884-1967), an Atlanta architect who specialized in designing schools, courthouses, and jails. His prominent and prolific firm is responsible for at least seven early 20th-century Georgia courthouses and possibly as many as one hundred schools around the state. Five buildings designed by Chase are listed in the National Register.

In terms of <u>commerce</u>, the Dixie Hunt, which historically housed a hotel and stores, is significant as a major commercial venture in Gainesville's historic downtown. The hotel was built in 1937 to replace an earlier hotel on the site which was demolished by a devastating 1936 tornado that leveled twelve downtown blocks and killed 227 people. It is the only historic hotel remaining in the town, and it is the most important example of private investment in Gainesville after the tornado, when much of the town was rebuilt with Federal assistance. The size of the hotel documents Gainesville's early 20th-century role as an important regional manufacturing and service center

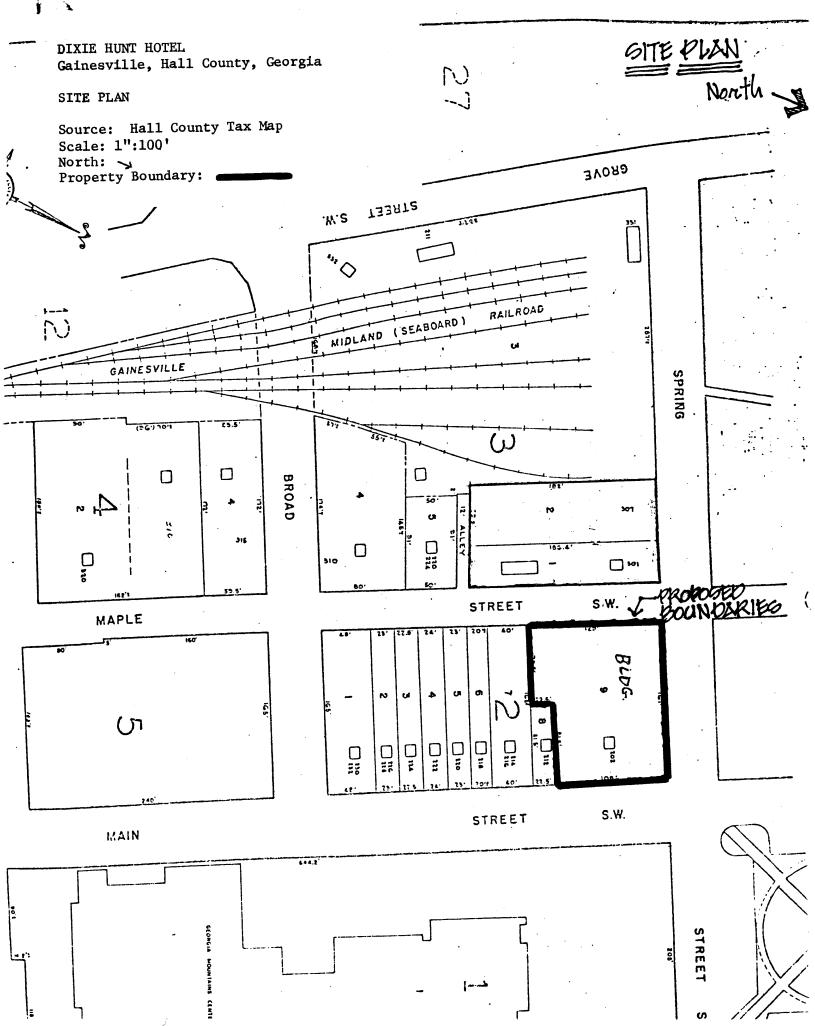
The hotel's name "Dixie Hunt" dates back to the earlier hotel on the site which, about 1900, was purchased by Gainesville businessman, Jim Hunt. Hunt, on his death, left the hotel to his wife. She, in 1926, donated the functioning hotel, then worth a quarter of a million dollars, to the endownment fund of her alma mater, Brenau College. Brenau, located in Gainesville, was at that time struggling to develop an endownment fund in order to obtain accreditation. Thus, interestingly, it was Brenau College that rebuilt the hotel after the 1936 tornado and that owned it until 1969.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Mercer, David. Historic Property Information Form: Dixie Hunt Hotel. June, 1982. On file at Historic Preservation Section, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanat, Georgia.

10. Geograp	hical Data					
creage of nominated prope quadrangle name TM References	rty <u>0.44 acres</u> ville, Georgia		Q	uadrangle s	scale	000
1 7 2 3 9 7 8 0 Zone Easting L L L L L L L L L L L L erbal boundary description black line on the er	-	B Zone D F H H The nominated sts of the gour		, outlin		neavy This
is the historic acre	eage associated wit	h the building	•			
st all states and counti	es for properties overl	apping state or co	ounty bou	ndaries		
ate <u>N/A</u>	code	county			code	
ate	code	county	.		code	
eet & number 270 Wash	nington St., SW	te	lephone	404/656 Georgia		
	storic Pres	ervation	offic (ion
national the designated State Histo 5), I hereby nominate this p cording to the criteria and ate Historic Preservation O	oric Preservation Officer f property for inclusion in th procedures set forth by th	ne National Register	and certify rvice. Z. A	ation Act of that it has t	been evaluated	
le Deputy State Hist	toric Preservation	0		date	4-8-85	(dated her
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this	ZVA	ne National Register		ک date	16/85	
Keeper of the Mational R	egister					
Attest:				date		
Chief of Registration						

1



X