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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Cleveland Commercial Historic District
Other names/site number N/A
Name of related multiple property listing N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & Number: Roughly along or roughly bounded by the 50-100 block of Central Avenue, 10-100 block of Church Street, 100 block of 2nd Street SE, 100 block of Ocoee Street S., 100 block of Inman Street and 200 block of Broad Street NW, and 200 block of Ocoee Street N.
City or town: Cleveland State: Tennessee County: Bradley
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A Zip: 37311

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Claudio P. Mc 3/20/17
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of Commenting Official: _____ Date _____
Title: _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

[Handwritten Signature]
 Signature of the Keeper
 For

5-5-2017
 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
46	13	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
46	13	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 6

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: business

- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

- HEALTH CARE: medical business/ office

- GOVERNMENT: courthouse

- GOVERNMENT: city hall

- GOVERNMENT: post office

- GOVERNMENT: correctional facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: business

- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

- COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

- GOVERNMENT: courthouse

- GOVERNMENT: government office

- GOVERNMENT: post office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate; Queen Anne; Romanesque Revival; Second Empire

- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS : Colonial Revival; Neoclassical; Georgian Revival

- LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: 19th and 20th Century Commercial

- MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco; Mid-century Modern; Post-Modern; Brutalist

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
 Principal exterior materials of the property:

BRICK; CONCRETE; WOOD; STUCCO; GLASS;
 STONE: Limestone, Granite, Marble; ASPHALT;
 SYNTHETICS: Vinyl; METAL: Cast Iron

Narrative Description

Located in Cleveland, TN (2013 pop. 42,774) the Cleveland Commercial Historic District is located in an urban setting anchored by the Bradley County Courthouse in the court square. The district is comprised of forty-six contributing buildings, and thirteen non-contributing buildings with six previously-listed resources. Contributing buildings are illustrative of the historic and architectural development of the area and are influenced by many different architectural styles. Multiple examples of Italianate, late-19th- and early-20th-Century Commercial, Mid-century Modern, Neoclassical, and Romanesque Revival styles exist within the district, supplemented by less numerous occurrences of Art Deco, Colonial Revival, Georgian Revival, International, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Post-Modern and Brutalist designs. This myriad of styles depicts the patterns of architectural trends throughout the late-19th and 20th century. While a wide variety of styles are present within the district, the district is stylistically cohesive, as numerous buildings feature corbelled brick cornices, window hood molds and Italianate architectural details, including decorative brackets and grouped fenestration. Similar to commercial buildings across the region, many of the storefronts have been altered over time, but the upper level façades generally retain their architectural details.

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Within the inventory, contributing buildings (C) include those buildings at least fifty years old that may have altered storefronts on the first level, but retain integrity at the upper levels with compatible materials and character-defining features (such as brick corbelling, metal cornices, architectural stylistic elements/details, original windows and/or window openings). Non-contributing buildings (NC) are less than fifty years of age, or are older buildings that have been significantly altered at both levels of the façade. Non-contributing buildings will have experienced the loss or obstruction of original/character-defining features (this includes replacement windows, loss of window openings, incompatible materials, irreversible alterations, and/or non-historic wall cladding) which combine to diminish the overall integrity of the resource. The sixty-five primary buildings which comprise this district are listed below by street address and their historic name if applicable.

Inventory

1st Street

1. **50-64 1st Street NE-** ca.1900

20th Century Commercial, two-story, five-course common bond brick building with a concrete parge coat on façade, two bays in width, flat roof with terra cotta coping, corbelled brick cornice, dentils, side pilasters, 12/12 paired double-hung wood sash 2nd floor wood windows, two storefronts. *Eastern storefront:* boarded-up transoms, eastern 2nd floor entry with single-light wood door, single-light display window and wood panel door, concrete parge coat bulkhead. *Western storefront:* boarded-up transoms, single-light wood door, single-light display windows, and concrete parge coat bulkheads. (C)

2. **70 1st Street NE-** ca.1900

20th Century Commercial, one-story brick building, flat roof with stepped parapet and metal coping, corbelled brick and denticulation at the cornice, side pilasters, altered storefront with vinyl siding and 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows under a modern canvas canopy, recessed central entry with a replacement single-light wood door. *Side elevation:* three 1/1 vinyl windows. Due to incompatible alterations, including enclosed storefront with vinyl siding and replacement windows and doors, the building is non-contributing. (NC)

3. **75, 85, and 95 1st Street NE, Gus Cate Building-** ca.1905

Italianate, two-story, seven-course common bond brick corner commercial building, nine bays in width, flat roof, metal coping, wraparound stucco cornice with dentils and heavy small modillion brackets, metal vents with elaborate detailing, brick pilasters, 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, rusticated concrete keyed lintels and a rusticated concrete beltcourse, three storefronts, canvas canopies, central stucco panel above storefront. *Eastern storefront:* two-light glass and metal display windows with concrete board bulkheads, central recessed entrance with single-light metal doors. *Central storefront:* two-light glass and metal display windows with concrete board bulkheads, central recessed entrance with single-light metal doors. *Western storefront:* Eastern recessed entry with single-light metal door, central display window and concrete board bulkhead, recessed alcove with wood panel walls to the east. *Church Street Side Elevation:* nine bays in width, stucco cornice, 2nd story 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, rusticated concrete keyed lintels and a rusticated concrete beltcourse, six small windows filled in with stucco, three 1/1 arched wood windows with rusticated concrete keyed lintels and concrete sills, and a rear entrance with a metal door and transom window rusticated concrete keyed lintel on the 1st floor. (C)

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4. **220 1st Street NW, Moore's Pharmacy-** ca. 1958

Mid-century Modern, one-story commercial building, yellow brick façade, projecting flat roof with brick chimney, aluminum soffit, projecting bay pick-up window to the north, recessed southern corner entrance supported by metal round posts, display windows flanked with angled buttresses and bulkhead made of Roman brick. (C)

5. **183 1st Street NW-** ca. 1955

Mid-century Modern influences, one-story, five-course common bond brick commercial building, flat roof with metal coping, recessed storefront, limestone surround, glass and metal display windows, eastern entry has a metal door, projecting Roman brick bulkhead with limestone sill. *Worth Street Side Elevation:* Rear projecting addition, two-light metal windows, brick and concrete steps, single light wood door, metal awning. (C)

6. **75 1st Street NW** -ca. 1911

Italianate, two-story brick commercial building, four bays in width, flat roof with metal coping, brick dentil cornice, recessed rectangular brick panel, 4/4 double-hung wood sash arched windows separated by brick pilasters with corbeled tops, original storefront with single-light glass and wood display windows, two-light transoms and a single-light wood panel double door flanked by cast-iron columns. *Broad Street elevation:* four bays, stucco siding, brick water table, 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows, with brick sills. (C)

2nd Street

7. **61 2nd Street NE-** ca. 1905

20th Century Commercial, three-story, rusticated concrete block building, three bays in width, flat roof with a stepped parapet and a setback rooftop addition, 6/6 double-hung vinyl sash windows with concrete lintels and sills in a reduced sized opening, asphalt shingle shed roof awning with a row of wood dentils beneath, altered storefront with a nine-light vinyl panel residential door, 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows and vinyl shutters enclose the original display window openings. *Northern elevation:* 2nd story contains three 6/6 vinyl windows and three, single-light 1st story windows with concrete lintels and sills. With the loss of all original windows and doors, a rooftop addition, and new incompatible storefront, this building is non-contributing. (NC)

8. **65 2nd Street NE-** ca. 1920

20th Century Commercial, two-story, brick façade, three bays in width, corbelled brick cornice, recessed rectangular panels in each bay with central metal vent, 4/4 paired double-hung windows with concrete sills and brick jack arches, asphalt shingle shed roof awning, 1/1 double-hung wood sash triple window with residential style shutters to the north and a pair of windows with shutters and a six- light wood panel door to the east flank a central recessed entrance with a six-light paneled door and sidelights. (C)

9. **75 2nd Street NE-** ca. 1938

20th Century Commercial, one-story, faux-stone veneer and bulkheads, flat roof with metal coping, angled recessed storefront, two-light metal display windows and single-light metal door with a single-light metal transom. (C)

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10. **80 2nd Street NE, Cleveland Automobile Garage-** ca.1900; façade altered- ca.1950s

Colonial Revival influences, two-story, six-course common bond brick commercial building with altered stucco front façade, six bays in width, asphalt shingle gable roof with a medium-pitch asphalt shingle roof, faux chimneys flanking each side of the façade, quoins at the NW and NE corners, stucco beltcourse, 2/2 original double-hung wood sash windows with stucco sills, lintels and residential-style shutters, three-light metal display windows, stucco bulkheads, recessed single-light metal double doors with single-light transom flanked by single-light display windows in center of eastern storefront. *Church Street Elevation:* Brick façade, single-light display window and modern cloth awning with wraparound stucco façade from front elevation, brick enclosed windows with jack arches in a rowlock pattern, rear entrance with cloth awning and metal door to the south. *Northwest Alley Elevation:* Brick façade, single-light display window with wraparound stucco façade from front elevation, enclosed brick 1st floor windows with jack arches in a rowlock pattern, one 6/6 double-hung wood sash window and three boarded 2nd floor windows with jack arches in a rowlock pattern and detailed wood lintel in the arch. Due to the change in the original roofline, the loss of original windows on the east and west elevations and the drastic alterations of the building's façade ca. 1950s that destroyed all character-defining features with the addition of stucco, this building is non-contributing. (NC)

11. **160 2nd Street NE, City Hall Building/ Fire Hall-** ca. 1916

Georgian Revival influences, two-story, brick building in the six-course common bond pattern, three bays in width, flat roof with stepped parapet and metal coping, metal cornice with dentil molding, 2nd story recessed entrance with a twelve-light wood door and six-light wood sidelights, 1/1 fixed wood windows with double-hung sash sidelights surrounded by a soldier course of bricks and corner accent stones, concrete beltcourse, decorative brick rectangles outlined by brick headers and concrete corner pieces flanking each window and entrance, central 1st floor double glass and wood door with a three-light wood transom window, concrete architrave trim and a bracketed hood topped with a wrought iron baluster, 1/1 fixed wood windows with double-hung sash sidelights surrounded by a soldier course of bricks and a corner accent piece, eastern window replaced original door for fire truck ca.1976. *West Elevation:* four bays in width, wraparound metal cornice, 1/1 paired double-hung wood sash windows, concrete beltcourse. (C)

12. **161 2nd Street NE, Bradley County Jail-** ca. 1935

Art Deco, two-story, brick building, five bays in width, flat roof with concrete coping and a brick soldier course, projecting central bay, concrete steps with brick parapets lead to central single-light vinyl door with wood surround and dentils, concrete ornamentation in geometric patterns of vertical rectangles and diagonal lines surround the door with the text "Bradley County Jail" above and extends upward around a single-light recessed fixed window with dentils to the cornice in parallel straight lines topped in a stylized fan motif, 1st and 2nd floor recessed single-light fixed windows with dentils and concrete sills on adjacent front bays with recessed brick panels interspersed, 2nd floor windows have brick soldier course lintels, concrete beltcourse wraps the three bays, single bay set-backs flank the front three bays with concrete ornamental parallel lines extending to the cornice from 1st story recessed single-light fixed windows with dentils and concrete sills. *East Elevation:* five bays in width with projecting rear four-bay, single-light recessed fixed windows with wood surround, dentils and soldier course brick lintels, ornamental alternating header courses and recessed stretcher courses of brown brick extend above windows to the cornice in parallel lines on rear bay, concrete steps with brick parapets lead to central entrance on rear bay with single-light wood door and concrete and brick decorative surround. (C)

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13. **20 2nd Street NW, People's Bank Building-** ca. 1890; façade ca. 1920s

Neoclassical influences, two-story corner brick commercial building, three bays in width, flat roof with concrete coping and soldier course brick beltcourse, lowered wraparound granite cornice with plain entablature and attached metal "Title Guaranty & Trust" sign, rowlock beltcourse, arched 1/1 segmental arch long fixed windows with brick lintels and keystones, mid-level storefront granite cornice with dentils and "Peoples Bank" carved into the entablature stone, altered storefront ca. 1978 with wraparound standing seam shed roof metal awning, slightly recessed storefront with a raised brick water table, wood panel bulkheads, eighteen-light paired display windows with single light arched transoms flanking central pair of six-panel wood doors, single light recessed wood panel sidelights and single-light arched transom. *Ocoee Street Elevation:* seven bays in width, 1/1 segmental arch long fixed wood windows with brick lintels, keystones and granite sills, mid-level storefront granite cornice, raised brick water table, wood panel bulkhead, eighteen-light grouping of four display windows with single-light arched transoms, central wood panel door with single-light transom and sidelight, second story entrance to the north with granite surround and broken pediment, wood panel door and single-light wood transom window. (C)

14. **30 2nd Street NW-** ca. 1890

Italianate influences, two-story building, yellow brick façade, six bays in width, metal cornice with brackets and folded metal entablature, metal vents with elaborate detailing below a metal beltcourse, replacement 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows with transoms in a reduced size opening and stone hood molds, mid-level metal beltcourse and cornice with dentils, canvas awning, modified storefront, twenty-four-light wood windows flank a recessed fifteen-light wood double door entry and wood fanlight transom to the west with eighteen-light windows flanking a fifteen-light single door with sidelights to the east, wood panels cover original transoms, wood panel bulkhead, raised brick water table. (C)

15. **40 2nd Street NW, Horner Building-** ca. 1880

Romanesque influences, two-story brick commercial building in the eight-course common bond pattern, - three bays in width, rusticated stone cornice with corbelled stone brackets, metal vents with elaborate detailing, single-light metal fixed windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels, brick and stone pilasters flanking the building's edge, rusticated stone mid-level beltcourse with a soldier course brick beltcourse beneath, recessed central entry, tiled floor in the entry with "Horner's" spelled out in tile, twenty-light glass and wood door with five-light wood sidelights and fan light transom, marble bulkhead, three-light display windows and original five-section thirty-two-light prismatic glass transom windows with a central eight-light awing section above a canvas canopy, cast-iron column on north side of storefront. (C)

16. **50-80 2nd Street NW, Ramsey Building/Stamper Building-** ca. 1890

Romanesque influences, two-story, brick commercial building in the six-course common bond pattern, nineteen bays in width, flat roof with rusticated stone coping and four brick swag parapets evenly spaced across façade with stone accents, "Ramsey Building" weathered sign present on second parapet to the northwest, rusticated stone cornice with corbelled stone brackets and metal vents with elaborate detailing beneath, long rectangular window 6/1 and 6/6 wood windows covered with ca. 1978 louvered wood shutters and rusticated stone lintels and sills with decorative brick detailing beneath, brick and stone pilasters, rusticated stone mid-level beltcourse, three wood shingle awnings supported by Burns Ornamental wrought iron columns ca. 1970s. *50 storefront:* wood paneling over transoms, stepped recessed central entry with tile floor, single-light wood door and transom flanked by four-light wood display windows and wood panel bulkhead. *60 storefront:* angled recessed storefront, wood paneling

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over transoms, four-light wood display windows, single-light wood door and transom and marble bulkhead. *70 storefront:* wood paneling over transoms, three-light display windows, wood panel bulkheads, central brick column in front of recessed storefront entry with tile floor, single-light wood doors and transoms separated by central projecting three-light wood bay display window and wood panel bulkhead. *80 storefront:* single-light display windows with a central cast iron column, wood paneling over transoms, brick bulkhead, recessed side entries to the with tile floor and single-light wood doors, 2nd floor entry to the east with iron screen and wood surround. *Broad Street Elevation:* Corbelled brick cornice, nine bays in width, metal vents with elaborate detailing, 2nd story 6/1 double-hung wood sash windows with limestone lintels and sills, 1st story two-light small fixed windows with limestone lintels and sills, brick pilasters, rear entrance boarded with wood, two-light transom and a 2/2 double-hung wood sash window. (C)

Bobby Taylor Ave.

17. 75 Bobby Taylor Ave NW, Fillauer Brothers Building— ca. 1911 (NRHP 6/28/1989)

Italianate, three-story commercial building, yellow brick, eight bays in width, brick pilasters, 1/1 double hung segmental arch windows with stone sills, keyed lintels, stone beltcourses, a corbelled brick cornice and a metal cornice including classical molding, dentil and modillions with corner brackets surmounted by a decorative finial, centered arched pediment detail with dentils and a finial identifying the building with “Fillauer Bros., 1911,” original storefront, display and transom windows, northwest recessed corner entrance with a free-standing cast-iron column. *Note: NRHP nomination lists address as the corner of 1st and Broad St.* (C)

Broad Street

18. 63 Broad Street NW, Tipton-Fillauer House— ca. 1890 (NRHP 12/8/1980)

Queen Anne, one-and-one-half story house with brick foundation, hip roof with gable projections, weatherboard siding, a corner polygonal tower, encircling veranda and patterned siding. The last remaining house in the immediate downtown area, it now contains law offices on the 1st floor and apartments on the 2nd floor. (C)

19. 155 Broad Street NW, U.S. Post Office— ca. 1910; expanded 1933 and 1960 (NRHP 6/30/1983)

Georgian Revival and Neoclassical influences, two-story, brick building in the twelve-course common bond pattern, six bays in width, flat roof with rectangular parapet and limestone coping, wraparound limestone cornice with modillions, paired rectangular metal fixed windows with keyed jack arches, decorative brickwork surround windows in quoin pattern, limestone beltcourse, limestone door surround with quoins, brackets and a broken pediment with elaborate stone details, limestone water table. The original steel lamp posts grace the front entrance. *Inman Street Elevation:* Wraparound limestone cornice, paired rectangular fixed windows with keyed jack arches, decorative brickwork surround windows in quoin pattern, limestone water table, 2/2 paired double-hung wood sash basement windows with brick and granite window wells, entrance with metal and glass door. Rear ca. 1960 two-story addition, flat roof, concrete coping, yellow brick in the five-course common bond pattern, 2/2 metal fixed windows with three-piece bonded brick jack arches, central entry with concrete steps leading to a single-light metal door, sidelight, two-light transom and cloth awning, brick enclosed 1st floor windows. (C)

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20. **258-262 Broad Street NW, Earl's Restaurant-** ca. 1940

20th Century Commercial, two-story, brick façade, four bays in width, flat roof, terra cotta coping, 8/8 double-hung wood sash windows with residential wood shutters and concrete sills, centered ca. 1950s projecting "Earl's Restaurant" neon sign with large arrow, two storefronts. *260 storefront:* canvas awning, central metal display window, single-light wood doors, recessed entry and southern 2nd story entrance, brick bulkhead. *262 storefront:* wooden "Garden's Market" sign centered above storefront, canvas awning, central recessed entrance, metal frame display windows, wood and glass panel door, brick bulkhead. (C)

21. **264 Broad Street NW-** ca.1940

20th Century Commercial, one-story, brick façade, flat roof with terra cotta coping, canvas awning, central recessed entry, single-light door with transom (presently filled with an air conditioner unit), brick bulkheads and wood surround display windows. (C)

22. **266 Broad Street NW and 53-85 Central Avenue-** ca. 1956

20th Century Commercial, two-story, brick façade building, flat roof with terra cotta coping. *Broad Street elevation:* four bays in width, 8/8 double-hung wood sash windows with residential wood shutters, central recessed entry, three-light display windows, brick bulkhead, wood molding. *Central Avenue elevation:* ten bays wide, 6/6 double-hung windows with residential wood shutters and stone sills, five identical storefronts, canvas awnings, single-light display windows with brick sills, central single-light doors and brick bulkheads, canvas canopy, eastern corner 2nd floor stairwell entry. (C)

Central Avenue

23. **120 Central Avenue NE-** ca. 1910; storefront ca. 1996

Italianate, two-story brick commercial building, three bays in width, Geo. L. Mesker & Co. Iron Works façade No. 8043 from 1909 catalog¹, pressed metal cornice with brackets, cast-iron columns flank the two-story façade, 2nd story pressed metal façade featuring intricate pressed metal motifs, 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows with single-light vinyl transoms, a central bay window on the 2nd floor with 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows with single-light vinyl transoms beneath a pressed metal cornice and entablature divided by pilasters, non-original stucco cladding, 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows and single-light vinyl transoms, a recessed entry with a modern single-diamond light and wood panel door with a single opaque light and wood transom and etched glass and wood panel sidelights. (C)

Church Street

24. **10 Church Street-** ca. 2010

Post-modern influences, two-story building with grey brick veneer façade, flat roof with metal coping, expansive two-story curtain wall on front façade, flat metal awning and front projection to the north. *Inman Street Façade:* three bays wide, recessed central bay with 1st and 2nd floor grouping of six-light metal windows and contemporary metal awnings, side bays include paired single-light metal windows. (NC)

¹ Geo. L. Mesker & Co., *Geo. L. Mesker & Co. [catalog] 1909*, 15.

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25. **74 Church Street-** ca.1920

20th Century Commercial, two-story steel frame construction with brick veneer, barrel roof with concrete coping, three bays in width divided by brick pilasters with concrete caps, fifteen-light metal windows in single, double and triple sets with central six-light awning sections, soldier course brick headers and a concrete beltcourse with decorative brick soldier course below. *Southern bay:* ten-light metal display window with vinyl sill and brick soldier course beltcourse. *Central bay:* single-light wood door to the south and brick enclosed northern door both with brick soldier course beltcourse above, central storefront with soldier course beltcourse above, wood and glass display window, boarded up transom windows and a northern recessed single-light wood door. *Northern Bay:* southern entry with wood door and transom above, five-light metal display windows with new brick bulkhead. *Side elevation:* six bays in width, concrete coping, twenty-light 2nd floor metal windows with six-light central awning sections, soldier course brick headers and a concrete beltcourse with decorative brick soldier course below, twenty-five-light 1st floor metal windows with central six-light awning sections and concrete sills, two bay garage doors and single wood door. (C)

26. **80 Church Street-** ca.1890

Classical influences, two-story, brick commercial building with a concrete parge coating, six bays in width, flat roof with stepped parapet and metal coping, metal vents with elaborate detailing, corbelled double dentil detailing, 4/4 original double-hung segmental arch wood windows with wood surrounds and a detailed wood lintel in the arch, pilasters at each stepped parapet. *Southern Storefront:* wood covering transom windows, single-light display windows with brick bulkhead, central recessed entry with single-light metal double doors. *Northern Storefront:* wood covering transom windows, ca. 1950s, single-light metal display windows with limestone bulkhead, central recessed entry with single-light metal double doors. *1st Street façade:* six bays wide, corbelled double dentil cornice, 4/4 double-hung segmental arch wood sash windows, single-light and four-light half windows with wood surrounds and a detailed wood lintel in the arches, three-light wood door with single light transom, rear storefront with two-section prismatic glass transom, single-light wood door and two-light metal display window with limestone bulkhead, 2nd story entrance with nine-light wood panel door with wood surround and broken pediment. (C)

27. **190 Church Street-** ca. 1940

Mid-century Modern, two-story building, brick exterior, flat roof, metal coping, recessed parapet, 2nd floor NW corner limestone clock with concrete coping above, central rectangular glass block window, projecting wraparound 1st floor with flat roof and concrete coping, six-light metal display windows and concrete bulkhead, projecting entrance to the south with single-light metal windows and door, transoms and rounded canvas awning, two recessed bays to the south. *1st Recessed Bay:* 2nd floor has grouping of eight, 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows that wrap the building's edge with continuous concrete lintels and sills, 1st floor rows of projecting brick beltcourse detailing, three triple windows with 1/1 double-hung vinyl sashes. *2nd Recessed Bay:* 2nd story has 1/1 vinyl sash triple window that wraps the building's edge with continuous concrete lintel and sill, north and south single-light vinyl doors with cloth awning, projecting 1st floor rows of brick beltcourse detailing. *2nd Street Elevation:* recessed parapet, concrete coping, two central paired 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows with concrete sills divided by two decorative concrete squares, wraparound projecting 1st floor, four-light metal display windows to the west with a concrete bulkhead, concrete column separates single-light metal door, single-light metal display windows and three-light transom, roofline extends to create awning with two columns of circular

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cut outs on end wall, pair of 1/1 vinyl sash windows, recessed bay to the east, grouping of seven 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows with continuing wraparound windows enclosed, 1st floor rows of projecting brick beltcourse detailing. (C)

28. 191 Church Street- ca. 1960

Colonial Revival influences, two-story commercial building, skintled and Roman brick façade, wraparound mansard roof with wood dentil underneath, gable roof dormers with 6/6 double-hung wood windows and wood siding, single-light fixed windows, fifteen-light wood door with fan-light transom flanked single-light glass and wood rectangular windows and wood pilasters topped with brackets under rooftop deck with a cross-hatch wood balustrade. *West Side Elevation:* six-light wood display window to the north, grouping of three, three-light fixed wood windows and a single-light window with vinyl louvered shutters and brick sills, two-car rear projecting drive-through with metal and glass bank teller window supported by double Tuscan columns on an oval concrete island, with gable roof dormers with 6/6 double hung windows. *Church Street Elevation:* three-light fixed wood windows in groupings of three with vinyl louvered shutters and brick sills, six-light wood display window with brick sill to the north. (C)

Inman Street

29. 44 Inman Street E, Cherokee Hotel- ca. 1927

20th Century Commercial with Classical Influences, seven-story mixed-use building, fireproof brick construction, nine bays in width, stepped parapet roofline, glazed concrete coping, decorative swag detail, lowered wraparound glazed concrete cornice, 6/1 double-hung vinyl windows with glazed concrete sills, brick quoining, decorative swag detail above central 2nd story entrance with original single-light wood double doors and a ribbon of rounded arch 11/10 wood sash windows with arched muntins on the upper sash, glazed concrete hood molds, decorative swag detail and five-light fixed wood windows below, one-story projections flank central main façade entrance to the north and south with staircases leading to decks above and 2nd story entrances with two, single-light wood doors and three-light wood transoms surrounded by a brick soldier course, northern 2nd story entrance replaced with vinyl windows, original three-light transoms above. Original two-story bay to the east with glazed concrete coping and lowered cornice, brick quoining, single-light vinyl transoms over 6/1 double-hung vinyl windows, 2nd story entrance on north elevation with wood door and six-light wood transom and soldier course brick surround. *Southern projection:* glazed concrete coping, wraparound brick soldier course beltcourse with glazed concrete square corner detail, three storefronts and canvas awnings. *Eastern storefront:* six-light metal display window, six-light painted transoms. Central storefront: three-light metal display window, twelve-light painted transoms, limestone bulkhead. *Western storefront:* brick enclosed transom, single-light metal door and display window. *Northern projection:* covered in stucco with a recessed central entrance and 6/1 double hung windows. *Ocoee Street Elevation:* four bays in width, large metal elevator shaft addition. (C)

30. 70 Inman Street E- ca. 1929

Two-story commercial corner brick building, flat roof with terra cotta coping and several protruding steel capped-flues, ca. 1950 façade, brick enclosed 2nd story windows, glass and metal display windows have been partially in-filled with brick and two shorter and thinner single-light windows on the west side of the single light metal door, eight-light wood panel overhead garage door and a projecting full-width mid-

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century metal awning supported by angled round metal posts and extends out off the northwest corner in an "L" shape. *Church Street Elevation*: six bays in width, stepped parapet cornice, brick pilasters dividing up three boarded up display window and transom openings, 2nd story windows have no glass. With the loss of the original windows on the Church Street and Inman Street elevations, along with the the addition of the incompatible storefronts and non-historic garage on Inman Street, this building is non-contributing. (NC)

31. **120 Inman Street E-** ca. 1928

20th Century Commercial, one-story corner brick commercial building, stepped parapet cornice with concrete coping, central brick flue, brick columns separating bays topped with concrete caps, centered projecting rectangle of soldier course bricks, circular decorative elements, recessed corner entrance with corner column, single light metal door with single-light transom flanked by two-light display windows. *Inman Street Elevation*: four bays in width with four storefronts (from East to West) *1st storefront*: canvas awning, two-light transom with soldier course brick lintel, four-light metal display window, with wood surround, concrete sills and brick bulkhead. *2nd storefront*: canvas awning, two-light transom with soldier course brick lintel, two-light metal display window, with wood surround, concrete sills and brick bulkhead, western single-light wood door and transom window with a/c unit above. *3rd storefront*: canvas awning, five-light transom with soldier course brick lintel, seven-light metal display window, with wood surround, concrete sills and brick bulkhead. *4th storefront*: two canvas awnings, four-light transom with soldier course brick lintel, six-light metal display window, with wood surround, concrete sills and brick bulkhead, eastern single-light wood door with two-light transom above and corner recessed entrance. *Church Street Elevation*: six bays in width with six storefronts (from North to South) *1st storefront*: corner recessed entrance, canvas awning, two-light transom with soldier course lintel and two-light metal display window with wood surround, concrete sills and brick bulkhead. *2nd storefront*: canvas awning, two-light transom with soldier course lintel and four-light metal display window with wood surround, concrete sill and brick bulkhead. *3rd Storefront*: canvas awning, prismatic glass transom with central sixteen-light awning section and soldier course lintel, single-light wood display windows, concrete sill and brick bulkhead, central single-light metal door with boarded transoms above. *4th storefront*: metal awning, prismatic glass transom with central sixteen-light awning section and soldier course lintel, single-light wood display windows, concrete sill and brick bulkhead, central single-light metal door with boarded transoms above. *5th storefront*: soldier course lintel, boarded storefront with wood panel door to the left and garage door to the south. *6th storefront*: two-light transom with soldier course lintel and two-light metal display window with wood surround, concrete sill and brick bulkhead. (C)

32. **122 Inman Street E-** ca. 1975

One-story concrete block commercial building, seven bays wide, large setback for front parking lot, flat roof, central entrance single-light metal door, small rectangular single-light windows. Because of the building's age, it is noncontributing. (NC)

33. **125 Inman Street E, C. C. Card Auto Company Building-** ca. 1915 (NRHP 7/22/2014)

20th Century Commercial, two-story brick building, three bays wide, 6/6 double-hung aluminum frame windows, soldier course lintels and brick sills with soldier course below, inset brick panels with soldier course row above, corbelled brick cornice, terra cotta tile coping along parapet, tri-partite single-light display windows flanking central entry, aluminum-frame double-leaf door with single-light sidelights and a three-light transom, concrete bulkhead. *162 1st Street N*: ca. 1930 two-story commercial brick

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building in the six-course common bond pattern, barrel vault roofing system, three bays in width separated by full-height brick pilasters, twenty-five-light metal-frame tripartite windows with an operable six-light awning-style windows in the lower half, brick sills and soldier course brick lintel. The central bay windows are smaller with two twenty-five-light sections flanking an eighteen-light section. Stepped parapet cornice, central semi-circle brick centered above the central bay, one-story storefront with a modern recessed entry, transom and single fixed vertical windows flush with the façade. The center bay is a modern roll-up garage door. *Note: although there are two storefronts and street addresses, the building is individually listed as one resource in the National Register. (C)*

34. **130 Inman Street E, W.O.W. Building-** ca. 1938; ca. 1990 storefront

20th Century Commercial, two-story building brick building, sixteen-light metal windows with central four-light awning section, brick soldier course lintels, concrete sills, central stone panel with date above storefront, brick pilasters flanking the main façade, altered enclosed storefront with a soldier course lintel above, vinyl siding and fixed single-light windows and a vinyl panel and single-light door. While the storefront has been altered, the upper floor maintains its character-defining features making it a contributing building. (C)

35. **140 Inman Street E, Service Cleaners-** ca.1938

Mid-century Modern, one-story brick commercial building in the five-course common bond pattern, flat roof with concrete coping, rounded header course corner, projecting partial-length standing seam metal three-car drive-thru awning off the east elevation supported by round metal posts, double glass and metal door with single light transom beneath the drive-thru, central entrance with single-light double doors, concrete surround and a mid-century metal curved awning, angled display windows with soldier course lintel and concrete sill that wrap around the east elevation. Display window openings in-filled with metal vent on east elevation. (C)

Ocoee Street

36. **20 Ocoee Street N, Cleveland National Bank Building -** ca.1866; façade ca. 1960s

Neoclassical influences, two-story commercial building with limestone façade, fourteen bays in width, flat roof with a limestone parapet and inset rectangular panel cornice detail, pilasters, 1/1 double-hung wood windows with metal storm windows, limestone sills and lintels, two central recessed entries on Ocoee Street with flat limestone awning, metal eagle ornament above the main entrance, expanded to adjoining lot to the north ca. 1910 and then again in late 1920s (as shown on the 1912 and 1930s Sanborn map).² *First Street Elevation:* eleven bays wide, 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows with metal storms, rear entrance with single-light metal door, rounded vinyl awning and “Cleveland National Bank” carved in the façade. (C)

37. **23 Ocoee Street N-** ca. 1880

Neoclassical influences, two-story, brick building in the Flemish bond pattern, six bays in width, flat roof with stone coping and two blank stone panels near cornice line (centered over entryways), 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows with granite sills and splayed brick jack arches with granite keystones, a mid-level projecting granite storefront cornice with dentil molding, two identical storefronts with square fluted pilasters, 4-6-4 configuration on a tripartite wood transom over each display window, single-light

² 1912 and 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Cleveland, Tennessee.

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transom over doorways, single-light display windows, central recessed entries with granite ionic columns and an entablature with dentil molding, paneled single-light doors with a single-light transom and marble bulkhead. *Inman Street Elevation*: six bays in width, 2nd floor 1/1 vinyl windows, 1st floor has three, single-light windows with splayed brick jack arches with keystones and granite sills, eastern storefront with a projecting granite storefront cornice with dentil molding, square fluted pilasters, five-light transom wood transom, with six-light configuration, three-light wood display window and marble bulkhead, brick-enclosed ground-level door opening at center of this elevation. (C)

38. **45 Ocoee Street N, The Spot Restaurant Building**- ca. 1905

Italianate, three-story, brick commercial building, five bays in width, gabled roof, bracketed metal cornice with modillions, corbelled brick below, 1/1 segmental arch double-hung wood sash windows with rusticated stone keyed lintels, sills, limestone beltcourses, gooseneck metal light fixtures above canvas awning, five-light transom and single-light display windows with single-light glass and wood double doors, faux-marble bulkheads. Kitchen entrance to the south includes boarded up transoms, central single-light wood door, wood bulkheads and single-light fixed windows, Neoclassical 2nd floor entrance to the south with granite entablature, dentil molding ionic columns, a fifteen-light glass and wood door and a nine-light transom window. (C)

39. **50-60 Ocoee Street N, Masonic Lodge**- ca.1890; ca. 1920s façade

Italianate influences, two-story brick building, seven bays in width, flat roof with central arched parapet with Freemason symbol concrete cornice, metal coping, brick pilasters, corbelled brick, five-light horizontal aluminum windows with single bottom awning section, concrete sills, brick soldier course lintels, projecting sign centered on 2nd floor, concrete mid-level cornice, ca. 1950 flat metal boxed awning, center recessed 1st floor entry with single-light door metal door with transom and display window, pilasters and flat entablature with concrete Masonic Temple sign above flanked by two storefronts with covered original transoms. *60 storefront*: recessed storefront with central recessed entry, two-light metal display windows with metal bulkheads, single light metal door and transom window. *50 storefront*: recessed flush storefront with single-light metal display windows expanding to metal awning, central single-light metal door and transom window. (C)

40. **63 Ocoee Street N**- ca.1905; ca. 1980 façade

Two-story commercial building, six bays in width, stucco façade and cornice, recessed 2/2 double-hung horizontal metal windows, canvas awning, stucco beltcourse, altered storefront and display windows, recessed southern bay. With the loss of the original character-defining details including a metal cornice, brick detailing, original windows and original storefront configuration, this building is non-contributing. (NC)

41. **70 Ocoee Street N, W.J. Hughes Business House** - ca. 1850; ca.1880 façade

Italianate, two-story commercial building, red pressed brick in an eight-course common bond pattern, three bays in width, ornate metal vents above 2nd story 1/1 double hung wood sash arched windows with rusticated limestone sills, hoods and segmental arches, stamped metal cornice with heavy, single end brackets and brick corbelling, storefront has a cast-iron façade with cast iron columns, large plate glass display windows, a stamped metal bulkhead embellishment with single end brackets, a recessed paneled wood double door with large single lights. *Note: National Register nomination for this building shows a previous address for this location listed as 3202 Ocoee Street.* (C)

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42. **90 Ocoee Street N**-ca. 1892; ca. 1975 remodel after fire

20th Century Commercial, two-story brick commercial building in a six-course common bond pattern, four bays in width, flat roof with concrete coping, corbelled brick and dentil cornice, 2nd story windows include original paired camber-arched window openings enclosed with stretcher course brick and vinyl 1/1 double-hung window in a reduced size opening, 1st floor includes altered wraparound vinyl- and stucco-clad storefront extending up to a concrete beltcourse, vinyl display windows, arched brick entrance with recessed doorway and original cast-iron columns. *First Street Elevation:* rear of building drops to single story, corbelled brick and dentil cornice at 2nd story, brick enclosed original window openings with sailor jack arches and concrete sills, original two groupings of camber-arched triple windows and vinyl 1/1 double-hung window in a reduced size opening, eastern rear entry with single-light metal door, wraparound vinyl and stucco storefront with single-light display windows extending to a concrete beltcourse. Because of the significant loss of historic material after an extensive remodel in 1975 that led to the removal of the original windows and openings, along with the storefront, the building is non-contributing. (NC)

43. **93 Ocoee Street N, Bank of Cleveland**- ca. 1966

International style influences, two-story, five bays in width, marble exterior, flat roof with off-set chimney, square marble pilasters interspersed between groupings of four aluminum windows, marble canopies supported by square marble columns project out from over a 1st floor grouping of twenty, single-light aluminum display windows, a single-light metal door and transom to the north and marble bulkheads, projecting corner bay with 2nd floor glass curtain wall with 1st floor metal single-light display windows and two, single-light doors with two-light transoms to the north, *1st Street Elevation:* five bays in width, ribbons of four and three aluminum windows with bottom awnings and projecting aluminum frames extending in vertical parallel lines creating top and bottom panels made of marble in sets of three and four, projecting marble canopies supported by square marble columns over the 1st floor, ribbon of four-light aluminum display windows and marble bulkheads separated by marble pilasters, ATM and cloth awning on eastern bay, corner projecting bay with 2nd floor glass curtain wall with 1st floor metal four-light display windows to the east. (C)

44. **120 Ocoee Street N**- ca. 1880; ca. 1920s façade

Art Deco, two-story brick building with a limestone exterior and granite water table, flat roof, pilasters topped with low-relief geometrical designs, wraparound wavy decorative beltcourse, central square casement window with rounded pediments and low-relief geometric designs, central recessed entry with rounded canvas canopy and low relief geometric design with initials "BM" above, angled and articulated limestone walls, single-light metal double doors, 1st story fixed picture windows. The Hardwick family crest is featured above the former second story entrance to the north, which is now a fixed window. *First Street Elevation:* nine bays in width, pilasters topped with low-relief geometrical designs, single-light casement windows with rounded pediments on the 2nd floor and decorative rectangular panels between the 1st and 2nd floor windows, both with low-relief geometric designs. (C)

45. **140 Ocoee Street N**, - ca. 1880; ca. 1930s façade

Art Deco, two-story brick building, five bays in width, limestone exterior, granite bulkhead, marble storefront, two-light glass and metal display windows with two-light transoms, single-light door with sidelight and transom, flared metal awning, marble pilasters flanking building's façade, 2nd floor fixed windows with wavy decorative beltcourse above. (C)

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46. **150 Ocoee Street N-** ca. 1880

Italianate influences, two-story, three-bay brick commercial building in a seven-course common bond pattern, corbelled brick gabled parapet cornice with metal coping, 4/4 fixed wood camber windows with curvilinear muntins and sailor brick hood molds, altered brick storefront ca. 2008 with canvas canopy, recessed central entry, arched ten-light door and 4/4 fixed camber windows with curvilinear muntins. (C)

47. **155 Ocoee Street N, Bradley County Courthouse** - ca. 1965

Brutalist influences, two-story building, concrete construction, brick exterior, central entry with projecting metal storefront system, full-width two-story porch with ramp with metal balustrade to 2nd floor central entrance, rectangular engaged concrete columns, wraparound concrete cornice with projecting rectangle details. *1st Street Elevation*: 1/1 wood windows with bottom awning and vinyl storm windows surrounded by projecting concrete detailing, projecting concrete detailing in parallel lines. *2nd Street Elevation*: twelve bays in width, 1/1 wood windows with bottom awning and vinyl storm windows surrounded by projecting concrete detailing, concrete pilasters. *Broad Street Elevation*: eleven bays in width, 1/1 wood windows with bottom awning and vinyl storm windows surrounded by projecting concrete detailing, concrete pilasters, central projecting concrete block bay, ribbon of four metal single-light windows, vinyl awning, single-light display windows with single-light metal double doors. (C)

48. **160 Ocoee Street N, Tipton Building-** ca. 1880; ca. 2000 storefront

Italianate influences, two-story, brick commercial building in a six-course common bond pattern, three bays in width, flat roof, terra cotta coping, corbelled brick cornice, 6/6 double hung vinyl sash windows with fan light transoms and double brick hood molds, ca. 1920s mid-level Vitrolite glass "Cooper's" sign, altered brick veneer recessed storefront with three, single-light transom windows and a soldier course of brick underneath, a pair of central single-light display windows and single-light and wood doors to the north and south, each with single-light sidelight. (C)

49. **166 Ocoee Street N-** ca. 1880; ca. 2000 storefront

Italianate influences, two-story, three-bay brick commercial building in a six-course common bond pattern, corbelled brick cornice, twenty-one-light fixed wood windows with double soldier brick hood moldings and boarded arched transoms, altered recessed brick storefront with 4/4 double-hung wood sash windows flanking a central single-light and wood double door under a canvas canopy. (C)

50. **170 Ocoee Street N, Craigmiles Hall-** ca. 1877-78 (NRHP 11/25/1980)

Second Empire commercial architecture, two-and one-half-story building, brick construction, three bays in width, gabled roof with a complex mansard roof covered with patterned slates, dentil cap, porthole dormers in each bay with decorative hood molds, central porthole dormer contains pedestal-like base, bracketed modillion and molded frieze cornice below roofline, "Craigmiles Hall" is displayed in the arch of the frieze, bays separated by brick pilasters with quoins above central concrete band, paired 1/1 double-hung wood sash segmental arch windows with wood architraves, concrete hood molds, and a continuous sill in the side bays, paired 1/1 double-hung wood sash arched windows with wood architraves, radiating voussoirs and a continuous sill with circular window with molded trim directly above in central bay, mid-level storefront cornice with modillions and finials flanking façade, four small rectangular single-light transoms below storefront cornice, recessed central storefront with central wood column, canvas awning, two, single-light wood doors and small single-light transoms above, brick

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storefronts, brick soldier course beltcourse, with four replacement ten-light fixed wood windows, wood pilasters flank façade. (C)

51. **180 Ocoee Street N-** ca.1880; ca. 1990 storefront

Two-story, commercial brick building, three bays, flat roof with metal coping, corbelled top brick pilasters flank façade, twenty-four-light fixed wood windows with north and south windows having soldier course brick lintels, brick enclosed storefront with soldier beltcourse, sixteen-light fixed wood windows with brick sills and central recessed entrance with double glass and wood door covered by a canvas canopy. *2nd Street Side Elevation*: eight bays in width, brick dentil cornice and corbelling, brick pilasters topped with corbelled brick, twenty-four-light fixed wood windows with concrete lintels and wood sills, eighteen-light wood segmental arch windows with brick jack arch and wood sills to the east, 2nd story entrance with recessed six-light wood panel door flanked by vinyl ionic columns, cloth awning, sixteen-light wood display windows to the west with brick sills. With the loss of character-defining features on the front façade such as brick corbelling and original windows, along with the incompatible alteration and enclosure of the storefront, this building is non-contributing. (NC)

52. **220-230 Ocoee Street N, Banner Building-** ca. 1854

Italianate influences, two-story, brick commercial building in the six-course common bond pattern, six bays in width, 1/1 segmental arch double-hung wood sash windows with brick jack arch, corbelled brick cornice. *220 storefront*: cloth canopies over twenty-four-light wood display windows, central recessed entry with metal Corinthian columns, single-light wood door with transom flanked by two leaded glass fixed windows, brick and wood panel bulkheads. *230 storefront*: vinyl awning, metal I-beam above storefront twenty-four-light wood display windows, central recessed entry with single-light wood door and transom, transoms and sidelights, brick and wood panel bulkheads, 2nd floor entrance to the south with single-light metal door and transom and vinyl awning. *2nd Street Elevation*: five bays in width, eighteen-light fixed segmental arch wood windows with brick jack arch and wood sills wrapped in metal, three small 1st floor 6/6 wood windows with brick jack arches, brick sills and cloth awnings, side entrance with cloth awning, segmental arch wood transom and brick jack arch and a fifteen-light wood door with adjacent 6/6 double-hung segmental arch wood sash window, twenty-four-light wood display window with wood bulkhead and cloth canopy to the west, rear metal double door kitchen entrance with brick jack arch. (C)

53. **240 Ocoee Street N-** ca. 1880

20th Century Commercial, one-story commercial building, seven-course common bond brick exterior, corbelled brick cornice, recessed entry, single-light wood door, original wood bulkhead, seven-light glass transom, display windows. (C)

54. **242 Ocoee Street N-** ca. 1885

20th Century Commercial, two-story commercial building, brick with header and stretcher brick in alternating pattern every fourth course, corbelled brick cornice, recessed entry with original glass and wood door, wood bulkhead, replacement three-light transom, original "L" shaped display case windows with wood platforms. (C)

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55. **246 Ocoee Street N-** ca. 1885; façade ca. 1970

Two-story commercial building, one bay in width, metal seam siding with terra cotta coping, a central single-light fixed metal window flanked by two metal 1/1 windows, ca. 1950 angled recessed storefront, stone siding and bulkhead, flat metal awning, large two-light display window, single-light metal door with single light transom, tiled entry. Because of the addition of metal siding and windows that destroyed any original character-defining features of the building, this building is non-contributing. (NC)

56. **250-260 Ocoee Street N-** ca.1905; ca. 1990 storefront

Two-story, brick commercial building, three bays in width, double corbelled brick cornice, metal vents with elaborate detailing, 9/9 double-hung wood sash replacement windows with segmental arches and enclosed arched transoms, rusticated concrete lintels, rusticated concrete sills and vinyl panel shutters, concrete beltcourse with sailor brick beltcourse below, altered storefront with new brick exterior and corbelled brick storefront cornice, Colonial Revival-style recessed door with three-light and wood panel sidelights, a fan light transom, pilasters, engaged columns and a triangle pediment with dentils to the north, a triple row jack arch over a twenty-four-light fixed window with enclosed arch area and brick sill, secondary entrance is recessed with paneled molding and a six-light wood paneled wood door on south side of storefront. Because of significant alterations, including the enclosure of the original storefront and the addition of incompatible new doors, windows and brick detailing, this building is non-contributing. (NC)

57. **255 Ocoee Street N-** ca.1890

Italianate influences, two-story, six-course common bond brick commercial building, seven bays in width, flat roof, stamped tin cornice with dentils and crimped metal, metal vents with elaborate detailing above a concrete beltcourse below the cornice, 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows with segmental arch and wood ornamentation on the head, double sailor-brick hood molds and concrete sills, sailor brick beltcourse above flat metal awning, altered wood storefront with engaged square columns, single-light display windows and central recessed entry with fifteen-light double wood doors, wood paneled bulkheads, southern 2nd floor entry with single light wood panel door. (C)

58. **263 Ocoee Street N, Wood's Jewelers -** ca. 1890

Romanesque Revival influences, two-story, brick commercial building, three bays in width, flat roof with stone coping, brick cornice with a dogtooth course, brackets, and molded decorative brick course, brick pilasters flanking the 2nd story façade, a ribbon of 1/1 double-hung wood windows with pediment windows, rusticated arched stone hood molds, surrounded by a stretcher course of rusticated brick with molded bricks under the stone sills, rusticated stone mid-level cornice with a metal flashing above, modified marble tiled storefront with marble kick plates ca. 1980s, flat metal awning, single-light metal fixed windows and stepped recessed entry with single-light metal door. (C)

59. **264-270 Ocoee Street N-** ca.1905

20th Century Commercial, two-story brick commercial building, six bays in width, double corbelled brick cornice, metal vents with elaborate detailing, 1/1 double-hung wood sash arched windows on 2nd story, keyed brick and concrete lintels, concrete sills, altered stucco triple-arch storefront with recessed rectangular sign areas above the arches, recessed metal storefront system, tiled entry sidewalk. Because of significant alterations to the storefront with the addition of incompatible stucco, arches and a new

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recessed storefront configuration and the significant loss of historic material, this building is non-contributing. (NC)

60. **275 Ocoee Street N-** ca. 1890

Two-story, brick façade, three bays in width, double corbelled brick cornice, metal vents with elaborate detailing, two-light fixed and awning windows with rusticated concrete keyed lintels and sills, concrete beltcourse, canvas awning, full-width transom covered by wood panels, single-light fixed display windows, wood bulkheads with tile accents, central single-light metal door with single-light transom, 2nd floor entrance to the south with single-light metal door and transom. (C)

61. **278-281 Ocoee Street N-** ca. 1910

20th Century Commercial, two-story, brick façade, three bays in width, corbelled brick cornice with dentils, metal vents with elaborate detailing, 1/1 double hung vinyl sash windows in reduced openings and original jack arch lintels, standing seam metal shed roof awning, modified storefront, marble bulkheads, central recessed tiled entry, single-light display windows, 2nd story tiled entrance to the south with a ca. 1950s two-light and vinyl door and enclosed transom. (C)

62. **280-282 Ocoee Street N, Apler's Shoe Store building-** ca.1905

20th Century Commercial, two-story corner brick building, five bays in width, flat roof with metal coping, double corbelled brick cornice, metal vents with elaborate detailing beneath the cornices, 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows with segmental arches, brick jack arches and concrete sills, metal awning covered by rounded canvas awning. *280 Storefront:* two-light wood display windows, wood paneled bulkhead and transoms, central recessed entry with wood panel door, sidelights and transom window. *282 Storefront:* brick storefront, forty-four-light wood display window with recessed asphalt single shed roof spanning storefront, recessed side entry to the north, twelve-light vinyl door with diagonal muntins in diamond pattern. *Central Avenue Elevation:* double corbelled brick cornice, nine bays in width, 1/1 wood sash segmental arch windows with brick jack arches, eastern twenty-light wood display window with recessed asphalt shed roof above under wraparound rounded vinyl awning from front façade, rear single-light original wood panel double door with brick enclosed transom and brick jack arch, 2nd rear single-light original wood panel double door with four-light transoms and cloth awning. (C)

63. **283 Ocoee Street N-** ca.1920

20th Century Commercial, two-story, six-course common bond brick façade, six bays in width, flat roof with metal coping, corbelled brick cornice, brick soldier course beltcourse, metal vents in lattice pattern, brick pilasters, three pairs of 1/1 double hung vinyl sash windows with a concrete sill and soldier course lintel in reduced openings, ca. 1950s storefront with wraparound standing seam metal shed roof awning, metal and glass display windows, recessed southern entry with single light glass and metal double doors with a single light metal transom. *Central Avenue elevation:* fourteen bays in width, corbelled brick cornice, brick pilasters, 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows and single-light small windows with brick soldier course lintels and concrete sills, two rear entrances with wood panel doors and wood surround and broken pediment. (C)

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64. **85 Ocoee Street S, Princess Theater-** ca. 1927; ca. 1983 storefront and siding
20th Century Commercial, two-story, seven bays in width, brick exterior façade, stepped side parapet roof with metal coping, inset camber brick panels with interior brick detailing and brick soldier sills, altered storefront with stucco siding, recessed southern entrance, five central metal storefront windows, flared standing seam metal awning. Because of the drastic, incompatible alterations to the building including the addition of stucco and a new storefront that destroyed the character-defining features of this historic movie theater, the building is non-contributing. (NC)
65. **170 Ocoee Street S, First United Methodist Church-** ca. 1912
Gothic Revival, yellow brick, cross-gabled roof, central ribbon of three fixed stained glass windows with six-light pediment windows comprising a Gothic arch above with a brick hood mold, concrete staircase, covered recessed entry with a flat roof and concrete coping, 1/1 double-hung wood sash stained glass windows flanking a ribbon of single-light stained glass windows, a central ribbon of three brick Gothic archways with concrete keystones divided by pilasters, wraparound concrete beltcourse. *South Tower:* two-story square tower with parapet, 2nd floor double-hung wood sash stained glass window with Gothic arch transom and brick hood mold, 1st floor ribbon of three double-hung wood sash stained glass windows with a concrete lintel and sill. *Bell Tower:* three-story square tower with corner buttresses with parapet and decorative finials, third-story louvered vent Gothic arch openings for church bells. *Roberts Memorial Annex-* ca. 1940, two-story, yellow brick façade, five bays in width, angled parapet cornice, 2/2 double-hung windows, brick sills, central recessed entry with soldier course lintel. (C)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
 (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

Areas of Significance
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1850-1966

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

MULTIPLE; UNKNOWN

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
 (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)
 Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Cleveland Commercial Historic District, located in the City of Cleveland, Bradley County, Tennessee is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Social History, Commerce, and Community Planning and Development as well as Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The downtown area of Cleveland, including the courthouse square and adjacent streets, served as the social and commercial core of the city, county, and immediate region from the time the first buildings were constructed in the 1850s until the mid-1960s, the timeframe which represents the district's period of significance. These buildings initially developed along planned grid streets around the central county courthouse. As the city expanded, many buildings were constructed during key periods of economic growth in Cleveland, specifically the 1880s and the early 1900s. The buildings that comprise the district represent the evolution of architectural styles throughout the late-19th- through mid-20th-centuries including: Art Deco, Italianate, Second Empire, 20th Century Commercial, Classical Revivals and Mid-century Modern. Several buildings, such as Craigmiles Hall, contain high-style architectural elements, and most retain a majority of their character-defining features. Collectively, this group of buildings retains integrity as a cohesive commercial district which served as the city and surrounding region's social and commercial center for over one hundred years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Even before the Cherokee Nation deeded the land that now comprises Cleveland to the United States in 1836, a man named Andrew Taylor had established a farm there. The area surrounding his property was known as "Taylor's Place," and it was on this farm that a city was founded in 1838.³ The new city was named after Revolutionary War hero Benjamin Cleveland, and was deemed the county seat of newly established Bradley County.⁴ As the county seat, the Cleveland courthouse square and its surrounding streets developed into the natural location of the area's social scene, earliest businesses, government functions, and major transportation routes.

In Cleveland's early years, a majority of the buildings were simple log cabins, which have long since been demolished. After the completion of the grid street system in the 1840s, some of the district's earliest buildings were constructed, including the circa 1850 Landmark Building and the circa 1854 Banner Building on Ocoee Street.⁵ Brick commercial buildings (two and sometimes three stories in height), which now comprise much of the downtown district, continued to be built over the next four decades.

Commerce

Although the earliest extant buildings in Cleveland were constructed in the 1850s, the first notable commercial boom occurred between 1880 and 1890. In that decade, two major groups of commercial buildings were built. The first group was built after a fire destroyed buildings along Ocoee Street North between Second Street and Central Avenue in 1879. Over time the buildings contained a variety of commercial enterprises including grocery stores, restaurants, offices, and the headquarters of the local newspaper, the *Cleveland Daily Banner*.⁶ Seven storefronts on the north side of the courthouse square

³ Snell, *Cleveland the Beautiful: A History of Cleveland, Tennessee 1842-1931*, 4.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 5.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 73.

⁶ 1897, 1902, 1907, 1912, and 1925 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Cleveland, Tennessee; Snell, 115.

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(under construction in the 1880s and completed by 1890) included a millinery, furniture store, dry goods store, and jeweler.⁷ Several other buildings in the district were constructed in the decades before 1900, and reflect Cleveland's commercial growth in that era (*Figure 1*).⁸ A majority of the buildings constructed during this period of economic growth were two-story buildings constructed of brick in the common bond pattern, or were built with wooden frames and brick façades. Most buildings employed some type of decorative cornice work, while other like the Craigmiles House (NRHP 11/20/1975) with its complex mansard roof contained unique architectural elements. One residence, the Tipton-Fillauer House (NRHP 12/8/1980) was built ca. 1890 in the Queen Anne style. It is some of the only evidence left of the residences which once surrounded the downtown commercial hub.

The expansion and growth of Cleveland's downtown commercial district in the 19th century was a result of Cleveland's industrial activity. One early operation which began in 1879 was Hardwick Woolen Mills (NRHP 4/12/2001), located a few blocks from downtown on Church Street. By 1888, the mill employed approximately 80 people.⁹ Other industries in Cleveland during the 1880s were Cleveland Stove Works, Cleveland Chair Factory, and Cleveland Fire Brick Company.¹⁰ The existence of these manufacturing operations in close proximity to Cleveland's downtown made it an ideal place to shop and live. Industrial, commercial, and residential all developed within a relatively small, walkable area. In this typical type of city development, workers could purchase groceries, building supplies, and other goods and services all within walking distance of their homes and workplaces.

Also important for the downtown historic district's commercial development was its proximity to major trade routes. From manufacturing to agriculture to mining, all of the major goods produced in the region surrounding the city eventually found their way downtown. The wealth generated by this trade allowed the city's commercial center to grow and flourish in the late 19th century. Inman Street is the best example of this growth, as it promoted downtown Cleveland's economic development in two ways. The route connected the city's core to the train depot just east of town, which brought goods and people into the district, including the most popular agricultural product of the day, cotton.¹¹ Inman Street was also a terminus for the "Old Copper Road," which was used to transport copper mined in the Copper Basin in adjacent Polk County.¹² The existence of this road opened up the resources of the Copper Basin to the wider world in the 1850s, and continued to be a major part of the regional economy.¹³ A 1906 court case claimed the regional copper industry accounted for approximately 12,000 jobs.¹⁴ Another important transportation route in the district was Ocoee and Lea (Broad) Streets, which served as the southern terminus of the main route between Cleveland and the nearby city of Charleston, Tennessee.

⁷ Snell, 138.

⁸ 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Cleveland, Tennessee.

⁹ Bradley County Regional Planning Commission, Bradley County Historic Site Survey 1973, 19 - 20.

¹⁰ Snell, 133-135; Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, *Cleveland, Bradley County, Tennessee: the City and County with a Future*, 3.

¹¹ Snell, 161.

¹² *Ibid.*, 83.

¹³ Morin, *The Legacy of American Copper Smelting: Industrial Heritage vs. Environmental Policy*, 38.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 70.

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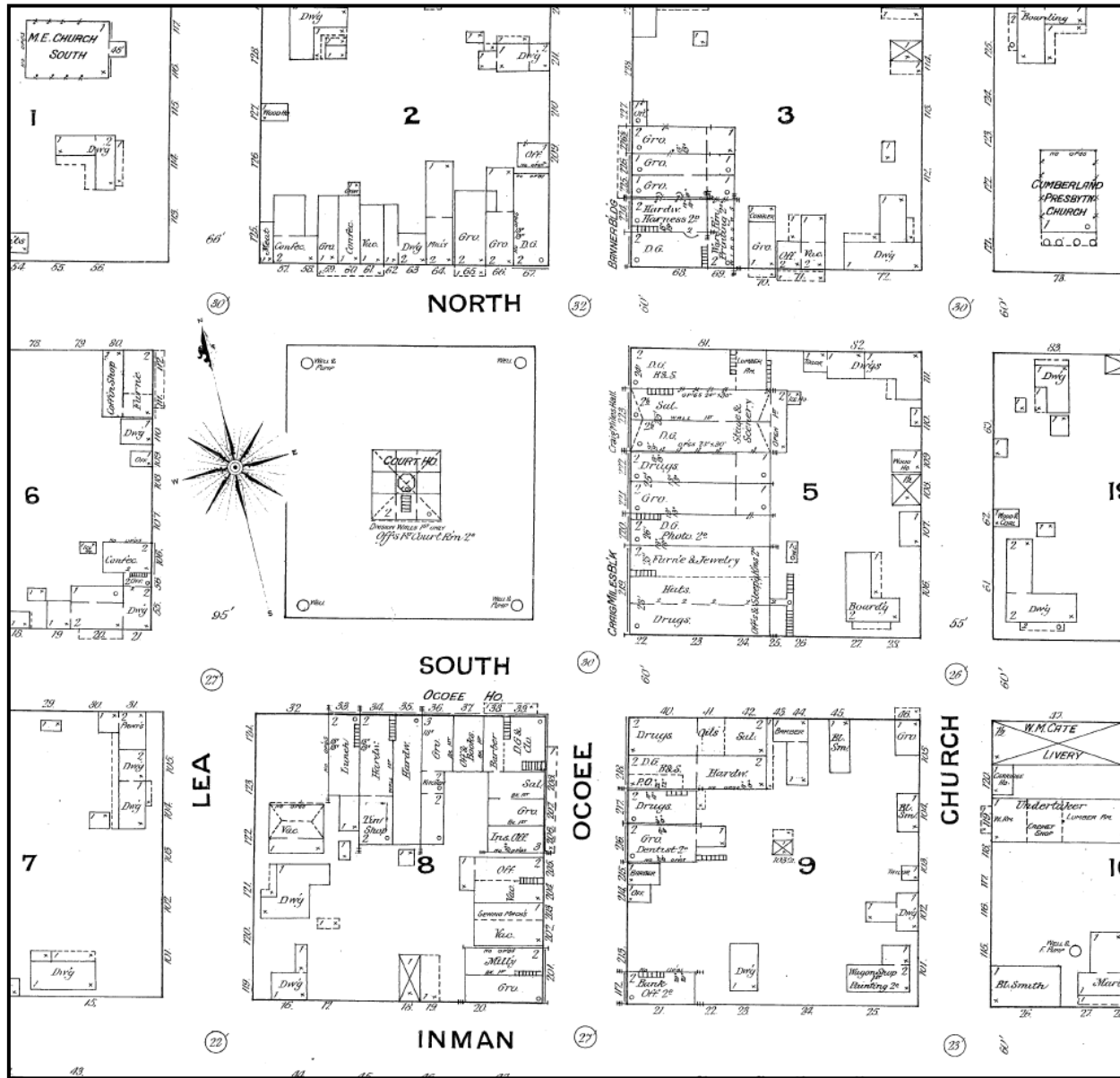


Figure 1: 1887 Cleveland Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.
 (Note: South Street is now First Street, North Street is now Second Street and
 Lea Street is now Broad Street.)

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The commercial growth of downtown Cleveland continued into the early 20th century. New commercial buildings were built along First Street, including the Fillauer Brothers Building (NRHP 6/28/1989), constructed in 1911. The buildings' varied commercial uses included theaters, banks, and other businesses similar to those established in the late-19th century.

Several buildings serving the city of Cleveland's expanding government needs also popped up during the early 20th century. These include the U.S. Post Office (1911, NRHP 6/30/1983), City Hall (1916), and the Bradley County Jail (ca. 1935).¹⁵ Another important building was the Cherokee Hotel, completed in 1927.¹⁶ The Cherokee Hotel, an impressive seven stories high, reflects the regional centrality of downtown Cleveland. The district received enough visitors and economic activity to warrant a large hotel downtown.

By the mid-20th century, the commercial growth and importance of the Cleveland Commercial Historic District had begun to wane. Development was increasingly moving away from downtown. The advent of the automobile was a key contributor to the city's changing commercial landscape. Workers no longer had to rely on commercial establishments being in walking distance from their homes and jobs, and businesses began to desire parking lots and drive-thru access. However, the district remained an area of commercial activity, housing theaters, restaurants, and drug stores. A few new buildings, including the Cleveland Municipal building, were constructed between 1930 and 1960. Some historic storefronts were altered and given more modern elements, like the residential-style shingle awnings added to the Ramsey building in the 1970s. By the late 1960s, however, most new buildings constructed in downtown Cleveland were built as replacements for demolished historic stores. These newer buildings retained a similar massing and height as their historic counterparts, but reflected modern styles such as Mid-century Modern and Colonial Revival. Although the district still contains commercial activity and remains the center of Cleveland and Bradley County government functions, it is no longer the commercial hub of Cleveland.

Social History

During its period of significance, the Cleveland Commercial Historic District was the center of commercial and social life in Cleveland. Businesses like banks and various commercial stores made downtown a place where the citizens of Cleveland and the surrounding counties were required to visit, deposit money, and shop for goods and services. Churches, social organizations, government functions, and places of entertainment, however, served as locations where people chose to come and socialize or attend functions in an era before telephones and the internet.

Cleveland's First Methodist Church was built in the early 1900s, and the Robert's Memorial Annex was constructed ca. 1940. This church, though the only one in the district, was one of many in the general area. Churches form the fabric of small town social life. The First Methodist Church and others nearby served as some of the most important locations for worship, clubs, and other events. The Masonic Hall on Ocoee Street North also served as a gathering place for Cleveland's citizens beginning in the late 1800s.¹⁷

¹⁵ Bradley County Historical Society, "Historic Walking Tour of Downtown Cleveland, Tennessee," 8.

¹⁶ 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

¹⁷ 1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

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The necessity of downtown Cleveland’s government buildings also made it a spot where the social life of citizens from the city and county overlapped. Citizens from across the county came to the Bradley County Courthouse to receive licenses, attend court, and do other business. The open space surrounding the courthouse was also a regular location for community events.¹⁸ Cleveland citizens doing business at City Hall socialized in much the same way as county residents at the county courthouse. Finally, residents mailing letters at the Post Office also contributed to downtown’s place as the epicenter of small town life.

Downtown Cleveland also served as the location of many entertainment opportunities, the earliest example of which is the circa-1877 Craigmiles Hall, which hosted musical events and other entertainment for nearly 50 years.¹⁹ The Craigmiles Hall Opera House gave residents of Cleveland and the surrounding rural areas the opportunity to experience a range of entertainment options not available to them elsewhere. Cleveland’s downtown district was also home to the city’s first theaters, included the Gem Theater, the Bohemia (opened 1911, *Figure 2*), the Moneta (1913), and the Princess Theatre (1927, *Figure 3*).²⁰



Figure 2: The Bohemia, circa 1911. *Source: www.PhotosOfCleveland.com.*

¹⁸ Price, *The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat*. 139
¹⁹ Snell, 94.
²⁰ Snell, 250, 252, and 383.

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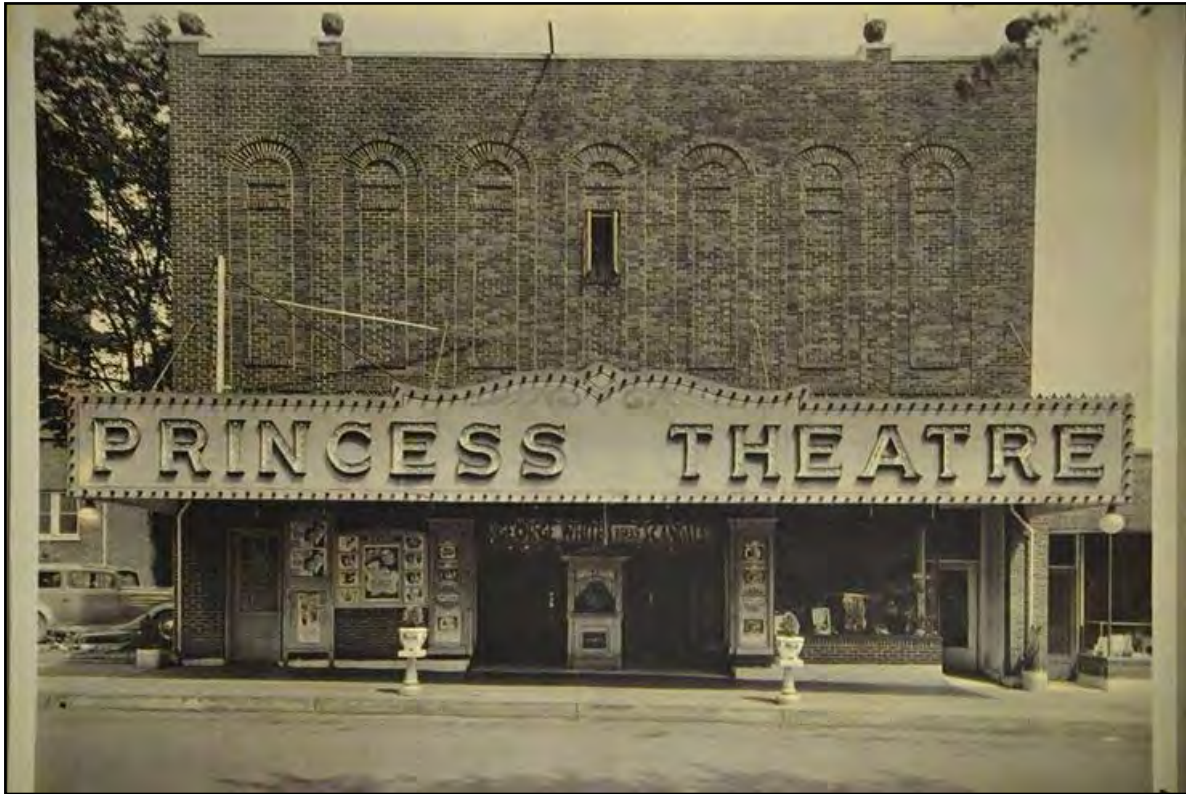


Figure 3: The Princess Theatre ca. 1930. *Source: www.PhotosOfCleveland.com.*

Community Planning and Development

Cleveland Commercial Historic District is an excellent example of common community planning methods used in the 19th century. First, the city’s downtown streets are laid out in a grid pattern. In cities with a grid street pattern, government officials generally mapped out proposed locations for streets in a minimally developed area. These proposed streets were then built over time.²¹ The city of Cleveland was founded in 1838, and the original street grid was completed by 1840.²² The most popular street system developed in this manner was the rectangular grid. The rectangular grid, which has its roots in ancient Greece and Rome, can be seen in Cleveland’s historic downtown.²³ Though unpaved, the early layout of Cleveland’s streets was incredibly important for the planning of future development and growth.

Once the streets were completed, one of the first buildings that needed to be constructed was the courthouse. The original courthouse no longer stands, but its location within the downtown district and its impact on that

²¹ Ellickson, *The Law and Economics of Street Layouts: How a Grid Pattern Benefits a Downtown*, 469.

²² Snell, 6.

²³ Ellickson, 470.

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district are not reliant upon the building itself. Cleveland’s downtown was set up according to the Shelbyville Plan, described as a town plan which “features the county courthouse on a square that is simply one of the blocks of the town plan reserved as public space.”²⁴ The plan is named after the first known courthouse square arranged in that manner in Shelbyville, Tennessee around 1810.²⁵ The plan type was then implemented around the southern and mid-western portions of the country, giving it both state and regional significance. Cleveland is an excellent example of the Shelbyville Plan and its expansion.

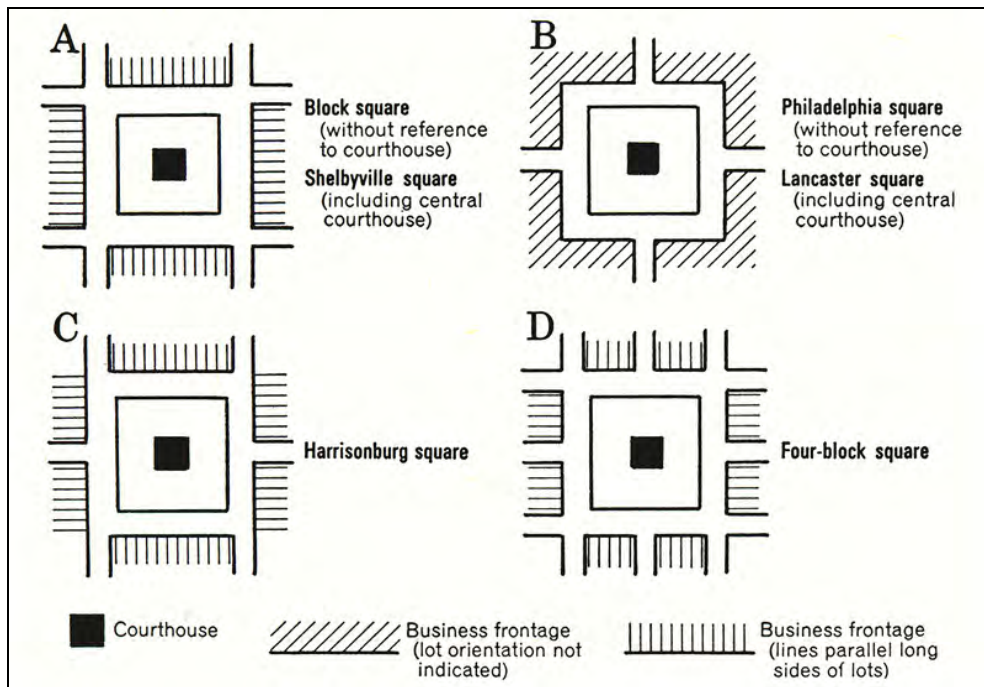


Figure 4: Typical Courthouse Square Plans.

*Source: Main Street Revisited: Time, Space, and Image Building in Small-Town America.*²⁶

The importance of the Cleveland Commercial Historic District as the location of the county courthouse does not stop at its physical layout. The courthouse square, which is unique to the South and Mid-Western United States, tended to draw economic development to itself.²⁷ People were required to come to the courthouse on business or chose to go there for community affairs, and businesses benefited from being near the action. As a result, several community development practices became common around the square. First, the courthouse square became the typical location for a county seat’s central business district.²⁸ Second, businesses around the courthouse square tended to face towards the courthouse. Both of these trends are evident in Cleveland.

²⁴ Francaviglia, *Main Street Revisited: Time, Space, and Image Building in Small-Town America*, 93.

²⁵ Price, 136.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 125.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ Price, 139.

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Architecture

The buildings on the courthouse square and surrounding streets represent a distinguishable historic central business district that were built and often updated using architectural styles popular at the time of their construction. The contributing structures to the district retain character-defining features. Downtown Cleveland maintains the largest cohesive collection of commercial buildings that retain their architectural integrity in Bradley County.

Early Development in the 19th Century

The Cleveland Commercial Historic District’s earliest buildings were constructed in the mid- to late-19th century and represent architectural styles common to the time period. Many buildings are constructed with Italianate influences, but other style influences including Neoclassical , Second Empire and Romanesque are also represented. Examples of these earliest buildings can be found on the north side of the courthouse square along Second Street and on Ocoee Street between Inman and First Streets.²⁹ One non-commercial building, the Tipton-Fillauer House (NRHP 12/8/1980) on Broad Street, was also constructed during this period. This dwelling represents an excellent example of Queen Anne architecture.

These early constructed buildings retain many of their original features. Italianate influences can be seen throughout the district with architectural features such as window molds, cast iron elements, pressed tin, decorative cornices and corbel brick work. The Romanesque buildings, such as the Ramsey Building on Second Street, contain heavy stonework indicative of the style in spite of lacking rounded arches. Most of the buildings in the district are of brick construction and feature the flat roofs common for commercial buildings at the time with one notable exception: the Second Empire Craigmiles Hall building is topped with a complex Mansard roof.

20th Century Growth

As Cleveland grew in importance within the county and region, the downtown district grew as well. In the first part of the 20th century, many new commercial buildings were constructed while some older buildings were altered to reflect new architectural tastes. The buildings constructed during this time period reflect a myriad of styles that together paint a picture of early 20th century architectural trends. Many of the buildings constructed in the first few decades of the 20th century looked very similar to their 19th century counterparts. Commercial structures like the Fillauer Brothers building on First Street, constructed in 1911, were built in the Italianate style and featured decorative brackets and window hoods. Several government buildings including the Old City Hall, and the post office, were also constructed in the early 20th century in a variety of Revival styles. The Post Office, built in 1911, combines elements of Georgian Revival and Neoclassical styles while Cleveland’s City Hall buildings, built 1916, also represents the Georgian Revival Style.

By the late 1920s, the Art Deco style, which pushed modernity and artistic expression to complement the machine age, began to spread across the United States.³⁰ Examples of this can be seen throughout the district in buildings such as the Bradley County Jail building and the Chilhowee Dance Studio at 120 North Ocoee Street. Unlike the Bradley County Jail, constructed in 1935 complete with decorative limestone geometric

²⁹ 1887 Cleveland, Tennessee Sanborn Fire Insurances Maps.

³⁰ Chambers, *What Style Is It?*, 122.

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ornamentation and stylized fans, 120 North Ocoee Street, was originally built ca. 1880 with an Italianate style brick façade and was altered in the 1930s to follow this new architectural trend. Today, the two-story brick building has a smooth limestone façade with intricate low-relief geometrical designs representational of the Art Deco style.

Completed in 1927, the Cherokee Hotel, today the Cleveland Summit apartment complex, represented new building technology and innovations. At seven stories high, the hotel was built as fireproof construction and depicted Cleveland’s growing prominence in the region.

Mid-Century Additions

In the mid-20th century, much of the Cleveland Commercial Historic District had been developed; however, some new buildings were constructed reflecting modern architectural styles. One example is the commercial building at 220 First Street, built in 1958. The building’s projecting roof, angled brick columns, and Roman brick façade reflect the Mid-century Modern style. Another example of modern architecture is the former home of Cleveland Electric Systems, now the Cleveland Municipal Building at 190 Church Street. This building features Mid-century Modern lines, flat planes and decorative elements such as a limestone clock on the second story and circular cut out detailing on the projecting 1st floor.

Brutalist and International style buildings made their way into downtown Cleveland in the 1960s with the construction of the new courthouse ca. 1965 and the Cleveland Bank building ca. 1966 at 93 Ocoee Street N. The Bradley County Courthouse, with its massive scale and use of exposed concrete that emphasizes its stark form is an excellent example of Brutalism.³¹ The Cleveland Bank building, though constructed after the International style’s time period of popularity, is representational of the style with its flat roof, smooth and uniform surfaces, large windows, white color, cubistic shapes and horizontal emphasis.³²

After the mid-20th century, much of Cleveland’s growth moved away from the historic business district and into surrounding, less developed areas. Some buildings have been replaced with new construction over the past few decades, but these have yet to age into individual historical significance.

For over 100 years downtown was the commercial and social hub of Cleveland and the surrounding region. It grew and changed as time passed, as evidenced by the variety of architectural styles in the district, but by the mid-late 20th century its importance had waned. An indicator of the changing times was the construction of a new county courthouse in 1965. Its Brutalist style was the latest trend in architecture, and the county chose to replace its historic, Romanesque courthouse with this newer, larger model. Similarly, new commercial development no longer centered on downtown, but on larger lots outside of Cleveland’s historic core.

³¹ Burden, *Dictionary of Architecture*, 72.

³² *Ibid.*, 283.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	State Historic Preservation Office	
previously listed in the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other State agency	
previously determined eligible by the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Federal agency	
designated a National Historic Landmark	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local government	
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	<input type="checkbox"/>	University	
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	<input type="checkbox"/>	Name of repository:	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):			

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property	18.44 acres	USGS Quadrangle	South Cleveland 120 NW East Cleveland 120 NE
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Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
 Datum if other than WGS84:
 (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Latitude: 35.161051 | Longitude: -84.877980 |
| B. Latitude: 35.161613 | Longitude: -84.873245 |
| C. Latitude: 35.157754 | Longitude: -84.877704 |
| D. Latitude: 35.157402 | Longitude: -84.872443 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The district is bounded on the north by Central Avenue from Broad Street through Ocoee Street. From Broad Street, the boundary runs a block south to 2nd Street and wraps behind the U.S. Post Office and across Worth Street to include the Mid-century Modern “Curves” building. Back to 1st Street, the boundary extends southeast back to Broad Street where it continues to Inman St. Once on Inman Street, the boundary continues a block to Ocoee Street and turns south to 2nd Street SE where it wraps around the New Life Bible Church, historically the Cleveland United Methodist Church, back to the corner of 1st Street and Church Street. From here, the boundary continues north back to Inman Street extending half a block southeast to the edge of the C. C. Auto Card Company building where it travels north to 1st Street. On 1st Street, the boundary, which only includes buildings on the south side of the street, turns north on Church Street to 2nd Street where the boundary includes the buildings to the south and wraps around the historic Cleveland jail to the North and travels back to Church Street. Here the boundary wraps behind 75 2nd Street back to Central Avenue.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were chosen to include the most cohesive and intact area of historic resources that show the historic/commercial/governmental and architectural history of Cleveland. Buildings in the district are primarily commercial and civic/governmental with the exception of the Summit, formerly Cherokee Hotel. The boundaries were chosen to exclude noncontributing (modern or altered) resources or resources that do not retain enough integrity to speak to the community’s historical or architectural history. First United Methodist Church, now New Life Bible Church, is the only church building included within the district, as it still maintains a high degree of architectural integrity. First Cumberland Presbyterian was left out of the district because it was significantly altered from its original construction after a gas explosion. The boundaries were drawn to exclude Broad Street United Methodist Church (NRHP 5/5/1984), located just outside the northwest corner of the district because the remainder of the block consists of all non-

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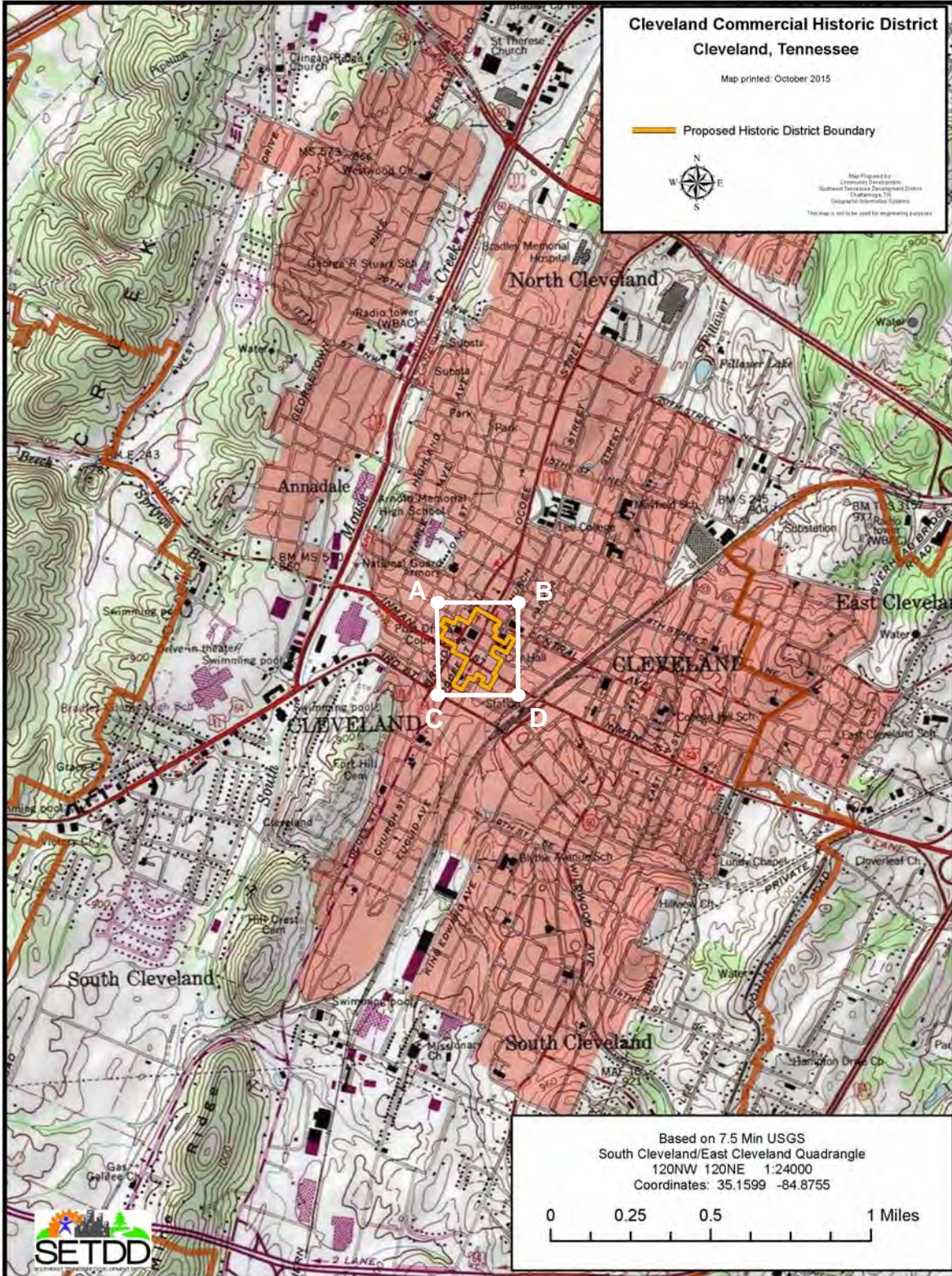
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contributing buildings that are either less than 50 years old, lack architectural significance, or have been significantly altered with new windows and storefronts. The Cleveland Police Service Center on Church Street was cut out of the boundaries as it is newly constructed and is significantly out of scale and context with the district.

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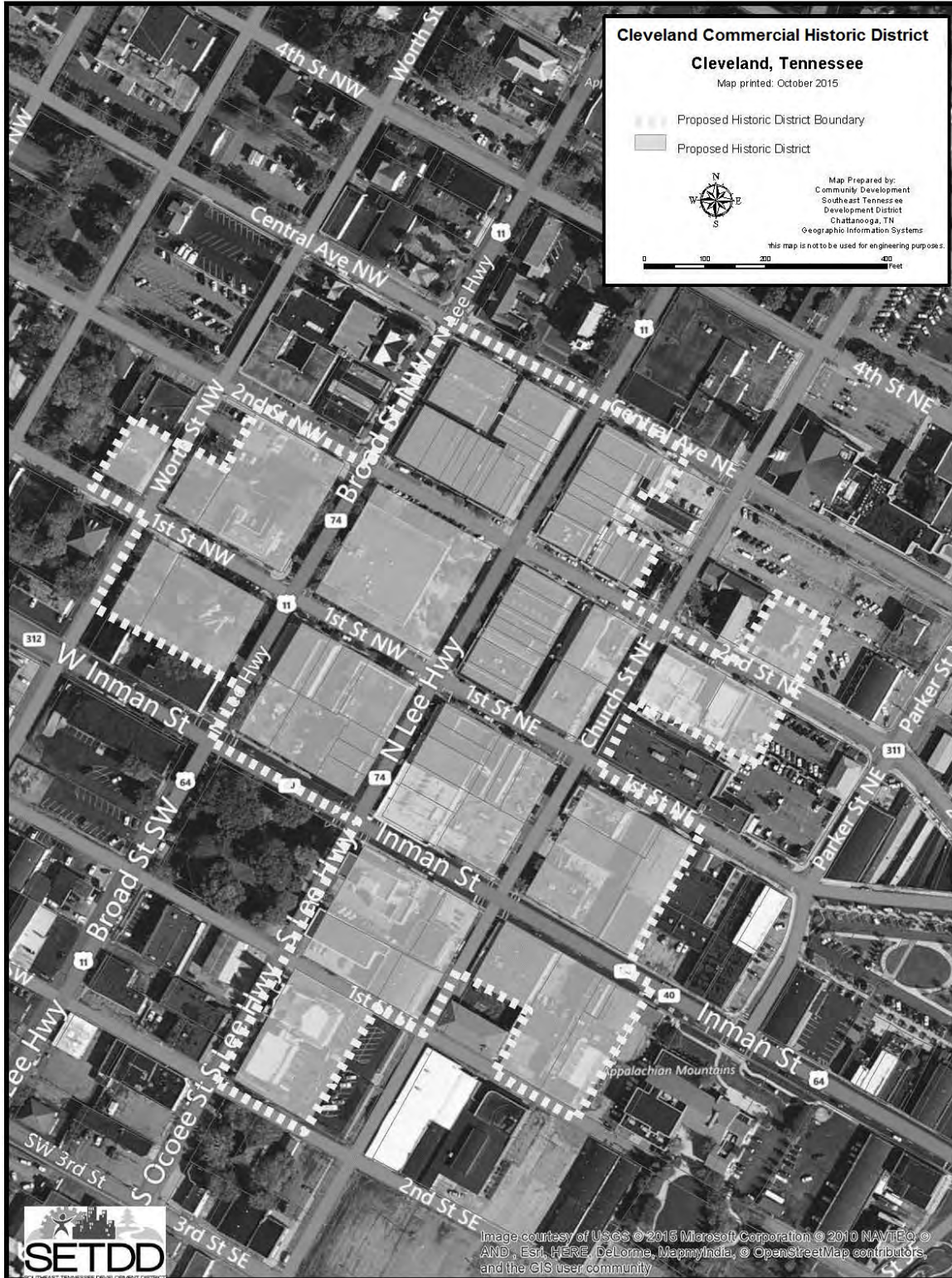
LOCATION MAP w/DISTRICT BOUNDARY



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TAX PARCEL MAP with HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY



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HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP



(See Accompanying 11x17 District Boundary Map)

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11. Form Prepared By

Name Melissa Mortimer and Jennifer Williams

Organization Southeast Tennessee Development District

Street & Number 1000 Riverfront Parkway Date 7/30/15

City or Town Chattanooga Telephone (423) 424-4266

E-mail mmortimer@sedev.org State TN Zip Code 37411

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints)
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Cleveland Commercial Historic District
City or Vicinity: Cleveland
County: Bradley State: Tennessee
Photographer: Melissa Mortimer
Date Photographed: 10/10/15

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 35. Corner of Broad St. NW and Central Ave. Photographer facing south.
- 2 of 35. Corner of Ocoee St. N. and Central Ave. Photographer facing south.
- 3 of 35. Corner of Ocoee St. N. and Central Ave. Photographer facing south west.
- 4 of 35. 120 Central Ave. Photographer facing west.
- 5 of 35. 190 Church St., Corner of 2nd St. and Church St. Photographer facing south.
- 6 of 35. Corner of 2nd St. and Church St. Photographer facing northwest.
- 7 of 35. 161 2nd St. NE. Photographer facing north.
- 8 of 35. 160 2nd St. NE. Photographer facing northwest
- 9 of 35. Corner of 2nd St and Church St. Photographer facing southwest.
- 10 of 33. Corner of Ocoee St. N. and 2nd St. Photographer facing northeast.
- 11 of 35. Corner of Ocoee St. N and 2nd St. Photographer facing north.
- 12 of 35. 100 Block of Ocoee St. N. Photographer facing south.
- 13 of 35. 1st St. NW. Photographer facing northwest.
- 14 of 35. 155 Ocoee St. N. Photographer facing northwest.
- 15 of 35. Corner of Ocoee St. N. and 1st St. NE. Photographer facing northeast.
- 16 of 35. 1st St. NE. Photographer facing southeast.
- 17 of 35. Corner of 1st St. NE. and Church St. NE. Photographer facing northwest.

Cleveland Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Bradley County
County and State

-
- 18 of 35. Corner of Inman St. and Church St. Photographer facing southwest.
- 19 of 35. 100 block of Inman St. Photographer facing west.
- 20 of 35. 100 block of Inman St. Photographer facing northwest.
- 21 of 35. 120 Inman St. Photographer facing northwest.
- 22 of 35. 44 Inman St. Photographer facing northwest.
- 23 of 35. Corner of Inman St. and Ocoee St. N. Photographer facing northwest.
- 24 of 35. Corner of Inman St. and Ocoee St. N. Photographer facing northeast.
- 25 of 35. 85 Ocoee St. S. Photographer facing south.
- 26 of 35. 170 Ocoee St. S. Photographer facing south.
- 27 of 35. 50-60 Ocoee St. N. Photographer facing east.
- 28 of 35. 75 1st St. NW. Photographer facing west.
- 29 of 35. 155 Broad St. NW. Photographer facing northwest.
- 30 of 35. 220 1st St. NW. Photographer facing northwest.
- 31 of 35. 183 1st St. NW Photographer facing southeast.
- 32 of 35. Corner of 2nd St. NW and Broad St. NW. Photographer facing east.
- 33 of 35. 200 Block of Broad St. NW. Photographer facing northeast.
- 34 of 35. 100 Block of 1st St. NE. Photographer facing southeast.
- 35 of 35. 63 Broad St. NW. Photographer facing southwest.

Cleveland Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Bradley County
 County and State

DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP w/PHOTO KEY



(See Accompanying 11x17 Photo Key Map)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 1 Page 42

Cleveland Commercial Historic District
Name of Property
Bradley County, TN
County and State
n/a
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: hotel

RECREATION & CULTURE: theater

SOCIAL: meeting hall

DOMESTIC: dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE: medical business/ office

SOCIAL: civic

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

CLEVELAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Cleveland, Tennessee

BRADLEY COUNTY

Map Printed: 3/6/2017



Map Prepared by:
Community Development
Southeast Tennessee Development District
Chattanooga, TN
Geographic Information Systems

This map is not to be used for engineering purposes.



Legend

- National Register Boundary
- ☆ NRHP Listed
- ③ Inventory Number
- Non Contributing Parcel
- V Vacant Parcels

CLEVELAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Photo Key Map

Cleveland, Tennessee

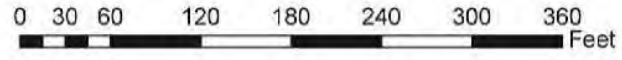
BRADLEY COUNTY

Map Printed: 3/6/2017



Map Prepared by:
Community Development
Southeast Tennessee Development District
Chattanooga, TN
Geographic Information Systems

This map is not to be used for engineering purposes.



Legend

- National Register Boundary
- NRHP Listed
- Inventory Number
- Non Contributing Parcel
- Vacant Parcel
- Photo Location



NO TURN ON RED



NW BROAD ST

NW CENTRAL AV

NO TURN ON RED

Halloween Block Party
Main Stage
Mars Chocolate



ONE WAY
←

Let's Go Downtown!
Roma

FENNIGAN

ONE WAY
←



OCOEE ST

ONE WAY
→

Lighthouse
Memphis



8074



B. PRINCE MILLER
ATTORNEY AT LAW





Miller
STATE CO.

OCCOEE ST

2568

P
PARKING



FIRST CUMBERLAND
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

181 2nd St.
First Cumberland
Presbyterian Church
Church Office
The Arts Academy
Studio - Side Entrance

PARKING ONLY
RESERVED

NO PARKING
ANYTIME



CITY HALL

160

CITY OF
CLEVELAND
PURCHASING
HUMAN
RESOURCES
PARKS &
CREATION
IN STREET
BLAND

GREEN ST



HASKELL
www.haskell.com

Haskell
Historical
Parking
Center





2 ND ST.

P
PARKING

NO PARKING
WEEK TO CORNER

Edward Jones INVESTMENTS

café OMA

220

220

R59-99C



ONE WAY
→

COOEE ST.

2 ND ST.

W. THOMPSON



COBBLESTONE GRILLE
Breakfast • Lunch • Coffee Bar

COOPER'S

COBBLESTONE GRILLE
Breakfast
Lunch
Delivery
Catering
790 3000

P
2 HOUR
STREET
PARKING



MUST
TURN RIGHT

RED

BANK OF CLEVELAND

HOME LOAN CENTER



BRADLEY COUNTY COURTHOUSE





NO
TURN
ON
RED

P
PARKING

423.479.2123

ONE
WAY
←

OCOEEE ST



STOP

Hardwick's

P
PARKING
12-18

young threads

54

50

50

555-1118

EXLOR HYUNDAI



Hickory Interiors
RECYCLING

1st St
Church St

55

ROY'S ALTERNATOR

STARTERS GENERATORS

EST. 1952 NEW RE-BUILT

ROY'S
ALTERNATORS
STARTERS
GENERATORS
ALL COND.
BRAKES
COMPLETE AUTO ELECTRIC

OPEN





OPEN

Jack's
Clean-Rite

140

130 INDIAN ST.

MATTRESSES
ON SALE
PARKING

Firestone



CAPITALMARK
BANK & TRUST

REGION

REGION

Memories
of
Dance

MEMORIES
OF
DANCE

339-2008

JAMISON
MATTRESSES
ON SALE
NOW!

Meagher & Meagher
fine home furnishings at wholesale prices
PARKING

BEDROOM SUITS

RECLINERS

DINING ROOMS

LIVING ROOMS

Halloween
Block Party
Trick or Treat
2023

Firestone

ROVPER SERVICE





CLEVELAND SUMMIT

44 Lines St

Williams Hill Park

alshabibi
CATERING EVENT PLANNING WEDDINGS

Private Property
No Towing or Impoundment
Residents Only

P

CS



INMAN ST

YIELD TO PEDESTRIANS



WILLIAM J. BROWN & ASSOCIATES
WILLIAM J. BROWN & ASSOCIATES
WILLIAM J. BROWN
DAVID N. COLLIER
ANDREW E. BROWN

WILLIAM J. BROWN & ASSOCIATES

33
Personal Care
Choices
623-475-3039
Mon-Fri
8:30-4:30

NO PARKING
HERE TO CORNER



P
2 HOUR
8 AM - 5 PM
20 MINUTE
LOADING
UNLOADING
SHORT-TIME
BUSINESS



Halloween
Black Party

Halloween
Black Party



REGIONS

20

INMAN ST

OC...

TURNING VEHICLES
TO

LEFT TURN
YIELD
ON GREEN

CAPS





NEW BIBLE
LIFE CHURCH
SUNDAY 10 AM WEL
WORSHIP SERVICES



CLEVELAND
LODGE
NO. 134
F & AM
CHARTERED 1948

MASONIC TEMPLE

P
2 HOUR
8AM-5PM



FILLADELPHI BROS
1911

BANK OF CLEVELAND

BOBBY TAYLOR



Halloween
Habit Party

HOLLY COUNTY
COURTHOUSE
ANNEX

Handicap Accessible

Curves





NO PARKING
ANY TIME

P
2 HOUR
8AM-5PM

183



A long, multi-story brick building with a decorative cornice and a series of tall, narrow windows. The building has a classic architectural style with a prominent cornice and decorative window surrounds. The ground floor appears to be a storefront or entrance area with a dark awning.

A traffic light hanging over the street, showing a yellow light.

DO NOT ENTER

Halloween
Black Party

Halloween
Black Party

A line of cars parked along the street, including a white SUV, a silver car, a dark car, and a black pickup truck.



Restaurant

GARDNER'S MARKET

Halloween Block Party
Carline Contest
Ed Jacobs & Associates

White SUV
White SUV
White sedan
Dark sedan

Dark sedan
Dark SUV



Tuxedo Headquarters
Formalwear for all your special occasions

NO PARKING
HERE OR
ACROSS
STREET
2 HOUR
8AM-5PM



STOP

SELF
P

OPEN



National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Cleveland Commercial Historic District

Multiple Name:

State & County: TENNESSEE, Bradley

Date Received: 3/24/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: 3/30/2016 Date of 45th Day: 5/8/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: 16000115

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input type="checkbox"/> PDIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Photo
<input type="checkbox"/> Waiver	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> Period
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> TCP	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years
	<input type="checkbox"/> CLG	

Accept Return Reject 5/5/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary District with concentration of commercial and governmental buildings.
Comments:

Recommendation/ Accept / A & C
Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275

Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
2941 LEBANON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442
OFFICE: (615) 532-1550
E-mail: Claudette.Stager@tn.gov
(615) 770-1089

RECEIVED 2280

FEB - 5 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

February 2, 2016

J. Paul Loether
Deputy Keeper and Chief,
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the documentation to nominate the *Cleveland Commercial Historic District* to the National Register of Historic Places. The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the listing of the Cleveland Commercial Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions or if more information is needed, contact Caroline Eller at 615/770-1086 or Caroline.Eller@tn.gov.

Sincerely,

Claudette Stager
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

CS:ce

Enclosures(3)

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name Cleveland Commercial Historic District
Other names/site number N/A
Name of related multiple property listing N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & Number: Roughly along or roughly bounded by the 50-100 block of Central Avenue, 10-100 block of Church Street, 100 block of 2nd Street SE, 100 block of Ocoee Street S., 100 block of Innis Street and 200 block of Broad Street NW.
City or town: Cleveland State: Tennessee County: Bradley
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A Zip: 37311

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

[Signature] 2/2/16
Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting Official: _____ Date

Title: _____ State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Cleveland Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Bradley County
 County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
53	12	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
53	12	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 5

Cleveland Commercial Historic District
 Name of Property

Bradley County
 County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
- HEALTH CARE: medical business/ office
- GOVERNMENT: courthouse
- GOVERNMENT: city hall
- GOVERNMENT: post office
- GOVERNMENT: correctional facility
- DOMESTIC: hotel
- RECREATION & CULTURE: theater
- SOCIAL: meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- GOVERNMENT: courthouse
- GOVERNMENT: government office
- GOVERNMENT: post office
- HEALTH CARE: medical business/ office
- SOCIAL: civic
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- LATE VICTORIAN: ITALIANATE
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
- 20TH CENTURY COMMERCIAL
- MODERN: ART DECO

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
 Principal exterior materials of the property:

BRICK; CONCRETE; WOOD; STONE: LIMESTONE;
 GLASS; ASPHALT; SYNTHETICS: VINYL; STUCCO

Narrative Description

Located in Cleveland, TN (pop. 42,774 in 2013) the Downtown Cleveland Historic District is located in an urban setting anchored by the Bradley County Courthouse in the court square. The district is comprised of fifty-three contributing buildings, and twelve non-contributing buildings. Contributing buildings (c) are illustrative of the historic and architectural development of the area and are influenced by many different architectural styles including Art Deco, Italianate, Romanesque, Second Empire, 20th Century Commercial, Classical Revivals, Mid-Century Modern, and Modern. This variety of styles depicts the patterns of architectural styles throughout the 20th century. While there are many styles represented, the majority of the buildings feature corbelled brick cornices, window hood molds and Italianate architectural details. Similar to commercial buildings across the region, many of the storefronts have been altered overtime, but the upper facades generally retain their architectural details. Non-contributing buildings (NC) lack integrity, may be substantially altered, and/or may be less than fifty years old. The sixty-five primary buildings which comprise this district are listed below by street address and their historic name if applicable.

Cleveland Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Bradley County
County and State

Inventory

1st Street

1. **50-64 1st Street NE** - ca.1900

Twentieth-Century commercial, two-story, five-course common bond brick building with a concrete parge coat on front facade, two-bays in width, flat roof with terra cotta coping, corbelled brick cornice, dentils, side pilasters, 12/12 paired double-hung wood sash 2nd floor wood windows, two storefronts. Eastern storefront: boarded-up transoms, eastern 2nd floor entry with single-light wood door, single-light display window and wood panel door, concrete parge coat bulkhead. Western storefront: boarded-up transoms, single-light wood door, single-light display windows, concrete parge coat bulkheads. (C)

2. **70 1st Street NE** - ca.1900

Twentieth-Century commercial one-story brick building, stepped parapet flat roof with metal coping, corbelled brick and dentiled cornice and pilasters, altered storefront with vinyl siding and 6/6 double-hung vinyl windows under a modern canvas canopy, recessed central entry with a replacement single-light wood door. *Side elevation:* Three 1/1 vinyl windows. (NC)

3. **75, 85, 95 1st Street NE. Gus Cate Building** - ca.1905

Italianate, two-story, seven-course common bond brick corner commercial building, nine-bays in width, flat roof, metal coping, wraparound stucco cornice with dentil work and heavy small modillon brackets, metal vents with elaborate detailing, brick pilasters, 1/1 double-hung vinyl windows, rusticated concrete keyed label lintels and a rusticated concrete beltcourse, three storefronts, canvas canopies, central stucco sign above storefront. *Eastern storefront:* Two-light glass and metal display windows with concrete board bulkheads, central recessed entrance with single light metal doors. *Central storefront:* Two-light glass and metal display windows with concrete board bulkheads, central recessed entrance with single light metal doors. *Western storefront:* Eastern recessed entry with single light metal door, central display window and concrete board bulkhead, recessed alcove with wood panel wall to the east. *Church Street Side Elevation:* Nine bays in width, stucco cornice, 1/1 2nd story double-hung vinyl windows, rusticated concrete keyed label lintels and a rusticated concrete beltcourse, six small windows filled in with stucco, three 1/1 arched wood windows with rusticated concrete keyed label lintels and concrete sills, and a rear entrance with a metal door and transom window rusticated concrete keyed label lintel on the 1st floor. (C)

4. **220 1st St. NW. Moore's Pharmacy** - ca. 1958

Mid-Century Modern, one-story commercial building, yellow brick façade, projecting flat roof with brick chimney, aluminum soffit, projecting bay pick-up window to the north, recessed southern corner entrance supported by metal round posts, display windows flanked with angled buttresses and bulkhead made of roman brick. (C)

5. **183 1st St. NW** - ca. 1955

Mid-Century Modern influences, one-story, five-course common bond brick commercial building, flat roof with metal coping, recessed storefront, limestone surround, glass and metal display windows, eastern entry has a metal door, projecting roman brick bulkhead with limestone sill. *Worth Street Side Elevation:* Rear projecting addition, two-light metal windows, brick and concrete steps, single light wood door, metal awning. (C)

Cleveland Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Bradley County
County and State

6. **75 1st Street NW, Fillauer Brothers Building** – ca. 1911 (NR-listed, 6-28-1989)

Italianate, three-story commercial building, yellow brick, eight-bays in width, brick pilasters, 1/1 double hung segmental arch windows with stone sills, keyed lintels, stone beltcourses, a corbelled brick cornice and a metal cornice including classical molding, dentil and modillions with corner brackets surmounted by a decorative finial, centered round arched sign with dentils and a finial identifying the building with “Fillauer Bros., 1911,” original storefront, display and transom windows, northwest recessed corner entrance with a free-standing cast-iron column. (C)

7. **75 1st Street NW (B)** - ca. 1911

Italianate, two-story brick commercial building, four-bays in width, flat roof with metal coping, brick dentil cornice, recessed rectangular brick sign area, 4/4 double-hung wood sash arched windows separated by brick pilasters with corbeled tops, original storefront with single-light glass and wood display windows, two-light transom and a single-light wood panel double door flanked by cast-iron columns. *Side Façade:* Four-bay stucco siding, brick watertable, 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows, with brick sills. (C)

2nd Street

8. **61 2nd Street NE** - ca. 1905

Twentieth-Century Commercial, three-story rusticated concrete block building, three-bays in width, stepped parapet flat roof with a setback rooftop addition, 6/6 double-hung vinyl sash windows with concrete lintels and sills in a reduced sized opening, asphalt shingle shed roof awning with a row of wood dentils beneath, altered storefront with a nine-light vinyl panel residential door, 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows and vinyl shutters enclose the original display window openings. *Northern side elevation:* Three 2nd story 6/6 vinyl windows and three single-light 1st story windows with concrete lintels and sills. (NC)

9. **65 2nd Street NE** - ca. 1920

Twentieth-Century Commercial, two-story, brick façade, three-bays in width, corbelled brick cornice, recessed rectangles in each bay with central metal vent, 4/4 paired double-hung windows with concrete sills and brick jack arches, asphalt shingle shed roof awning, 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows in a ribbon of three with residential style shutters to the north and a pair of windows with shutters and a six-light wood panel door to the east flank a central recessed entrance with a six-light paneled door and sidelights. (C)

10. **75 2nd Street NE** - ca. 1938

Twentieth-Century Commercial, one-story, faux stone veneer and bulkheads, flat roof with metal coping, angled recessed storefront, two-light metal display windows and single-light metal door with a single-light metal transom. (C)

11. **80 2nd Street NE, Cleveland Automobile Garage** - ca. 1900, façade- ca. 1950s

Colonial Revival influences, two-story, six-course common bond brick commercial building with altered stucco façade, six-bays in width, asphalt shingle gable roof with a mansard front, faux chimneys flanking each side of the façade, exterior quoins, beltcourse, 2/2 original double-hung wood sash windows with stucco sills, lintels and residential shutters, three-light metal display windows, stucco bulkheads recessed single-light metal double doors with single-light transom flanked by single-light display windows in

Cleveland Commercial Historic District

Bradley County

Name of Property

County and State

center of eastern storefront. *Church Street Side Elevation*: Brick exterior, single-light display window and modern cloth awning with wraparound stucco façade from front elevation, rear entrance with cloth awning and metal door to the south. (NC)

12. **160 2nd Street NE, City Hall Building/ Fire Hall** - ca. 1916

Georgian Revival influences, two-story, brick building in the six-course common bond pattern, three-bays in width, stepped parapet flat roof with metal coping, metal cornice with dentil molding, 2nd story recessed entrance with a twelve-light wood door and six-light wood sidelights, 1/1 fixed wood windows with double-hung sash sidelights surrounded by a soldier course of bricks and a corner accent piece with concrete beltcourse below, decorative brick rectangles outlined by brick headers and concrete corner pieces flanking each window and entrance, central 1st floor double glass and wood door with a three-light wood transom windows, concrete architrave trim and a bracketed hood topped with a wrought iron baluster, 1/1 fixed wood windows with double-hung sash sidelights surrounded by a soldier course of bricks and a corner accent piece eastern window replaced original door for fire truck ca.1976. *West Side Elevation*: Four-bays in width wraparound metal cornice, 1/1 paired double-hung wood sash windows, concrete beltcourse. (C)

13. **161 2nd Street NE, Bradley County Jail** - ca. 1935

Art Deco, two-story, brick building, five-bays in width, flat roof with concrete coping and a brick soldier course below, projecting central bay, concrete steps with brick parapets lead to central single-light vinyl door with wood surround and dentils, concrete ornamentation in geometric patterns of vertical rectangles and diagonal lines surround the door with the text "Bradley County Jail" above and extends upward around a single-light recessed fixed window with dentils to the cornice in parallel straight lines topped in a stylized fan, 1st and 2nd floor recessed single-light fixed windows with dentils and concrete sills on adjacent front bays with recessed brick panels in-between, 2nd floor windows have brick soldier course lintels, concrete beltcourse wraps the three-bays, single bay set-backs flank the front three-bays with concrete ornamental parallel lines extending to the cornice from 1st story recessed single-light fixed windows with dentils and concrete sills. *East Side Elevation*: Five-bays in width with projecting rear four-bay, single-light recessed fixed windows with wood surround, dentils and soldier course brick lintels, ornamental alternating header courses and recessed stretcher courses of brown brick extend above windows to the cornice in parallel lines on rear bay, concrete steps with brick parapets lead to central entrance on rear bay with single-light wood door and concrete and brick decorative surround. (C)

14. **20 2nd Street NW, People's Bank Building** - ca. 1890, Façade ca. 1920s

Neo-Classical influences, two-story corner brick commercial building, three-bays in width, flat roof with concrete coping and soldier course brick beltcourse, lowered wraparound granite cornice with plain entablature and attached metal "Title Guaranty & Trust" sign, rowlock beltcourse, arched 1/1 segmental arch long fixed windows with keystone brick lintels, mid-level storefront granite cornice with dentils and "Peoples Bank" carved into the entablature stone, altered storefront ca. 1978 with wraparound standing seam shed roof metal awning, slightly recessed storefront with a raised brick watertable, wood panel bulkheads, 18- light paired display windows with single light arched transoms flanking central double six-inset wood panel door with single light and wood inset wood panel sidelights and single-light arched transom. *Ocoee Street Elevation*: Seven- bays in width, 1/1 segmental arch long fixed wood windows with keystone brick lintels and granite sills, mid-level storefront granite cornice, raised brick water table, wood panel bulkhead, eighteen-light ribbon of four display windows with single-light arched transoms,

Cleveland Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Bradley County
County and State

central wood panel door with single-light transom and sidelight, second story entrance to the north with granite surround and broken pediment, wood panel door and single-light wood transom window. (C)

15. **30 2nd Street NW** - ca. 1890

Italianate influences, two-story building, yellow brick façade, six-bays in width, metal cornice with brackets and folded metal entablature, metal vents with elaborate detailing below a metal beltcourse, replacement 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows with transoms in a reduced size opening and stone hood molds, mid-level metal beltcourse and cornice with dentils, canvas awning, modified storefront, twenty-four-light wood windows flank a recessed fifteen-light wood double door entry and wood fanlight transom to the west with eighteen-light windows flanking a fifteen-light single door with sidelights to the east, wood panels cover original transoms, wood panel bulkhead, raised brick watertable. (C)

16. **40 2nd Street NW, Horner Building** - ca. 1880

Romanesque influences, two-story brick commercial building in the eight-course common bond pattern, three-bays in width, rusticated stone cornice with corbelled stone brackets, metal vents with elaborate detailing, single-light metal fixed windows with rusticated stone sills and lintels, brick and stone pilasters flanking buildings edge, rusticated stone mid-level beltcourse with a soldier course brick beltcourse beneath, recessed central entry, tiled floor in the entry with "Horner's" spelled out in tile, twenty-light glass and wood door with five-light wood sidelights and fan light transom, marble bulkhead, three-light display windows and original five-section, thirty-two-light prismatic glass transom windows with a central eight-light awing section above a canvas canopy cast-iron column on north side of storefront. (C)

17. **50-80 2nd Street NW, Ramsey Building/Stamper Building** - ca. 1890

Romanesque influences, two-story, brick commercial building in the six-course common bond pattern, nineteen-bays in width, flat roof with rusticated stone coping and four brick swag parapets evenly spaced across façade with stone accents, "Ramsey Building" weathered sign present on second parapet to the northwest, rusticated stone cornice with corbelled stone brackets and metal vents with elaborate detailing beneath, long rectangular window 6/1 and 6/6 wood windows covered with ca. 1978 louvered wood shutters and rusticated stone-lintels and sills with decorative brick detailing beneath, brick and stone pilasters, rusticated stone mid-level beltcourse, three wood shingle awnings supported by Burns Ornamental wrought iron columns ca. 1970s. *50 storefront:* wood paneling over transoms, stepped recessed central entry with tile floor, single-light wood door and transom flanked by four-light wood display windows and wood panel bulkhead. *60 storefront:* angled recessed storefront, wood paneling over transoms, four-light wood display windows, single-light wood door and transom and marble bulkhead. *70 storefront:* wood paneling over transoms, 3-light display windows, wood panel bulkheads, central brick column in front of recessed storefront entry with tile floor, single-light wood doors and transoms separated by central projecting three-light wood bay display window and wood panel bulkhead. *80 storefront:* single-light display windows with a central cast iron column, wood paneling over transoms, brick bulkhead, recessed side entries to the with tile floor and single-light wood doors, second floor entry to the east with iron screen and wood surround. *Broad Street Elevation:* Corbelled brick cornice, nine-bays in width, metal vents with elaborate detailing, 6/1 2nd story double-hung wood sash windows with limestone lintels and sills, 1st story two-light small fixed windows with limestone lintels and sills, brick pilasters, rear entrance boarded with wood, two-light transom and a 2/2 double-hung wood sash window. (C)

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Broad Street

18. **63 Broad Street NW, Tipton-Fillauer House-** ca. 1890 (NR-listed, 12-8-1980)

Queen Anne, 1 1/2 half story house with brick foundation, hip roof with gable projections, weatherboard siding, a corner polygonal tower, encircling veranda and patterned siding. The last remaining house in the immediate downtown area, it now contains law offices on the first floor and apartments on the second floor. (C)

19. **155 Broad Street NW, Cleveland U.S. Post Office** – ca. 1910, expanded 1933 (NR-listed, 6-30-1983)

Georgian Revival and Neo-Classical Revival influences, two-story, brick building in the twelve-course common bond pattern, six-bays in width, flat roof with rectangular parapet and limestone coping, wraparound limestone cornice with modillions, paired rectangular metal fixed windows with keyed jack arches, decorative brickwork surround windows in quoin pattern, limestone beltcourse, limestone door surround with quoins, brackets and broken pediment with elaborate stone details, limestone watertable. The original steel lamp posts face the front entrance. *Inman Street Elevation:* Wraparound limestone cornice, paired rectangular fixed windows with keyed jack arches, decorative brickwork surround windows in quoin pattern, limestone watertable, 2/2 paired double-hung wood sash basement windows with brick and granite window walls, entrance with metal and glass door. Rear ca. 1960, two-story addition, flat roof, concrete coping, yellow brick in the 5 course common bond pattern, 2/2 metal fixed windows with three-piece bonded brick jack arches, central entry with concrete steps leading to a single-light metal door, sidelight, two-light transom and cloth awning, bricked-in first floor windows. (C)

20. **258-262 Broad Street NW, Earl's Restaurant** - ca. 1940

20th Century Commercial, two-story, brick façade, four bays in width, flat roof, terra cotta coping, 8/8 double-hung wood sash windows with residential wood shutters and concrete sills, centered ca. 1950s projecting "Earl's Restaurant" neon sign with large arrow, two storefronts. *260 storefront:* canvas awning, central metal display window, single-light wood doors, recessed entry and southern 2nd story entrance, brick bulkhead. *262 storefront:* wooden "Garden's Market" sign centered above storefront, canvas awning, central recessed entrance, metal display windows, wood and glass panel door, brick bulkhead. (C)

21. **264 Broad Street NW** - ca. 1940

20th Century Commercial, one-story, brick façade, flat roof with terra cotta coping, canvas awning, central recessed entry, single-light door with a transom filled with an air conditioner, brick bulkheads and wood surround display windows. (C)

22. **266 Broad Street NW and 53-85 Central Avenue** - ca 1956

Twentieth-Century Commercial, two-story, brick façade building, flat roof with terra cotta coping. *Broad Street façade:* four-bays in width, 8/8 double-hung wood sash windows with residential wood shutters, central recessed entry, three-light display windows, brick bulkhead, wood molding. *Central Avenue elevation:* Ten-bays wide, 6/6 double-hung windows with residential wood shutters and stone sills, five identical storefronts, canvas awnings, single-light display windows with brick sills, central single-light doors and brick bulkheads, canvas canopy, eastern corner 2nd floor stairwell entry. (C)

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Central Avenue

23. **120 Central Avenue** - ca. 1910

Italianate, two-story brick commercial building, three-bays in width, Geo. L. Mesker & Co. Iron Works façade No. 8043 from 1909 catalog¹, pressed metal cornice with brackets, cast-iron columns flank the two-story façade, 2nd story pressed metal façade featuring intricate pressed metal motifs, 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows with single-light vinyl transoms, a central bay window on the 2nd floor with 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows with single-light vinyl transoms beneath a pressed metal cornice and entablature divided by pilasters, altered stucco covered storefront ca. 1996 with 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows and single-light vinyl transoms, a recessed entry with a modern single-diamond light and wood panel door with a single opaque light and wood transom and etched glass and wood panel sidelights. (C)

Church Street

24. **10 Church Street** - ca. 2010

Post-modern influences, two-story building with grey brick veneer façade, flat roof with metal coping, expansive two-story curtain wall on front façade, flat metal awning and front projection to the north. *Inman Street Façade*: Three-bays in width, recessed central bay with 1st and 2nd floor ribbon of six-light metal windows and contemporary metal awnings, side bays include paired single-light metal windows. (NC)

25. **74 Church Street** - ca. 1920

Twentieth-Century Commercial, two-story steel frame construction with brick veneer, barrel roof with concrete coping, three-bays in width divided by brick pilasters with concrete caps, fifteen-light metal windows in single, double and triple sets with central six-light awning sections, soldier course brick headers and a concrete beltcourse with decorative brick soldier course below. *Southern bay*: Ten-light metal display window with vinyl sill and brick soldier course beltcourse. *Central bay*: single-light wood door to the south and bricked-in northern door both with brick soldier course beltcourse above, central storefront with soldier course beltcourse above, wood and glass display window, boarded up transom windows and a northern recessed single-light wood door. *Northern Bay*: southern entry with wood door and transom above, five-light metal display windows with new brick bulkhead. *Side elevation*: Six-bays in width, concrete coping, twenty-light 2nd floor metal windows with six-light central awning sections, soldier course brick headers and a concrete beltcourse with decorative brick soldier course below, twenty-five-light 1st floor metal windows with central six-light awning sections and concrete sills, two garage bay doors and single wood door. (C)

26. **80 Church Street** - ca. 1890

Two-story, brick commercial building with a concrete parge coating, six-bay in width, flat roof with stepped parapet and metal coping, metal vents with elaborate detailing, corbelled double dentil detailing, 4/4 original double-hung segmental arch wood windows with wood surrounds and a detailed wood lintel in the arch, pilasters at each stepped parapet. *Southern Storefront*: wood covering transom windows, single-light display windows with brick bulkhead, central recessed entry with single-light metal double doors. *Northern Storefront*: wood covering transom windows, ca. 1950s, single-light metal display windows with limestone bulkhead, central recessed entry with single-light metal double doors. *1st Street*

¹ Geo. L. Mesker & Co., *Geo. L. Mesker & Co. [catalog] 1909*, 15.

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elevation: Six-bays wide, corbelled double dentil cornice, 4/4 double-hung segmental arch wood sash windows, single-light and four-light half windows with wood surrounds and a detailed wood lintel in the arches, three-light wood door with single light transom, rear storefront with a two section prismatic glass transom, single-light wood door and a two-light metal display window with limestone bulkhead, 2nd story entrance with nine-light wood panel door with wood surround and broken pediment. (C)

27. 190 Church Street - ca. 1940

Mid-century Modern, two-story building, brick exterior, flat roof, metal coping, recessed parapet, 2nd floor corner limestone clock with concrete coping above, central rectangular glass block window, projecting wraparound first-floor with flat roof and concrete coping, six-light metal display windows and concrete bulkhead, projecting entrance to the south with single-light metal windows and door, transoms and rounded canvas awning, two recessed bays to the south. *1st Recessed Bay:* Ribbon of 8 2nd floor 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows that wrap the building's edge with continuous concrete lintels and sills, 1st floor rows of projecting brick beltcourse detailing, three ribbons of three 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows. *2nd Recessed Bay:* Ribbon of three 1/1 2nd story vinyl sash windows that wrap the building's edge with continuous concrete lintel and sill, north and south single-light vinyl doors with cloth awning, projecting 1st floor rows of projecting brick beltcourse detailing. *2nd Street Elevation:* Recessed parapet, concrete coping, two central paired 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows with concrete sills divided by two decorative concrete squares, wraparound projecting 1st floor, four-light metal display windows to the west with a concrete bulkhead, concrete column separates single-light metal door, single-light metal display windows and three-light transom, roofline extends to create awning with two columns of circular cut outs on end wall, pair of 1/1 vinyl sash windows, recessed bay to the east, ribbon of seven 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows with continuing wraparound windows enclosed, 1st floor rows of projecting brick beltcourse detailing.(C)

28. 191 Church Street - ca. 1960

Colonial Revival influences, two-story commercial building, dentiled and roman brick façade, wraparound mansard roof with wood dentil underneath, gable-roof dormers with 6/6 double-hung wood windows and wood siding, single-light fixed windows, fifteen-light wood door with fan-light transom flanked single-light glass and wood rectangular windows and wood pilasters topped with brackets under rooftop deck with a cross-hatch wood balustrade. *West Side Elevation:* Six-light wood display window to the north, three-light fixed wood windows in ribbon of three and a single-light window with vinyl louvered shutters and brick sills, two-car rear projecting drive-through with metal and glass bank teller window supported by double Tuscan columns on an oval concrete island, with gable-roof dormers with 6/6 double hung windows. *Church Street Elevation:* Three-light fixed wood windows in ribbons of three with vinyl louvered shutters and brick sills, six-light wood display window with brick sill to the north. (C)

Inman Street

29. 44 Inman Street, Cherokee Hotel - ca. 1927

Seven-story mixed-use building, fireproof brick construction, nine-bays in width, stepped parapet roofline, glazed concrete coping, decorative swag detail, lowered wraparound glazed concrete cornice, 6/1 double-hung vinyl windows with glazed concrete sills, brick quoining, decorative swag detail above central 2nd story entrance with original single-light wood double doors and a ribbon of rounded arch 11/10 wood sash windows with arched muntins on the upper sash, glazed concrete hood molds,

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decorative swag detail and five-light fixed wood windows below, one-story projections flank central main façade entrance to the north and south with staircases leading to decks above and 2nd story entrances with two single-light wood doors and three-light wood transoms surrounded by a brick soldier course, northern 2nd story entrance replaced with vinyl windows, original three-light transoms above. Original two-story bay to the east with glazed concrete coping and lowered cornice, brick quoining, single-light vinyl transoms over 6/1 double-hung vinyl windows, 2nd story entrance on north elevation with wood door and six-light wood transom and soldier course brick surround. *Southern projection:* glazed concrete coping, wraparound brick soldier course beltcourse with glazed concrete square corner detail, three storefronts and canvas awnings. *Eastern storefront:* Six-light metal display window, six-light painted transoms. *Central storefront:* Three-light metal display window, twelve-light painted transoms, limestone bulkhead. *Western storefront:* Bricked in transom, single-light metal door and display window. *Northern projection:* Covered in stucco with a recessed central entrance and 6/1 double hung windows. *Ocoee Street Elevation:* Four bays in width, large metal elevator shaft addition. (C)

30. **70 Inman Street** - ca 1929

Two-story commercial corner brick building, flat roof with terra cotta coping and several protruding steel capped-flues, ca. 1950 façade, bricked in 2nd story windows, glass and metal display windows have been partially in-filled with brick and two shorter and thinner single-light windows on the west side of the single light metal door, eight-light wood panel overhead garage door and a projecting full-width mid-century metal awning supported by angled round metal posts and extends out off the northwest corner in an "L" shape. *Church Street Elevation:* Six-bays in width, stepped parapet cornice, brick pilasters dividing up three boarded up display window and transom openings, 2nd story windows have no glass. (NC)

31. **120 Inman Street** - ca. 1928

Twentieth-Century Commercial, one-story corner brick commercial building, stepped parapet cornice with concrete coping, central brick flue, brick columns separating bays topped with concrete caps, centered projecting rectangle of soldier course bricks, circular decorative elements, recessed corner entrance with corner column, single light metal door with single light transom flanked by two-light display windows. *Inman Street Elevation:* Four-bays in width with four storefronts (from East to West) *1st storefront:* Canvas awning, two-light transom with soldier course brick lintel, four-light metal display window, with wood surround, concrete sills and brick bulkhead. *2nd storefront:* canvas awning, two-light transom with soldier course brick lintel, two-light metal display window, with wood surround, concrete sills and brick bulkhead, western single-light wood door and transom window with a/c unit above. *3rd storefront:* Canvas awning, five-light transom with soldier course brick lintel, seven-light metal display window, with wood surround, concrete sills and brick bulkhead. *4th storefront:* Two canvas awnings, four-light transom with soldier course brick lintel, six-light metal display window, with wood surround, concrete sills and brick bulkhead, eastern single-light wood door with two-light transom above and corner recessed entrance. *Church Street Elevation:* Six-bays in width with six storefronts (from North to South) *1st storefront:* Corner recessed entrance, canvas awning, two-light transom with soldier course lintel and two-light metal display window with wood surround, concrete sills and brick bulkhead. *2nd storefront:* canvas awning, two-light transom with soldier course lintel and four-light metal display window with wood surround, concrete sill and brick bulkhead. *3rd Storefront:* Canvas awning, prismatic glass transom with central sixteen-light awning section and soldier course lintel, single-light wood display windows, concrete sill and brick bulkhead, central single-light metal door with boarded transoms above. *4th storefront:* Metal awning, prismatic glass transom with central sixteen-light awning section

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and soldier course lintel, single-light wood display windows, concrete sill and brick bulkhead, central single-light metal door with boarded transoms above. *5th storefront*: Soldier course lintel, boarded storefront with wood panel door to the left and garage door to the south. *6th storefront*: Two-light transom with soldier course lintel and two-light metal display window with wood surround, concrete sill and brick bulkhead. (C)

32. **122 Inman Street** - ca. 1975

One-story concrete block commercial building, seven-bays in wide, large setback for front parking lot, flat roof, central entrance single-light metal door, small rectangular single-light windows. (NC)

33. **125 Inman Street, C. C. Card Auto Company Building** - ca. 1915 (NR-listed, 7-22-2014)

Twentieth-Century Commercial, two-story brick building, three-bays wide, 6/6 double-hung aluminum frame windows, soldier course lintels and brick sills with soldier course below, inset brick panels with soldier course row above, corbelled brick cornice, terra cotta tile coping along parapet, tri-partite single - light display windows flanking central entry, aluminum-frame double-leaf door with single-light sidelights and a three-light transom, concrete bulkhead. *162 1st Street N.*: Ca. 1930, two-story commercial brick building in the six-course common bond pattern, barrel vault roofing system, three-bays in width separated by full-height brick pilasters, twenty-five-light metal-frame tripartite windows with an operable six-light awning-style window in the lower half, brick sills and soldier course brick lintel. The central bay windows are smaller with two twenty-five-light sections flanking an eighteen-light section. Stepped parapet cornice, central semi-circle brick centered above the central bay, one-story storefront with a modern recessed entry, transom and single fixed vertical windows flush with the façade. The center bay is a modern roll-up garage door. (C)

34. **130 Inman Street, W.O.W. Building** - ca. 1938

Twentieth-Century Commercial, two-story building brick building, sixteen-light metal windows with central four-light awning section, brick soldier course lintel, concrete sills, central date stone above storefront, brick pilasters flanking the main façade, ca. 1990 altered storefront with a soldier course lintel above, vinyl siding and fixed single-light windows and a vinyl panel and single-light door. (NC)

35. **140 Inman Street, Service Cleaners** - ca. 1938

Mid-Century Modern, one-story brick commercial building in the five-course common bond pattern, flat roof with concrete coping, rounded header course corner, projecting partial-length standing seam metal three-car drive-thru awning off the east elevation supported by round metal posts, double glass and metal door with single light transom beneath the drive-thru, central entrance with single-light double doors, concrete surround and a mid-century metal curved awning, angled display windows with soldier course lintel and concrete sill that wrap around the east elevation. Display window openings in-filled with metal vent on east elevation. (C)

Ocoee Street

36. **20 Ocoee Street North, Cleveland National Bank Building** - ca. 1866, façade ca. 1960s

Two-story commercial building with limestone façade, fourteen-bays in width, flat roof with a limestone parapet and inset rectangular panel cornice detail, pilasters, 1/1 double-hung wood windows with metal storm windows, limestone sills and lintels, two central recessed entries on Ocoee Street with flat limestone awning, metal eagle ornament above the main entrance, expanded to adjoining lot to the north

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ca. 1910 and then again in late 1920s as shown on the 1912 and 1930s Sanborn map.² *First Street Elevation:* Eleven-bays wide 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows with metal storms, rear entrance with single-light metal door, rounded vinyl awning and "Cleveland National Bank" carved in the façade. (C)

37. **23 Ocoee Street N - ca 1880**

Neo-Classical influences, two-story, brick building in the Flemish bond pattern, six-bays in width, flat roof with stone coping and two blank date/name stones below, 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows with granite sills and splayed brick jack arches with granite keystones, a mid-level granite storefront cornice with dentil molding, two identical storefront with square fluted pilasters, four-six-four configuration on a three-light wood transom, single-light transom over doorways, single-light display windows, central recessed entries with granite ionic columns and an entablature with dentil molding, paneled single-light doors with a single-light transom and marble bulkhead. *Inman Street Elevation:* Six-bays in width, 1/1 2nd floor vinyl windows and three 1st floor single light windows with splayed brick jack arches with keystones and granite sills, eastern storefront with a granite storefront cornice with dentil molding, square fluted pilasters, five-light transom wood transom, with six-light configuration, three-light wood display window and marble bulkhead. (C)

38. **45 Ocoee Street N, The Spot Restaurant Building - ca. 1905**

Italianate, three-story, brick commercial building, five-bays in width, gabled roof, bracketed metal cornice with modillions, corbelled brick below, 1/1 segmental arch double-hung wood sash windows with rusticated stone keyed label molds, sills, limestone beltcourses, gooseneck metal light fixtures above canvas awning, five-lights transom and single light display windows with single-light glass and wood double doors, faux marble bulkheads. Kitchen entrance to the south includes boarded up transoms, central single-light wood door, wood bulkheads and single-light fixed windows, Neoclassical 2nd floor entrance to the south with granite entablature, dentil molding ionic columns, a fifteen-light glass and wood door and a nine-light transom window. (C)

39. **50- 60 Ocoee Street N, Masonic Lodge - ca.1890, ca. 1920s façade**

Two-story brick building, seven-bays in width, flat roof with central arched parapet with Freemason symbol concrete cornice, metal coping, brick pilasters, corbelled brick five-light horizontal aluminum windows with single bottom awning section, concrete sills, brick soldier course lintels, projecting sign centered on 2nd floor, concrete mid-level cornice, ca. 1950 flat metal awning, center recessed 2nd-floor entry with single-light door metal door with transom and display window, pilasters and unpedimented entablature with concrete Masonic Temple sign above flanked by two storefronts with covered original transoms. *60 storefront:* Recessed storefront with central recessed entry, two-light metal display windows with metal bulkheads, single light metal door and transom window. *50 storefront:* Recessed storefront with single-light metal display windows expanding to metal awning, central single-light metal door and transom window. (C)

40. **63 Ocoee Street N - ca.1905 with ca. 1980 façade**

Two-story commercial building, stucco siding and cornice, recessed 2/2 double-hung horizontal metal windows, beltcourse, altered storefront, display windows, recessed southern bay and storefront system. (NC)

² Sanborn Map Company, 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Cleveland, Tennessee, Sanborn Map Publishing Company, New York; Sanborn Map Company, 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Cleveland, Tennessee, Sanborn Map Publishing Company, New York.

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41. **70 Ocoee Street N, C.J. Wilson Store** - ca. 1850, ca.1880 façade (NR-listed 6-10-1975)

Italianate, red pressed brick in an eight-course common bond pattern, three-bays in width, metal vents with elaborate detailing, 1/1 double hung wood sash arched windows with rusticated limestone sills, hoods and segmental arches, stamped metal cornice with single end brackets and corbelled brick below, storefront has a cast-iron façade with cast iron columns, large plate glass windows, a stamped mid-level metal cornice with single end brackets, a recessed paneled double door with large single lights. (C)

42. **90 Ocoee Street N** - ca. 1892, ca. 1975 remodeled after fire

Twentieth-Century Commercial, two-story brick commercial building in a six-course common bond pattern, four-bays in width, flat roof with concrete coping, corbelled brick and dentiled cornice, stretcher course bricked-in original paired camber arched windows and vinyl 1/1 double-hung window in a reduced size opening, altered wraparound vinyl and stucco storefront extending to a concrete beltcourse, display windows, arched brick doorway with recessed entrance and original cast-iron columns, pilasters. *First Street Elevation:* Rear of building drops to single story, corbelled brick and dentiled cornice, bricked in windows with sailor jack arches, and concrete sills, bricked-in stretcher course original two ribbons of three camber arched windows and vinyl 1/1 double-hung window in a reduced size opening, eastern rear entry with single-light metal door, wraparound vinyl and stucco storefront with single-light display windows extending to a concrete belt course. (NC)

43. **93 Ocoee Street N, Bank of Cleveland** ca. 1966

International style influences, two-story, five-bays in width, marble exterior, flat roof with chimney, square marble pilasters separate ribbons of four aluminum windows with bottom awnings and projecting aluminum frames extending in vertical parallel lines creating top and bottom panels made of marble in sets of four, projecting marble canopies supported by square marble columns over the 1st floor, continuous ribbon of twenty-light aluminum display windows, a single-light metal door and transom to the north and marble bulkheads, projecting corner bay with 2nd floor glass curtain wall with 1st floor metal single-light display windows and two single-light doors with two-light transoms to the north, *1st Street Elevation:* Five-bays in width, ribbons of four and three aluminum windows with bottom awnings and projecting aluminum frames extending in vertical parallel lines creating top and bottom panels made of marble in sets of three and four, projecting marble canopies supported by square marble columns over the 1st floor, ribbon of four-light aluminum display windows and marble bulkheads separated by marble pilasters, ATM machine and cloth awning on eastern bay, corner projecting bay with 2nd floor glass curtain wall with 1st floor metal four-light display windows to the east. (C)

44. **120 Ocoee Street N** - ca. 1880, ca. 1920s façade

Art Deco, two-story brick building with a limestone exterior and granite watertable, flat roof, pilasters topped with low-relief geometrical designs, wraparound wavy decorative beltcourse, central square casement window with rounded pediments and low-relief geometric designs, central recessed entry with rounded canvas canopy and low relief geometric design with initials BM above, angled and articulated limestone walls, single-light metal double doors, , single light 1st story fixed windows. The Hardwick family crest is featured above the former second story entrance to the north, which is now a fixed window. *First Street Elevation:* Nine-bays in width, pilasters topped with low-relief geometrical designs, single-light casement windows with rounded pediments on the 2nd floor and decorative rectangular panels between the 1st and 2nd floor windows, both with low-relief geometric designs. (C)

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45. **140 Ocoee Street N - ca. 1880, ca. 1930s façade**

Two-story brick building, five-bays in width, limestone exterior, granite bulkhead, marble storefront, two-light glass and metal display windows with two-light transoms, single-light door with sidelight and transom, flared metal awning, marble pilasters flanking building's façade, 2nd floor fixed windows with wavy decorative beltcourse above. (C)

46. **150 Ocoee Street N - ca. 1880**

Italianate influences, two-story, three-bay brick commercial building in the seven-course common bond pattern, corbelled brick gabled parapet cornice with metal coping, 4/4 fixed wood camber windows with curvilinear muntins and sailor brick hood molds, altered brick storefront ca. 2008 with canvas canopy, recessed central entry, arched ten-light door and 4/4 fixed camber windows with curvilinear muntins. (C)

47. **155 Ocoee Street N, Bradley County Courthouse - ca. 1965**

Brutalist influences, two-story building, concrete construction, brick exterior, central entry with projecting metal storefront system, full-width two-story porch with ramp with metal balustrade to 2nd floor central entrance, rectangular engaged concrete columns, wraparound concrete cornice with projecting rectangle details. *1st Street Elevation:* 1/1 wood windows with bottom awning and vinyl storm windows surrounded by projecting concrete detailing, projecting concrete detailing in parallel lines. *2nd Street Elevation:* Twelve-bays in width, 1/1 wood windows with bottom awning and vinyl storm windows surrounded by projecting concrete detailing, concrete pilasters. *Broad Street Elevation:* Eleven-bays in width, 1/1 wood windows with bottom awning and vinyl storm windows surrounded by projecting concrete detailing, concrete pilasters, central projecting concrete block bay, ribbon of four metal single-light windows, vinyl awning, single-light display windows with single-light metal double doors. (C)

48. **160 Ocoee Street N, Tipton Building - ca. 1880**

Italianate influences, two-story, brick commercial building in a six-course common bond pattern, three-bays in width, flat roof, terra cotta coping, corbelled brick cornice, 6/6 double-hung vinyl sash windows with fan light transoms and double brick hood molds, ca. 1920s mid-level vinylite glass "Cooper's" sign, altered brick veneer recessed storefront ca. 2000 with three single-light transom windows and a soldier course of brick underneath, a pair of central single-light display windows and single-light and wood doors to the north and south, each with single-light sidelight. (C)

49. **166 Ocoee Street N - ca. 1880**

Italianate influences, two-story, three-bay brick commercial building in a six-course common bond pattern, corbelled brick cornice, twenty-one-light fixed wood windows with double soldier brick hood moldings and boarded arched transoms, altered recessed brick storefront ca. 2000 with 4/4 double-hung wood sash windows flanking a central single-light and wood double door under a canvas canopy. (C)

50. **170 Ocoee Street N, Craigmiles Hall - ca. 1877-78 (NR-listed, 11-25-80)**

Second Empire style commercial architecture, two- and- one-half story building, brick construction, three-bays in width, gabled roof with a complex mansard roof covered with patterned slates, dentilled cap, porthole dormers in each bay with decorative hoodmolds, central porthole dormer contains pedestal-like base, bracketed, modillion and molded frieze cornice below roofline, "Craigmiles Hall" is displayed in the arch of the frieze, bays separated by brick pilasters with quoin work above central concrete band, paired 1/1 double-hung wood sash segmental arch windows with wood architraves, concrete hoodmolds,

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and a continuous sill in side bays, paired 1/1 double-hung wood sash arched windows with wood architraves, radiating voussoirs and a continuous sill with circular window with molded trim directly above in central bay, mid-level storefront cornice with modillions and finials flanking facade, four small rectangular single-light transoms below storefront cornice, recessed central storefront with central wood column, canvas awning, two single-light wood doors and small single-light transoms above, brick storefronts, brick soldier course beltcourse, with four replacement ten-light fixed wood windows, wood pilasters flank facade. (C)

51. **180 Ocoee Street N - ca.1880**

Two-story, commercial brick building, three-bay, flat roof with metal coping, corbelled top brick pilasters flank façade, twenty-four-light fixed wood windows with north and south windows having soldier course brick lintels, recessed storefront ca. 1990 with soldier beltcourse, sixteen-light fixed wood windows with brick sills and central recessed entrance with double glass and wood door covered by a canvas canopy. *2nd Street Side Elevation:* Eight-bays in width, brick dentil cornice and corbelling, brick pilasters topped with corbelled brick, twenty-four-light fixed wood windows with concrete lintels and wood sills, eighteen-light wood segmental arch windows with brick jack arch and wood sills to the east, 2nd story entrance with recessed six-light wood panel door flanked by vinyl ionic columns, cloth awning, sixteen-light wood display windows to the west with brick sills. (C)

52. **220-230 Ocoee Street N, Banner Building - ca. 1854**

Two-story, brick commercial building in the six-course common bond pattern, six-bays in width, 1/1 segmental arch double-hung wood sash windows with brick jack arch, corbelled brick cornice. *220 storefront:* Cloth canopies over twenty-four-light wood display windows, central recessed entry with metal Corinthian columns, single-light wood door with transom flanked by two leaded glass fixed windows, brick and wood panel bulkheads. *230 storefront:* Vinyl awning, metal I-beam above storefront twenty-four-light wood display windows, central recessed entry with single-light wood door and transom, transoms and sidelights, brick and wood panel bulkhead. 2nd floor entrance to the south with single-light metal door and transom and vinyl awning. *2nd Street Elevation:* Five bays in width, eighteen-light fixed segmental arch wood windows with brick jack arch and wood sills wrapped in metal, three small 1st floor 6/6 wood windows with brick jack arches, brick sills and cloth awnings, side entrance with cloth awning, segmental arch wood transom and brick jack arch and a fifteen-light wood door with adjacent 6/6 double-hung segmental arch wood sash window, 24-light wood display window with wood bulkhead and cloth canopy to the west, rear metal double door kitchen entrance with brick jack arch. (C)

53. **240 Ocoee Street N - ca. 1880**

One-story commercial building, seven-course common bond brick exterior, corbelled brick cornice, recessed entry, single-light wood door, original wood bulkhead, seven-light glass transom, display windows. (C)

54. **242 Ocoee Street N - ca. 1885**

Two-story commercial building, brick with header and stretcher brick in alternating pattern every 4th course, corbelled brick cornice, recessed entry with original glass and wood door, wood bulkhead, replacement three-light transom, original "L" shaped display case windows with wood platforms. (C)

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55. **246 Ocoee Street N** - ca. 1885, façade ca. 1980

Two-story commercial building, one-bay in width, metal seam siding with terra cotta coping, a central single-light fixed metal window flanked by two metal 1/1 windows, ca. 1950 angled recessed storefront, stone siding and bulkhead, flat metal awning, large two-light display window, single-light metal door with single light transom, tiled entry. (NC)

56. **250-260 Ocoee Street N** - ca. 1905

Two-story, brick commercial building, three-bays in width, double corbelled brick cornice, metal vents with elaborate detailing, 9/9 double-hung wood sash replacement windows with segmental arches and enclosed arched transoms, rusticated concrete lintels, rusticated concrete sills and vinyl panel shutters, concrete beltcourse with sailor brick beltcourse below, altered storefront ca. 1990 with new brick exterior and corbelled brick storefront cornice, Colonial Revival style recessed door with three-light and wood panel sidelights, a fan light transom, pilasters, engaged columns and a triangle pediment with dentils to the north, a triple row jack arch above a twenty-four-light fixed window with enclosed arch area and brick sill, secondary entrance is recessed with paneled molding and a six-light wood paneled wood door on south side of storefront. (NC)

57. **255 Ocoee Street N** - ca. 1890

Italianate influences, two-story, six-course common bond brick commercial building, seven-bays in width, flat roof, stamped tin cornice with dentils and crimped metal, metal vents with elaborate detailing above a concrete beltcourse below the cornice, 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows with segmental arch and wood ornamentation on the head, double sailor brick hood molds and concrete sills, sailor brick beltcourse above flat metal awning, altered wood storefront with engaged square columns, single-light display windows and central recessed entry with fifteen-light double wood doors, wood paneled bulkheads, southern 2nd floor entry with single light wood panel door. (C)

58. **263 Ocoee Street N, Wood's Jewelers** - ca. 1890

Romanesque Revival influences, two-story, brick commercial building, three bays in width, flat roof with stone coping, brick cornice with a dogtooth course, brackets, and molded decorative brick course, brick pilasters flanking the 2nd story façade, a ribbon of 1/1 double-hung wood windows with pediment windows, rusticated arched stone hood molds, surrounded by a stretcher course of rusticated brick with molded bricks under the stone sills, rusticated stone mid-level cornice with a metal flashing above, modified marble tiled storefront with marble kick plates ca. 1980s, flat metal awning, single-light metal fixed windows and stepped recessed entry with single-light metal door. (C)

59. **264-270 Ocoee Street N** - ca. 1905

Twentieth-Century Commercial, two-story brick commercial building, six-bays in width, double corbelled brick cornice, metal vents with elaborate detailing, 1/1 double-hung wood sash arched windows on 2nd story, keyed brick and concrete label molds, concrete sills, altered stucco three-arch storefront with recessed rectangular sign areas above the arches, recessed metal storefront system, tile entry sidewalk. (NC)

60. **275 Ocoee Street N** - ca. 1890

Two-story, brick façade, three-bays in width, double corbelled brick cornice, metal vents with elaborate detailing, two-light fixed and awning windows with rusticated concrete keyed label molds and sills, concrete beltcourse, canvas awning, full-width transom covered by wood panels, single-light fixed

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display windows, wood bulkheads with tile accents, central single-light metal door with single-light transom, 2nd floor entrance to the south with single-light metal door and transom. (C)

61. **278-281 Ocoee Street N - ca. 1910**

Twentieth-Century Commercial, two-story, brick façade, three-bays in width, corbelled brick cornice with dentils, metal vents with elaborate detailing, 1/1 double hung vinyl sash windows in reduced openings and original jack arch lintels, standing seam metal shed roof awning, modified storefront, marble bulkheads, central recessed tiled entry, single-light display windows, 2nd story tiled entrance to the south with a ca. 1950s two-light and vinyl door and enclosed transom. (C)

62. **280-282 Ocoee Street, Apler's Shoe Store building - ca.1905**

Twentieth-Century Commercial, two-story corner brick building, five-bays in width, flat roof with metal coping, double corbelled brick cornice, metal vents with elaborate detailing beneath the cornices, 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows with segmental arches, brick jack arches and concrete sills, metal awning covered by rounded canvas awning. *280 Storefront:* Two-light wood display windows, wood paneled bulkhead and transoms, central recessed entry with wood panel door, sidelights and transom window. *282 Storefront:* Brick storefront, forty-four-light wood display window with recessed asphalt single shed roof spanning storefront, recessed side entry to the north, twelve-light vinyl door with diagonal muntins in diamond pattern. *Central Avenue Elevation:* Double corbelled brick cornice, nine-bays in width, 1/1 wood sash segmental arch windows with brick jack arches, eastern twenty-light wood display window with recessed asphalt shed roof above under wraparound rounded vinyl awning from front façade, rear single-light original wood panel door, door with bricked-in transom and brick jack arch, 2nd rear single-light original wood panel double door with four-light transoms and cloth awning. (C)

63. **283 Ocoee Street - ca.1920**

Twentieth-Century Commercial, two-story, six-course common bond brick façade, six-bays in width, flat roof with metal coping, corbelled brick cornice, brick soldier course, beltcourse, metal vents in lattice pattern, brick pilasters, three pairs of 1/1 double hung vinyl sash windows with a concrete sill and soldier course lintel in reduced openings, ca. 1950s storefront with wraparound standing seam metal shed roof awning, metal and glass display windows, recessed southern entry with single light glass and metal double doors with a single light metal transom. *Central Avenue Elevation:* Fourteen-bays in width, corbelled brick cornice, brick pilasters, 1/1 double-hung vinyl sash windows and single-light small windows with brick soldier course lintels and concrete sills, two rear entrances with wood panel doors and wood surround and broken pediment. (C)

64. **85 Ocoee Street S, Princess Theater - ca. 1927**

Twentieth-Century Commercial, two-story, seven-bays in width, brick exterior façade, stepped side parapet roof with metal coping, inset camber brick panels with interior brick detailing and brick soldier sills, ca. 1983 altered storefront with stucco siding, recessed southern entrance, five central metal storefront windows, flared standing seam metal awning. (C)

65. **170 Ocoee Street S, First United Methodist Church - ca. 1912**

Gothic Revival, yellow brick, cross-gable roof, central ribbon of three fixed stained glass windows with six-light pediment windows making a Gothic arch above with a brick hood mold, concrete staircase, covered recessed entry with a flat roof and concrete coping, 1/1 double-hung wood sash stained glass windows flanking a ribbon of single-light stained glass windows, a central ribbon of three brick gothic

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archways with concrete keystones divided by pilasters, wraparound concrete beltcourse. *South Tower:* Two-story square tower with parapet, 2nd floor double-hung wood sash stained glass window with Gothic arch transom and brick hood mold, 1st floor ribbon of three double-hung wood sash stained glass windows with a concrete lintel and sill. *Bell Tower:* Three-story square tower with corner buttresses with parapet and decorative finials, third-story louvered vent gothic arch openings for church bells. *Roberts Memorial Annex-* Ca. 1940, two-story, yellow brick façade, five-bays in width, angled parapet cornice, 2/2 double-hung windows, brick sills, central recessed entry with soldier course lintel. (C)

Returned

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
 (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

Areas of Significance
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1850-1966

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

MULTIPLE; UNKNOWN

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
 (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Downtown Cleveland Historic District located in the City of Cleveland, Bradley County, Tennessee is significant under National Register criterion A in the areas of Social History, Commerce, and Community Planning and Development as well as criterion C in the area of Architecture. The downtown area of Cleveland including the courthouse square and adjacent streets served as the social and commercial core of the city, county, and immediate region from the time the first buildings were constructed in the 1850s until the mid-1960s. These buildings initially developed along planned grid streets and in relation to the central county courthouse. They expanded as the city expanded, and many were built during key periods of economic growth in Cleveland, specifically the 1880s and the early 1900s. The buildings themselves represent the evolution of architectural styles from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century including: Art Deco, Italianate, Second Empire, 20th Century Commercial, Classical Revivals and Mid-Century Modern. Several, such as Craigmiles Hall, contain high-style architectural elements, and most retain a majority of their character defining features. Altogether, they retain their integrity as a cohesive commercial district which served as the city and surrounding region's social and commercial center for over one hundred years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Even before the Cherokee Nation deeded the land that now comprises Cleveland to the United States in 1836, a man named Andrew Taylor had established a farm there. The area surrounding his property was known as "Taylor's Place" and it was on this farm that a city was founded in 1838.³ The new city was named Cleveland after Revolutionary War hero Benjamin Cleveland, and was deemed the county seat of newly established Bradley County.⁴ As the county seat, the Cleveland courthouse square and its surrounding streets developed into the natural location of the area's social scene, earliest businesses, government functions, and major transportation routes.

In Cleveland's early years a majority of the buildings were simple log cabins, which have long since been demolished. After the completion of the grid street system in the 1840s, some of the district's earliest buildings, such as the circa 1850 Landmark building and the circa 1850 Barber Building on Ocoee Street began to be constructed.⁵ The two-story and sometimes three-story, brick commercial buildings, which now comprise the downtown district, continued to be built over the next four decades.

Commerce

Although the earliest extant buildings in Cleveland were constructed in the 1850s, the first notable commercial boom occurred between 1880 and 1890. In that decade, two major groups of commercial buildings were built. The first was built after a fire destroyed buildings along Ocoee Street North between Second Street and Central Avenue in 1879. Over time they contained a variety of commercial enterprises including grocery stores, restaurants, offices, and the headquarters of the local newspaper, the Cleveland

³ William R. Snell, *Cleveland the Beautiful: A History of Cleveland, Tennessee 1842-1931*, Nashville: Williams Publishing Company, 1986, 4.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 5.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 73.

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Daily Banner.⁶ Seven storefronts on the north side of the courthouse square began construction in the 1880s and were completed in 1890. These storefronts included a millinery, furniture store, dry goods store, and jeweler.⁷ Several other buildings in the district were constructed in the decades before 1900, and reflect Cleveland's commercial growth in that era (*see Figure 1*).⁸ A majority of the buildings constructed during this period of economic growth were two-story buildings constructed of brick in the common bond pattern or with wooden frames and brick façades. Most buildings employed some type of decorative cornice work, while other like the Craigmiles house with its complex mansard roof contained unique architectural elements. One residence, the Tipton-Fillauer house (NR-listed, 12-8-1980,) was built ca. 1890 in the Queen Anne style. It is some of the only evidence left of the residences which once surrounded the downtown commercial hub.

The expansion and growth of Cleveland's downtown commercial district in the 19th century was a result of Cleveland's industrial activity. One early operation which began in 1879 was the Hardwick Woolen Mill (NR-listed, 4-12-2001), located a few blocks from downtown on Church Street. By 1888, the mill employed approximately eighty people.⁹ Other industries in Cleveland during the 1880s were Cleveland Stove Works, Cleveland Chair Factory, and Cleveland Ice Block Company.¹⁰ The existence of these manufacturing operations in close proximity to Cleveland's downtown made it an ideal place to shop and live. Industrial, commercial, and residential all developed within a relatively small, walkable area. In this typical type of city development, workers could purchase groceries, building supplies, and other goods and services all within walking distance of their homes and workplaces.

Also important for the downtown historic district's commercial development was its location on or near major trade routes. From manufacturing to agriculture to mining, all of the major goods produced in the region surrounding the city eventually found their way downtown. The wealth generated by this trade allowed the city's commercial center to grow and flourish in the late 19th century. Inman Street is the best example, as it promoted downtown Cleveland's economic growth in two ways. The route connected the city's core to the train depot just east of town, which brought goods and people, including the most popular agricultural product of the day: cotton, into the city.¹¹ Inman Street was also a terminus for the "Old Copper Road," which was used to transport copper mined in the Copper Basin, adjacent Polk County.¹² The existence of this road had opened up the resources of the Copper Basin to the wider world in the 1850s, and continued to be a major part of the regional economy.¹³ A 1906 court case claimed the regional copper industry accounted for approximately 12,000 jobs.¹⁴ Another important transportation route in the district

⁶ Sanborn Map Company, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1912, and 1925 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Cleveland, Tennessee, Sanborn Map Publishing Company, New York; Snell, 115.

⁷ Snell, 138.

⁸ Sanborn Map Company, 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Cleveland, Tennessee, Sanborn Map Publishing Company, New York.

⁹ Bradley County Regional Planning Commission, "Bradley County Historic Site Survey," 1973, 19 - 20.

¹⁰ Snell, 133-135; Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, *Cleveland, Bradley County, Tennessee: the City and County with a Future*, 3.

¹¹ Snell, 161.

¹² *Ibid.*, 83.

¹³ Bode J. Morin, *The Legacy of American Copper Smelting: Industrial Heritage vs. Environmental Policy*, Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2013, 38.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 70.

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was Ocoee and Lea (Broad) Streets, which served as the southern terminus of the main route between Cleveland and the nearby city of Charleston.

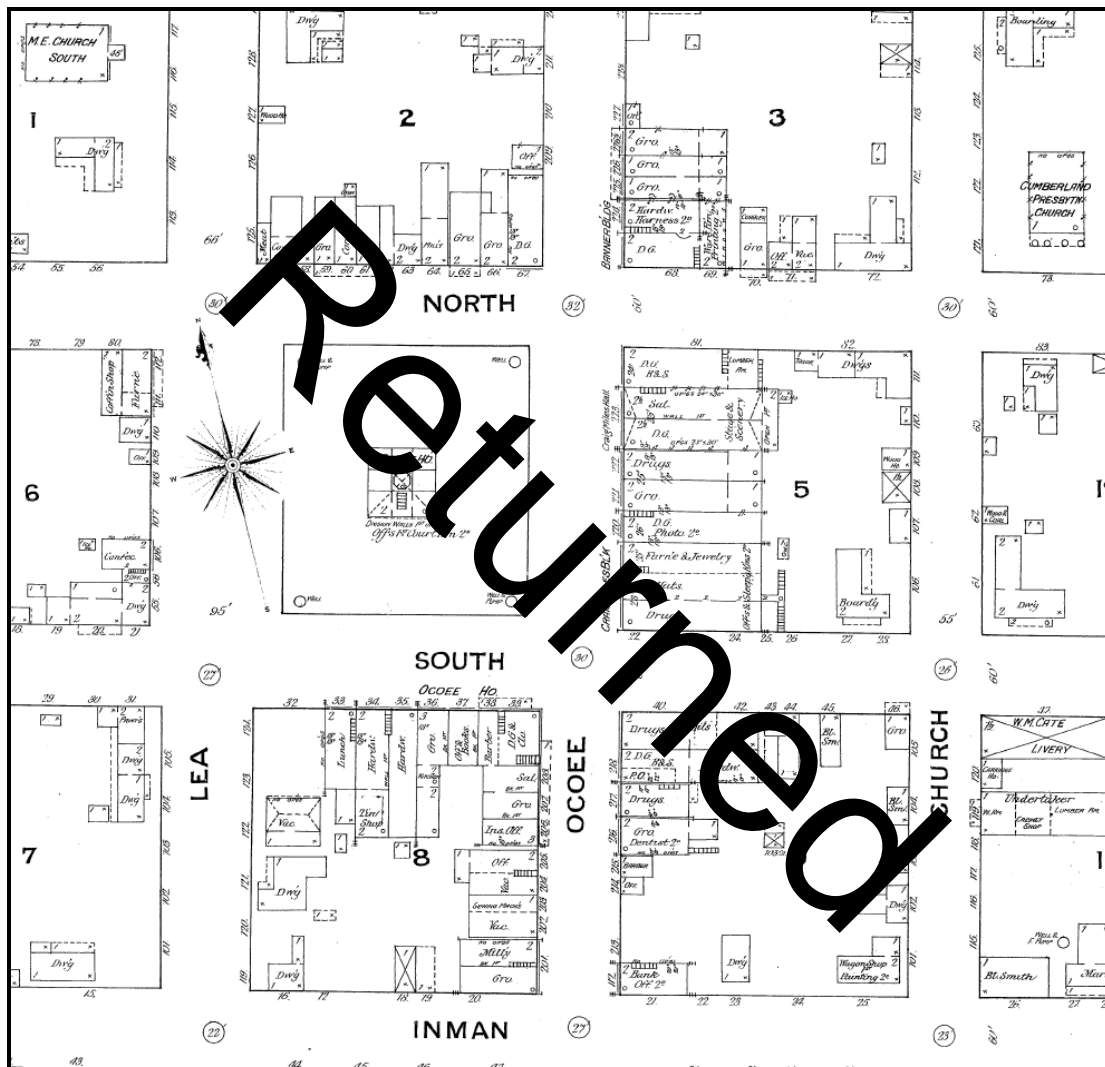


Figure 1: 1887 Cleveland Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. (Note: South Street is now First Street, North Street is now Second Street and Lea Street is now Broad Street.)

The commercial growth of downtown Cleveland continued into the early 20th century. New commercial buildings were built along First Street including the Fillauer Building, constructed in 1911. The buildings' continuing commercial uses included theaters, banks, and other storefronts similar to those established in the late 19th century.

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Several buildings serving the City of Cleveland's expanding government needs were also constructed during the early 20th century. These include the Post Office (1911), City Hall (1916), and the Bradley County Jail (c. 1935).¹⁵ Another important building was the Cherokee Hotel completed in 1927.¹⁶ The Cherokee Hotel, an impressive seven stories in height, reflects the regional centrality of downtown Cleveland. The downtown area received enough visitors and economic activity to warrant a large hotel downtown.

By the mid-20th century the commercial growth and importance of the Downtown Cleveland Historic District had begun to wane. Development was increasingly moving away from downtown. The advent of the automobile was a key contributor to the city's changing commercial landscape. Workers no longer had to rely on commercial establishments being in walking distance from their homes and jobs, and businesses began to desire parking lots and drive-through. However, the district did remain an area of commercial activity, housing theaters, restaurants, and drug stores. A few new buildings including the Cleveland Municipal building were constructed between 1930 and 1960. Some historic storefronts were altered and given more modern elements, like the residential style shingle awnings added to the Ramsey building in the 1970s. By the late 1960s, however, most new buildings constructed in downtown Cleveland were built as replacements for demolished historic storefronts. These newer buildings retained a similar massing and height as their historic counterparts, but reflected modern styles such as mid-century modern and colonial revival. Although the district still contains commercial activity, it is no longer the commercial center of Cleveland, but does continue to remain the government center of Cleveland and Bradley County.

Social History

During its period of significance, the Downtown Cleveland Historic District was the center of not only commercial, but social life in Cleveland. Businesses like banks and stores made downtown a place where the citizens of Cleveland and the surrounding counties were required to visit deposit money, make purchases, and shop. Churches, social organizations, government functions, and places of entertainment, however, served as locations where people chose to come and socialize or attend functions in an era before telephones and the internet.

¹⁵ Bradley County Historical Society, "Historic Walking Tour of Downtown Cleveland, Tennessee," 8.

¹⁶ Sanborn Map Company, 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Cleveland, Tennessee, Sanborn Map Publishing Company, New York.

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Figure 2: The Princess Theatre ca. 1930

Cleveland's First Methodist Church was built in the early 1900s and the Robert's Memorial Annex was constructed ca. 1940. This church, though the only one in the district, was one of many in the general area. Churches form the fabric of small town social life. The First Methodist Church and others nearby served as some of the most important locations for worship, clubs, and other events. The Masonic Hall on Ocoee Street North also served as a gathering place for Cleveland's citizens beginning in the late 1800s.¹⁷

The necessity of downtown Cleveland's government buildings also made it a spot where the social life of citizens from the city and county overlapped. Citizens from across the county came to the Bradley County Courthouse to receive licenses, attend court, and do other business. The open space surrounding the courthouse was also a regular location for community events.¹⁸ Cleveland citizens doing business at City Hall socialized in much the same way as county residents at the county courthouse. Finally, residents mailing letters at the Post Office also contributed to downtown's place as the epicenter of small town life.

¹⁷ Sanborn Map Company, 1897 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Cleveland, Tennessee, Sanborn Map Publishing Company, New York.

¹⁸ Edward T. Price, "The Central Courthouse Square in the American County Seat." *Geographical Review* 58, no. 1, January, 1968, accessed November 10, 2014, https://books.google.com/books?id=G7kzQMMytrMoC&pg=PA124&lpg=PA124&dq=The+Central+Courthouse+Square+in+the+American+County+Seat+by+Edward+T.+Price&source=bl&ots=u8iRnGYvex&sig=9BEcw4ANjVptgEP4LDKZHTutls4&hl=en&a=X&ei=_6lkVdyfOc6Zy, 139.

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Downtown Cleveland also served as the location of entertainment opportunities. The earliest example is Craigmiles Hall, which hosted musical and other entertainment for nearly 50 years.¹⁹ The Craigmiles Hall Opera House gave residents of Cleveland and the surrounding rural areas the opportunity to experience a range of entertainment options not available to them elsewhere. Downtown was also home to Cleveland’s first theaters. Those in the district included the Gem theater, the Bohemia (opened 1911), the Moneta (1913), and the Princess (1927.)²⁰



Figure 3: The Bohemia

Community Planning and Development

Cleveland Commercial Historic District is an excellent example of community planning methods used in the 19th century. First, the city’s downtown streets are laid out in a grid pattern. In cities with a grid street pattern, government officials generally mapped out proposed locations for streets in a minimally developed area. These proposed streets were then built over time.²¹ The city of Cleveland was founded in 1838, and the original street grid was completed by 1840.²² The most popular street system developed in this manner was the rectangular grid. The rectangular grid, which has its roots in ancient Greece and Rome, can be seen in Cleveland’s historic downtown.²³ Though unpaved, the early layout of Cleveland’s streets was incredibly important for the planning of future development and growth.

¹⁹ Snell, 94.
²⁰ Ibid., 250, 252, and 383.
²¹ Robert C. Ellickson, “The Law of Economics and Street Layouts: How a Grid Pattern Benefits a Downtown,” *Faculty Scholarship Series, Yale Law School*, 2013, accessed November 12, 2014, http://digitalcommons.law.yale.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=5802&context=fss_papers, 469.
²² Snell, 6.
²³ Ellickson, 470.

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Once the streets were completed, one of the first buildings that needed to be constructed was the courthouse. The original courthouse no longer stands, but its location within the downtown district and its impact on that district are not reliant upon the building itself. Cleveland's downtown was set up according to the Shelbyville Plan, described as a town plan which "features the county courthouse on a square that is simply one of the blocks of the town plan reserved as public space."²⁴ The plan is named after the first known courthouse square arranged in that manner in Shelbyville, Tennessee around 1810.²⁵ The plan type was then implemented around the southern and mid-western portions of the country, giving it both state and regional significance. Cleveland is an excellent example of the Shelbyville Plan and its expansion.

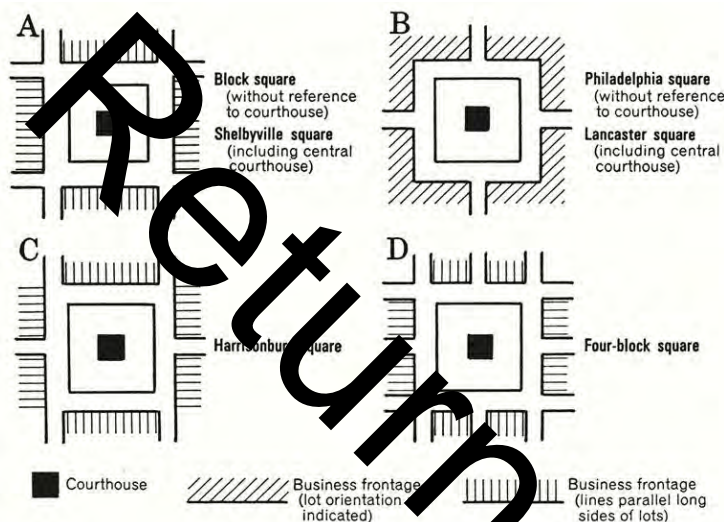


Figure 4: Typical Courthouse Square Plans²⁶

The importance of the Downtown Cleveland Historic District as the location of the county courthouse does not stop at its physical layout. The courthouse square, which is unique to the South and Mid-Western United States, tended to draw economic development to itself.²⁷ People were required to come to the courthouse on business or chose to go there for community affairs, and businesses benefited from being near the action. As a result, several community development practices became common around the square. First, the courthouse square became the typical location for a county seat's central business district.²⁸ Second, businesses around the courthouse square tended to face towards the courthouse. Both of these trends can be seen in Cleveland.

²⁴ Richard V. Francaviglia, *Main Street Revisited: Time, Space, and Image Building in Small-Town America*. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1996. Accessed November 14, 2014.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=rOmB7EXrgEwC&pg=PA93&lpg=PA93&dq=Shelbyville+plan+courthouse+square&source=bl&ots=ZDMfyQ7Ekk&sig=oB1BtCszwcMksLzcz3DDmDdLTg4&hl=en&sa=X&ei=vqhkVbq3EIOKyATtmoD4BA&ved=0CEwQ6AEwBw#v=onepage&q=Shelby>, 93.

²⁵ Price, 136.

²⁶ Ibid., 125.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Price, 139.

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Architecture

The buildings on the courthouse square and surrounding streets represent a distinguishable historic central business district that were built and often updated using architectural styles popular at the time of their construction. The contributing structures to the district retain character defining features. Downtown Cleveland maintains the largest cohesive collection of commercial buildings that retain their architectural integrity in Bradley County.

Early Development, 19th Century

The Downtown Cleveland Historic District's earliest buildings were constructed in the mid to late 19th century and represent architectural styles common to the time period. Most buildings are constructed with Italianate influences, but other style influences including Neoclassical, Second Empire and Romanesque are also represented. Examples of these earliest buildings can be found on the north side of the courthouse square along Second Street and on Ocoee Street between Inman and First Street.²⁹ One non-commercial building, the Fillauer-Tipton House on Broad Street, was also constructed during this period. This dwelling represents an excellent example of Queen Anne architecture.

These early constructed buildings retain many of their original features. Italianate influences can be seen throughout the district with architectural features such as window molds, cast iron elements, pressed tin, decorative cornices and corbel brick work. The Romanesque buildings, such as the Ramsey Building on Second Street, contain heavy stonework indicative of the style in spite of lacking rounded arches. Most of the buildings in the district are of brick construction and feature the flat roofs common for commercial buildings at the time with one notable exception: the Second Empire Craigmiles Hall building is topped with a complex Mansard roof.

20th Century Growth

As Cleveland grew in importance within the county and region, the downtown district grew as well. In the first part of the 20th century many new commercial buildings were constructed while some older buildings were altered to reflect new architectural tastes. The buildings constructed during this time period reflect a myriad of styles that together paint a picture of early 20th century architectural trends. Many of the buildings constructed in the first few decades of the 20th century looked very similar to their 19th century counterparts. Commercial structures like the Fillauer building on First Street, constructed in 1911, were built in the Italianate style and featured decorative brackets and window hoods. Several government buildings including the Old City Hall, and the post office, were also constructed in the early 20th century in a variety of Revival styles. The Post Office, built in 1911, combines elements of Georgian Revival and Neoclassical Revival while Cleveland's City Hall buildings, built 1916, also represents the Georgian Revival Style.

By the late 1920s, the Art Deco style, which pushed modernity and artistic expression to complement the machine age, began to spread across the United States.³⁰ Examples of this can be seen throughout the district

²⁹ Sanborn Map Company, 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Cleveland, Tennessee, Sanborn Map Publishing Company, New York.

³⁰ John C. Poppeliers and S. Allen Chambers Jr., *What Style is it: A Guide to American Architecture*, John Wiley and Sons, Inc., Hoboken, New Jersey, 2003, 122.

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in buildings such as the Bradley County Jail building and the Chilhowee Dance Studio at 120 North Ocoee Street. Unlike the Bradley County Jail, constructed in 1935 complete with decorative limestone geometric ornamentation and stylized fans, 120 North Ocoee Street, was originally built ca. 1880 with an Italianate style brick façade and was altered in the 1930s to follow this new architectural trend. Today, the two-story brick building has a smooth limestone façade with intricate low-relief geometrical designs representational of the Art Deco style.

Completed in 1927, the Cherokee Hotel, today the Cleveland Summit Apartment Complex, represented new building technology and innovations. At seven stories high, the hotel was built as fireproof construction and depicted Cleveland's growing prominence in the region.

Mid-Century Additions

In the mid-20th century, much of the Downtown Cleveland Historic District had been developed; however, some new buildings were constructed reflecting modern architectural styles. One example is the commercial building at 220 First Street, built in 1938. The building's projecting roof, angled brick columns, and Roman brick facade reflect the Mid-Century Modern style.³¹ Another example of modern architecture is the former home of Cleveland Electric Systems, now the Cleveland Municipal Building at 190 Church Street. This building features Mid-Century Modern style lines, flat planes and decorative elements such as a limestone clock on the second story and circular cut out detailing on the projecting first floor.

Brutalism and International style buildings made their way into downtown Cleveland in the 1960s with the construction of the new courthouse ca. 1965 and the Cleveland Bank building ca. 1966 at 93 Ocoee Street N. The Bradley County Courthouse, with its massive scale and use of exposed concrete that emphasizes its stark form is an excellent example of Brutalism.³¹ The Cleveland Bank building, though constructed after the International style's time period of popularity, is representational of the style with its flat roof, smooth and uniform surfaces, large windows, white color, cubistic shapes and horizontal emphasis.³²

After the mid-20th century, much of Cleveland's growth moved away from the historic business district and into surrounding, less developed areas. Some buildings have been replaced with new construction over the past few decades, but these have yet to age into individual historical significance.

For over 100 years downtown was the commercial and social hub of Cleveland and the surrounding region. It grew and changed as time passed, as evidenced by the variety of architectural styles in the district, but by the mid-late 20th century its importance had waned. An indicator of the changing times was the construction of a new county courthouse in 1965. Its Brutalism style was the latest trend in architecture, and the county chose to replace its historic, Romanesque courthouse with this newer, larger model. Similarly, new commercial development no longer centered on downtown, but on larger lots outside of Cleveland's historic core.

³¹ Earnest Burden, *Illustrated Dictionary of Architecture 3rd edition*, McGraw-Hill Companies, 2012, 72.

³² *Ibid.*, 283.

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9. Major Bibliographic References

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Snell, William R. *Cleveland the Beautiful: A History of Cleveland, Tennessee 1842-1931*. Nashville: Williams Publishing Company, 1986.

Returned

Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	X	State Historical Preservation Office
<input type="checkbox"/>	previously listed in the National Register		Other State agency
<input type="checkbox"/>	previously determined eligible by the National Register		Federal agency
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	designated a National Historic Landmark	X	Local government
<input type="checkbox"/>	recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #		University
<input type="checkbox"/>	recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #		Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	Name of repository:	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):			

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 18.44 acres **USGS Quadrangle** South Cleveland 120 NW
East Cleveland 120 NE

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- A. Latitude: 35.161051 Longitude: -84.877980
- B. Latitude: 35.161613 Longitude: -84.873245
- C. Latitude: 35.157754 Longitude: -84.877704
- D. Latitude: 35.157402 Longitude: -84.872443

Verbal Boundary Description

The district is bounded on the north by Central Avenue from Broad Street through Ocoee Street. From Broad Street, the boundary runs a block south to 2nd Street and wraps behind the Post office building and across Worth Street to include the Mid-Century Modern “Curves” building. Back to 1st street, the boundary extends southeast back to Broad Street where it continues to Inman St. On Inman Street, the boundary continues a block to Ocoee Street and turns south to 2nd Street SE where it wraps around the New Life Bible Church, historically the Cleveland United Methodist Church, back to the corner of 1st and Church Street. From here, the boundary continues north back to Inman Street extending half a block southeast to the edge of the CC Auto Card Company building where it travels north to 1st Street. On 1st Street, the boundary, which only includes buildings on the south side of the street, turns north on Church Street to 2nd street where the boundary includes the buildings to the south and wraps around the historic Cleveland jail to the North and travels back to Church Street. Here the boundary wraps behind 75 2nd street back to Central Avenue.

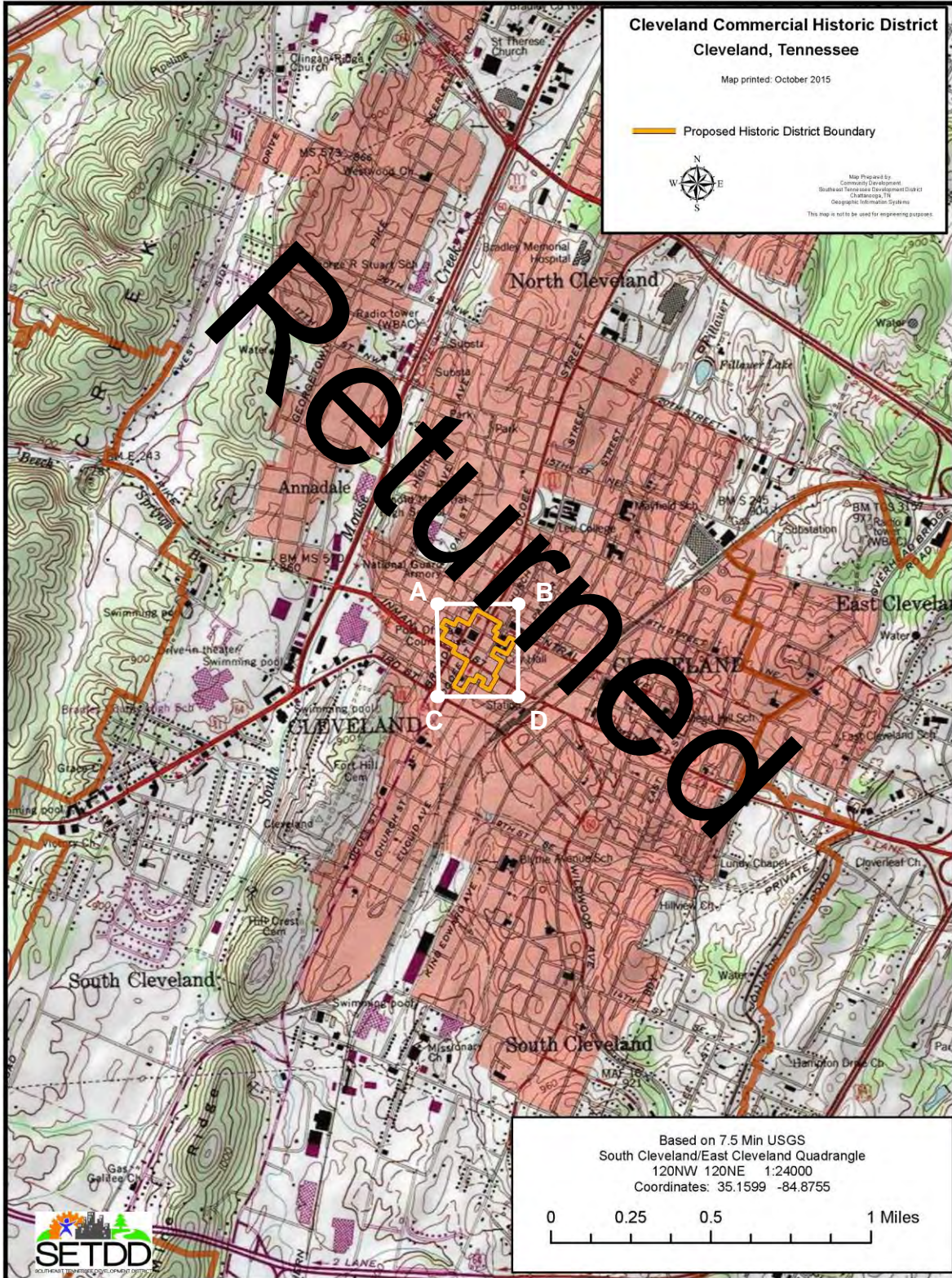
Boundary Justification

The boundaries were chosen to include the most cohesive and intact area of historic resources that show the historic/commercial/governmental and architectural history of Cleveland. Buildings in the district are primarily commercial and civic/governmental with the exception of the Summit, formerly Cherokee Hotel. The boundaries were chosen to exclude noncontributing (modern or altered) resources or resources that do not retain enough integrity to speak to the community’s historical or architectural history.

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DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP



Cleveland Commercial Historic District
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Bradley County
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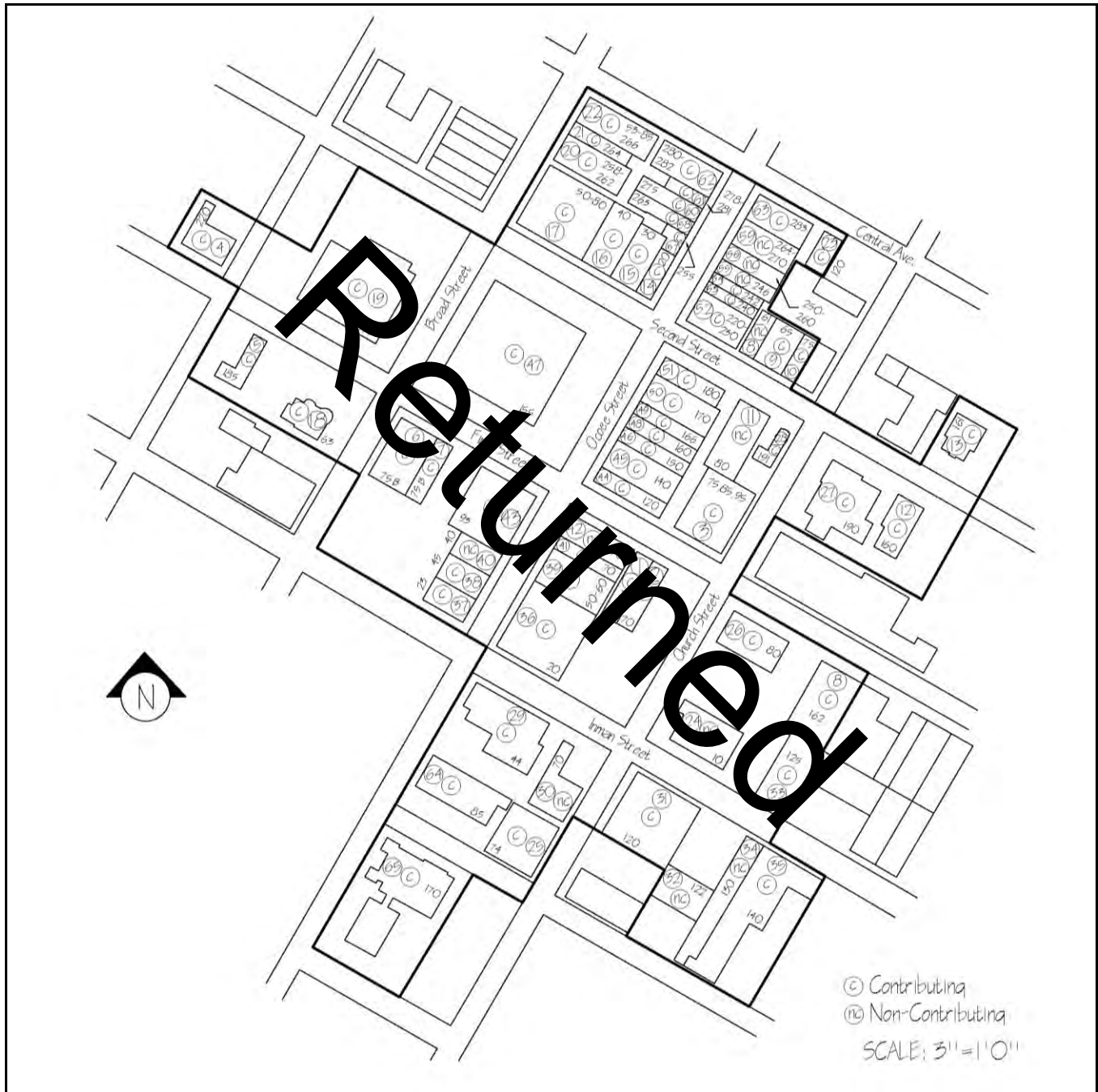
TAX PARCEL MAP with HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY

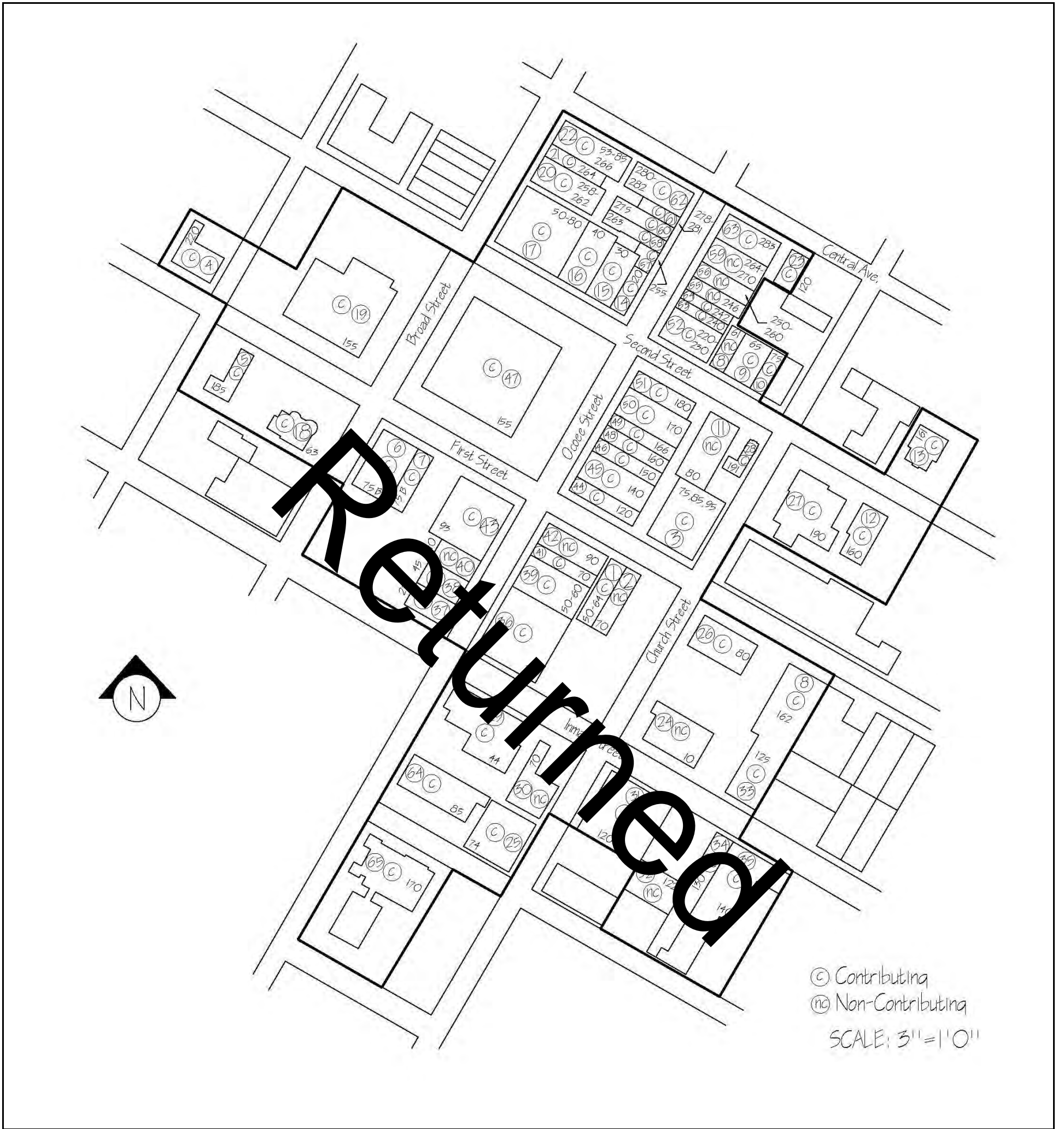


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HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP





CLEVELAND COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP

Cleveland Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

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11. Form Prepared By

Name Melissa Mortimer and Jennifer Barger

Organization Southeast Tennessee Development District

Street & Number 1000 Riverfront Parkway Date 7/30/15

City or Town Chattanooga Telephone 423-424-4266

E-mail mmortimer@sedeo.org State TN Zip Code 37411

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints)
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Cleveland Commercial Historic District
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Photo Log

Name of Property: Downtown Cleveland Historic District
City or Vicinity: Cleveland
County: Bradley State: Tennessee
Photographer: Melissa Mortimer
Date Photographed: 10/10/15

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 35. Corner of Broad St. NW and Central Ave. Photographer facing south.
- 2 of 35. Corner of Ocoee St. N. and Central Ave. Photographer facing south.
- 3 of 35. Corner of Ocoee St. N. and Central Ave. Photographer facing south west.
- 4 of 35. 120 Central Ave. Photographer facing west.
- 5 of 35. 190 Church Street, Corner of 2nd St. and Church St. Photographer facing south.
- 6 of 35. Corner of 2nd St. and Church St. Photographer facing northwest.
- 7 of 35. 161 2nd St. NE. Photographer facing north.
- 8 of 35. 160 2nd St. NE. Photographer facing northwest.
- 9 of 35. Corner of 2nd Street and Church St. Photographer facing southwest.
- 10 of 35. Corner of Ocoee St. N. and 2nd St. Photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 35. Corner of Ocoee St. N and 2nd St. Photographer facing north.
- 12 of 35. 100 Block of Ocoee St. N. Photographer facing south.
- 13 of 35. 1st St. NW. Photographer facing northwest.
- 14 of 35. 155 Ocoee St. N. Photographer facing northwest.
- 15 of 35. Corner of Ocoee St. N. and 1st St. NE. Photographer facing northeast.
- 16 of 35. 1st St. NE. Photographer facing southeast.
- 17 of 35. Corner of 1st St. NE. and Church St. NE. Photographer facing northwest.
- 18 of 35. Corner of Inman St. and Church St. Photographer facing southwest.

Cleveland Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

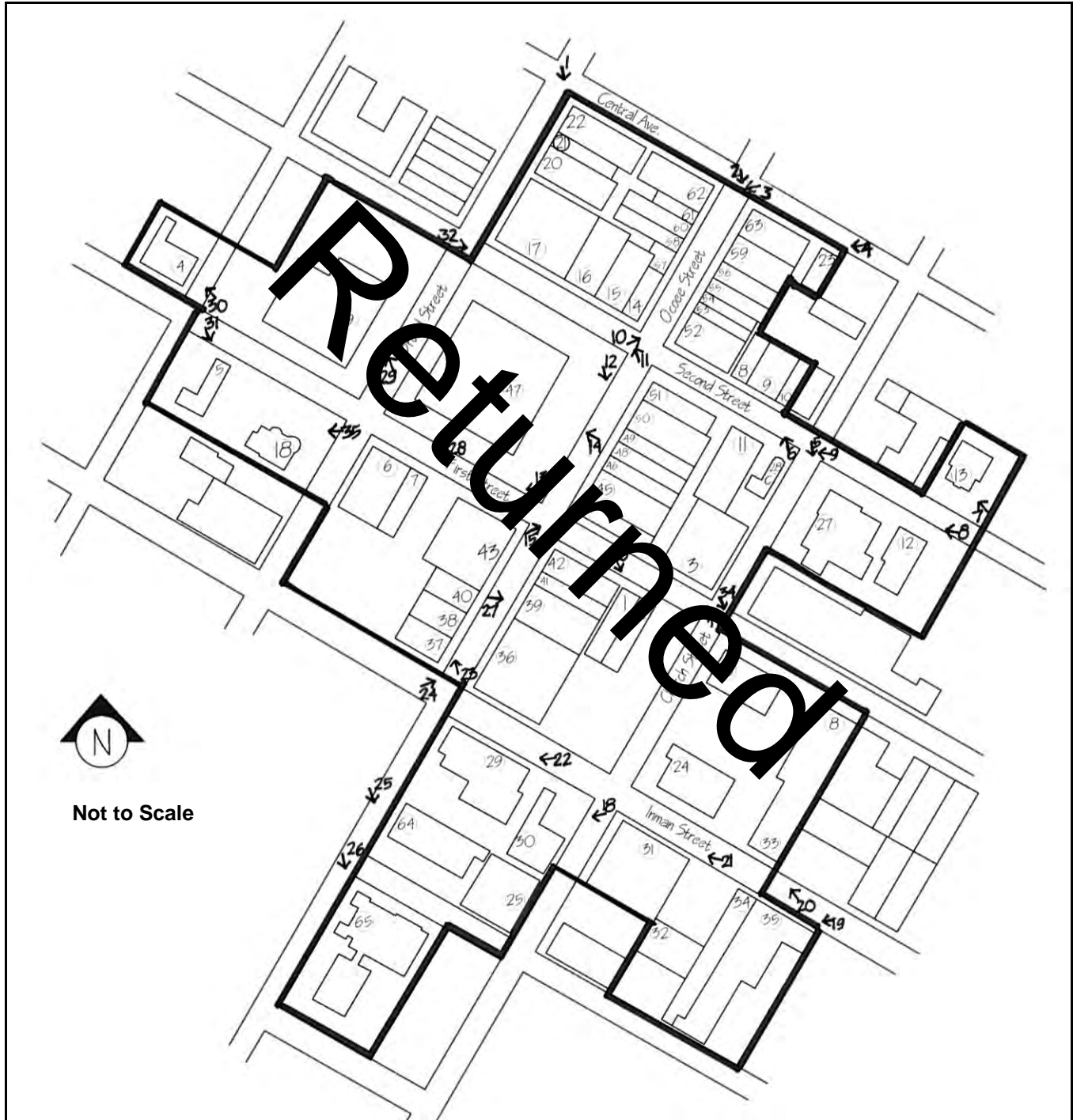
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- 19 of 35. 100 block of Inman St. Photographer facing west.
- 20 of 35. 100 block of Inman St. Photographer facing northwest.
- 21 of 35. 120 Inman St. Photographer facing northwest.
- 22 of 35. 44 Inman St. Photographer facing northwest.
- 23 of 35. Corner of Inman St. and Ocoee St. N. Photographer facing northwest.
- 24 of 35. Corner of Inman St. and Ocoee St. N. Photographer facing northeast.
- 25 of 35. 85 Ocoee St. S. Photographer facing south.
- 26 of 35. 170 Ocoee S. Photographer facing south.
- 27 of 35. 50-60 Ocoee St. N. Photographer facing east.
- 28 of 35. 75 1st Street NW. Photographer facing west.
- 29 of 35. 155 Broad St. NW. Photographer facing northwest.
- 30 of 35. 220 1st St. NW. Photographer facing northwest.
- 31 of 35. 183 1st St. NW Photographer facing southeast.
- 32 of 35. Corner of 2nd St. NW and Broad St. NW. Photographer facing east.
- 33 of 35. 200 Block of Broad St. NW. Photographer facing northeast.
- 34 of 35. 100 Block of 1st St. NE. Photographer facing southeast.
- 35 of 35. 63 Broad St. NW. Photographer facing southwest.

Cleveland Commercial Historic District
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DISTRICT BOUNDARY MAP with PHOTO KEY



**The United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Evaluation/Return Sheet**

Property Name: Cleveland Commercial Historic District, Bradley County,
TN

Reference Number: 16000115

Reason for Return

This nomination is being returned for technical revision. The district is eligible, but there are some problems with the resource count, the maps, the boundary justification, and the inventory.

✓ Section 5 indicates that there are 53 contributing buildings and 12 noncontributing buildings and that 5 resources are previously listed. The resource count should indicate 48 contributing buildings; resources that have been previously listed should not be included in the district's count.

✓ The general description found in Section 7 indicate the NC buildings "lack integrity, may be substantially altered, and/or may be less than fifty years old." It is unclear what the threshold is for "substantially altered." Please give a general description of the kinds of alterations, either singular or cumulative, that would change the status of a building. In the individual property descriptions, please be more specific in describing *why* a building is considered noncontributing. It was unclear to me why a building like resource #8 is considered noncontributing while the building next door, #9 is contributing. Or why #11, whose "colonial revival influenced" façade from the "1950s" is noncontributing, but the neighboring #28, described as a c. 1960 with "colonial influences" is considered contributing? Please be specific about what alterations or changes have diminished integrity enough for buildings to be considered noncontributing.

The map has two resources labeled #8 – one on Second Street and one on east First Street. The one on First Street is part of the individually list C.C. Card Company

building, with addresses on Inman and First Streets; it is listed as a single building and should be reflected as such on the map.

The scale of the map is incorrect. Please provide an accurate scale.

The boundary justification notes that the district includes “the most cohesive and intact area of historic resources that show the historic/commercial/governmental and architectural history of Cleveland.” Some of the boundaries seem a bit gerrymandered, though. For example, the southern boundary extends to include the First United Methodist Church (#65), a non-governmental/commercial building, but a convoluted boundary at the northeast corner is drawn to exclude a historic church (First Cumberland Presbyterian); the St. Lukes church that faces Second Street on the north edge is excluded; and, a whole block on the west side of Broad Street between First and Second, consisting of a large commercial block and the Broad Street United Methodist Church, is excluded. Why include one historic church building and not the others? Please provide a better justification of the boundaries for the district.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this nomination and hope that you find these comments useful. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (202) 354-2275 or email at <James_Gabbert@nps.gov>.

Sincerely,

Jim Gabbert, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
3-21-2015



TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
2941 LEBANON PIKE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442
OFFICE: (615) 532-1550
E-mail: Claudette.Stager@tn.gov
(615) 770-1089



March 20, 2017

J. Paul Loether
Deputy Keeper and Chief,
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the documentation to nominate the *Cleveland Commercial Historic District* to the National Register of Historic Places. The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the listing of the *Cleveland Commercial Historic District* to the National Register of Historic Places. This nomination is a re-submittal.

If you have any questions or if more information is needed, contact Caroline Eller at (615) 770-1086 or Caroline.Eller@tn.gov.

Sincerely,

Claudette Stager
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

CS:ce

Enclosures(3)