

# DATA SHEET

PH 0697923

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	FEB 26 1979
DATE ENTERED	APR 18 1979

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

### 1 NAME

HISTORIC (Fort Creighton) or Fort Wood Historic District

AND/OR COMMON  
Fort Wood Historic District

### LOCATION

*roughly bounded by Palmetto, McCallie,  
Central and 5th Sts.*

STREET & NUMBER  
~~Portions of McCallie, Vine, Oak, Ft. Wood and Fifth Sts.~~

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN  
Chattanooga

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
Third

STATE  
Tennessee

CODE  
047

COUNTY  
Hamilton

CODE  
065

### CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: Club House
			Vacant

### OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME  
Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

### LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Hamilton County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER  
Georgia Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Chattanooga

STATE  
Tennessee 37403

### 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE  
Chattanooga-Hamilton County Landmark Survey

DATE  
1977

FEDERAL STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS Chattanooga-Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission

CITY, TOWN  
200 City Hall Annex, Chattanooga

STATE  
Tennessee 37402

Also, portions surveyed by Tennessee Historical Commission for its files,

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> _UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> _RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> _MOVED    DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> _FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> _UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Fort Wood district is roughly four-by-three blocks in size and contains approximately 120 buildings. It is located in the downtown area adjacent to the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga campus. Although the area was partially leveled in 1888 for development, the area is still on a hill. As a result, many of the houses have retaining walls. Although a few walls are made of the same kind of brick used in the house, these walls are usually composed of coursed rubble limestone with beaded mortar joints. Only seven of the lots are currently vacant. Although a few of the houses are built on double lots, the majority are located on a single lot. These lots are roughly the same in size (Oak 40 by 55 feet and Vine 50 feet by 75 feet).

There are a variety of architectural styles represented. Since the building activity occurred here primarily between 1880 and 1920, a variety of Victorian and Neo-Classical styles are located in Fort Wood. Yet, most are brick Queen Anne styles with a vertical emphasis. Other styles include Eastlake, Victorian Romanesque, Italianate, Tudor and Classical Revival variations. The buildings are usually 2 or 2-1/2 stories, brick, and usually have more depth than width. The broad tree-shaded streets provide a sense of horizontal continuity that is reinforced by relatively uniform setbacks. Sidewalks are located through the area and are usually one of three patterns: a plain herringbone brick, an incised brick, or hexagonal concrete pieces.

All of the buildings within the district were built for single-family residential purposes with the exception of Fort Wood Apartments. Today, several homes have been converted to apartments. Some buildings on McCallie Avenue are used for commercial purposes such as offices. On Vine Street, two residences are used commercially as a school and as a funeral home. Approximately thirteen houses are used as clubhouses by fraternities, sororities, or civic clubs.

The buildings are in a variety of conditions; from excellently maintained to deteriorated. A few of Fort Wood's earliest residents and some families displaced by urban renewal efforts in the 1950's and 1960's have been joined by a group of new residents to form the Fort Wood Neighborhood Association which is currently involved in attempting a revitalization of the area as a viable inner-city residential section.

### Buildings Contributing to the Character of the District

- (1) Dearmond House, 935 McCallie (1930): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, first floor and end interior chimney are rubble brick, stucco above brick, gable roof, two three-sided bays on first floor.
- (2) Gibson House, 931 McCallie (1920): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, low-hipped roof with front pediment, low porch with pediment and plain columns, limestone foundation, dentils encircle the house above second story.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES      1880-1930      BUILDER/ARCHITECT      Varied

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Fort Wood derives its name from an earthenwork redoubt located on Fort Wood Street which was constructed during the 1863 Union occupation of Chattanooga. Originally named Fort Creighton in honor of Colonel William R. Creighton, who was killed at Ringgold, Georgia, November, 1863, the name was changed to honor General Thomas Wood some time after 1864. References to the fort in the late 1880's usually refer to it as Fort Wood with Fort Creighton sometimes included in parentheses.

Currently, there are Civil War cannons located in the yards of 801 Oak (No. 32) and 850 Fort Wood (No. 97). These were placed there by the National Park Service as part of its interpretative program of the Civil War battles fought in and near Chattanooga. These cannons were located there specifically in connection with the interpretation of Fort Creighton. There are also brass plaques in the area indicating specific locations.

All but three of the Civil War fortifications in the immediate Chattanooga area were leveled by 1880. Fort Wood was one of these three; it was somewhat leveled in 1888 for the city water company to place a standpipe there and for residential development. Just east of the original 1838 city boundaries, the Fort Wood area had been included in an 1851 annexation. Even though Fort Wood was in the city and being developed for residential use, it does not seem to have had immediate widespread appeal. The 1889 plat map shows scattered development in the area. Today approximately twenty houses remain from the pre-1900 period.

Also, the 1889 plat map shows Central Avenue, then called East End Avenue as the eastern boundary for the city. Fourth Street was then known as Forest Avenue and Third Street as Harrison Avenue. Streetcars were electrified in 1889, and Fort Wood had one of those on Oak Street. The 1901 Sanborn maps show the area becoming more densely settled with Oak, Vine, McCallie, East End and Harrison macadamized with the other streets labeled "not paved." The plat books show East End changing to Central Avenue in the early 1910's. The other street names were officially changed in 1923 by a local map maker in an effort to eliminate haphazard street numbering and duplicate names.

Between 1900 and 1910 development was rapid, and the area became one of the most exclusive residential sections in town. Many of the residents were Chattanooga's leading citizens such as George Fort Milton, publisher and part owner of the Chattanooga News; T. C. Thompson, Mayor of Chattanooga 1909-1915, and Samuel Read, owner of the Read House, a local hotel. Many of the residents are less well known but played significant roles in Chattanooga's history as businessmen and

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Brumbaugh, Thomas. Architecture of Middle Tennessee. Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1974.

Chattanooga Times 11 April 1928; 10 November 1935; 2 February 1941; 28 February 1943; 7 January 1974.

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 45

QUADRANGLE NAME Chattanooga, Tennessee QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,6 6,5,6,0,9,0 3,8,7,9,2,8,0

B 1,6 6,5,5,8,7,0 3,8,7,8,8,2,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1,6 6,5,5,3,6,0 3,8,7,9,0,6,0

D 1,6 6,5,5,5,4,0 3,8,7,9,5,2,0

E         

F         

G         

H         

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property nominated is irregular in shape and is bounded as follows: beginning at the south corner of Palmetto Street and Fortwood Street; thence southeast along the southwest curb of Fortwood Street to the east corner of No. 112; thence northeast

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

M. A. Carver, Preservation Planner; for the Fort Wood Neighborhood Association

ORGANIZATION

Chattanooga-Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission

DATE

October, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

200 City Hall Annex

TELEPHONE

615-757-5216

CITY OR TOWN

Chattanooga

STATE

Tennessee 37402

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL   

STATE   

LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Herbert L. Hays*

TITLE Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission

DATE 2/20/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 9-18-79

ATTEST:

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 4/17/79

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY RECEIVED DATE ENTERED	FEB 26 1979 18
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Property Number	Owner
32, 33, 55, 56, 69	✓ University of Tennessee Finance Department, UT 1400 Cumberland Ave., S.W. Knoxville, Tennessee 37916
1	✓ Merrill Dearmond 935 McCallie Chattanooga, TN 37402
2	✓ Frank Gibson 4721 Rocky River Road Chattanooga, TN 37416
3, 4	✓ Mizpah Congregation 923 McCallie Chattanooga, TN 37402
5, 83, 85, 86 88, 107	✓ Vine Street Christian Community 930 Oak Street Chattanooga, TN 37402
6	✓ Willie Lee Clements 928 Oak Street Chattanooga, TN 37402
7	✓ Zeta Phi Fraternity 926 Oak Chattanooga, TN 37402
8	✓ C. B. Robinson 1909 E. Fifth Street Chattanooga, TN 37404
9	✓ Robert L. King 918 Oak Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
10	✓ Rem-Lee, Inc. 521 Battery Place Chattanooga, TN 37403
11, 44	✓ Title Guaranty 617 Walnut Street Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402

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Property Number

Owner

- 12 ✓ Pi Kappa Alpha Alumni  
900 Oak  
Chattanooga, TN 37403
  
- 13, 14, 15, 18, ✓ Woman's Hospital, Inc.  
19, 20, 21 836 McAllie Avenue  
Chattanooga, TN 37402
  
- 16 ✓ Adeline & Patricia Rackley  
862 Oak  
Chattanooga, TN 37402
  
- 17 ✓ Charles Douglas  
P.O. Box 4223  
Chattanooga, TN 37405
  
- 22 ✓ Chi Omega Alumnae  
850 Oak  
Chattanooga, TN 37403
  
- 23 ✓ Lula Thornton  
P.O. Box 116  
Hixson, TN 37343
  
- 24 ✓ TN Pi Beta Phi House  
900 McCallie  
Chattanooga, TN 37403
  
- 25 ✓ B. C. Shields  
828 Oak  
Chattanooga, TN 37403
  
- 26 ✓ Doyle Carlton Hayes  
824 Oak  
Chattanooga, TN 37403
  
- 27 ✓ William & Billie Neil  
2304 Guinevere Parkway  
Chattanooga, TN 37421
  
- 28 ✓ Roy and Blanche Dugger  
551 Oak  
Chattanooga, TN 37403

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Property Number

Owner

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 29 | ✓ Henry Greenberg<br>302 Barbara Circle<br>Chattanooga, TN 37411  |
| 30 | ✓ Avery Bryan<br>747 McCallie Avenue<br>Chattanooga, TN 37403   |
| 31 | ✓ Family Service Agency of Chattanooga<br>323 High Street<br>Chattanooga, TN 37403                      |
| 34 | ✓ Von L. Eastland, et. al.<br>% Maurice Weaver<br>823 Oak<br>Chattanooga, TN 37403                      |
| 35 | ✓ Herman E. Walldorf and Co.<br>111 E. Eleventh Street<br>Chattanooga, TN 37402                         |
| 36 | ✓ William F. Hindmon<br>831 Oak Street<br>Chattanooga, TN 37403   |
| 37 | ✓ Betty Silberman<br>833 Oak<br>Chattanooga, TN 37403   |
| 38 | ✓ Jean Cory<br>835 Oak Street<br>Chattanooga, TN 37403  |
| 39 | ✓ Fannie L. Davis<br>302 Eland Drive<br>San Antonio, Texas 78213  |
| 40 | ✓ Title Guaranty & Trust Co.<br>c/o Globe Rental Agency<br>902 McCallie Avenue<br>Chattanooga, TN 37403 |

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Property Number	Owner
41	✓ Ernest Buffington 841 Oak Chattanooga, TN 37403
42	✓ Berel Lasken Address unknown
43	✓ Neil Queen 217 Buena Vista Drive Chattanooga, TN 37411
45	✓ Clarence Smith 863 Oak Street Chattanooga, TN 37402
46	✓ Michael and Dawna Adams 865 Oak Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
47	✓ Sigma Chi Alumni 901 Oak Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
48	✓ Callie Myers 1908 Oak Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
49	✓ R. F. Roberts 1927 Hixson Pike Chattanooga, TN 37405
50	✓ Lucy Johnson 909 Oak Chattanooga, TN 37403
51, 63	✓ Homer F. Phillips 3215 Dayton Blvd. Chattanooga, TN 37415
52	✓ Walter Tate 915 Oak Chattanooga, TN 37403



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Property Number	Owner
53	✓ Ray and Pauline Swafford 200 Shugart Street Chattanooga, TN 37415
54, 71	✓ Michael F. McGauley 720 Cherry Street Account Co. Chattanooga, TN 37402
57	✓ Judith Ann Talley 1216 Carter Street Chattanooga, TN 37402
58	✓ John and Anna Carter 1600 Old Ringgold Road Chattanooga, TN 37404
59	✓ Cyrus and Rozzie Carter, Sr. 608 Palmetto Chattanooga, TN 37403
60	✓ R. G. Edgerton 639 Edgewood Red Wood City, Calif. 94063
61, 91	✓ Abraham & Esther J. Feigenbaum 1224 Franklin Drive Chattanooga, TN 37421
62	✓ Elizabeth Hope Frazier 115 Hooker Street Lookout Mountain, TN 37350
64	✓ William & Betty Washington 1402 Chamberlain Avenue Chattanooga, TN 37406
65	✓ James B. Brown 830 Vine Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
66	✓ James Preston & Virginia H. Stinson 836 Vine Street Chattanooga, TN 37403

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Property Number	Owner
67	✓ Edward N. & Alice D. Bates 357 Glenwood Drive Chattanooga, TN 37404
68	✓ Thomas and Bertha Kelley 850 Vine Chattanooga, TN 37403
70	✓ Senter School, Inc. 900 Vine Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
72	✓ Chattanooga Masonic Temple, Inc. 950 Vine Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
73	✓ Katherine & Flora Cox 955 Vine Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
74	✓ A. L. Jackson & Edna Austin 622 E. 9th Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
75	✓ Jane Poindexter Steward et. al. Savannah Coca Cola Bottling Savannah, GA
76	✓ Orange Grove Center School For the Retarded, Inc. 615 Derby Street Chattanooga, TN 37404
77	✓ Kappa Sigma Alumni, Inc. Alpha 10th Chapter 927 Vine Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
78	✓ George S. & Evelyn R. Hardin 925 Vine Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
79	✓ Harold H. & Cheryl Baker 921 Vine Street Chattanooga, TN 37403

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Property Numer	Owner
80	Thomas & Diana Van Cleave 218 N. Hermitage Lookout Mountain, TN 37350
81	Hartley B. Rawlston 3120 Dodson Avenue Chattanooga, TN 37406
82	Kosmos Woman's Club 901 Vine Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
84	Charles A. & Magaline Bonam 859 Vine Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
87	Jacola B. Goodwin 841 Vine Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
89	Agnes B. Locke 829 Vine Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
90	Pauline Burgans 825 Vine Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
92	Miller Attrice Address unknown
93	Ted Turner Coulter 801 Vine Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
94	Anna Kathryn Jasper c/o Rock Eva Belle 836 Fortwood Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
95	Helen M. Taylor 1210 Poplar Street, Apt. A Chattanooga, TN 37403

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Property Number	Owner
96	Mrs. Emma L. Blake 842 Fortwood Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
97	Edwin Thomas & Ellen T. Hulse Route 2, Box 469 Soddy, TN 37379
98	Dora D. Ebbs c/o J. W. Ebbs 5352 Mohawk Drive Knoxville, TN 37914
99, 103	Horace J. & Theola D. Traylor 508 Fortwood Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
100	Cosmopolitan Community Church 924 Fortwood Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
101	Maurice & Rosetta D. Kirby 932 Fortwood Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
102	Willie Joe Henry 927 Fortwood Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
104	Vivian Kilpatrick 500 Fortwood Place Chattanooga, TN 37403
105	Paul Dubrov 600 Brookfield Chattanooga, TN 37412
106	Charles B. Martin c/o Mrs. Lagatha M. Shugart 837 Fortwood Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
108	Kathleen C. Severance 1007 E. 5th Street Chattanooga, TN 37403

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Property Number	Owner
109	\ Floyd and Erma Edmondson 839 Clark Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
110	\ Benjamin F. & Theolester C. Witherspoon 1315 Duncan Avenue Chattanooga, TN 37404
111	\ Reliance Mtg. & Realty Co. P.O. Box 6126 Chattanooga, TN 37401
112	\ Herman B. Trotz 815 Belvoir Terrace Chattanooga, TN 37412
113	\ Annie Berry and Rebecca Henderson 834 Fort Wood Chattanooga, TN 37403
114	\ Eastman and Blanche Coleman 805 Ft. Wood Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
115	\ Josephine Dorsey Wheeler 1708 Oak Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
116	\ Will and Agatha Sneed 806 Fort Wood Street Chattanooga, TN 37403
117	The Newman Foundation % Catholic Center 2400 21st Ave., S. Nashville, TN 37212
118	\ Paul Dubrov 600 Brwokfield Chattanooga, TN 37412
119, 120	\ University of Tennessee Finance Dept., U.T. 1400 Cumberland Ave., S.W. Knoxville, TN 37916

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Property Number

Owner

121

Clara Bales  
& Charles Lusk  
Pioneer Bank  
Chattanooga, TN 37402

122

Agnes Locke  
829 Vine Street  
Chattanooga, TN 37403

123

Chattanooga Bible Institute  
630 Central Avenue  
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37403

124

Miller Attrice  
Address unknown

125

Vine Street Christian Community  
930 Oak Street  
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402

126

Edwin Thomas & Ellen T. Hulse  
Route 2, Box 469  
Soddy, TN 37379

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- (3) House, 925 McCallie (1922): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, Tudor Revival, brick stucco and wood only used in gables, gable roof, vertical lines used in main two-story section are repeated in one-story porch, limestone foundation, exposed hand-sawn rafters.
- (4) Ochs Temple, 915 McCallie (1927-28): rectangular Jewish synagogue; brick with marble steps, window surrounds and trim; wide sweeping double entranceway with marble seats in niches. Arched entranceway with vaulted ceiling with two Corinthian columns supporting this arch. The double doorway has fluted pilasters and an open pediment. Windows to the sides and rear have round arches topped with radiating bricks with marble keystones. Above these windows is a marble band encircling the building. To the east is a modern brick addition constructed in 1960.
- (5) House, 930 Oak (1906): rectangular, 2 stories, brick, pyramid and gable roof, slate roof is combination fish scale and horizontal scale pattern, dormer and front gable pediment use wood shingles, 1-story wrap-around porch has small Ionic columns.
- (6) Clements House, 928 Oak (1908): oblong, 2 stories, yellow brick, gable roofline with stepped ends, limestone foundation, porch has fluted, plain columns. Transoms and fanlight around the door are leaded glass, exposed hand-sawn rafters.
- (7) Zeta Phi Fraternity House, 926 Oak (1909): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, low hipped and gabled roof, wrap-around porch has wooden Ionic columns and dentils, dentils are also used above the second story, a small eyebrow window with keystone is in the front gable, also in the roof is an ornately decorated dormer, limestone foundation.
- (8) Robinson House, 920 Oak (1906): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, hipped roof, scroll type decorative motif in gable.
- (9) King House, 918 Oak (1905): virtually identical to 920 Oak, has slate roof with combination fish scale and horizontal patterns.
- (10) House, 912 Oak (1905): roughly rectangular, 2 stories, brick, low hipped roof, small porch with square and round columns, extended facade box window with flat wooden hood.
- (11) House, 908 Oak (1900): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick low-hipped roof, exposed hand-sawn rafters, hipped dormer in roof.

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- (12) Pi Kappa Alpha Alumni House, 900 Oak (1904): square, 2 stories, brick, low hipped roof, Classical Revival style, 2-story bay in center of facade, on east side recessed entrance area with decorative consoles supporting dentiled balcony, dentils and large modillions are decorative features in the cornice, rear has 1 story bay.
- (13) House, 876 Oak (1903): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, roof has series of gables, stucco used above first floor brick, recessed porch area above first floor, above door is conical hood, in rear is second story oriel.
- (14) House, 872 Oak (1903): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, frame, roof has series of gables, 2-story turret with octagonal "tent-roof", various wood designs used for ornamentation, wrap-around porch, brackets under roof line.
- (15) House, 864 Oak (1892): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, brick, hipped roof with gables which have wood decorative panels, the cornice line has square panels and drop pendants.
- (16) Rackley House, 862 Oak (1894): irregular in shape, 2 stories, low hipped roof, brick, pedimented dormer.
- (17) Douglas House, 860 Oak (1900): square, 2-1/2 stories, hipped roof with gables, front gable has return cornice and 3 narrow vertical windows, 3 sided - 2 story bay on west side.
- (18) House, 858 Oak (1897): rectangular, 2 stories, brick, combination hipped roof with small gable, pediment with window in front gable, 2 rows of arched headers over windows.
- (19) House, 856 Oak (1897): irregular, 2 stories, hipped roof.
- (20) House, 854 Oak (1896): roughly rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, hipped roof with gables, 2 rows of arched brick headers over openings.
- (21) House, 852 Oak (1899): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, brick, hipped roof with gables, dentils around roof line, brackets above dentils, front pediment has wood details.
- (22) Chi Omega Alumnae House, 850 Oak (1904): square, 2-1/2 stories, brick, steeply pitched pyramid roof with pyramid roof dormer, 3 sided - 2 story bay with pediment that has eyebrow window.
- (23) Thornton House, 848 Oak (1900): rectangular, 2 stories, brick, truncated hipped roof, 3 sided - 2 story bay in center facade, 2 rows arched brick headers over most openings.



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- (24) Tennessee Pi Beta Phi House, 846 Oak (1905): square, 2 stories, brick, hipped roof, on east side has arched recessed doorway, above doorway small casement windows, in center of facade 2 story protruding bay. A modern mansard roof porch has been added to the west side.
- (25) Shields House, 828 Oak (1905): ell shaped, 1 story, frame, gable roof, porch has latticework foundation and turned balusters, decorated vent and latticework in front gable.
- (26) Hayes House, 824 Oak (1904): square, 1 story, frame, low hipped roof, exposed rafters.
- (27) Neil House, 820 Oak (1917): rectangular, 2 stories, brick, truncated hipped roof, exposed rafters, porch bungalow style with battered brick porch piers.
- (28) Dugger House, 800 Oak (1908): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, frame, hipped roof with gables and dormers, wooden porch has decorative details, on west side there is a 3 sided-2 story bay with diamond patterned wood decorative features.
- (29) Greenberg House, 808 Palmetto (1910): square, 2 stories, brick, flat roof with raised parapet wall, stucco porch.
- (30) Bryan House, 760 Oak (1910): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, hipped roof with gables, Corinthian columns on porch, consoles around roof line, 3 sided-2 story bay on west side.
- (31) Family Service Agency of Chattanooga Building, 758 Oak (1910): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, hipped roof with gables, slate roof with fish scale pattern, consoles under roof line and along porch.
- (32) House, 801 Oak (1893): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, brick, hipped roof with gables, entrance area has arcaded recessed porch formed with bricks resting on coupled stone columns, stone balusters; above this 1-story porch is a parapet. On the facade at the first floor level and around the entire house on the second level and around the dormers and gables is a cornice with varying sizes of identical brackets. Above most of the windows are arches made of radiating bricks. The roof is slate and has tiles placed along the ridge lines.
- (33) House, 815 Oak (1920): square, 2 stories, stucco, hipped roof, combination fish scale and horizontal slate roof, chimney pots.
- (34) House, 823 Oak (1900): square, 2-1/2 stories, brick, gabled roof, wrap around porch with pedimented entranceway, brackets at porch posts and at corners of house.

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- (35) House, 829 Oak (1910): square, 2 stories, brick with stucco side addition, low roof.
- (36) Hindmon House, 831 Oak (1905): square, 2 stories, brick, low hipped roof, pediment with consoles over door, 3 sided - 2 story facade bay.
- (37) Silberman House, 833 Oak (1905): square, 2 stories, brick gabled roof, arched doorway, square 2-story bay with pediment.
- (38) Cory House, 835 Oak (1890's): square, 2 stories, brick, hipped roof, 3 sided - 2 story bay.
- (39) Davis House, 839 Oak (1910): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, hipped roof, combination fish scale and horizontal slate roof, pedimented gable with dentils, dentils under roof line, 1 story porch has square fluted columns with bull's eye motifs on the capitals, turned balusters.
- (40) House, 841 Oak (1891): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, hipped roof with dormer, combination fish scale and horizontal slate roof, 1 story porch has small round fluted Ionic columns, turned balusters.
- (41) Buffington House, 843 Oak (1901): rectangular, 1-1/2 stories, frame, hipped roof with dormer.
- (42) Lasken House, 845 Oak (1902): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, hipped roof, arched brick doorway, pedimented dormers in roof.
- (43) Queen House, 859 Oak (1902): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, hipped roof with dormers, combination slate and horizontal pattern slate roof.
- (44) House, 861 Oak (1900): rectangular, 2 stories, stucco, hipped roof.
- (45) Smith House, 863 Oak (1894): square, 2-1/2 stories, brick, hipped roof with pedimented gables, wrap around porch with brackets and a decorative top border of turned balusters, small pediment over entranceway, decorative panels with two bull's eye motifs encircle the house below the roof.
- (46) Adams House, 865 Oak (1900): rectangular, 2 stories, brick, hipped roof, stained glass windows above porch, decorative triangular feature above center facade, slate roof.
- (47) Sigma Chi Alumni House, 901 Oak (1910): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, foundation and chimneys rubble brick, remainder stucco and frame, gable roof with series of smaller gables.

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- (48) Myers House, 905 Oak (1915): square, 2 stories, brick, hipped roof with gabled dormer, large porch.
- (49) Roberts House, 907 Oak (1898): irregular in shape, 2 stories, frame, hipped roof, wrap around porch; once Eastlake with various wood coverings but facade now covered with aluminum siding.
- (50) Johnson House, 909 Oak (1900): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, hipped roof with dormer, wrap around porch with pedimented entrance; brackets encircle porch, roof and dormer; second story oval window encircled by double row of brick headers.
- (51) Phillips House, 911 Oak (1900): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, brick, gabled roof, gable has wooden fish scale decoration; original porch replaced, originally wrap around.
- (52) Tate House, 915 Oak (1900): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, brick, gabled roof, wrap around porch with pedimented entrance, modified Palladian window in front gable, turned balusters on porch railing, slate roof.
- (53) Swafford House, 621 Fortwood Place (1920): rectangular, 2 stories, brick, low hipped roof with dormer.
- (54) McGauley House, 610 Fairview (1910): oblong, 2 story stucco, hipped roof composed of tiles and tile ridgelines with finials, balcony with consoles over first floor entrance.
- (55) House, Fortwood Apartments (1928): irregular in shape, 8 stories, brick, flat roof, entranceway on Clark Street has a drive-through portico. Stone is used for decoration in several places--as quoins, keystone motifs around lobby windows and for roof trim that includes a railing of carved balusters.
- (56) House, 847 Clark (1928): roughly rectangular, 2 stories, brick, hipped roof, connected to Fortwood Apartments by brick storage area.
- (57) Talley House, 843 Clark (1907): rectangular, 2 stories, frame, gable roof.
- (58) Carter House, 841 Clark (1910): rectangular, 2 stories, stucco, gable roof, wrap around porch.
- (59) Carter House, 608 Palmetto (1907): square, 2 stories, brick, gable roof, 2 story portico with pediment.

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- (60) Edgerton House, 800 Vine (1891): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, brick, gabled roof, wrap around porch with pediment, round and square decorative brick panels above windows, coursed rubble stone used for foundation and quoins, smooth stone used for columns and decorative capitals, stone is also used in gables for decoration, "tent-shape" tower on east side of house.
- (61) Feigenbaum House, 806 Vine (1886): roughly rectangular, 2 stories, frame, gabled roof, 1 story bay on east and west sides, brackets around roof line, panels with bull's eye motifs in gables. Shingles cover original wood surface.
- (62) Frazier House, 808 Vine (1904): square, 2 stories, brick, slate hipped roof, modillions underneath roofs of porch and house.
- (63) Phillips House, 822 Vine (1887): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, brick, gabled roof, brackets around roof line, circular windows in gables, wrap around porch with decorative cut out wood panels, porch balustrade largely gone, tower on west facade.
- (64) Washington House, 826 Vine (1922): square, 2 stories, brick, hipped roof, modillions encircle porch and house; decorative brick work gives the appearance of quoins.
- (65) Brown House, 830 Vine (1900): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, brick, slate roof, wrap around porch with Ionic columns and modillions, 2 story central portico with pediment, "tent shape" slate roofed tower on east facade, modillions under roof line.
- (66) Preston-Stinson House, 836 Vine (1900): irregular in shape, 2 stories, brick, hipped roof with gables, porch added later, hand sawn exposed rafters, 3-sided bay on west side.
- (67) Bates House, 838 Vine (1900): square, 2 stories, brick and stucco, hipped roof with hipped dormer, 3 sided-2 story facade bay. Frame building there by 1901 and bricked/stuccoed c.1914.
- (68) Kelley House, 840 Vine (1900): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, frame, hipped roof with gables, wrap around porch with modillions and pediment, consoles at corners, gables and dormers use fish scale wood patterns, latticework encloses downstairs open area in rear.
- (69) House, 850 Vine (1900): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, stucco, gabled roof with cornice returns, 3 sided-2 story bays on facade and east side, arched and recessed entrance area, sun porch on west side of house.

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- (70) Senter School, 900 Vine (1904): rectangular, 2 stories, buff brick, low hipped roof, ornate windows with alternating radiating keystones encircle first floor windows and are above second story windows, massive one-story entrance area with ornate stonework including dentils and a stone balustrade, portico on west side that has sweeping roof with hand sawn exposed rafters, cornice has row of torus detailing, a row of dentils, and recessed panels with a floral pattern,
- (71) McGauley House, 946 Vine (1906): irregular in shape, 2 stories, stucco, roof irregular with series of hipped and pyramid portions, wrap around porch on three sides of house.
- (72) Chattanooga Masonic Temple, 950 Vine (1899): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, brick, truncated hipped slate roof with bracketed eaves and dormers, circular portico with Corinthian columns and pilasters, recessed entrance has double doors with fanlight and sidelights, Palladian window on second floor facade and east side, ornately decorated cornice, four 2-story fluted Corinthian pilasters support the cornice at each corner of the front facade, a concrete porch with no roof encircles the front and the sides of the house. A modern, one-story brick building has been added to the rear.
- (73) Cox House, 955 Vine (1906): square, 2 stories, brick, hipped roof with dormer, exposed rafters, 1 story porch second story level balustrade.
- (74) Jackson-Austin House, 951 Vine (1900): rectangular, 2 stories, frame, hipped roof with gable, 3 sided-2 story facade bay, wrap around porch, front gable has decorative vent.
- (75) Steward House, 949 Vine (1900): square, 2 stories, brick hipped roof, 2 story central portico with pediment.
- (76) Orange Grove Center School for the Retarded, 947 Vine (1908): oblong, 2 stories, brick, gable roof with three facade pedimented dormers, decorative brick treatment is used above the windows to create an impression of an arch and along the corners to represent quoins, The entranceway is flanked by plain Tuscan columns.
- (77) Kappa Sigma Alumni House, 927 Vine (1903): irregular in shape, 2 stories, stone and shingle, gable roof, circular tower on west side of facade, wrap around porch,
- (78) Hardin House, 925 Vine (1904): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, gable roof, porch has massive circular columns, 3 sided-2 story bay on east side.
- (79) Baker House, 921 Vine (1904): rectangular, 2 stories, brick, hipped roof, 3 sided-2 story bay on east side.
- (80) Van Cleave House, 915 Vine (1905): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, slate

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hipped roof that has tile used for ridge lines and finials, bricks used on corners to create the impression of quoins, 2 story square portico, balcony on second floor, dentils used in cornice.

- (81) Rawlston House, 909 Vine (1910): square, 2 stories, stucco, hipped roof, facade and west side have oriels.
- (82) Kosmos Woman's Club, 901 Vine (1910): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, gambrel roof with 3 dormers on the facade and rear, each dentiled gable dormer has an arched window with a keystone and cornice returns that frame the keystone; each window has a flat lintel with a keystone; the cornice has dentils and modillions. There is a one-story circular portico with Ionic columns.
- (83) House, 861 Vine (1906): rectangular, brick, hipped roof. After gutted by a fire and remodeled, its 2-1/2 stories are now 3 and the roof is gambrel with dormers.
- (84) Bonam House, 859 Vine (1920): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, gable roof with 3 facade pedimented dormers, bricks used at corners to create an image of quoins.
- (85) House, 855 Vine (1924): rectangular, 2 stories, brick, hipped roof, 2 story portico with fluted Ionic columns, balcony on second floor.
- (86) House, 849 Vine (1888): irregular in shape, 2 stories, frame covered with shingles, hipped roof, wrap around porch, facade gable has oval opening for vents.
- (87) Goodwin House, 841 Vine (1922): rectangular, 2 stories, brick, tile hipped roof, 2 story central portico with fluted Ionic columns, multilighted transom with keystone and sidelights at door, second floor has a modified Palladian opening and a balcony, exposed rafters.
- (88) House, 835 Vine (1908): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, brick, hipped slate roof, wrap around porch with decorated pediment, 3 sided-2 story facade bay, facade gables have return cornices and modified Palladian openings.
- (89) Locke House, 829 Vine (1888): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, frame, hipped roof, wrap around porch, 3 sided-2 story facade bay, covered with aluminum siding.
- (90) Burgans House, 825 Vine (1917): square, 2 stories, stucco, hipped roof, 3 sided-2 story bay, arched recessed entrance area, exposed rafters.
- (91) Feigenbaum House, 821 Vine (1910): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, gable roof with modifications, bracketed eaves.
- (92) Miller House, 815 Vine (1910): rectangular, 2 stories, brick, low hipped roof, 1 story gabled porch with return cornices, eaves have modillions.

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- (93) Coulter House, 801 Vine (1888): irregular in shape, 3 stories, coursed rubble stone laid in varying patterns, irregular roof line has dormers, wrap around porch has circular domed corner, entranceway has stone arch, blue tile border at roofline. 3rd story balcony area has decorated stucco pediment. Modern addition attached to rear.
- (94) Jasper House, 836 Fort Wood (1910): rectangular, 2 stories, brick, hipped roof with gable dormer, 3 sided-2 story bay, 1 story gable porch, bracketed eaves.
- (95) Taylor House, 840 Fort Wood (1910): rectangular, 2 stories, first story brick, second story frame, gambrel roof, dormers and brackets on facade, eyebrow window.
- (96) Blake House, 842 Fort Wood (1900): rectangular, 2 stories, brick, hipped roof, one story porch.
- (97) Hulse House, 850 Fort Wood (1916): rectangular, 2 stories, brick, truncated hipped tile roof, 1 story central portico has fluted columns with unadorned capitals and a tile roof, oval shape windows flank French doors on second story level, eaves have large consoles, entranceway has fanlight and sidelights.
- (98) Ebbs House, 510 Wiehl (1900): irregular in shape, 2 stories, brick and stucco, gabled roof, exposed hand sawn rafters, lattice paned windows in attic.
- (99) Traylor House, 508 Wiehl (1915): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, gable roof, massive two story pedimented portico with Ionic columns and pilasters, pedimented decorative dormers, ground floor windows open on the facade to a roofless porch, they are surrounded by stone details, stone quoins.
- (100) House, 924 Fort Wood (1920): rectangular, 1-1/2 stories, frame, bellcast gable roof with two bellcast gable dormers, porch has four Tuscan columns; covered with aluminum siding.
- (101) Kirby House, 932 Fort Wood (1913): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, first floor brick, second shingle and third is stucco with timbers, hipped roof with side dormers, one story front porch has mansard shingle roof, facade shingle oriel.
- (102) Henry House, 927 Fort Wood (1928): rectangular, 1-1/2 stories, stucco, irregular hipped roof with gable, roofless porch area, entranceway is recessed in a variation of a Palladian opening, front gable has wood trim, windows in recessed arch area, diamond shape decorative details used on facade, roof dormer, exposed rafters.

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- (103) Traylor House, 504 Wiehl (1920): rectangular, 2 stories, brick, low hipped roof, roofless porch.
- (104) Kilpatrick House, 500 Wiehl (1905): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, brick, gabled roof, pedimented front porch, several windows have leaded glass patterns, facade gable has small modified Palladian window with pilasters and arched stone lintel with keystone; brackets encircle house under roof line.
- (105) Dubrov House, 849 Wiehl (1910): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, brick, bellcast hipped roof with dormers, belt course, first floor windows are arched with 3 rows of brick headers with stone ends and keystone.
- (106) Martin House, 837 Fort Wood (1925): rectangular, 2-1/2 stories, gable roof with cornice return and dormers, small central 1 story porch with balcony and Tuscan columns, side gable has half oval windows flanking chimney on west side.
- (107) House, 1001 East Fifth Street (1910): rectangular, 2 stories, brick, hipped roof with dormers; porch has battered columns, between these columns are arched sections composed of 3 rows of brick headers.
- (108) Severance House, 1007 East Fifth Street (1890' enlarged and covered with stone 1910's): irregular in shape, 2-1/2 stories, stone with some stucco and shingles, gabled roof, side entrance to basement level brick passage has decorative iron door and battlement type roof, also used in retaining walls and steps, entranceway has decorative ironwork door with arched stone lintel; castellated appearance.

OTHER BUILDINGS

- (109) Edmondson House, 839 Clark (1960): rectangular, 1 story, gable roof, frame.
- (110) Witherspoon House, 837 Clark (1960): rectangular, 1 story, gable roof, frame.
- (111) House, 835 Clark (1957): rectangular, 1 story, hipped roof, stucco.
- (112) Trotz House, 838 Fort Wood (1962): Square, 1 story, brick, low hipped roof.
- (113) Henderson House, 834 Fort Wood (1958): rectangular, 1 story, gable roof, brick and frame.
- (114) Coleman House, 810-812 Fort Wood (1970's): ell shape, 1 story, low hipped roof, brick.
- (115) Wheeler House, 808 Fort Wood Street (1962): square, 1 story, hipped roof, stucco.
- (116) Sneed House, 806 Fort Wood (1900): rectangular, 1 1/2 stories, frame, modified hipped roof,



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- (117) Catholic Center, 802 Fort Wood (1895): rectangular, 2 stories, frame, flat roof; openings altered excessively and covered with aluminum siding.
- (118) Dubrov House, 839 Fort Wood (1960): rectangular, 2 stories, brick, low hipped roof; apartments.

OPEN SPACE

- (119) Vacant lot.
- (120) Vacant lot.
- (121) Vacant lot.
- (122) Vacant lot.
- (123) Parking lot.
- (124) Parking lot.
- (125) Parking lot.
- (126) Small neighborhood park.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL/REMAINS

This area derives its name from a Civil War redoubt located on what is now Fort Wood Street. As a result, this entire area has the potential of containing some archaeological remains from the Civil War period. Yet, due to most of this area being covered with houses, it is not feasible to test the area although documentary evidence and some excavations resulting from modern construction in the university area to the west of the district indicate that there is a strong likelihood of archaeological remains.

As a result, the entire block bounded by Palmetto, Fort Wood, Wiehl, and Vine is being included. Historical research indicates that this area contained the fort, its moat, and a small road leading to the fort.

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real estate developers; such were J. Fred Ferger of J. Fred Ferger and Brothers; G. H. Fletcher of Stagmaier, Fletcher and Archer Paper Co.; and Ed Watkins, a lawyer who was president of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain Railway, East Land Company and the American Investment Company. This type of resident seems to be the rule rather than the exception as many of Fort Wood's early residents were business executives, doctors, or lawyers. Fort Wood continued to be one of the most exclusive residential areas in Chattanooga until the 1950's when a combination of factors (urban renewal, houses too large for widows or widowers, and changing racial patterns and segregation policies) resulted in a distinct change in the neighborhood's character. Throughout the 1960's Fort Wood's condition gradually deteriorated. Today the entire Fort Wood area is attempting a revitalization through the cooperative efforts of the Fort Wood Neighborhood Association.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Much of Chattanooga's Victorian architecture has been demolished in recent years. Fort Wood is one of the few areas that has escaped indiscriminate demolition; and as such, it contains Chattanooga's most unique collection of Victorian homes - usually large ornate brick homes frequently Queen Anne in style. These are interspersed with many large, dignified, and elaborate houses built during the Neo-Classical period. This mixture results in an architecturally diverse district that is representative of building trends at the turn of the century.

The neighborhood and district give an impression of cohesiveness partially provided by the tree shaded streets, sidewalks, and numerous retaining walls in front yards. Even though varied in type, the houses also present a uniform appearance: usually 2 or 2-1/2 stories, massive brick buildings, uniform setbacks, and often on a raised yard, generally with small side yards and spacious front and rear yards. Therefore, the architectural unity of these houses is achieved more through scale and proportions than by design. Even so, the diverse mixture of Queen Anne, Eastlake, Italic, Victorian Romanesque, Tudor, and Classical Revival styles gives the district a character of its own. In a geographic area of commercialization and rapid change, this mixture has produced a unique neighborhood in Chattanooga's downtown area that has provided for almost one hundred years, and continues to provide, residential stability and neighborhood living.

The most frequent type of architecture found in Fort Wood is Queen Anne. These houses are usually brick and have porches or verandahs, projecting bays and some decorative features. They usually have a narrow facade with vertical lines. One example of Queen Anne is 800 Vine (No.60) described as "Byzantine Revival" when built, probably as a result of its elaborate stone detailing. Its asymmetrical arrangement and collection of features make it an outstanding example of the Queen Anne style. Although this type of architecture was common in Chattanooga

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as in many American cities, it is becoming increasingly rare as scattered houses or groups of houses are destroyed. Currently, Fort Wood contains one of the best collections of this type of house in Chattanooga.

There are other types of Victorian architecture found in Fort Wood, sometimes with only one or two houses representing a particular style. In addition to Eastlake trim detailing on various houses, there are a few houses of Eastlake architecture found there. These are characterized by large porches, carved trim elements, decorated gables and wood shingles used in various patterns for exterior walls. The house located at 801 Vine (No. 94) is Victorian Romanesque and is unusual in this area. The stone surface, arches, decorative tiles, and stone trim make this building distinctive in the district and the city. Tudor Revival styles are relatively common in Chattanooga in the early twentieth century. Those in Fort Wood are diversely built but are usually a combination of brick and stucco with vertical and horizontal boards used over the stucco. Steeply pitched gable roofs, dormers, external chimneys and gables are features used. Also, a few houses have vertical boarding used in gables to give just a resemblance to Tudor Revival.

Numerous houses use classical motifs and designs such as dentils, modillions, hipped roofs, pediments, pilasters, porticos or window arrangements derived from the Palladian style. The Jo Conn Guild house (No. 72) is an outstanding example of Georgian Revival containing a modillioned and dentiled cornice, Corinthian columns and corner pilasters, circular portico, and Palladian windows.

The house located at 801 Oak (No. 32) is an outstanding example of the Italianate Villa. Its arcaded porch with a central tower reflect the genius of its architect, Samuel Patton. Patton was from Mississippi and had begun his career with the New Orleans firm of Sully, Toledano, and Patton. Arriving in Chattanooga, in 1888, he was responsible for designing numerous local buildings such as the Lookout Mountain Inn, Mountain City Club, Fourth National Bank, Merchants National Bank, the Temple Building, and the Richardson Building; none of these remain. Some of his most outstanding work can be seen in the French Chateau Style Tennessee State Penitentiary. Patton also directed the renovation of a simple farmhouse in Winchester, Tennessee into the castlelike Hundred Oaks Mansion which is on the National Register of Historic Places. Patton died in 1897, one of two victims in a fire in a building he had designed, the Richardson Office Building. Although Patton designed numerous residences, only two are known in Chattanooga to remain. One is the Hutcheson Home (1894) on Missionary Ridge and the other is 801 Oak.

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Overall, the architecture of Fort Wood reflects the overlapping of the Victorian and Neo-Classical periods. It is a distinctive and attractive mixture that reflects the taste and affluence of many of its residents who were some of Chattanooga's most prominent citizens. As leading citizens, these residents contributed to several specific fields in Chattanooga's development. These fields include commerce, communications, engineering, politics/government and social/humanitarian. Each of these areas is discussed below.

COMMERCE

At least four of Fort Wood's early residents can be considered influential in the commercial development of Chattanooga. These are Captain C. A. Lyerly (801 Vine, No. 32), Samuel R. Read (900 Vine, No. 70 and Fortwood Apartments, No.55), Joseph Warner (800 Oak, No. 60), and Ed Watkins (801 Vine, No. 93).

801 Oak was built in 1893 for Captain C. A. Lyerly who had come to Chattanooga from Mississippi in 1887 and had become active in the banking business. He assisted in organizing the Chattanooga National Bank and served as its president for eighteen years. When it merged with First National he was again elected president. He was one of the original promoters of the Electric Street Railroad Company, and it was during his four years as its president that the road primarily developed. As a land developer he was actively involved with the Lookout Mountain, Highland Park, and East End areas. When President Roosevelt visited Chattanooga in 1902, Lyerly was chairman of a committee to show Roosevelt the sights of the city.

900 Vine was constructed in 1904 for Samuel R. Read, son of Dr. and Mrs. John Read who built the first Read House in 1871 on the site of the former Crutchfield House. In 1879 at the age of nineteen, Samuel took over the management of the Read House and eventually acquired control of the entire block. In 1926 a new hotel was built, also called the Read House, which is currently listed on the National Register. Read remained owner and manager of the hotel until his death in 1942.

The Fort Wood Apartment building was also one of Read's business enterprises. It was the first apartment building in Chattanooga to be built in an exclusively residential section. Although it was the vogue in many metropolitan cities to have efficiency apartments, this was one of the first buildings in Chattanooga to have them. They were considered very modern apartments and among other conveniences contained built-in refrigerators and jewelry vaults in every bedroom.

The Warner House was built in 1891 for Major Joseph Warner. Warner and other investors purchased the Chattanooga Street Railroad in 1881. At that time it

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was little more than a Charter. Almost the entire system built by this company was built under Warner's supervision which has resulted in his being called "practically the founder and creator of modern street railway system in this city."

Ed Watkins moved to Chattanooga in the late 1880's from Mississippi where he had served two terms in the state legislature. Watkins was one of a group of notable Mississippians who came to Chattanooga in the 1880's that included Captain Lyerly and Sam Patton. Watkins was president of the Lookout Mountain Land Company and the Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain Railway Company more commonly known as the Broad Gauge Railroad which opened in 1888. During construction it acquired the somewhat dubious honor of being the first rail line in Chattanooga to be struck by a labor union when a group of about 100 men, belonging to the Knights of Labor, asked for a 50¢ daily wage increase. Watkins personally intervened and offered the men a 10¢ increase which most men accepted. When those who were displeased with the settlement threatened violence, Watkins met them with "pick-in-hand" and work resumed amid much grumbling but no further incidents. Watkins and his associates were also involved in land speculation on Lookout Mountain. In 1892 a local paper wrote, "The development of the mountain is due largely to his (Watkins) energy, activity and enterprise."

COMMUNICATIONS

Two noted newspaper families are associated with the Fort Wood area. One, the Ochs family, also played a dominant role in the early development of the Mizpah Congregation, organized in 1866 and the oldest Jewish congregation in Chattanooga. Adolph S. Ochs, owner of the Chattanooga Times and the New York Times paid half the cost of a new synagogue in 1904. New facilities were needed by the 1920's, and Ochs, then a resident of New York, offered to pay the entire cost of the new temple, rabbi's residence, and community house. In 1928, the temple (No. 4) was completed and dedicated to Ochs' parents, Julius and Bertha Ochs. Julius Ochs served several years as spiritual head of the church. Adolph Ochs maintained close ties with Chattanooga throughout his life and was involved in many local activities even after moving to New York. He was instrumental in acquiring additional acreage for the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park and served as Chattanooga's leader in organizing the dedication of the park in 1895.

Another newspaper family, the George Fort Miltons, lived in Fort Wood. George Fort Milton, Sr. (508 Wiehl, No. 99) established The Chattanooga Taxpayer, a monthly publication, in 1894. The next year he became editor of the Knoxville Sentinel of which he owned a controlling interest from 1899 until 1912. In 1912 he purchased the controlling interest of the Chattanooga News which he had been associated with since 1909 and returned to Chattanooga as publisher of the News

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until his death in 1924. In 1915-16 he built a house at 508 Wiehl (No. 99) where he lived until his death. At that time his son became editor of the News. Mr. and Mrs. George Fort Milton, Jr. lived at 500 Wiehl (No. 104) from 1927 to 1941. Milton played an important role in Chattanooga civic work and politics from 1924 to 1939 as editor and publisher of the now defunct News. In the early 1940's the News and the Free Press merged to become the Chattanooga News Free Press.

Milton was the national publicity chairman of the "McAdoo for President" campaign in 1923-24. (McAdoo is discussed under Politics). Milton was also recognized as a historian and was the author of several books. These books include: The Age of Hate: Andrew Johnson and the Radicals, The Eve of Conflict, and Abraham Lincoln and the Fifth Column.

EDUCATION

The former home of Samuel Reed, 900 Vine (No. 70) is currently the home of Senter School, the oldest private school remaining in Chattanooga. The school was founded in 1892 by Dianne and Rosalie Duval and call the Duval School. The name was changed to the Duval-Wert School when Greeta Wert joined the staff. The school moved to a building at 317 Vine (now demolished) in 1920 as the Greeta Wert School when Wert took over after the Duvals retired. In 1946, Margaret Wilson, cousin to Wert and a teacher in the school, became principal after Wert's death, and the name was changed to the Margaret Wilson School. She retired in 1966, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Senter then operated the school renaming it the Senter School. In 1977 the Senter School was purchased by the institution's Parents Club and now operates under a board of trustees on a non-profit basis. Thus, Senter School is the oldest private school still operating in Chattanooga. 900 Vine is its third and only remaining home.

ENGINEERING

The Jo Conn Guild house (Masonic Temple, No. 72) was built in 1899 for Dr. Richard I. Isbester, president of the Southern Cement-Tire and Paving Company. Dr. Isbester sold the house in 1902 to Josephus Conn Guild, an engineer who had moved from Nashville to Chattanooga in 1885. Guild had been appointed by Governor William B. Bate to be State Inspector of Mines and Assistant State Geologist. In Chattanooga, he established an engineering office which he headed until his death. He served as State Mines Inspector for several years before he resigned that post. Guild was a vice president of American National Bank, a member of the Board of Governors of the Chattanooga Manufacturing Association, a member of

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the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, as well as a stockholder in many banks and manufacturing companies. His chief fame came from two engineering accomplishments with which he was involved. In 1895 he and several other men formed the Lookout Mountain Lula Lake Railway Company. Guild helped to design the Incline No. 2, the world's steepest incline, still in operation on the side of Lookout Mountain and now listed on the National Register. Later, he joined with C. E. James to form the Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power Company. In 1905, this firm designed and constructed the dam at Hales Bar, the first hydro-electric dam ever built on a navigable stream.

After his death in 1907, his wife, Mary and son, Josephus, Jr., continued to live in the house. The younger Guild was also an engineer and worked with the Power Company his father had established. In 1922 that company merged with another to form the Tennessee Electric Power Company, with Guild as its Vice President. By 1933, he was elected President and remained in that position until it was sold in 1939 to the Tennessee Valley Authority. During the 1930's, Guild had been a foremost ally of Wendell Wilkie in his fight against the TVA. After the sale, Guild maintained control over the street transportation systems in Nashville and Chattanooga by becoming President of the Southern Coach Lines, Inc., which emerged to operate those systems. Before his death in 1969, he also served as Director of the American National Bank and Trust Company, the Chattanooga Coca-Cola Bottling Company, the Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company, the Interstate Life and Accident Insurance Company, Southern Coach Lines, Inc., and United Transit Company.

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Several of Chattanooga's leading politicians lived in Fort Wood. Of these, two were mayors of Chattanooga: Ed Watkins and T. C. Thompson. In addition to Watkins' achievements discussed under Commerce, he was President of the Tennessee State Bar Association and served as Mayor of Chattanooga from 1897 to 1899.

Thomas Clarkson Thompson, twice Mayor of Chattanooga (1909-1915), resided at several places during the period he lived in Chattanooga. From 1897-1904 he lived in Fort Wood. In 1897 he lived at 854 Oak in a house no longer existing. From 1898 to 1901 he lived at 907 Oak (No. 49), and from 1902 to 1904 he lived at 835 Oak (No. 38).

Coming from a long line of distinguished ancestors (including an officer and a surgeon in the Revolutionary War and a Captain on George Washington's staff), Thompson's family was influential in South Carolina history. His father served two terms as governor in South Carolina (1883-1887) and was Assistant Secretary

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of the Treasury under President Cleveland. In 1893, Thompson came to Chattanooga and became involved as a leader of the state's Democratic party; a factor in his being elected Mayor in 1909. During his term he led the campaign to convert Chattanooga to a city commission system, and under this system he was re-elected in 1911. As Mayor, he purchased Warner Park in 1912 for use as a children's playground. Thompson was also influential as a trustee at the University of Chattanooga.

Another Fort Wood resident who was influential in local politics was Joseph Warner who was also discussed under Commerce. Warner served on the city's first City Commission in 1912 as the Commissioner of Parks and Playgrounds. Warner was also the President of Electric Railway Commission which owned and controlled Olympia Park. After plans for an amusement park were dropped, Warner bought the park keeping it intact. He secured an option on the land for the city and then sold it to the city at a reduced rate. As a result, the new city park was named Warner Park in his honor in 1912. The renaming was authorized by a resolution of the municipal commission which voted to name the city's first playground park in Warner's honor because "he laid the first stone in the founding of a playground system" in Chattanooga.

Influential in state politics was Mrs. Abby Crawford Milton (508 Wiehl, No. 99), second wife of George Fort Milton, Sr., who is discussed under Communications. Mrs. Milton, as a leader in Tennessee's suffrage efforts, was a speaker for women's suffrage for several years and served as the first state chairman of the League of Women Voters, only three months old when the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified by the Tennessee legislature, and was made honorary life president. Amid much lobbying by both sides, Tennessee was the thirty-sixth state to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment, giving it the necessary three-fourths majority. Also, Mrs. Milton served as the last president of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association and is listed on the honor roll of American Suffrage Leaders in Washington, D. C.

A leader in civic and political activities, Mrs. Milton attended the first National Democratic convention that women were allowed to attend. She has also served as Vice-Chairman of the Democratic state convention. She established and served as the first president of Tennessee's Democratic Women's Club. As the only woman on Tennessee's committee, she was Tennessee's chairman for women's participation at the New York World's Fair in the 1930's. Mrs. Milton unsuccessfully ran for the United States Senate in the 1930's. She was the first woman to be chairman of the Legislative Council of Tennessee. During her term, bills providing aid to indigent mothers at childbirth and allowing women on school boards were passed.



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Mrs. Milton has several volumes of published poetry that include The Magic Switch, Caesar's Wife, Lookout Mountain, Grandma Says Flower Lore, and The Shepherdess of Bethlehem. Now living in Florida, she was named Florida's United Daughters of the Confederacy's poet laureate in 1974 at the age of 92.

Influential in national politics was William G. McAdoo who came to Chattanooga in the early 1880's after law school and developed a law practice. After renting rooms for a few years, in 1888-89 he built a frame house at 829 Vine (No. 89) and lived there until 1892 when he moved to New York City. McAdoo spent his early years in Chattanooga, met and married his first wife (Sarah Fleming) there and was one of Chattanooga's leaders both professionally and socially.

After moving to New York City, McAdoo bought the franchise (permit) to build the Holland Tunnel from New York to Jersey City under the Hudson River, the first subway to connect New York and New Jersey. The tunnel was later renamed McAdoo Tunnel in his honor.

McAdoo became a national leader in the Democratic party and was influential in securing the Democratic nomination for Woodrow Wilson. Under Wilson, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and when Wilson created the United States Railway Administration in 1917-18, McAdoo was placed in charge as Director General. In this position, he controlled all U. S. railroads and improved their equipment, strengthened railroad finances, and adjusted operations to meet the demands of war. Also, while living in New York, McAdoo's first wife died and he then married Wilson's youngest daughter, Eleanor Randolph Wilson.

In 1920 and 1924 McAdoo was a Presidential contender but failed to get his party's nomination either time. In 1920 after forty-four ballots, the Democratic Convention chose Cox over McAdoo, and in 1924, after ninety-five ballots, McAdoo and Al Smith (who would receive the 1928 Democratic nomination), in mutual agreement, withdrew from the race, and the Convention chose Davis as a compromise candidate.

After moving to California, McAdoo became an influential figure in that state's politics and was elected to the U. S. Senate. In 1932 at the Democratic Convention, he was influential in convincing members of the California delegation to cast their votes for Roosevelt enabling him to get the nomination. Also, McAdoo served as Chairman of the National Democratic Party.

SOCIAL-HUMANITARIAN

T. C. Thompson, whose political career was discussed under Politics was involved in numerous civic activities and was especially noted for two fields of interest:

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racial affairs and aiding injured children. While living in Georgia in the 1880's, Thompson, despite threats on his life, opposed and investiaged the White Caps, a group similar to the Klu Klux Klan. In Chattanooga he was a leader of the Interracial Club. Also, due to his involvement and leadership he is called the "father of the children's hospital," built in Chattanooga in the 1930's and named the T. C. Thompson Children's Home in his honor.

Also involved in social and humanitarian affairs is the Kosmos Women's Club, which has a long and respected history in Chattanooga. The organization of women's clubs and associations was especially numerous in the 1890's. Chattanooga is typical of this widespread aspect within the nineteenth century women's movement. During the 1890's two clubs were organized in Chattanooga. The Kosmos Club, mainly for upper-class intellectuals, was organized in 1892. Originally intended to be a study group, its name is Greek for "the world." It soon became invovled in many civic acts and benefited the city in both cultural and social spheres. Chattanooga Women's Club was organized in 1894 largely for the middle class woman. This club also became involved in local philanthropic works. Kosmos Club was located at 900 Oak (No. 12) until the clubs merged in 1929 becoming Kosmos Women's Club. The new club moved into a house owned by the former Women's Club on McCallie Avenue. In 1952 the club moved back to the Fort Wood area and settled at 901 Vine (No. 82). The club is still active sponsoring many cultural affairs and is involved in many benevolent activities in Chattanooga and surrounding areas.

Archeological

According to Dr. Jeff Brown of the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, portions, if not all of this district, are likely to contain artifacts and information pertaining to the Civil War redoubt constructed in the area in 1863 and which gave this area its name. Upon his recommendation, due to his historical research and personal observations in the area, the area bounded by Palmetto, Fort Wood, Wiehl, and Vine Streets, which originally contained the redoubt, is being included.

Boundary Justification

Although the Fort Wood Neighborhood Association has chosen McCallie Avenue, Central Avenue, Palmetto Street, and Third Avenue as its boundaries, the district boundaries have been modified to retain, not only a neighborhood feeling, but the strongest architectural cohesiveness possible. Three boundaries were chosen as a result of a specific barrier, a major road. To the east of Fort Wood is Central Avenue, a major three-lane arterial; McCallie, a major four-lane arterial; and Palmetto, a two-lane collector. Palmetto also serves as the accepted boundary between the Fort Wood residential area and the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. An exception was made in crossing the Palmetto boundary to include two residences that are architecturally homogenous with the district. Since neither is used by the University, they also maintain the cohesiveness of the neighborhood. Other uses west of Palmetto in this area are exclusively University oriented.

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McCallie is a major street that faces sections that have become increasingly commercial in use. For that reason, only one block maintains an architectural link with Fort Wood. Although there are a few older residential buildings between Fairview and Palmetto facing McCallie, the sense of a district has been lost due to major alterations of some older buildings and the inclusion of several modern commercial buildings. For that reason, the alley separating this block was chosen as the boundary.

The northern boundary is somewhat irregular. Several new homes have been built in this area in the last twenty years. Although the sense of a neighborhood is very strong in this area, the architectural cohesiveness is lost. Thus, the boundaries were drawn in an attempt to maintain the architectural unity of the district and to include an area felt to be archaeologically significant. North of the south side of Fourth Street, heavy commercialization occurs due to the location of Baroness Erlanger Hospital on Third Street.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes 118 buildings, 7 vacant or parking lots, and 1 small neighborhood park. Of the total number of buildings, only 10 or 8.5 percent do not contribute to the significance of the district; the amount of vacant land has been kept to an absolute minimum. The boundary is well defined by wide streets in some places and in others by areas in which the architectural character of the buildings varies in age and significance from those buildings included in the district.

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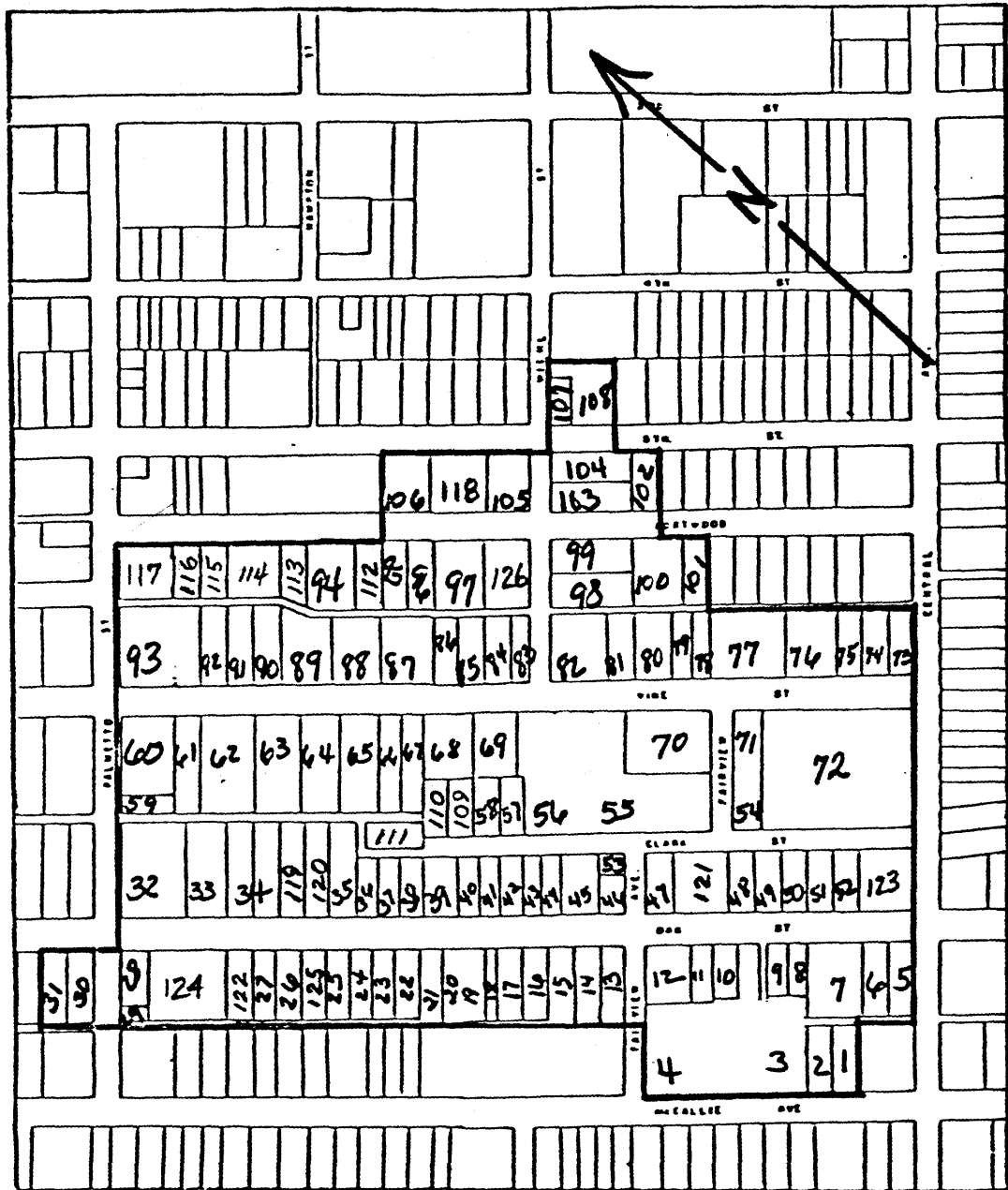
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along the northwest line of No. 106 to the north corner of No. 106; thence southeast along the northeast lines of Nos. 106, 118, and 105 to the north corner of No. 104, thence northeast along the southeast curb of Wiehle Street, to the north corner of No. 108; thence southeast along the northeast line of No. 108 to the east corner of No. 108, thence southwest along the southeast line of No. 108 to the southwest curb of Fifth Street; thence southeast along the southwest curb of Fifth Street to the east corner of No. 102; thence southwest along the southeast line of No. 102 to the southwest curb of Fortwood Street; thence southeast along the southwest curb of Fortwood Street to the east corner of No. 101; thence southwest along the southeast line of 101 to the southwest edge of an alley; thence, southeast along the southwest edge of the alley to the east corner of No. 73; thence southwest along the northwest curb of Central Avenue to the south corner of No. 5; thence northwest to along the southwest lines of Nos. 5 and 6 to the south corner of No. 7; thence southwest along the southeast line of No. 1 to the south corner of No. 1; thence northwest along the northeast curb of McCallie Avenue to the west corner of No. 4; thence northeast along the northwest line of No. 4 to a point opposite the south corner of No. 13; thence northwest along the southwest lines of Nos. 13-31 and Nos. 122, 124, and 125 to the west corner of No. 31; thence northeast along the northwest line of No. 31 to the north corner of No. 31; thence southeast along the northeast lines of Nos. 31 and 30 to south corner of Palmetto Street and Oak Street; thence northeast along the southeast curb of Palmetto Street to the beginning.

# Fort Wood Neighborhood



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