No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-7 ⁴⁾ UNITED STAT	$\begin{array}{c} p & H & O & G \\ \hline res department of the II \\ national park service \end{array}$	FURN	PS USE ONLY	A SHEET
INVENTO	GISTER OF HISTOR RY NOMINATION	FORM DATE	ENTERED JUL	£4.1978
SI	EE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TYPE ALL ENTRIES	TO COMPLETE NATION		5
1 NAME				
HISTORIC	COLUMBIAN MUTUAL TOWN	ĨR		
AND/OR COMMO	N LINCOLN AMERICAN TOWN	2R		
2 LOCATIO	ON		`	Э
STREET & NUMBE				
	60 N. MAIN ST. (MID-4	MERICA MALL)		
CITY, TOWN		······	CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
	MEMPHIS		8th	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
	TENNESSEE	47	SHELBY	157 -
3 CLASSIF	ICATION			
CATEGOR	Y OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC		AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)			X_COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	ВОТН	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	X_YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATIO
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
4 OWNER	OF PROPERTY			i in an
	LINCOLN AMERICAN LIFE	INSURANCE COMPANY		
STREET & NUMBE	R LINCOLN AMERICAN TOWE	סי		
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5 LOCATIC	ON OF LEGAL DESC	RIPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEE	EDS, ETC. SHELBY COUNTY RE	GISTER		
STREET & NUMBE	R			
	SHELBY COUNTY OF	FICE BUILDING, 160 N	N. MAIN ST.	
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	MEMPHIS, TENNESS	EE 38103		
6 REPRESE	ENTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
			,	
TITLE				
	NESSEE HISTORICAL AND A	ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
DATE				
	1978	FEDERAL	TATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR				
SURVEY RECORD	S TENNESSEE HISTOR	ICAL COMMISSION		
CITY, TOWN	241/77.7.5		STATE	

NASHVILLE

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TENNESSEE

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7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
X_EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED	X_ORIGINAL	SITE
GOOD	RUINS	XALTERED	MOVED	DATE
FAIR				

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Columbian Mutual Tower, more recently known as the Lincoln American Tower, stands on the Mid-America Mall (formerly Main Street) at the northwest corner of Court Square in downtown Memphis. Built in 1924, the twenty-two story skyscraper was the tallest building in West Tennessee and remains one of the most prominent landmarks on the Memphis skyline. Its architectural significance is derived from its prominent site, elegant ornamented facades, fine materials, and distinctive massing. Commissioned to house the headquarters of the Columbian Mutual Life Assurance Society, the building was conceived by the company's president, Lloyd T. Binford, who was nationally known as the controversial chief of Memphis' censor board.

Although no longer the tallest building on the Memphis skyline, the Columbian Mutual Tower stands out among its higher, newerneighbors by virtue of its distinctive set-back massing and human scale. From its strategic site, anchoring the corner of Court Square, it commands the approach from both the north and the south along the Mall. Rising high above the adjacent buildings on both its north and east sides, it firmly terminates the rows of facades lining both the Mall and Court Avenue. Its substantial mass, bold vertical emphasis, and shining white terra cotta facade effectively contrast with its lower, darker neighbors. The building thus emphasizes its role as the gateway to Court Square, the city's principal urban open space.

With its eclectic touches of Renaissance ornamentation, the building is the finest local example of the Commercial Gothic style. Its design may well have been influenced by the Woolworth Building of 1913, which it resembles. The overall massing of the Columbian Mutual Tower is divided into three parts, decreasing in floor area with increasing height in accordance with the zoning ordinances of the day. The lowermost fourteen stories comprise a massive base, measuring approximately 75 feet x 77 feet, which is capped by a tile covered mansard roof, punctuated by arched dormer windows and torch-shaped finials. Rising out of this base is an eight story tower, measuring approximately 35 feet square. The tower steps back slightly at the twentieth floor. At its summit the tower is terminated by a steeply pitched gothic roof, sheathed in copper, with dormer windows and torch finials. The roof is crowned by a delicate, wrought iron railed cupola which supports a high-flying flag which has long been a local landmark. From the Mall to the roof of the cupola is a height of 288 feet 9 inches.

The entire building is sheathed in cream satin white enameled terra cotta, except for the lower portions of the north and east facades, which are faced with white enameled brick. A five foot high base course of gray Indiana oolitic limestone wraps around the west and south facades.

On the west, or Mall, facade is located the main entrance. The entrance is flanked by two large, ornate, bronze gothic lanterns. The original pedimented doorway, with its cast iron columns and bronze revolving door, has been replaced by a green granite entrance facade and glass swinging doors. On either side of the main entrance the original Renaissance style doorways affording access to the ground floor commercial space have also been replaced with conventional aluminum store-front doors and

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AN	D JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 X-1900-	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC AGRICULTURE *ART *-COMMERCE COMMUNICATIONS	COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY	LAW LITEF MILI MUS PHILI	ATURE	RELIGION SCIENCE SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIFY)
SPECIFIC DAT	es ₁₉₂₄	BUILDER/ARCI	HITECT	Issac Albert A. B. Bover.	Baum, Architect Associate

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Columbian Mutual Tower, representing the finest local example of the Commercial Gothic style, has long been a prominent landmark on the Memphis skyline. Constructed in 1924, the twenty-two story skyscraper was the tallest structure in West Tennessee. It is architecturally significant because of its prominent site, its elegant ornamented facades, fine materials, and its distinctive massing. The building was originally conceived by Lloyd T. Binford, who was nationally known as the chief of Memphis' censor board for twenty-eight years.

In 1923 construction began on a new twenty-two story headquarters for the Columbian Mutual Life Assurance Society. Designed by Issac Albert Baum of the architectural firm of Boyer and Baum of Saint Louis, the building was located on Main Street (now the Mid-America Mall) at the northwest corner of Court Square, in the heart of downtown Memphis. This site, which is owned by the International Order of Odd Fellows, was leased to the Columbian Mutual company with the stipulation that the new building would include space for the headquarters of the organization. The lease agreement specifies the payment of rent in gold coin.

The building is a graceful composition which, despite its size, maintains a sense of human scale. The restrained detailing and the use of fine materials result in a harmonious whole which is characterized by a unity among the various parts. Its distinctive massing, from the strength of the large base to the vertical emphasis of the tower, culminating in the delicate cupola, has long made the Columbian Mutual Tower one of the city's best known landmarks.

The Columbian Mutual Life Assurance Society was moved from Atlanta to Memphis in 1922 under the direction of its president, Lloyd T. Binford (1866-1956). Binford was best known as the strong-willed chairman of the Memphis and Shelby County Board of Censors, a post he occupied from 1928 until 1956. Among his many controversial rulings as the official guardian of public morality were the banning of films such as "The King of Kings", Hal Roach's "Curley", and any film featuring Charlie Chaplin or Ingrid Bergman. A stage production of "Annie Get Your Gun" was banned because blacks were included in the cast. Binford reserved the entire top floor of the building for his own specially designed private office.

Among the locally prominent tenants of the Columbian Mutual Tower have been radio station WMPS and the Percy Galbreath and Son mortgage company. In 1965 the Lincoln American Life Insurance Company acquired the lease when it merged with the Columbian Mutual company, and the building's name was changed to the Lincoln American Tower.

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA	e (Bransham 5.12.78)
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY . 13 acr	e (Bransham 5.12.13)
UTM REFERENCES	
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	Avenue (the Avenue running on the North
	nence eastwardly with North Court Avenue
	lly parallel with Main Street, 76 ¹ / ₂ feet;
	feet to the eastern line of Main Street;
thence with the eastern line of Main	Street southwardly to the beginning.
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERT	TIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE CODE	COUNTY
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STATE CODE	COUNTY CODE
11 FORM PREPARED BY	
NAME / TITLE	
James F. Williamson, Jr., Arch ORGANIZATION	December 21, 1977
James F. Williamson, Jr., Arch	
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
2004 Lincoln American Tower	(901) 526–2800
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
Memphis, Tennessee 38103	<u> </u>
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATIO	N OFFICER CERTIFICATION
THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF	THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:
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	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I
	Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the
criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.	in an thus fail a tail is a second since a second since a
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE	rbert & Aaron
TITLE EXecutive Director	DATE 2/7/78
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED	IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER
AL I. ALI	DATE 3.744.74
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ATTEST: (101415191012 0)15	DATE 6.29-18

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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windows. Above the main entrance, however, the original plate glass fenestration, framed in terra cotta, remains intact, expressing the two-story entrance lobby within. At the second story level the fenestration is interrupted by a horizontal terra cotta spandrel featuring a large clock, flanked by a bas-relief. Around the clock face, which is inscribed "Columbian Mutual Life, 1903-1923", are arranged the figures of two women and two children, clad in classical drapery. The models for these figures were three of the children of company president Lloyd T. Binford and the son of secretary George W. Clayton. On either side of these figures are two wreaths with plaques bearing the bywords "Security" and "Protection". The entire entrance is contained within a segmented arched terra cotta frame, crowned by a terra cotta balustrade at the fourth floor line, below which is an ornamental cartouche, emblazoned with the initials "CML".

The fenestration of the first floor, on the west and south facades, consists of two-story high plate glass windows, interrupted by steel spandrels. (Originally painted green to match the tile of the roofs, all exterior window frames were painted white as part of a major remodeling in 1965.) Above these windows is the first of several decorated terra cotta cornices. This first cornice, featuring rinceau ornamentation, originally matched the cornice heights of the adjacent buildings to the north and east. Similar cornices occur at the fourth and twelth floor lines. At the fourteenth and twentieth floor levels are more elaborate cornices, ornamented with delicate carved crests, cartouches, and swags. Resting on these cornices are large terra cotta torch finials.

Beginning at the fifth story and extending the full height of the fourteen story base is a multi-story light well, opening on the east facade. Designed to afford natural light to the inner offices at these levels, the U-shaped floor plan also made possible cross-ventilation by opening the austral windows and transoms above office doors, allowing fresh air to flow through the building interior.

The building structure consists of steel beams and columns, encased in concrete for fire protection. Below the concrete foundations are extensive concrete pilings. The mechanical system consists of steam radiators throughout the building, powered by the two original boilers. Central air-conditioning is provided for the offices in the lower fourteen stories, with a large central cooling tower located on the roof of the fourteenth floor. It was from this location, prior to World War II, that the well-known Columbian Mutual carillon chimed the quarter hours and rendered occasional bell concerts. The upper floors are served by three automatic electric elevators which have replaced the original manually operated gearless traction models. In addition, a hydraulic sidewalk elevator provides service to the basement from the Court Square sidewalk. CONTINUATION SHEET

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From the main entrance on the Mall, access is afforded to the lobby with its 25 foot ceiling and second story balcony, reached by the winding monumental stair. The wrought iron railing of the stair features a design which includes the CML initials. The lobby floor, walls, and stair are of Tennessee marble. The original coffered plaster ceiling has been partially remodeled with a bright red fabric covering. The original chandelier, however, remains intact. The overall scale of the lobby retains a unique intimacy and sense of human scale which characterizes the entire building and sets the Columbian Mutual Tower apart from the often scaleless quality of many modern high rise commercial office buildings.

The first and second floors consist of leasable office space which has been remodeled with acousic suspended ceilings and lay-in flourescent light fixtures, as have many of the offices on the upper floors. The entire third and fourth floors are occupied by the International Order of Odd Fellows. The organization's club rooms consist of a library, lounges, kitchen, billiards room, and a two story Lodge Hall, measuring approximately 39 feet x 53 feet, located in the northeast corner of the building. The Hall is illuminated by full height windows along the east wall. From the fourth floor, a second meeting room and the billiards room overlook the main Hall from balconies fitted with folding shutters. The remaining floors of the building's base are, for the most part, occupied by the Lincoln American Life Insurance Company. The building was the first in the city to feature an innovative office floor plan which grouped a series of small private offices around a central secretarial pool and reception area.

Above the fourteenth story, floors fifteen through twenty consist of a central elevator and stair lobby with groups of offices on the north and south sides. The twenty-first floor, now used as the Lincoln American board room, was originally the private office of Lloyd T. Binford. The office was paneled in wood, with a moulded plaster ceiling and marble floor. It included a private restroom equipped with a shower. The board room features a spectacular view in all directions of Memphis and the Mississippi River. Contained in the attic space above the twenty-first floor are the elevator machinery and the main water supply tank. A spiral stair leads to a trap door which opens onto the cupola at the summit of the tower.

With the exception of the alterations referred to above, the original interior finishes remain largely intact. These include pink marble corridor floors and toilet room partitions, birch and oak door trim, and brass finish hardware. The building has been meticulously maintained over the years and is generally in excellent condition considering its age.

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