

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

FEB 08 1993

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Shavin, Seamour and Gerte, House

other names/site number Same

2. Location

street & number 334 North Crest Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Chattanooga

N/A vicinity

state Tennessee

code TN

county Hamilton

code 065

zip code 37404

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 nationally statewide locally (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Hays
Signature of certifying official/Title

2/2/93
Date

DEPUTY STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, TN HISTORICAL COMMISSION
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other. (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

3/23/93

Shavin House, Seamour & Gerte, House
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Tennessee
County and State

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 | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 1 | | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Usonian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/ gravel and concrete slab

walls STONE, WOOD/ Red cypress

roof WOOD/Cedar shingle

other WOOD/Red cypress

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.)

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1952

Significant Dates

1952

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wright, Frank Lloyd

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 - previously listed in the National Register
 - previously determined eligible by the National Register
 - designated a National Historic Landmark
 - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Shavin House, Seamour & Gerte, House
Name of Property

Hamilton County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3/4 ACRES

Chattanooga

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Zone | Easting | | Northing | | | | | |

3

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| | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | Easting | | Northing | | | | | |

2

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| | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | Easting | | Northing | | | | | |

4

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | Easting | | Northing | | | | | |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Miranda Roche, Historic Preservation Planner

organization Chatt.Ham.Cty.Regional Planning Commission date 7/29/92

street & number 200 City Hall Annex telephone 615-757-5216

city or town Chattanooga state TN zip code 37402

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Seamour and Gerte Shavin

street & number 334 North Crest Road telephone 615-624-8591

city or town Chattanooga state TN zip code 37404

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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DESCRIPTION

The Shavin House, constructed in 1952, is the only Frank Lloyd Wright designed house built in Tennessee. Located on Missionary Ridge in Chattanooga, the house is an excellent example of a Usonian house. Missionary Ridge is a residential street of two to three story homes built from the 1890s through to the present. Many of the houses are built to take advantage of the view from the ridge which winds along the crest of the mountain for several miles.

The house sits on a long and narrow lot with the living area facing west over the Chattanooga valley commanding a wide view of the city and the surrounding mountains. The lot possesses a natural feeling through landscaping and mature trees, a wildflower garden, and a triangular landscaped area on the east side of the house which was added to the plans during the development process. The driveway is located off a secondary street, Crest Terrace Drive, rather than off North Crest Road.

The Shavin House is built on Wright's Usonian "polliwog" plan oriented on a north-west/south-east direction. The house is built on a 4'-0" X 4'-0" grid dimension which was used on several other Usonian houses. The body of the house contains the living, dining and work space with the tail containing a narrow gallery (hall way) leading to the bedrooms, study, nursery and bathrooms.

As in many Usonian houses, the central unifying feature of the house is a massive stone hearth made up of the chimney and a large vent area containing a fan to release cooking odors from the kitchen. Behind the hearth is the kitchen and what was originally the utility room (this has since been incorporated into part of the kitchen). Most of the wall space in the kitchen is occupied by wood cabinets except the window area. The kitchen faces south west through three narrow, vertically oriented windows. From the kitchen and living area, the ceiling slopes up and out over the living area to meet floor to ceiling windows opposite, creating an expansive view and feeling. The chimney forms the centrally located body of the house with the roofs extending from it. On the south-west side of the house is a cantilevered carport.

The living room is 24 by 14 feet in size but feels a lot larger due

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to the sloping roof and tall windows. The use of the interior space in the Shavin House is designed to break up the "box" to create more spacious areas. The furniture in the living area is designed by Wright. It includes a dining room table with chairs; two wood arm chairs, a built in sofa along the rear wall and built in cabinets. The dining room table consists of two oblong shaped parts that can be joined to form a suitable dining table for six or eight or can be arranged lengthways for use as a buffet table.

The house is constructed of Tennessee Crab Orchard stone laid in a horizontal pattern with alternating protruding stones. The walls are built of two stone layers - an outside layer and an inside layer with space between which helps insulate the house. The house has a sloping cedar shingle roof constructed of yellow pine with a red cypress fascia. Along the north and west elevations of the house are bands of tall windows. Along the south-west elevation of the house, parallel to the driveway, is a band of horizontal clerestory windows in a geometric design.

To save space and keep construction costs down, Wright's Usonian houses, including the Shavin House, did not have attics or basements. The Shavin House does have a workshop area which spans from below the study to the master bedroom and is only entered from the exterior. The heating units are located beneath the study. The workshop area was added to the original plans and was approved by Wright due to the slope of the land. The foundation of the Shavin House is concrete slab on crushed gravel.

The exterior construction materials of the house continue into the interior of the house. The ceiling, for example, is red cypress which is also the material of the fascias. The interior walls are the Crab Orchard stone of the exterior. There are few interior finishing materials in the Shavin House eliminating the need to paint.

The house is visually connected to the exterior through the location of a terrace on the north-west elevation of the house outside the living room. The terrace features an original concrete planter resting on 4'0" X 4'0" concrete slabs. The terrace is connected to the living area through floor to ceiling glass doors. Outside the dining area is an original fountain and wading pool which reflects the water on the dining room wall in the afternoon. Behind the carport is a pea gravel concrete walk with a planter

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leading to a bar-b-que constructed of the crab orchard stone with a table made from a slab of the stone. The bar-b-que area developed as a result of trying to find a use for the beautiful slab of stone. On the north east side of the house, floor to ceiling windows provide a view of a wildflower garden and the trees and yard beyond.

The interior of the Shavin House is characterized by warm, natural colors and materials, small rooms with expansive views, built in furniture, and an organic feeling through the connection to the outdoors. There is a beautiful continuity of materials from the exterior to the interior. The walls and ceiling are constructed of Wright's characteristic board and batten.

The "tail" or bedroom wing of the house is occupied by the study, the children's bedroom, a bathroom, a nursery and the master bedroom and bath. The rooms are modest in size but feel spacious due to the tall windows. The study shares the sloping roof with the living area but is divided from it with a cypress screen wall. The walls of the study feature built in shelves with a desk area below. Off the study and children's bedroom are full length doors which open onto a lower terrace. The master bedroom is located at the end of the gallery. It receives the morning sun through a band of windows. The bed is designed by Wright and fits into the space perfectly. The rooms feels expansive due to the wide view through the corner windows.

A narrow gallery runs alongside the bedrooms connecting them to the entrance area. The gallery descends from the entrance and features the band of horizontal windows with the geometric design and the crab orchard stone wall below.

The lighting in the Shavin House is recessed into the ceiling with exposed bulbs. During the daylight hours, most rooms are adequately lit due to the many windows.

The Shavin House, as all the Usonian houses, was designed to be energy efficient and affordable. The house was built with a radiant heating system that employed electric cable laid onto a base of an insulating cement material with concrete slabs over the heating system. (The other Usonian houses were designed to be heated with hot water pipes laid in the foundation but the Shavin House, being in a TVA area, used electricity.) The advantages of

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Shavins installed a duct system for air-conditioning and a new heating system with blowers and hidden registers sometime in the mid 1960s, however.

The Shavin House was designed to take advantage of the weather. The bedrooms receive the morning light while the living area enjoys a spectacular view of the afternoon sunsets. The trees cool the house with their shade and the windows are located to provide optimal cross ventilation.

The exterior roofing material of the Shavin House is western cedar shingle which has been replaced once in the house's forty year life. The bedroom wing roof has a slight slope for drainage and has a built up tar and pea gravel roof. Maintenance on the house has been minimal. Paint is not needed as there are no finishing materials, such as plaster, in the house. Wright took advantage of the beauty of natural materials and celebrated their organic quality by exposing them on the interior. When the house was constructed, it came with built in furniture. The furniture that is not a part of the house is all designed by Wright except two bar chairs, lamps, and some accessories such as the velour cushion covers on the sofa.

The floors in the house are constructed of concrete and are scored in 4'0" X 4'0" rectangles which continue to the outside on the two patio areas. The interior floors were originally red tile but have since been carpeted. (The red tile was notorious for showing dust and dirt).

The Shavin House was built forty years ago. Although it has had some mechanical and other minor changes made, it retains its architectural integrity and is an excellent example of a Wright designed Usonian house. Especially interesting is the fact that the Usonian design was adapted for the Shavins' by the use of local materials and the added basement work area.

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Significance

The Shavin House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under National Register Criterion C for its significance as the work of a master architect, Frank Lloyd Wright. Although the Shavin House was built in 1952 and is less than fifty years old, it has exceptional significance as an unaltered example of a Frank Lloyd Wright designed Usonian house. Because it is the only Wright designed house in Tennessee and it exemplifies Wright's Usonian principles, it has statewide significance. No other houses of this style are in the National Register from Tennessee.

Frank Lloyd Wright (1870-1959) is known as America's most innovative, creative and brilliant architect. He enjoyed a very long and productive career, the latter of which was devoted to designing new, affordable houses which became known as the Usonian House. The house was "planned... with big living rooms and commodious fireplaces, all eventually turning toward the great single room, dining room, and work space - in other words, the open plan that we now call Usonian."(1) "Usonia" was Wright's vision of a future America based on freedom, individuality, democracy and culture:

"Everywhere in America this warm upsurging of life is our heritage: a nation truly free to use its own great woods, hills, fields, meadows, streams, mountains, and windblown sweeps of the vast plains all brought into the service of men and women in the name of mankind: Doing all this, doing no violence to get it done, America justly proud of its own organic power and beauty. Citizens understanding and conserving all natural resources whether of material or men. This -to me- is the proper service to be rendered by the architects of our country -the service of organic architecture to the democratic life of Usonia! Architecture alive: the cultivator of youth -preserver of the beauty of nature -guide and counselor of the growing American family as well as conservator of crops, flocks, and herds. The philosophy of organic architecture looks -and sees these all together as the field in which the architect is born to practice". (2)

In the 1930s, Wright believed that the "citizens of Usonia" should live a more informal, relaxed lifestyle and he recognized a need, which became paramount following World War II, for low cost,

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practical, single family homes. Wright devoted himself to addressing these trends and consequently produced the Usonian House. He succeeded at designing affordable homes that were easy to construct and maintain while being of superior architectural quality and aesthetic beauty.

To achieve the above objectives, Mr. Wright simplified the building process. He eliminated any unnecessary labor, materials, or spaces. Attics and basements were eliminated to cut down on labor and materials. The houses were built on a grid plan which allowed for easy installation of building elements of compatible dimensions. The same construction materials were used on the exterior and the interior of the house, eliminating the need to paint. The houses were designed with built in furniture and the lines of the houses were simple, flowing and continuous. Wright introduced car-ports which were cantilevered from the main body of the house.

Mr. Wright believed in embracing modern technology to create better, more efficient homes:

"Organic architecture has demonstrated the fact that severe machine standardization need be no bar to even greater freedom of self-expression than ever known before." (3)

Wright experimented with new heating systems resulting in his "invention" of the radiant heating system whereby the house was heated by hot water pipes laid in the foundation. "This type of heat is referred to here as gravity heat, that is to say, the kind of heat rising naturally from the floor slab itself."(4) (The Shavin House was designed with a radiant heating system that, with Wright's permission, uses electricity instead of water).

Many of the above mentioned cost saving innovations also satisfied Wright's desire to create an organic architecture. His philosophy was that "building construction would be so designed to take full advantage of Nature." He believed that a building should be in harmony with nature, not in conflict with it; that a building should be designed to fit into its site and surroundings, to embrace and celebrate weather patterns, and to generally view nature as a gift rather than an impediment: "A Usonian house is always hungry for ground, lives by it, becoming an integral feature of it." (5)

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The Shavin House is a beautiful example of a Usonian House exhibiting many of the above mentioned features. The one story house, constructed of native Tennessee Crab Orchard stone with red cypress wood trim, is situated on its lot to take advantage of the views from the ridge and the weather patterns. The living area enjoys the afternoon sun while the bedrooms receive the morning light. The house is built close to the ground and is placed lengthwise on a long, rectangular city block. The house is built on Wright's "polliwog" plan with the main living area and work space at the head and the bedrooms and narrow gallery in the tail. A cantilevered carport balances out the several roof extensions which overlap each other and reach out in opposite directions. The house enjoys a strong connection to the outdoors and nature through the placement of outdoor terraces joining the living area and the study, and the existence of tall floor to ceiling windows.

Wright's design objectives of incorporating nature into a house, and producing a low cost, high quality building for a relaxed lifestyle can be fully realized in the Shavin House. The living area is a space that feels expansive and non-confining while secure and peaceful. The focal point in the room is the massive stone fireplace. Opposite the hearth is a built in sofa which affords a wide view of the Chattanooga valley. It is a place to relax and watch the sun set, feel the breeze through the floor to ceiling windows, gaze at the ripples of water reflecting on the ceiling opposite from the wading pool outside or to enjoy the warmth of the fireplace. Most of the furniture in the house is built in, such as the sofa, bookshelves, and bedroom closets for storage or clothing, making the purchase of furniture unnecessary. Other furniture was designed to fit particular spaces, such as the beds and the dining room table and chairs.

A further cost saving innovation of Wright's was to design homes to allow adequate natural cooling and heating through cross ventilation and radiant heat. The windows of the Shavin House are located opposite each other to provide a breeze, such as in the bedroom wing where the gallery features a row of clerestory windows opposite the bedroom windows allowing a breeze. These windows are a common characteristic of the Usonian House and feature Wright's typical geometric design. The roof of the Shavin House slopes to allow water to run off adequately, rendering gutters and downspouts unnecessary, while the absence of interior plaster and the exposure of the natural wood surface both inside and out eliminates the need

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to paint.

The lighting in the Shavin House is designed to provide a feeling of warmth and to play on the spaces to help, once again, to achieve Wrights' organic design objectives. The lights are recessed in the ceiling and complement the Crab Orchard stone and the cypress of the house.

One of Wright's complaints about traditional houses was that they were "prettified boxes" that cut the occupants off from the outdoors. The Usonian house connects the interior to the outdoors through replacing solid walls with glass walls, by replacing individual rooms with an open plan that continues to the exterior through patios that share the ceiling and floor of the interior, by manipulating ceiling heights to create a feeling of expansiveness, and by situating the house on the lot to take advantage of the natural light and weather, and by using the same materials on the interior as the exterior:

"The hard-and-fast lines between outside and inside tend to disappear. Any building - outside - may come inside and the inside go outside when each is seen as part of the other and a part of the landscape." (6)

The Shavin House, particularly the living area, does all this wonderfully. Every second window on the west elevation opens onto the concrete patio which is scored into the 4'0 X 4'0 grid (dimension of the grid of the entire house). The interior floor originally shared the same concrete floor of the patio but has since been carpeted.

In Usonian houses the separate formal dining room was eliminated. Instead, parts of the main living area were devoted to specialized uses. In the Shavin House, the dining area features a Wright designed table with matching chairs located in its own space between the wall of the fireplace and the windows. It reflects the informal lifestyle of the period by its encouragement of buffet dining. The kitchen, or workplace as Wright called it, is located behind the fireplace but is still in hearing distance of the living area allowing the cook to join in on conversation. The kitchen is small but efficient, with most of the wall space occupied by cabinets.

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Shavin, Seamour and Gerte, House
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Perhaps the most effective technique of Wright's in manipulating space to create a larger appearing room is the design of the ceiling:

"This natural architecture seeks spaciousness, grace, and openness." (7)

In the Shavin House the ceiling begins at a height of around 6'4" at the kitchen and opens up and beyond the windows opposite to end as a wide overhanging eave projecting over the outside walls. The ceiling is constructed of the board and batten typical of the Usonian houses. The rich texture of the red cypress wood creates a shelter that feels warm and natural.

The study is the first room in the bedroom wing of the house. This wing is connected to the living area of the house through the overlapping roof. It shares an outdoor terrace with the children's bedroom which opens these small rooms up.

The entrance to the Shavin House is through an inconspicuous door under the carport. Passing through the small entrance hall, the room supprizes and delights the visitor as it opens up into a space that embraces the outdoors through the windows opposite. The driveway to the house is off a secondary street rather than Missionary Ridge as is the case with most of the houses along the street. The yard features a triangular landscaped area along the driveway which echoes the angular roof extensions of the house. The north elevation of the house is lined with windows allowing the rooms to receive the warmth of the morning sun in winter and the cool shade during hot summer afternoons. A wildflower garden framed by tall trees has been cultivated by the Shavins on the "private" north side of the house.

In 1949, Gerte and Seamour Shavin, as a newly-wed couple, searched for an architect to design their home which was to be built on a lot they had recently purchased on Missionary Ridge. They were familiar with Frank Lloyd Wright's work and after much research on his work and the work of other architect's, the couple decided to correspond with the master architect in the hope that he would at least recommend a local architect who could design a house embodying his principles. Instead of recommending someone else, Mr. Wright said that he would like to design their home himself.

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The Shavins met Mr. Wright twice during the development process. The first visit was to Wright's studio and home, Taliesin in Wisconsin in 1949. On this trip they took with them a sample of the Crab Orchard stone and the cypress that they wished to use and a list of features they believed were necessary for the house. The Shavins found Mr. Wright to be delighted with their choice of materials and said he showed an enthusiastic willingness to take their concerns into consideration in the design process. This is a further characteristic of a Usonian House - it is designed for the home owner:

"It has been said of these individual houses that the individuality of the owner has been sacrificed to that of the architect. But if you will examine the small sequence here, the variety of which has been kept no matter how many of them are built, you will see that each man's house is his home. There is but one house like it and that house is his. His own devices, tastes, limitations are present in each instance, intelligently interpreted for him as an individual." (8)

The Shavins received the plans for the house the following year and in 1951 they visited Wright at Taliesin West in Phoenix, Arizona. Although Wright never visited the Shavin House, an apprentice of his, Marvin Bachman, was the on site manager. The Shavins were impressed with Bachman finding him to be a man of good principles, hardworking and persistent. Tragically, he was killed in a car accident before completion of the house. The stone mason for the house was Denton Skile from Daisy Mountain near Chattanooga and the carpenter was a local man, John Hudson.

The Shavins have a great appreciation for Wright's architecture and treasure their Usonian house. It is their hope that future owners will respect its beauty and significance. The house has had very few alterations made over the years and is a rare example in the south of a work of art by an internationally famous architect.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Frank Lloyd Wright, The Living City, New York: The Horizon Press, 1958, page 142.
2. The Architectural Forum, January 1948, p. 69.
3. Ibid # 1, page 142.
4. Ibid # 2, page 69.
5. Ibid, page 69.
6. Ibid # 1, page 123.
7. Ibid, page 110.
8. Ibid # 2, page 69.

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Major Bibliographical References

Christain, Ralph J. and Peterson, Chery. "Iowa Usonian Houses by Frank Lloyd Wright, 1945-1960. Unpublished multiple resource application to the National Register of Historic Places, 1983.

Jacobs, Herb and Katherine. Building with Frank Lloyd Wright: An Illustrated Memoir. San Francisco: Cronicle Books, 1978.

Hitchcock, Henry-Russel. In the Nature of Materials. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1942.

House Beautiful, October 1959, Volume 101, No. 10. "Your Legacy from Frank Lloyd Wright: A Richer Way of Life." P. 207 - 334.

Seargent, John. Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian Houses: The Case for Organic Architecture. New York: Whitney Library of Design, 1976.

The Architectural Forum, January 1948, p. 65 - 156.

Wright, Frank Lloyd. The Living City. New York: The Horizon Press, 1958.

Shavin, Seamour and Gerte. Personal Interview. August 1992.

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Shavin, Seamour & Gerte, House
Hamilton County, Tennessee

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Shavin House is shown on the accompanying Tax Map #137-P, block B, Lot 2.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the land on the city lot on which the Shavin House is located.

State Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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SHAVIN HOUSE
Northcrest Road
Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee
Photo By: Miranda Roche
Date: September 1992
Neg: Tennessee Historical Commission
Nashville, Tennessee

Facing northeast, southwest elevation
#1 of 15

Facing west, east elevation
#2 of 15

Facing west, northeast elevation
#3 of 15

View of Carport
#4 of 15

Interior, entrance
#5 of 15

Living Area
#6 of 15

Fireplace
#7 of 15

Living Area
#8 of 15

Fireplace
#9 of 15

Dining Area
#10 of 15

Kitchen
11 of 15

Study
#12 of 15

Gallery
#13 of 15

United States Department of the Interior

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Shavin, Seamour & Gerte, House
Hamilton County, Tennessee

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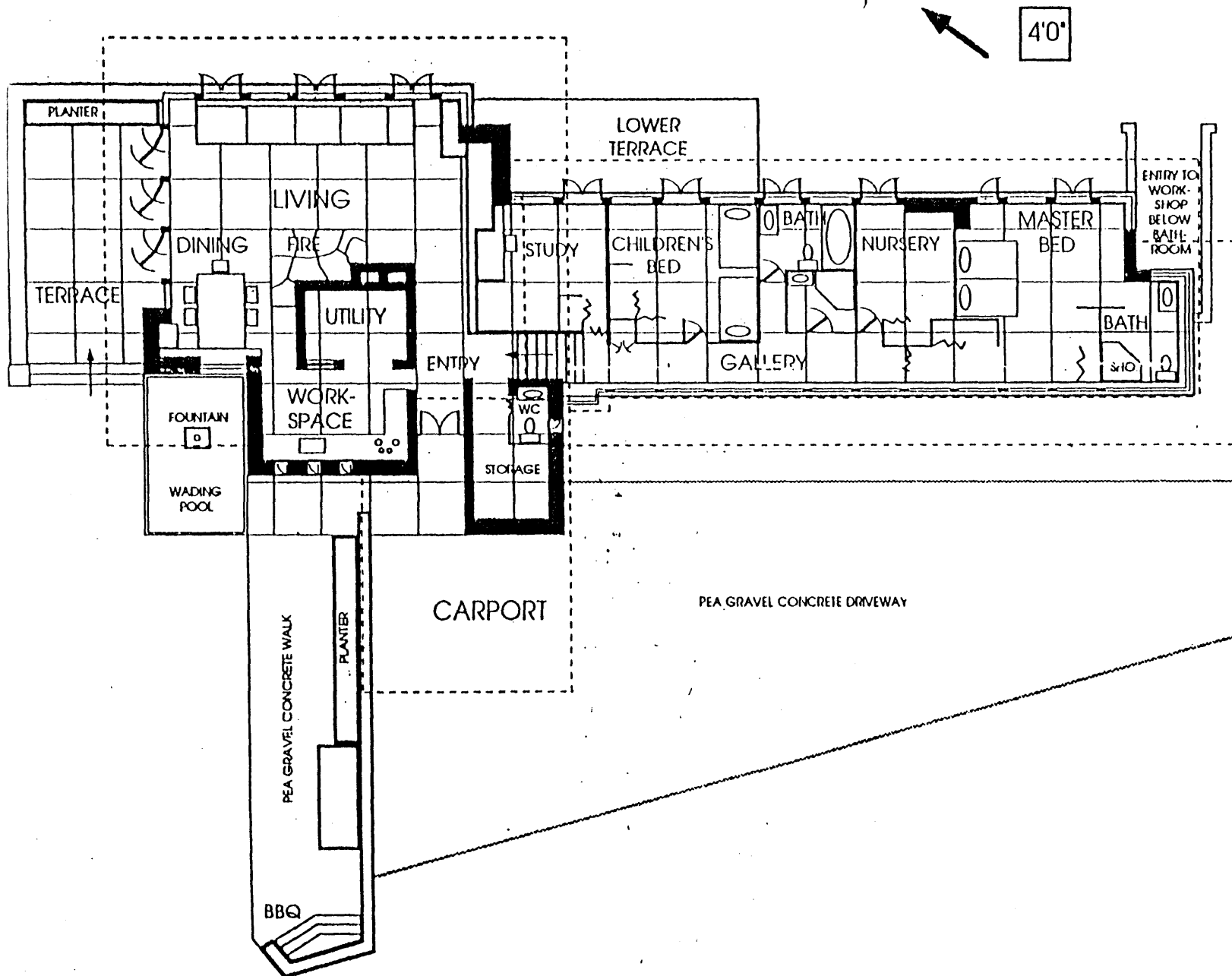
Master Bedroom
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Master Bedroom
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S.339 Seamour and Gerte Shavin Residence

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