

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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

1. Name of Property

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

2. Location

Street & Number: 101-119 East Main Street; 101-188, 200-243 West Main Street; 113-133, 118-134 North Henry Street, 111-121 North Cumberland Street; 110-128 South Cumberland Street; and 115-135 West 1st North Street
City or town: Morristown State: TN County: Hamblen
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A Zip Code: 37814


3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D



Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date _____

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of Commenting Official: _____ Date _____

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

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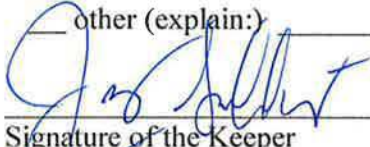
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

other (explain): _____


 Signature of the Keeper

3.22.2016
 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
47	11	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
48	11	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

DOMESTIC: multiple residence

GOVERNMENT: post office

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

TRANSPORTATION: pedestrian-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

GOVERNMENT: post office

TRANSPORTATION: pedestrian-related

LANDSCAPE: parking lot

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival, Neo-Classical Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque ; Italianate; Queen Anne

MODERN MOVEMENT: Contemporary, Brutalist

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

BRICK; STONE: Limestone, Marble; CONCRETE;
ASPHALT; METAL: Cast Iron; TERRA COTTA;
STUCCO; WOOD: Weatherboard; METAL: Aluminum;
GLASS; SYNTHETICS: Vinyl; CLOTH/CANVAS;
CERAMIC TILE

Narrative Description

The fifty-eight buildings and one structure which comprise the Morristown Main Street Historic District are located in the core of the city of Morristown's historic downtown (2013 pop. 29,324). At present, forty-seven buildings are contributing and eleven buildings are non-contributing. The U.S. Post Office at 134 North Henry Street (#15) was previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. The district includes one contributing structure, a unique elevated sidewalk system or "Skymart," (#59) and this commercial area is adjacent to two historical corridors of transportation: the east-west corridor of US Hwy 11-E/TN 34 situated one block north of Main Street, and the Southern Railway tracks one block south of Main Street.

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The district extends along the north side of Main Street from 204 West (#51) to 119 East (#19) Main Street. On the south side of Main Street, the district begins with 243 West Main (#58) and extends east to 101 West Main (#20). Also included are both sides of North Henry Street and North Cumberland Street between Main Street and West 1st North Street (US 11-E/TN 34), with the exception of three parcels near these intersections (see inventory map). Buildings on the west side of South Cumberland Street located south of Main Street are also included from 110 South Cumberland (#4) south to 128 (#7), ending at the Southern Railway tracks. The south side of West 1st North Street between North Henry and North Cumberland is also included in the district, the boundary of which extends from the U.S. Post Office (#15) east to 121 North Cumberland Avenue (#3). Although there are a few vacant buildings in the district, most are currently in commercial or retail use.

Morristown's two major periods of growth are reflected by the clustering of dates of construction for the buildings in the Main Street area. Several buildings were constructed between circa 1875 and 1900 (see Fig. 18) during the beginning of the period of Morristown's growth as an urban trade center for Hamblen County. The second wave of growth and construction began at the turn of the century, peaked during the next decade, and then gradually declined during the 1930s (see Figure 19). Only a few buildings were constructed during the post-WWII era and later (see Figure 21). The majority of buildings in this district were constructed between 1880 and 1930.

The late-19th- and early-20th-century Commercial Style predominates during both periods of growth; however, there are also numerous examples of Romanesque architecture, as well as, a lesser number of buildings which reflect late Victorian era and late-19th- and 20th-century revival stylistic influences. As used in the following inventory, the Commercial Style refers to buildings used as simple stores, offices, or warehouses. They range from one to four stories divided into rectangular structural bays. Storefronts originally had large glazed windows to admit light. Ornamentation is characterized by metal cornices, cast iron columns, and decorative brickwork and/or terra cotta on late-19th-century examples. Turn of the century and early-20th-century buildings have little or no applied ornamentation.

Buildings in the district range in height from one to five stories, nearly all are of brick construction, rectangular in shape, and have flat roofs. The upper stories retain much of their original architectural integrity and exhibit excellent examples of decorative brickwork, stone, and terra cotta. Several buildings still have cast iron columns and decorative cornices. Nearly all the buildings in the district have had storefront modifications and/or facade panels applied during periods of modernization during the late 1960s and early 1970s; however, most of these changes appear to be reversible. The factors of size and scale, combined with materials used in construction, set the Morristown Main Street Historic District apart as an area which retains much of its original architectural and historic integrity.

The buildings included in this district are the core of Morristown's commercial and retail base. The oldest buildings are clustered along the south side of Main Street between South Henry and Mill Streets and the north side of Main Street between South Henry and North Cumberland Streets. Turn of the century construction is concentrated at the east end of the district along North Cumberland and Main Streets and at the west end along North Henry Street. Although the names of individual businesses have changed during the period of significance, the overall commercial/retail mix of the district remains much the same with small

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specialty shops concentrated along Main, and buildings in commercial/warehouse use at the southern end of South Cumberland Street near the railroad and former site of the depot.

INVENTORY

The following fifty-eight buildings and one structure listed by inventory number and street address include the principal contiguous historic resources of Morristown's downtown commercial core. Although virtually all the buildings within the district have storefronts modified to varying degrees, most of the changes are reversible and overall, the buildings retain much of their architectural integrity within the context of an historic district. The upper stories are relatively intact and display a variety of construction materials and stylistic elements characteristic of the periods of architectural significance. Contributing buildings (C) are significant to the district and are illustrative of the historic and architectural development of the area, possess compatible design elements, and maintain the scale, use, and texture of the district. Non-contributing buildings (NC) may disrupt the texture of the district and have little or no historic or architectural significance, lack integrity, may be substantially altered, and/or may be less than fifty years old. The resources which comprise this district are listed below by street address. A single inventory number may apply to multiple parcels where the buildings have been adjoined or if one building has several storefront addresses. This system of inventory is being used to best coordinate with the inventory found in a 2014 architectural survey of the district. The original configuration of the "Skymart" is illustrated on a separate diagram (*see Figure 12*), while the current structure is diagrammed on the district map. All inventory descriptions provided below are from the *2014 Morristown, Tennessee: Downtown Core Commercial District Architectural and Historical Survey* authored by Brewer Ingram Fuller Architects of Knoxville, used with permission from the authors.

Cumberland Street, North

1. 111 N. Cumberland Street-Cherry Café, ca. 1930

20th Century Commercial

One-story, single bay brick building with corbelled cornice. Portion of exposed, unpainted signboard area above storefront reveals tapestry brick. Wood full light entry door. Transoms over entry and storefront, which rest on brick bulkhead. (C)

2. 113-115-117 N. Cumberland Street-Bradley's Hardware Company, ca. 1920; ca. 1935

20th Century Commercial

Four-story brick building with wire cut face brick veneer at front façade. Two-story party-wall addition to north side, of same material and design. Two bays on four-story portion, each with two paired windows on upper stories. Single bay on two-story portion with three paired windows on second story. Original wood windows, one-over-one, with cast stone sills. Centered above each pair of second story windows are inset cast stone diamond-shaped motifs. Large metal cornice above fourth story. Two recessed storefront entrances in four-story portion, with paired full-light wood doors and flanking storefront windows on brick bulkhead, with remnants of Vitrolite facing. One door removed at southern entrance. Topping storefronts is a flat metal cornice, with transom above of obscure glass. Storefront on two-story portion is of matching design, with central recessed entry. A sign painted on the brick across the width of the entire façade identifies "Bradley's HARDWARE CO., INC." (C)

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- 3. 121 N. Cumberland Street- Wite House Café Building, ca. 1935** **20th Century Commercial**
One-story brick building with two front entries, two side entries, fixed glass windows, early or original. (C)

Cumberland Street, South

- 4. 110 S. Cumberland Street- Donaldson & Holtsinger Building, ca. 1900; ca. 1990**
Italianate with 20th Century Commercial influence
Two-story brick building with reconstructed façade. Corbelling above second story arched windows and below cornice (now removed). Soldier brick forming window hoods and keystones. Replacement six-over-six windows and replacement sunburst transom panels. Modified storefront with fixed pane windows. Building likely once matched 118 S. Cumberland St. (C)

- 5. 114 S. Cumberland Street- J. F. Goodson Co. Building, ca. 1900; ca. 1905; ca. 1910**
Italianate with 20th Century Commercial influence
Three-story, two bay brick building. Two stories of north side built ca. 1900; two stories of south side built ca. 1905; third stories added ca. 1910. Cast iron columns. Modern aluminum framed storefronts with modified transoms. Segmental arched six-over-six windows. Corbelling below projecting pressed metal cornices. Raised parapet above with square gridded inset pattern. Rear entrances. (C)

- 6. 118 S. Cumberland Street- J. F. Goodson Co. Annex, ca. 1900**
Italianate with 20th Century Commercial influence
Two-story, single bay brick building with arcaded corbelling at roofline; original pedimented parapet above removed. Soldier courses at arched windows of second story, outlined in darker brick. Window openings infilled. Pilasters at each end highlighted with darker brick. Modern aluminum storefront with central entry. Transoms covered. Cast iron columns. (C)

- 7. 128 S. Cumberland Street- Morristown Grocery Company, ca. 1920** **20th Century Commercial**
Three-story, three bay brick building with bays divided by pilasters. South storefront bay modified for overhead freight door. Remaining two storefronts with bulkheads and central entry, each topped by small three light transom. Flanking storefront windows; transoms above. Two upper floors contain three replacement windows or painted panels in each bay, in original openings. Corbelled cornice. Small central pediment on central parapet. Rear of building divided into three bays, each with three segmental arched windows on each of upper two stories, all bricked in. Entry door and windows in each bay of first level, with shed roof covering extending from building. (C)

First North Street, West

- 8. 115 W. First North Street- Trombley Electronics, ca. 1953** **20th Century Commercial**
Two-story, two bay brick veneer on concrete block building. Street face in buff brick. Rear and east wall in painted concrete block. Additional story below at rear. Steel casement windows. First story recessed central entry with flanking fixed pane storefront windows. Front partially obscured by raised level of street. Distinctive blade sign at corner of building. Unroofed rear entries and metal fire stairs. (C)

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9. 121-123 W. First North Street- Tinsley Building, ca. 1953 **20th Century Commercial**
One-story, two bay brick building, with additional story below at rear. Roman brick façade. Rear wall in painted concrete block, part of same wall as 115 W. First North St. Flush storefront in each bay with plate glass window to the east of full glass wood entrance doors. Three-part transoms above, below cantilevered flat canopy. Cast stone coping at front; terra cotta coping tiles at side wall. Front partially obscured by raised level of street (ca.1965). (C)

10. 135 W. First North Street- Moore Motor Co. Building, ca. 1923 **Classical Revival with 20th Century Commercial influence**
One-story brick building with raised basement. Front gable roof with asphalt shingle roof covering and stuccoed pediment. Louvered attic vent centered under front gable, replacing original stepped brick parapet, now removed; three louvered vents in rear gable. Recessed front entry with flanking six light windows with transoms fit into brick panels infilling original storefront. Matching windows on west side in original openings, with brick soldier window hoods. Rear entrance at lower level. (C)

Henry Street, North

11. 113-115-117 N. Henry Street- Helms Market Building, ca. 1910 **20th Century Commercial**
One-story, two bay brick building with cornerstone marked "HELMS." Stacked-bond header and stretcher pilasters with matching soldier and rowlock horizontal bands, all of buff brick. Parapet panels of brown brick with inset basketweave diamond above each bay. Stepped parapet above roofline. Original store- front configuration; each bay divided in half, with wood three- quarter glass entrance door and plate glass window in copper storefront framing over brick bulkheads. Prism glass transoms obscured by modern metal awnings (ca. 2000). (C)

12. 118 N. Henry Street- Jarnagin Building (Helms Building), ca. 1890; ca. 1960 **20th Century Commercial**
Two-story brick building with modified façade (ca. 1960) of Roman brick. Aluminum full-glass entry doors on first story, with central plate glass window; covered transoms. Second story aluminum jalousie windows. Cast stone panel with building name (HELMS) centered above second story windows, although old City Directories identify it as the Jarnagin Building. Side and rear elevations stuccoed; replacement windows. (C)

13. 123-125-127 N. Henry Street-Morristown & Industrial Savings & Loan, ca. 1905; ca. 1935; ca. 1950 **20th Century Commercial**
Two-story, two bay building with numerous alterations; narrow central section providing access to second story. South bay (ca. 1905) has three segmental arched windows on second story, with replacement windows. PermaStone facing and modern aluminum storefront with recessed entry and PermaStone bulkheads. North bay (ca. 1935) has altered window openings with replacement windows. Enameled metal panel facing on second story; ribbed metal facing on first story, with altered aluminum storefront. Newer metal paneled roof built over top of both bays. (NC)

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14. 131-133 N. Henry Street- Helms Building, 1927

20th Century Commercial

One-story, two bay brick building, with raised parapet with corbelled inset panels. Two bays have vertical division in brick between, indicating slightly different dates of construction, but both are joined by engraved stone panel in center reading "Helms 1927." South bay has central replacement full-view aluminum entrance door; north bay has central full-view wood entrance door. Flanking storefront windows and transoms boarded in. Newer metal paneled roof built over top of both bays. (C)

15. 134 N. Henry Street- United States Post Office, 1914

Classical Revival

National Register listed property (NR #0083003037). Oscar Wenderoth, Supervising Architect.

This building was commissioned by the Office of the Supervising Architect, an agency within the U.S. Treasury Department that designed federal government buildings between 1852 and 1939. The building's architect, Oscar Wenderoth of Philadelphia, served as director of this office from 1912 to 1915. When the Morristown Post Office was completed in 1915, it was the first federal building in the town. Two-story with basement configuration and exterior comprised of cut Bedford limestone. (C)

This is the Classical Style Architecture as characterized by the balance and formal appearance of the front facade. The building also exhibits characteristics of the Renaissance Revival Stylistic details in the planted columns and architrave [*sic*]. The starkness of the exterior walls is indicative of the Beaux Arts movement which was brought to this small town through this building. The above combination represents Federal Style Architecture and this building is a worthwhile example of the design principles of institutional architecture of this particular period.¹

Main Street, East

16. 101 E. Main Street- Bank of Commerce Building, 1918

Classical Revival with 20th Century Commercial influence

Five-story building of yellow brick, modified storefront. Single one-over-one windows - four along front façade and six along west, all replacements. Cast stone belt course with overhanging cornice and modillions separating first and second stories. Cast stone course below fifth story windows in simplified acanthus pattern. Overhanging cast stone cornice below roof parapet; modillions missing. Cast stone window sills, with inset soldier brick surrounds. Brick at mezzanine band and between fifth story windows in stacked header pattern. Large windows of first level with cast stone keystones; all windows replaced with glass block on west elevation, and infilled with stucco on front. Front and side entrance refaced in black granite panels. Limestone ashlar base. Single story matching extension to rear with raised parapet. (C)

17. 109-113 E. Main Street- Sheeley Piano Building, ca. 1900

20th Century Commercial

Three-story, three bay brick building, with paired windows with stone sills under segmental brick arches. Brick corbelling at bottom and top of windows, and at cornice. Pilasters dividing building into three bays. Modified storefronts (c. 2000). In westernmost bay, pair of windows at elevated walkway level has been removed and opening converted to entry. At western two bays, paired windows are one-over-one, with

¹ National Register of Historic Places, *U.S. Post Office (Henry Street Station)*, Morristown, Hamblen County, Tennessee, National Register #0083003037.

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decorative cutwork panels in the insets of the arches. At eastern bay, second level entry is at central opening, with wood door. Remainder of window openings infilled with aluminum storefront. Street level of eastern bay faced with modern brick in arched opening arrangement emulating upper levels (ca. 2000). Rear wall of eastern bay partially removed at third story due to past fire. (C)

18. 117 E. Main Street- Anderson Building, 1945

20th Century Commercial

Two-story, single bay brick veneer building with cast stone coping. Replacement windows and storefront. Brick soldiers at second story window lintels. Rectangular panel of brick headers above. Rear entrance with two entry doors under metal awnings. Metal awnings at second story replacement windows. (C)

19. 119 E. Main Street- The Park & Shop, ca. 1955

20th Century Commercial

Two-story, single bay brick veneer building with central entry at first story façade. Secondary entry and windows on second story. Cast stone coping. Artificial siding at first story storefront. Side and rear elevations of painted concrete block. Two first story entries on rear, with metal balcony at door from second story apartment. (C)

Main Street, West

20. 101 W. Main Street- Myers Building, ca. 1890

Queen Anne with 19th Century Commercial influence

Three-story, single bay brick corner building with octagonal corner turret with segmented conical roof. Cast iron columns supporting cutaway corner and front façade name. Fair, Day and DeKlyne of Knoxville, Tenn. as manufacturers of the iron work. Full arched third story windows with keystones. Flat arched second story windows. Windows of east elevation follow same pattern, but paired. Additional arched windows on street level. Central second story window of primary façade removed to allow entry to be installed, without modification to window framing. All windows appear to be replacements, in four-over-four configuration, with arched transoms on third story. Corbelling on corner turret and above third story windows. Central panel of front parapet reads "Myers Building." Primary modified storefront with recessed entry at corner; secondary storefront on east elevation; wood paneled secondary entry at rear of east elevation. Added wrought iron balconies appear at many of the paired second and third story windows of the side elevation, and at third story windows on the front. (C)

21. 103 W. Main Street- Felknor Building, 1907

20th Century Commercial with Classical Revival influence

Four-story, two bay building of yellow iron-spot brick. Three-story flattened bay windows in each bay, arched at fourth floor. Four one-over-one windows with transoms at second and third stories, with central windows removed at western bay of second story, double entry doors with transoms and sidelights (ca. 1990) infilling the space. Fourth story windows also one-over one, but under the full arched openings, only central window pairs have transoms. Engaged pilasters at each side and dividing the two bays, with carved Tennessee marble blocks at springing course, with egg and dart ornament, and bas-relief "1907" incised at central pilaster. Corbelling at arches, top of bays, and above each pilaster. Modified storefront. (C)

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22. 104 W. Main Street- Parks Belk Building, ca. 1905; modified ca. 1960

20th Century Commercial with remnants of 19th Century Commercial

Four-story brick with green metal panels installed on upper three stories of front façade and first two bays of east elevation (ca. 1960). Other modifications include green and white marble cladding on storefront and pavement of recessed entry, white marble cladding on first bay of east elevation, with insertion of octagonally-shaped display window. Metal framed storefront windows with bulkheads flanking central entry. Lettering in ca. 1960 "PARKS BELK" lighted sign changed to read "PAINT BALL". Northern bays of east elevation not modified by ca. 1960 changes show paired segmental flat-arched windows, bricked in, above modified storefront with recessed entry flanked by octagonal windows and topped by the remnants of a suspended flat metal canopy. Northernmost bay contains round arched windows, also bricked in. (C)

23. 114 W. Main Street- Hasson-Bryan Hardware Co., ca. 1900 with larger ca. 1908 addition

19th and 20th Century Commercial

Four-story, two bay brick building showing two obvious periods of construction. Eastern bay contains a separate three-story façade with three small rectangular windows on second story, and three two-over-two full arched windows on third story. Corbelling above each window and heavy corbelling at cornice, now falling below fourth story windows of addition. The west bay contains three one-over-one windows with continuous cast stone sills on each of the upper stories. This same window arrangement appears as the fourth story of the eastern bay, giving the entire building four stories. Brick pilasters with inset cast stone banded capitals appear at each end of the building and between the two bays. Paired console brackets at each end and quadrupled console brackets at the center support an overhanging metal cornice with modillions. Denticular band below. The storefront of the western bay still displays its transom windows and recessed entry configuration. The eastern bay retains no original storefront, but does display two original cast iron columns. The exposed west elevation of the building is plain, except that the engaged pilaster turns the corner from the façade and shows the same design in cast stone banding, brackets, modillions, and cornice. (C)

24. 115 W. Main Street- Mims-Goodson Building, ca. 1920

20th Century Commercial

Four-story, three bay brick building. Fenestration bricked in on front façade and west elevation; cast stone window sills remain. Basketweave pattern brick in panels between stories. Cornice removed on front façade, but remains on west elevation, and is pressed tin with console brackets. Black Vitrolite storefront with recessed entry, Modern aluminum framed store windows, and short, multi-compartment display windows to left of recessed entry. (C)

25. 124 W. Main Street- Wallace Hardware Co. Building, ca. 1875; ca. 1964; ca. 1980

20th Century Commercial

Two-story brick building with three-story front section. Windows and decorative elements of façade completely obscured by applied brick veneer covering. East side elevation has replacement windows with flat-arched front and segmental-arched rear windows. Storefront with aluminum framed windows, recessed entry with replacement door. Obscured transom and signboard location. (NC)

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26. 127 W. Main Street- Skelton's Bakery Building, ca. 1875; ca. 1920; ca. 1964; ca. 1980

Commercial

One-story building of single bay, with recessed aluminum framed storefront on PermaStone bulkheads. Raised parapet at walkway level covered in vinyl siding. Original brick visible on east elevation. Rear wall rebuilt, with Masonite siding. Historic maps and images indicate a two-story building on site (ca. 1870), with a third story added ca. 1920, still evident by fire doors in side of neighboring building. (NC)

27. 128-130 W. Main Street- Roberts & Turner Building, ca. 1885

Italianate

Two-story brick building with mansard roof, with three-story tower at eastern end. One-over-one windows on second story in segmental arched openings with alternating pyramidal billets. One window in western bay modified by the insertion of a door and transom. Above inset is a metal cornice with console brackets and modillions. Window added into center of face of mansard roof. Third story tower exhibits similar bracketed metal cornice. Eight-over-eight window replacing paired narrow full- arched windows. Tower is missing original steep pyramidal roof. Modern metal storefront, with recessed central entry flanked by storefront windows. Transom and signboard above storefront are removed or obscured. Originally one building with 132-134 W. Main St. (C)

28. 132-134 W. Main Street- Roberts & Turner Building, ca. 1885

Italianate

Two-story, single bay brick building with window shapes, arch detailing, insets, corbelling, and cornice identical to 128-130 W. Main Street. Four segmental arched one-over-one windows at second story, with three in one inset and eastern window within its own inset, corresponding to street level entrance to stairs to second story. Cornice with console brackets and modillions, missing central raised section with mortar and pestle motif. Recessed aluminum framed storefront with brick bulkheads and central recessed entry door. Transoms and signboard removed or obscured. (C)

**29. 133-135 W. Main Street-J. W. Arnold and Weesner-Reams Building
(ca. 1910) 20th Century Commercial**

Three-story, two bay brick building, with only western bay still illustrating most original design details. Exaggerated metal cornice with modillions and paired console bracket terminals. Marble stringcourse appears at base of brackets. Marble sill course below windows of upper two stories. Rectangular-headered surround at each row of windows in each bay. Fenestration on the upper two stories has been removed, covered, or modified in both bays. Modified recessed entry in east bay, with storefront windows over PermaStone bulkhead. Modified storefront in west bay set back from edge of sidewalk. Transoms covered or removed. (C)

30. 138 W. Main Street- Carriger & Berry Building, ca. 1890

Queen Anne with 20th Century Commercial influence

Two-story, painted, single bay brick building with two replacement windows at second story in modified openings, flanking added entry door, all topped by unoriginal arched fan lights. Original parapet design, with applied dentils below cornice, topped by pent roof of metal fishscale shingles, with brick arcaded corbelling. Ca. 1964 aluminum storefront with recessed double entry and flanking plate glass storefront windows. (C)

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31. 142 W. Main Street- Dyer Building, ca. 1915 **20th Century Commercial**

Two-story, single bay building with vinyl horizontal siding obscuring original finishes. Added second story entry door and metal replacement windows. Cornice and console brackets obscured by metal covers. Transom and sign board obscured. Central recessed entry with butt-glazed showcase windows over brick bulkheads. (NC)

32. 143 W. Main Street- Johnson & Christmas Building, ca. 1905 **19th Century Commercial with Queen Anne influence**

Three-story, three bay brick building with five segmental arches on second and third stories, containing paired replacement windows. Center pair of second story modified for entry door from elevated walkway. Brick sills and soldier courses separated by brick pilasters. Ornamental cornice removed; supporting brick corbelling remains. Ca. 1950s aluminum recessed storefront with bulkheads below windows. Transoms covered or removed. (C)

33. 144 W. Main Street- Snyder's Building, ca. 1905; ca. 1960; ca. 2010 **20th Century Commercial**

Two-story brick building altered by application of synthetic stone on first floor and bottom half of second story. Synthetic stucco above to cornice. Canvas awning above added entry door with applied surround and unoriginal arched window opening (ca. 2010). Metal storefront with recessed entry. Ca. 1905 building was three stories; upper story removed after 1962. (NC)

34. 148 W. Main Street- J. G. McCrory Co. 5 & 10 Cent Store, ca. 1915 **20th Century Commercial**

Two-story brick single bay building with raised pedimented parapet, overhanging metal cornice with modillions above terra cotta Greek key string course with central corbelling. Corbelling tops rectangular attic windows, painted over; they in turn are flanked by two rectangular panels of corbelled brick. Six windows with transoms are centered below these panels and the attic windows, with one removed for a door opening to the elevated walkway. Aluminum storefront (ca. 1964) with paired aluminum full-view doors. Transom above doors; remaining transom area above storefront has been covered or removed. Storefront has been combined with eastern bay of adjacent structure to the west (156 W. Main Street). Turkey Creek passes through culvert below building. (C)

35. 149 W. Main Street- Clifton Building, ca. 1890; ca. 1960 **20th Century Commercial**

Two-story, single bay brick building, likely modified from a ca. 1890 building. Bricked-in fenestration on second floor front façade. Applied paneled green pebble-dash cornice at the roofline on three exposed elevations. Brick in the center of the exposed side elevation (west) is laid in a textured Flemish pattern. Recessed storefront of green Vitrolite surrounding butt-glazed mill-finish aluminum showcase windows and entry. Terrazzo-paved entry. Single store window and entry door on west elevation. (C)

36. 156 W. Main Street- Carroll Drug Co. Building, ca. 1900 **19th Century Commercial with Queen Anne influence**

Two-story painted two bay brick building with small central bay providing second story access. Deep corbelling supporting arcaded parapet. Pilasters marking central bay and at each end of building, topped by corbelled ziggurats. Diocletian windows in each end bay of second story with soldier arches and replacement windows. Entry to second level inserted into central bay. Ground floor of west bay contains wood storefront with bulkheads and small transoms. Transom and signboard area above removed and solid stuccoed.

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Storefront of eastern bay incorporated into 148 W. Main Street. At small central bay, segmental arched opening contains secondary entrance. (C)

37. 157 W. Main Street- A&P Tea Co. Building, ca. 1920 **20th Century Commercial**
Two-story, single bay brick building with three one-over-one replacement windows on second story, inset panels above windows with diagonally laid brick framed by corbelling, corbelled cornice and brick pilasters at each side of façade. Replacement metal storefront retaining original recessed storefront plan. (C)

38. 160 W. Main Street- R. M. Rogers & Co. Building, ca. 1890; ca. 1964 **19th Century Commercial, modified ca. 1964**
Two-story brick veneer building with synthetic stucco cornice. Original terra cotta façade removed ca. 1964 and entire building refaced in white brick. Central opening on second story modified with applied surround. Two flanking false windows with canvas awnings. Recessed storefront (ca. 1964) with anodized metal windows on bulkheads, and central entry. Transom covered or removed. (NC)

39. 161 W. Main Street- Hill & McCrary Building, ca. 1880 **Italianate with 19th Century Commercial influence**
Two-story, single bay brick building with modified ca. 1964 aluminum storefront, retaining recessed central door configuration, and bulkheads under storefront windows. Transom and height of storefront windows removed or covered by newer paneling. Three arched surrounds above second story replacement windows under lower flat lintels; windows shortened to height of surface of elevated walkway. Brick dentil and sawtooth corbelling above, to top of the parapet, where there is a central arch with an arched inset panel of molded brick. Terra cotta accents in the center of the arched inset, the center of the saw-tooth soldier course, and in the face of the pilasters at the edges of the façade. (C)

40. 166 W. Main Street- Freel's Drugs, ca. 1890; ca. 1950 **20th Century Commercial**
Two-story brick building. Rear indicates remainders of ca. 1890 building on site; front façade remodeled ca. 1950. Second level entry inserted ca. 1964, with pebble-dash surround. Remaining openings have aluminum windows. Aluminum storefront with two pairs of entry doors. Showcase windows at either end over recessed bulkheads. Inlaid terrazzo pavement at entrance with notation of "Freel's Drugs," a mortar and pestle, and a prescription notation "Rx." Additional recessed entry at east end accessing upper level. Shallow, flat aluminum canopy across entire storefront. (C)

41. 167 W. Main Street- Taylor Building, ca. 1964; ca. 1990 **Contemporary Commercial**
Two-story building with brick veneer, three multi-paned windows, and one entry on second floor (ca. 1990). Two bay aluminum anodized storefront with recessed central entries. Bulkheads under storefront windows. (NC)

42. 172 W. Main Street- Doggett Hardware Building, ca. 1885 **Italianate with 19th Century Commercial influence**
Two-story brick building, single bay, divided into three insets on second story. Western two insets with two pane arched sash below decorative metal window hoods; location where lower sash should be is obscured by elevated walkway. Easternmost window modified to accommodate entry to second level. Corbelling above windows and below pressed metal overhanging cornice supported by paired console brackets at ends and

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between each opening, and modillions between brackets. Storefront modified ca. 1964; shortened windows with pebble-dash concrete tile bulkheads and pilasters, flanking double aluminum full-glass entry doors. Transom covered or removed. (C)

43. 174 W. Main Street- D. A. Pless Building, ca. 1885; ca. 1990 **Italianate**
Two-story brick building with projecting pressed metal cornice on large brackets, with terminals. Central arched motif above with ghost outline of missing metal lettering reading "Hardware." Dentil moulding formed by brick corbelling below cornice. The three full-arched window openings with decorative hoods that were extant during previous survey at second story have now been completely removed. Single entry door inserted at west, and small rectangular replacement window with false shutters inserted at east. Aluminum recessed storefront angling back from west to entrance at east. Mosaic tile covering face of pilasters at ends. (C)

44. 175 W. Main Street- Walker Building, ca. 1892; 1968 **Commercial**
A one-story, single bay brick building, with modified applied storefront. Corbelling above storefront at original roofline is likely a remnant from the original building. Storefront contains two picture windows without transoms, which may remain behind storefront covering. Original cast iron columns on either side of recessed entry, consisting of a contemporary door with an oval glass inset. Raised parapet contains a panel marked "WALKER" with the date 1968. Previous survey notes anecdotally that this is the oldest commercial building downtown, though it does not appear on Sanborn insurance maps until 1892. (NC)

45. 177-181 W. Main Street- McCanless & Taylor Block, ca. 1915 **Neo-Classical Revival**
Three-story, three bay brick building. Westernmost two bays have one-over-one paired double-hung windows on second and third stories, with a modification on the second story that substitutes a door for one of the paired windows. Eastern bay has replacement windows on second story, with one pair modified to allow the insertion of an entrance door (ca. 1964). Removed elaborate tin cornice at parapet, above storefront, and at secondary entrance on west façade; bricked in openings where original three-pane single windows centered above window pairs of third story have been removed. Brick pilasters marked by corbelling between each pair of windows on front façade and at northernmost bay of west façade. Modified storefront (ca. 1964) retaining recessed door configuration. Transoms covered or removed. Storefront is aluminum, with short bulkheads. West elevation fenestration pattern is irregular, with single one-over-one windows except above former secondary entrance, where they are paired; original window locations below third story are bricked in. Single bay modern storefront in northernmost bay of west elevation. Later single-story addition at rear of building. (C)

46. 178 W. Main Street- Western Union Building, ca. 1900; ca. 1964 **19th Century Commercial**
Two-story, single bay brick building, with round opening at attic level (boarded up). Arched brick cornice with central inset brick panel in half-circle. Pilasters with edge-set brick columns and recessed rectangular corbelling. Angle-set dentil band below parapet. Corbelling above rectangular window of second story, boarded up and partially obscured by elevated walkway. Modified recessed aluminum storefront in PermaStone facing. PermaStone also covering transom. (C)

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47. 180 W. Main Street- Bettis Building, ca. 1900; ca. 1964

19th Century Commercial with Italianate influence

Two-story, single bay brick building with upper level divided into three recesses. Elaborately corbelled and arched arcaded cornice, with a pattern of rectangular insets below. Original upper part of parapet removed. Dentil molding below recess band, which continues as pilasters with brick bases. Brick infill in original window recesses, now containing two small horizontal windows flanking a central entry. First floor has recessed entry on west, set apart by applied pilasters over artificial brick wall covering, and tripartite storefront window. (C)

48. 186 W. Main Street-Corner Drug Store/Jerry Seals Photography (Common), ca. 1892; ca. 1964

Dutch Colonial Revival with 19th Century Commercial influence

Two-story brick building with Flemish stepped gable with rusticated stone copings and lintels. Front-sloping roof behind gable, of modern asphalt shingles. Full arched stone surround tops louvered attic vent. Rusticated stone beltcourse between three windows and transom band. Central transom panel houses stone panel with engraved name "HELMES." Two eastern openings with replacement windows. Western opening modified for insertion of entry door and boarded transom. Storefront modified ca. 1964. Transom closed in or removed. Aluminum framing with paired full-glass entry doors. (C)

49. 188 W. Main Street- Hamilton Bank Building, ca. 1925; ca. 1964

Classical Revival with 20th Century Commercial influence

Four-story brick building with arched corbelling at roof line. One-over-one windows on south and west façades, with soldier brick lintels and cast stone sills. Cast stone string course at sill line of fourth story. One window opening on front modified to entry from elevated walkway. Stone panels and water table at street level. Modified storefront with aluminum paired entry doors in granite surround. Arches with cast stone voussoirs at street level of west elevation, bricked in. Side entrance within flat-arched cast stone surround. Cast stone dentil moulding above arches. (C)

50. 200 W. Main Street- City National Bank Building, ca. 1880; ca. 1915

Queen Anne with 19th Century Commercial influence; Classical Revival

Three-story, single bay brick building. First and second stories built ca. 1880. Cutaway corner entry with arched transom below rusticated stone arch on battered stone piers; full view wood door. Modified storefront on front façade, fixed plate glass. First story of east elevation with three secondary entrances. One-over-one windows with transoms, with stone string course at sills and stepped stone headers. Second story replacement windows below original arched transoms; stone string course sills, and arched window heads of alternating stone and brick voussoirs. Corner projecting bay with replacement windows and original wood arched transoms, with pressed metal cladding. Third story added ca. 1915; with one-over-one replacement windows, stone sills, stepped stone headers. Tall pressed metal projecting cornice below pedimented parapet; low brick pediment at front façade. (C)

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51. 204 W. Main Street- Gamble Building/Powell Building, ca. 1880; ca. 1905; ca. 1964

19th Century Commercial

Three-story, single bay brick building; name panel in raised parapet changed from "Gamble" to "Powell." Recessed storefront with aluminum framed plate glass store windows; transom removed or obscured. Segmental arched window openings, boarded up at second story, and two central openings modified to one single opening (ca. 1964), now boarded up, with added door accessing elevated walkway. Brick coping between second and third stories marking where third story was added, ca. 1905. Three segmental arched windows on third story. Corbelling at parapet, below terra cotta coping tiles. (C)

52. 203 W. Main Street - Java Garden, 2002

Commercial

Java Garden occupies the former site of the Princess Theatre, demolished in 1995. Current building is a one-story, front gable building with a low-slope asphalt shingle roof and stucco exterior wall covering. Full-length fabric awning attached at the north end of the building. Building is free-standing and set back from street further than other buildings. (NC)

53. 207 W. Main Street - Globe Book Co. Building, ca. 1915; ca. 1964

20th Century Commercial

Two-story, two bay brick building with low triangular pediment in parapet containing cast stone panel reading "Helms." Corbelling and dentils above second story windows, which are three part, with transoms, all replacements. Modified opening at center of building for second story entrance. Recessed metal storefront in east bay; metal storefront in west bay flush with sidewalk. Rear entrances into each bay, and replacement windows in original openings. (C)

54. 215-219 W. Main Street - Rose Building, ca. 1900; ca. 1964

19th Century Commercial

Two-story, two bay brick building with small central section. Repetitive corbelling design at parapet, with small diamond-pattern insets above. Pilasters at each end matching projection of central bay. Open central entry at first story, with an iron gate. Window in central bay of second story modified with aluminum entrance. Remaining arched window openings boarded. Corbelled egg and dart molded brick course below windows. First story store-fronts modified ca. 1964, but retain recessed entry configurations; bulkheads below storefront windows. Transoms enclosed or removed. One-story brick additions at rear; each bay with entry doors (boarded up) under shed roofs. (C)

55. 225 W. Main Street - J. P. Walker Co. Building, ca. 1905; ca. 1990

20th Century Commercial

Two-story, two bay brick building with segmental arched inset window openings on second level; insets infilled with stucco and narrow modern metal windows. Pilasters framing bays. Corbelling at parapet. Altered storefront of stucco and narrow aluminum windows. Rear elevation reconstructed (ca. 1990), with gabled portico and metal railings, separate entrances into each bay. (NC)

56. 233-235 W. Main Street - Old Post Office Building, ca. 1890

Italianate with 19th Century Commercial influence

Two-story, two bay brick building, with central entry section, each framed by brick pilasters. High parapet with corbelling and blind arched arcades. Brick arched projecting panel above each bay. Four segmental arched window openings in each bay and one in center. Replacement windows with infill above. Original cast iron sills remaining at west bay. Central opening modified to entrance to second story from elevated

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walkway. Modified storefronts of synthetic stone and double-hung windows. Central entry with modern glass and aluminum door. (C)

57. 237-239 W. Main Street- Fitzgerald Building, 1892

Queen Anne with 19th Century Commercial influence

Two-story, two bay brick building with projecting square central tower. Tower has two blind arches at third story, surmounted by an arched metal signboard reading "Fitzgerald Building 1892"; corbelling below metal-shingled hipped roof with finial and small triangular gables on visible sides, containing fanlight cutwork. Modified entrance at street level of tower, with arched fanlight (possibly original, painted over). Three full arched openings in each bay of upper level, with corbelled hoods and cast iron sills; windows replaced. Matching opening in tower modified for entrance to upper level. Corbelled dentil band above, below inset rectangular brick panels in high parapet. Additional corbelling at roofline. East bay modified storefront with central entry; west bay modified storefront with recessed entry, respecting original storefront configuration. (C)

58. 243 W. Main Street-Strand Theatre Building, ca. 1895; ca. 1964

Commercial

Two-story brick building. All windows covered or altered. Front façade covered with pebble-dash concrete panels. Ca. 1964 entrance to upper level boarded up. Storefront altered. (NC)

59. Skymart (Elevated Sidewalk System), (1964-1967)

Brutalist

From 200 block of W. Main Street to 100 block of E. Main Street

Skymart designed by Hubert Bebb, based on a medieval model from Chester, England. Poured concrete walkway with straight spindled steel pipe railing, over precast concrete structural spanning units, supported by concrete pillars with asymmetric belled caps, which elevate the Skymart to the second level of most downtown buildings, while providing some cover against inclement weather. Walkway is accessed by ramps or stairs at cross streets. Bridges span over the roadway, connecting north and south sides. Original planters modified; unoriginal lampposts. A few of the shorter legs of the walkway system have been replaced over time to meet ADA requirements. (C)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- 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 N/A

(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.
less than 50 years old or achieving
- G significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1880-1967

Significant Dates

1964

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

BEBB, HUBERT

WENDEROTH, OSCAR

MULTIPLE; UNKNOWN

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Morristown Main Street Historic District is a locally-significant concentration of historic commercial buildings that collectively meet Criteria A and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Under Criterion A, the Morristown Main Street District is significant as an extant assemblage of historic commercial buildings which developed around a major crossroads in the region and spurred local commerce, development, and industry between about 1880-1965. While a few buildings have been lost from the district, overall the inventory is very well intact as a whole and also at an individual building scale. Like many other historic commercial districts in the nation, Morristown's Main Street District reflects varied architectural styles from roughly the last 140 years, and acts as a visual record of changes that shaped local and regional history. Under Criterion C, the district is a good example of late-19th- and early-20th-century commercial buildings that are embellished with Victorian era and 20th-century revival details. Metal cornices, cast iron columns, and decorative brick or terra cotta are seen on most buildings.

Morristown's "Skymart," a unique system of overhead sidewalks, is the only one of its kind in the nation and represents the mid-20th century trend of Urban Renewal and associated downtown revitalization efforts. Constructed from 1964-1967, the structure is significant under criterion A for its association with Community Planning and Development. Although the structure is not quite fifty years of age, this resource is an example of exceptional significance at the local level and is an integral part of the Morristown Main Street Historic District.

Narrative Statement of Significance²

Early District History

The buildings in the Morristown Main Street Historic District reflect the social, architectural, and economic evolution of Morristown from the post-Civil War period until the onset of World War II. While there are no pure high style examples of late-19th- and early-20th-century architectural styles present, the buildings which comprise the district utilize various elements of the national styles in primarily vernacular interpretations.

Like many other East Tennessee towns which sprang up during the 19th century, Morristown's roots can be traced back to veterans of the Revolutionary War. In 1787, a European settler and farmer named Gideon Morris received a land grant from the State of North Carolina for land located in Washington, Greene, and Hawkins Counties. As one of the signatories on a 1775 petition to annex Watauga to North Carolina, Morris also served under Col. William Christian during a crusade against the Indians. Morris later settled in this area, now part of Jefferson and Hamblen Counties, and raised a large brood. When the town incorporated in 1855, it was named for this founding family.³

The road that is now Morristown's Main Street was originally cut in 1792-93 through Jefferson and Grainger Counties. Extending to the western limits of Jefferson County, it joined the road from Knoxville (now 11-E), and became Main Street through the downtown area. Once known as the "Great Stage Route," the road

² Gail L. Guymon and Robyn Murphy Wilson, draft National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for *Morristown Main Street Historic District* (1991). A large portion of the Narrative Statement of Significance was compiled from the 1991 draft nomination.

³ Larry Michael Hobby, *Images of America: Morristown*, Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing (2012), 7.

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stretched all the way from Baltimore, Maryland to Knoxville, and crossed another major route that developed from a buffalo trail near Powell's River. Traffic patterns along this route provided a stimulus for development and most of the early settlers built their homes adjacent to these roads.⁴

During the early years of settlement, the area in and around the Main Street district was sparsely populated with a few log houses and not much else.

Uncle Wilson Witt remembers when the Morris, Chaney and Stubblefield houses were the only ones in the settlement; when the land east of Cumberland Street was in heavy timber and across the bottoms from Cumberland to Henry Street, where the largest retail business is now done, was a bog overgrown with swamp privy.⁵

Morristown's first store and post office was operated by John Coffin somewhere on West Main Street around 1833 and as might be expected along a stage route, there was a demand for saloons and accommodations. The presence of Turkey Creek facilitated its own type of business in the form of small manufacturing operations such as two tanyards and the McCrary and Gaut flour mill at the corner of Main and Mill Streets.

The coming of the East Tennessee, Virginia, & Georgia Railroad in 1847 ushered in another period of growth. Initially, the railroad refused to build a sidetrack in the Morristown due to its size. The local townspeople were able to get the sidetrack built anyway after they contributed enough money to pay for grading of the roadbed. By 1855, this railroad had been completed through Morristown and the town had incorporated. Upon incorporation, there was one street in Morristown, Main Street, which consisted of three brick and a dozen or so frame buildings.

Stimulated by the presence of the railroads, the city's growth continued until the outbreak of the Civil War. During this period, Morristown experienced significant upheaval which halted its growth, and the city was controlled by both Union and Confederate armies at different points throughout the conflict. Buildings were boarded up and most of the able-bodied men left town to fight in the war. Much of the control held by battling forces in the area was derived from the city's proximity to major travel routes and access to the newly-developed railroad. The Battle of Morristown and Gilliam's Stampede were two of the local skirmishes that would cost many Confederate soldiers their lives, men who were ultimately buried in unmarked locations throughout the county.⁶

Morristown's gradual evolution into a wholesale/retail center began after the Civil War ended. Established firms such as Waggoner & Bewley, W. T. Gill Brown and Noe, and P. Smith & Company reopened. A number of entrepreneurs from the North brought their business acumen and capital with them to Morristown. Joseph Brown came to Morristown from Long Island, New York in 1866. He purchased the building on the northwest corner of Main and Cumberland Streets. After extending the building along Cumberland, Brown later built another storeroom adjoining it on the west side, creating a large double front store room. The

⁴ Hobby, 7.

⁵ John B. King, *The History of Morristown*, n.p. (1908), 2.

⁶ Hobby, 7.

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business opened under the name of Brown & Crowell. Later, Brown and Stubblefield, dry goods merchants, occupied the same location. W. W. Van Huss and his brother were merchants in a building on the southeast corner of Main and Cumberland Streets: Further down West Main was a drug store and doctor's office operated by Dr. C. T. McGhee. Main Street was lined with paint stores, general stores, drug stores, doctors, dentists, attorneys' offices, silversmiths, watchmakers, tailors, barbers, and even an agent for Stieff pianos.

During the second half of the 19th century, other railroads also constructed roads through Morristown which eventually resulted in linking it with major wholesale/retail centers such as Charleston, South Carolina and Cincinnati, Ohio as well as smaller in-state hubs such as Knoxville. The establishment of the railroad in Morristown helped the city to recover quickly after the Civil War and flourish as a commercial center. Railroad companies saw the advantage of linking in to the bustling crossroads of the region, and development intensified. Resulting from this concentration of commerce and industry, Hamblen County was formed from portions of Jefferson, Grainger, and Hawkins Counties in 1870.⁷

A local newspaper, *The Gazette*, had begun publication in 1867 at 206 West Main Street and by the 1880s, four other newspapers were being published in Morristown. The appearance of Main Street in 1874 was documented in an 1893 edition of the *Morristown Republican*:

... Main Street stood out in bold relief and presented a striking aspect to the eye of the metropolitan visitor with its scattered frame buildings which dotted it like so many chicken houses, or booths at a county fair, from one end of the street to the other (*see Figure 1*).

Commerce and District History

None of the streets in Morristown were paved, however, the business district of which Main Street was the focal point, had brick sidewalks. Area farmers began bringing stock and harvested crops into town to market. Morristown gradually evolved into a trade center for Hamblen and the surrounding counties as surplus livestock and crops were shipped out and other goods were brought into the area by rail. By the 1880s, the houses along Main Street were either torn down and replaced by commercial brick buildings or remodeled into commercial establishments in order to meet the demand for buildings which could function in a market economy. There were also a number of saloons in town, but in 1903, they were all voted out.

During the latter half of the 19th century, there were several railroads running through Morristown; but by 1908, they were all owned and operated by the Southern Railway. The Southern line intersects Main Street slightly west of Cumberland Street. (The depot was located off Main Street on South Cumberland, just a few yards from the district's southern boundary, and was demolished in the 1970s as part of the city's participation in the Urban Renewal Program.)⁸

From a modest beginning of 221 inhabitants in 1857, Morristown's population grew to just under 3,000 by 1900. This figure doubled between 1900 and 1910. The local economy was booming as evidenced by the following:

⁷ Ibid., 7.

⁸ Ibid., 53.

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There was no wholesale trade in Morristown in 1894. There are now 19 wholesalers and jobbers. There are 26 manufacturing establishmentsThere are two canning plants, two well equipped meat packing plants and a large plant for dressing and shipping dressed poultry and for cold storage. The retail stores in quality and quantity of stock carried taste exhibited in display, and in general appearance, would be a credit to a city of 25,000 people. There are six hotels, two theatres, a steam laundry and a general hospital opened this year (*see Figures. 2, 3, 6*).⁹

Morristown's next period of growth occurred between 1900 and 1936. As before, changing times resulted in the closure and/or demolition of businesses and buildings which were no longer functional in the local economy. The first years of the 20th century brought several changes to the downtown which illustrate this trend: In 1905, the frame building which had been Brown and Stubblefield's dry goods store was torn down to make way for a three-story brick building that reflects 19th- and 20th-Century Commercial stylistic influences (#22). It was first occupied by Dosser Brothers and later the Parks Belk Company, a department store. About the same time, W. H. Mullins erected a large four-story building on the southeast corner of Main and Cumberland Streets. The Felknor Building occupied the southwest corner of the intersection. This Queen Anne building is still standing at 101 West Main Street (*see Figure 5*). It was later owned and occupied by Myers Dry Goods Company and still bears this company's name (#20). The 20th-century Commercial buildings along South Cumberland (# 4, 5, & 6) were built around 1900, with one building closest to the railroad built circa 1920 (#7). One historical record of the county's history makes note of this section of buildings and businesses:

There is a solid block of buildings extending from South Cumberland to the railroad, including the Myers Dry Goods Co. and the Mims Goodson building. Hale Brothers operate a large wholesale fruit and produce store in this block.¹⁰

The tallest new building erected during this period of rebuilding was the five-story First National Bank building (#16) at the northeast corner of East Main and Cumberland Streets. When this bank failed in 1933, it was reorganized as the Bank of Commerce. Until recent years, the building was still being used as a financial institution, occupied by the Bank of East Tennessee (*see Figure 9*).

At the other end of the district, the U. S. Post Office (#15) was constructed on North Henry Street in 1914, replacing a dwelling known as the "Read House," one of the last residential buildings at the time (*see Figures 4 & 7*). The Princess Theater (current site of Java Garden, #52) was built at the southwest corner of Main and Henry Streets about 1918. Home to touring vaudeville acts, minstrel shows, beauty pageants, special engagements of the Grand Ole Opry, and films for 70 years, the theatre retained a separate entrance on Henry Street where the word "colored" could be seen through layers of paint after nearly eighty years of

⁹ King, 7.

¹⁰ Cara Davis Brooks, *Tennessee, Hamblen County, History of Morristown: 1787-1936*. Nashville: The Historical Records Survey (1940), 66.

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use. The theater closed in April 1982, after four new theaters opened in Morristown, and was subsequently demolished in 1995.

The first two decades of the 20th century ushered in changes in the retail market of Morristown. 19th-century merchants tended to be generalists, selling a wide variety of merchandise. By 1922, however, specialty stores had opened up all over the district. These businesses offered such items as shoes, groceries, furniture, baked goods, jewelry, and musical instruments. During this period, the district was the place to "see and be seen" because it served the city as a locus for social as well as business activity.¹¹

Morristown was on the main line of the Southern Railway between Washington and New Orleans, the western terminus of the Carolina Division of the Southern system, and also at the crossing of the Buffalo Trail with the Memphis to Bristol Highway by 1926. By 1930, the establishments of major wholesale distributors of hardware, groceries and dry goods and produce covered two major blocks of Morristown (*see Figure 8*). During both World Wars, a vast majority of troop trains made a stopover in downtown Morristown. The resulting traffic enhanced the viability of the downtown area and created a strong commercial/retail market place.¹² (*see Figure 20*)

The Post-Depression era brought with it a change in distribution and buying patterns. Downtown Morristown received an additional boost during this period through the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). People and jobs followed the development brought about by TVA and this, in turn, produced additional revenue and continuing prosperity for the downtown (*see Figure 10*). This period of growth ended in the early 1950s with the development of suburban shopping centers which successfully competed with the downtown area for the business of outlying communities.

Competition for the existing market continued to escalate and by the late 1950s, downtown area merchants and occupants recognized the need to do something to combat the loss of revenue to suburban shopping centers. As did many cities in America during the early 1960s, Morristown participated in the Urban Renewal Program and the physical appearance of the downtown was again altered, with some older buildings being demolished in hopes of realized revitalization (*see Figure 13*). Morristown's Urban Renewal Program had several components: 1) a parking area was cleared behind the businesses on West Main Street; 2) Hubert Bebb, a well-known architect in the region, was commissioned to study the district and come up with new urban design features that would draw customers back to the downtown. His concept was called the "Skymart," a series of overhead sidewalks which connected the buildings and provided shelter from the weather, completed in 1967; and 3) each merchant was to modernize the exterior of their building(s). Several historic buildings in the district were sheathed in aluminum panels or the first story otherwise altered during this period.¹³ (*see Figure 14*)

Morristown's railroad line originally ran through downtown and crossed Main Street at the south side between 127 W. Main (#26) and 115 W. Main (#24) and at the north between 124 W. Main (#25) and 114

¹¹ Robert Morton Baldwin, City of Morristown 1922 directory.

¹² Robert Morton Baldwin, City of Morristown 1924 and 1926 directories.

¹³ City of Morristown Chamber of Commerce, *Visit the Skymart "Over-head sidewalks"* brochure (1967).

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(#23) W. Main. This line (which had originally run from Asheville to Grainger County via Corryton, Rutledge, Blaine, and Bean Station) had been interrupted when Cherokee Lake was formed in the 1940s, and by the mid-1980s was deemed fit for removal. Most of the buildings in Morristown's historic Main Street District are occupied today. Several restaurants, boutiques, professional offices, antique stores, and specialty shops fill the district. The Crossroads Downtown Partnership acts as the local Main Street organization, assisting with historic preservation and community or economic development initiatives.

Architecture

Buildings within the Morristown Main Street Historic District reflect multiple styles and design influences and can be roughly grouped to represent major periods of growth in the area, with contributing examples dating to an 1880-1962 period of significance. As evidenced from one photograph (*see Figure 1*), some of the earliest buildings were wood frame, one- or two-story buildings. At least one larger brick two-story building existed during this time on the same site of the current Hamilton Bank Building (#49) location, but most of the larger brick buildings would come later. The majority of the buildings in the district were constructed between 1880 and 1930, though many of these would be modified during mid-20th-century modernization efforts. At the core of the district, architectural styles encompass a wide range of styles and interpretations including Queen Anne/Eastlake, romantic revivals, Colonial Revival, and 19th- and 20th-Century Commercial Styles.¹⁴

A few buildings in the district are noticeably strong contributors to the architectural integrity of the area due to relatively minor changes over time. One such example is the Bank of Commerce building (#16) that was built in 1918. This five-story corner financial center, considered Morristown's first "skyscraper," retains much of its original Classical Revival detailing, including several cast stone details: keystones (first level), belt course with overhanging cornice and modillions, simplified acanthus detail (mezzanine level), and overhanging cast stone cornice below roof parapet. The building reflects architectural influences from 20th-Century Commercial styles, and was modified to include black granite panels around the main entrance and a one-story rear addition of the same style.¹⁵

The Myers Building (#20), constructed circa 1890, is an excellent example of architecture that reflects Queen Anne style with 19th-Century Commercial influence. The octagonal corner turret with segmental conical roof is a unique detail within the district. Distinctive fenestration patterns make use of corner location and visibility, including arched windows with keystones at the third level and paired windows along the east elevation. Decorative brick corbelling can be found on the turret, at the cornice line on both elevations, and on the primary façade parapet.¹⁶

One of the newest buildings in the district is Trombley Electronics (#8), built in 1953 and adjoined to the Tinsley building (#9) of the same age and style. The Trombley store displays minimal architectural detailing and is a two-story concrete block building with brick veneer. Steel casement windows remain, with recessed

¹⁴ Brewer Ingram Fuller Architects, *Morristown, Tennessee: Downtown Core Commercial District Architectural and Historical Survey* (2014), 22.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 36.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 39.

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main entry and fixed pane storefront windows. The northwest corner of the building retains a distinctive blade sign, an unusual detail in a district where most other projecting signage was removed due to the Skymart installation.¹⁷

At the western end of the district, another corner building has a strong architectural presence. The City National Bank Building (#50) is an example of Queen Anne and Classical Revival styles with 19th-Century Commercial influence. The first two stories of the building were constructed about 1880, with the third story added in 1915. Under the Skymart, the main entrance is located on a cutaway corner and retains the original arched transom, rusticated stone arch and battered stone piers with a wood and glass door. The first story of this building contains stone stepped headers and string course at the sills, part of unique horizontal masonry patterns that wrap the building. Original arched transoms exist at the second level, capped by alternating stone and brick voussoirs. Level with the Skymart is a corner projecting bay window that retains original wood arched transoms and pressed metal cladding. At the third level, stone sills and stepped headers blend seamlessly with earlier construction below. A tall, pressed metal projecting cornice tops the building just below a pedimented parapet.

Just prior to the Skymart's construction, extensive photographic documentation was completed for the downtown district, showing detailed "before" views of almost every building within the proposed district. As evidenced in these photos, several buildings had already begun to modify storefronts and entryways, especially on primary façades. Typical of this era, metal framing was installed on several buildings including the Myers Building (#20) and Gamble Building (#51). Synthetic stucco and stone facings were applied to transoms or signs on buildings like the Carroll Drug Company Building (#36) and the Morristown & Industrial Savings & Loan (#13). Installation of the Skymart required the removal of signage or other projecting elements from buildings in the district, but overall was not the trigger for these wide-ranging modifications. Upper stories on many building retain elaborate architectural details including detailed cornices or pediments, as seen at the Hasson-Bryan Hardware Company (#23) and Hill & McCrary Building (#39). Second-story entrances on some buildings required the removal or modification of existing fenestration, as seen on the Gamble Building (#51) and the Bettis Building (#47). However, many of the modifications of primary façades in the district occurred within the district's architectural period of significance and have thus become historic.

The Skymart

A novel approach to 1960s idealistic urban revitalization initiatives, the Skymart (#59) was constructed between 1964 and 1967 (also its period of significance) as a means of "re-vamping" the commercial downtown core of Morristown (*see Figure 15*). This project was part of a \$5 million urban renewal project in the city (*see Figure 12*). At the time of construction, this was the first elevated sidewalk system in America and garnered worldwide publicity for the city. The grand opening ceremony and parade event lasted from May 4-6, 1967 and included performances by celebrity guests such as Dolly Parton, Porter Wagoner, and Tex Ritter.

¹⁷ Ibid., 28.

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Architect Hubert Bebb modeled Morristown's modern elevated sidewalk system after a 13th century example from Chester, England (see Fig. 11). Bebb was a well-known local architect from Gatlinburg, whose most well-known works include the Knoxville Sunsphere, designed for the 1982 World's Fair Exposition, and the Clingman's Dome Observation Tower (NRHP 8/15/12) built in 1959 in both Tennessee and North Carolina Great Smoky Mountains National Park.¹⁸ Clingman's Dome included a steel and concrete walkway system that may have been an early version of what he would create in Morristown. Bebb and his partners frequently practiced International Style and applied modern architecture designs to many of their commissions, the designs of which often tied together the built environment with nature. This aspect of design is evident in many of Bebb's works, from residential mountain dwellings to the aforementioned urban examples. He contributed greatly to other regional architecture, notably in Gatlinburg during the 1930s and 1940s, creating designs for the Buckhorn Inn, Arrowmont campus, and civic center.¹⁹ Many who worked with Bebb or lived in Gatlinburg during this time remarked that, "his designs contributed to the commercial success of the businesses that operated within them, and that this generated a constant demand for his work."²⁰ Due to regional acclaim and his innovative yet practical approaches to architecture, Bebb was likely chosen to create an innovative design solution for Morristown's historic commercial district.

The Skymart is an excellent example of mid-20th-century engineering concepts and Brutalism. Constructed from minimalistic materials of metal and concrete and lacking ornamentation, the system has generally remained intact as a rare artifact of the Urban Renewal movement of the late 1960s. Clean, straight lines define the edges of the structure and create direct interaction between pedestrian traffic and the upper levels of buildings in the district. Planters were incorporated as a nod towards aesthetic detailing, and refer back to Bebb's tendency to incorporate nature as part of his architectural designs.

The Skymart has endured some physical changes over time similar to the rest of the district. Most updates were made in the 2000s as the City was required to meet ADA compliance standards. In 2004, two sections of the Skymart were removed: a steep portion that went from the west side of 124 W. Main (#25) across to the west side of 127 W. Main (#26) because the angle was deemed unsafe; also at this time, a buttressed ramp off the Skymart that was west of the Henry and Main intersection was removed due to damage to its supports incurred from passing trucks. In 2007-2008, ADA accessibility modifications took place. The ramp currently located at the westernmost end of the Skymart was constructed next to 243 W. Main Street (#58). The ramp has a higher railing with narrowly-spaced spindles. Some heavy concrete planters were also removed and higher ADA-compliant railings installed, though there was not enough funding to replace all railings at this time. In 2009-2010, several changes were made around the Main and Cumberland Street intersection. A ramp existed along the west side of S. Cumberland Street adjacent to 101 W. Main Street (#20) south to about 110 S. Cumberland Street (#4). This ramp was removed upon recommendation of a Master Plan study done by the Knoxville engineering firm of Barge Waggoner Sumner and Cannon, who deemed the structure as too Brutalistic. Upon removal of this portion, two sets of steel stairs were installed at

¹⁸ Susan W. Knowles, *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture, Hubert Bebb: 1903-1984*, Middle Tennessee State University, accessed 29 October 2015, <https://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=1557>.

¹⁹ National Register of Historic Places, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Gatlinburg, Sevier County, Tennessee*, National Register #64501023, 31.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 32.

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the southeast corner of E. Main and S. Cumberland extending east, and at the northwest corner of the same intersection extending north. A 2009 update to the Skymart included the application of a pebbled surface and neutral-colored coating to reduce slipperiness and improve overall appearance of the structure. Overall, the Skymart has retained its historic integrity.

No other known examples exist of an historic elevated walkway system in a rural commercial historic district. However, similar examples to this type of design can be seen in other urban environments. Paris, France has elevated walkways that once utilized wooden moving sidewalks, seen earlier in Chicago at the 1893 World's Fair Exposition.²¹ Concrete "pedestrian expressways" were installed at the University of Illinois at Chicago's Historic Netsch Campus around 1965, and provided students uninterrupted access to university buildings along the north-south spine of campus.²² New York City's 1934 "High Line" in Lower Manhattan is a re-purposed, elevated section of railroad spur that was converted for use in 2006 as a pedestrian greenway that connects between buildings with pedestrian bridges.²³ While these examples demonstrate similarly applied design concepts in a range of built environments, Morristown's Skymart remains the only one of its kind in America to this day.²⁴

Community Planning and Development

Morristown's Main Street District expanded and developed beginning in the late-19th century through the mid-20th century. By the 1960s, the city (like many others in the country) approached downtown revitalization as an opportunity to increase consumer traffic, accessibility and improve the perceived aesthetics of the district. The installation of the Skymart was a major piece of the urban renewal efforts in Morristown. Downtown had been subjected to flooding for many years and suffered a terrible flood in 1963, just prior to the Skymart's construction. Plans to control the flooding of Turkey Creek merged with large-scale demolitions along South Henry Street in favor of a downtown parking lot. The Skymart would unify the district and provide a new, modernized face of downtown. Aerial views taken after the installation of the Skymart seemingly emphasize its success at bringing connectivity and accessibility to the district (*see Figures 16 & 17*). A 1966 Main Street plan designed by Price-Denton Architects hints at street-level improvements that would function within the framework of the Skymart to bring vitality to a once-struggling commercial core (*see Figure 12*).

Summary

Morristown's Main Street Historic District is a cohesive concentration of numerous historic commercial buildings that developed during the city's major periods of growth between about 1880 and 1965. The unique Skymart contributing structure adds Brutalist, 1960s-era historic fabric, enriching the architectural diversity and functioning as an integral part of the commercial district. Architecture found within the district

²¹ Matt Novak, "Rare Photos of Paris's Mechanical Moving Sidewalks from 1900," 8 August 2013, accessed 15 October 2015, <http://paleofuture.gizmodo.com/rare-photos-of-pariss-mechanical-moving-sidewalks-from-1123349748>.

²² The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, *Historic Netsch Campus at UIC: Virtual Tour of the Campus Designed by Walter Netsch, 1963-1968*, "Second-Story Walkways," accessed 15 October 2015, <http://netschcampus.uic.edu/6walkways.html>.

²³ Friends of the High Line, Inc., *History: A revitalized piece of New York City's past*, accessed 29 October 2015, <http://www.thehighline.org/about>.

²⁴ Hobby, 49.

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reflects varied stylistic influences from the Victorian era, 19th- and early 20th-century commercial forms, and mid-20th century storefront adaptations that resulted from large-scale Urban Renewal initiatives. Morristown's Main Street Historic District formed around an historic regional crossroads, the buildings of which serve as a record of commerce, planning, and community development that proliferated during the post-Civil War era. Non-contributing resources in the district are few, allowing the collection as a whole to retain a high level of integrity. A remarkable city planning model of 'a town with two Main Streets,' Morristown's Main Street Historic District continues to function as the center of commerce and the heart of the community.

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9. Major Bibliographic References

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---. (Fig. 12) *Landscape and street furniture plan for downtown streets and parking lots*. May 1966 City of Morristown Main Street Plan designed by Price-Denton Architects.

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The State Review Board did not recommend approval of the 1991 draft nomination due to the Skymart being considered intrusive to the district. Upon completion of a 2014 architectural survey, the significance of the Skymart has been reassessed. Recommendations from the survey determined the Skymart to be a contributing resource and an integral part of the district.

Hamblen County Archives, Morristown, Tennessee. Hal Noe Photograph Collection.

(Fig. 1) View of Main Street looking east from present-day 200 block of West Main Street.

(Fig. 2) View of present-day 100 block of East Main Street, circa 1900.

(Fig. 4) View of North Henry Street looking south from West 1st North Street, circa 1905-1910.

(Fig. 9) Bank of Commerce Building, circa 1940.

(Fig. 10) 1947 Bird's-eye view of the Main Street district.

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---. Urban Renewal Photograph Collection. *Project Tennessee R-44 Rheatown Area Central Business District Conservation Photographs (1964-1966)*.

(Fig. 11) Architectural drawing from early 1960s by architect and Skymart designer Hubert Bebb of Bebb and Fleming Architects.

(Fig. 13) South Henry Street demolitions, March 12, 1965.

(Fig. 14) Circa 1964 view of buildings in the 200 block of West Main Street.

---. Urban Renewal Photograph Collection. "Pictures of Morristown's downtown."

(Fig. 16) *Aerial View of Main Street showing second level walkway and bridges with parking lots at upper left (1968)*.

(Fig. 17) 1968 aerial view of Main Street district showing overall impact of urban renewal efforts in the area.

Hobby, Larry Michael. *Images of America: Morristown*. Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2012.

(Fig. 3) 1906 view of Main Street from near the intersection of Henry Street, inside cover page.

(Fig. 5) 1910 view of Main Street taken from just east of Cumberland Street intersection.

(Fig. 6) 1912 view of West Main Street view looking north from near the intersection of Mill Street.

(Fig. 7) Construction of Henry Street Post Office, circa 1914.

(Fig. 8) 1922 view of old Wholesale District, located on South Cumberland Street.

(Fig. 15) Construction of support columns for the Skymart, circa 1965.

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(Fig. 18) 1897 Sanborn fire insurance map of Morristown, Tennessee.

(Fig. 19) 1908 Sanborn fire insurance map of Morristown, Tennessee.

(Fig. 20) 1931 Sanborn fire insurance map of Morristown, Tennessee.

(Fig. 21) 1962 Sanborn fire insurance map of Morristown, Tennessee.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois. *Historic Netsch Campus at UIC: Virtual Tour of the Campus Designed by Walter Netsch, 1963-1968*. "Second-Story Walkways." Accessed 15 October 2015, <http://netschcampus.uic.edu/6walkways.html>.

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

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.20 acres **USGS Quadrangle** Morristown Quad, 163-NE

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Latitude: 36.213518 Longitude: -83.293043

Verbal Boundary Description

The district extends along the north side of Main Street from 204 West Main Street (#51) to 119 East Main Street (#19). On the south side of Main Street, the district begins with 243 West Main Street (#58) and extends to 101 West Main Street (#20). All parcels along the west side of Cumberland Street are included from 121 North Cumberland Street (#3) to 128 South Cumberland Street (#7). Also included are all parcels on both sides of North Henry Street between Main Street and West 1st North Street; does not include parking lot adjacent to 131-133 N. Henry (#14). District includes all parcels on south side of West 1st North Street between North Henry Street and North Cumberland Street.

The entire Skymart structure (#59) is attached to many building façades and defines several district boundary edges, particularly at the westernmost and easternmost ends of the district. The structure begins about two parcels west of 204 West Main Street (#51) and extends east to a point located at about half of the length of the parcel immediately east of 119 East Main Street (#19). A portion of the Skymart also defines the boundary edge on the south side of Main Street, beginning at the northwest corner of 243 West Main Street (#58) and extending east to just past the southeast corner of the intersection of Main Street and Cumberland Street, terminating at a point about halfway into the parcel at this location. Three shorter “legs” of the Skymart are included at the following locations: along the east side of Henry Street, from a point at about half the length of the parcel at 188 West Main Street (#49) south to encompass the full length of the parcel at 181 West Main Street (#45); from a point near the southeast corner of the parcel at 156 West Main Street (#36) south across Main Street into the pedestrian park to a point located at about half the length of the parcel at 157 West Main Street (#37); from a point at the northeast corner of 101 West Main Street (#20) north across Main Street to a point located at about half the length of the parcel at 104 West Main Street (#22).

Boundary Justification

These boundaries encompass a contiguous group of buildings in compatible architectural styles and the contributing Skymart structure, which together reflect Morristown’s commercial growth and community development between circa 1880 and 1967. This assemblage of resources retains integrity as a district, and the boundaries include sufficient property to protect the character of the district. The chosen

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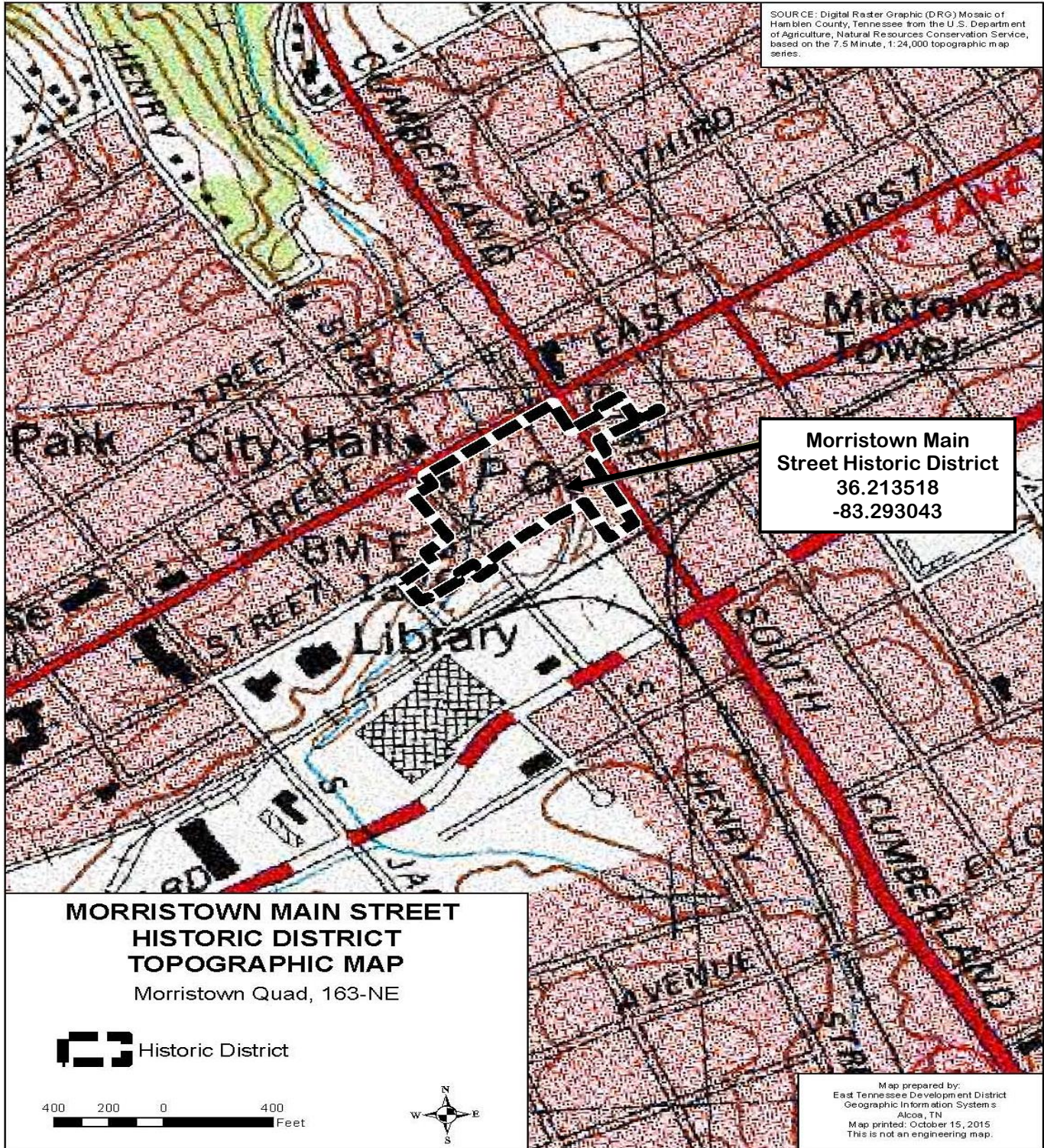
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boundaries represent the most significant concentration of historic commercial resources in the area, which functioned traditionally as Morristown’s urban core and developed into a hub for regional trade and commerce. Property outside the district is characterized as either residential or modern commercial, incompatible in age and character with the resources contained in the district.

Results from an architectural survey (2014, Brewer Ingram Fuller Architects, Inc.) contributed to defining the district location; however, the aforementioned boundaries differ from those proposed in the survey document, most notably at the eastern end of the district. The survey also defined a separate grouping of residential properties located west of the Main Street district along Hamilton Avenue and West 1st North Street; however, this nomination does not include that area. A separate National Register district nomination would be appropriate for those properties.

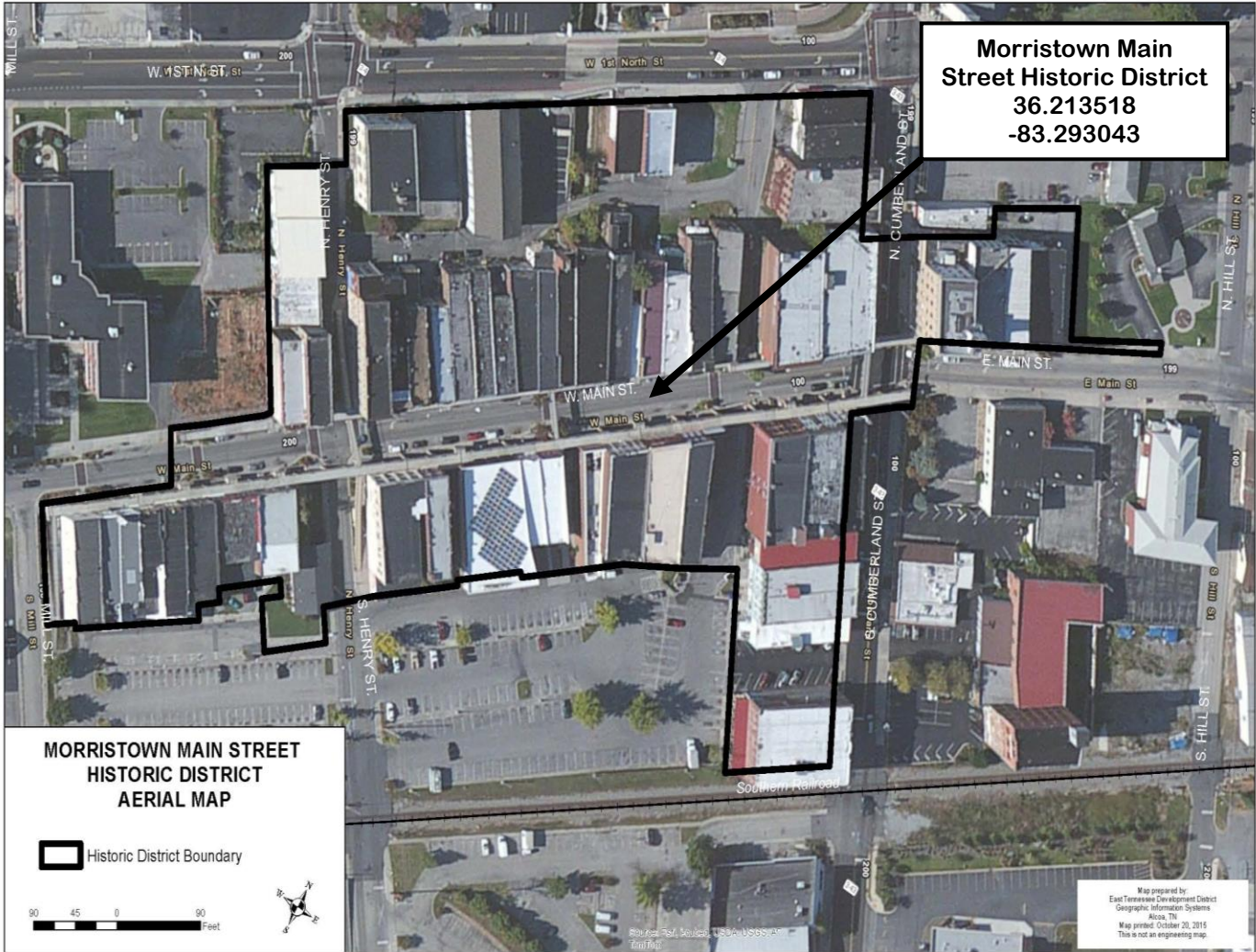
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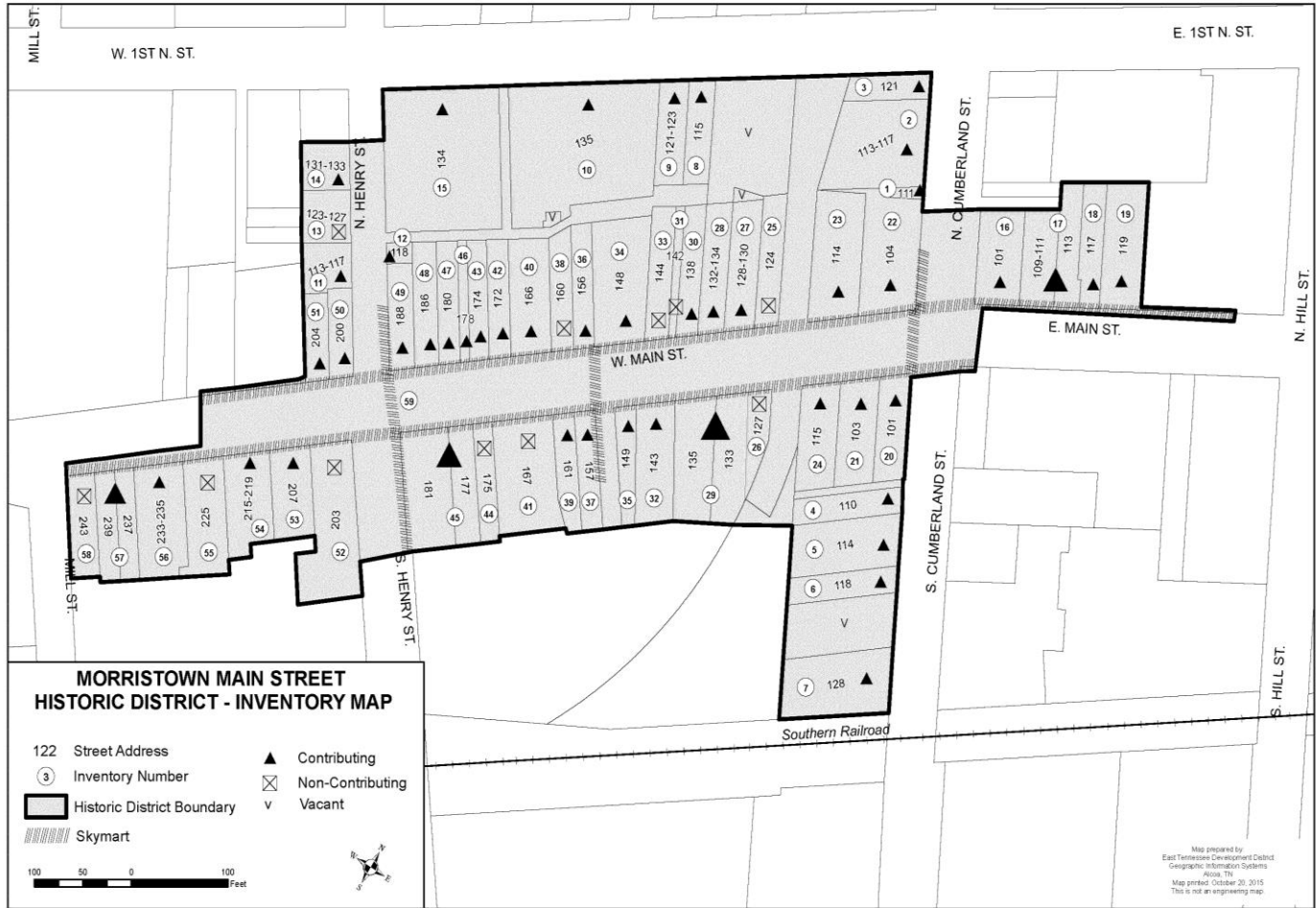
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Morristown Main Street Historic District – Inventory Map (see accompanying 11x17 map)

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11. Form Prepared By

Name Caroline Eller

Organization East Tennessee Development District

Street & Number P.O. Box 249

Date 11-12-2015

City or Town Alcoa

Telephone (865) 273-6003

E-mail celler@etdd.org

State TN Zip Code 37701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Photo Log

Name of Property: Morristown Main Street Historic District
City or Vicinity: Morristown
County: Hamblen State: TN
Photographer: Caroline Eller
Date Photographed: 9/17/2015

- 1 of 32. 200 Block of West Main Street, south side of street. Photographer facing southeast.
- 2 of 32. View of West Main Street from 200 block. Photographer facing east.
- 3 of 32. Intersection of West Main Street and South Henry Street. Photographer facing southeast.
- 4 of 32. 127-149 West Main Street. Photographer facing southeast.
- 5 of 32. 157-181 West Main Street. Photographer facing west.
- 6 of 32. View of West Main Street from 100 block. Photographer facing west.
- 7 of 32. 127-149 West Main Street. Photographer facing southwest.
- 8 of 32. 101-115 West Main Street. Photographer facing east.
- 9 of 32. Intersection of Main Street and Cumberland Street. Photographer facing southeast.
- 10 of 32. Intersection of Main Street and Cumberland Street. Photographer facing southwest.
- 11 of 32. 100 Block of East Main Street. Photographer facing northwest.
- 12 of 32. 100 block of North Cumberland Avenue, west side of street. View from Skymart. Photographer facing north.
- 13 of 32. 104 and 114 West Main Street. View from Skymart. Photographer facing west.
- 14 of 32. 100 block of West Main Street, north side of street. 148 West Main in foreground. View from Skymart. Photographer facing west.
- 15 of 32. 100 block of West Main Street, north side of street. 174 West Main in foreground. View from Skymart. Photographer facing west.
- 16 of 32. Intersection of Main Street and Henry Street. 200 West Main in foreground. View from Skymart. Photographer facing west.

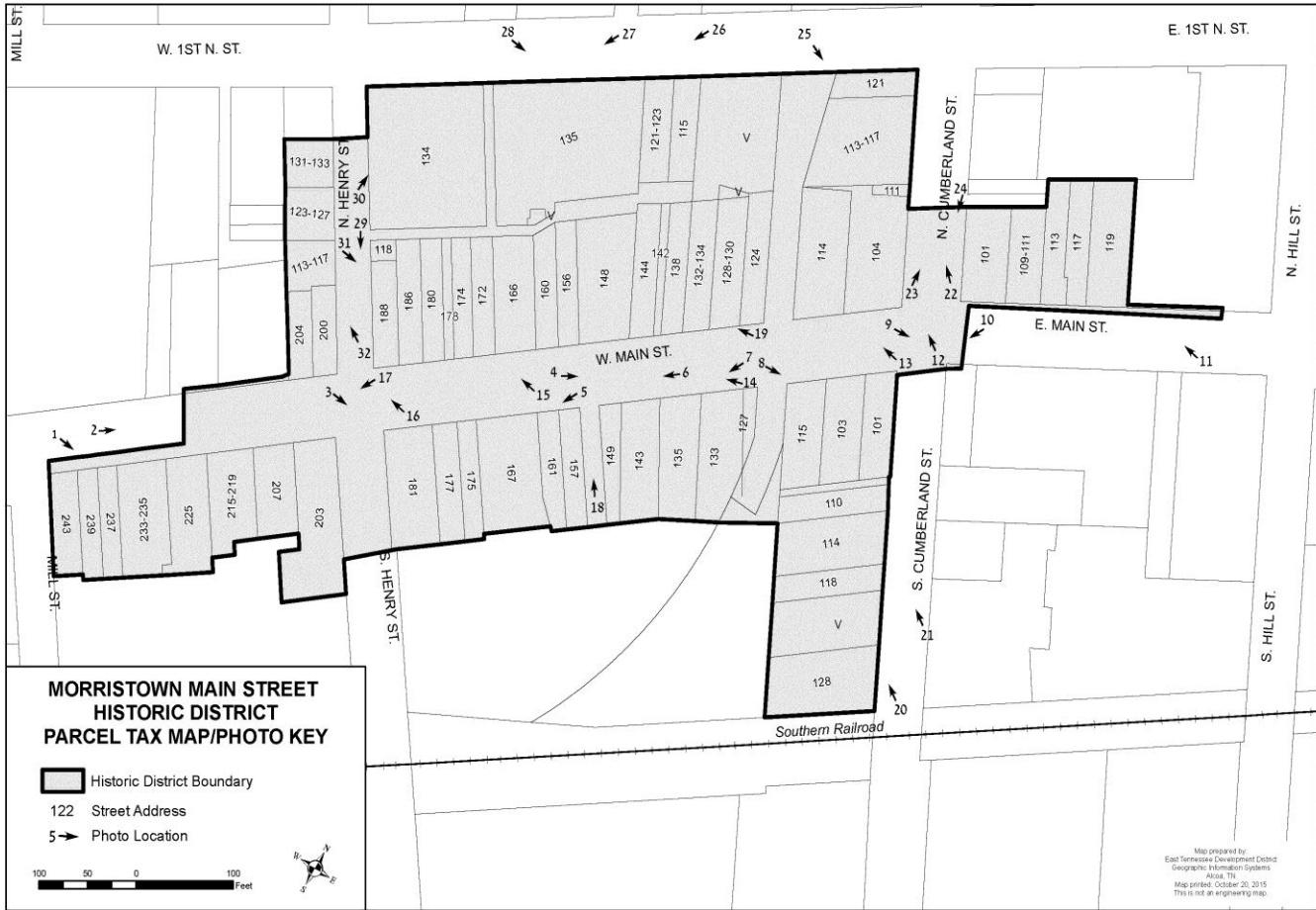
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- 17 of 32. 200 Block of West Main Street, south side of street. View from Skymart. Photographer facing west.
- 18 of 32. Pedestrian park and Skymart ramp between 149 and 157 West Main Street. Photographer facing north.
- 19 of 32. 100 block of West Main Street, north side of street. View from old railroad track location. Photographer facing west.
- 20 of 32. 100 block of South Cumberland Street, west side of street. 128 South Cumberland in foreground. Photographer facing north.
- 21 of 32. 110-118 South Cumberland Street with 101 West Main Street to far right. Photographer facing west.
- 22 of 32. 111-121 North Cumberland Street. East façade of 104 West Main Street in foreground. Photographer facing north.
- 23 of 32. West façade of 101 East Main Street in foreground. Photographer facing north.
- 24 of 32. Intersection of Main Street and Cumberland Street. View from 110 North Cumberland Street. Photographer facing south.
- 25 of 32. Rear façades of 111-121 North Cumberland Street. View from West 1st North Street. Photographer facing southeast.
- 26 of 32. 115-123 West 1st North Street. Photographer facing southwest.
- 27 of 32. 135 West 1st North Street (foreground) and 134 North Henry Street (background). Photographer facing west.
- 28 of 32. 100 block of West 1st North Street, south side of street. 135 West 1st North in foreground. Photographer facing east.
- 29 of 32. 100 block of Henry Street looking south towards West Main Street.
- 30 of 32. 134 North Henry Street. Photographer facing north.
- 31 of 32. 100 block of North Henry Street, east side of street. 118 North Henry (foreground) and 188 West Main (background). Photographer facing southeast.
- 32 of 32. 113-133 North Henry Street. Photographer facing northwest.

Morristown Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Hamblen County, TN
County and State



Morristown Main Street Historic District Parcel Tax Map with Photo Key
(see accompanying 11 x 17 map)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Morristown Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Hamblen County, TN

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number figures Page 41

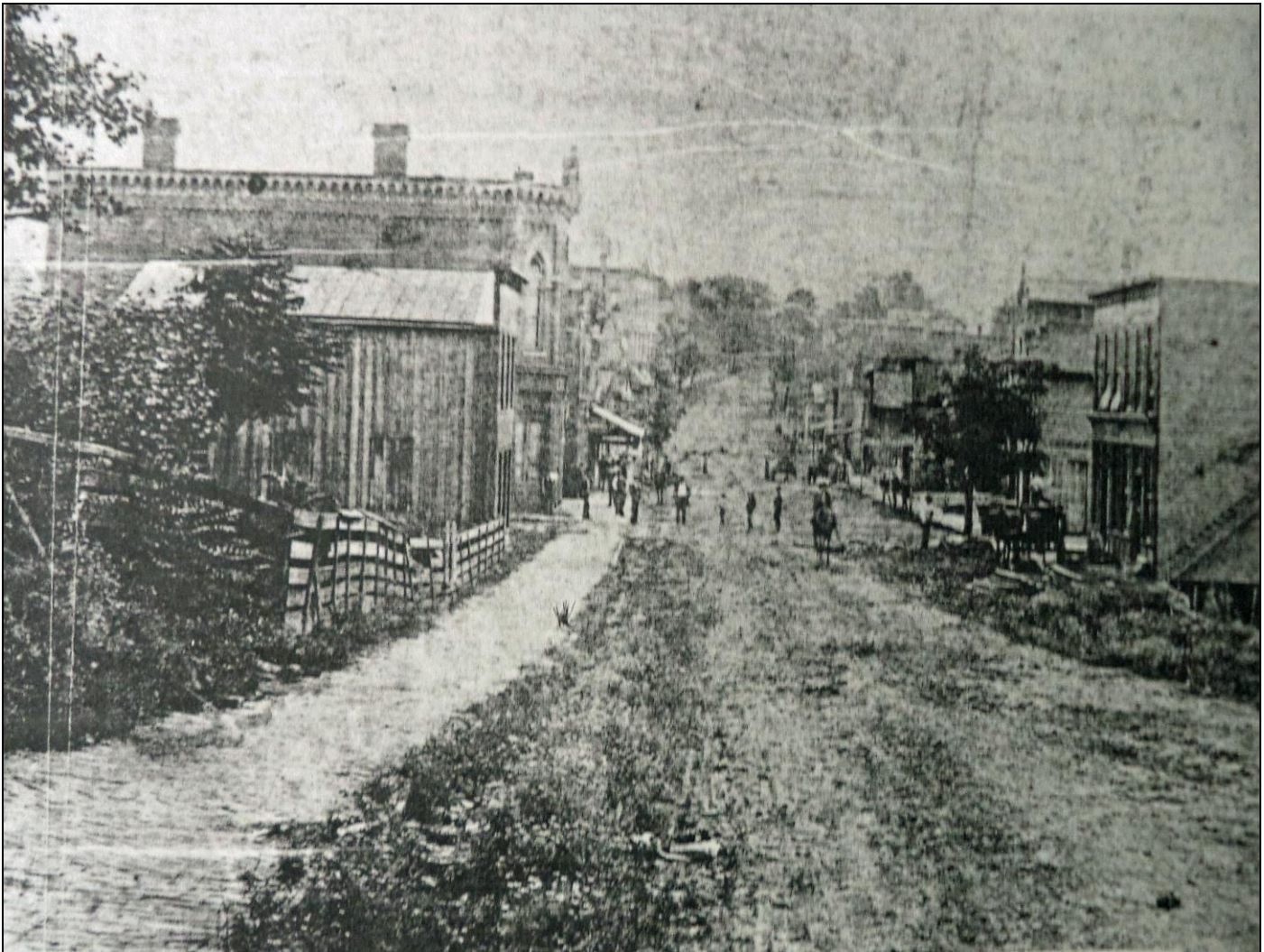


Figure 1. View of Main Street looking east from present-day 200 block of West Main Street, circa 1870. Photo taken soon after Civil War and is thought to be one of the earliest photos of the district. The two-story brick building on the left was later replaced by the Hamilton Bank Building (#49), 188 West Main Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Morristown Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Hamblen County, TN

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N/A

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Section number figures Page 42



Figure 2. View of present-day 100 block of East Main Street, circa 1900. Sheeley Piano Building at left (#17) had been recently constructed. Single story buildings at left were replaced in the mid-20th century. At right is the old Sheeley Piano Company building, which was demolished sometime after the Skymart was installed in the mid-1960s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Morristown Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Hamblen County, TN

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number figures Page 43

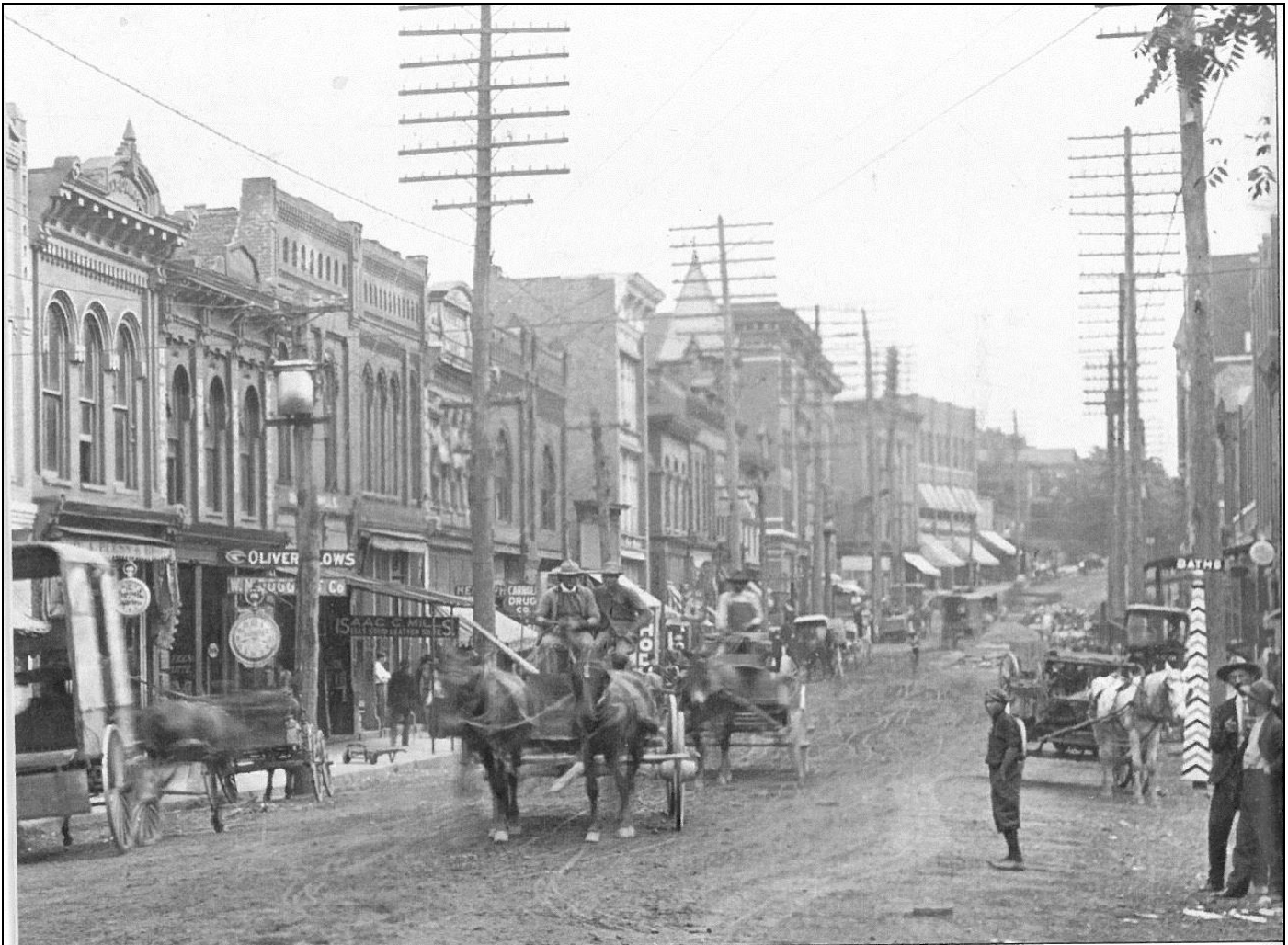


Figure 3. 1906 view of Main Street from near the intersection of Henry Street. Present-day 174 West Main (#43) at left foreground (D.A. Pless Building).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Morristown Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Hamblen County, TN

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N/A

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Section number figures Page 44



Figure 4. View of North Henry Street looking south from West 1st North Street, circa 1905-1910. The Read House (also “Fudge House”) at far left is the site of the Post Office building (#15), constructed 1914. The gable roofline visible at the end of the street on the right is the City National Bank Building (#50).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Morristown Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Hamblen County, TN

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N/A

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Section number figures Page 45



Figure 5. 1910 view of Main Street taken from just east of Cumberland Street intersection. Myers Building (#20) can be seen at left and was built circa 1890. The Parks Belk Building at right (#22) was built about 1905 as the Dosser Brothers millinery and dry goods store.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Morristown Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Hamblen County, TN

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number figures Page 46

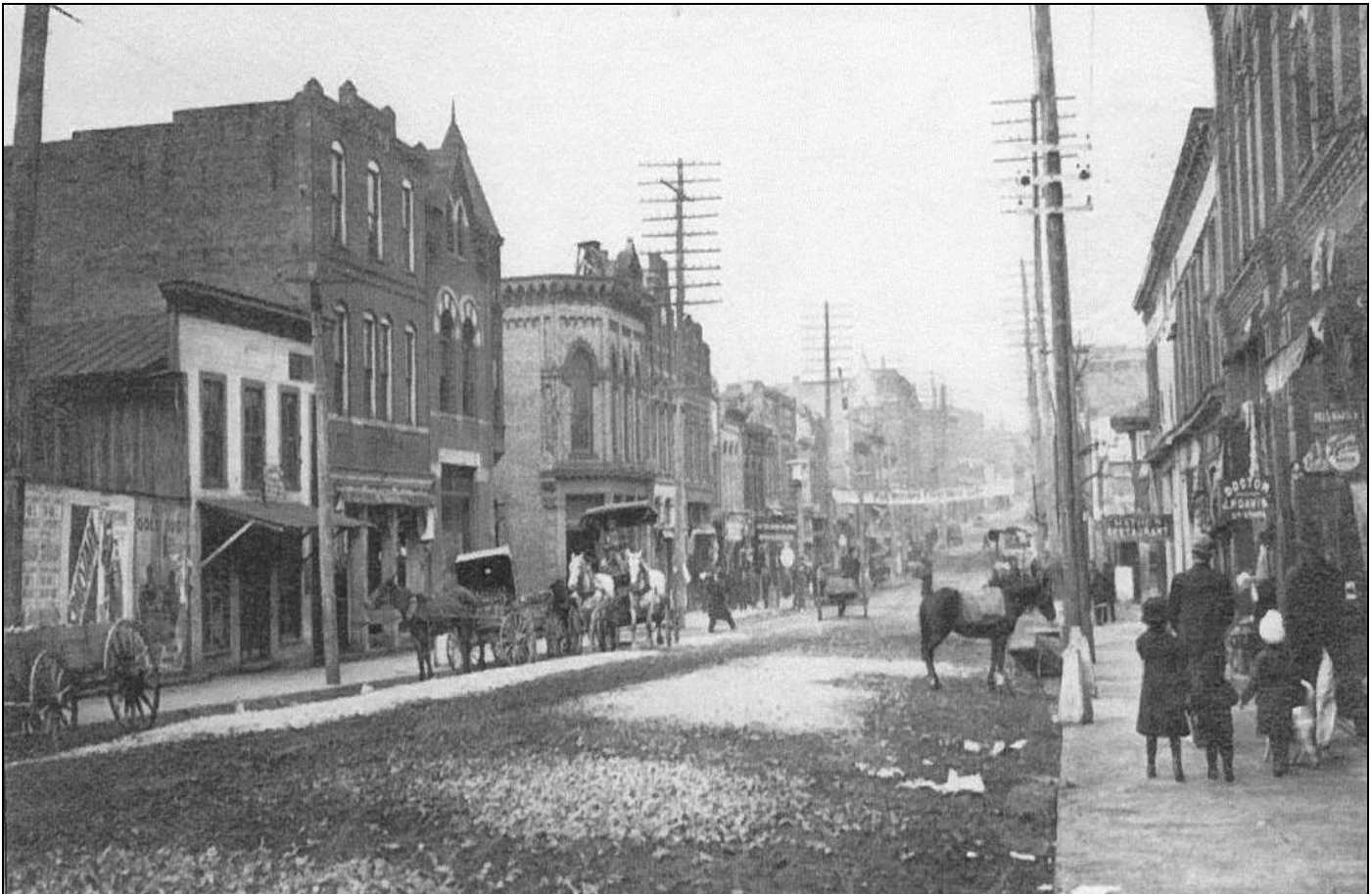


Figure 6. 1912 view of West Main Street view looking north from near the intersection of Mill Street. First building at left was later replaced with old Daily Gazette building (not extant). Gamble-Powell Building (#51), second from left, was constructed circa 1880 and a third floor was added in 1905. The third building from the left is the City National Bank Building (#50), the third floor of which was added around 1915.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Morristown Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Hamblen County, TN

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number figures Page 47

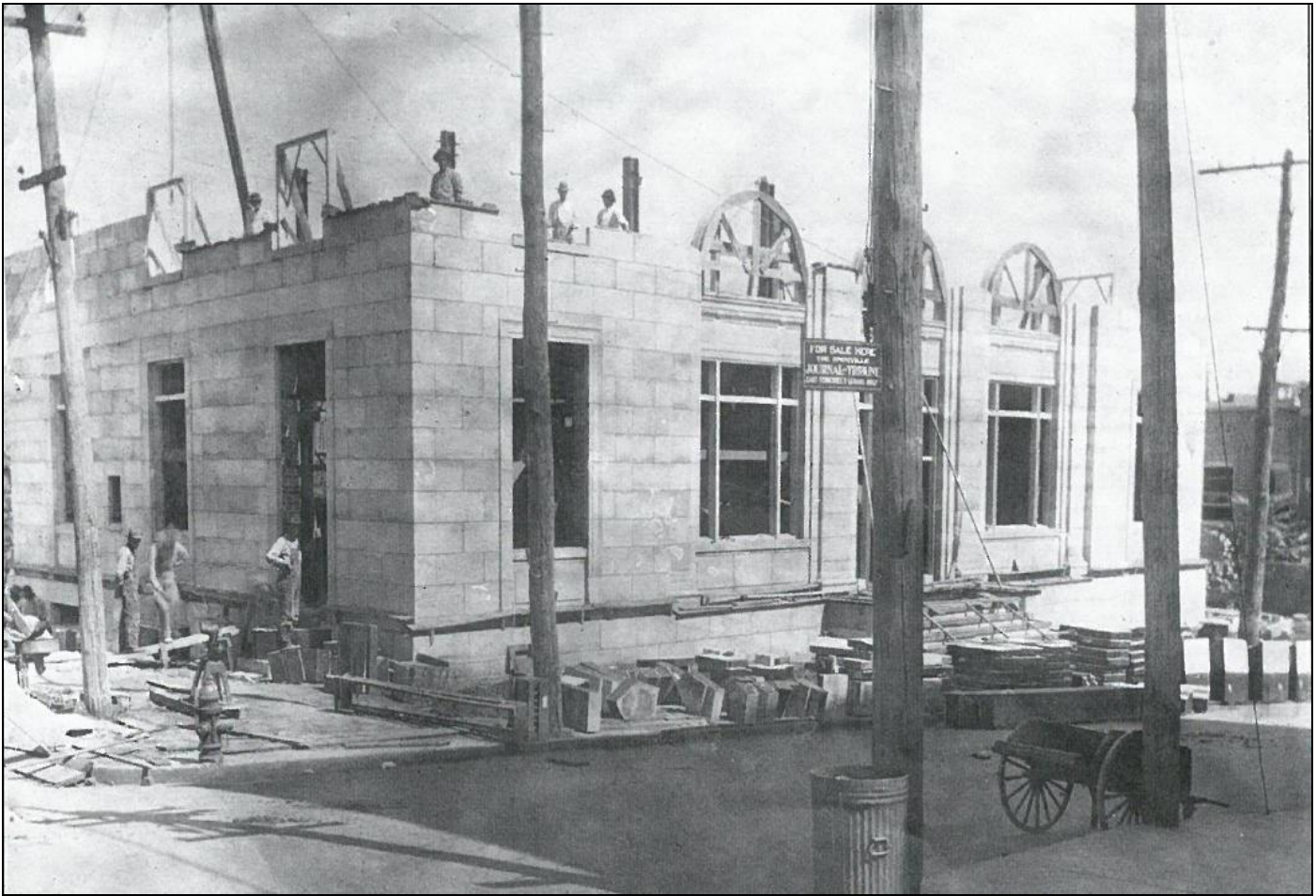


Figure 7. Construction of Henry Street Post Office (#15), circa 1914. View from West 1st North Street looking south.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Morristown Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Hamblen County, TN

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number figures Page 48

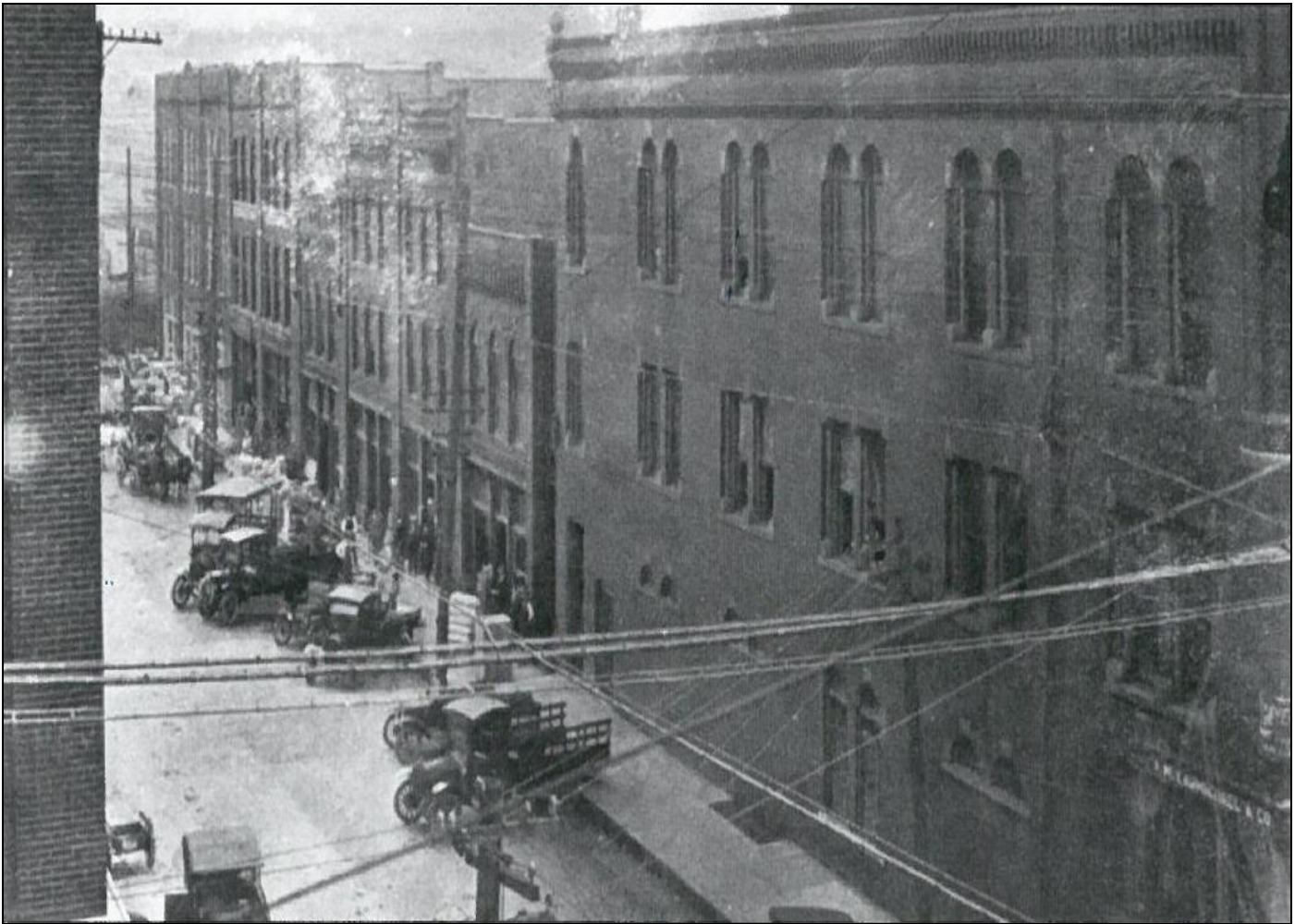


Figure 8. 1922 view of old Wholesale District, located on South Cumberland Street. Myers Building (#20) shown at right. A portion of this block (current vacant lot between 118 and 128 South Cumberland) burned in the mid-1960s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Morristown Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Hamblen County, TN

County and State

N/A

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Section number figures Page 49



Figure 9. Bank of Commerce Building (#16), circa 1940. The main floor of the bank façade has been modified several times since its construction in 1918. Just before the Skymart was installed, a black granite panel surround had been added to the bank's entrance on Main Street and first floor windows on this façade had been filled in. This is one of several examples in the district that demonstrates façade alterations prior to the installation of the Skymart.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Morristown Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Hamblen County, TN

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Section number figures Page 50



Figure 10. 1947 Bird's-eye view of the Main Street district. Lower left includes buildings in the 200 block of West Main Street. Center left shows the Henry Street Post Office (#15). Old railroad depot, built circa 1911 and razed in the 1970s as part of the urban renewal initiatives in Morristown, is visible at lower right.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Morristown Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Hamblen County, TN

County and State

N/A

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Section number figures Page 51

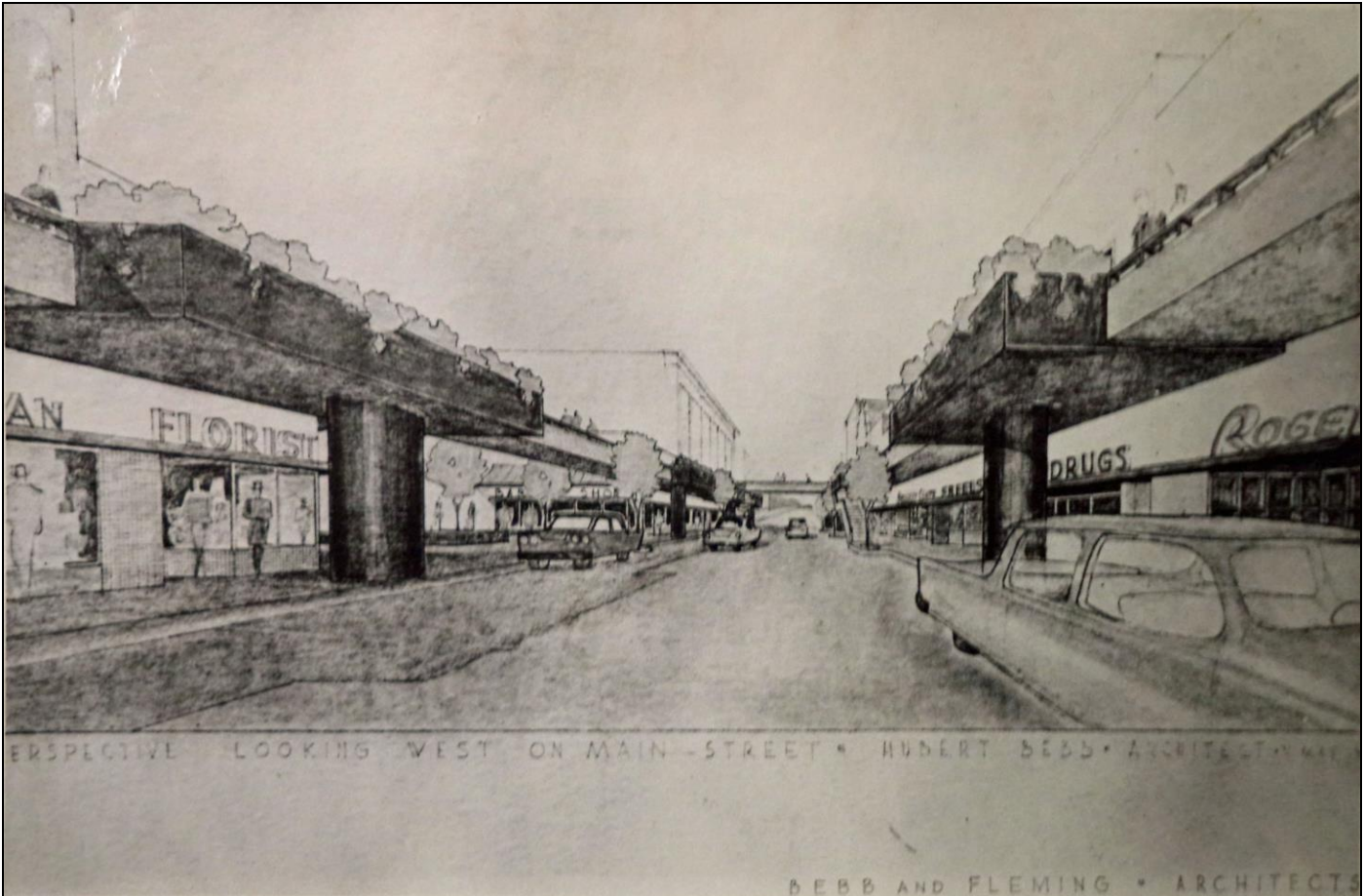


Figure 11. Architectural drawing from early 1960s by architect and Skymart designer Hubert Bebb of Bebb and Fleming Architects. After downtown Morristown encountered several damaging events, including building fires and a destructive 1963 flood, the city embarked on a \$5 million urban renewal initiative to revitalize the downtown area. Bebb's idealistic Skymart plan was a key part of this effort, much funding for which came from owner of the downtown commercial properties.

United States Department of the Interior
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Morristown Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Hamblen County, TN

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N/A

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Section number figures Page 52

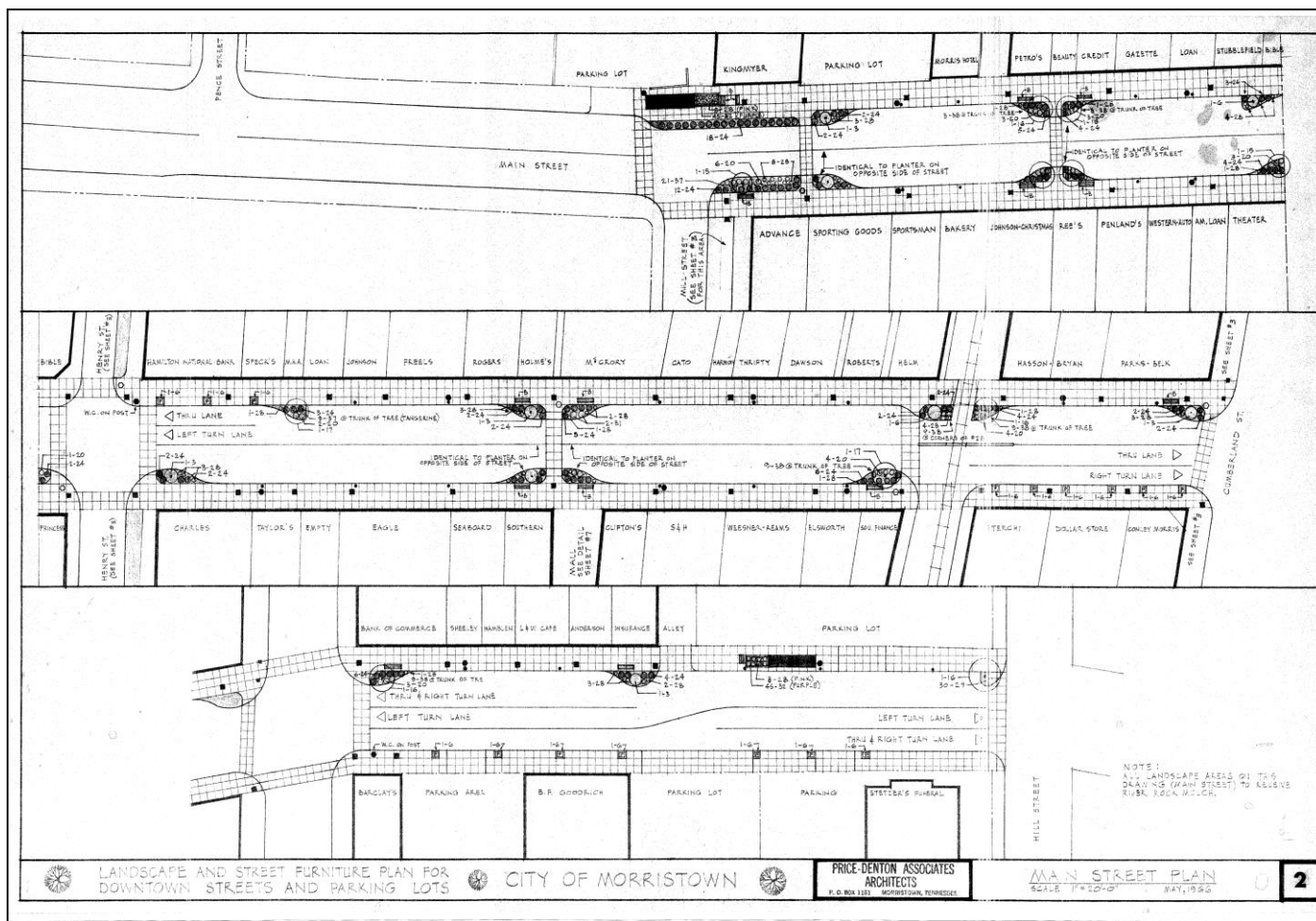


Figure 12. Landscape and street furniture plan for downtown streets and parking lots. May 1966 City of Morristown Main Street Plan designed by Price-Denton Architects. This was an early draft plan for the Main Street District and Skymart configuration. Westernmost and easternmost ends were constructed differently than this plan indicates. Side legs on north-south streets (pedestrian access points) not shown, including ramps along Cumberland Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Morristown Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Hamblen County, TN

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N/A

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Section number figures Page 53

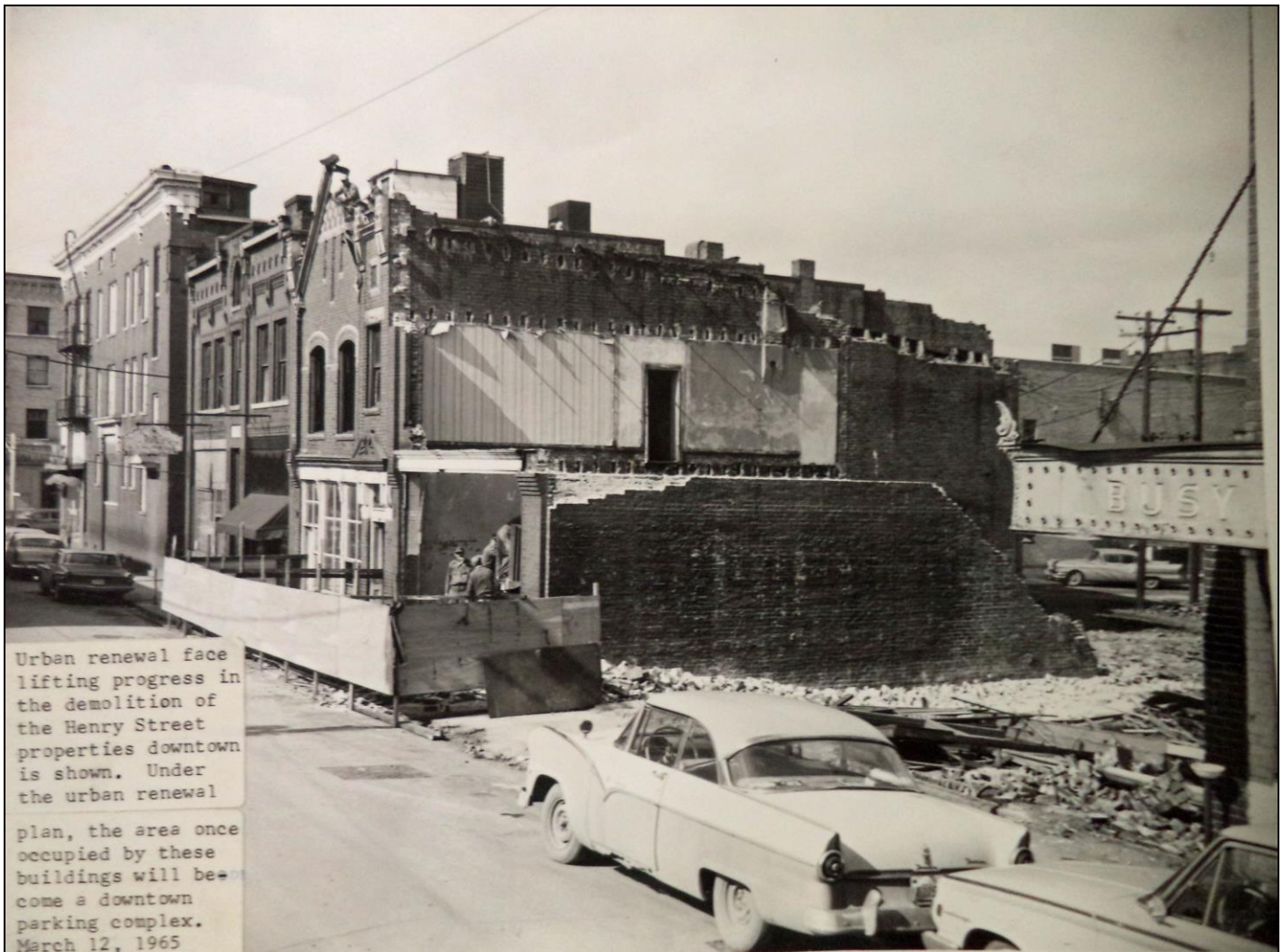


Figure 13. South Henry Street demolitions, March 12, 1965. Casualties of Morristown's urban renewal efforts included several buildings along South Henry Street. This view was taken looking toward the present-day parking lot behind the 100 block of West Main Street. The McCanless and Taylor Block (#45) can be seen at left.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Morristown Main Street Historic District

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Figure 14. Circa 1964 view of buildings in the 200 block of West Main Street. Fitzgerald Building (#57) shown at left. Advance Music Company (once the Strand Theatre Building, #58) shown at right. Downtown property owners had already begun alterations on the first floor facades prior to urban renewal changes in the district, including the Skymart installation. The upper level façade of the Fitzgerald remains well intact, with brick corbeling and tower still extant.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
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Morristown Main Street Historic District

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Figure 15. Construction of support columns for the Skymart, circa 1965. View from 200 block of West Main Street. City National Bank Building (#50) and Hamilton Bank Building (#49) are visible in the background.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Morristown Main Street Historic District
Name of Property
Hamblen County, TN
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number figures Page 56

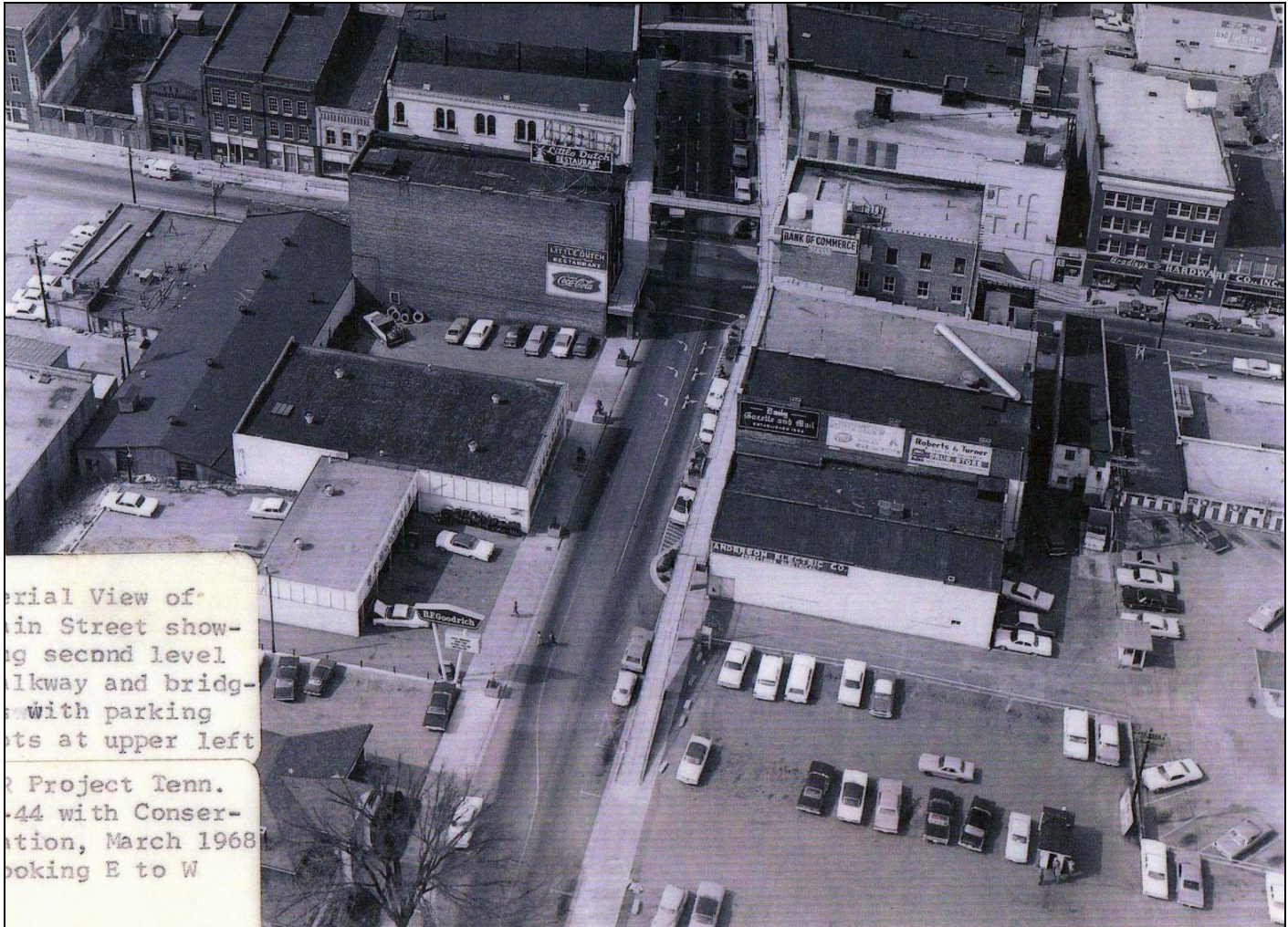


Figure 16. “Aerial View of Main Street showing second level walkway and bridges with parking lots at upper left.” 1968 aerial view of Main Street, looking west. 100 block of East Main in foreground includes old Sheeley Piano Company Building, where the Skymart originally terminated at the corner of Cumberland Street. Wholesale district visible at upper left, Bradley’s Hardware (#2) at upper right.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Morristown Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

Hamblen County, TN

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Figure 17. 1968 aerial view of Main Street district showing overall impact of urban renewal efforts in the area. New downtown parking lot (center left) replaced several historic buildings on both sides of the 100 block of South Henry Street. Old Kingmyer Hotel, multi-story brick building, can be seen in right background towards western end of district. Skymart ramps extended as far out as the Kingmyer when first completed, but this section has since been removed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Morristown Main Street Historic District
Name of Property
Hamblen County, TN
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number figures Page 58

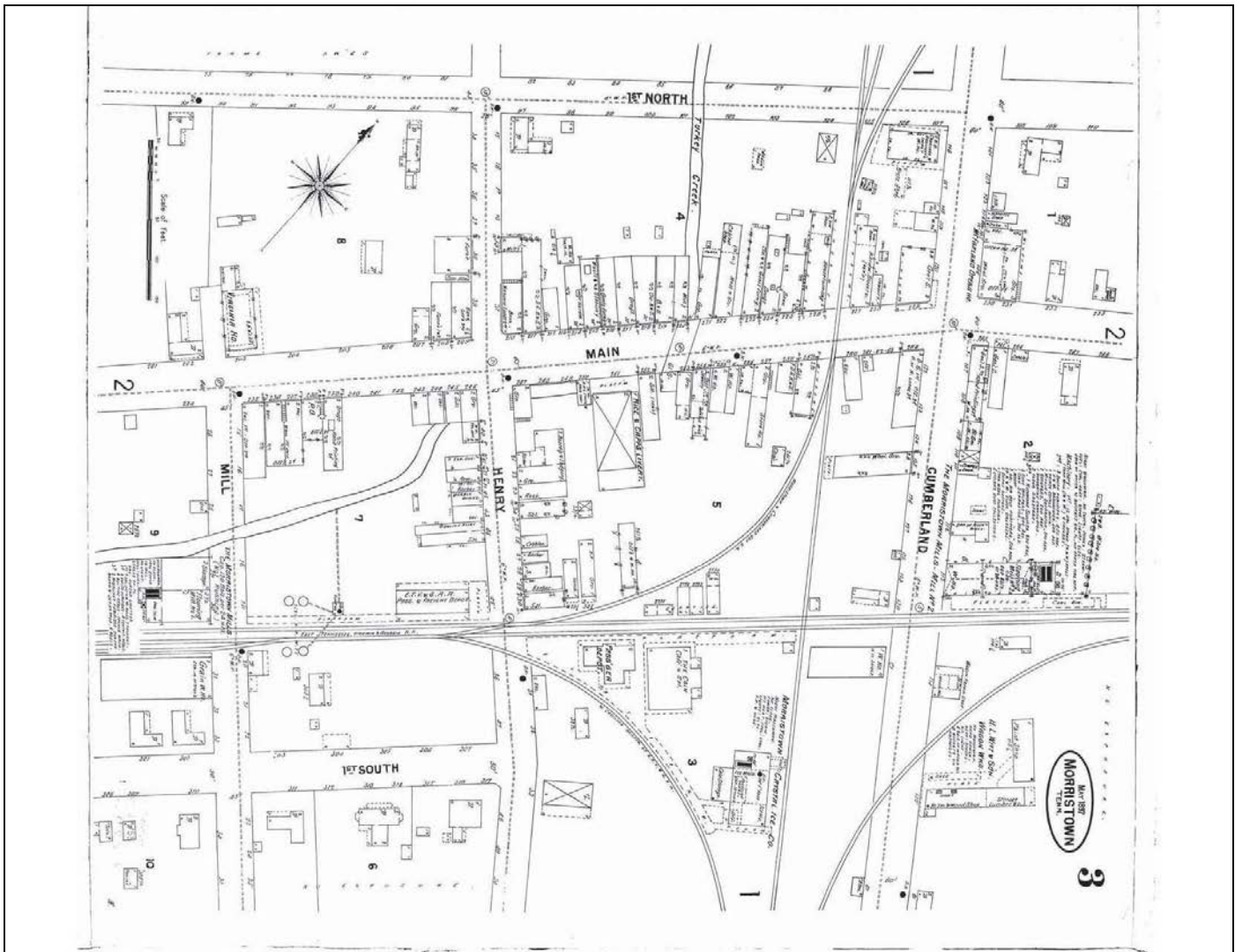


Figure 18. 1897 Sanborn fire insurance map of Morristown. Morristown’s Main Street District had already begun to form between Mill Street and Cumberland Street. The core of the district at this time was concentrated on Main Street between Henry Street and Cumberland Street, with little development to the east and north. Residential buildings are visible along First North Street and just south of the Southern Railroad tracks.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Morristown Main Street Historic District
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N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number figures Page 59

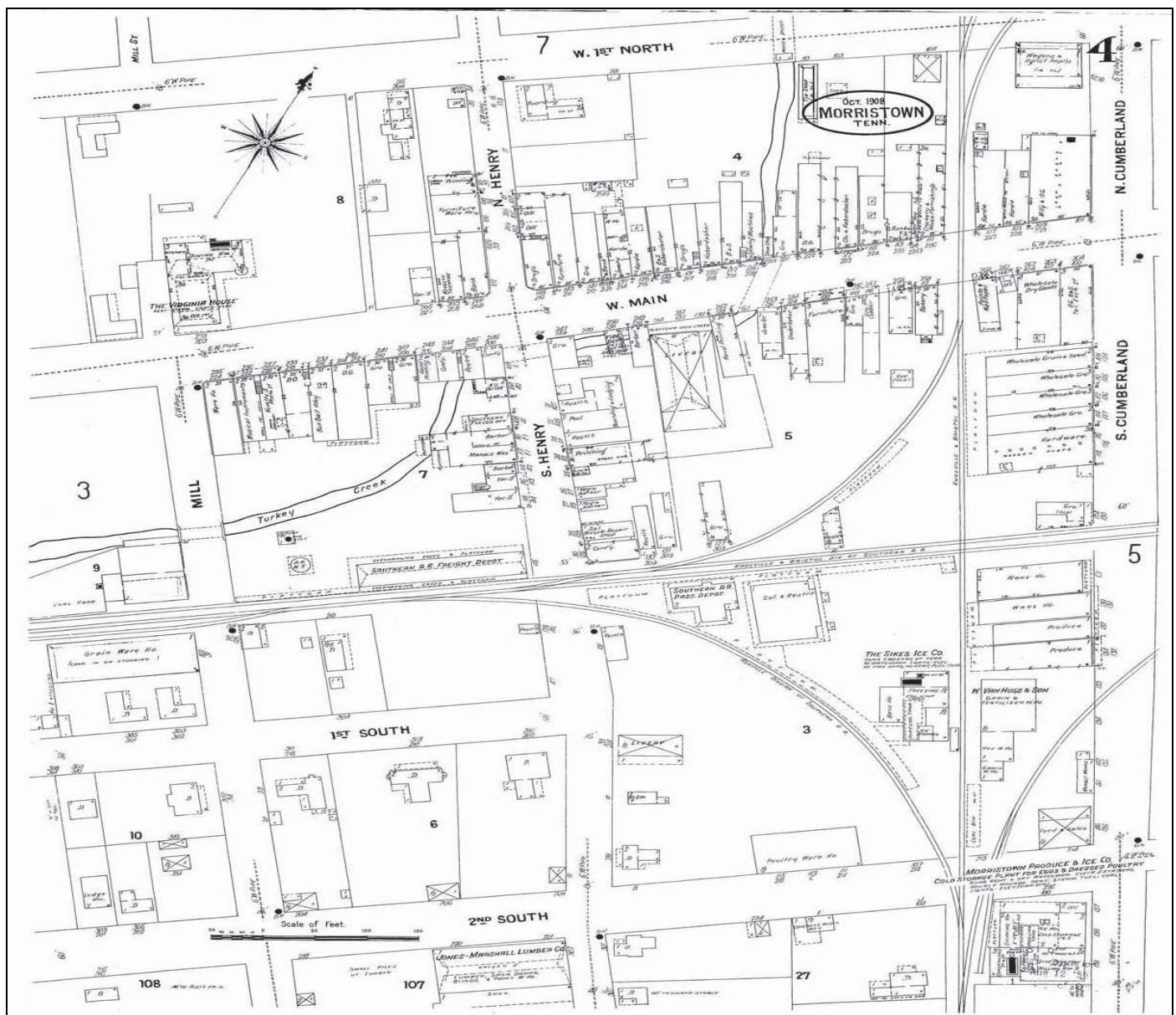


Figure 19. 1908 Sanborn fire insurance map of Morristown. Development boomed in Morristown between 1880 and 1910, with many new commercial buildings being constructed. Additional development is visible in the 200 block on the south side of Main Street. Morristown’s Wholesale District is being developed along South Cumberland during this time, visible between Main Street and the railroad tracks. The 100 block of East Main Street has a higher concentration of buildings than in the previous decade. In 1908, the Read House is still visible where the 1914 Henry Street Post Office would soon be built.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Morristown Main Street Historic District
Name of Property
Hamblen County, TN
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number figures Page 60

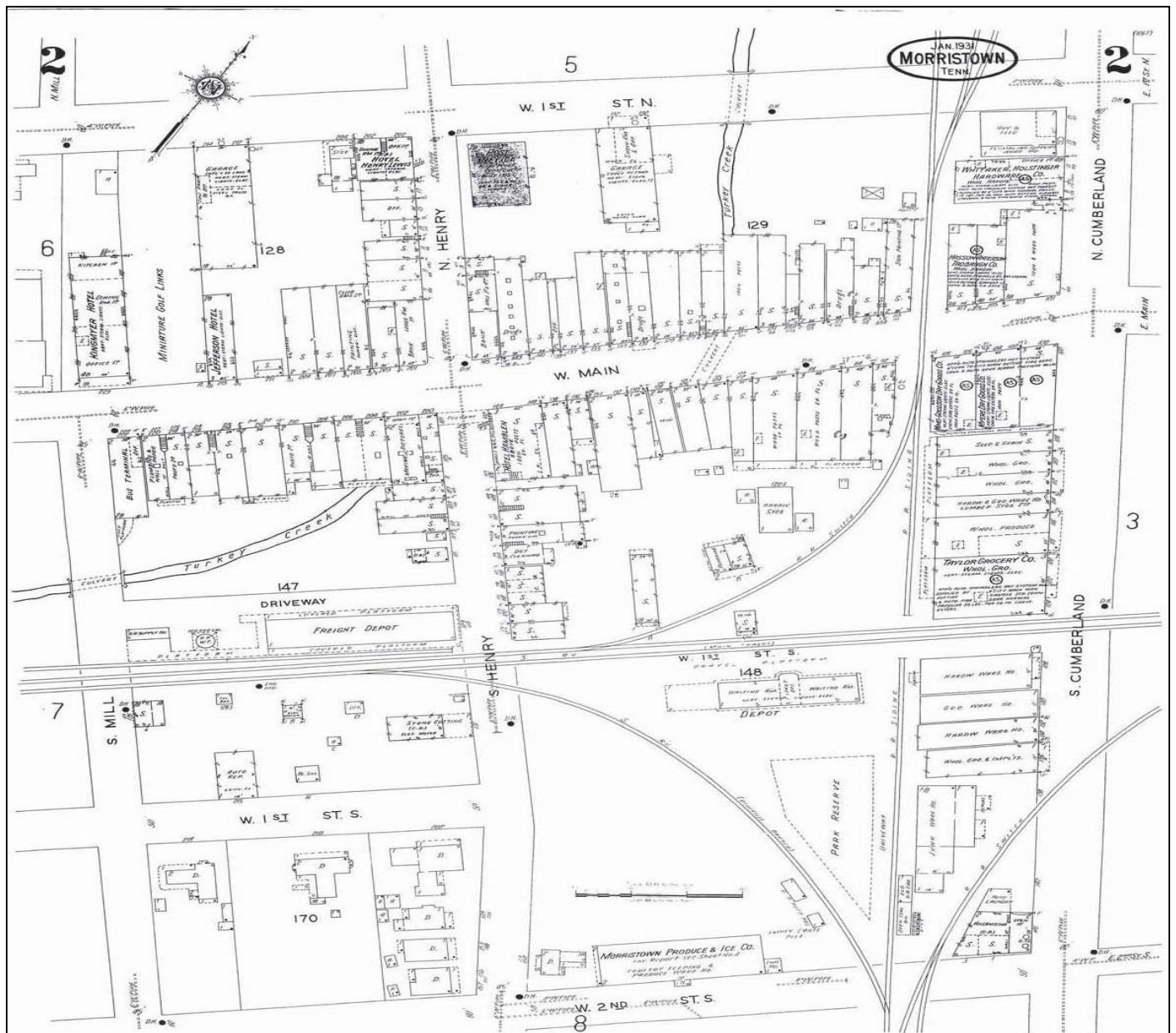


Figure 20. 1931 Sanborn fire insurance map of Morristown. North Henry Street was built up during this time, with several new buildings including the Post Office. The Bradley’s Hardware Company had recently been built along North Cumberland Street, and the Wholesale District on South Cumberland Street was a solid block of buildings. The north side of Main Street just west of Henry Street saw additional development during this time, and buildings on both sides of Main Street reflect larger footprints.

United States Department of the Interior
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Morristown Main Street Historic District

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N/A

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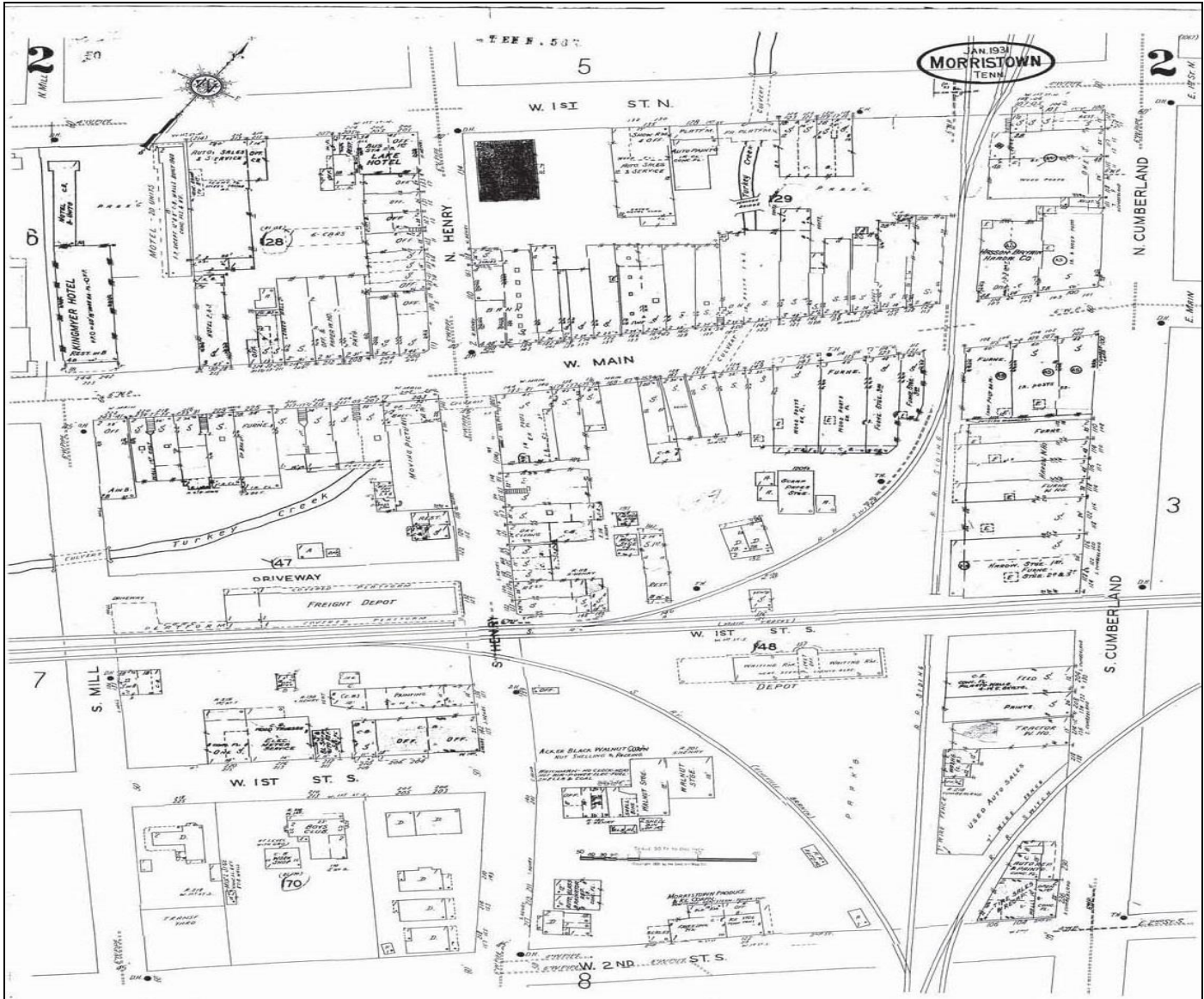
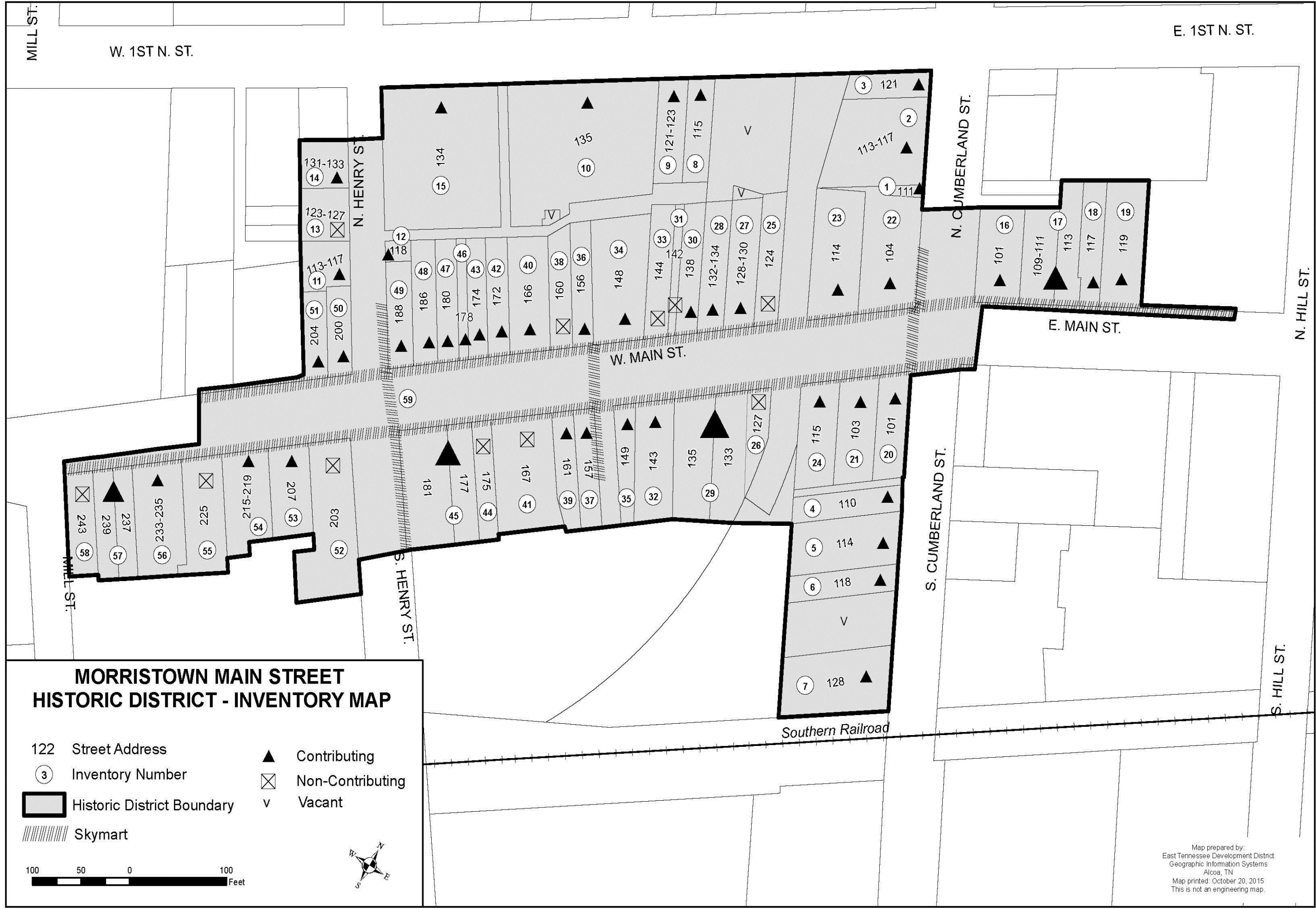


Figure 21. 1962 Sanborn fire insurance map of Morristown. Snapshot of downtown just prior to the urban renewal efforts of the mid-1960s. Additional buildings are present along West 1st North Street between Henry and Cumberland. Map shows development along South Henry Street that would be removed within about three years for a parking lot.

MILL ST.

W. 1ST N. ST.

E. 1ST N. ST.

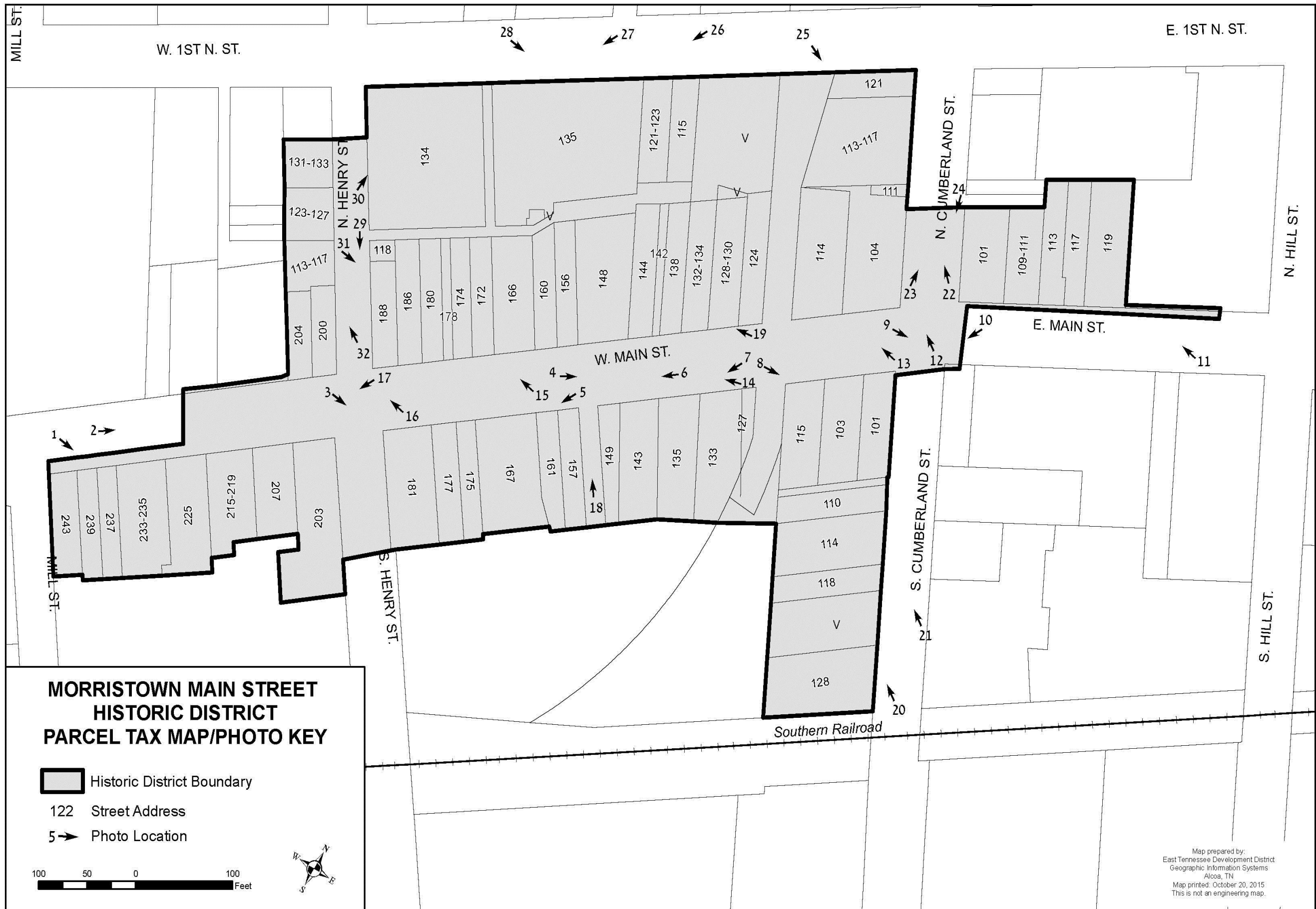


MORRISTOWN MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT - INVENTORY MAP

- 122 Street Address
- ③ Inventory Number
- █ Historic District Boundary
- ▨ Skymart
- ▲ Contributing
- ⊗ Non-Contributing
- v Vacant

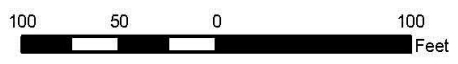


Map prepared by:
East Tennessee Development District
Geographic Information Systems
Alcoa, TN
Map printed: October 20, 2015
This is not an engineering map.



**MORRISTOWN MAIN STREET
HISTORIC DISTRICT
PARCEL TAX MAP/PHOTO KEY**

-  Historic District Boundary
- 122 Street Address
- 5 → Photo Location



Map prepared by:
East Tennessee Development District
Geographic Information Systems
Alcoa, TN
Map printed: October 20, 2015
This is not an engineering map.





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13 FT 10 IN

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S Cumberland St

P





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Main St

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ON RED

CLEARANCE
13ft 10in

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CLEARANCE 13ft 10in





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Community Kitchen

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Morristown Main Street Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TENNESSEE, Hamblen

DATE RECEIVED: 2/05/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/15/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/30/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/22/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000120

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Automatic Listing due to delayed FR work

no fatal flaws

- Criterion C does not Address Effects of Sky met... →

RECOM./CRITERIA *Accept*

REVIEWER *J. Gabby* DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



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RECEIVED
JAN 04 2016
TN HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

Date: 12/31/15

To: Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer
Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, TN 37214

From: Harmon Properties, LP
President Dr. D. E. Harmon
131 North Henry Street
Morristown, TN 37814

Re: Objection to Listing with the National Historic Preservation Act

As President of Harmon Properties, LP I, David Harmon, am the sole owner of the property at 118, 125, 127, 129, 131 and 133 North Henry Street, Morristown, TN 37814 and do object to the listing of this property with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60.

I hereby state that this information is true to the best of my knowledge.

David Harmon 12/31/15
Signature of David Harmon Date

Notary information:

Notary Public
Title
Ruth Akers
Name
10-23-18
Commission Expiry



FW: Morristown Main Street Historic District

Claudette Stager

Sent: Monday, December 07, 2015 7:59 AM
To: Peggy Nickell
Attachments: TN_Hamblen County_Morristo~1.pdf (7 MB)

Put the email in the file and send with NR when it goes to NPS. This shows that the USPO received the notification letter.

Claudette Stager
Assistant Director for Federal Programs
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville TN 37214
615/770-1089 new number!

From: Claudette Stager
Sent: Monday, December 07, 2015 7:58 AM
To: Delahaye, Daniel B - Washington, DC
Subject: RE: Morristown Main Street Historic District

The building is inventory number 15. The property is already individually listed in the National Register but it is now being included in the district.

Claudette Stager
Assistant Director for Federal Programs
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Tennessee Historical Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville TN 37214
615/770-1089 new number!

From: Delahaye, Daniel B - Washington, DC [Daniel.B.Delahaye@usps.gov]
Sent: Monday, December 07, 2015 7:37 AM
To: Claudette Stager
Subject: Morristown Main Street Historic District

Good morning, Ms Stager.

This e-mail is in response to the Tennessee Historical Commission's letter of November 24, 2015, wherein I was notified the US Post Office Building, 134 N. Henry Street, Morristown, Hamblen County, is within the boundaries of the proposed Morristown Main Street Historic District. Please provide a copy for review, or a link for download.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

V/r,

Daniel Delahaye
Federal Preservation Officer

USPS Facilities HQ
475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Rm. 6670
Washington DC 20260-1862
(202) 268-2782
daniel.b.delahaye@usps.gov

RECEIVED 2280

FEB - 5 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service



TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

2941 LEBANON ROAD

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442

OFFICE: (615) 532-1550

E-mail: Claudette.Stager@tn.gov

(615) 770-1089

February 2, 2016

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Claudette Stager".

Claudette Stager
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

CS:ce

Enclosures(3)