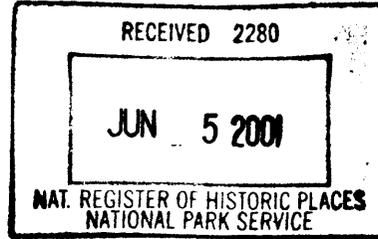


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



729

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Signal Mountain Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly along James Boulevard, Brady Point Rd, and Signal Point Rd. NA not for publication

city or town Signal Mountain NA vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Hamilton code 065 zip code 37377

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 for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Burger
Signature of certifying official/Title

6/1/01
Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register.

other.

(explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

for
B. H. Sarge

10/5/01

Signal Mountain Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton County, TN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing Noncontributing

174	60	buildings
<hr/>		sites
1		structures
<hr/>		objects
175	60	Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/ Craftsman

foundation BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE

Tudor Revival

walls WOOD, STUCCO, BRICK, Vinyl, STONE

Colonial Revival

roof WOOD, METAL, Asphalt, Slate

OTHER: Minimal Traditional

other WOOD, STONE

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations N/A

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 year of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1900- 1950

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Alsup, J.D. ; unknown; multiple

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Signal Mountain Place Historic District
Name of Property

Hamilton, TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 135 acres Chattanooga 105 SE and Fairmount 105 NE

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>650020</u>	<u>3888200</u>	3	<u>16</u>	<u>648890</u>	<u>3887240</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>16</u>	<u>650300</u>	<u>3887000</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>649490</u>	<u>3888120</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Erin A. Grist, Ann Myers-Gray, William Hendricks, Robert and Charlotte White
organization Private date May 2000
street & number 1509 B Karwill Lane telephone 423-899-5620
city or town East Ridge state TN zip code 37412

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Legal Notice
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Signal Mountain Historic District
Hamilton County, Tennessee

DESCRIPTION

The Signal Mountain Historic District is a residential district located on the southern end of Signal Mountain, Tennessee. It is an excellent example of an early twentieth century upper middle class suburban neighborhood. The area was planned and developed primarily during 1915-1945 and clearly demonstrates the evolution from 1910s and early 1920s dwellings, which retain an emphasis on historical architectural detailing, to the larger dwellings of the 1930s and 1940s. The larger houses stand on sizeable, irregular lots with detached garages, many with spare rooms above the garages for servant's quarters. With the first phase of the subdivision's development, c. 1910 - 1930, one sees homes managed entirely by the family rather than homes built with domestic assistance in mind. Some of the first development in the area was for vacation cottages. The houses built later and for year-round residency reflect the social standing of their upper middle class families.

Signal Mountain, located adjacent to the City of Chattanooga, is part of the Cumberland Plateau, which in turn is a part of the Appalachian Mountains. The topography on the mountaintop is composed of large rock outcroppings interspersed with gently rolling landscapes. This natural landscape is an important aspect of the residential development. The layout of the residential area was designed in such a way as to incorporate indigenous natural environs. The Signal Mountain development began as a resort destination, as an extension of the very popular Signal Mountain Inn. Developer Charles E. James' vision was to create a mountain residential community that would surround and complement the Signal Mountain Inn, allowing the very popular Inn to continue to be the social hub of the community. Many residents who lived in their own houses in the new residential area of Signal Mountain continued an evening dining ritual at the Inn.

The combination of Craftsman style bungalows and Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival influenced houses situated on tree-filled lots, add to the historic sense of time and place of the district. The gently curving roads, which meander around the neighborhood, accentuate the natural mountaintop environment. While the layout may appear reminiscent of late nineteenth century park designs, it is due, in a large part, to the geography of Signal Mountain. The maturity of the vegetation and wide spacing of the buildings contributes to the stable ambiance of the neighborhood. As people discovered the wonders of nature, the ease of access and the engaging social interaction at the Signal Mountain Inn, they wanted to occupy the mountain on a year round basis. The conversion of the mountaintop evolved from summer seasonal occupation to year round residential living with the Signal Mountain subdivision development. Although it cannot be confirmed that the building materials used for the construction were local, it is obvious that indigenous hardwood and limestone were used. Many of the homes in the district are Craftsman influenced bungalows, a style and form that complements the natural surrounding in the district.

The Signal Mountain subdivision included a few major collector roads that meandered throughout the residential area, i.e. Signal Mountain Boulevard, Brady Point Road and James Boulevard. These roads remain the backbone of the district today. Not surprisingly, these first major roads followed the trolley line that had been constructed in order to reach the mountaintop. A 1913

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Signal Mountain Historic District
Hamilton County, Tennessee

streetcar route map shows that from midway up the side of the mountain, there were ten trolley stops, the final destination being the Signal Mountain Inn (Steinberg). There is no question that the transportation to and from the Inn on the trolley and the time spent at the Inn itself were significant social gathering opportunities. The roads, then, developed in a way that provided convenient proximity to the Inn, while simultaneously preserving a sense of privacy for the residents. This sense of privacy is evident in the low density of the population throughout the neighborhood due to the large number of houses with naturally wooded lots.

The contributing buildings have construction dates between 1900 and 1950. The buildings must also have kept a large amount of their original material. Approximately 80 % of the district's principal buildings are contributing. The predominant years that construction occurred were 1920 - 1930. In fact 39% of the buildings were built in those years

Containing the remnants of the trolley line and a total of 181 principal properties, Signal Mountain provides a largely unaltered showcase of individualized popular early twentieth century styles. The most prevalent style or form in the district is a bungalow. Many of the bungalows have Craftsman detailing. Other popular styles of houses in the district are the Colonial Revival (#7, 9, 73, 123), Tudor Revival (#14, 67, 90, 122) and English Cottage Revival (#3, 50, 54, 78). Eclectic styles are represented by the Spanish Colonial Revival (#163) and Italian Renaissance Revival (#33). The majority, 81%, of the contributing historic buildings in the district was built between 1900 and 1945. After 1940, the slow down in development on Signal Mountain reflects the national trend due to the United States involvement in World War II.

Inventory

(Roof materials are asphalt shingle unless otherwise noted.)

Brady Point Road

1. 301 Brady Point Road. (C. 1930). Craftsman Bungalow. This two and one-half story residence is brick on the second floor and random ashlar stone on the first. The facade gable roof features a dormer with triple 6 light casement windows. The end chimney is stone and brick. The screened facade porch has two entrances, one on the side and the other on the front, each has a projecting pediment that is supported by square Doric columns atop random ashlar stone piers. (C.)

Garage/ Apartment. (C. 1930). The two-story building outbuilding was built in the same architectural style as of the primary residence with a random ashlar stone first floor and a brick second floor. The garage has a hip roof and two bays. (C.)

2. 302 Brady Point Road. (C. 1920). Craftsman Bungalow. This two and one-half story residence features double facade dormers on a side gable roof with jerkinhead ends, stucco

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Signal Mountain Historic District
Hamilton County, Tennessee

exterior walls on a random ashlar stone foundation, diversity of double hung windows with original shutters, an asymmetrical portico entrance. There is one exterior end stone chimney. (C.)

Garage/ Outbuilding. (C. 1920). This outbuilding is stucco with 6/6 light double hung sash. The gable roof building has one end brick chimney and a single bay garage. (C.)

3. 303 Brady Point. (C. 1920). English Cottage Revival. This single story house features a projected rounded façade bay with a high random ashlar stone water table and fixed 9 light windows; decorative rafter supports. The house has weatherboard siding and a gable front roof with asphalt shingles. The open façade porch and foundation are of matching random ashlar stone. There is one interior brick chimney. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1930). This weatherboard sided outbuilding has a stone foundation, gable roof; single bay garage has 1/1 light double hung windows. (C.)

4. 306 Brady Point Road. (C. 1910). Bungalow with Craftsman influence This one and one-half story random ashlar stone building has a seamed metal roof that is a gable design with a centered façade dormer. There are two interior stucco chimneys. The façade porch has been screened and the original façade of the house is intact with a centered door with multi-light sidelights flanked by double 6/1 light double hung windows. (C.)

5. 307 Brady Point Road. (C. 1962). Modern. This one and one-half story home with L-shaped floor plan is executed in brick with a hip roof and faux shutters on a variety of windows. (NC)

6. 308 Brady Point Road. (C. 1924). Classical Revival. This one and one-half-story stucco house features a gable roof and stone foundation. The rectangular floor plan has one internal chimney located in the center of the house. The windows are 6/6 and 9/9 light double hung. (C.)

7. 400 Brady Point Road. (C. 1924). Colonial Revival. This two-story, stucco exterior house has an L-shaped floor plan and has a one-story screened side porch with a low-pitch gable roof. Windows are 4/1 light double hung with vertical lights. (C.)

8. 401 Brady Point Road. (C. 1918). Classical Revival. This two and one-half story stucco building has symmetrical composition enriched by such classical details as a projecting facade pediment supported by flanking massive square ashlar stone columns, a stone foundation, two flanking single story enclosed porches with stone columns, two stone chimneys, windows with 12 lights, hip roof with a façade dormer. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1918). Two-story stucco garage with a stone foundation. The building has a hip roof, stucco siding and a multi-light window. (C)

9. 403 Brady Point Road. (C. 1920). Colonial Revival. This two-story building has stone on the first floor exterior and stucco on the second floor, gable roof, full façade porch supported by square

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Signal Mountain Historic District
Hamilton County, Tennessee

Doric columns; a single story addition to the northwest is an enclosed side porch; one exterior end stucco chimney. The first floor has double hung 6/1 light windows, second floor has 8/1 light double hung windows, and brackets support the triangular pediment over the original façade door. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1920). The one story, two car garage with servant quarters to the rear has exposed rafters, asphalt shingles and weatherboard siding. (C.)

10. 404 Brady Point Road. (C. 1935). Craftsman. This is a one and one-half story, shingle-clad house. The outstanding architectural feature is the dormer porch on the second story. Access to the porch is through three sets of French doors. The full façade porch features double flanking Doric columns, one end brick chimney. (C.)

Outbuilding/ Garage. (C. 1940). Single story, gable roof building with paneled wood carriage doors. The exterior material is lap siding; the apex of the gable roof has fish scale shingles. (C.)

11. 405 Brady Point Road. (C. 1930). Craftsmen. A stone foundation, brick with stucco and timbered gable ends are the exterior materials. The one story building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles and exposed rafters. The façade entrance has knee brackets with recessed brick panels in the posts with an extended open porch area. Other outstanding features are a set of three arched windows (12 light) and 8/1 casement windows in the facade. (C.)

Outbuilding/ Garage. (C. 1930). The one story building has original carriage doors, a hip roof, exposed rafters and a brick exterior. (C.)

12. 409 Brady Point Road. (C. 1960). Ranch. This ranch has Colonial Revival influences on the primary entrance. The building is one story, has brick siding and a gable roof. (NC.)

13. 410 Brady Point Road. (C. 1916). Bungalow. This one and one-half story house has a weatherboard exterior, gable roof, rectangular floor plan and one internal chimney. The full-screened façade porch has massive square wood columns with recessed panels; the façade dormer has triple 6/1 light double hung windows with an arched opening. (C.)

14. 412 Brady Point Road. (C. 1930). Tudor Revival. This distinctive two and one-half-story building has a stucco exterior, steeply pitch gable roof, stone foundation. The massive stone chimney is located in the front, painted rough-cut stone surrounds the apogee shaped primary entrance. A distinctive bay window and multiple small single story projections punctuate the façade. (C.)

15. 415 Brady Point Road. (C. 1935). English Cottage Revival. This distinguished two-story building has multiple brick chimneys, multiple compounded roofs with steeped pitch gables, elongated casement windows and a combination of synthetic and brick exterior materials. (C.)

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Signal Mountain Historic District
Hamilton County, Tennessee

16. 417 Brady Point Road. (C. 1948). Minimal Traditional. This one and one-half story house incorporates a breezeway and a two-bay garage. The end gable façade retains a detailed broken pediment over the entry door. The horizontal windows are 2/2 light double hung sash only in the façade of the house. The brick chimney on the façade is an outstanding architectural feature. (C)

17. 420 Brady Point Road. (C. 1965). Modern. A two-story combination brick and weatherboard building, gable and hip roof, a façade bay window with faux shutters. (NC.)

18. 501 Brady Point Road. (C. 1900). Bungalow. This is a one story, log house, with stone foundation and gable roof. The rectangular floor plan has one internal stone chimney, three-quarter shed roof porch roof across the primary façade, original windows and façade door with flanking sidelights, and wood shingles are in the gable ends. The casement windows have 4 lights. The siding of the house shows the log construction with the logs joining at the corners in a notched fashion. (C.)

19. 502 Brady Point Road. (C. 1955). Ranch. This hip roof house using a combination of brick and weatherboard as exterior siding. Five square columns support a integral three-fourths façade porch, and there is one brick exterior end chimney. (NC.)

20. 503 Brady Point Road. (C. 1929). Tudor. This one and one-half story residence has a brick foundation, steep gable roof, and multiple façade gables with a chimney located on the façade. The original weatherboard siding has been covered with synthetic siding, which impacts the style. Windows are diverse with a combination of 6/6 lights and single long vertical lights. (C.)

Carolina Avenue

21. 503 Carolina Avenue. (C. 1920). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This façade gable weatherboard sided house has an exterior brick chimney on the façade. The enclosed façade porch has a integral gable roof and square wood columns rest upon brick piers. Original windows are intact. (C)

22. 504 Carolina Avenue. (C. 1925). Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story building has a mountain stone foundation, narrow weatherboard siding, exposed rafter brackets, and paired double hung windows. The gable roof building has an enclosed façade porch and the stone piers that support the original porch columns are still intact. (C.)

Outbuilding/ Garage. (C. 1925). The one story building has wood siding and a jerkinhead roof. The jerkinhead end has exposed rafter brackets and lap siding. There is an internal brick chimney. (C)

23. 505 Carolina Avenue. (C. 1977). Modern. A two-story house with side gable roof punctuated with small-scale façade gable openings over the second story windows, a three-quarter façade porch, vinyl siding, shuttered windows and an attached garage. (NC)

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Signal Mountain Historic District
Hamilton County, Tennessee

24. 507 Carolina Avenue. (C. 1914). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story lap sided building features a stone exterior chimney, a centered façade dormer with four windows within an arched opening, exposed rafter brackets, and a centered façade door flanked by single double hung 4/1 light windows with vertical lights. The extended shed roof of the façade porch has two square columns on lap sided piers. The entire balustrade and large end columns have solid lap siding elements. (C.)

25. 509 Carolina Avenue. (C. 1965). Modern. This small one story board and batten house has a low pitch gable roof, siding glass door and minimal windows. The house is constructed on a concrete slab. (NC)

26. 510 Carolina Avenue. (C. 1925). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This mountain stone and board and batten one and one-half story house has a side gable roof with an extended façade pediment gable over the screened façade porch. Characteristic of the Craftsmen style are the square Doric wood columns and decorative rafter brackets. There are two interior brick chimneys with decorative caps. The 1/1 windows are not original but retain the original opening size. (C.)

27. 512 Carolina Avenue. (C. 1959). Modern. This one story, modern brick duplex has a low hip roof and is symmetrical in the execution of all architectural elements; attached carports, brick columns supported the façade stoop roof, horizontal windows. The house is constructed on a concrete slab. (NC)

28. 515 Carolina Avenue. (C. 1935). English Cottage Revival. This one and one-half story shingle clad house has a façade dormer, side gable roof, and a grouping of 4 fifteen light doors. The foundation is concrete. The skylight and façade door are not original. The building appears to have been a garage associated with a larger house that was recently converted into a house. (NC)

29. 516 Carolina Avenue. (C. 1960). Modern. This one story, side gable, centered façade portico vinyl sided ranch style house has shuttered double hung windows and a concrete foundation. (NC)

30. 604 Carolina Avenue. (1919). Bungalow with Craftsman influence. This one and one-half story lap sided house has a gable roof with a truncated façade dormer. The foundation is stone which become the supports to the square Doric columns that in turn support the façade porch roof. The windows are 6/6. (C.)

Outbuilding. (1919). The storage shed is built in the same architectural style as the Craftsman house, although the siding is weatherboard instead of shingle. There are two 6/6 windows and a door. The shed has a simple shed roof. (C.)

31. 605 Carolina Avenue. (C. 1955). Modern. This one story gable roof shingle clad building has one internal stone chimney. The windows are 8/8 light double hung with the large façade window

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Signal Mountain Historic District
Hamilton County, Tennessee

being 8/8 flanked by 6/6 windows. The windows are shuttered. The recessed façade door is reached by brick stairs with wrought iron handrails and the door has half glass sidelights. (C.)

32. 606 Carolina Avenue. (C. 1940). Tudor Revival. This weatherboard house has two projecting gables, exterior end stone chimney, and mountain stone surrounding the façade door. This one and one-half story house has 6/6 light double hung windows and a stone foundation. There is an enclosed gable roof breezeway that connects the side of the house to a detached garage. (C.)

Garage. One door, modern garage with synthetic siding. There are no windows in the structure and the roof is flat. (NC)

Flint Street

33. 206 Flint Street. (C. 1927). Italian Renaissance Revival. Two and one-half story brick house with marble faced foundation, pyramid hip roof with clay tile shingles, integral façade porch with triple arches, screened side porch, original wood sash windows. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1927). The Craftsman influence one story brick garage has five bay openings and servant quarters. Doors are not original. The cross gable roof is covered with pan tiles. (C.)

34. 207 Flint Street. (C. 1921). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. One and one-half story residence features half timbered façade end gables flanking a shed roof façade porch with four square Doric columns. The roof is hip and gable. The 9/1 windows are grouped together. The façade door and single dormer are centrally placed. The house has a stucco exterior and a stone. (C.)

Garage. (1980). This building features a triple bay, hip roof and a stucco exterior with 6/6 light double hung windows. The foundation is stone and the one story building is similar in architectural style as the main residence. (NC)

Florida Avenue

35. 106 Florida Avenue. (C. 1910). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This lap sided house has a full façade porch that is enclosed; the side gable roof has a center gable and a gable pediment over the façade door. Brick piers and pyramidal wood columns support the porch roof. There is one internal chimney. The porch dominates the façade. The façade porch is half screened and the other half is enclosed with large multi-light windows. The foundation is brick. (C.)

Outbuilding. (C. 1915). The one story outbuilding is a wide board sided building with a gable roof with asphalt shingles, 2/2 windows. (C.)

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Signal Mountain Historic District
Hamilton County, Tennessee

Georgia Avenue

36. 402 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1927). Bungalow with Craftsman influence. This one and one-half story building features a steep hip roof with a large side gable dormer; wide board siding, one internal brick chimney, a stucco foundation and a integral full façade porch. The roof of the porch is supported by large square Doric columns on wide board sided piers and has a Craftsmen influence to its balustrade. The windows are double and triple grouped 12 light casement windows. (C.)

Garage. C. 1927). The one story, single bay garage has wide board siding, a hip roof with gable dormers, 4 light windows and an internal brick chimney. It is connected to the house by a breezeway and a portion of the garage has been remodeled into an apartment. (C.)

37. 405 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1925). Bungalow with Craftsman Influence. This irregular floor plan has lap siding and features a double gable roof. The windows are double hung 3/1 light vertical light, with smaller proportioned windows in the upper gable ends; double glass French doors with a transom are the primary entrance. The house is built on grade. (C.)

38. 406 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1965). Modern. This two-story house has a integral façade porch supported by square wood columns; the exterior materials are a combination of mountain stone and weatherboard siding. There is a side gable roof, one internal stone chimney and an attached garage. (NC)

39. 407 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1972). Modern. This board and batten split floor plan has fixed single light windows, an internal wood paneled chimney and a gable roof. (NC).

40. 505 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1930). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one-story house has a gable roof, one side end chimney and one internal chimney, weatherboard siding, painted brick foundation, a integral façade porch with square wood columns on weatherboard sided piers. The façade gable end has a decorative window that is replicated in the detached outbuilding. Paired double hung wood windows flank the central façade door. (C.)

Outbuilding. (C. 1930). One room, one story building, with pedestrian entrance is built in the same architectural style as the main residence with 6/6 windows. (C.)

41. 506 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1919). Colonial Revival. This two-story aluminum sided house has a side gable roof and a brick foundation. The symmetrical design has a central portico supported with decorative brackets over the façade door, transom and flanking sidelights. The window openings are paired 4/1 vertical light double hung windows. The house displays faux shutters. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1919). The front gable garage is one story, sheathed in weatherboard and has a small window on the side elevation. (C.)

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Signal Mountain Historic District
Hamilton County, Tennessee

42. 507 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1926). Colonial Revival. This one and one-half story house has been greatly altered. The house is sided with synthetic shiplap, has a painted brick foundation and replacement windows. The central portico supported by decorative brackets adds the only architectural interest to the house. There is one internal brick chimney. (NC).

43. 509 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1920). Colonial Revival. This one story building has synthetic siding and features an exterior stone chimney an intersecting gable roof, large 1950s picture windows and sidelights flanking the modern façade door; the foundation is stone. The façade porch is of concrete. (NC)

Garage. (C. 1920). This one story building features a metal gable roof with exposed rafters, rusticated stone foundation, synthetic siding, one wood paneled door on one side of building and a half glass have wood paneled door; one 2/2 light double hung window. (C.)

44. 510 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1935). Bungalow with Craftsman influence. This shiplap one story house has a façade end gable roof with exposed rafters, the screened façade porch roof is supported by triple square Doric columns on each corner on top of stone piers. A rear addition matches the historic building in exterior materials, scale and proportion. (C)

45. 511 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1930). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This synthetic sided building features a jerkinhead roof with gables over the enclosed façade porch; stone foundation, exposed rafters, stone and wood columns support the façade porch roof. The house has two internal brick chimneys. (C.)

46. 512 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1947). Minimal Traditional. This one-story stucco house has an L-shaped floor plan, multi-light windows, shed roof façade entrance with a square wood column, one column, end brick chimney and decorative wood in the gable ends with scalloped edge. Windows are metal casements. The house has an enclosed side breezeway that connects the house to the former single bay garage. (C)

This former garage (C. 1947), connected to the house around 1965, has a gable roof and is one story that replicates the gable of the projecting façade section of the primary house. (C.)

47. 513 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1958). Modern. This split-level, one and two story house has synthetic siding and a facade gable roof, internal brick chimney, attached carport, and faux shutters. The façade stoop is of concrete and the windows are 6/6 light double hung. The façade features a triple grouping of the 6/6 windows. (NC.)

48. 514 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1930). Minimal Traditional. This one and one-half story stucco house has an attached garage, two external end stone chimneys, two single dormers on the façade and an extended central portico over the façade door. The entrance has been screened with lattice on the each side and slender wood columns support the entrance roof. The windows are multi-light. (C.)

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49. 516 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1930). Bungalow. This one story house has an external chimney on the facade flanked by modern 6/6 windows and a screened and integral façade porch. The board and batten house has a stone foundation. The house has an shed roof extension to the side (C.)

50. 601 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1935). English Cottage Revival. This stacked stone house is one and one-half stories and features a façade dormer on a side gable roof, and a stone chimney on the façade and at the center of the roofline. The windows are 6/6 light double hung. The recessed façade door has an opening that is flanked by two square columns. (C.)

51. 602 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1924, altered C. 1970). No Style. This one-story house features a hip roof, one internal brick chimney and one exterior stone chimney located on the façade and a stone foundation. Four square posts and a stone foundation support the covered façade porch. The exterior walls are a combination stone and painted wood. Other features are deep soffits, 12/12 light double hung windows flanking the chimney, 8/8 light double hung windows, and a wood paneled façade door with sidelights. (NC.)

52. 604 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1924). Bungalow with Craftsman influence. This two story house has synthetic siding and wide wood siding. It has a façade gable, exposed rafters, decorative brackets and an enclosed one story porch that has a gable roof replicating the slope of the primary building. There are two battered columns on bases that supported the façade porch roof. There is a two-story side extension that repeats the gable roof, but window size and design is double 1/1 light double hung sash that match the enclosed façade porch windows. The windows have 4 vertical light designs. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1930) This one and one-half story gable roof secondary building is board and batten and retains original double hung 4/1 vertical light windows. It has a glass light/ wood paneled carriage door. (C.)

53. 606 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1914). Bungalow influence. The one story house has board and batten siding on the lower half and wide board siding on the upper half. There is a screened porch, hip roof with ridge and a center chimney. (C.)

54. 609 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1930). English Cottage Revival. This one and one-half story stone building features a façade exterior chimney, side gable roof with a centered steep pitch façade gable over the recessed façade doors. Windows are 6/6 light double hung sash, and there is an attached covered side porch and garage. (C.)

55. 610 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1919). Bungalow. This one and one-half story building synthetic siding and a brick veneer foundation. The house a side gable roof with a façade end gable projecting over the porch. Four slender round columns with square balustrades are on the modern porch that is out of character with the house. Windows are 5/1 double hung vertical lights. (NC.)

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Garage. (C. 1970). One story garage with two garage doors, synthetic siding, and flat roof. (NC.)

56. 611 Georgia Avenue. (C. 1950). Minimal Traditional with Colonial Revival details. This one story side gable roof building features a large brick exterior chimney on the façade. The exterior material is brick and synthetic siding, windows are 1/1 horizontal light double hung sash, and there are two internal brick chimneys. The one-half glass façade door has a façade stoop with wrought iron handrails. The foundation is faced with concrete. (C.)

Hathaway Drive

57. 500 Hathaway Drive. (C. 1940) Minimal Traditional. This one and one half story weatherboard sided building features an asphalt shingle roof, one interior brick chimney, 6/6 light double hung windows with faux shutters. The flight of steps to the façade door and the projecting garage with façade deck add distinction to this house. The foundation is concrete block. Note the interesting architectural feature of the carriage doors on garage. (C.)

James Boulevard

58. 206 James Boulevard. (C. 1915) Bungalow. One story, weatherboard house featuring a jerkinhead roof with projecting asymmetrical, enclosed, porch. Notable features include mountain-stone water table, low pitch roof with shed roof dormer, tall chimneys, and bracketed gable-end overhang. There are exposed rafter eaves and 6/1 light double-hung windows. (C.)

Outbuilding. (C. 1915) One story weatherboard garage/workshop with a jerkinhead roof, random fenestration of 6/6 light double hung sash, and asymmetrical plan. (C.)

59. 210 James Boulevard. (C. 1915). Four Square. This two and one-half story residence features a wraparound porch with a solid stone balustrade, stucco walls, and 9/1 light double hung windows. The full façade porch has square Doric columns that rest on the stone piers that in turn are part of the stone wall. Paired windows flank the central façade door. The porch roof features a modern synthetic clad balustrade and access to this second floor open porch through two sets of modern double French doors. There are two side dormers and an exterior end brick chimney. (C.)

60. 304 James Boulevard. (C. 1915). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story residence features stucco exterior, side end gable roof with distinctive gable dormers, exposed rafters and two interior stucco chimneys. Massive square columns support the wraparound porch. The window fenestration is 9/1 light double hung wood sash windows. (C.)

Garage/ Outbuilding. (C. 1915). This one and one-half story outbuilding is built in the same architectural style as the main residence in a Craftsman style with stucco siding and a hip shingle roof. There are three 6/6 windows with wooden shutters and pedestrian one garage door. (C.)

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61. 305 James Boulevard. (C. 1925). Minimal Traditional. This symmetrical building is one story with a centered façade door with a projecting pediment supported by wrought iron filigree columns. Tripled grouped 6/1 light double hung windows flank the façade door. The synthetic sided building has one end stone chimney, stone foundation and a side addition that features a low pitch hip roof. (C.)

62. 307 James Boulevard. (1990.) Modern. This two-story building has synthetic lap siding, 1/1 light double hung vinyl windows wraparound porch with turned columns and balustrades. The façade porch has painted lattice screening the underside from public view. There is an attached garage. (NC)

63. 309 James Boulevard. (1930). Craftsmen and Colonial Revival influences. This one story wide board sided building has a brick foundation. The 6/1 light double hung windows are singular and paired. The T-shaped floor plan has a projecting gable front roof and an integral screened façade porch. Wood columns support the façade porch roof; one short column is on a brick pier. The original entrance to the storm cellar is intact as well as 4 light square fixed windows for the cellar. (C.)

64. 310 James Boulevard. (C. 1950). Minimal Traditional. This single story residence features wide board siding and stone as exterior materials. The roofing system is a combination side gable on the façade flanked by gable wings, one projecting and the other flush. The 6/6 light double hung windows are shuttered with the exception of the large picture window. It is a single light window flanked by 6/6 light double hung windows. The original breezeway connection to the once detached garage has been glassed in. The attached gable front roof, two bay garage has a features a 6/6 light double hung shuttered window in the gable end. (C.)

65. 311 James Boulevard. (C. 1930). No Style. This one story, gable front roof building has a stucco siding and a central façade door flanked by a pair of 1/1 light double hung windows. There is an internal brick chimney. The façade porch is an addition or has been recently enclosed. (NC.)

66. 314 James Boulevard. (C. 1930). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story residence features a stucco exterior, a gable roof with façade gable dormer, exposed rafters and square Doric façade porch columns. Windows are 6/1 light double hung sash. The dormer features decorative woodwork in the apex and five 6 light casement windows. The house has an interior brick chimney and full façade porch. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1940). The three bay garage is constructed of weatherboard siding and features a hip roof. Retains original garage doors. (C.)

67. 315 James Boulevard. (C. 1920). Tudor Revival influence. This one story stucco building was built as a duplex but has been converted into a single-family building. The centered gable roof features half-timber over stucco. The façade windows are multi-light casements. The side

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gable roof has two integral façade porches, one screened and one open. The steps and foundation are of stone. There is one stone chimney. (C.)

68. 318 James Boulevard. (C. 1925). Bungalow influence. This one story building was originally part of the trolley stop. Now used as a residence, it has a mountain stone exterior, exposed rafters, asphalt shingles, one internal chimney, and a hip roof with a gable front roof centered over the primary entrance. There are multi-light windows and the rear portion of the building has been glassed in. (C.)

Trolley stop. (C. 1925). The one story, hip roof shelter has square columns of mountain stone. (C.)

69. 320 James Boulevard. (C. 1900) Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story house has shiplap siding, a stone foundation and retains the open façade porch with the architectural details of simple balustrades, massive pyramidal columns mounted on stone piers, exposed rafters, original façade door with sidelights, and 6/1 light double hung windows. (C.)

70. 319-321 James Boulevard. (C. 1930). Tudor Revival. This two-story building has a steep pitch gable roof and a brick foundation. The brick building has a centered gable roof with the half timbered gable end roof flanked by two single window dormers. This duplex features 6/1 light double hung windows and the façade has two flanking screened façade porches located directly under the dormers. Entry doors are flanked by sidelights. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1930). Greatly altered with board and batten placed over the original brick façade and stucco on the sides. The one story building has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and the original windows have been replaced. (NC)

71. 322 James Boulevard. (C. 1912). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story house has weatherboard siding, full façade porch with grouped square columns on piers. Windows are 5/1 light double hung windows and there is a stone chimney. (C.)

72. 324 James Boulevard. (C. 1920). Bungalow with Craftsman influence. The one story house has a stucco exterior, gable front roof, fanlight windows in the gable end and on the porch façade and exposed rafters. Partially roofed façade porch has square stucco columns on stone piers; a three feet high stone balustrade surrounds the façade porch. Both sides of the house have sun porches with 2/2 light double hung windows with a 6 light vertical design transom over each window. This transom detail is over the façade glass door of the house and the sidelights. There is one interior chimney. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1930). Two door garage with stucco siding built in the same architectural style as the main residence. The foundation is stone and the roof is flat and there are no windows. (C.)

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73. 323-325 James Boulevard. (C. 1925). Colonial Revival influence. This duplex has a symmetrical façade and features a central door with pediment that is flanked by triple grouped 6/1 light double hung windows, on a hip roof with a centered 3 window dormer, flanking gable front roof wings with wrought iron support columns and balustrade detail the integral façade porches. The one story building is covered with synthetic siding and has one interior brick chimney and has a stone foundation. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1925). This gable roof, one and one-half story outbuilding has two single bays with original carriage doors and has a servant's quarters towards the rear of the weatherboard sided building with a separate entrance. (C.)

74. 327 James Boulevard. (C. 1930). Bungalow. This one story multi gable roof house is brick and has the façade gable end set below the principal roofline. The multi-light glass façade door is recessed and is located to one side of the façade, and has a façade stoop; there is a side-screened porch, 6/6 light double hung windows that are paired in the façade. There is one end brick chimney. (C.)

Garage. The weatherboard sided one story garage has a brick foundation and retains original single bay garage doors. The gable-roof building has 6/1 light double hung windows. (C.)

75. 328 James Boulevard. (C. 1945). Minimal Traditional. This post war house has a large picture window with a fixed 3/3 center flanked by eight light windows; weatherboard siding, faux shutters, hip roof, one internal chimney, decorative wrought iron columns on the covered façade stoop. (C.)

76. 329 James Boulevard. (C. 1916). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This wood sided house features a façade porch, square Doric columns, square wood balustrades, 6/1 light double hung windows, projecting façade end gable, dormer window on the façade, screened side porch, stone foundation. (C.)

77. 331 James Boulevard. (C. 1920). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story house has wide board siding and hip and jerkinhead roofs. There is an integral façade porch and triple grouped 9/1 light double hung windows that add symmetry to the façade. The exposed rafter tails, square columns that support the façade porch roof and the simple balustrade reflect the Craftsmen influence. The porch is partially enclosed. The house has one interior brick chimney and a stone foundation. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1980). The one story garage has a hip roof, wood siding, a double bay garage and an pedestrian door and screen door. The foundation is stucco. (NC)

78. 333 James Boulevard. (1925). English Cottage Revival influence. This one-story shingle clad house has a distinctive eyelid dormer in the asphalt shingle gable roof and an exterior façade stone chimney. The T-shaped floor plan has a projecting gable roof room that tucks the façade

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stoop into the corner. Windows are 9/9 light double hung and there are a side porch and facade porch with a stone foundation. The door has a segmental arch. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1930). This two story outbuilding is similar in architectural style as that of the house in exterior materials and design. The projecting single bay garage has an original wood paneled door, gable and shed roof and interior brick chimney and 6/6 light double hung and fixed 9 light windows. The screen door and half glass door are original. Another interesting architectural feature is the fan light design attic vents located in the gable ends. (C.)

79. 403 James Boulevard. (C. 1960). Ranch. This one story, cedar-shingled house has a side gable roof, recessed façade door that is centered and includes a triple grouping of windows for the picture window and two single windows. (NC.)

80. 404 James Boulevard. (C. 1930). Bungalow with Craftsman influence. This one story house has a low-pitch gable roof with exposed rafters and a centered projecting gable roof that covers the façade entrance. Stacked stone pillars support the façade porch roof. The house has cedar shingle siding; centered original wood paneled façade door flanked by three grouped windows of 12 lights each. There is one internal stone chimney. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1930). A one story, gable roof two bay garage with the original doors. This simple garage has exposed rafters and has cedar shingle siding. (C.)

81. 405 James Boulevard. (C. 1914). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story weatherboard house features a side gable roof with a central dormer, square wood columns rest on a solid weatherboard sided balustrade. The original façade door has flanking sidelights and the double hung windows are 9/1 light. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1950). This one door garage has weatherboard siding and shed roof and no windows. (NC.)

82. 407 James Boulevard. (C. 1920). Colonial Revival. This one story house has a jerkinhead roof and has been greatly altered with the addition of synthetic siding, modern picture windows, and faux shutters. The façade door is flanked with sidelights with a portico supported by two round Doric columns. There is one internal chimney. There is a screened side porch with a shed roof on one side and a jerkinhead roof screened porch on the other side. The foundation is stucco. (NC.)

Garage. (C. 1930). This one story garage has a garage and also has one pedestrian door. There is a flat roof and one 6/6 window. (C.)

83. 408 James Boulevard. (C. 1910). Bungalow with Craftsman influence. This one story house has three low pitch gables on the façade. The central door has a portico supported by square wood posts and sidelights flanked by four double hung Craftsman windows. The shingle siding is original. (C.)

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84. 410 James Boulevard. (C. 1910). English Cottage Revival. This one and one-half story residence has a complex roofline that reflects the English Cottage Revival style. It is a side gable roof with a shed roof extended over the façade porch and there is a truncated façade dormer and a central projecting portico over the façade door. The siding is wide board with decorative shingles in the apex of the gable ends; one exterior stone chimney with decorative caps. The foundation is stone. Modern square wood columns support the façade porch and portico and windows (three part horizontal) are replacements. (NC.)

85. 501 James Boulevard. (C. 1926). Colonial Revival influence. This one and one-half story wide board sided house has a side gable roof with a pedimented gable roof centered on the façade, a portico is over the façade stoop and central façade door supported by four square wood columns. Paired 6/6 light double hung windows flank the portico and façade door. The house has a brick foundation and one exterior end brick chimney. (C.)

86. 502 James Boulevard. (C. 1919). Bungalow. The side gable roof single story house has a five window central shed roof dormer and a screened façade porch. Wood columns support the integral porch roof. Sidelights surround the door. There is one interior stone chimney and a three part façade window. The porch posts and other wood trim are of peeled and painted logs/timbers giving the house an "Adirondack" look. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1950). One story, gable roof with wide board siding. (C.)

87. 504 James Boulevard. (C. 1920). Colonial Revival. This two-story shingle sided residence has a symmetrical façade on the original primary building. The three bay façade had a central door with a semi-circular portico roof supported by four wood columns. The recessed part has a lower profile than the principal part of the house. It was a single story garage that has been enlarged to a two story addition circa 1980 into the house. Windows are 12/1 light double hung sash and they are flanked by shutters. (C.)

88. 505 James Boulevard. (C. 1956). Modern. This one story house has a side gable roof and is characterized by a central portico over the façade door supported by two square wood columns. Three faux shuttered windows punctuate the façade with 8/8 horizontal light double hung windows, wide board siding, concrete foundation, and façade covered stoop. A brick end chimney on the façade is the primary architectural feature. (NC)

89. 506 James Boulevard. (C. 1920). Bungalow. This one and one-half story stucco house has a side end gable roof with a central shed roof dormer. The façade porch is supported by square wood columns and has a central door with flanking multi-light triple casement windows. There is a screened side porch. (C.)

90. 507 James Boulevard. (C. 1928). Tudor Revival. This two-story residence is stucco with mountain stone exterior façade chimney with decorative cap, half-timbered second story with

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projecting bays, gable and hip roofs and a steep shed roof over a side sun room/ porch. Windows are 6/1 and 9/1 light double hung sash. Metal hinges are found on the batten façade door. (C.)

91. 508 James Boulevard. (C. 1955). Ranch. This vinyl sided one story, ranch style house has a side gable roof with a gable front roof over a centered primary entrance with and a mountain stone entry. The building has been altered with an addition and around the entry. (NC)

92. 510 James Boulevard. (C. 1958). Ranch. This brick one-story house has a hip roof and horizontal metal windows. Due to the change in elevation, there is a double bay garage under the house on one end of the house. There are two doors on the façade. Both stoops are of brick and have a wrought iron handrail. (NC).

93. 511 James Boulevard. (C. 1919). Bungalow with Craftsman Influence. This one and one-half story house is of stucco and mountain stone. Paired peeled painted logs/timbers on top of stone piers support the full façade porch; the corners have smaller timbers in a grid pattern to serve as lattice for growing vines and divide the faced into bays. There is a porte cochere to one side. The house has a hip roof with gable roof dormers on every elevation and two internal stone chimneys. Windows are double hung wood sash. (C.)

Outbuilding. (C. 1919). The one story out building is similar in architectural style to the primary building through the use of matching exterior materials, i.e. mountain stone, stucco, grouped windows and painted timbers used in a vertical pattern. The building has three 6/6 windows. However, the roof is a different design, a lowered end hip roof (C.)

94. 601 James Boulevard. (C. 1914). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story stucco and half-timbered gable end roof house has a stone foundation, gable roof, one internal and one exterior end chimney both constructed of stone. The façade porch has been altered, changing the character of the house. Two square columns rest on stone piers supporting the gable roof of the façade porch. Two dormers, one on the side the other on the rear façade, decorative knee brackets and a diversity of casement windows illustrates the Craftsman style influence. (NC.)

Garage. The circa 1960 two story, gable roof garage is sided with stucco and had been attached to the house by a walkway. (NC.)

95. 602 James Boulevard. (C. 1924). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one-story residence has a shingle exterior, stone foundation and multi-gable roof, exposed rafters. The façade porch has two stone piers supporting the square Doric columns. There is an exterior end chimney of stone. Windows are double hung 5/1 vertical lights; the primary entrance is extra wide with wood panels and glass lights across the top, which echoes the vertical light design of the windows. (C.)

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Garage. (C. 1924). The one story garage has a gable roof and shingle exterior. There is a modern door to this two bay garage. (C)

96. 605 James Boulevard. (C. 1950). Tudor Revival influence. This two-story house has synthetic siding, steep gable roofs and a two-door garage under the building. The façade stoop has brick steps and a steep pitch slightly projecting portico, which is supported by two square posts. There is a side porch addition that has been screened. (C)

97. 606 James Boulevard (C. 1946). Minimal Traditional. This one story house has an ashlar stone exterior, gable roof with an interior stone chimney. The L-shaped floor plan incorporates a garage into the house and has hinged wood doors, board and batten details in the gable roof of the garage, the windows are 3/1 light double hung vertical light. (C.)

98. 609 James Boulevard. (C. 1914). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This hip roof, wide board sided house is one-story, has a stone foundation with an internal stone chimney. The full façade porch has a low shed roof which is supported by square battered columns on stone piers; double hung windows, and the façade door is flanked by sidelights. (C.)

Outbuilding/ Shed. (C. 1915). This one story octagonal roof gazebo has an octagonal roof cupola with horizontal windows. The garden building has fixed glass windows on opposite sides and asbestos shingle siding. (C.)

99. 611 James Boulevard. (C. 1930). Bungalow. This one and one-half story synthetic sided building has paired and tripled horizontal windows, gable roof with a projecting gable roof with the primary entrance facing the side. A wrought iron column supports the side stoop. (C)

100. 613 James Boulevard. (C. 1945). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one story brick building has a gable roof with asphalt shingles, exposed rafters and rafter tails, and an open gable roof end exposing the façade porch roofing system. Brick columns support the full façade porch; one end brick chimney, a pair of doors with sidelights open onto the façade porch. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1945). There is weatherboard siding on the one story gable roof single bay garage. The enclosed portion of the building has a three vertical light half-glass door with a paneled bottom and two original casement windows to the side. (C.)

Louisiana Avenue

101. 102 Louisiana Avenue. (C. 1919). Bungalow with Craftsman influence. This one story board and batten house features a central gable roof end with decorative shingles and a massive stone chimney. The windows are fixed with a variety of 6 lights and 12 lights. The façade door is recessed allowing for a small façade stoop; exposed rafters and gable asphalt shingle roof, stone foundation. A stone retaining wall surrounds the property, date unknown. (C.)

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102. 104 Louisiana Avenue. (C. 1930). Gable Front House. This board and batten one story building features a three-quarter façade porch, gable front roof, an internal brick chimney and 6/1 light double hung windows. A traditional solid wood façade door has flanking sidelights. The porch architectural details are not original (C. 1980) and are wood turned balustrade and columns. The house has a stone foundation. (C.)

103. 105 Louisiana Avenue. (C. 1925). Cottage form. This one-story board and batten house features a gable roof with asphalt shingles and an end exterior brick chimney; it has a painted brick foundation. The rectangular floor plan has a smaller scale side addition that features a hip roof and multi-light fixed windows on the façade on the side. The façade door is reached by wood steps and there is a stucco foundation. (C.)

104. 106 Louisiana Avenue. (C. 1931). Craftsman Bungalow. The one and one-half story house has a complex hip and gable roof of asphalt shingles. It is covered with weatherboard in the bottom and wood shingles on the upper level. Faux shutters flank nine light casement windows and there is a window box on the façade. The façade door is reached by stone steps and the wraparound porch is supported by massive square lap sided columns. There is one internal brick chimney. (C.)

105. 107 Louisiana Avenue. (C. 1934). Craftsman and Colonial Revival influences. This weatherboard sided house has a two story central section and is flanked by one story extensions. The façade entrance is recessed with double lattice-arched entrance. The side gable roof has a significant shed roof dormer compromising the second story; one side addition is a side gable roof the other is a front gable roof. One section is recessed behind the central section; the other is projecting outward from the central section. The windows are 9/1 light double hung wood sashes with faux shutters. (C.)

106. 108 Louisiana Avenue. (C. 1944). English Cottage Revival. This symmetrical design has a recessed center section with a side gable roof flanked by two projecting gable front roof sections. The center section has a mountain stone façade while the end sections are weatherboard. There is one internal stone chimney. The windows are paired and are double hung 6/1 light. The façade door is centered on the façade. (C)

107. 109 Louisiana Avenue. (C. 1920). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story building has a gable roof with a second gable roof over the façade porch. The façade porch roof is supported with square wood columns on each corner and flanking the entrance. There are side shed roof dormers. The façade door is full glass and has sidelights. The gable ends have stucco and vertical wood trim. The foundation is stucco. There is one internal stucco brick chimney. (C.)

108. 201 Louisiana Avenue. (C. 1920). English Cottage Revival. This one story wide board sided house has a stone chimney and stone arched entrance to the integral façade stoop, 9/1 light double hung windows, stone foundation, side gable roof. (C.)

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Outbuilding/ Storage. (C. 1920) The one story building on the property is constructed of matching external building materials: weatherboard sided lower half, board and batten upper level of the small one story shed. (C.)

109. 202 Louisiana Avenue. (C. 1915). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one-story house has a large projecting central gable front roof supported by paired square battered wood columns on top of painted brick piers. The portico covers the façade porch. The central façade door is flanked by two abbreviated sidelights. The windows are 9/1 light double hung sash. There is one internal brick chimney. Exposed rafter tails are evident along the cornice line of the façade porch. (C).

110. 203 Louisiana Avenue. (C. 1930). Bungalow. The gable roof synthetic sided house retains its original vertical 8/1 light double hung windows, but the façade of the one story house has been altered (most likely with the incorporation of a façade porch into the body of the house). (NC.)

111. 204 Louisiana Avenue. (C. 1930). Bungalow. This weatherboard single story house has a side gable roof with a portico supported by decorative brackets over the primary entrance located to the side of the façade. There is an internal brick chimney and a hip roof low façade dormer. The original windows are 4/1 vertical light double hung with faux shutters. The secondary entranceway on the façade is a later addition. (C).

112. 206 Louisiana Avenue. (C. 1948). English Cottage Revival. This weatherboard sided house has been greatly altered with a two-story addition to the rear of the original one story house. The windows have been replaced, rooflines are gable and shed. (NC)

113. 207 Louisiana Avenue. (C. 1923). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This weatherboard sided one and one-half story house has a complex roof consisting of gable, shed roof and jerkinhead roofs. The exposed rafters tails and square wood columns resting on lap sided piers are all characteristic of its architectural style. The façade porch has a solid lap sided balustrade. The windows are double hung with a 4/1 vertical light design. The painted doors are original. (C.)

114. 208 Louisiana Avenue. (C. 1950). Colonial Revival. This one and one-half story house has been altered with the addition of synthetic shiplap siding. It still retains the steep pitch side gable end roof with two single dormers, a centered façade door with flanking paired 6/6 light double hung windows with faux shutters. The gable front roof single bay garage is attached to the primary residence with an enclosed breezeway. (C)

115. 209 Louisiana Avenue. (C. 1926). Bungalow. This one story house retains its original shiplap siding, low pitch gable front roof and exposed roof brackets. There is a mountain stone interior chimney and an integral façade stoop. Windows are 6/6 light double hung sash and there is a garage below the house. The T-shaped plan building has French doors. (C)

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Mississippi Avenue

116. 603 Mississippi Avenue. (C. 1920). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one story, wide board sided house has a brick foundation, brick columns on the façade porch, and one brick end chimney. The exposed roofing system of the gable front roof over the façade porch is the most distinctive architecture feature of the house. Deep soffits with exposed rafters and a pair of French doors with sidelights are located on the facade. (C.)

117. 605 Mississippi Avenue. (C. 1916). Bungalow with Craftsman influence. This one and one-half story house has a jerkinhead roof; expansive shed roof façade dormer with five double hung windows, stucco exterior and exposed rafters. Eight Doric columns with two pairs on the corners, 3/1 vertical light widows. There is a later one-story side addition on the north elevation; stone is used as the foundation and retaining walls. (C.)

118. 607 Mississippi Avenue. (C. 1918). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story stone building has a hip roof, projecting end dormers with gable roofs. A dormer projects over the façade porch with decorative board and batten in the apex of the gable end. Decorative brackets support the gable dormer roofs. The original windows are triple windows and are topped with multi-light transoms. French doors open onto the deep centered façade porch. (C.)

119. 611 Mississippi Avenue. (C. 1938). Minimal Traditional. The symmetrical brick façade on the one story house has a centered portico over the façade door, triple windows flanking the primary entrance, double windows on each end, two dormers, two internal brick chimneys and exposed rafters. Stone retaining walls are on the property and add historic character to the site. (C.)

120. 617 Mississippi Avenue. (C. 1916). Craftsmen influence. This two and one-half story weatherboard sided house has a multiple gable roof of slate, one internal and one end exterior stone chimney. There is a centered dormer over the façade door with a stone column supported portico. Windows are 4/4 light double hung sash and multi-light casements. (C.)

121. 621 Mississippi Avenue. (C. 1940). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one-story house has a weatherboard exterior, gable roof with projecting gable covering the façade porch, 4/1 vertical light windows, and original glass paneled façade door with sidelights. The guttered house does not have any exposed rafters, however, the façade porch incorporates a significant brick foundation with brick columns that support the façade porch roof. The balustrade and handrails are wrought iron. (C.)

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River Point Road

122. 113 River Point Road. (C. 1930). Tudor Revival. This two-story residence has a shingle exterior, stone foundation and an internal stone chimney. As is representative of this architectural style, the roof is multiple gable; stone surrounds the façade door, 9/1 light double hung wood sash windows, and a one-story hexagonal sunroom. (C.)

123. 115 River Point Road. (C. 1945). Colonial Revival. One-story weatherboard house has three triple 9/1 light double hung window groups across the façade and two stone chimneys (One internal, the other external and located in the rear. The porch has been enclosed with windows and the roof balustrade is a Chippendale design. There is a centered façade door with paired square posts flanking the entry. A solid stone balustrade is found on the porch. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1945). One-story gable roof outbuilding with original windows and door openings, stone foundation, weatherboard siding. (C.)

124. 117 River Point Road. (C. 1916). Colonial Revival and Craftsman influence. A two-story, stucco exterior house with a stone foundation, a hip roof with gable ridge, asphalt shingles, and a rectangular floor plan. The house has two flanking end chimneys, full façade porch with massive square porch supports. The house has flanking one-story rooms located on either side of the primary building. The windows are grouped as three vertically oriented 6/1 light double hung windows. (C.)

Outbuilding. (C. 1950). This two-story stucco storage building has one pedestrian door. There are 6/6 light double hung windows and a hip roof. (C.)

125. 119 River Point Road. (C. 1920). Craftsman influence. The house has a two-story, stucco exterior, stone foundation, a combination gable and hip roof, and exposed rafters. The irregular floor plan has one end chimney; a three-quarter façade porch with square porch columns, and 12/1 light double hung sash windows. The bay window is new. (C.)

Outbuilding. (C. 1920). Stucco one story outbuilding with gable roof, 6/6 windows and stone foundation. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1960). One door garage that connects to the outbuilding. Flat roof and synthetic siding. (N.)

126. 126 River Point Road. (C. 1930). Colonial Revival. A two-story, stucco and stone exterior house with a stone foundation. This house has a hip roof with clay tiles; exposed rafters. The shuttered windows are 6/1 light double hung. The façade door is flanked by sidelights; architectural sunburst design is centered over the entranceway, with a one-story stone side addition. (C.)

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127. 205 River Point Road. (C. 1920). Bungalow. This one and one-half story residence has a high foundation of brick with a flight of steps to the open façade porch. The house is stucco with half-timbered design in the gable of the façade porch. The gable roof is punctuated with flanking shed roof dormers that have four small windows. The façade porch has square straight balustrade. (C.)

128. 206 River Point Road. (C. 1920). Bungalow. This one and one-half story stucco exterior residence has a hip and gable roof and an integral porch. Four square columns support the shed roof. There is a repetitive pattern of triple 6/1 windows flanked by 4/1 windows. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1920). Bungalow. The one story gable front roof, single bay garage is stucco and has wood siding in the apex of the gable end. (C.)

129. 210 River Point Road. (C. 1935). Bungalow. This one and one-half story house has an asphalt shingle hip and gable roof. The exterior material is stone with stucco in the gable ends. The once open façade porch has been screened. The windows are 6/6 light double hung. (C.)

Signal Mountain Boulevard

130. 302 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1920). Bungalow influence. This one story building has stucco on the original part and board and batten siding on an addition. There is a stone foundation and a gable front roof with a shed roof full façade porch. A substantial cornice and two square columns support the façade porch roof. The porch brackets are modern. The house is a T-shaped floor plan with a 6/6 light double hung windows on the rear side gable portion. (NC.)

131. 303 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1912). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one story stucco building has a gable front roof; stone façade porch and façade exterior stone chimney. Synthetic siding covers the eaves and windows are modern. The integral façade porch is supported by square short columns that are located on top of the stone balustrade. The windows are double hung. (C.)

Outbuilding. (C. 1960). A weatherboard sided one story building with a stone foundation. The deep eave adds an architectural interest. Windows are 1/1 light double hung. (NC.)

132. 305 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1924). Bungalow influence. This stucco and stone house has a side gable roof with a gable front projecting porch. Filigree wrought iron supports the façade porch and there are 6/1 light double hung windows, and asymmetrical façade door. The stucco portico is flanked with a stucco and stone balustrade and two interior stone chimneys. (C.)

133. 307 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1910). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story wide board sided building features a projecting gable front roof with eight 6/4 light double hung windows and 9/1 light double hung sash. There are two flanking single window dormers and a façade door with an open porch and a side porte cochere that is covered and

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arched. The supports to this roofed section of the house is of lap siding matching the remainder of the exterior siding. There is wrought iron porch railing, double French doors with transoms opening onto the side porch. The foundation is stone. There is one interior brick chimney. (C.)

134. 321 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1920). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one story building features a central dormer on the steep pitch hip roof; the dormer has wide board siding and two Craftsmen style square dormer windows. Double square Doric columns supported on stone piers flank the façade porch. Double columns are also at the end of the porch, which has a square wood balustrade. The board and batten building has exposed rafters and an internal stone chimney. (C.)

135. 323 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1930). No Style. This simple hip roof, weatherboard building has been slightly. The façade porch has been enclosed (C. 1960) with stone and horizontal windows have been installed. The house retains its original 2/2 light double hung windows. The house has a stone foundation that can be seen from the rear since the lot slopes down toward the back. There is an exterior stone chimney in the rear. (NC.)

136. 327 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1920). Minimal Traditional with Craftsmen influence. This synthetic lap sided one-story building features a central portico over the façade porch and a side addition that has a gable roof tucked under the original roofline. There is an internal brick chimney, 4/4 light double hung windows are found in the original portion of the house and all windows have faux shutters. Two square posts support the façade porch. (C)

137. 402 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1926). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story house has stone and stucco as exterior materials, a low shed roof over the façade porch, and exposed rafters. The jerkinhead roof is supported by brackets and there is an awning porch roof and new windows. A distinctive porte cochere is on the northern facade, stone columns on the façade porch, two internal chimneys. (C.)

138. 404 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1935). Minimal Traditional. The house has synthetic shiplap siding with stone foundation that extends three feet onto the side of the house. There is a hip roof of asphalt shingles, one internal chimney, 9/9 light double hung windows, and sidelights flank the façade door. (C.)

139. 406 Signal Mountain Boulevard. 2001. One and one half story gable roof log house being constructed now. (NC)

140. 407 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1940). Minimal Traditional. This weatherboard sided house has a clipped gable end roof, 3/4 façade porch and a small addition located to the rear. The centered façade door is half glass flanked by 9/1 light double hung windows. The façade porch has a shed roof supported by square wood columns and a simple balustrade. The foundation is concrete. The house has an irregular floor plan. (C.)

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141. 408 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1955). Minimal Traditional. This post war house is one story, hip roof with weatherboard siding; faux shuttered multi-light horizontal widows, and covered carport, which is integral to the house. (NC.)

142. 409 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1925). Bungalow. The orientation of this house has been altered with the enclosure of the façade porch. However, the wide board siding and the original 9/1 light double hung paired windows remain. The façade porch enclosure has vertical board siding and 3/1 light double hung windows. The low-pitch gable roof has an asphalt-singled roof and there is one internal brick chimney. The foundation is concrete block. (NC)

143. 410 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1955). Ranch. This house is one story, gable roof with an exterior brick chimney located on the facade; synthetic siding; 1/1 horizontal windows, façade stoop. (NC.)

144. 501 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1972). Modern. The one story house has an L-shaped floor plan incorporates the garage in one section of the house. The gable roof building has shingle and brick siding, an internal chimney and a small-scale cupola, and concrete block foundation. (NC).

145. 502 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1977). Modern. This two story modern building has weatherboard siding, 8/8 light double hung vinyl windows, faux shutters, low wall dormer windows on the façade, full façade porch with shed roof supported by 4x4 posts, straight balustrades. Attached two-car garage. (NC.)

146. 504 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1920). Bungalow. This narrow board sided one story house has a jerkinhead roof supported with decorative brackets; exaggerated decorative brackets flank the roof over the façade door. The windows are not original. There is one internal chimney and the building has a gable and hip roof. (C.)

147. 505 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1938). Bungalow with Colonial Revival details. This wide board sided symmetrical house has a central wing projecting from the facade with a jerkinhead roof over the façade porch. Paired square wood columns on brick piers support the roof. The half glass façade door has an elliptical fanlight and sidelights. The windows are multi-light, arched fanlight windows with arched wood molding trim. All the windows have a window box. There is one internal chimney. The foundation is brick. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1938). The side gable rood building has exposed rafters with a single bay garage to one side and a guest quarters to the other side. The doors and windows are original reflecting a 6/1 light double hung wood sash window and half glass wood paneled door. The foundation is brick. The one story garage is sided with wide board. (C.)

148. 506 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1955). Minimal Traditional. One story, hip roof house with weatherboard siding, recessed façade door, and horizontal light windows. (NC.)

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Carport. C. (1955). One story, open. (NC)

149. 507 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1940). Colonial Revival. This two-story shiplap sided house has a gambrel roof with a large shed roof dormer coming off the ridge. The façade entrance is a covered stoop supported by square wood posts. The foundation is stone. A side porch has been enclosed with lattice and has a one story shed roof. The house has paired 6/1 light double hung windows with shutters. There is one brick internal chimney. (C.)

150. 601 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1955). Minimal Traditional. This two-story side gable roof brick residence has a brick foundation. The primary building is a three bay façade with modern 6/6 light double hung windows. The centered façade door is topped with a gable roof portico supported by a pair of three Doric columns on a brick deck; it is flanked by sidelights. A breezeway has been enclosed into a side one-story addition with a side gable roof and horizontal windows. (NC).

151. 602 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1920) Bungalow. This weatherboard and board and batten sided house features a stone foundation and multi-light windows. The gable roof porch is supported by grouped columns on piers. There are two side exterior chimneys and exposed rafters. (C.)

152. 603 Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1929). Minimal Traditional with Tudor Revival details. This one and one-half story building has synthetic siding, a gable roof with asphalt shingles, and one exterior end brick chimney. It has a projecting gable front roof and a gable roof portico over the primary entrance. The windows are 9/1 light double hung. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1935). The one story garage has a pedestrian door on the side with one garage door, weatherboard siding, a steep pitch gable roof, and a shuttered vent in the gable end. The windows are 3/1 vertical light and there is a brick and stucco foundation. (C.)

Outbuilding/ Storage. (C. 1940). This building has a gable roof with exposed rafters and weatherboard siding and a brick foundation. There is a shed roof rear addition to this building that has vertical decorative wood in the end of the shed roof addition. (C.)

153. 604 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1935). Colonial Revival. This one story building has weatherboard siding and a hip and gable roof. The most outstanding features are the windows and eyebrow dormers with semi-circular fanlights. All the windows are fanlight arch design 7/6 windows, screened side porch; one internal brick chimney. The façade stoop is covered with a rounded roofing system supported by two round slender Doric columns. The façade door has an elliptical transom flanked by sidelights. (C.)

154. 606 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1920). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. The narrow wood sided building has exposed rafters and open gable end exposing the roofing system

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to the façade porch, brick foundation, gable roof with façade end gable, one story. The one story building has 6/6 light double hung sash. (C.)

Garage. (C. 1920). There is a one bay, one story garage on the property with narrow wood siding, gable roof and exposed rafters. (C.)

155. 614 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1920). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story building has wide board siding, exposed rafters and a low pitch hip roof. There is a dormer centered on the façade roof that has been enclosed with a vent. The primary entrance is slightly recessed and asymmetrical. Square Doric columns on ashlar stone piers support the full façade porch. The windows are 6/1 windows with faux shutters. (C.)

156. 616 Signal Mountain Boulevard. (C. 1935). Tudor Revival. This one and one-half story house has synthetic siding over original siding and parapet gables, and an exterior façade brick chimney. The gable roof dormers have returns. The windows are 6/1 light double hung sash and the building has a brick foundation. There is a side two-story addition with flat roof, screened porch and sleeping porch with horizontal windows. (C.)

Signal Point Road

157. 122 Signal Point Road. (C. 1930). Bungalow with Craftsman influence. One and one-half story frame house with Craftsman details. Exposed rafter ends, board and batten exterior siding, stucco foundation, gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior brick and stucco chimney, full screened façade porch, irregular plan. (C.)

Garage (C. 1930). One story, board and batten exterior with a gable roof, asphalt shingles. (C.)

158. 125 Signal Point Road. (C. 1920). Bungalow. Two-story residence with mountain stone foundation, gable roof, end chimneys, full façade porch with a projecting pediment entry, square posts on low stone piers. Flanking ornate brackets support the façade entry. This house has an irregular floor plan. (C.)

159. 128 Signal Point Road. (C. 1921). Bungalow. One and one-half story stone house with a stone foundation, gable front roof with asphalt shingles, two interior brick chimneys. Three-quarter screened façade porch, 6/1 light double hung windows. (C.)

160. 132 Signal Point Road. (C. 1920). Bungalow. One and one-half story frame house with weatherboard exterior, stone foundation, gable roof with low shed roof dormers, interior brick chimney, wraparound screened façade porch, 6/1 light double hung windows. (C.)

161. 136 Signal Point Road. (C. 1914). Bungalow. One story frame house has a stone foundation with weatherboard exterior, hip roof with an eyelid dormer, exposed eave brackets, 6/1 windows, and a recessed entrance with sidelights, flanking posts. (C.)

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162. 202 Signal Point Road. (C. 1916) Bungalow. Single story stucco residence featuring high water table of stone, grouped fenestration of 1/1 light double hung windows, and decorative rafter tails. Symmetrical façade with large gable roof porch characterized by flush columns on mountain stone plinths and slatted, ornamental gable vent. Plan is asymmetrical. (C.)

Outbuilding. (C. 1916) Guest Cottage. Small, stucco bungalow with gable roof. Facade windows and latticed stoop are later additions. (NC)

South Street

163. 103 South Street. (C. 1920). Spanish Colonial Revival. This one-story house has a stucco exterior, gable and flat roof with clay tiles. The arched window and door openings have a trefoil gable vent. Decorative brackets support the red tile roof awnings over the windows. (C)

164. 105 South Street. (C. 1987). Modern. This residence is one and one-half stories with stucco siding. It is constructed with solar heating as a major resource; therefore, clerestory windows, solid double light windows and sun lights in the roof give this house its architectural details. (NC)

165. 404 South Street. (C. 1930). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This synthetic sided gable roof house has a brick foundation and a centered portico. There are 4/1 light double hung windows. The one story building has a one bay porch with two square wood posts. (C.)

166. 405 South Street. (C. 1935). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one-story building has a gable roof. The façade porch is integral to the building and has a deep square porch. There is only one support column, a battered Doric column supported on a brick pier. The house has a brick foundation and one exterior end chimney and the windows are 3/1 vertical light double hung. The façade has a triple window grouping of a 4/1 centered window flanked by 3/1 windows. There is interesting open scrollwork in the façade gable end. (C)

167. 406 South Street. (C. 1927). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story wide board sided building has a brick foundation and multiple gable roofs. There are exposed rafters and an exposed façade porch roofing system. The façade porch roof is supported by two square Doric columns on brick piers and has square balusters. The windows are 6/1 and one exterior end brick chimney is flanked by 2/2 light double hung windows. Clerestory windows on the south façade appear along the side of a projecting gable roof. (C.)

168. 407 South Street. (C. 1930). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This multi-gable building has a predominant side gable roof façade porch, supported by two square Doric columns on brick piers. The windows are 4/1 light double hung sash. There has been a recent rear addition that matches the historic siding and foundation in materials and, therefore, is not out of character or scale with the historic building. (C.)

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St. Charles Street

169. 120 St. Charles. (C. 1940) Bungalow. This single story building is painted brick with a side gable and gable front roof. The recessed façade door is centered in the façade and is flanked by two projecting house sections that are in turn flanked by projecting gable front roof wings. There are two chimneys, both internal. The gable ends have decorative brickwork and the windows are 6/6 light double hung sash. The façade door has sidelights (C.)

Tennessee Avenue

170. 108 Tennessee Avenue. (C. 1955). Ranch. Irregular floor plan to this weatherboard sided one story house has a projecting central section with flanking wings. The center section is has a gable. There is an integral façade porch with wrought iron handrails and support columns and multi-light windows. The two flanking recessed wings have horizontal multi-light windows and the house has a concrete foundation. (NC)

171. 202 Tennessee Avenue. (C. 1915). Bungalow. This steep pitch one and one-half story side gable roof house as a façade shed roof dormer. This asymmetrical house has synthetic siding and an integral façade porch. Doric columns support the continuous roof façade porch. The first floor windows and doors are multi-light. The second floor windows found in the gable ends are 6/1 light double hung windows. There are three 6 light windows in the dormer. There is one internal stone chimney. (C.)

172. 203 Tennessee Avenue. (C. 1950). Minimal Traditional. This cedar shingle sided house has a hip roof with asphalt shingles and the projecting primary façade features an asymmetrical façade door with a brick stoop. There are vertical light windows. The recessed portion of the primary façade has three windows with horizontal windows; all the windows have faux shutters and canvas awnings, one exterior brick chimney. (C)

173. 204 Tennessee Avenue. (C. 1930). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story building has a gable roof with dormers; a shed roof over the full façade porch supported by short battered wood columns on stone piers. The façade porch has square grid lattice with window opening to one side. The double hung windows are diamond shaped lights over 1 light. The weatherboard house has exposed rafters and the original wood light façade door. (C.)

174. 302 Tennessee Avenue. (C. 1975). Modern Ranch. A one-story gable roof mountain stone exterior with a integral façade porch with board and batten in the recessed area; paired windows, faux shutters and an attached garage. (NC)

175. 403 Tennessee Avenue. (C. 1916). Bungalow. The one story has a gable roof, weatherboard siding and a stone exterior end chimney. Four massive square columns support the full façade porch. There is an original side entrance to the house that serves as a breezeway to

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the side garage addition. This modern addition is constructed of split face square concrete block. There is also a side addition. (NC.)

176. 407 Tennessee Avenue. (C. 1936) Colonial Revival. This two-story frame house has lap siding; gambrel roof with asphalt shingles, three façade dormers, and a pair of double hung 6/1 light windows flanking the primary entrance. The façade door has a flared gable roof supported by square posts and decorative brackets. The asymmetrical design is due to a later side enclosure (C. 1985) and the addition of an open side porch; details of which include wood posts and balustrades. There is one internal chimney. (C.)

177. 409 Tennessee Avenue. (C. 1920). Bungalow with Craftsmen influence. This one and one-half story weatherboard house has a gable roof with a shed roof façade dormer, exposed rafters, decorative brackets, two stone internal chimneys with decorative chimney pots, and a stone foundation. There are two flanking one-story enclosed side porches. Six square Doric columns on stone piers support the centered façade porch roof; triangular pediment with decorative brackets and stone balustrade. There are multi-light windows on the house. The façade door is a paneled door and has a transom. (C.)

Texas Avenue

178. 601 Texas Avenue. (C. 1955). Ranch. This one story house has weatherboard siding, a hip roof with asphalt shingles, concrete foundation, and horizontal windows with faux shutters. The façade door has a porch with a wrought iron hand railing. (NC)

179. 602 Texas Avenue. (C. 1956). Ranch. An L-shaped floor plan with a gable roof, attached garage, covered façade porch supported by slender square posts, internal chimney. The house has synthetic siding, horizontal windows, faux shutters and a concrete foundation. (NC.)

180. 604 Texas Avenue. (C. 1987). Modern. The one story house has synthetic siding, gable roof with asphalt shingles, brick foundation, façade porch supported by slender square posts, and modern windows. A front gable roof with a boxed return gives architectural interest to the L-shaped floor plan. (NC.)

181. 608 Texas Avenue. (C. 1936). Craftsman. The two story house has a side gable roof and stone and shiplap siding. There are multi-light casement windows, a gable roof with three gable roof dormers, a screened-in porch, side carport and stone steps leading to the house. (C.)

182. Trolley line. James Boulevard between River Point and Signal Pint roads. Circa 1912-1934. (C.)

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Signal Mountain Place Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance to the town of Signal Mountain and Hamilton County, Tennessee. The district represents the history of Signal Mountain's residential growth in the early to mid twentieth century and possesses a significant collection of early twentieth century residential designs such as Craftsman Bungalow, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, English Cottage Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival influences. Integral to the original design of the subdivision is an open, naturally landscaped mountaintop community. Beginning in 1912, the Signal Mountain Historic District evolved from a single, seasonal resort destination, the Signal Mountain Inn (outside district), past the city limits of Chattanooga, into a permanent residential suburb. Initially, visitors and residents relied on public transportation such as the trolley line. The development pattern of the area changed over the next thirty years into a subdivision that relied on the automobile.

The Signal Mountain Historic District is located in Hamilton County, twelve miles outside of Chattanooga, Tennessee. The district is the historic core of Signal Mountain, the town that formed as one of the impressive suburbs of the Chattanooga area. The mountaintop community began as a summer resort and the majority of the buildings were constructed in the bungalow form with Craftsman detailing. The Signal Mountain Historic District began as a small resort development built after the area had been discovered by people escaping the city in fear of catching yellow fever. (Carruth: 19) The community was settled by wealthy families who wanted to escape the heat, disease and congestion of the city. There was a forty minute trolley ride from downtown Chattanooga. Soon, due to rapid developments in transportation technology, Signal Mountain became a place of permanent residence.

Background

Signal Mountain is the southern half of Walden's Ridge, a trailing part of the Cumberland Plateau, which was named Ovasioto by the Native Americans of this region. (Armstrong: 17) Signal Mountain rises 2,080 feet above sea level, approximately 300 feet lower than Lookout Mountain, the highest mountain in Hamilton County. Signal Mountain, looking over Chattanooga, is high enough in elevation, however, to average cooler temperatures.

Before any buildings were built on the mountain the area was forest, untouched and unsettled. The area was not necessarily undiscovered, though. There have been legends for years that people of the Cherokee and Creek tribes inhabited the area. (Patten: 15) Signal Point is a crucial part of the discovery and development of Signal Mountain and especially the Signal Mountain district. Signal Point overlooks the Tennessee River, the lifeblood of the Chattanooga area, bringing trade and transportation a catalyst to the success of the region.

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However, the point not only looked over the river looking out towards Lookout Mountain, it also looked westward up the Tennessee River. Signal Point acted as a natural lookout tower for those who wanted to know what or who was coming down the river and into the valley. Thus, signals were created by the people at the lookout to warn people in the valley of what was heading down river. One of the traditional stories says that the signals off the bluff were made of smoke by the Cherokee tribes. It is known that during the Civil War, the Union army stationed on the mountain in 1863 used Signal Mountain as a signaling point. (Carruth: 16)

Signal Mountain Development

One of the people whose family left the city to come to the mountain to escape the yellow fever epidemic was C. E. James. (Carruth: 19) Circa 1910, James with his Signal Mountain Place Land Development Company purchased 4,400 acres of land at Signal Point. A successful land developer, James intended to establish a year round community. The only road from the city of Chattanooga to Signal Mountain was the W-Road (NR 3/19/99), a switchback route that had been in use for many years and provided limited access to the mountain. One of the first undertakings for James was the construction of a new road, Signal Mountain Boulevard (SR 8), which led to the site of the planned Signal Mountain Inn. From 1912 until 1934, Signal Mountain Boulevard contained a line for the trolley line. James, who served a short term as the head of the Dixie Highway Association, was president of the Chattanooga Traction Company, the line using the boulevard. After 1934, the trolley lane was adapted for use as another auto lane. Most of these trolley tracks do not exist, but there are some that still exist along James Boulevard near Riverpoint road. (#182) The buildings at 318 James Boulevard (#68) are associated with the trolley line. Much of the road is still concrete paving.

Webster T. James prepared the plans for the new road and grading began in 1912. A huge undertaking, crews camped at the foot of the mountain, five sawmills supplied ties for the trolley line and hotel, and James opened a quarry. The trolley stations, Signal Mountain Inn and many of the houses were constructed using this native sandstone. The new road still had switchbacks, but at a lower 5 to 5 ½ percent grade. (Carver: E19-20)

Around 1912, the Signal Mountain Inn was opened. It proved so popular that a 200 room addition was completed 3 years later in 1916. (Patten: 51) The location for the Inn was chosen near the popular "Burnt Cabin" natural iron spring source in the woods very close to Signal Point that people had deemed as healing. (Carruth: 19) While a portion of the historic Inn is extant as the Alexian Village Retirement Home, what remains has been so severely altered that it would be considered non-contributing to this historic district and is not included in the district. In 1935 the Signal Mountain Inn was sold and the Town of Signal Mountain was established and began providing municipal services that usurped/ replaced the community social functions that the Inn provided.

This theme of conservation preservation of nature is evident in the architectural style and structure of the residential buildings that dominate Signal Mountain; the bungalow. The bungalow style was

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very popular in the 1920s through 1930s and was widely constructed throughout the country in warmer climates. Bungalows were built primarily in warmer climates because the design of the building took advantage of the sun and the path of breezes. The dominating feature of the bungalow is the deep porches that create second living rooms for many families in the summer months. (Comstock: 11,12) These buildings were created to incorporate the surrounding environment by the importance of porches and large number of windows. The bungalow was traditionally a one-story house, which lent well to cooling during hot summer months. It would seem that James built this affordable and comfortable housing for his mountain resort that was also very inviting to his more wealthy visitors. "Another reason for the proliferation of the bungalow was that "less expensive materials can be used in a bungalow than in other types without offending aesthetics." (Comstock: viii). For example the bungalow at 404 Brady Point Road (#10) has a large shed roof dormer, full front porch with paired columns, and overhanging eaves that are characteristic of the form. While most of the bungalows in the historic district have Craftsman details, the bungalow at 501 Brady Point Road (#18) is different in its use of materials. Constructed with logs, the house has a stone foundation and chimney and wood shingles in the gable field. The Craftsman influence is evident in the house at 404 James Boulevard (#80). Battered stone columns rest on the solid porch balustrade and a large gable roof dormer is centered on the facade. Multiple multi-light windows and overhanging eaves are additional character defining in features of this house.

Not only does the plan of the bungalow compliment the warm climates of the southern retreat, but the exterior of the bungalows in the district reflect their natural surroundings. The bungalow homes were built with all variations of brown, green, beige, and gray exteriors, using stone, sawn and log wood, and natural color stucco. The best example of the natural bungalow is at 511 James Boulevard. (# 93) The house was built in 1914 by a well known lawyer in Chattanooga named Foster V. Brown. The bungalows that were built originally in the Signal Mountain land development inspired other similar homes in this neighborhood.

Sprinkled among the smaller scale homes are a variety of styles for houses of prominent families striving for luxurious life on the mountain. One example of a grand house is the home at 206 Flint Street, "Marr Crest," built by J.D. Alsup (# 33). This house was built in 1928 for Walter Marr. Marr was an inventor, whose work for Buick, meant that he lived in Flint, Michigan for much of his life. Thus the name for the road he and his wife named and made their permanent address for their remaining life. He was familiar with Signal Mountain as stopover in Tennessee on his way to Florida. Marr first lived in the home at 136 Signal Point Road, "It Suits Me" (# 161) while he waited for "Marr Crest" to be completed. (McPherson). The two story Renaissance Revival house is embellished with pan tile roofing, arches, and porches. Another of the larger scale houses is located at 412 Brady Point Road (# 33). Built circa 1930, the two and one-half story Tudor Revival home is distinguished by the steep pitch rooflines, multiple windows, façade chimney, and false half timbering.

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The Signal Mountain Historic District contains few altered or noncontributing residences. The majority of the houses are intact examples of popular early twentieth century architectural forms and designs. The district retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

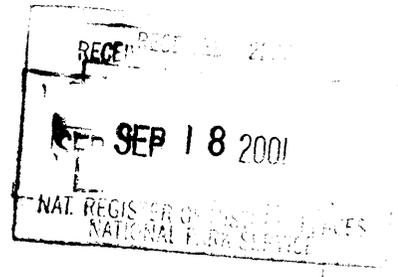
The district is roughly located around James Boulevard, Brady Point Road, and Signal Point Road. It also includes houses on Carolina Avenue, Flint Street, Florida Avenue, Georgia Avenue, Hathaway Drive, Louisiana Avenue, Mississippi Avenue, Ohio Avenue, River Point Road, Signal Mountain Boulevard, South Street, St. Charles Street, Tennessee Avenue and Texas Avenue.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The district represents an intact collection of early twentieth century architecture. It is surrounded by non historic resources

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Old Town Historic District
Signal Mountain, Hamilton County, Tennessee
Photos By: William Hendricks and Charlotte White
Date: May 2000

Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission

Facing north, view of 507 Carolina Avenue
#1 of 21

Facing south, view of 516 Carolina Avenue
#2 of 21

Facing southeast, view of 506 James Boulevard
#3 of 21

Facing northeast, view of 507 James Boulevard
#4 of 21

Facing south, view of 504 James Boulevard
#5 of 21

Facing south, view of 502 James Boulevard
#6 of 21

Facing northeast, view of 209 Louisiana Avenue
#7 of 21

Facing northeast, view of 501-505 James Boulevard
#8 of 21

Facing southeast, view of 409 James Boulevard
#9 of 21

Facing northeast, view of 203 Louisiana Avenue
#10 of 21

Facing south, view of 402 Georgia Avenue
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Facing southwest, view of 102 Louisiana Avenue
#12 of 21

Facing east, view of 206 Flint Street
#13 of 21

Facing northwest, view of 407 James Boulevard
#14 of 21

Facing north, view of 105 Louisiana Avenue
#15 of 21

Facing northeast, view of 404 James Boulevard
#16 of 21

Facing northeast, view of 107 Louisiana Avenue
#17 of 21

Facing southwest, view of 208 Louisiana
#18 of 21

Facing west, view of 205 Louisiana
#19 of 21

Facing west, view of 108 Louisiana
#20 of 21

Facing south, view of 606 James Boulevard
#21 of 21

