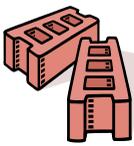


## National Register Properties in Downtown Nashville

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Acme Farm Supply                   | 101 Broadway   |
| Bennie-Dillon Building             | 702 Church Street                                    |
| Berger Building                    | 164 N. 8 <sup>th</sup> Ave                           |
| Broadway Historic District         | Broadway between 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> |
| Bush Herbert Building              | 174 Third Ave North                                  |
| Castner-Knott Building             | 616-618 Church Street                                |
| Cheatham Building                  | 301-9 Church Street                                  |
| Christ Church                      | 900 Broadway   |
| Customs House                      | Broadway   |
| Davidson County Courthouse         | Public Square  |
| Doctor's Building                  | 706 Church Street                                    |
| Fifth Avenue HD                    |  |
| First Presbyterian Church          | 154 5 <sup>th</sup> Ave North                        |
| Frost Building                     | 161 Eighth Ave North                                 |
| Hermitage Hotel                    | 231 6 <sup>th</sup> Ave North                        |
| Hume-Fogg High School              | 700 Broadway   |
| Morris Memorial Building           | 330 Charlotte  |
| Nashville Financial HD             | 3 <sup>rd</sup> Ave and Union Street                 |
| Nashville Union Station            | Broadway and 10 <sup>th</sup>                        |
| Printers Alley HD                  |  |
| Robertson, James, Hotel            | 118 7 <sup>th</sup> Ave North                        |
| Ryman Auditorium                   | 116 Opry Place                                       |
| Savage House                       | 167 8 <sup>th</sup> Ave North                        |
| Second Avenue HD                   | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Ave between Brandon and Broadway     |
| Shelby Street Bridge               |  |
| Southern Methodist Publishing      | 810 Broadway   |
| St Marys Catholic Church           | 330 5 <sup>th</sup> Ave North                        |
| Tennessee State Capitol            | Capitol Hill   |
| Tennessee State Library & Archives | 403 7 <sup>th</sup> Ave North                        |
| US Post Office                     | 901 Broadway   |
| YWCA Building                      | 211 7 <sup>th</sup> Ave North                        |

	<b>Acme Farm Supply</b> At the time of its construction ca 1890, this building had easy access to the river and railroad making it ideal for manufacturing, warehouse, and supply companies. Acme Supply was a landmark company in downtown.		<b>Doctor's Building</b> Designed by the firm of Dougherty and Gardner, the first three stories were built in 1916 and the top three in 1921. The building served as a center for medical professionals. By 1924 the building housed 73 doctor's offices.		<b>Ryman Auditorium</b> Between 1943 and 1974 the Ryman Auditorium was home to the Grand Ole Opry. The auditorium was built 1888-92 as the Union Gospel Tabernacle. Named for riverboat captain Thomas Ryman.
	<b>Bennie-Dillon Building</b> Designed by the Nashville firm of Asmus and Clark, the Bennie-Dillon Building, completed in 1927, is an early high-rise in Nashville. It was built to house a variety of professional offices.		<b>Fifth Avenue Historic District</b> The district served as the center for retail activity, in Nashville. Buildings in the district were constructed between 1870 and 1930.		<b>Savage House</b> The Savage House is one of the last remnant of a residential district in downtown. Built ca 1859, an addition was constructed ca 1889 for use as a waiting room for Dr. Savage's ophthalmology office.
	<b>Berger Building</b> Samuel Berger built this as an investment property in 1926. The architect, O.J. Billis, was known for his residential work and this is one of his few commercial designs. The building makes good use of decorative terra cotta.		<b>First Presbyterian Church</b> Designated as an NHL, the church is a nationally significant example of Egyptian Revival architecture designed by William Strickland. The church was begun in 1849, and the interior frescoes were added in 1880.		<b>Second Avenue Historic District</b> Second Avenue saw the initial development of retail activity in Nashville. Its location allowed it to develop into a center of activity. The extant buildings date primarily from 1870-1930.
	<b>Broadway Historic District</b> Broadway was an early center of trade known for its furniture stores. By the 1940s Broadway had become the center of the country music industry. Several music stars first gained exposure here.		<b>Frost Building</b> The building was constructed in 1913 as headquarters of the educational and publishing branch of the Southern Baptist Convention. The building was named for Dr. J. M. Frost, founder of the publishing board.		<b>Shelby Street Bridge</b> Prior to its opening in 1909 only one bridge connected downtown to East Nashville. Two of the bridge spans make use of unusual reinforced concrete trusses, the only ones of their kind identified in Tennessee.
	<b>Bush Herbert Building</b> Home of the Bush Brick Company between 1911 and 1961, which supplied ready-mix concrete, gravel, as well as bricks throughout the region. Many landmark buildings in Nashville are constructed of Bush bricks.		<b>Hermitage Hotel</b> J Edwin Carpenter designed the hotel which opened its doors in 1910. The hotel served as a key lobbying area for ratification of the 19th Amendment.		<b>Southern Methodist Publishing</b> Completed in 1906 this building served as headquarters of the Southern Methodist Publishing House until 1957. Southern Methodist is a major distributor of religious materials.
	<b>Castner-Knott Building</b> This 1906 building represents the early westward expansion of commercial activities downtown. This area had previously been the edge of a wealthy residential district. The building was remodeled 1958-59.		<b>Hume-Fogg High School</b> Hume-Fogg was built in 1911 on the site of the first public school in Nashville. The school is named for two prominent local educators.		<b>St. Marys Catholic Church</b> St Mary's was designed by Prussian born architect Adolphus Heiman and completed in 1847. This served as the first Catholic Cathedral in Nashville. The church served as a hospital during the Civil War.
	<b>Cheatham Building</b> Built ca. 1852, the Cheatham Building is one of only a few extant antebellum commercial buildings in Nashville. For much of its early history the building housed a wholesale grocery and liquor business.		<b>Morris Memorial Building</b> Built between 1924 and 1926, the building was designed by the prominent local firm McKissack and McKissack to house the National Baptist Convention.		<b>Tennessee State Capitol</b> This excellent example of Greek Revival architecture designed by William Strickland was completed in 1854. Upon his death, Strickland's body was placed in a vault in the northeast wall.
	<b>Christ Church</b> Christ Church held its first worship service in 1894. Designed by Francis Hatch Kimball, the church is built of stone from Sewanee, TN and Bowling Green, KY and contains beautiful carved woodwork and stained glass windows.		<b>Nashville Financial Historic District</b> The area around the district emerged as a regional center for banking and financial industries around the turn of the century. Activity in this area helped to shape the financial growth of Nashville.		<b>Tennessee State Library and Archives</b> Upon its completion in 1953 this building has served as the first permanent home of the state's archives and library holdings. The building was designed by H. Clinton Parrent Jr.
	<b>Customs House</b> Begun in 1875, the Customs House was built in four sections. The cornerstone was laid by President Rutherford B. Hayes and the supervising architect was William Potter of New York. The relief and pinnacles were hand-carved.		<b>Nashville Union Station</b> Built in 1900, Union Station was part of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad's major building program. The building was designed by Richard Montfort, an engineer for the railroad.		<b>U.S. Post Office</b> Designed in the Art Deco style by Marr and Holman, the Post Office was completed in 1934 as a WPA project. Marr and Holman designed many WPA financed buildings and this is considered one of their finest.
	<b>Davidson County Courthouse</b> This is the fourth courthouse to stand on this site, which was set aside for this use in the original town plan. The 1936 building was designed by Frederick Heirons and Emmons Woolwine.		<b>Printers Alley Historic District</b> Known as Printers Alley by at least 1865, this was the center of the printing and distribution of publication, particularly newspapers. In 1915, 13 publishers and 10 printers were located in this area.		<b>YWCA Building</b> Beginning with its construction in 1911, lodging, education and employment assistance were offered here. The building was designed by the Chicago firm of Shattuck and Hussey at a cost of about \$125,000.
			<b>Robertson, James, Hotel</b> Completed in 1929 with Art Deco detailing, the Robertson Hotel was designed by the firm of Marr and Holman. The building was completed at a cost of over one million dollars.		