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Chattanooga's street-names: A reflection of the city's history

Larson, Georgina Spencer, M.A.

Middle Tennessee State University, 1987

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CHATTANOOGA'S STREET-NAMES:
A REFLECTION OF THE CITY'S HISTORY

Georgina Spencer Larson


A thesis presented to the
Graduate Faculty of Middle Tennessee State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Master of Arts

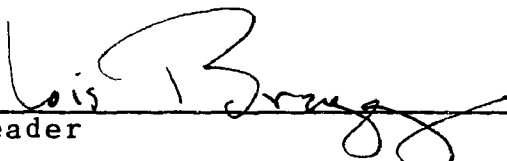
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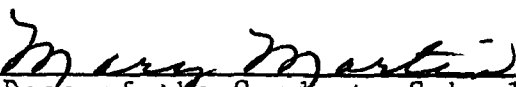
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ABSTRACT

CHATTANOOGA'S STREET-NAMES: A REFLECTION OF THE CITY'S HISTORY

by Georgina Spencer Larson

Chattanooga was settled primarily by legislators, lawyers, judges, and businessmen and not by backwoodsmen and adventurers. For this reason, the streets were given conservative rather than fanciful or extraordinary names. The landowners gave commemorative and possessive names to most of the city's streets. These street-names are a roster of the city's leading citizens, and a study of the origins of the few shift, incident, descriptive, and euphemistic names given to streets reveals information about businesses and residential areas in the city.

This study details the origins of a select group of Chattanooga's street-names and suggests reasons those names were chosen. A brief history of the city is given to put into perspective the great body of information an investigation of the street-names reveals. A succinct survey of the place-names in five areas in the United States is included to show that place-names reflect the flavor of the region and the individuality of the namers. This study

Georgina Spencer Larson

concludes with a lexicon that lists alphabetically a select group of Chattanooga's street-names and their origins and significance.

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INTRODUCTION

When my small daughter goes on trips with our family, she often asks "What is the name of this place?" She cannot give a definition of place, but unconsciously she understands the concept of place. In Names on the Globe, Stewart conceptualizes the term place, perhaps as my daughter feels but cannot express:

A sense of place is older than man. A place . . . is any area which an observing consciousness whether human or animal distinguishes or separates, by whatever means, from other areas. The boundaries may be precise or vague; they may be physical and concrete or mental and imaginary. A place may be a natural feature or a human construction. It may be a forking of streams, a grove of trees, a lake, a grave (3-4).

While my daughter may be too young to realize the significance of her question, the fact that she asks is significant in itself. Human beings have names for places because they have language. Names are part of language. As Stewart says, "though a place may be conceived as existing

in itself or standing in the consciousness of an animal, a place-name exists only with men, being a part of language. . . . No tribe has ever been discovered so primitive as to be without names, both for people and for places" (Names on the Globe 4-5).

Man has named places since the Garden of Eden and continues with indefatigable zeal as Charlton Laird notes: "Adam's propensity for giving names to things continues" (Miracle of Language 84). One of the reasons that names fascinate man is that like the child he thinks he "knows" the place and feels, perhaps, he belongs there when he knows the name of the place or gives it a name. When the first settlers arrived in North America, they saw many nameless rivers, valleys, and mountains. To make the land their own, they named each body of water and natural formation. Then the settlers carved towns out of forests and named these towns. In the towns, the citizens gave streets and even buildings names which were significant to them.

The basic term for the study of place-names is onomastics. Onomastics offers many opportunities for students of place-names because the array of place-names is almost inexhaustible and namers are still zealously at work. In choosing a subject from the nearly unlimited supply of topics, students of onomastics may very well confine their investigations to an area which interests them. Many onomasticians begin a particular work because the place-names of an area fascinate them. According to

Stewart, that is reason enough: "By and large, the justification of the study of place-names lies in itself--that is, in the satisfaction of our own curiosity about the names and the process of naming" (Names on the Globe 370).

The Greek term onomastic was used in literature as early as 1609. At that time it referred to a lexicographer or vocabularist. In his Dictionary, Samuel Johnson described the laboring lexicographer as a "harmless drudge that busies himself in tracing the original and detailing the significance of words." Not until 1716 did the term onomastic refer broadly in literature to names and naming. In the last two hundred and seventy years, it has become a recognized field of study with the sub-category toponymy referring specifically to place-names.

In this study, I confine myself to the street-names in my hometown, Chattanooga, Tennessee. I begin my study with a brief discussion of the place-names in the various regions of the United States, in particular the street-names, to show that in each one, the namers chose names significant and appropriate to them. In the second chapter, I examine the origins of the street-names in Chattanooga, showing that they, too, bear appropriate names which reflect and refer to the city's past and its influential citizens. The third chapter is a dictionary which

lists alphabetically a select group of streets in Chattanooga and then gives a discussion of the origin of each street-name.

Chapter I

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY OF ONOMASTICS AND SYNOPSIS OF PLACE-NAME SIGNIFICANCE IN FIVE REPRESENTATIVE AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

I. Introduction

A significant fact that the student of onomastics gleans from studying and researching is that each county, borough, or city (and sometimes each portion of a city) has its own unique set of place-names. Whether its place-names are the personal names of settlers and influential citizens or names sparked by events in the area or by its topography, they reflect the individuality and flavor of the area which gave birth to them.

II. Survey of an Introduction to Onomastics

European scholars who studied place-names in the early part of the twentieth century had an advantage over American students of onomastics because the European studies had long traditions behind them. At that time American onomastics was in its infancy. A few works of onomastics were written in the United States in the nineteenth century.

Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull published Composition of Indian Geographical Names in 1870, and William H. Whitmore published On the Origin of the Names in Massachusetts in 1873 (Stewart, Names on the Land 333). However, America did not have a journal devoted to place-name study until 1951 when Names, the publication of the American Name Society was begun (Bryant). Between the time of the nineteenth-century publications and the beginning of the scholarship of the American Name Society, American onomasticians were gathering data and collecting place-names. Probably the scholar who collected and studied the greatest body of information in this period was George R. Stewart. In 1946, he published the scholarly, thoroughly researched book, Names on the Land, in which he analyzed naming patterns in the United States.

In 1954, Stewart proposed a set of categories for classifying place-names that has been used and adapted by many scholars since (Stewart "A Classification"). Although a few scholars coin new terms in their discussions of place-names, most American onomasticians adopt the nine classes of place-names which Stewart postulated. Because I have used Stewart's terms (usually considered the standard classifications) in my discussion of Chattanooga's street-names, an explanation of his classification is included. His nine classes of names are descriptive, possessive, incident, commemorative, euphemistic, manufactured, shift, folk, and mistakes.

1. Descriptive names. A place-name in this category is one "that originates from some permanent or semi-permanent quality of the place itself" (Stewart, "A Classification" 2). Someone who sees this place for the first time is able to recognize the reason the name was chosen. In most instances, that reason is based on a characteristic of the place recognizable by one of the senses, most often sight. Two streets in Chattanooga given descriptive names are Hill Street and River Street. The reason these names were chosen are easily recognizable. Hill Street is on the side of Cameron Hill and River Street is close to the Tennessee River. Frequently, however, the recognizable characteristic is apparent only part of the time or at only one point. For example, Market Street in Chattanooga was probably named because it led to the wharf where farmers and traders once marketed their goods. Another example is the Rio Grande which is neither wide nor "grand" during much of its course. As Stewart notes, the river's not-so-true description is not a false one; rather it probably originated before anyone explored the entire course of the river.

Because descriptive names comprise such a large class, they are divided into three categories: pure descriptive, associative descriptive, and relative descriptive. Names which are classified as pure descriptive are, as the name of the category indicates, the most obviously descriptive. They specify a characteristic inextricably linked to the

object named. Long Island, Stone Mountain, and Echo Rock are three examples. Place-names categorized as associative descriptive originate from a trait only loosely linked with the object named. A place may be named Onion Bottom, for example, because of the abundance of wild onions growing in the area. Associative descriptive names can become inappropriate when the area changes and the object or quality for which the place was named no longer exists. A body of water named Bridge Creek would become a misnomer if the bridge decayed and fell down or was destroyed. The third sub-category of descriptive names contains place-names which are termed relative descriptive. As the category's name suggests, place-names which fall into this category identify the relationship of the place to something else. For example, the name Lake Superior indicates that some quality of the lake has been compared to a similar quality of another body of water. The name Igou Ferry Road indicates that the road leads to a ferry either owned or operated by someone named Igou. Stewart suggests that although relative descriptive names can be misnomers, they should still be classified as a subcategory of descriptive names because they are usually considered descriptive even if the object for which they were named no longer exists.

2. Possessive names. Stewart notes that the place-names categorized in this class have been given "because of the feeling that some person or group of persons owned that particular place" (Stewart, "A Classification"

4). The "ownership," he notes, might be the "mere residence of a squatter" or even the "mere right of discovery" (Stewart, "A Classification" 4). Most possessive names are personal names distinguished by the possessive case such as Culp's Hill or Bird's Mill Road; some possessive names such as Lupton Drive or Ruohs Street are not written in the possessive case. Many possessive names are ethnic names such as Mohawk River or Shawnee Trail.

3. Incident names. Unlike descriptive names which record a permanent, easily identifiable quality of a place, incident names refer to a temporary characteristic of a place. Many places with animal names such as Possum Hollow or Lizard Lick are included in this category. Although the name might indicate that the particular animal is plentiful, it often only refers to an instance when the animal was encountered there. Some incident names lend themselves to tall tales and folklore. Stewart notes, for example, that a "certain Mad River . . . is a comparatively gentle stream; it was so named because a man once lost his temper there" (Stewart, "A Classification" 5). Many names such as Hat Creek where a man may have lost his hat or Moonlight Ridge where a young couple may have strolled in the moonlight suggest the incidents which gave them their names. A few incident names record the particular day that an event happened. Independence Rock, Stewart notes, "was named because some early travelers celebrated the Fourth of July there" (Stewart, "A Classification" 5).

4. Commemorative names. Place-names in this category often honor famous men whether actual, legendary, or mythological. Presidents of the United States are honored repeatedly in America in the names of states (Washington), cities (Lincoln, Nebraska; Washington, D. C.); and in streets in those cities. The streets in a city may also be named for men who have had a profound effect upon the city. Legendary and mythological names are also common in the United States. Americans admire classical Greece and have named places for Lysander and for Athens. They have also frequently used the names of legendary characters such as Hector and Ulysses and of mythological places such as the Elysian Fields. As a result, commemorative names constitute a large portion of the place-names in the United States.

The simple use of an old name in a new place does not necessarily make the name commemorative, however. A body of water in Vermont, for example, was not named in commemoration of the Caspian Sea but because "its outline resembles that of the Caspian Sea" (Stewart, "A Classification" 6). The name is descriptive, not commemorative. In Chattanooga, Harrison Street, bore the name of Hamilton County's original county seat, Harrison, Tennessee. However, the street did not commemorate the county seat. The street was named Harrison because it led to the city of Harrison. Thus, the street name is descriptive, not commemorative. In other instances, a place-name is simply transferred from one place to another and is considered a transfer name, not a

commemorative name. The name of Elyria Street in Chattanooga is a transfer name. It was named by the owner of the property, a man from Elyria, Ohio. Stewart notes that the name Cambridge was used repeatedly in the United States. It was transferred from England to Maryland to Ohio. A transfer name can be commemorative but it does not have to be.

5. Euphemistic names. Only a few places in America have euphemistic names. These names do not describe a characteristic of a place that is present when the place is named. Rather, they describe a quality that the namer hopes is present at some future time. As Stewart notes, the namer of Homeland may have bestowed the name before "anyone established a home there" (Stewart, "A Classification" 8). The name may represent a wish or a plan the namer has for the place. A real estate developer, for example, may choose a commercially appealing name such as Paradise for a residential area because he wants the name to imbue a quality or an ideal which he hopes the development will someday attain. Even a name like Athens, Stewart indicates, can be chosen for "the idealistic or symbolic quality that is . . . associated with euphemistic naming" (Stewart, "A Classification" 8). The namer could have bestowed the name Athens on an infant town, hoping it would become a center of education like its namesake.

6. Manufactured names. A small class of place-names, manufactured names are formed from names which are

reconstructed to form new words. Sometimes sounds or letters are recombined to make a new name. Saybrook, Connecticut, for example, was formed from the combination of the names of Lord Say and Lord Brook. Somerange came from the two-word name Summer Range. The very interesting name Michillinda came from the abbreviations for the states of Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana with an extra a at the end. Occasionally, names are spelled backwards to form a new name such as Tesnus from Sunset. The names classified in this category comprise only a small number of place-names in the United States.

7. Shift names. Unlike transfer names which are wholly borrowed from another place, shift names involve the shifting of one specific such as White from one generic such as mountain to one or more generics. (In onomastics the terms specific and generic refer to the parts of a place-name. For example, in a street named McCallie Avenue, McCallie would be the specific, and Avenue would be the generic.) Thus, from White Mountain may come White Lake, White River, or Whiteville, even though none of them are actually white.

8. Folk etymologies. Stewart notes that names classified in this category are non-English names which have been transformed into recognizable English forms. The names often look completely new. For example, Purgatoire becomes Picketwire and Cayo Hueso becomes Key West. Sometimes, as Stewart suggests, folk etymology can also be a

kind of "punning or verbal play" (Stewart, "A Classification" 10). He argues that in numerous instances the changing of the name is done with a humorous motive. Two instances he notes are the changing of Ypres to Wipers and the changing of L'eau Froide to Low Freight. Stewart attests that these two are "eye-pun[s]" and "may well have been the work of a wholly conscious humorist" (Stewart, "A Classification" 10). Most of the time, however, names which have undergone folk etymologies are simply changed to a more recognizable English form.

9. Mistake names. A small class, mistake names are place-names which have undergone spelling changes. The change may be a simple omission of a letter in a name such as Plaski, Texas instead of the longer Pulaski. The mistake may also be the substitution of a letter such as Tolo, Oregon instead of Yolo. The mistake can make a much greater difference, however. For example, LaMoille River in Vermont was originally named La Mouette, but was changed when a map maker forgot to cross his t's. Again, Stewart notes that if a mistranslation of a name from one language to another results in a name with an entirely new meaning, then the new name must be considered just that--a new name--and not a mistake name. He concludes, though, that most mistake names lead the careful researcher back to the original name and are not complete mistranslations.

Sometimes place-names involve more than one of the categories. A name such as Rattlesnake Lake can be

classified as a descriptive-incident name. The name may have been given originally because a man killed a rattlesnake there. Yet, the name may be descriptive because it is the location of a den of rattlesnakes. A name may also be termed incident-possessive. Stewart notes that these types of names were frequently given in frontier times. For example, if a man lives beside a nameless stream and then is killed by Indians, his companions might give the body of water his name. Whether the name should be termed an incident or a possessive name is often difficult to determine in such cases. Stewart notes that this kind of border-line case can be found between most of the classes of place-names.

This brief survey of Stewart's classifications of place-names will acquaint the reader with the basic terms of onomastics. I have placed the street-names in Chattanooga into the categories which Stewart has outlined and described.

III. Sample Analysis

While places in many towns have possessive names such as Williams Island or descriptive names such as Market or Hill Street, the method of inclusion in each town makes these names linguistically significant. A rudimentary and perhaps inchoate examination of a representative area from each general region of the county will show that the place-

names of areas reflect the interest and priority of its settlers. Therefore, representative areas from five regions of the country--(northern, southern, central, eastern, and western)--are included. The information used in the brief discussion of each area comes from journal articles published in Names and American Speech.

A. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was the first American city to have numerical and arboreal street-names. In 1682, William Penn gave numerical names to the streets running east and west between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. He named the north and south cross-streets for trees native to the area. The first arboreal names he chose were Cedar, Pine, Spruce, Walnut, Chestnut, Mulberry, and Sassafras (Schawacker 42; Pillsbury 217). Philadelphia's simple system of street-names was copied by developers of cities all over the United States, including Chattanooga.

B. Athens, Georgia, the site of the University of Georgia, is located in the northeastern part of the state. The original 46 streets in the town were named by a committee appointed by the city council; they were not named at random, as streets in many cities were. A number of the street-names commemorate early settlers. Mitchell and Newton were named for the early businessmen, William Mitchell and Elizur Newton. Because the University's history and that of the city are closely linked, several street-names memorialize people associated with the school. For example, a street was named for Abraham Baldwin, the

first president of the University of Georgia. Another street named Billups commemorated Billups Tavern, where a committee met in 1801 to select a site for the University. Even one of the first graduates of the University, Augustine Clayton, is commemorated in Clayton Street (Algeo 80-95). Because the names selected by the committee were those of influential persons associated with either the town or university, each of the original street-names is inextricably linked to the history of the city.

C. The street-names of Denver, Colorado, reflect Denver's individuality. Although some of the streets follow Philadelphia's pattern and are numbered, the intersecting streets are uniquely Denver's. Instead of being named for trees like Philadelphia's cross-streets, the cross-streets in the older part of Denver were given directional, descriptive, and commemorative names. Ferry, extending to the site of an old ferry, is directional and Cherry, beside Cherry Creek, on whose banks wild cherry trees grow, is descriptive. Two of the city's streets given commemorative names on the original town plat are Cheyenne and Arapahoe. They are named for the Indian tribes which at one time claimed the title to the land of the town site. Each of the cross-streets, in the older portion of Denver, reflects some aspect of the city's history (Davidson 46-50).

D. In New England, the place-names reflect the area's colonial past, reflecting the region's close ties with

England and its involvement in the American Revolution. New England settlers, most of whom left beloved homes in England, transferred many names of British towns to America. In fact, thirty-five percent of the New England place-names given before 1860 were transfer names from England. Directly under the rule of Britain, provincial governors in New England towns used honorific names to flatter kings and noblemen in London. The name Charlestown was used in Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont. Jamestown was used in Rhode Island and Georgetown was used in Maine. The nobility were also honored in the names of early New England towns. Walpole, Massachusetts, for example, commemorated Sir Robert Walpole. Two noblemen, Lord Say and Lord Brook, are commemorated in the name of Saybrook, Connecticut. After the American Revolution, heroes of the war were frequently honored in the names of New England towns. As early as 1776, John Hancock and George Washington were commemorated in the names of Hancock, Massachusetts and Washington, New Hampshire. After the Revolution, place-names became increasingly "American"; towns were named frequently for prominent local or national citizens (Leighly 155-166).

E. Another city whose place-names reflect the life and culture of the area is Palo Alto, California, the home of Stanford University. Its street-names are, for the most part, not commonly-used names. Of the 127 streets, almost one-fourth bear the names of literary figures such as

Addison, Bryant, Kingsley, Lowell, and Poe. Even some of the streets given arboreal names are less common names such as Olive, Palm, and Sequoia. In addition, 17 streets are named for other colleges and universities, including Amherst, Cornell, Harvard, and Oxford. The street-names of Palo-Alto reflect the academic climate of the home of the respected Stanford University (Jones 273-276).

The survey of onomastics in this chapter acquaints the reader with the basic terms of onomastics used in the main chapter. Even a cursory glance at the place-names in various regions of the country indicates that each area has its own unique set of place-names. Whether the place-names of an area commemorate its citizens, describe its terrain, or reflect its early ties to England, they spring from the experiences and priorities of the namers. As the main chapter will show, this fact has proven true in the study of street-names in Chattanooga.

CHAPTER II

CHATTANOOGA'S STREET-NAMES:

THE "WHO'S WHO" OF THE CITY'S HISTORY

A cursory look at a map of Chattanooga reveals that the streets west of Missionary Ridge are not as winding and haphazard as those east of the Ridge. Although some of the streets in the downtown area are crooked and many do not form symmetrical blocks, they do appear to follow a pattern. Upon closer scrutiny, it is obvious that a section comprised of only nineteen streets, lies at an angle to the remainder of the city. Juxtaposed to the asymmetrical blocks and sometimes crooked streets of most of the downtown area, this neatly laid-out section next to the river at the north end of town seems peculiar. Indeed, on an early map of the city this section with its uniform First through Ninth Streets and its evenly-spaced cross streets named primarily for trees looks out of place. This well-ordered parcel formed the major part of the city until the Civil War. Although about a dozen other streets existed, most were very short residential ones, containing only one or two houses. Unfortunately, the reason the original town was laid out at an angle different from that of the rest of the city could

not be determined conclusively. Apparently, though, the surveyor Joseph Patty, whom the city hired in 1838 to lay out the streets, used the wharf at the end of what became Market Street as a point of reference (History of Tennessee 856). He must have then laid out the other streets either parallel or perpendicular to Market. Apparently, later surveyors and land developers laid out the other city streets according to the township and section lines on the maps authorized by the State of Tennessee for the Ocoee Land District, of which Chattanooga was a part.

About twenty years after the founding of the city, a decade before the Civil War, the boundaries were extended to what is now Twenty Third Street on the south and Baldwin on the east. After the war the town grew so quickly that in 1869 the city council extended the city limits to include the land from the Tennessee River on the north to the present-day Twenty-Eighth Street on the south and from the middle of the Tennessee River on the west to what is now Central Avenue on the east (Hooke).

As the streets in the expanded city were laid out, the developers largely ignored not only the angle of the streets in the original town but also the previous system of naming. Although a few of the new north and south streets were given arboreal names and several extensions of the east and west streets were known by numerical names, most of the new streets were given commemorative and possessive names. This naming process was not new to the area, however,

because the dozen or so streets which were laid out outside the original town before the Civil War were, for the most part, named for the owner of the property or one of his relatives. The post-war namers merely continued the trend begun in the early days of the town's history. Even though streets outside the turn-of-the-century city limits bear the names of some of Chattanooga's most influential citizens, a study of the personal names given to the streets within those limits reveals a significant roster of many of the people who established Chattanooga and of those who resettled the city after the war. There are, as a result, more commemorative and possessive names within the early city limits than there are transfer, incident, descriptive, and euphemistic names.

The study and discussion of these names are hampered, however, because the city officials have renamed scores of the city's streets through the years. By-and-large, they sought to make the street-names conform to the pattern of those in the original town. For example, the first street to the south of the original town, which was first named Leonard, was later renamed Tenth. Such streets as Louisa and Catherine were renamed Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets respectively. In addition, officials changed the commemorative and possessive names of the eastern extensions of Third through Ninth Streets to numerical names. To make matters even more complicated, some of the older Chattanooga

streets such as A, B, C, D, and E were later given commemorative names. A Street became an extension of the already existing Lindsay Street, and B and C Streets became Houston and Douglas (see dictionary for details).

To put into perspective the information which an investigation of Chattanooga's street-names reveals, a preliminary word about the history of the city is included.

The organization of the town was authorized by the State of Tennessee in 1837. The townspeople voted to name their new town Chattanooga in the summer of 1838 (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 105, 108). Chattanooga is an Indian name which means "Rock-rising-to-a-point" (Stewart, American Place-Names 88). That the citizens chose an Indian name seems appropriate, because before the Cherokee Removal began in the area in March of 1837, much of the land of the future city was owned by the Cherokee nation. The Indians farmed and lived in log cabins; the affluent owned pianos and violins. The Indian women washed clothes beside the white women who lived near them at Ross's Landing as the area was known. John Ross, who established the landing as a trading post, was an intelligent, well-educated man. He was one-quarter Cherokee and became a highly respected Cherokee Chief. He fought the Cherokee Removal in Washington, D. C., but finally acquiesced, and in 1838 he went with the last party to leave the landing he had established. Not long before he left, the name of the embryonic town was changed from Ross's Landing to Chattanooga (Wilson 15-18).

Only one street in the city bears the name of a Cherokee, Cowart Street. Now in one of the run-down districts, Cowart was named for Thomas Cowart, a member of the Cherokee National Council. Although little is known about Thomas Cowart, we do know that his mother was Cherokee and his father, John Cowart, was a well-respected man who was elected to the legislature. Thomas Cowart served as one of the representatives for the Cherokees in Washington, D. C., in the 1880's (Brown "These Men").

During the Cherokee Removal, the land which would become Chattanooga and its suburbs was surveyed and mapped as part of the Ocoee Land District. After the occupants of the land registered their property, the remaining area was sold to the public. Several streets bear the names of people who bought land during the early days of the city; these people were among those who established the infant town out of a wilderness.

Lindsay Street, the first street to the east of the original town, was named for Colonel William Lindsay, an officer of the Cherokee Removal, who purchased the property which the street crosses. Lindsay died within two months after buying the 104 acres of land in January of 1839 (Deed Book D 36), but he and his wife had lived in Chattanooga prior to making the purchase (Wilson 16). Although Lindsay is not noted in local histories as a founding father of the town, he certainly could have been. Because he moved to the Landing in May of 1837--a full year before the town was

named Chattanooga--he may have attended some of the early town meetings which were held periodically in a log schoolhouse near Georgia Avenue (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 107). Records do not clearly indicate that Lindsay left Ross's Landing when he was relieved of his command of the soldiers involved in the Removal in May of 1838. Therefore, he might have attended the community meeting in the summer of 1838 when the name was chosen for the town. Another indication of his importance is that Mellish Motte, one of his sons, is memorialized in a street. Motte was the original name of East Fourth Street. The final e was later dropped and the name spelled Mott, probably by a spelling error. The date the street was named is not known. That it was named by 1856 is certain, however, because it is mentioned in the Deed Books in a document discussing the division of Colonel Lindsay's property among his heirs (Deed Book 11: 431).

Another street mentioned in Deed Book 11 is Caroline. The relatives and descendants of Caroline Lenoir Ramsey, whom Caroline Street was named for, have had an enormous impact on Chattanooga. Caroline's brother was Albert Lenoir who named the street for her during the period he exercised the power of attorney over the Lindsay estate. Caroline was the southern border of the property. Besides overseeing the deceased Colonel Lindsay's land, Lenoir owned property in Chattanooga. He is most widely remembered, though, for surveying the tiny town in 1839 and drawing the first plat

of its streets. He also served as one of the first commissioners of the newly created city in the late 1830's. One of his fellow commissioners was Reynolds Ramsey, Caroline's husband. Caroline Lenoir Ramsey's great neice was Sarah Avery Key who married Zeboim Cartter Patten (Wilson 307). The Patten family's influence in Chattanooga has been extensive especially through their companies, two of which are Chattanooga Medicine (now Chattem) and the Volunteer State Life Insurance Company.

Only one early resident has seven streets named for members of his family, Captain John G. Glass. Records indicate the family suffered several tragedies during the Civil War (see dictionary for further details). Although an obscure founder of the city, Glass must certainly be included in the roster of founders because he moved to the area even before John P. Long and Isaac Baldwin, who are usually considered among the first white settlers at Ross's Landing. Captain Glass, his wife, and their four-year-old daughter Sidney arrived at the Landing in 1835 ("In Ye Good Olden Time"). When the Cherokee lands were sold after the Removal, Glass bought large tracts in what became South and East Chattanooga. The seven streets named for members of his family--Louise, Catherine, Henry, John, Aiken, Ann, Sidney--cross the South Chattanooga property; Glass Street in East Chattanooga also commemorates the early settler ("Death of a Pioneer").

Another of the city's founders, John P. Long, was one of the best known settlers at Ross's Landing, although he was not the first settler there. Long Street, which commemorates him, is one of the few streets which have not been renamed. Long moved to Ross's Landing in 1836 from Rhea County. He opened a general store, a portion of which he later used as the first post office at the landing. He became Chattanooga's first postmaster. Long was also chosen as a commissioner to represent the occupants of the Landing when they purchased the land they had been living on when the Chattanooga area became part of the Ocoee Land District. After registering the claims of the town's new citizens, Long and the other commissioners served as a temporary city council. They hired the surveyors and later the workmen needed to clear property near the Landing to make a town. Long became a highly respected citizen who diligently sought to nurture Chattanooga's growth. He and other influential men worked hard to get the Western and Atlantic Railroad into Chattanooga (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 100, 103-04, 110, 127).

An early physician and landowner in the city, Dr. Joseph Strong Gillespie, is commemorated in Gillespie Street which was later renamed Eleventh Street (Hale and Merritt 8: 2336, 2341) (see dictionary for further information). After Dr. Gillespie moved to Chattanooga from Kentucky, he became the partner of the city's first physician Dr. Milo Smith

(the man who had suggested the arboreal theme for the streets in the original town) (Livingood, A History 108). In addition to being an admired physician, Gillespie became even more intrinsically involved in the town when he married Penelope Porter Whiteside, a daughter of Colonel James A. Whiteside, who was a wealthy landowner. One of Dr. Gillespie's daughters, Anna Penelope, married John A. Hooke, a member of the locally famous Hooke family.

Of the people who settled in Chattanooga soon after it officially became a city, the Montgomery, McCallie, and Hooke families became the best remembered. All three had streets named for them. Benjamin Rush Montgomery, a successful lawyer from Pikeville, Tennessee, was enthusiastic about the future he foresaw for his adopted hometown. Local historians often refer to him as the most avid supporter of Chattanooga's commercial potential. The writer of the city's first directory claims that Montgomery frequently and publicly proclaimed Chattanooga "the funnel of the universe" (Parham 6). The early settler thought that the new town was destined to be the trade center not only for the United States but also for the world. He based his supposition on Chattanooga's being the passageway through which people and products would have to travel between the surrounding mountains. The Montgomerys owned a successful boarding house. Interestingly, local historians note that Mrs. Montgomery's cooking was so outstanding that her guests

referred to the street in front of the establishment as Montgomery (Wiltse, History II: 28, 40).

Named in a similar way, McCallie Avenue memorializes another well-known family, whose descendents are still much involved in the affairs of the city. According to local historians, travellers from the Brainerd Mission who used what is now McCallie Avenue named it because the McCallie's large frame house, sitting on twenty-five acres of land, was an impressive sight (Wilson 29). The McCallie family has been an inextricable and influential element of Chattanooga's society since Thomas and Mary Hooke McCallie arrived in the city in 1841. Their son, the Reverend Thomas H. McCallie, pastored what is now First Presbyterian Church. He married the daughter of Spencer Jarnigan, who served as a United States Senator while James K. Polk was in office ("In Ye Good Olden Time"). Mrs. McCallie (mother of the Reverend McCallie) was the sister of John and Robert Hooke, who became wealthy and powerful Chattanoogaans before the Civil War. At the opposite end of McCallie Avenue, from where the original family home was located, stands the McCallie School, which has been a respected college preparatory school for many years. The McCallie descendents still oversee the school.

In addition to the Montgomery and McCallie families, the Hookes became important citizens of this fast-growing settlement. Two brothers, Robert McGinley and John A. Hooke, moved to Chattanooga in the late 1830's (Allen,

"Leaves . . . Hooke"). Both brothers were involved in the Cherokee Removal. Robert Hooke later became a justice of the peace and served as the city's first treasurer (Wilson 57). His brother John, an attorney, set up a law firm and later became a judge as well as a wealthy landowner and a major stockholder in the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad (Wilson 56). An interesting fact about this family is that during the Civil War, Judge Hooke's household fled Chattanooga and lived on a railroad car for over a year (Diary 7, 14). Besides being prominent citizens in their own right, the Hookes became relatives by marriage to the notable Whiteside and Johnson families. They also had ties to the Cleage, Van Dyke, and Ochs families; the latter still control The Chattanooga Times and The New York Times (see dictionary for more information).

Few men who purchased property when land in the Ocoee District was first offered for sale had as much collective and individual influence on the future of the city as Ker Boyce, Farish Carter, Tomlinson Fort, Samuel Williams, James A. Whiteside, and Zachariah B. Hargrove. These men formed land syndicates in order to purchase vast tracts of the former Cherokee lands. All six of these men except Hargrove were memorialized in street-names. Hargrove was not as involved in the affairs in Chattanooga as the other men because he was in ill health (Hargrove).

Williams Street, which is now in a run-down part of the city, was named for Samuel Williams. The colorful Williams'

family became influential figures in the city's history. Samuel Williams came to Hamilton County in the 1820's with his father and three brothers (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 110). He purchased an enormous amount of property around Chattanooga. Besides owning an island a short distance from the city, he owned property at the foot of Signal Mountain as well as large tracts of land around the town. Mrs. Williams became well-known for walking five miles to the headquarters of General Wilder to ask for some rations for her family during the Federal occupation of Chattanooga (Wilson 98). The Williamses lost a great deal of land after the war until Mrs. Williams travelled to Washington, D. C. and persuaded President Andrew Johnson to give her a letter stating that anyone seizing the family's property would be held accountable to the president himself (Heiner IV: 80). The other member of the early land syndicates who lived in Chattanooga was James A. Whiteside. South Broad Street was named Whiteside until 1926 and commemorated the landowner and railroad promoter. Like Benjamin Rush Montgomery, Whiteside was an attorney from Pikeville, Tennessee. Unlike Montgomery, who owned moderate acreage in the city, Whiteside purchased an astounding amount of land. He owned property in the city as well as many acres on Lookout Mountain, including the entire point which is now some of the most expensive real estate on the mountain. In addition, he owned much of Cameron Hill. In

fact, Cameron Hill is named for James Cameron, the artist to whom Whiteside gave a major portion of the hill (see dictionary for details). Three streets in the city which crossed some of the Whiteside's holdings were named for his daughters, Florence, Helen, and Penelope. These streets located southwest of the original town memorialized the women they were named for and their family for many years.

Colonel Whiteside developed and sold only a few tracts of his land. The construction of the Lookout Mountain Hotel, which opened in the summer of 1857, was one of his most impressive developments. The buildings of the summer resort included a grand main building surrounded by cottages. He and the other incorporators of the hotel had also built a toll road up the mountain four years earlier (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 155). One of the few tracts that Colonel Whiteside sold included property southeast of the original town. That area was purchased by the East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Company (Deed Book 13:382). Interestingly, Colonel Whiteside was one of the incorporators of the company and became president of the local division. Two of the incorporators were men Colonel Whiteside had been partners with a decade earlier in land speculation: Ker Boyce and Farish Carter. Two of the others, George Crawford, a former governor of Georgia, and John P. King, a bank president and United States Senator, were influential Georgians (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 164-65, Acts of Tennessee 1847-8, 49).

Three members of the land syndicates were not from Chattanooga. In fact, they were not from Tennessee. Ker Boyce lived in South Carolina, and Farish Carter and Tomlinson Fort lived in Georgia. Nevertheless, streets in Chattanooga were named for all three of them. Boyce, for whom Boyce Street (now South Chestnut) was named, was one of the wealthiest men in South Carolina. He was a merchant and an advocate and planner of the railroad which ran between Charleston and Hamburg, South Carolina. During the late 1840's, he became one of the incorporators of the East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Company along with James A. Whiteside (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 164-65). Although Boyce apparently never lived in Chattanooga, he did visit the city; and he may have owned a hotel in town. On one of his visits he must have stayed at the Hill's Hotel which was in business in the 1850's, because his signature is on the register. That Boyce may have owned the hotel before it became known as Hill's seems likely because on each page of the register the name Hill's is pasted over the name Boyce's Hotel. Whether or not he spent any time in Chattanooga involved in the management of the hotel, he certainly was an integral part of the city simply because he owned such a vast quantity of land in and around the town.

Both of the extremely wealthy speculators from Georgia, Farish Carter and Tomlinson Fort, were powerful leading citizens in their home state. Carter, for whom Carter Street was named, controlled a staggering amount of land.

In addition to owning an estate near Milledgeville, Georgia, he owned a plantation of 15,000 acres near the Coosawater and Conasauga Rivers. Carter was reputedly the largest slaveholder and wealthiest man in Georgia (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 112).

A decade after purchasing land around Chattanooga, Farish Carter became involved in another venture in the city. He joined the impressive list of incorporators of the East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Company which built its plant in Chattanooga.

The other Georgia speculator, Tomlinson Fort, is commemorated in Fort Street. A medical doctor, Fort was also involved in banking and politics as well as real estate. He was president of the state bank--the Central Bank of Georgia at Milledgeville--in 1836 when the Georgia legislature began discussing the Western and Atlantic Railroad. He was a member of Congress during the Cherokee Removal in Georgia.

The land speculators in Chattanooga, Williams, Whiteside, Boyce, Carter, Fort, and Hargrove, made a great deal of money on their real estate investment because Chattanooga developed and the land became more valuable than it was when the speculators first purchased it. On the surface, their venture seemed to be a gamble. Certainly, two occurrences in particular made that "gamble" turn into a large profitable venture: the termination of the Western and Atlantic Railroad in the city and the locating of the

plant for the East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Company. Closer scrutiny reveals that the fortunate investment was actually less luck and more planning. Two of the men who helped the plans materialize have been memorialized in streets named for them, Gilmer and King.

Gilmer Street was named for George Rockingham Gilmer, a congressman, governor, and author. The street was named by Tomlinson Fort for the help his friend Gilmer gave when Chattanooga was chosen as the terminus for the Western and Atlantic Railroad (Milton). Gilmer was the governor of Georgia when the decision concerning the Railroad's terminus was made (Dictionary of American Biography IV). In fact, he made the second public announcement of the decision in December of 1839. The first had been made in February of that year in the newspaper, the Hiwassee Patriot. However, Colonel Fort and another of the speculators, Hargrove, knew where the railroad would end only months after they purchased land in Chattanooga, eleven months before Gilmer's official announcement and two months before the newspaper's statement. The date they received the information is not recorded; however, they knew about it by December of 1838 because Hargrove confidently tells Fort in a letter that the investment in Chattanooga will prosper because the railroad will end there:

It is impossible for me to send you in detail a statement of our Tennessee speculations--not having one myself [sic] I have a letter from

the Messrs Williams however in which they say that our investment will pay from one to three hundred percent and much more should the Road terminate at the Landing--this is now to be regarded as settled--the resson [sic] I have no doubt of our making a considerable sum of money--

Upon the whole this is a speculation to which attention cannot be too closely given--for its relut [sic] cannot now fail to be considerable-- (Hargrove).

That Gilmer informed Fort and Hargrove cannot be determined and, perhaps, should not be debated here. The Forts and Gilmers were friends; in fact, Tomlinson Fort and his wife named one of their daughters Frances Gilmer Fort. She was born in 1849, the year the railroad track was completed in Chattanooga.

John P. King, an attorney, industrialist, and United States Senator from Georgia, is the namesake for King Street. Peculiar as the choice of the name might seem, it was logical because King was one of the investors in the iron company whose property the street originally crossed. The company, The East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Company, which was organized by an act of the Tennessee General Assembly on November 27, 1847, was incorporated by a group of prominent Southern businessmen including John P. King. The other influential men were Ker Boyce, Farish Carter, George Crawford (a former Georgia governor), and six

Chattanoogans headed by James A. Whiteside. When King Street was first laid out, it was much shorter than it is today, extending only from Tenth Street south to the Western and Atlantic Railroad tracks. When this first portion was named, the foundry owned the property it crossed. The company had purchased it in the 1850's from Benjamin Rush Montgomery and one of the incorporators, James A. Whiteside (Deed Book 8: 209; 13: 382) (see dictionary for more details).

That John P. King was worthy of the honor of having a street in a neighboring state named for him is supported by many circumstantial facts. He was an attorney whose fortune and business interests became so extensive that he gave up his law practice. At age thirty-four he became a Senator. From 1841 until 1878, he served as president of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company which he kept solvent with his own fortune. An extremely wealthy man, he lost \$3,000,000 in damages during Sherman's march to the sea, but he still remained powerful. According to the Dictionary of American Biography, King became "one of the constructive industrial leaders in the ante-bellum South" (V: 395).

Although the railroad was profitable and industries like the East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Company located in Chattanooga, the city did not grow very quickly. By the Civil War, Chattanooga was a town of approximately 5,000 people with only 990 men over the age of twenty (McGehee Interview). Its streets, though bearing impressive names of

some of the South's most influential people, were muddy, hard-to-travel roads.

After the war, the town was considered little more than a "mudhole." Very few trees were left standing. Geese, dogs, chickens, and goats ran loose in the streets. It was unsafe to be out at night unarmed ("In Ye Good Olden Time"). Very few members of the pre-war population remained in the city. In fact, of the 990 men over the age of twenty who had lived in Chattanooga before the war, only 142 remained in the city. That remnant constituted only 7% of post-war Chattanooga's population of 2260 men over twenty years of age (McGehee, "Wake" 204). The men who rose to power in the desecrated town were not the antebellum elite. Instead, they were officers who remained in Chattanooga after the war. Many of them became incredibly wealthy iron industrialists; some became bankers; some began enormously successful businesses. A list of the streets given commemorative and possessive names after the war is a register of many of the bankers, lawyers, businessmen, and industrialists who created a new economy for Chattanooga.

Even men like Thomas Webster, for whom Webster Street was named, returned not to his thriving foundry of the pre-war years but to a demolished one. The foundry he had begun in 1858 was destroyed during the war ("Chattanooga: The Future"). Webster's daughters married men who became very prominent, local businessmen (Wilson 82).

One of Webster's daughters, Katherine, married Charles E. (C. E.) James for whom James Street (now Leavitt Street) was probably named. James was reputedly Chattanooga's first millionaire (Wilson 185). Although James lived in Chattanooga before the war, he was a child at that time. He started his first businesses after the war. He was involved in mining ventures on Lookout Mountain and at Soddy. In addition, he owned the Belt Railway in the city, the James Supply Company, and the James Building which is still located on Broad Street. Furthermore, he was involved in the construction of the Hale's Bar Dam near Chattanooga. James is also remembered for founding the town of Signal Mountain, Tennessee, in 1912 on 4,400 acres he purchased around Signal Point (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 348, 358, 445; Patten, Signal Mountain 41, 47).

Johnson Street commemorates Abraham Malone Johnson, another man who lived in Chattanooga before the Civil War, but who became a wealthy businessman after the war. Johnson moved to Chattanooga in 1851 as a tinner. He eloped with Thankful Anderson Whiteside, the daughter of James A. Whiteside. After Whiteside forgave his daughter and Johnson for eloping, Johnson worked with his father-in-law on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. The young Johnson became the superintendent of the Wills Valley Railroad Project. During the Civil War he fought for the Confederacy. After the war he rebuilt his home at the corner of Boyce (South Chestnut) and Hooke

(Thirteenth) Streets. In 1869, he and some associates bought the Lookout Waterworks, the forerunner of Chattanooga's City Water Company. For a while, he also headed the Chattanooga Medicine Company. One of his best known projects, though, is the establishment of the community of St. Elmo at the foot of Lookout Mountain. For many years the little community on the Georgia border was a popular neighborhood (Allen, "Leaves . . . Johnson").

Of the streets named for influential citizens, Wiehl and Montague (now named Peeples) Streets and Patten Parkway bear the names which are probably most widely recognized in Chattanooga. All three men represented in the names were Union officers who settled in Chattanooga, began businesses, and made fortunes. Frederick Ferdinand Wiehl, who is the namesake for Wiehl Street, began a livery business after the Civil War. In 1869, he became one of the first Unionists to marry a local girl: Kate Foster, a Lookout Mountain native (Wiltse, History I: 52; "Funeral Services"). After Wiehl's livery business became a success, he helped start numerous ventures. He and Harry Scott Probasco began a private banking company known as Wiehl, Probasco, and Company. That bank became the highly successful Bank of Chattanooga. With Benjamin Fritts, Wiehl founded the lucrative Fritts and Wiehl Wholesale Drug Company (Wilson 230, 248).

Theodore Giles Montague, whose property Montague Street crossed, was a banker and landowner. After staying in Chattanooga as an ex-Federal officer, the soon successful

financier established the First National Bank of Chattanooga with W. P. Rathburn. Montague purchased a great deal of property in the area, much of which remained in his family's estate for many years ("Biographical Sketches").

The most well-known of the ex-Federal officers to settle in Chattanooga was Zeboim Cartter Patten whom Patten Parkway commemorates. Patten came to Chattanooga as a Union Officer in 1864. Immediately after the war, he began a stationary business with T. H. Payne. After ten lucrative years of partnership, Patten sold his interest in the business to Payne. Patten then began the Chattanooga Medicine Company which is still a thriving business known as Chatten Drugs. Patten later founded the Volunteer State Life Insurance Company and the Stone Fort Land Company, both of which are still in business. Z. C. Patten is also remembered for building the estate near Chattanooga called Ashland Farm ("Death Comes to Z. C. Patten"; "Z. C. Patten Dies"). The family still owns the elaborate columned home.

That Patten Parkway was named for Z. C. Patten seems appropriate because his relatives have been such an integral part of Chattanooga's history. Patten Parkway was the location of the first Coca-Cola bottling facility in the world; and at least two of Patten's relatives were among the initial investors in the bottling of the soft drink. Elizabeth Patten, the daughter of Patten and his first wife Mary Rawlings, married John T. Lupton, a wealthy businessman who invested in Coca-Cola. He furnished the capital for Ben

F. Thomas and J. B. Whitehead--the men who originally purchased the soft drink's bottling rights--to launch their bottling operation. By furnishing the capital, he became one of the three original partners in the world-wide bottling of Coca-Cola. Elizabeth Key, the cousin of Patten's second wife, Sarah Key, married James F. Johnston, who was one of the original incorporators of the Chattanooga Coca-Cola Bottling Works. He later held the exclusive franchise for the bottling plant in Chattanooga (Wilson 284-86). The Luptons and the Johnstons are still major figures in the Coca-Cola industry. The Johnstons own the bottling rights for the area from northern Alabama to the Kentucky border. The Lupton's empire has grown tremendously; it was estimated at 1.4 billion dollars in the fall of 1986 when the Lupton family sold their soft drink bottling firm to Coca-Cola ("Who's the Richest").

Although the Key family was wealthy and prominent even before they became related by marriage to the Johnstons and the Pattens, there was no street named for them. But there was a street bearing the name of their daughter Bessie. The street crossed property owned by Summerfield Key and his law partner Theodore Richmond. Both men had daughters named Bessie (Patten, A History 5; Armstrong, Notable Families 121). Interestingly, the companion street to Bessie was Chester, which was named for Chester D. Richmond, the son of Theodore Richmond. The elder Richmond moved to

Chattanooga in 1871. He was a prominent attorney until his death in 1916 ("Death Claims Richmond") (see dictionary for details).

Of the people memorialized in street-names in Chattanooga after the Civil War, two men became especially prominent in politics and law. One of them was H. Clay Evans for whom Evans Street on the side of Cameron Hill was named. Evans lived on Cameron Hill in a house he built in the 1880's. The street was possibly named to commemorate him, not because he owned a mansion on the Hill, but because of his political achievements. Evans served in Congress and later in important posts during the administrations of three presidents. Before he gained national attention, Evans was involved in several companies in Chattanooga. He owned the Anchor Flouring Mills, which were the South's largest in the 1880's. He was also the chief stockholder and manager of the Chattanooga Car and Foundry Company and a large stockholder of the Lookout Mountain Inclined Railway Company. Besides being part of the management of other companies in Chattanooga, he became mayor of the city in 1881 and 1882. In 1888 Evans began his career in national politics by being elected to congress. In 1894 he was almost elected governor of Tennessee, and in 1896 he came close to getting the nomination for vice president on the Republican ticket. Later during President Benjamin Harrison's administration, he served as the first assistant postmaster general; under President McKinley's

administration, he became the commissioner of pensions; and under Theodore Roosevelt's administration, he served in the office of consul general in London (History of Tennessee 860, 939; Wilson 171) (see dictionary for further information).

Although Charles Dickens Clark, for whom Clark Street was named, was not a politician, he gained national prominence when he was appointed a district judge by President Grover Cleveland. A Chattanooga attorney in the firm, Key, Richmond, and Clark, he was well-known and liked by his colleagues and other influential men ("Judge Clark" 1, 2). One of the most interesting facts in the account of Clark's appointment is that Chattanoogaans knew the decision of President Cleveland before it was announced to Congress. The president telegraphed the information to Adolph Ochs, the publisher of the Chattanooga Times. He was Clark's most fervent supporter as well as the president's friend. The telegram from the White House simply stated, "Your friend's name goes in today" ("C. D. Clark" 1). Because Clark Street crosses property once owned by one of Clark's law partners Theodore Richmond, it was probably named by Richmond in honor of his friend and associate's prestigious appointment (see dictionary for further information).

Very few streets in Chattanooga commemorate people who did not live in the city. Only two streets are named for national heroes, and only four are named for United States presidents. Houston and Douglas Streets commemorate

Sam Houston and Stephen A. Douglas. A Tennessean, Houston became a national figure during the early days of Chattanooga's history. Houston and John Quincy Adams visited Chattanooga on May 27, 1851. Their names are in the register of the Hill's Hotel which was in business in Chattanooga in the 1850's (37). Stephen A. Douglas visited Chattanooga on October 29, 1860, during his tour of the South. When he arrived, he was greeted at the depot by crowds, bands, and a military troop detachment (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 173). The four streets named for presidents are Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison. They were named after the Civil War, probably by Theodore Giles Montague, an ex-Federal officer who owned the property the streets crossed (Atlas of the City 7). Although no records indicate the reason Montague chose the names, the impetus may have been two large patriotic events held in 1884, the year before the streets were named (Patty; Hatcher "Feat Thrilled") (see dictionary for further information).

Most of the streets in Chattanooga have had commemorative or possessive names sometime in their history; only a few have had other kinds of names such as transfer, incident, descriptive, and euphemistic names. Even though it is chiefly from the commemorative and possessive street-names that an investigator can compose a roster of significant people in Chattanooga's history, the study of other kinds of names can be of great interest to the student of onomastics.

Three possessive street-names (which could also be considered commemorative)--Vulcan, Acme, and Machine Streets--bear the names of businesses. In each case the street-name refers to a specific company located on the street. The first, Vulcan, was named by city officials in 1867 because it formed the southern boundary of the Vulcan Works, a foundry owned by Colonel S. B. Lowe. Besides being a wealthy foundry owner, Lowe is remembered by local historians for installing one of the first telephones in the city to be used for business (Wilson 192). A resident of Chattanooga before the Civil War, Lowe married the daughter of F. A. Parham, who published the first newspaper in Chattanooga before the city's name was even officially changed from Ross's Landing ("In Ye Good Olden Time") (see dictionary for further information). Not on present-day maps, Vulcan was renamed Twenty-Sixth Street about 1906 (City Directory 1907). Acme was also named because a specific company was located on the street, the Acme Kitchen Furniture Company. Established by Z. C. Patten, the company is perhaps the only one of the businesses he started which has not endured. Nevertheless, his fame and the name of the little-known company are perpetuated by this street which still exists.

Machine Street, the third street named for a business, was originally called Machinery Alley. At one time it was little more than an alley which began near the Chattanooga Roofing and Foundry Company. It probably took its name by

association. The large company which covered several blocks manufactured metal products (City Directory 1904).

Only one street within the turn-of-the-century city limits had a transfer name, Elyria. Because a transfer name is borrowed from somewhere else, it is difficult (though interesting) to research its origin. Elyria, now a part of Thirteenth Street, formed a boundary of the property on which the elaborate Stanton House sat. Although the property around it was owned for several years by John C. Stanton, he did not name the street. It was, instead, named by Parks Foster who moved to Chattanooga from Elyria, Ohio. He named the street after he bought the property the street crossed, as well as numerous tracts around it, in 1873 at a public auction for 3,007 dollars, the amount John C. Stanton owed on the property in taxes in 1872 (Deed Book 27: 4). Foster later named a street for himself as well (Case 248).

Only three streets in Chattanooga were given incident names, Magazine, Fortwood, and Battery Streets. Because incident names record temporary associations or characteristics of a place, they are intriguing. Magazine Street, which became a part of East Terrace, was not named for its association with a powder magazine of the Civil War, oddly enough, but because it led to a magazine which stored materials for an iron and coke company (Vaughn). Fortwood Street was named because it runs through the Fort Wood neighborhood which was the site of a Civil War redoubt ("Historic Points"). Battery Street was the site of the

Union fortification called Battery Bushnell (Armstrong, The History I: 178).

As opposed to incident names, descriptive ones record a permanent or semi-permanent quality of the place.

Chattanooga has several streets bearing descriptive names.

Three of them refer to the nearby Tennessee River:

Riverside Drive, its modern wide extension Riverfront Parkway, and River Street on the side of Cameron Hill.

Another street which refers to water, but not to the Tennessee River, is Spring Street. The name of the spring is not known; apparently it no longer flows (Fort, "Spring Water"). Next to Spring Street is Bluff View which was named for its location on the bluff next to the Tennessee River.

Three other streets with descriptive names were at one time located on Cameron Hill--Hill and Short Streets and East Terrace. The streets were obliterated from the hill when its top was removed and flattened to provide fill-dirt for the building of the interstate around the city (Collins). Hill and Short Streets both had self-explanatory names. East Terrace, the most exclusive street in the city in the late 1800's, was on the east side of Cameron Hill. The property was purchased by and sold only to ex-Federal officers and their friends (Armstrong "Cameron Hill") (see dictionary for more information).

Although similar to descriptive names, euphemistic names often denote a place with an idealized description.

Two such streets are Fairview and Park Avenue. In a once-attractive neighborhood known as Park Place, the streets most probably were given the imaginative descriptions for their commercial appeal. Also given names for their appeal were Palmetto and Magnolia, two fashionable streets in the elegant Fort Wood residential area. Named for domesticated trees, these streets were the site of the homes of some of Chattanooga's most cultured citizens (see dictionary for further information).

Although this study reveals a lack of imagination on the part of the namers of the streets in Chattanooga, it also reveals the enormous amount of history contained in the city's street-names. Indicating possession (Montague and Lindsay Streets); revealing family ties (Louisa, Catherine, John, Henry, Aiken and Sydney Streets); identifying locations (Vulcan Street); describing terrain (Bluff View), the street-names are inextricably linked to the city. They fairly shout their connection to Chattanooga's past. The types of street-names in the city and their significance are not unlike those in other communities. (Perhaps the similarity is a part of the significance.) John Algeo notes that in Athens, Georgia, much the same array of commemorative, possessive, descriptive, and directional names were given in the older part of the city. He contends that each of the names is appropriate because it is "referential, relating a name to the thing it designates or to the history of the community" (94).

Chattanooga's unimaginative but fascinating street-names are significant for another reason. There are no rumors or folk-tales about the origins of the streets' names. Although some of the earliest settlers were pioneers who lived in a wilderness, they were soon followed by people such as the Whitesides, Hookes, and McCallies who were not backwoodsmen. They were legislators, judges, and businessmen, many of whom lived in fine homes. Their conservative choices of street-names are not uncommon as Reza Ordoubadian notes in his discussion about place-names in Rutherford County, Tennessee: "The genteel and conventional do not as a rule lend themselves to naming places after ludicrous or extraordinary incidents" (232). In Chattanooga, the namers chose mainly an impressive roster of families and businesses for whom they named their streets. The fame of those chosen is still perpetuated in those names.

CHAPTER III

DICTIONARY OF A SELECTED GROUP OF STREET-NAMES IN CHATTANOOGA

A

A STREET (Appendix C)*: Running south from McCallie Avenue, this street was one of five which were designed originally with letter names. Four of the streets--A, B, C, and D--were renamed about 1912 to correspond with the names of the streets on the north side of McCallie Avenue. Their new names were Lindsay, Houston, Mabel, and Douglas, respectively (Wilson 333).

On the corner of the Pound Building which is located at the intersection of Tenth and Lindsay Streets, there is still a street sign for A Street. (See also Lindsay Street.)

ACME STREET (Appendix E): Clearly identifying the names this street has had is not possible. The only certain information is that the street was renamed Acme in the early 1920's; the name was chosen because the Acme Kitchen Furniture Company was located on the street. The remaining information about the changes in the street's name is not clear in the sources.

Both the City Directories and a newspaper announcement released by the City Commissioners list Thirteenth Street as the original name of Acme ("Uniformity"). Apparently it was not, though. Plat maps in the City Engineer's office reveal that Dewey was the first name of the street (Appendices A and E). According to those official scaled drawings, Thirteenth was one street to the south of Acme.

* In the following chapter, the map designations such as 305B, for example, refer to the current map of Chattanooga in Appendix A. When a map designation for a street was not available on that map, a reference is made to another map whenever possible.

ADAMS STREET (305B): This street is in a group named for the first four presidents of the United States. The four streets were laid out on property owned by Theodore Giles Montague (Atlas of the City 7). That they were named about 1885 is certain because they are not listed in the City Directory until that year.

Although no records indicate the reason Montague named the streets for the presidents, it is possible the impetus came from two large patriotic events held in Chattanooga in 1884. The first, held in September, was a reunion of both the northern and southern Civil War veterans. The Grand Army of the Republic sponsored the celebration to raise money to equip one of its posts and to help the Confederate Soldiers Home in Richmond, Virginia. The festivities included an elaborate party and a fireworks display (Wilson 216; Patty). Because Montague was a Civil War veteran he would have had an interest in the project. The second celebration, held on November 18, was in honor of the election of President Cleveland. It was even larger than the first event. In fact, fifty years later a reporter noted that it was "the most brilliant banquet of purely political character ever given in this city" (Hatcher, "Feat Thrilled"). Because both events were so large, it seems plausible that they could have caused a wave of patriotism great enough to inspire the naming of streets in honor of the nation's first four presidents.

AIKEN STREET (Appendix D): Although the certain origin of the name of this street could not be determined, it is one of seven which were probably named for members of Captain John G. Glass's family ("Death of a Pioneer"). One of the earliest landowners in the city, Glass owned the property in South Chattanooga that those six streets crossed as well as a farm in East Chattanooga. The family suffered several tragedies during the Civil War. Their farm burned during the Battle of Missionary Ridge (Wilson 110, 118). In addition, Glass died sometime during the war; the date is unknown. That it was before January 2, 1865, is certain, however for on that day his brother Elbert's will was probated and the legal records indicate that John G. Glass had already died (Will Book 1: 2). The calamity-ridden Glass heirs lost not only their farm and their father but also part of their inheritance in South Chattanooga as well. A substantial portion of that land was sold to R. M. Myers at a court-ordered public auction in 1863 (Chancery Court Minutes 140). Aiken was renamed Eighteenth Street about 1906 (City Directory 1907).

ALABAMA STREET (Appendix D): Opened and named by the City Council in 1870, Alabama was the eastern boundary of John C. Stanton's property near his elaborate hotel, the Stanton House (Case 258). Lying very close to the line of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, its name probably came from that of the railroad (Appendix E). It was incorporated into the property of the Terminal Station (now a part of the Choo-Choo entertainment complex) in the early 1900's (Fonde).

ANN STREET (Appendix D): This street was named for a member of Captain John G. Glass's family ("Death of a Pioneer"). However, the identity of the person is not known because no one named Ann is mentioned in a list of Glass's heirs given in court records (Chancery Court Minutes 140). Ann was renamed Twenty-Second Street about 1906 (City Directory 1907).

ARCADIA AVENUE (285D): This is one of the main streets in the Cameron Hill apartment complex which was erected during the Urban Renewal Program of the 1960's. The pastoral qualities of the name have commercial appeal in a complex which is both close to the town and yet above the noise and fumes of the city.

ASH STREET (305A): This short street was one of the early north and south streets adjacent to the original town. Some of its companion streets were Elm, Grove, Locust, Maple, and Sycamore. Apparently as these new streets were laid out, the namers chose designations in keeping with the arboreal theme of the first nine north and south streets. (See also Appendix B.)

Only portions of Ash, Grove, and Maple still exist. The others were destroyed during the urban renewal project of the 1960's when Cameron Hill was graded and Interstate 24 was constructed (Collins).

B

B STREET (Appendix C): Running south from McCallie Avenue, this street was one of five which were designated originally with letter names. B Street was eventually considered only an extension of Houston, the street opposite it on the north side of McCallie Avenue. It was renamed in 1912 during a city-wide process of making street names more uniform (Wilson 333). (See also A Street).

BALDWIN STREET (305B, 306A): This street was originally a short one extending only from Tower (Twentieth) Street to Missionary Avenue (Main Street) (City

Directory 1880). The certain origin of the name could not be determined. A number of Baldwins have lived in Chattanooga or owned interests in local companies since the city's beginnings. In fact, Isaac Baldwin was one of the original settlers at Ross's Landing. He and his family arrived in 1836. However, he died in 1838 (Wilson 4, 24) and there is no record that he purchased property.

The most likely source for the name of the street is Dudley Baldwin. Although he and his wife lived in Cleveland, Ohio, he was a stockholder and director of Roane Iron Company (Wiltse "Chattanooga"). He also owned a great deal of property in Chattanooga. His first purchase of land was in 1865 (Deed Book 16: 134). During the next twenty years he purchased over thirty-five lots and more than eighty acres of land in Chattanooga as well as property on Cameron Hill and Lookout Mountain (Deed Books 16, 17, 20, 22, 28, and 30).

Baldwin's friends in Chattanooga included other northerners who invested in businesses and industries in the city after the Civil War. They included Frederick Wiehl (his closest friend), Hiram S. Chamberlain, H. Clay Evans, T. G. Montague, Thomas J. Carlile, and Xenophen Wheeler. An amusing incident involving Baldwin and Wheeler was described in the Chattanooga Times. Apparently Baldwin brought the collection of the offering at the Second Presbyterian Church to a halt one Sunday morning. As the offering plate reached him, Baldwin rather conspicuously borrowed money from Wheeler to put into the plate (Wiltse, "Chattanooga"). (See also Appendix D.)

BATTERY PLACE (286C): The name Battery was chosen for this street because it was the site of the Civil War Union fortification Battery Bushnell. That name was given in honor of a member of the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry: Major Douglass Bushnell who was killed in Chattanooga on November 25, 1863 (Armstrong The History I: 178). The street was originally named Payne but was renamed in 1912 (Wilson 333). (See also Payne Street.)

BEALE STREET (map designation not available): "Chattanooga's Beale Street" is the name that Zeke Lake, a reporter for the Chattanooga Times, gave Ninth Street in 1942. Like Beale Street in Memphis, Tennessee, Ninth Street in Chattanooga (especially East Ninth) has been a black community for many years. It was the site of the first black church and the offices of many businesses owned by black professionals. Lake also notes that it was the home of many jazz musicians like its namesake in Memphis (M1-2). (See also Branham,

James, East Ninth, and Ninth Streets; Cocaine Alley; Five Points; and Martin Luther King Boulevard.)

BESSIE STREET (Appendix D): The original name of the portion of Jefferson Street north of Main Street. Because the street was in a section of property owned by the law partners, Summerfield A. Key and Theodore Richmond, when it was laid out, it was probably named for their daughters who were both named Bessie. (See Appendix E.)

Summerfield Key, who married Mary Divine, was the brother of Judge David McKendre Key who served as Postmaster General in President Hayes' Cabinet and later as a United States District Judge. The two Key families were among the first residents of Summertown on Signal Mountain which is now called Walden's Ridge. They moved to the mountain in June of 1873 to flee the cholera epidemic in Chattanooga. S. A. Key's daughter Bessie was an infant when the family fled to the mountain (Patten, A History 5; Armstrong, Notable Families 121).

Key's law partner, Theodore Richmond, moved to Chattanooga in 1871. He was a prominent attorney in the city until his death on May 17, 1916. He helped organize Forest Hills Cemetery in 1881. He was also a senior warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Chattanooga. In addition, he built and maintained the Grace Memorial Church in South Chattanooga to commemorate his daughter Grace who died. His only other daughter was named Bessie ("Death Claims Richmond"). (See also Chester Street).

BLACKFORD STREET (286C): An old street, Blackford was named for John D. Blackford whose property it crossed. A colorful resident, he was known as "Squire Blackford." He moved to Chattanooga soon after the Civil War and purchased a part of the Gardenhire tract near Citico Creek ("Seizure of Unionist") where he lived for many years. In fact, he still owned property there almost thirty years later because he won a lawsuit against the East Tennessee Virginia and Georgia Railroad for crossing his land on Doud Street which is in the same area (Deed Book 99: 393).

Blackford was a Unionist, a Republican, and a Methodist. He supported prohibition and hated tobacco. He also wrote poems. His great-granddaughter who lives in Chattanooga let the Chattanooga News-Free Press publish some lines from a few of his poems. One stanza in particular, written in the city during

the Civil War, expresses his passion about the waste of the war:

Our laws have been in part annulled,
 Our constitution trampled under
 The feet of those blind party ruled,
 By threatening, lying, blood and thunder!
 But now their mad career is check'd,
 And all their hopes in future wreck'd
 ("Seizure of Unionist")

BLAIR'S ALLEY (286C): This short street between Mott (East Fourth) and Caroline (East Fifth) Streets was named because it crossed property owned by Samuel Blair. According to the City Directory for 1890, Blair lived on the property at 519 East Fourth Street. On the 1889 plat the alley is drawn across Blair's property but is unnamed (Atlas of the City 3). By the time the 1904 plat was released the narrow street had been named Blair's Alley (Real Estate] Plat-Book 6).

Samuel Blair, the owner of the alley property, moved to Chattanooga in 1882. A native of Kentucky, he moved to the south after living in Cincinnati, Ohio, for many years. In that city Blair was general manager of the Cincinnati Ice Company. In Chattanooga he organized the Lookout Ice and Cold Storage Company and served as its president and general manager. Blair also became president of the Woodward Lumber and Manufacturing Company as well as a member of the Biese and Blair agricultural business. In addition, he was a stockholder in the D. W. Hughs Lumber Company and the Peoples Bank (East Tennessee 285-86; "Biographical Sketches").

In 1966 Blair's Alley was renamed East Fourth Place ("No More Blair's Alley").

BLUFF VIEW (285D): This short street runs along the bluff next to the Tennessee River at the north end of town. Through the years it has been the site of many impressive homes.

BOYCE STREET (Appendix D): Once the name of South Chesnut Street, Boyce bore the name of one of Chattanooga's first large landholders, Ker Boyce. Whether the street was actually named to commemorate him or whether it was given the name because it crossed Boyce's property is difficult to determine. Proof for both possibilities exists. Ker Boyce was a member of the Hines Company which bought land in the first land sale of the Ocoee District. (He bought the share of the company owned by his son-in-law W. G. Lane.) Because streets were

named for Tomlinson Fort, Benjamin Rush Montgomery, and Samuel Williams--other members of the company--it is plausible that one was named for him also ("Boyce Street"; "Chattanooga Grows Up" 10).

Nevertheless, the street crossed some of Boyce's vast landholdings; and it is possible that the street acquired its name by association rather than deliberate commemoration. In his will, Ker Boyce left to his sons, especially to Samuel and James who lived in the city, much of his property (Deed Book 57: 562). Although the sons sold quite a large part of their inheritance, they kept vast tracts. In fact, in the 1880's, the son James still owned the land that Boyce and part of Chestnut Streets crossed (Case 225).

BOYNTON STREET (285C): Located on Cameron Hill, this street is named for General Henry Van Ness Boynton who provided the impetus for the establishment of national military parks at the battlefields near Chattanooga. He began the movement to create the parks by publishing a series of letters in which he argued that the battlefields around Chattanooga should be preserved (Hatcher, "Park Dedication").

BRABSON HILL (map designation not available): Located on an elevated portion of East Fifth Street, this area was nicknamed because the two-story brick home of Reece Brabson was there. An influential attorney, Brabson moved to the city in the late 1830's. His estate included a large strip of land beginning at Georgia Avenue and extending almost to the Tennessee River. During the Civil War, the home was used as a headquarters by many officers including General Braxton Bragg (Wilson 55, 56, 98).

The official name of the entire street where the Brabson home was located was Caroline. Brabson purchased his property from the estate of Colonel William Lindsay (Deed Book 11: 431). By 1887 Caroline Street had been renamed East Fifth Street (City Directory 1886-7). (See also Caroline Street.)

BRAINERD MISSION (map designation not available): The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions established the small settlement at Brainerd as a work among the Cherokee Indians. It was named for David Brainerd, an eighteenth-century Indian missionary (History of Tennessee 812).

BRANHAM STREET (Appendix C): The eastern extension of Ninth, this street was probably named for either

Joel Branham or Dr. Henry Branham, early landowners in Chattanooga. Joel Branham registered the first deed in the city for property on Market Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets (Armstrong The History I: 135). In 1839, Dr. Branham, about whom little is recorded, also invested in land in the city (Wiltse, History II: 135). Whether the two men were related could not be determined.

On April 19, 1881, Branham became East Ninth Street (Case 232). (See also Ninth Street.)

BROAD STREET (285D): The name of this street has changed twice. In keeping with the arboreal theme of the north and south streets, it was originally called Mulberry Street. In 1849 the width of the road was doubled from 60 feet to 126 feet and the Western and Atlantic Railroad was granted the right to build tracks all the way to the wharf down the middle of the street. At that time the name was changed to Railroad Avenue.

Steps in the process of the final name change began in 1878. Through the years, an open ditch near the tracks had served as the sewer drainage for the city. After the yellow fever epidemic in 1878, the city officials began working to eliminate the open sewer. They also asked the railroad to take up their tracks on the street because the area was being used mainly for storing cars or shuttling cargo. After the sewer and the tracks were removed, city officials renamed Railroad Avenue Broad Street on August 3, 1880 (Houts).

Until the 1920's Broad Street ended at Ninth Street. With a great deal of fanfare in the spring of 1926, the city began extending Broad to include Whiteside Street. That road began at Main and extended to St. Elmo. The area between the two main roads was claimed by both Tennessee and Georgia in a long-standing boundary dispute. On the property were rental buildings and the tracks of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad. At 4:30 p.m. on May 26, 1926, a judge of the Tennessee Supreme Court gave the city of Chattanooga permission to start demolishing buildings on the disputed area in order to extend Broad Street. Workmen began tearing down buildings about 6:30 p.m. At 1:26 a.m. Commissioner Ed Bass, in a limosine, led a parade of cars through a cleared area (Cook 1-2).

The State of Georgia quickly retaliated by obtaining a court order to halt the work ("Supreme Court" 1, 3B). During the month of May a widely publicized court battle raged. Finally on May 22, the city of Chattanooga was given permission to continue widening

and paving the lengthened Broad Street to the end of Whiteside in St. Elmo ("Georgia Loses"). (See also Mulberry and Whiteside Streets.)

BROWN STREET (285D): The origin of this name could not be ascertained.

BURCH STREET (Appendix C): Burch was the original name of the part of Cypress Street which ran from West Ninth south to Main Street. It was officially renamed in the early 1920's ("New Names"). Although the possibility exists that the street was actually named Birch to correspond with the arboreal names of the nearby Grove, Cedar, Cypress, and Chestnut Streets, it is not likely. The name is listed as Burch on old maps and in the City Directory for 1880. (See Appendix D.)

Burch Street was probably named for the well-known Chattanooga John C. Burch who became a highly respected politician and newspaper editor. Tennessee historians make only glowing comments about him. He settled in the city in 1852 after graduating from Yale. In 1855 he was elected to the state Senate. In a short time he was elected Speaker of the Senate (Wooldridge 588). After he completed his term in the Senate, he became the editor of the Nashville Union and American, an influential Democratic paper (Moore 76). After the Civil War in which Burch fought for the Confederacy, he purchased controlling interest in the Union and American and again became the editor of the paper. In 1873 Governor Brown appointed Burch the Comptroller of the State Treasury (Moore 76). Six years later he was elected to the position of Secretary of the United States Senate (Wooldridge 589). Burch married Lucy Newell whose mother had operated the first school in Chattanooga (Wells 7-8). The Burches who had eight children lived in Nashville in the 1890's on West Broad Street (Wooldridge 590).

BUTCHER BLOCK (map designation not available): This name is the local nickname given to the block surrounded by Broad Street, Martin Luther King Boulevard, Market, and Tenth Streets. It was nicknamed because the well-known financier Jake Butcher, who was convicted for banking crimes, had planned to build one of his banks on the corner.

C

C STREET (Appendix C): Running south of McCallie Avenue this street is one of five which were designated with

letter names. C Street was eventually considered only an extension of Mabel Street. Although the name was changed to Mabel in 1912 (Wilson 333), it is recorded in the city directories as C Street until 1921 (City Directory 1922). (See also A and Mabel Streets.)

CALLOWAY STREET (Appendix D): The origin of the name of this street could not be ascertained. It became known as Twentieth Street about 1906 (City Directory 1907). (See also Appendix H.)

CAMERON CIRCLE (285D): This street was laid out and named in the 1960's during the vast urban renewal project of the west side of downtown Chattanooga (Collins). The developers of the area named it for Cameron Hill which it crosses. (See also Golden Gateway.)

CAMERON HILL (285D): This historic hill was named for the artist James Cameron who was given the entire area by Colonel James Whiteside. The wealthy landowner gave it to the artist for the work he had done. Cameron helped Whiteside decide the location of cottages around the Lookout Mountain Hotel, and he painted the Whiteside's family portrait. James Cameron came to the United States in 1833 when he was sixteen years old. He studied art in Philadelphia, married, then moved to Italy to study landscape painting. When he returned to America, he went to Nashville, Tennessee, where Whiteside met him (Patten "Chattanooga" 125).

Until the Civil War Cameron Hill was densely covered with trees. During the war Federal soldiers in control of Chattanooga cut all the trees for firewood. Several fortifications were also built on the hill. In the 1880's, the area became an exclusive residential neighborhood. In the 1960's the trees were again cut; the homes were demolished; the top of the hill was removed; and apartments were built on the summit during a massive urban renewal project (Fort, Louise and Keith; Gibson, "Bulldozers"). (See also East Terrace and Golden Gateway.)

CAROLINE STREET (Appendix C): A very early street, Caroline was probably named for Louise Caroline Lenoir, the sister of Albert S. Lenoir, who was an important early figure in Chattanooga. Lenoir had the opportunity to name the street for his sister because he held the power-of-attorney for the estate the street was on. Caroline Street formed the southern boundary of the 104 acres that Colonel William Lindsay purchased in January of 1839. When Lindsay died less than two months later, he left his land to Anna Maria Lindsay (Deed Book D: 36). She

gave Albert Lenoir the authority to sell or rent any or all of the estate at his discretion (Deed Book 4: 185).

He sold land along the southern boundary of the estate to Reece Brabson. Even though the area became known locally as Brabson Hill, its official name must have been Caroline Street because it is shown in the deed books on a drawing which specifies the final divisions of the Lindsay estate in 1856 (Deed Book 11: 431).

Louise Caroline Lenoir married Reynolds Ramsey. He and Albert Lenoir were two of Chattanooga's commissioners in the late 1830's (Armstrong, "Sight").

Before the street was renamed East Fifth in the 1880's, it was called Carolina for a few years (Armstrong, The History II: 178; City Directory 1886-7).

CARR STREET (305D): Carr was probably named for D. C. Carr who was the mayor of Chattanooga in 1867. During the flood which occurred that year, he and a Major Daniel James Duffy rowed a boat around the town, rescuing flood victims and delivering food to those stranded (Wilson 137).

CARTER STREET (305B): This early street adjacent to the original town of Chattanooga was probably named for Farish Carter, a wealthy Georgia plantation owner. He belonged to a land syndicate which purchased huge tracts of land in the Chattanooga area in the late 1830's. Other members of the syndicate, which was organized in August of 1838, were Samuel Williams, Z. B. Hargrove, and Tomlinson Fort (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 112). Because streets are named for Fort and Williams as well as members of other early local land syndicates, it is plausible that one is also named for Farish Carter ("Boyce Street").

Besides the land he held in Chattanooga, Farish Carter owned a great deal of property in his home state of Georgia. Reputed to be the largest slaveholder and the wealthiest man in that state, he developed a 15,000 acre plantation near the Coosawatee and Conasauga Rivers as well as an estate near Milledgeville, Georgia. Cartersville, Georgia, was named for him (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 112).

CATHERINE STREET (Appendix D): Because many of the streets in South Chattanooga were named for members of the John G. Glass family, this one probably was also because it

crossed the Glass property ("Death of a Pioneer"). However, the identity of the person it was named for could not be determined. No one named Catherine is mentioned in a list of the Glass heirs given in court records (Chancery Court Minutes 140). Catherine became Seventeenth Street about 1906 (City Directory 1907). (See also Appendix H.)

CEDAR STREET (305A): One of the oldest streets in Chattanooga, Cedar was among the first nine north and south streets laid out after property near Ross's Landing was sold to the public in 1837 as part of the Ocoee Land District. On November 20, 1837, the General Assembly of Tennessee established guidelines for the disposal of lands in the Ocoee District which has been created by the Cherokee Removal. The land was to sell for \$7.50 an acre. The 240 acres around the Landing which became the new city included all the property between what is now Georgia Avenue on the east and the foot of Cameron Hill on the west and between the Tennessee River on the north and what became Ninth Street on the south (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 105, 107).

In 1838 the commissioners who had been chosen to represent the occupants and landowners hired Josiah Patty to survey the land (History of Tennessee 856). Patty, a native of Kingston, Tennessee, laid out nine streets running north and south and the same number running east and west. The names he chose for the north and south streets (except Market) followed an arboreal theme, while the names for the east and west streets were numerical. Dr. Milo Smith, a physician who had just arrived in the city after studying medicine in Philadelphia, suggested the plan used in that city (Livingood, A History 108).

An interesting point about the original lay-out of the city streets is that no history mentions the addition of the other four streets which appear on maps. Lookout, Spring, and High Streets and Georgia Avenue appear on the 1839 plat and are mentioned in local histories as existing; but no historian discusses their creation. (See Appendix B.) Either the streets were laid out and the land cleared within a few months or they were added by Albert Lenoir in 1839 when he surveyed the new city and drew a corresponding plat map. The companion streets to Cedar are Cypress, Poplar, Pine, Chestnut, Mulberry, Cherry, and Walnut Streets. (See also Broad and Market Streets.)

- CENTER STREET (Appendix D): As the name indicates, this street is the one very close to the middle of the city. It is half-way between the Tennessee River on the north and the Georgia state line on the south. Center Street was renamed Twenty-Fourth about 1906 (City Directory 1907).
- CENTRAL AVENUE (306A): A major road, Central was probably named because it was the north and south street in the center of the town between the Tennessee River on the west and Missionary Ridge on the east. Over 100 years old, Central has been renamed twice. Until the 1880's it was called Ruohs because it was close to the property of Joseph Ruohs (Armstrong, The History I: 20). About 1884 it was renamed East End Avenue because it was the eastern boundary of the city (City Directory 1885). The line the street followed had become the boundary in 1869 (Hooke, Letter). About 1918 East End was renamed Central Avenue (City Directory 1919). By that time the city had expanded tremendously and the street was centrally located.
- CHATTANOOGA AVENUE (305D): This street was named because it marked the southern boundary of the city limits. The limits were extended from Missionary Avenue (Twenty-Third Street) to this line in 1869 (Hooke, Letter). Chattanooga Avenue was renamed Twenty-Eighth Street about 1906 (City Directory 1907).
- CHATTANOOGA CHOO-CHOO (map designation not available): On March 5, 1880, a passenger train operated by the Cincinnati-Southern Railway became the first "Chattanooga Choo-Choo." It was named by a newspaper reporter, presumably because almost all trains going south had to pass through Chattanooga. The name became famous in the 1940's after Glenn Miller's orchestra recorded the song "The Chattanooga Choo-Choo" ("Chattanooga Choo-Choo").
- CHERRY STREET (285D): One of the first nine north and south streets laid out and named in 1838 by Patty of Kingston, Tennessee. He was commissioned to survey the 240 acres of land near Ross's Landing (Chattanooga). Eight of the nine streets follow an arboreal theme (Armstrong, The History I: 133). (See also Cedar and Market Streets and Appendix B.)
- CHESTER STREET (Appendix D): The original name of the portion of Adams Street north of Main Street. Because the street was in a section of property owned by the attorneys S. A. Key and Theodore Richmond, the street was probably named for

Chester D. Richmond, the younger of the two sons of Richmond ("Death Claims Richmond").

Chester D. Richmond became a prominent realtor and industrialist in Chattanooga. He was the Vice President of the Price Evans Foundry as well as the manager of Chattanooga Stove Works (Govan "Over My Shoulder"). (See also Bessie Street.)

CHESTNUT STREET (285D): This street was one of the first nine north and south streets laid out and named in 1838 by Joseph Patty of Kingston, Tennessee, who was commissioned to survey the 240 acres near Ross's Landing. Eight of the nine streets follow an arboreal theme (Armstrong, The History I: 133). (See also Cedar and Market Streets and Appendix B.)

CHOO-CHOO BOULEVARD (285B): This name is the honorary one given to Market Street because the Choo-Choo entertainment complex is located at the south end of it (Frank).

CLARK STREET (286C): Although the origin of this name could not be positively determined, it is probably an honorary one commemorating Charles Dickens Clark, a Chattanooga attorney who became a District Judge in 1895. Several factors make him the most likely source for the street's name. First, Clark owned a number of lots on and near the street. For example, between 1885 and 1892 Judge Clark bought and sold about seven tracts of land in the area of the future Clark Street (Deed Books 44:18, 103, 578; 46: 533; 65: 365; 104: 67; 107: 361). In addition, Theodore Richmond whose property the street crossed when it was named was one of Clark's law partners in the mid 1880's in the firm Key, Richmond, and Clark ("Judge Clark" 1). Finally, that someone would name a street for Clark seems probable because he was well-known and liked by his colleagues as well as other influential men like Adolph Ochs, who was instrumental in securing the judgeship for Clark. Apparently much of the town shared the excitement of his appointment as a District Judge. According to newspaper accounts of the day, when the news arrived in the city many people congratulated Clark: "Everybody was delighted and words of commendation were heard on every hand throughout the city. . . . Every lawyer in Chattanooga came to express his pleasure. . . ("Judge Clark" 2).

One of the most interesting points in the account of Clark's appointment is that Chattanoogaans knew the decision of President Cleveland before it was announced to Congress. The President telegraphed the information

to Adolph Ochs. He was Clark's most fervent supporter as well as the president's friend. The telegram from the White House simply stated, "Your friend's name goes in today" ("C. D. Clark" 1). Clark served as a District Judge until March 15, 1908, when he died of tuberculosis at the age of sixty-one (History of the Sixth Circuit 123).

CLIFT STREET (Appendix D): Renamed Douglas Street in 1923 ("New Names"), Clift Street which ran from East Tenth to Foundry Alley got its name from the Clifts, a colorful pioneer family in Hamilton County. The street was named because it began at property owned by a member of the family, Moses H. Clift. It probably crossed some of the other landholdings of the family because they owned property in the area of King Street and what became Clift Street (Deed Book 20: 617).

Major Moses H. Clift was a son of the pioneers William and Nancy A. (Brooks) Clift. In addition to being a successful attorney and businessman, he invested in much real estate in the county. Because he owned several tracts near Clift Street he was probably the member of the family for whom the street was named (Deed Books 20: 618; 21: 573; 22: 743, 746; 43: 666). A prominent businessman, Major Clift held stock in numerous companies in and near Chattanooga. He was an original stockholder in the Chattanooga Gas Light Company, the Lookout Ice Company, the Chattanooga Stove Works, the Chattanooga Steamboat Company and an original director and stockholder in the Chattanooga Electric Light Company. He was the president of the Soddy Coal Company and the Walden's Ridge Coal Company as well as the Oita Coal Company in Arkansas. Major Clift also served as treasurer of the City Board and was an Alderman for Chattanooga. Married twice, his first wife, Attie Cooke, died in 1876. His second wife, whom he married in 1883, was Florence V. Parrott of Cartersville, Georgia ("Biographical Sketches" 2). The Clifts' home was on the present site of the Interstate Life and Accident Insurance Company ("Actor Clift's Father").

The original Clift settlers in Hamilton County, Colonel William and Nancy A. (Brooks) Clift, had four sons and three daughters, several of whom stayed in Hamilton County. The family owned property in the area for at least a century. Colonel Clift began buying acreage near Soddy Creek in 1826 (Deed Book 1: 79). Through the years he bought an enormous amount of land in Hamilton County. For example, he and his brother-in-law Robert C. McRee bought several thousand acres in 1835 (Armstrong, The History I: 104). In the 1850's Clift

and William Stringer (the namesake for Stringer's Ridge) owned the entire property of Moccasin Bend (Surveyor's Book 189). In addition, the Clift family owned much land in Chattanooga (Deed Books 20: 617-18; 21: 573; 22: 743). Even as late as the 1950's, Clift's heirs fought a court battle with two land companies for mineral rights to 11,000 acres and surface rights to 10,000 acres ("Clift Land Suit").

During the Civil War Colonel Clift fought on the side of the Union. Two of his sons were Unionists and two were Rebels like the husbands of his three daughters. He first organized a company of cavalry on his plantation. Although he and his men were forced to flee Soddy, he continued to fight throughout the war under various leaders. He was imprisoned twice, the first time for disobeying an order to retreat. The popular Unionist did not remain jailed long, however. President Lincoln had him released in order to keep Union loyalties strong in Tennessee. After his release, Clift reported to the President in Washington, D.C. There Lincoln commissioned him to raise a regiment in Scott County, Tennessee, which he did successfully. Having Confederate sons both hurt and helped him. His son Major Moses Clift arrested him on October 14, 1863, between Chattanooga and Knoxville (Shepherd "Grotesque War"; Armstrong "Col. Clift"). However, when Clift was later imprisoned in Atlanta, the same son along with the other Confederate one managed to have him released (Shepherd "Grotesque War").

One of the Clift descendents was the actor Montgomery Clift. He was the great-grandson of William and Nancy Clift, the grandson of Moses H. Clift, and the son of William Brooks Clift, a New York banker ("Actor Clift's Father").

COCAINE ALLEY (map designation not available): According to James "Daisy" Spencer who was interviewed by Zeke Lake, a reporter for the Chattanooga Times, this dead-end alley got its nickname because the prostitutes of the area sniffed cocaine. It was a high crime area near Ninth and Pine Streets which extended close to Poplar Street (M1). The area is no longer there; the streets were obliterated when Interstate 24 was built.

COLLINS STREET (286C): The origin of this name could not be ascertained. This short street runs from East Third down to East Fifth Street.

COWART STREET (305D): This street was named for Thomas Cowart who was one of the representatives for the Cherokees in Washington, D. C., in the late 1880's

(Brown "These Men"). His father was Major John Cowart, a well-respected man who was elected to the legislature. His mother, Cynthia Pack Cowart, was Cherokee ("In Ye Good Olden Time"). Cowart was also a member of the Cherokee National Council (Wiltse, History I: 15).

CRAVENS STREET (Appendix D): This street was named for an early Chattanooga businessman, Robert Cravens. His name is still well-known in Chattanooga because his home--Cravens House--on the side of Lookout Mountain is open to tourists. He and his second wife built the home after they moved to the city in 1849 (Livingood, A History 137). Although Cravens was involved in several businesses, it was because of his connection with the East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Company that a street was named for him. The street crossed property owned by the foundry, and Cravens was the manager of the company (Cravens; Real Estate Plat Book 10).

In one of Cravens' early businesses, one of his partners was Jesse Lincoln who was Abraham Lincoln's cousin. Interestingly, Lincoln's primary capital for the venture was his slaves (Cravens). (See also Foundry Alley.)

CROSS STREET (Appendix D): Bearing a descriptive name, this street crossed the west side of Cameron Hill, connecting Hill and West Sixth Streets. In 1923 Short Street became an extension of Cross Street. The urban renewal program of the 1960's obliterated Cross Street from Cameron Hill (Collins). (See also Golden Gateway.)

CYPRESS STREET (285D): Although only a tiny portion of this street still exists, it was one of the first nine north and south streets laid out and named in 1838 by Patty of Kingston, Tennessee. He was commissioned to survey the 240 acres near Ross's Landing (Chattanooga). All of the north and south streets except Market have arboreal names (Armstrong, The History I: 133). The southern end of Cypress from West Ninth to Montgomery Avenue (Main Street) was originally called Burch Street ("New Names"). (See also Burch, Cedar, and Market Streets and Appendix B).

D

D STREET (Appendix C): Running south from McCallie Avenue,

this street was one of five which were designated originally with letter names. D Street was eventually considered only an extension of Douglas and was renamed in 1912 (Wilson 333). (See also A Street).

DEWEY STREET (Appendix E): The origin of this name could not be determined. There were two streets named Dewey. One was located between East Eighth and East Ninth Streets; it ran west from Georgia Avenue to Lindsay Street. That road became Market Square ("New Names") and later Patten Parkway ("Parkway's Name"). The other Dewey Street is shown on plat maps but is not listed in any other source. It was later renamed Acme. (See also Acme Street.)

DOUD STREET (Appendix D): Doud was renamed Wiehl in 1896 (City Directory 1897) because it was a short extension of that street.

Doud was named for Edward Doud, a Chattanooga businessman who was prominent in the 1870's and early 1880's. In the 1880's Doud was the General Manager and Treasurer of the Citico Furnace Company which was located just east of the street where it intersected the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad tracks (City Directory 1884-85). The large company which covered approximately thirty acres had the following influential men as its other officers: President, Hiram S. Chamberlain; Secretaries, John Hart, J. F. Loomis, and D. P. Montague (History of Tennessee 880). In the 1870's before he was affiliated with Citico Furnace, Doud was the Superintendent of the Chattanooga Iron Company (Parham 40). (See also Wiehl Street.)

DOUGLAS STREET (286C): The origin of this name could not be ascertained. It is possible that it was named for the Civil War orator Stephen A. Douglas. He visited the city on October 29, 1860, during his tour of the South. Crowds of people greeted him enthusiastically at the depot along with three bands and a military troop detachment (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 173). The portion of Douglas south of McCallie Avenue was named D Street until 1912 (Wilson 333). (See also A and D Streets.)

E

E STREET (Appendix D): Running south from McCallie Avenue, this street was one of five which were designated originally with letter names. In 1912 E Street was re-

named University because it led to the University of Chattanooga (Wilson 333). (See also A Street.)

EARLY STREET (Appendix C): This street was named because it ran past the property of John S. Early. Early owned a home on a lot at the corner of Early and Leonard (Tenth) Streets. The lot was 100 feet wide facing Early Street and 239 feet deep. When he sold the property to Dr. Joseph S. Gillespie in October of 1853, the street was called Early in the deed (Deed Book 10: 124). Whether he named it himself or whether someone else named it simply because it passed his home could not be determined. The street was taken over by Interstate 24 in the 1960's.

EAST END (Appendix D): Originally called Ruohs, this street was renamed about 1884 because it formed the eastern boundary of the city (City Directory 1885). The line the street followed became the boundary in 1869 (Hooke, Letter).

The East End Land Company was formed soon after the street was renamed. It was a large real estate company which owned about 1,000 acres on the eastern side of the city. The organizers of the company were especially interested in selling land to manufacturers who would begin businesses in the area (Wilson 232). (See also Central Avenue and Ruohs Street.)

EAST EIGHTH STREET (285D): This portion of Eighth Street begins at Georgia Avenue and extends east through the city. It was originally called Gilmer (Appendix D). In the mid-1890's it was renamed East Eighth according to the City Directories for 1894 and 1895. East Eighth has also had two nicknames. The area around it was first known as Irish Hill. Later the street was nicknamed Limerick. (See also Gilmer, Irish Hill, and Limerick.)

EAST FIFTH STREET (285D): Even though it is an extension of Fifth Street, East Fifth has been considered a separate road since the early days of the city. Once called Caroline, it became known about 1887 by its numerical name (City Directory 1886-7). Before the Civil War, Reece Brabson owned a considerable amount of the land the street crossed, and at that time it was known as Brabson Hill (Wilson 55). (See also Brabson Hill, Carolina, and Caroline Streets and Appendix C.)

EAST FOURTH PLACE (286C): Originally named Blair's Alley, the block-long street was renamed in 1966. Once a fashionable area, the old homes had deteriorated and

the street had become a high-crime area. After residents cleaned up their neighborhood, they petitioned for the name change because they wanted a name which was not associated with the old reputation of the alley ("No More Blair's Alley"). (See also Blair's Alley.)

EAST FOURTH STREET (286C): The portion of Fourth known as East Fourth begins at Georgia Avenue and extends east through the city. In the early days of the city, it was known as Mott Street. Several fine homes were located on the street including that of Francis Marion Walker, the district attorney general (Wilson 53). The name was changed in 1912 to the numerical name for uniformity (Wilson 333). (See also Fourth and Mott Streets.)

EAST NINTH STREET (285D): East Ninth Street officially became a part of Ninth Street on April 19, 1882 (Case 232). Before that date it was known as Branham. One hundred years later, in 1981, it became part of Martin Luther King Boulevard when Ninth Street was renamed to honor the Civil Rights leader assassinated in 1968 ("City Reverses").

East Ninth Street has been populated mostly by blacks since the Civil War. One of the first black churches in Chattanooga, the First Congregational, was located at the corner of East Ninth and Lindsay Streets. It was organized by E. O. Tade (Wilson 160). (See also Branham Street and Tadetown.)

EAST TERRACE (Appendix D): Located on the eastern side of Cameron Hill, this street was one of the most exclusive residential areas in the city in the late 1800's. It became such a fashionable neighborhood because ex-Federal officers who settled in Chattanooga after the Civil War developed the area. They bought the strip of land and sold lots only to other officers or friends. Influential people such as Theodore Montague, H. Clay Evans, Dwight P. Montague, Morrow Chamberlain, H. S. Chamberlain, General Wilder, and Xenophen Wheeler owned beautiful homes on the street (Armstrong "Cameron Hill"). These people were known as "those rich Yankees on East Terrace" (Brading).

After Cameron Hill was razed in the 1960's in an urban renewal project, this street no longer existed (Collins). (See also Cameron Hill and Magazine Street.)

EAST THIRD STREET (285D): East Third was originally known as Harrison Street. The name was changed to the

numerical one about 1912 (Wilson 333). (See also Harrison Street.)

EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET (305A): This extremely short street was once called Patten Street. It appears on the plat-map of 1889 with that name which it retained for many years. It was given a numerical name about 1906 (City Directory 1907; Atlas of the City 9). (See also Patten Street.)

EIGHTH STREET (285D): This street was one of the first nine east and west streets laid out and named in Chattanooga after land near Ross's Landing was sold to the public in 1837 as part of the Ocoee Land District. The eighteen streets in the tiny town were laid out by Joseph Patty of Kingston, Tennessee, and named by Dr. Milo Smith. The east and west streets were given numerical names (Livingood, A History 108).

Designated Eighth Street in the original survey, it has never been known by any other name; but its eastern end was originally called Gilmer. It was also nicknamed Irish Hill and Limerick. (See also Cedar, Gilmer, East Eighth, and Limerick Streets and Irish Hill.)

EIGHTEENTH STREET (305B): Originally known as Aiken Street, this street was renamed about 1906 (City Directory 1907). (See also Appendix H.)

ELEVENTH STREET (305B): Before its name was changed to a numerical one this street was named Gillespie. (See also Gillespie Street.)

ELM (Appendix D): Elm Street was one of several destroyed when Cameron Hill was graded during the city's Urban Renewal Program of the 1960's. It was named in keeping with the arboreal theme of the original north and south streets of the city. (See also Cedar Street.)

ELYRIA STREET (Appendix E): This street was probably named by Parks Foster who moved to Chattanooga from Elyria, Ohio (Wiltse, History I: 91). Foster owned the property the street crossed. He purchased it in 1873 along with other vast tracts of land for \$3,007, the amount that John C. Stanton (the owner of the elaborate Stanton House) owed on the property in taxes for 1872 (Deed Book 27: 4). Elyria became part of Thirteenth Street about 1906 (City Directory 1907).

EVANS STREET (285C): This short street on Cameron Hill was probably named by or for H. Clay Evans, a prominent Chattanooga who owned a mansion on the hill. He built it in the 1880's for \$20,000 (Wilson 179).

Evans owned the Anchor Flouring Mills which were the south's largest in the 1880's. He was also the chief stockholder and manager of the Chattanooga Car and Foundry Company and a large stockholder of the Lookout Mountain Inclined Railway Company. In addition, he was involved in the management of the Roane Iron Works and of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. He became the mayor of the city in 1881 and 1882. He also served as chairman of the local board of education (History of Tennessee 860, 939).

He was elected to Congress in 1888 from the Third Congressional District, was almost elected governor in 1894, and came close to getting the nomination for vice president on the Republican ticket in 1896. President Benjamin Harrison appointed him the first assistant postmaster general; President McKinley appointed him commissioner of pensions; and President Theodore Roosevelt appointed him to the office of consul general in London. In 1905 Evans returned to Chattanooga (Wilson 169, 171, 265).

F

FAIRVIEW AVENUE (306A): Because Fairview Avenue was one of the main streets in a residential development, it was given this commercially appealing name. The neighborhood, known as Park Place, was created in the 1880's by a group of investors (Wilson 227). The other primary street which Fairview paralleled was Park Avenue (Atlas of the City 5).

FANNIN STREET (Appendix D): This street ran south from Gillespie (West Eleventh) to Frank (Fourteenth) Street. In 1923 it was renamed Pine to correspond with the name of the street to the north of it ("New Names"). The street no longer exists, however. It disappeared during the urban renewal program of the 1960's (Collins).

Fannin was probably named for a member of the prominent Fannin family of Georgia. Although they owned no property in Chattanooga and were not involved in the city, they were relatives of the Tomlinson Fort

family who owned a great deal of land in the area including that which Fannin Street crossed (Case 233). The Fort and Fannin families became relatives in 1824 when Colonel Tomlinson Fort married Martha Low Fannin (Fort, Kate 226). The street may have been named for Martha Fannin or her family. That she wanted to name a street for her family is plausible because she and her husband were quite fond of one of her uncles in particular--Abram B. Fannin. He served with Colonel Fort in the War of 1812 (Fannin, A. B. 1 and 2). Apparently a strong bond existed between the three people. In 1824 before the Forts were married, Martha Fannin wrote a letter to her future husband which indicates that closeness:

You say I ought to love my Uncle. You cannot conceive how much I am indebted to him for everything. What I am he has made, every feeling and thought. . . . But his affection I value more than anything on earth. and [sic] I would not forfeit it for my life. . . . I cannot convey to you what my feelings are in regard to him. It is warmer than friendship for no other--and it is not so engrossing as love (Fannin, M. L.).

The circumstances of the naming of the street could not be determined. However, Tomlinson Fort, Junior may have suggested the name after he moved to Chattanooga in 1865. He moved to the city because his father had died in May of 1859, and his mother wanted him to manage his father's plantation and real estate holdings in the city (Fort, Kate 37, 89). The younger Fort became mayor of the city in 1875 and served on the Board of Public Works for a decade (Fort, Kate 90). (See also Fort Street.)

FIFTH STREET (285D): Fifth was one of the first nine east and west streets laid out and named when the newly formed city of Chattanooga was surveyed by Joseph Patty in 1838. Like its companion streets, it was given a numerical name (Armstrong, The History I 133). (See also Brabson Hill, Carolina, Caroline, East Fifth, and Cedar Streets.)

FIRST STREET (285D): First Street was laid out and named when the newly formed city of Chattanooga was surveyed by Joseph Patty of Kingston, Tennessee, in 1838 (Armstrong, The History I: 133). (See also Cedar, Eighth, and Water Streets and Appendix B.)

FISHER STREET (Appendix D): The origin of this name could

not be ascertained. Fisher ran from Tower (Twentieth) Street to Missionary Avenue (Main Street). It was renamed Read Avenue about 1913 when the limits of that street were extended south to Main (City Directory 1914).

FIVE POINTS (285D): Named since the early days of Chattanooga's history (Wiltse History I 58), it was created by the intersection of five streets: Chestnut, two sections of Ninth, Carter, and Boyce. (Today Carter, two sections of Ninth and two of Chesnut make up the intersection.) The business and residential area around the intersection became known as Five Points also. W. L. "Los" Duggar, an engineer on boats on the Tennessee River who worked for Chief John Ross, reportedly bought much of the land in the Five Points area for two barrels of whiskey. Duggar lived in Chattanooga from 1836 to 1908. In the earliest days of the city, Five Points was the primary black community. The eastern and western portions of Ninth Street were populated only by white settlers (Lake M1). (See also Branham, James, and Ninth Streets.)

FLORENCE STREET (Appendix C): An old street in Chattanooga, Florence was one of three streets named for the daughters of Colonel James A. and Mary Massengale Whiteside (Armstrong The History I: 178). The street was renamed College in the early 1920's ("New Names"). (See also Helen and Penelope Streets.)

FLYNN STREET (285D): Originally spelled Flinn, this street was named for William G. Flinn who owned property on the street ("Death of One"). Flinn was born in Carter County, Tennessee on October 1, 1823. His family moved to Kingston, Tennessee. There he married Candice Ann McCall. During the Civil War, Flinn fought with the Tennessee infantry until 1863 when he was discharged because of a wound he received in the Battle at Murfreesboro. In September of that year he joined the infantry again. After the war the Flinns moved to Chattanooga where they purchased a number of lots including the one on Flinn Street where they lived ("Death of One"). (See also Appendix D.)

FORSTNER STREET (285D, 286C): This street was probably named for the two brothers, Charles and Joseph C. Forstner who owned the Chattanooga Automobile Company. When it opened in 1905, the company had the only automobile garage in the city. For twenty years

prior to opening the car dealership, Joseph Forstner had owned a grocery store at 301 East Sixth Street (Chattanooga Up-to-Date 4; Wilson 290).

FORT STREET (305B): An old street, Fort was named for Tomlinson Fort, a Georgian who invested in a great deal of land in Chattanooga when it was first offered for sale after the Cherokee Removal. He and Samuel and George Williams along with the banker Zachariah B. Hargrove organized the Hargrove Land Company on February 5, 1838. Through their company they purchased vast acreage. Fort also joined the Hines Company, another land syndicate, which bought additional tracts of land (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 111-12; Wilson 31).

Although no one in the Fort family lived in Chattanooga until after the Civil War, the Forts have been well-known Chattanoogaans since that time. The first to live in the city was Tomlinson Fort, Jr., who moved to the area in 1865 to manage the family's plantation and real estate holdings. In 1875, only a decade after moving to the city, the younger Fort became mayor of Chattanooga. He later served on the Board of Public Works for many years (Fort, Kate 37, 39, 90). The Fort family has remained prominent. One of their descendents, George Fort Milton, Jr., owned and edited the Chattanooga News from 1912 until the 1940's (Mitchell). He married Alice Warner who was the granddaughter of Joseph Warner, the namesake for Warner Park. (See also Fannin and Gilmer Streets and Appendix C.)

FORT CREIGHTON (map designation not available): Named for Colonel William R. Creighton of the Seventh Ohio Brigade who was killed at Ringgold, Georgia, on November 26, 1863, it was renamed Fort Wood during the war. The earthen redoubt was located on a hill between East Fourth and Vine Streets ("Historic Points"). (See also Fort Wood neighborhood.)

FORT WOOD neighborhood (map designation not available): This elegant old residential area got its name from the Civil War redoubt which stood until the 1880's, covering approximately a city block. The earthen fortress, built by Union troops about 1863, was originally named Fort Creighton ("Historic Points"). It was soon renamed for General Thomas Wood. Deep ditches surrounded the fort which contained a magazine ("Forts that Once"). The Fort Wood redoubt was used by General Grant as an advance point. Civil War cannons are on some of the lawns, indicating their positions during the war (Morgan).

The large homes in this once-exclusive neighborhood were built primarily between 1880 and the early 1900's. Some of the prominent Chattanoogaans who lived in the area were the following people: George Fort Milton, Jr., the editor of the Chattanooga News from 1912 until the 1940's²; Major Joseph Warner, the owner of the Chattanooga Street Railway and a member of Chattanooga's first city commission; T. C. Thompson, the mayor of Chattanooga from 1909 to 1915; Samuel R. Read, the owner of the Read House; Ed Watkin, a land developer; Jo Conn Guild, an engineer and the co-founder of the Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power Company; J. Fred Ferger, a real estate developer; and William G. McAdoo, an attorney who lost so much money in an investment that he had to borrow enough money from C. A. Lyerly to move to New York but then became the builder of the Holland (now McAdoo) Tunnel under the Hudson River. McAdoo later became Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson; by his second marriage he became Wilson's son-in-law (Mitchell; Pound 49).

At the height of Fort Wood's popularity, the cost of property was phenomenal. One small lot only 50 feet wide bought by Nesbit Wingfield--an executive with the Lookout Water Company--cost \$5,000 in the early 1880's (Kelly). However, between the 1950's and the 1970's the homes decayed dramatically. Not until a movement to restore the old mansions began in the 1970's was the area again popular. Many homes are currently on the National Register of Historic Places and have been restored to their first grandeur (McDonald). The boundaries of the redevelopment project for the neighborhood are Central Avenue on the east, McCallie Avenue on the south, Palmetto on the west, and Third Street on the north. The main streets are Vine Street, Fort Wood Place, Clark, Oak, and Fifth Streets (Morgan).

FORT WOOD PLACE (286C): This street was given its name because it is one of the major streets in the Fort Wood residential area. Running north from McCallie Avenue to East Third, it was a very fashionable address in the late 1800's and the early 1900's (Morgan). (See also Fort Wood neighborhood.)

FORTWOOD STREET (286C): A desirable address from the 1880's to the 1930's, this street crosses the Fort Wood neighborhood (Mitchell). (See also Fort Wood neighborhood.)

²Mrs. Milton was the first woman to attend the Democratic National Convention after it was opened to women (Gaston).

FOSTER STREET (305B): On November 1, 1873, Foster was named by the Aldermen of the city. The name was suggested by Parks Foster who owned the land the street crossed (Case 248). Although the city officials named it as a separate street, it has always been considered a continuation of C (Mabel) Street (City Directory 1889 and 1986).

FOUNDRY ALLEY (305B): Although this alley is not named on maps until 1889, it is named in a deed in 1871. In the transaction recorded in the deed, the East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Company is selling six acres of land to Thomas Webster, the owner of Webster's Foundry. The property is described as following the line of King Street to Foundry Alley (Deed Book 21: 669).

Undoubtedly, the alley was named because it crossed property owned by the East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Company. Started by an act of the Tennessee State Legislature on November 27, 1847, the large iron company began production in the early 1850's (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 165). The incorporators were wealthy, prominent men from Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Ker Boyce, the South Carolinian who purchased vast acres in Chattanooga; Farish Carter of Georgia, another Chattanooga land speculator; George Crawford, who was governor of Georgia when the Western and Atlantic Railroad was constructed; John P. King, the president of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company as well as a United States Senator from Georgia; and J. Edgar Thomson, an engineer who had been appointed chief engineer of the Georgia Railroad in 1832, comprised the part of the founders who were not from Tennessee. The others involved in the incorporation of the company were from Chattanooga: James A. Whiteside, who became president of the local company; Robert Cravens, who became the manager of the local company; and six others (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 164-65; Acts of the State 48).

That Foundry Alley was not named for an earlier foundry on the site is certain because the property was privately owned by Benjamin Rush Montgomery until 1850 when the East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Company purchased it from him (Deed Book 8: 209).

FOURTEENTH STREET (305B): Before its name was changed to the numerical one, it was called Frank Street (Armstrong The History II 179).

FOURTH STREET (285D): One of the original streets, Fourth was laid out and named when Patty of Kingston, Tennessee, surveyed the land around Ross's Landing in 1838 (Armstrong The History I 133). (See also Cedar and Mott Streets and Appendix B.)

FRANK STREET (Appendix D): The origin of this name could not be ascertained. On early maps its companion streets on its eastern end are Hooke, Van Dyke, and Johnson Streets. Frank was later renamed Fourteenth Street (Armstrong, The History II 179).

FULTON STREET (285C): The certain origin of this name could not be determined, but it is possible that it was named for William D. Fulton who was a mayor of Chattanooga before the Civil War. However, he moved to Atlanta during the war and did not return to the city (McGehee 134). The date the street was named is unknown; however, it was named before 1880 since it is listed in the City Directory published that year.

G

GAS STREET (305B): This street was named because it ran in front of the Chattanooga Gas Light Company. It was known first as Gas House Street (City Directory 1899; Atlas of the City 6).

GATEWAY AVENUE (285D): A relatively new street, this one was laid out and named in the 1960's during the vast urban renewal project of the west side of downtown Chattanooga. Undoubtedly, the name was chosen because the street was one of the major ones in the re-developed area which was named Golden Gateway ("West Side"). (See also Golden Gateway.)

GEORGIA AVENUE (285D): Giving a main road in the heart of a city the name of a neighboring state seems peculiar. However, the state of Georgia was much more to the new city of Chattanooga than a mere neighbor. It held the power to make the tiny town a railroad nucleus by terminating the Western and Atlantic Railroad there or make the infant city die without the business the railroad would attract. City officials and real estate investors understood Georgia's crucial role. During construction of the railroad, landowners with much at stake such as James A. Whiteside visited Georgia to encourage completion of the project (Govan and Livingston, The Chattanooga 130-31). City officials even sold property to Georgia in what would be the heart of the future city. For a long time the city of Chattanooga rented land in their own town from Georgia: land

between Market Street and Georgia Avenue south of Tenth Street (Case 262). Even as late as 1926, when the city wanted to lengthen Broad Street, the court battle with Georgia had its roots in the land sold to that state during the push to attract the railroad (Sironen).

GILLESPIE STREET (Appendix C): The original name of Eleventh Street, Gillespie was named for Dr. Joseph Strong Gillespie, an early physician and landowner in Chattanooga (Hale and Merritt 8: 2341). Dr. Gillespie was born in Rhea County, Tennessee, on March 18, 1821 ("Necrology"). His father, George Gillespie, owned a large homestead called Euchee (the Indian name meaning old fields), as well as other vast tracts of land. In fact, he was one of Tennessee's largest landowners. For most of his formal education, Gillespie was tutored at home; he later graduated from the university in Louisville, Kentucky. Immediately after graduation, Dr. Gillespie formed a partnership with Dr. Milo Smith in Chattanooga (Hale and Merritt 8: 2336). The two doctors remained partners until 1860 when Gillespie retired because of an injury which kept him from riding on horseback to make housecalls ("Necrology"). At the beginning of the Civil War, Gillespie was imprisoned because he was an outspoken Southern sympathizer. When he was released during the war, he and Dr. Smith cared for Confederate prisoners in Chattanooga. After the war ended, the doctor remained at his estate near Missionary Ridge.

Gillespie married Penelope Porter Whiteside, the daughter of Colonel James A. and Mary Massengale Whiteside of Chattanooga. They had nine children, only five of whom lived past infancy: James W., who married Virginia Swan of Chickamauga, Georgia; Anna Penelope, who married John A. Hooke of Chattanooga; Joseph Anderson, a civil engineer in Chattanooga; Jean Neilson, who married G. Allison Holland of Lexington, Kentucky; and Florence, who died in 1890 (Hale and Merritt 8: 2337).

GILMER STREET (Appendix D): The Tomlinson Fort family named this street to honor George R. Gilmer, who was the governor of Georgia during the time the decision was made to put the terminus of the Western and Atlantic Railroad in Chattanooga. The Forts and the Gilmers were friends (Milton). Gilmer became a part of Eighth Street about 1894 (City Directory 1895). (See also East Eighth, Irish Hill and Limerick.)

GOLDEN GATEWAY (305B; 285D): This is the name of the 340 acre area bounded on the north by the Tennessee River, the south by Main Street, the west by the River and

the east by Chestnut Street. The area includes Cameron Hill. Because many of the older homes and businesses in this area had decayed drastically by the 1950's, city officials developed an extensive urban renewal plan for it. By the 1970's most of the area had been cleared, new roads had been laid, and new buildings and apartments constructed (Gibson, "CHA").

The name of the redeveloped area was chosen out of 900 entries submitted during a contest conducted by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The anonymous winner donated his prize of \$100 to the University of Chattanooga ("West Side"). (See also East Terrace.)

GREEN STREET (306A): The origin of this name could not be ascertained.

GRIFFIN STREET (Appendix C): An old street, Griffin was named because it crossed property owned by Joseph J. Griffin (Case 248). Griffin purchased the property in 1839 when land was first sold in Chattanooga (Armstrong, The History I: 134). He owned it for a number of years and may have named the street. In a deed dated 1873 Griffin sells to John P. Long property described as being located on Griffin Street: "I convey to John P. Long, Jr., a certain piece or parcel of ground . . . being lot number eighteen on Griffin Street, corner of Griffin--D Streets in Griffins addition" (Deed Book 24: 669). The street was renamed East Tenth sometime before 1879 (Case 262).

GROVE STREET (305A): This street was one of several streets which were wholly or partially destroyed during the 1960's when Cameron Hill was drastically graded. Only a small section of Grove still exists. It was originally named in keeping with the arboreal theme of the north and south streets (Collins). (See also Ash and Cedar Streets.)

HAMPTON STREET (286C): This street was named for Frederick Thomas Hampton, an extremely wealthy landowner in Chattanooga as well as a highly respected civil engineer ("F. T. Hampton"). Whether Hampton named the street for himself or someone else named it to commemorate him could not be determined. Nevertheless, that it is named for him is certain because he owned the property the street crosses. He purchased the land in 1869. Six years later, in 1874, he sold a strip of it to the city of Chattanooga so that officials could extend Harrison Street (East Third) to the eastern city limits. By comparing a hand-drawn map recorded in the Deed Books of Hamilton County, showing Hampton's

real estate holdings in that area with a map of 1885, it is evident that the street was cut through Frederick Hampton's property (Deed Book 18: 712; 26: 710).

Hampton lived in Chattanooga on two different occasions. He first came to the city in 1868 as a civil engineer, working for the Federal government. On December 18, 1869, he married Allie Williams, the daughter of Samuel Williams, one of Chattanooga's earliest and best-known residents. While he lived in the area, he also worked as an architect. One of his accomplishments was the designing of James Hall, Chattanooga's first opera house (Hale and Merritt 8: 2067-68). After living away from the city for a time, Hampton returned in the 1880's and began investing in real estate. He owned vast tracts in North Chattanooga, on Walden's Ridge, and in the downtown area ("F. T. Hampton"). Hampton was a descendent of General Wade Hampton, a famous Civil War officer (Hale and Merritt 8: 2067).

HARRISON STREET (285D): This street led to Harrison, an old community outside Chattanooga (Sironen). In 1912 the road became a part of East Third Street (Wilson 333).

HELEN STREET (Appendix C): An old Chattanooga street, Helen was one of three streets named for daughters of Colonel James A. and Mary Massengale Whiteside. Helen was renamed Pine in the early 1920's ("New Names"). (See also Florence and Penelope Streets.)

HENRY STREET (Appendix D): An old street in South Chattanooga, Henry was probably named for a member of the John G. Glass family ("Death of a Pioneer"). The street crossed property that Glass owned (Appendix H). Little has been recorded about Glass, but is known from court records that one of his heirs was named Henry (Chancery Court Minutes 140). Henry Street became West Nineteenth Street about 1906 (City Directory 1907).

HIGH STREET (285D): High Street's name is descriptive. Before dams were built, the Tennessee River flooded the city of Chattanooga during heavy rains. The street was named High because it was located above the flood plain.

HOOKE STREET (Appendix D): When laid out originally, Hooke Street was a companion to Johnson and Van Dyke Streets, two others named for early settlers in Chattanooga. The origin of the name Hooke is interesting not only because of the importance of the Hooke family but also because of their inter-relationships

by marriage, as well as their ties to other very prominent families in the city.

Hooke Street is named for the Hooke family, pioneers in the Chattanooga area. Two brothers, Robert McGinley and John A., (the brothers of Mrs. Mary A. McCallie) moved to the city in the late 1830's. Both were involved in the Cherokee removal. Robert Hooke had been appointed commissioner for the process. After the Cherokees were gone, he set up a law firm, later becoming a judge as well as an extremely wealthy landowner (Allen, "Leaves . . . Hooke"). He and his family of thirteen children lived at Oakwood, a large colonial home near the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad (the present-day Broad and Twelfth Streets). Judge Hooke was the division superintendent of the railroad and a major stockholder (Wilson 56). After Chattanooga was shelled in August of 1863, Hooke and his family fled by rail. For over a year they lived primarily on a passenger car which had had the seats removed. In that car they put beds and other furnishings including their piano. In several cities Judge Hooke bought houses which the family lived in until the advance of the Union army forced them farther south (Diary 7, 14). The Hookes had to stay ahead of the army because the judge was an outspoken Confederate supporter whom the Union forces wanted to capture (Allen, Leaves . . . Hooke). Judge Hooke's brother John was also a prominent Chattanooga. In 1852 he became the city's first treasurer. He was also a justice of the peace (Wilson 57).

Although the motivation of the namer in putting Hooke, Johnson, and Van Dyke Streets together cannot be discovered, their being grouped is not inconsequential. These families were related. Judge Hooke's daughter Adelaide Louise married John B. Whiteside (Allen, "Leaves . . . Whiteside"). Whiteside's sister, Thankful Anderson Whiteside, married Colonel Abraham Malone Johnson (Allen, "Leaves . . . Johnson"). Their third child, James Whiteside Johnson, married Sue Coffin Cleage, the daughter of Thomas A. and Penelope Van Dyke Cleage (Allen, "Leaves . . . Cleage"). Judge Hooke's descendants and relatives have continued to influence Chattanooga. On April 26, 1893, Penelope Van Dyke Cleage's niece married Milton Ochs, the brother of of Adolph Ochs who owned the Chattanooga Times and later the New York Times (Van Dyke; "Family Record").

About 1906 Hooke Street was renamed Thirteenth (City Directory 1907). (See also Johnson, Van Dyke, and Whiteside Streets.)

HOUSTON STREET (285D): This street was probably named for Sam Houston. He did not live in the city, but he visited on May 27, 1851, with John Quincy Adams. Their names are listed in the register of the Hill's Hotel (37) which was in business in the 1850's. The portion of Houston south of McCallie Avenue was called B Street until 1912 (Wilson 333).

I

IRISH HILL (map designation not available): The site of the first Catholic Church in Chattanooga, this area became known as Irish Hill in the 1850's because the predominantly Irish parishioners lived there near their church. The church was located at the corner of East Eighth and Lindsay Streets (Wilson 45). (See also East Eighth, Gilmer, and Limerick.)

J

JAMES STREET (Appendix B): Now known as West Ninth, James Street was named for the numerous, prominent James family (Armstrong, The History II 178). The father of the local family was Jesse J. James, a Methodist minister and merchant whom James County, Tennessee (now a part of Hamilton County), was named for. His four sons, all of whom became prominent were George James, who became a banker in Portland, Oregon; John W. James who was a clerk and master of Hamilton County, as well as an alderman and mayor of Chattanooga; Elbert A. James, who became a lawyer in Chattanooga and a state legislator; and Charles E. James, who became a wealthy financier and industrialist in the city. Elbert A. James was the person who suggested to Adolph Ochs that he invest in the Chattanooga Times (Govan, "Of Books and Writers"). (See also Five Points and Ninth Street.)

JAMES STREET (map designation not available): Later renamed Leavitt, this James Street, like the one which became West Ninth, was probably named for someone in the well-known James family of Chattanooga. The most remembered family member was Charles E. James, Chattanooga's first millionaire, who moved to the city in the 1850's. He was involved in the construction of the Hale's Bar Dam as well as mining ventures on Lookout Mountain and at Soddy. In addition, he owned the Belt Railway at one time, the James Supply Company, and the James Building, which is still located on Broad Street in the downtown area (Govan and Livingood,

The Chattanooga 348, 358, 445; Wilson 185). James is also remembered for founding the town of Signal Point. He was so well-known and liked in the city that after his death his body lay in state in the Auditorium for four hours (Patten, Signal Mountain 41, 47, 49).

JEFFERSON STREET (306A): This street is one of a group named for the first four presidents of the United States. Named about 1885, they crossed property owned by Theodore Giles Montague. (See also Adams Street.)

JOHN STREET (Appendix D): Bearing the name of a little-known resident of Chattanooga, John Street was named for John Bell Glass, the son of Captain John G. Glass. An early businessman and land speculator, Glass owned the property the street crossed ("Death of a Pioneer"). John Street became Twenty-First Street about 1906 (City Directory 1907).

JOHNSON STREET (Appendix D): Only a small section of Johnson still exists. It was originally in a group of streets which crossed property owned by the Fort family. The other streets were Frank, Hooke, and Van Dyke. Although the reason for the choice of the name cannot be identified, it was probably named for Colonel Abraham Malone Johnson, a businessman who was involved in many ventures in Chattanooga. He moved to the city in 1851 and soon became superintendent of the Wills Valley Railroad project. During the Civil War he fought for the Confederacy. After the war, he rebuilt his destroyed home at the corner of Boyce (South Chestnut) and Hooke (Thirteenth) Streets. He and some associates bought the Lookout Waterworks, the forerunner of the City Water Company, in 1869. One of his best-known projects was the development of the area at the foot of Lookout Mountain known as St. Elmo. He and his family moved to a home he built at the base of the mountain. His wife was Thankful Anderson Whiteside, the daughter of James A. and Mary Massengale Whiteside. Their granddaughter, Penelope Johnson Allen, was a well-known local historian, as well as the State Chairman of Genealogical Records for the Tennessee Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (Allen, "Leavess . . . Johnson"). (See also Hooke, Van Dyke, and Whiteside Streets.)

KERR STREET (305B): This street was probably named for Ker Boyce, but the name has been misspelled through time. In addition to his other holdings, Ker Boyce owned vast acreage between Rossville Road (Rossville Avenue) and Missionary Avenue (Twenty-Third Street). (Atlas of the City 8). When the land was sold and divided into lots, a street must have been named for the original owner of the property. The

name was spelled correctly on the 1904 plat maps (Real Estate Plat Book 14); but later someone began spelling the name of the street with two r's. That spelling has stayed with the street. That Ker Boyce spelled his first name with one r is certain because it is given that way in important documents. In his will, for example, his first name and that of his son--Ker Boyce, Jr.--have only one r (Deed Book 57: 560). In the index to the Deed Books which was compiled by the county register's office, his name is also spelled with only one r. Finally, it is spelled the same way in his signature in the register of the Hill's Hotel in Chattanooga where he stayed on November 18, 1851 (134). Although naming a street with a man's given name rather than his surname is unusual, it was probably done in this instance because there was already a street named Boyce. (See also Boyce Street.)

KING STREET (305B): As unlikely as it seems, this street was named for John P. King, a Georgia Senator. Even though he was not a resident of Chattanooga, he was involved in business associated with the property that King Street crosses (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 164).

The major landholder in the area when the street was named was the East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Company. Organized by an act of the Tennessee General Assembly on November 27, 1847, the company was incorporated by a number of wealthy men among whom was John P. King (Acts of Tennessee 1847-8 49). That the company or someone in it named the street is certain. First, King Street was much shorter when it was first laid out. Most of it crossed land belonging to the iron manufacturer. In fact, the foundry owned a great deal of the area between Tenth Street and the Western and Atlantic Railroad tracks which were the original boundaries of King Street. It was not extended south to Market until 1859 (Wiltse, History II 30, 55). Only many years later in 1873 was it extended north between Branham (East Ninth) and Griffin (East Tenth) Streets (Case 248-49).

Furthermore, the street was named while the foundry owned the property. It was unnamed when the company purchased the land and named when they sold it. They bought their holdings in the 1850's from Benjamin Rush Montgomery and James Whiteside. In the deeds of both transactions, the descriptions of the boundaries of the land include no street names (Deed Books 8: 209; 13: 382). However, when the foundry sold some of the land in 1879, one of the boundaries used to describe the

area in the transaction was King Street (Deed Book 21: 669).

L

LAUDERDALE AVENUE (Appendix D): The name of this street was changed to Baldwin in 1922 because it was an extension of that street (City Directory 1923).

The circumstances which precipitated the naming of Lauderdale could not be determined positively. However, it was probably named for the early settler and landowner in Hamilton County, William Lauderdale or one of his relatives. Two brothers--James and William Lauderdale migrated to Tennessee in 1794. Some of their descendents lived in the state for the next 100 years. Both brothers were commissioned officers in the Revolutionary War, according to Lauderdale family tradition (Lauderdale 31). When the brothers moved to Tennessee, they settled in different areas. James is credited with founding Sumner County (Lauderdale 69).

William Lauderdale settled first in Rhea County, then in what became Hamilton County. When the Legislature of Tennessee created Hamilton County in 1819, Lauderdale was one of the first commissioners (Livingood, A History 88; History of Tennessee 807). At that time he lived on part of his wife's estate on Mountain Creek near the present location of Baylor School, about one mile to the west of Red Bank (Lauderdale 33). William had married the daughter of Joseph Dunham, Sr., who in 1808 had purchased 2,800 acres of land in the Mountain Creek area and on the side of Walden's Ridge. After the deaths of Dunham and his son in 1815 and 1825, respectively, Lauderdale and his wife purchased the Dunham heirs' interest in the Mountain Creek property (Lauderdale 33; Livingood, A History 89). He purchased 1950 acres (450 of which were on Walden's Ridge) as well as another unspecified tract on the Ridge (Deed Book 1: 59, 103, 108). After William Lauderdale's death in late 1827 or early 1828, his heirs sold much of their interest to Elisha Rogers.

The early settler's grandson, James Lauderdale, Jr., and two of his children were connected with Chattanooga. This second-generation Lauderdale invested \$50,000 in the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad, part of which ran through Chattanooga; but he lost his investment. He also served in the Tennessee Legislature for several terms (Lauderdale 36).

He married Mary Jane Johnson. Their daughter Addaline married James Kincannon. Their daughter Tinnie married a Mr. Spence, a resident of Chattanooga. The son of James Lauderdale, Jr., Captain James Lauderdale, is the one recorded in local histories of Chattanooga for his service in the Lookout Battery during the Civil War. Before and after the war, he worked for various railroads, one of which was the one his father had invested in. Captain Lauderdale's wife was killed in a fire in Chattanooga (Lauderdale 39-40, 41-42).

All members of this family in the United States are descendants of John (Maitland) Lauderdale, the Fifth Earl of Lauderdale of Lauder, Scotland. Their common ancestor is James Maitland Lauderdale, who came to America about 1714 (Lauderdale 27, 90).

LEAVITT STREET (305B): This street was first called James Street. (It is not the same James Street which became West Ninth.) It is first called Leavitt in the City Directory in 1910. (Real Estate Plat Book 14).

That the street was named for one of the Leavitt family members who settled in Chattanooga in 1887 seems plausible. The three men, Pierce, Charles, and George, were businessmen. Although none of them owned property on the future Leavitt Street, they did own much land within the city limits. For example, between 1890 and 1928, 141 real estate purchases were made by people named Leavitt; 128 of them were by either Pierce, Charles, or George Leavitt or one of their family members. The majority of the purchases were made by Charles. He was the general agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company for many years and lived on Lookout Mountain ("Charles A. Leavitt"). George E., his father, also made numerous real estate transactions in the city. He lived on South Crest on Missionary Ridge ("Leavitt").

George Leavitt's brother Pierce, a businessman and educator, was probably the one that the street was named for. He began his first business, a grocery, in 1887. Several years later he opened a jewelry store on McCallie Avenue which he operated until his death in 1927. In the early 1890's he served as the principal of the First District School ("Pierce Leavitt"). Located at the corner of Twenty-First and Williams Streets, the school was not far from James Street which later became Leavitt (Directory: Chattanooga Public Schools 2). Very possibly the street was re-named to commemorate this early principal of the school.

LEONARD STREET (Appendix C): This street was renamed West Tenth Street about 1906 (City Directory 1907). The origin of the name could not be ascertained.

LEWIS STREET (305D): The origin of this name could not be determined because many people named Lewis have lived in or near Chattanooga, and there is not enough information about any of them to form a hypothesis. Lewis Street was first named Vaughn Street. The name was changed in 1871 (Case 249) to eliminate the confusion with the other Vaughn Street which ran between West Ninth and Thirteenth Streets.

LIMERICK (map designation not available): The section of Gilmer (East Eighth) Street known as Limerick was nicknamed because many Irish families lived there. The length of time it was called Limerick is not clear, but it was known as that during at least part of the Civil War because a Dr. Stout, who was a Confederate surgeon, mentions it in a letter. To his family he writes that he lives "in a 6 room brick house on Gilmer Street, in Chattanooga, that section known as Limerick because of the large number of Irish families" (Stout 69). (See also Irish Hill, Gilmer, and East Eighth Streets.)

LINDSAY STREET (285D): One of the oldest streets outside the original city limits, Lindsay bears the name of Colonel William Lindsay, who purchased 104 acres of land west of Georgia Avenue on January 15, 1839. Even though he died within two months after he bought the property (Deed Book D 36), his heirs kept much of the land until after the Civil War according to the Deed Book Indexes. Because the street crossed his property, its name probably denotes possession rather than commemorates him.

The portion of Lindsay south of McCallie Avenue was called A Street until the letter name was dropped in 1912 (Wilson 333).

LOCUST STREET (Appendix D): This street was one of several destroyed when Cameron Hill was drastically graded during the city's urban renewal program of the 1960's. When it was laid out and named, its name corresponded with the arboreal theme of many of the first streets.

LOOKOUT STREET (305B): Lookout has been a common name in Chattanooga presumably because Lookout Mountain has been such an important part of the city's history. Even the city's baseball team is named the Lookouts. At one time there were two streets named Lookout, this one and another which later became Twenty-Third Street. (See the following entry.)

LOOKOUT STREET (map designation not available): By city ordinance passed on May 22, 1867, the name of this street located outside the original town was changed to Missionary Avenue (Case 254). Although the minutes of the meeting of the Aldermen for that day make no mention of the reason for the change, it was probably done to avoid confusion with the original Lookout Street. Missionary Avenue was later re-named Twenty-Third Street.

LONG STREET (305D): Designated Long Street in an ordinance passed on January 27, 1852, this street took its name from John P. Long, the man who owned the property it crossed (Case 253).

LOUISA STREET (Appendix D): Because many of the streets in South Chattanooga were named for members of Captain John G. Glass's family ("Death of a Pioneer"), this one probably was also. The most likely person is Louisa P. Rawlings. Listed as one of the Glass heirs in court records, she may have been his daughter (Chancery Court Minutes 140). Louisa was renamed Sixteenth about 1906 (City Directory 1907).

M

MABEL STREET (286C): The origin of this name could not be ascertained. Mabel became the official name of the portion of C Street, south of McCallie Avenue in 1912 (Wilson 333) but was not cited as that in the City Directory until 1921. Foster Street is considered the continuation of this street toward the southern limits of the city according to the City Directory for 1986. (See also C Street.)

McCALLIE AVENUE (306A): An early street which was little more than a trail at first, McCallie was named by travellers from the Brainerd Mission who passed the McCallie home on their way to the newly organized town of Chattanooga. They passed the impressive two-story frame house which was built for Thomas and Mary Hooke McCallie in 1841. The house, built immediately before the couple moved to the city, stood on a twenty-five acre plot. It was located where the First Centenary United Methodist Church stands (Wilson 29). The generic was officially changed from Street to Avenue on March 3, 1868 (Case 238).

MACHINE STREET (305D): Originally called Machinery Alley, this street was renamed Machine Street in 1904 (City Directory 1905). Machine Street

began near the Chattanooga Roofing and Foundry Company and probably took its name by association. A large company, the foundry which covered several blocks manufactured metal products such as steel roofing, metal shingles and galvanized and cast iron work for skylights, columns, and awnings (City Directory 1904).

MADISON (306A): This street is one of a group which are named for the first four presidents of the United States. Named about 1885, they crossed property owned by Theodore Giles Montague. (See also Adams Street.)

MAGAZINE STREET (285C): Located on the eastern side of Cameron Hill, this street was named because it led to a magazine where materials for an iron and coke company, probably Roane Iron Company, were stored. Because this street was a continuation of the exclusive East Terrace, the owners of the company changed the name of the street and moved their magazine (Vaughn). Magazine was renamed East Terrace about 1889 (City Directory 1889). (See also East Terrace and Appendix D.)

MAGNOLIA STREET (306A): Magnolia, an arboreal name, is a common kind of name for streets in Chattanooga. (See also Cedar Street.)

MAIN STREET (306A): A centrally located road, Main was first known as Montgomery Avenue. The street was officially renamed Main Street about 1908 (City Directory 1909).

MAPLE STREET (305B): One of the streets partially destroyed during the urban renewal program of the 1960's, only a small section of Maple still exists. An early street, it was named to correspond with the numerous arboreal names in the city. (See also Cedar Street and Golden Gateway.)

MARKET STREET (285B): Although the street had been called Market since it was officially named on the plat of 1838, it has had an interesting history. In the early 1830's, the name of the street was Rossville Road because the ferry owned by Chief John Ross, as well as his store and warehouse, were at the foot of the road (Wiltse History I: 14). The city officials who laid out the first eighteen streets and changed the name of the road to Market Street did so apparently because of the street's commercial importance. People brought their goods "to market" at the Landing at the foot of the road. When the name was changed, it applied officially to the first nine

blocks only, the ones within the city limits. The rest of the street (or buggy trail) to Chattanooga Creek was still referred to as Rossville Road. It kept this name until after the Civil War.

The changes in the name after the war are somewhat confusing. Even though the area of the street from Montgomery Avenue (Main Street) to the Chattanooga Creek was not in the city limits in 1866, the Aldermen voted to call that "new addition" to the street, New Market Street, on October 5 of that year (Minutes 122). Not until the next year did the officials change the name of the part of Market lying between Ninth Street and Montgomery Avenue (Main Street). On June 12, 1867, the Aldermen declared that they would purchase the property and widen the street and that the name Rossville Road would be "abolished" (Case 227). Today the name of the street changes at Chattanooga creek to Alton Park Boulevard. (See also Choo-Choo Boulevard.)

MARKET SQUARE (map designation not available): This short street between Georgia Avenue and Lindsay Street is now called Patten Parkway. Its history since the early days of the city has been rich. It was first designated as a lot for a school. In 1886 the second Market House in the city was located on the site, and at that time the area was named. (The first Market House opened in 1853 on Market Street at the corner of West Sixth and went all the way through to Broad Steet. It was used until after the Civil War (Shepherd "Interesting Scraps".) The one-story market house in the square was opened primarily from the effort of Adolph Ochs, who pledged \$20,000 to the city in its fund-raising campaign for the market. Unfortunately, the building was used as a market only until 1894 because the endeavor lost money. However, the closing of the market did not put the site into obscurity because Ben Thomas opened the world's first Coca-Cola bottling plant there in 1899 (Gray).

In the twentieth century the parkway area has remained prominent. At the western end of the street stands the Ross Hotel where the famous Scopes trial prosecutor, William Jennings Bryan, stayed the Friday before his death on Sunday, July 26, 1925 ("City is Shocked"). Twenty-five years later, the area was again in the news because the American Legion was leading a movement for the erection of a Memorial to the servicemen of Hamilton County who died in World War II. It was unveiled February 22, 1950 (Spence). In 1978 the old Market Square was put on the National Register of Historic

Places. The shops and offices on both sides of the parkway have been remodeled (Gray).

MARTIN LUTHER KING BOULEVARD (285D): Ninth Street was re-named in 1981 to honor the civil rights activist, Dr. Martin Luther King ("City Reverses"). This particular street was chosen because the east end of it is a predominantly black community. The shortened form of the name used by Chattanoogaans is M.L.K. (See also "Beale," East Ninth, and Five Points.)

MISSIONARY AVENUE (Appendix D): This main thoroughfare was probably named because it ended near the foot of Missionary Ridge. In 1923 it was renamed Twenty-Third Street ("New Names"). (See also Lookout Street.)

MISSIONARY RIDGE (326D-307A): The Brainerd Mission near the foot of the ridge gave this long ridge its name (History of Tennessee 812).

MITCHELL STREET (305B): Named for W. D. Mitchell, who was involved in real estate and banking, this short street was in the area known as the Fort Negley addition (Real Estate Plat Book 14). Fort Negley subdivision was owned by a land syndicate composed of John A. Hart, Samuel R. Read, A. B. Spears, W. D. Spears, George Neely, John A. Mitchell, and W. D. Mitchell. The latter Mitchell was the syndicate's trustee and managed the buying and selling of the property (Deed Books 49: 686; 50: 600).

In 1891 Mitchell became the president of the Third National Bank in Chattanooga. Before that time he owned a wholesale grocery business. His father, P. A. Mitchell, was a prominent Chattanoogaan also. The elder Mitchell was involved in the Webster and Mitchell Foundry and Machine shops on Market Street near the Western and Atlantic Railroad Crossing. Born in Jasper, Tennessee, W. D. Mitchell attended Emory and Henry College before settling in Chattanooga in 1882 ("Biographical Sketches").

MOCCASIN BEND (map designation not available): This name is purely descriptive, because the large tract of land is shaped like an Indian moccasin.

MONTAGUE STREET (Appendix E): This street was named Montague because it crossed property which belonged to Theodore Giles Montague, a banker and businessman. After coming to Chattanooga in 1865, the successful financier established the First National Bank of Chattanooga with W. P. Rathburn. In addition, he bought a great deal of property in the area. Montague was a highly respected

businessman ("Biographical Sketches"). In 1923, the name of the street was changed to Peeples because it was a continuation of that street ("New Names").

MONTGOMERY AVENUE (Appendix D): A pre-Civil War road, Montgomery bears the name of the Chattanooga pioneer Benjamin Rush Montgomery. The attorney and his wife owned and operated a boarding house on the street. Mrs. Montgomery's cooking became so popular with residents as well as guests that the street became known as Montgomery. That name became the official one in January of 1853 (Wiltse, History II: 28, 40). (See also Main Street.)

MONTGOMERY STREET (map designation not available): The original name of Newby Street, it was renamed by the Aldermen in 1872 (Case 255). The change was probably made to avoid confusion between the short Montgomery Street and the main thoroughfare through the city, Montgomery Avenue.

MOON STREET (Appendix D): Undoubtedly this street was named for John A. Moon. Although no source states that the street commemorates him, he was a highly respected attorney and congressman. After he was admitted to the bar in 1874, he began a law practice in Chattanooga. He was elected city attorney in 1881. His firm of Moon, Daniels, and Garvin was very successful. At the age of 36, Moon was appointed to the post of circuit court judge by Governor Robert L. Taylor. Only five years later in 1896, Judge Moon was elected to Congress where he served for twenty-four years. He died on June 26, 1921 ("Judges Portraits"). Moon Street became a part of Douglas in 1894 (City Directory 1895).

MOTT STREET (Appendix C): Mott Street, originally spelled Motte, was named for an heir of Colonel William Lindsay--Mellish Motte Lindsay. Colonel Lindsay, who was an officer stationed at Ross's Landing during the Cherokee removal, purchased 104 acres east of Georgia Avenue in January of 1839. He died soon after he bought the property (Deed Book D 36). When the estate was finally settled in 1856, one of the heirs was Mellish Motte Lindsay. When the property was divided among the heirs, Motte(e) Street was named (Deed Book 11: 431).

Mott was officially renamed East Fourth Street in 1886 (City Directory 1886-7). (See also Caroline Street.)

MULBERRY STREET (map designation not available): This street was one of the first nine north and south streets laid out and named in 1838 by Joseph Patty of Kingston, Tennessee. Eight of the nine streets follow an arboreal theme. The name of Mulberry has changed twice. (See also Cedar, Market, and Broad Streets and Appendix B.)

MYRTLE STREET (306C): The origin of this name could not be ascertained.

N

NINETEENTH STREET (305B): Originally named Henry Street, this street was renamed about 1906 (City Directory 1907). (See also Henry Street and Appendix D.)

NINTH STREET (285D): Ninth was one of the first nine east and west streets laid out and named in 1838 by Joseph Patty who was commissioned to survey the 240 acres around Ross's Landing. Like many of its companion streets, Ninth and its eastern and western extensions have had several names. West Ninth was once called James Street; East Ninth was called Branham. The entire length of Ninth has been renamed Martin Luther King Boulevard.

During the years immediately following the establishment of the city, most of Ninth Street was a predominantly white community. Only the area near Ninth and Pine--the Five Points area--was a black community. Since the Civil War, East Ninth Street has been a center of black culture (Lake Ml). (See also "Beale," Branham, East Ninth, and James Streets; Cocaine Alley; Five Points, and Martin Luther King Boulevard.)

NEWBY STREET (305B): The origin of this name could not be ascertained. It has been named Newby since 1872 (Case 255). Before that time it was called Montgomery Street. The name was probably changed to avoid confusion between the shorter Montgomery Street and the main thoroughfare Montgomery Avenue. (See also Montgomery Avenue.)

O

OAK STREET (286C): Because Oak Street was an early one to be laid out leading out of the city, its name may have been chosen so that it would correspond with the arboreal theme of the north and south streets of the original town. Oak extends from Georgia Avenue across the city to Dodds Avenue. The part of the street which is in the Fort Wood residential area was a very fashionable address about the turn of the century. Many of the beautiful old homes in the neighborhood have been restored (Morgan). (See also Cedar Street and Fort Wood neighborhood.)

OLD ASH (305A): This street was originally called Ash Street. It was given an arboreal name so that it would correspond with the theme of the north and south streets of the original town. After Cameron Hill was cut down in the 1960's, few of its streets remained. Ash is one that was not completely destroyed, but little of it is left. The remnant was renamed Old Ash (Gibson "94 Feet"; Gibson "Bulldozers"). (See also Cedar Street and Cameron Hill.)

P

PALMETTO STREET (286C): This street is one of the main ones in the Fort Wood residential area. It was a very fashionable address from the 1880's until the 1930's (Mitchell). Palmetto was probably chosen as the street's name because it corresponds with the arboreal theme of the north and south streets of the original town. Because the neighborhood was exclusive, the namer may have quite purposefully chosen this name, for it sounds more exotic than a common tree name. (See also Fort Wood neighborhood.)

PARK AVENUE (306A): Because it crosses the residential area Park Place which was developed by investors (Wilson 227), Park Avenue was given its commercially appealing name. The other primary street which this street parallels in the development is Fairview Avenue (Atlas of the City 5).

PATTEN PARKWAY (285D): In 1944, the Chattanooga City Commission, acting on a suggestion made by Mayor Ed Bass, named this street in honor of Zeboim Cartter Patten, a wealthy local businessman ("Parkway's Name"). The parkway is on the north side of the building which belongs to the Volunteer State Life Insurance company, a company organized by Patten. A portion of the park-

way was in the Patten estate for many years after the executors purchased several of the buildings in 1929 ("Patten Estate"). These buildings were not sold until 1973 when three Chattanooga attorneys--Selma Paty, Pam Paty Lawrence, and Phillip C. Lawrence--bought the stores on the north side of the parkway from Z. Cartter Patten, the son of Z. C. Patten. Before the street was renamed for Patten, it was called Market Square ("Stores Sold").

Zeboim Cartter Patten was an ex-Federal officer who remained in Chattanooga after the Civil War. He married twice, both times to local women. His first wife was Mary Rawlings, the daughter of the early settler at Ross's Landing, Daniel R. Rawlings. Several years after she died, Patten married Sarah Key, the daughter of Judge David and Elizabeth Lenoir Key. Sarah Key Patten was the granddaughter of Albert Lenoir who had made Chattanooga's first plat of its streets (Wilson 157, 307). (See also Market Square, Patten Street and Appendix B.)

PATTEN STREET (Appendix D): Patten was the original name of East Twenty-Second Street. The origin of the name could not be determined conclusively. Quite possibly the name commemorates a member of the local Patten families. That it commemorates rather than denotes possession seems certain because no one with that name owned land on the street according to the Deed Book Indexes.

The Pattens have been prominent citizens since the Civil War. Zeboim Cartter Patten moved to the city about 1864. After operating a successful stationary business with T. H. Payne for almost ten years, he began the Chattanooga Medicine Company. Later he founded the Volunteer State Life Insurance Company and the Stone Fort Land Company. One of his associates in the medicine company was his brother, George W. Patten, who moved to Chattanooga in the 1880's. John A. Patten, Z. C. Patten's nephew, worked with him in the Land Company. A large family, the Pattens have been involved in many of the most successful businesses in the city. Their beautiful homes are located on the mountains around the city. Z. C. Patten also built a mansion in Georgia called Ashland Farm ("Chattanooga in Mourning"; "Z. C. Patten Dies").

A most interesting fact about the businesses the family has begun through the years is that they endure. The stationary store still operates as the T. H. Payne Company; Chattanooga Medicine still thrives as

Chatten Drug; and the Land Company is still very much involved in building and real estate in the area.

PAYNE STREET (Appendix D): Now called Battery Place, Payne was named for Major M. M. Payne, an officer of the Second United States Artillery, who was sent to Ross's Landing during the Cherokee removal. Payne purchased land near the Tennessee River which the street crossed. There is no record that he lived in the city after he purchased the land (Armstrong The History I: 134). (See also Battery Place.)

PEEPLS STREET (306A): Originally a short street running from Ninth to Tenth Street, Peeples took the name of the family whose property it crossed (Atlas of the City 5). The first of the family to begin a business in the city was W. O. Peeples, who with W. W. Jackson, opened the Peeples Wholesale Grocery in 1868. In a short time his brothers, Starling Cicero and Robert P., moved from Georgia and joined the firm (Wilson 154). Of the three businessmen, W. O. was the best known. In 1893 he became the president of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce (Chattanooga Chamber 44).

The section of Peeples between Tenth and Thirteenth Streets, originally called Montague, became a continuation of the street in 1923 ("New Names"). (See also Appendix E.)

PENELOPE STREET (Appendix C): One of three streets named for daughters of Colonel James A. and Mary Massengale Whiteside, Penelope was one of the few streets in Chattanooga which were never renamed. It was used until 1959 when the property it crossed was taken by the construction of Interstate 24 through the city.

PINE STREET (285D): This street was one of the original ones in the city. It was laid out and named by Joseph Patty of Kingston, Tennessee, who was hired by the commissioners to survey the area around Ross's Landing which had just been sold as part of the Ocoee Land District. There were nine east and west streets and the same number running north and south. The north and south streets were given arboreal names. (See also Cedar Street and Appendix B.)

PLEASANT STREET (Appendix D): The origin of this name could not be ascertained. Named by the city officials on March 5, 1852 (Case 226), the street ran along the base of Cameron Hill on land which belonged to James

Whiteside. During the urban renewal of the 1960's, Pleasant Street was obliterated (Collins).

POPLAR STREET (285D): This street was one of the original nine north and south streets in the city. It was laid out in 1838. Of the nine, only one--Market--was not designated by the name of a tree (Armstrong, The History I: 133). The portion of the street between West Ninth and Thirteenth Streets was called Vaughn Street until 1923 ("New Names"). (See also Cedar Street and Appendix B.)

R

READ STREET (305B): Whether Read Street's name commemorates the locally well-known Read family or bears the personal name by association cannot be determined. Certainly the inspiration for the name must have come from the hotel owners, John Thomas Read and his son Samuel. The father began the Read House in the 1870's in a building he leased from the banker, T. G. Montague, and other businessmen (Wilson 138). Over one hundred years old, the historic Read House remains one of Chattanooga's finest hotels.

RED STREET (306A): Although the origin of this name could not be ascertained, the study of its name change is interesting. When many of the east and west streets were given numerical names, this one was the opposite; its original name was East Thirteenth. It is important to interject here that the western portion of Thirteenth was originally called Hooke. By comparing the positions of Red, Hooke, and Thirteenth Streets on an old map, one can see the reason for the unusual change. According to a map of the city made in 1885, Hooke's pathway follows a straight line across the city (Appendix D). But East Thirteenth is quite a distance above Hooke, the future Thirteenth Street. When the city officials gave the east and west streets numerical names, they renamed the entire length of Hooke Thirteenth. Therefore, they had to change the name of the existing East Thirteenth to limit confusion.

The date of the change could not be found, but the name is changed in the 1921 edition of the City Directory. (See also Hooke Street and Appendix E.)

RIVERFRONT PARKWAY (285C): Opened in 1962, this road curves around the base of Cameron Hill. Its name is a descriptive one. The parkway was developed as part of

the urban renewal program of the 1960's involving Cameron Hill. Interestingly, that program which was supposed to relieve the problems of "stagnation" and lack of growth in the city ("Ribbon is Cut"), has since been pronounced "disastrous" for the city by James Marston Fitch, a noted preservationist. During a tour of the city, he noted the total disregard for the Victorian community destroyed on the hill when it was leveled for development (Mitchell, "Urban Renewal").

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (286C): Given a descriptive name, this street follows the Tennessee River. Since the 1960's it has been lengthened considerably and now connects the city with Amnicola and Highway 153 ("Amnicola--Riverfront Hearing"; Vass).

RUOHS STREET (306A): The original name of Central Avenue, Ruohs took the name of Joseph Ruohs, who owned a "country home" near the street (Armstrong, The History II: 20). Ruohs, a cabinet maker from Switzerland, moved to Chattanooga in 1850 and began a dry-goods and grocery store as well as his cabinet-making business. He was also the city's first local undertaker (Wilson 51). (See also East End and Central Avenues.)

S

SECOND STREET (285D): Joseph Patty of Kingston, Tennessee, laid out and named this street in 1838, when he surveyed the site of the future city of Chattanooga. It is the second street from the river on the northern part of the original town (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 107).

SEVENTEENTH STREET (305B): Originally known as Catherine, this South Chattanooga street was renamed about 1906 (City Directory 1907). (See also Appendix D.)

SEVENTH STREET (285D): One of the first nine east and west streets laid out in Chattanooga, it was named by Joseph Patty when he surveyed the site of the future town in 1838 (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 107).

SHORT STREET (Appendix D): Only a few blocks long, this street on Cameron Hill bore a very descriptive name. Interestingly, when it was extended in 1872, it retained the name because city officials noted that it was "the shortest and best connection" between the Second and Third Wards which it joined (Case 249).

The street was renamed Cross Street in 1923, because it was a continuation of that street ("New Names"). In the urban renewal program of the 1960's, Cross Street, including the section which had been Short Street, was eliminated (Collins). (See also Golden Gateway.)

SIDNEY STREET (305C): According to the obituary of Mrs. Sidney Glass Hodges, this street was named for her. She was the oldest daughter of Captain John G. Glass, who owned a great deal of property in the city, including the tract that Sidney Street crossed. She and her husband, John P. Hodges, owned a home and a number of lots in the residential development Park Place ("Death of a Pioneer"). Only a portion of the street is left because the land was taken over by the interstate and railroad tracks. (See also Appendix D.)

SIXTEENTH STREET (305B): Originally known as Louisa Street, it was renamed about 1906 (City Directory 1907). (See also Appendix D.)

SIXTH STREET (285D): Joseph Patty of Kingston, Tennessee, laid out and named this street in 1838 when he surveyed the site of the future city of Chattanooga. It is the sixth street from the river on the northern part of the original town (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 107). (See also Cedar Street.)

SLAYTON STREET (306A): The origin of this name could not be ascertained.

SPRING STREET (285D): An early street in Chattanooga, Spring took its name from the large spring in a hollow near it. There is no record of the name of the spring (Fort, "Spring Water").

SYCAMORE STREET (Appendix D): This street was one of seven north and south streets destroyed when Cameron Hill was drastically graded during the city's urban renewal program of the 1960's. It had been named to coordinate with the arboreal theme of the first nine north and south streets of the original town. (See also Cameron Hill and Cedar Street.)

T

TADETOWN (map designation not available): Soon after the Civil War, Fort Wood became known as Tadetown because Ewing Ogden Tade--a northern black minister of the American Missionary Association--bought much of the land in the area and sold it to black families. He

came to Chattanooga in 1866 and worked not only as a missionary but also as a banker, realtor, school administrator, and teacher. He organized a branch of the National Freedman's Savings and Trust Bank in 1868. About the same time he also established the city's first school for blacks, Howard School. In January of 1868, he became Hamilton County's first Superintendent of Education. To his credit, Chattanooga had 82 public schools, of which 28 were for blacks, by 1869.

Even though he worked long hours every day, many of his endeavors failed because of sloppy management in the Freedman's Bureau as well as problems with Reconstruction politics. Because of mismanagement at the national level, the bank that Tade had established closed in 1871. The depositors lost thousands of dollars. Not long after the bank collapsed, the lands in Fort Wood were returned to their original owners when properties the Freedman's Bureau had confiscated reverted to the pre-war owners. After suffering these devastating collapses in his work, E. O. Tade left the South and never returned (McGehee, "E. O. Tade" 379-82; 386-87).

In the 1880's, Tadetown became the elegant Fort Wood residential area. Many of the grand homes have been restored and are on the National Register of Historic Places (McDonald). (See also Fort Wood neighborhood.)

TENTH STREET (285D): The first street to the south of the first east and west streets, Tenth has been a busy thoroughfare since the early days of the city. (See also Griffin and Leonard Streets.)

THIRD STREET (285D): Third Street was laid out and named when the newly formed city of Chattanooga was surveyed by Joseph Patty in 1838. It was one of nine east and west streets given numerical names (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 107). (See also Cedar and East Third Streets, and Harrison Streets.)

THIRTEENTH STREET (305B): For many years this street was called Hooke for the locally famous pioneer family. In fact, its name was not changed until 1906 (City Directory 1907). At one time Red Street was named East Thirteenth Street (Appendix E). (See also Hooke and Red Streets.)

TOWER STREET (Appendix D): The origin of the name of this short street which became East Twentieth about 1906 (City Directory 1907) could not be determined conclusively. It was named by 1880 (City Directory 1880). Whether it was named for a person or some

kind of tower or lookout post is not certain. But no records indicate that a significant structure stood on the street.

If the street were named for a person, it was probably the landowner Isaac H. Tower. He bought property on Cameron Hill in 1870 (Deed Book 20: 567). Following that initial purchase, he bought at least twenty-one tracts of land in the Chattanooga area during the next sixteen years (Deed Book Index). Unfortunately, there is no information in census indexes, local histories, or even cemetery records about Isaac Tower. However, he and one other man were the only two people named Tower who purchased property in the city until 1888. The other man, L. F. Tower, was one of twelve men who purchased the Vulcan Works (located from Vulcan Street west to the Tennessee River) in 1874 when the company defaulted on a \$75,000 loan. Because he and the other investors were from New Orleans, it is unlikely a street would be named for him (Deed Book 26: 133).

TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET (305D): The original name of this street was Chattanooga Avenue. It was changed to the numerical name about 1906 (City Directory 1907). (See also Chattanooga Avenue.)

TWENTY-FIFTH STREET (305D): Originally named White Street, this road was renamed Twenty-Fifth about 1906 (City Directory 1907). (See also White Street.)

TWENTY-FIRST STREET (305B): This South Chattanooga street was first named John for John Bell Glass whose father owned the property the street crossed ("Death of a Pioneer"; Wilson 118). The name was later changed to the numerical one. (See also Aiken Street and Appendix H.)

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET (305D): Very near the middle of the city, this street was appropriately called Center for many years (Armstrong, The History II: 179). (See also Center Street.)

TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET (305D): Originally named Lewis, this street was renamed in 1906 (City Directory 1907). (See also Appendix D.)

TWENTY-SIXTH STREET (305D): First named Vulcan, officials changed the name of the street about 1906 to provide uniformity in the names of the east and west streets from Ninth to St. Elmo (City Directory 1907; Wilson 333). (See also Vulcan Street.)

TWENTY-THIRD STREET (305D and 306C): The original name of this street was Lookout. It was later changed to Missionary Avenue before it was given the numerical name in 1923 ("New Names"). (See also Lookout Street and Missionary Avenue.)

TWENTIETH STREET (305B): First called Calloway Street, it was renamed about 1906 (City Directory 1907). (See also Appendix D.)

TWENTY-SECOND STREET (305B): Only a small portion of this street still exists. It was taken over during the building of Interstate 24 through the city. When it was laid out it was called Ann Street for a member of the Glass family whose property the street crossed ("Death of a Pioneer"). (See also Ann Street.)

U

UNIVERSITY STREET (Appendix D): Called E Street for many years, it was renamed in 1912 when four other streets with letter names were also renamed. University is a short street which leads to the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (Wilson 333). (See also A Street.)

V

VAN DYKE STREET (Appendix D): Once located near Johnson Street, Van Dyke no longer exists; it was taken over by the railroad. Nevertheless, it is interesting not only because of the person it is named for but also because of the inter-relationships of the families represented in it and its companion streets--Hooke and Johnson.

Although no records exist which positively identify the origin of the name of Van Dyke Street, it was probably named for William Deaderick Van Dyke, an attorney and civic leader in Chattanooga. He served on the first school board in the city in the early 1870's. In addition, he was influential enough to be chosen to ride in the presidential carriage when President Hayes visited Chattanooga in September of 1877 (Wilson 151, 162, 177). In 1879 he served on the building committee for the Hamilton County Courthouse (History of Tennessee 814). Van Dyke owned a home on McCallie Avenue where the former Medical Arts Building is located. It is now the annex of the First Presbyterian Church (Wilson 184).

The motivation of the namer in putting Hooke, Johnson, and Van Dyke Streets together could not be ascertained. However, that the grouping is not accidental seems certain because the three families represented in the names are related. (See also Hooke and Johnson Streets.)

VAUGHN STREET (Appendix D): Running between West Ninth and Thirteenth Streets, this road became a part of Poplar in 1923 ("New Names"). The origin of this name could not be determined conclusively. It was named for either James and J. M. Vaughan, who bought and sold one large lot in the area, or for Foley Vaughn, a local businessman. Colonel James A. Whiteside owned the property the street crossed (Deed Book 11: 327).

In 1852 James and J. M. Vaughan began making payments to Whiteside for a corner lot 100 feet wide by 200 feet deep on what became Vaughn Street. By the time they completed their payments and took possession of the land on October 12, 1855, Vaughn Street was named. The deed describes the lot as "extending to Vaughn Street" (Deed Book 11: 327). That the street was named because they owned property on it is not certain, however. First, the men owned no other land on the street. Second, their name was spelled Vaughan with two a's unlike the name of the street which does not have the second a.

Even though Foley Vaughn did not own property on the street until 1871 after it was named, he may have been its namesake, because he was a well-known businessman, especially respected for his unselfish contribution to his church. He and his wife moved to Chattanooga in the early 1850's. On December 15, 1853, they joined the First Baptist Church which they would later help (Courtney 4). Vaughn owned a store downtown (Wilson 48). Local histories, though, record not his business acumen, but his sacrificial restoration of his church which had been left a shell from the Civil War. During the war the building was used as a hospital for Federal soldiers. After the war, during the military occupation of the city, it was used as a Post Chapel. Vaughn, a Unionist as well as a friend of President Lincoln, travelled several times to Washington, D. C., to ask for aid for the ruined church. After making the unsuccessful trips, the Vaughns mortgaged everything they owned to get the money the church needed to rebuild (M'Dade). After the restoration was complete, he located a minister for the church and even did the janitorial work (Courtney 4-5). Because his helping the church made a deep impression on the community,

it is possible that a street was named to commemorate him.

VAUGHN STREET (Appendix D): This street was renamed Lewis in 1871 (Case 249) probably to eliminate the confusion with the other Vaughn Street which ran between West Ninth and Thirteenth Streets.

It had been named Vaughn because it crossed property owned by Foley Vaughn. He purchased the 65 acres in the southern part of the city in 1866 at a public sale (Chancery Court Minutes 171; Atlas of the City 9).

VINE STREET (286C): Because this street was one of the earliest ones leading out of the city, it may have been named to correspond with the arboreal theme of the north and south streets of the original town.

Part of the street which extends from Georgia Avenue to Central Avenue is in the Fort Wood residential area. It was a fashionable address from the 1880's to the 1930's (Mitchell). For several decades after its zenith, the neighborhood decayed. However, many of the elaborate homes have been restored as part of the redevelopment project of the area (Morgan). (See also Cedar Street and Fort Wood neighborhood and Appendix C.)

VULCAN STREET (Appendix D): City officials named Vulcan in 1867 because it formed the southern boundary of the Vulcan Works, a foundry owned by Colonel S. B. Lowe (Case 254). Lowe began construction of his plant before the Civil War. It had not even been completed when it was destroyed. After the war ended, Lowe rebuilt it. One of the acts the foundry owner is remembered for in local histories is installing one of the first telephones in the city to use for business. He had one in his office on West Eighth Street and another in his foundry near the Chattanooga Creek (Wilson 85, 192).

Vulcan was renamed Twenty-Sixth Street about 1906 (City Directory 1907).

W

WALDEN'S RIDGE (205B): Originally called Walling's Ridge, it was named for John Walling, who, with a posse, recaptured two white women from some Indians on the ridge. Walling and the other men, all of whom were from Virginia, built a fort on the ridge (History

of Tennessee 805). It became known as Walden's Ridge through time and a few misspellings.

WALNUT STREET (285D): Named in 1838, Walnut is one of the first nine north and south streets in Chattanooga. (See also Cedar Street and Appendix B.)

WASHINGTON STREET (305B): This street is one of a group named for the first four presidents of the United States. Laid out about 1885, they crossed property owned by Theodore Giles Montague. (See also Adams Street.)

WATER STREET (Appendix D): Only a portion of this street--the section from Market to Chestnut Streets--still exists; it is now a part of First Street. However, when it was laid out it was a separate street which began at Market and ran west to the Loomis and Bennett property located northeast of the base of Cameron Hill (Case 259). Given a descriptive designation, Water Street was the closest one in the city to the Tennessee River.

WEAVER STREET (Appendix D): This street was probably named for John B. Weaver who owned a home with a large garden and lawn in the vicinity of the street in the 1870's. The house was in the Fifth Ward which comprised all the land in the corporate limits south of Main Street. According to local tradition, the Weaver home was "the first good residence in the Fifth Ward" (Wiltse "Notable"). Besides residing in the area, John Weaver owned a great deal of property there. According to the deed books, he began buying land on Long Street and to the east of it in 1868 (Deed Book 17: 152). He continued purchasing property for a number of years. As early as 1870 he sold a lot described as being on "Weaver Street in the Weaver Addition" (Deed Book 20: 73).

Weaver moved to Chattanooga from Cartersville, Georgia. For many years he was an agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. He was also the first president of the Chattanooga Gaslight Company. He, his wife Martha, and his children left the city in 1878 during the Yellow Fever epidemic. All of the family, except one daughter Mollie, died at a station on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad (Wiltse "Notable").

About 1913, Weaver Street was renamed Mitchell when the limits of that street extended south to Missionary Avenue (Twenty-Third Street) (City Directory 1914).

WEBSTER STREET (Appendix D): Although no evidence exists which proves that Webster Street was named for Thomas Webster, the owner of Webster's Foundry, it probably was because he was a highly respected businessman. Almost four pages of the first city directory in Chattanooga are devoted to discussing him and his family (Parham). Born in England, Webster learned to be a machinist before moving to the United States. He worked for railroads for a number of years, living in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Nashville after he came to America.

In 1857 Webster moved to Chattanooga with his wife Katherine Rhodes. He soon began operating his foundry. During the first part of the Civil War, he manufactured munitions for the Confederacy. Even though the foundry was destroyed during battles in the city, he moved back to the demolished town and rebuilt his company and was soon back in operation. In 1867 the building was destroyed by a fire. But again he rebuilt it and ran it for many years ("Chattanooga: The Future"). One of Webster's daughters married Charles E. James and another married G. W. Davenport, both prominent businessmen (Wilson 82).

WEST TWELFTH STREET (305B): Originally named Cravens Street, this road was renamed about 1906 (City Directory 1907).

WHITE STREET (Appendix D): This street was named because it crossed property owned by George Thomas White. A native of Hamilton County, he returned to the area in 1875 and opened his office after completing law school. He was the son of Colonel John Fletcher White who had become the first county judge of Hamilton County in 1856 (McGuffey 339, 359). (See also Twenty-Fifth Street.)

WHITESIDE STREET (Appendix D): An old street with the name of a pioneer family, Whiteside, was named for Colonel James Anderson Whiteside, who moved to Chattanooga from Pikeville, Tennessee, in 1838 with his first wife, Mary Jane Massengale, and their five children (Wilson 34; Armstrong, The History II: 178). After his wife died he married Harriet Straw. They became wealthy landowners and prominent citizens. Besides owning vast tracts of land on Cameron Hill and Lookout Mountain (he owned the entire point), he was a member of the Tennessee legislature. In addition, he helped establish Chattanooga as an important railroad center. After he died just before the Civil War, his wife took control of the large estate he left her and amassed an even larger fortune (Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 131, 372). Unfortunately, she lost

much of it during the war and after it during the military occupation of the city. Mrs. Whiteside spent much of her life fighting to regain the confiscated property (Exum).

Whiteside Street ran from St. Elmo to Main Street. On May 6, 1926, city officials began lengthening Broad to include this street ("Supreme Court"). (See also Broad Street.)

WIEHL STREET (286C): A busy thoroughfare, Wiehl was named for Frederick Ferdinand Wiehl, a wealthy Chattanooga businessman. Lieutenant Wiehl was a Union veteran of the Battle of Chickamauga who stayed in the city after the war and began a livery business. On January 20, 1869, he married a Lookout Mountain native, Kate Foster, whom he had met during the war (Wiltse, History I: 52; "Funeral Services"). They had a home at the corner of Vine and Lindsay Streets. After his livery business became a success, Wiehl became involved in numerous ventures. He and Harry Scott Probasco began a private banking company known as Wiehl, Probasco, and Company which became the Bank of Chattanooga. With Benjamin Fritts, he founded the successful Fritts and Wiehl Wholesale Drug Company. After his death in 1900, Mrs. Wiehl actively directed her husband's portion of the company (Wilson 230, 248).

The section of Wiehl from East Third Street north to the end of the street was originally called Doud Street. (See also Doud Street and Appendix D.)

WILLIAMS STREET (305D): This street was named for Samuel Williams, sometimes called the "Father of Chattanooga" (Heiner IV 80). He was one of Ross's Landing's first settlers. He and his wife's lives are colorful parts of the city's history. Even before the Cherokee removal, he and future Chattanooga powers such as Tomlinson Fort, Farish Carter, Z. B. Hargrove, and Ker Boyce formed land syndicates to buy the Cherokees' lands (Heiner IV 80; Govan and Livingood, The Chattanooga 111-13).

Samuel Williams gained notoriety during the Civil War for his clever apprehension of the infamous James Andrews. Because he captured Andrews, Williams had to hide from the Union army for the remainder of the war. After all the family supplies were taken by Federal troops, Mrs. Williams became well-known for walking five miles to the headquarters of General Wilder to ask for some rations for her family (Wilson 98). After the war she travelled to Washington, D. C., and persuaded President Andrew Johnson to give her a letter

stating that anyone seizing the Williams' property would answer to him. Before she secured the letter the family lost many acres of land (Heiner IV 80).

Samuel Williams' family's influence certainly did not end with his death. One of his daughters married Frederick Hampton who became one of the wealthiest men in the area. With the property Mrs. Hampton inherited and that which she and her husband purchased, they became very influential landowners ("F. T. Hampton"). In addition one of Williams' granddaughters married Summerfield A. Key, another prominent Chattanooga ("Vivid Story"). The Key family was the first to settle Summertown, a picturesque community on Walden's Ridge (Patten, A History 5). (See dictionary for more information.)

WILLIAMS ISLAND (264D): Owned by the pioneer Samuel Williams, it was named for him. (See also Williams Street.)

WYATT STREET (286C): On the 1904 plat map of Chattanooga, Wyatt is shown crossing a residential development titled Wyatt and Wight Subdivision (Real Estate Plat-Book 6). It was owned by Henry D. Wyatt and Walter Wight (Deed Book 153: 303). Professor Wyatt, whom the street undoubtedly was named for, was a physician who became an educator. A graduate of Dartmouth College, Wyatt served as an assistant surgeon during the Civil War but decided to give up his medical practice after the war to become a teacher. In 1874 he organized Chattanooga's public school system. He also became the system's first superintendent as well as the first principal of Chattanooga High School.

The reproducibility of
the following maps is the
best that can be achieved.

Appendices

Appendix A

Present-day map of Chattanooga

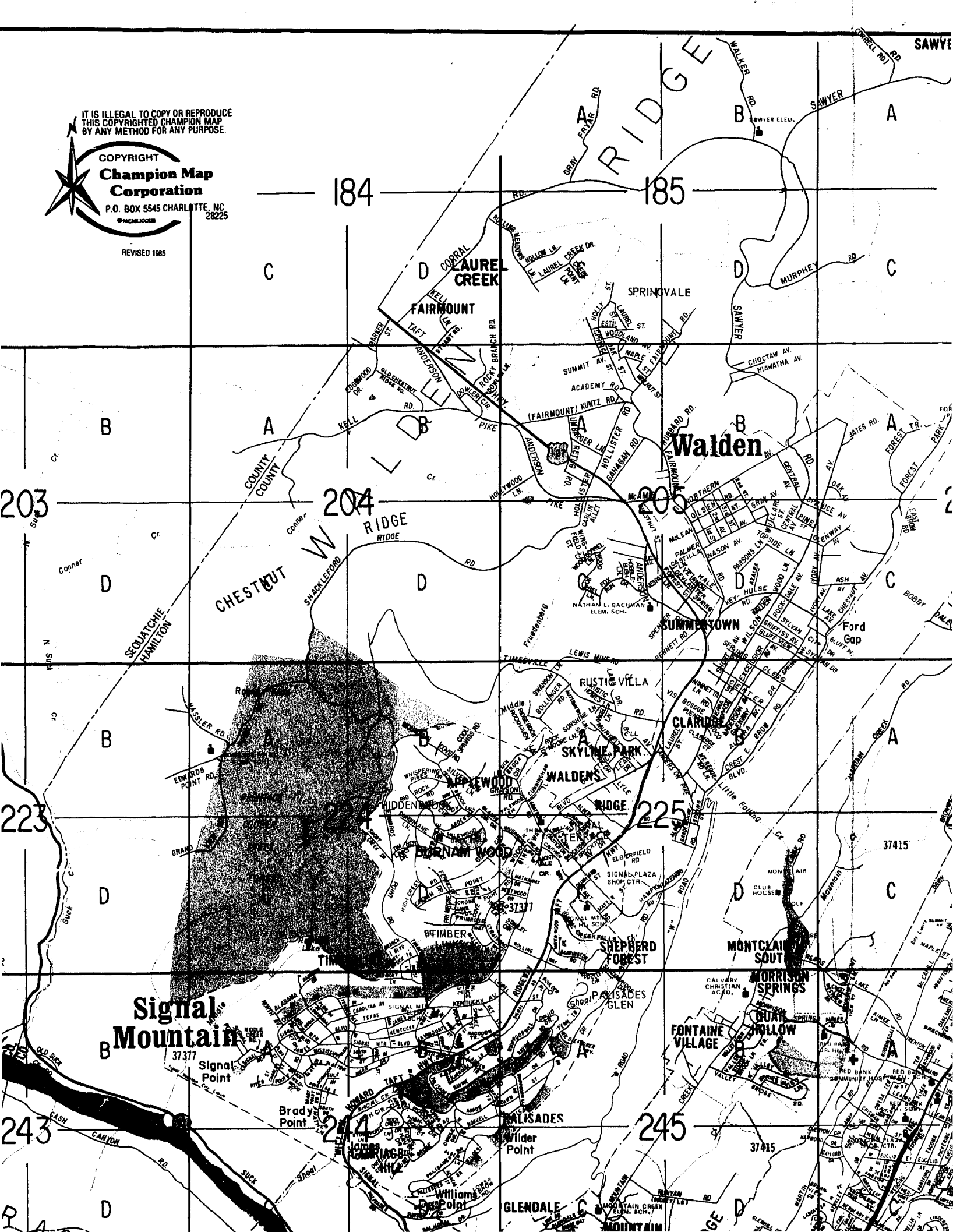
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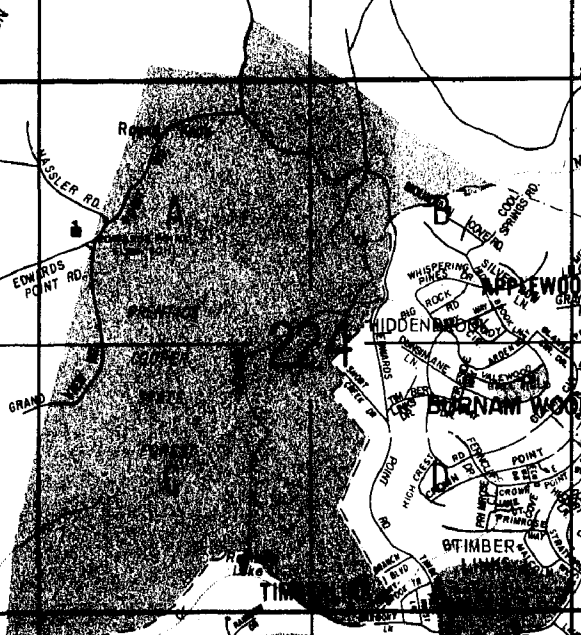
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**Signal
Mountain**

Walden



**Signal
Point**

**Brady
Point**

**Williams
Point**

**Palisades
Wilder
Point**

**Fontaine
Village**

**Montclair
South**

**Morrison
Springs**

**Quail
Hollow**

Glendale

**Mount
Aim**

SAWYER

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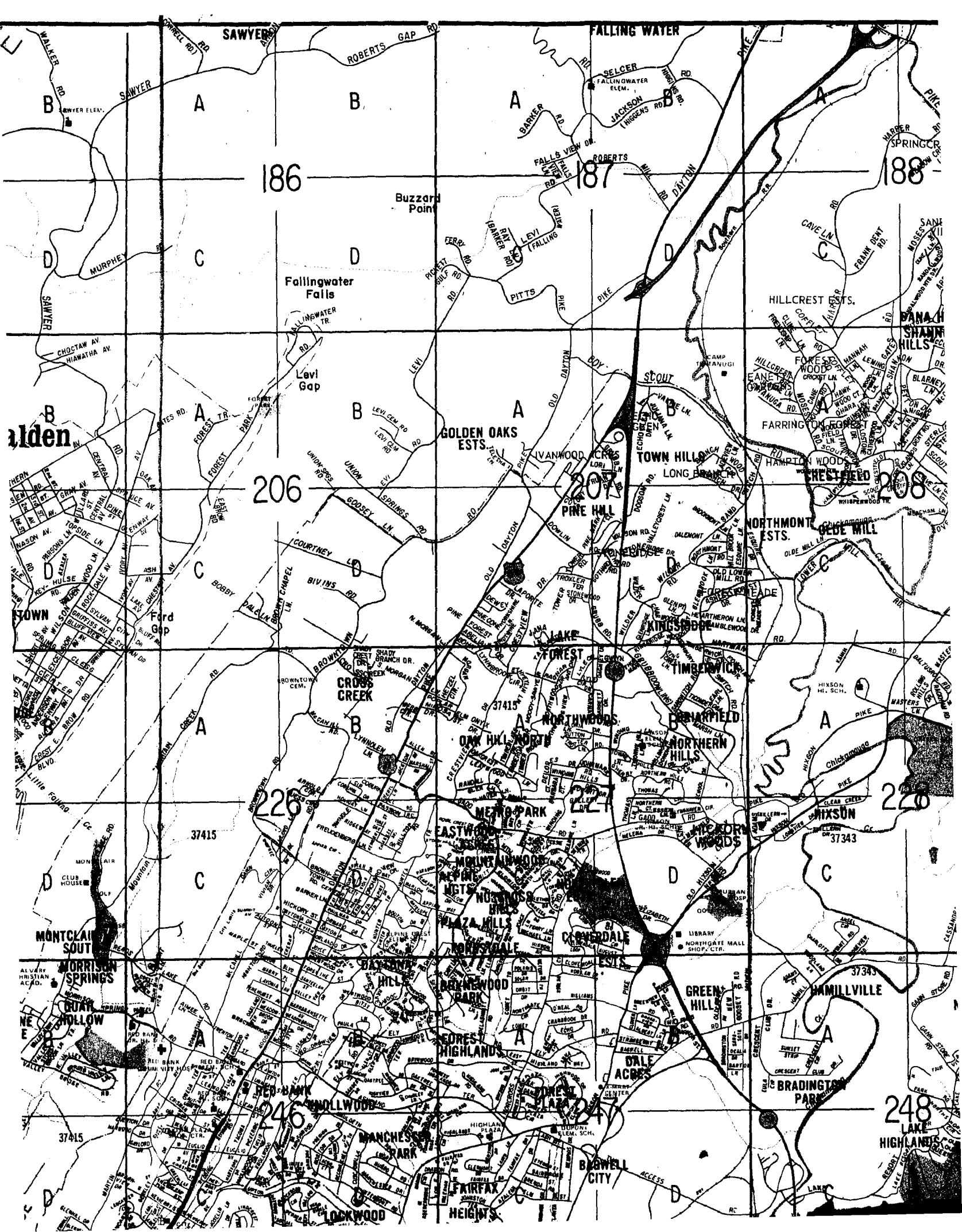
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248

Alden

Town

Montclair South

Morrison Springs

Guar Hollow

Red Bank

Norfolk

Lockwood

Manches Park

Fairfax

Heights

Buzzard Point

Fallingwater Falls

Golden Oaks Ests.

Pine Hall

Town Hills

Northmont Ests.

Cross Creek

Northwoods

Bearfield

Northern Hills

Eastwood

Mountain Wood

Plaza Hills

Forest Highlands

Greenwood Park

Forest Hills

Manches Park

Fairfax

Heights

Cornetdale

Green Hills

Dale Acres

Bradington Park

Manches Park

Fairfax

Heights

Hixson

Millville

Bradington Park

Manches Park

Fairfax

Heights

Lockwood

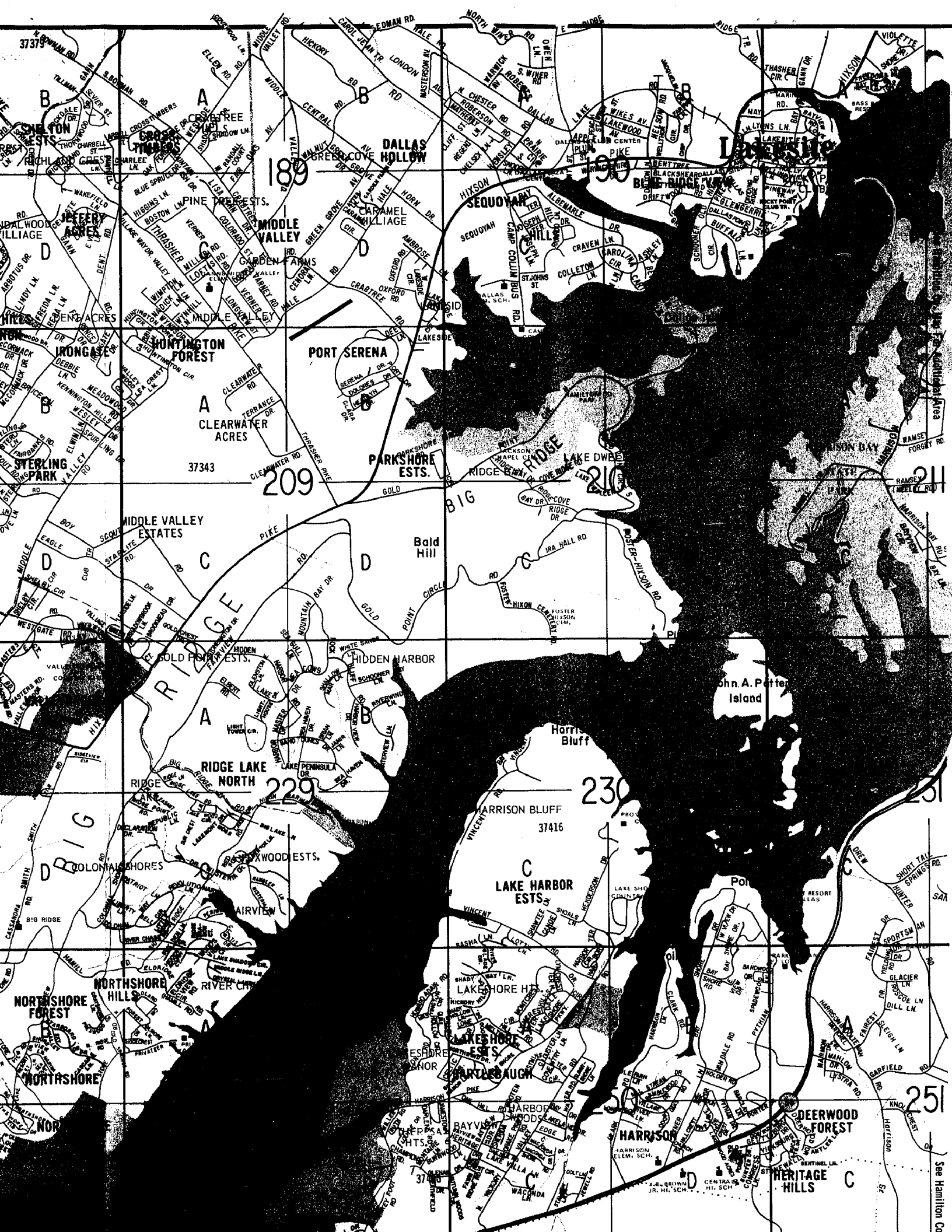
Manches Park

Fairfax

Heights

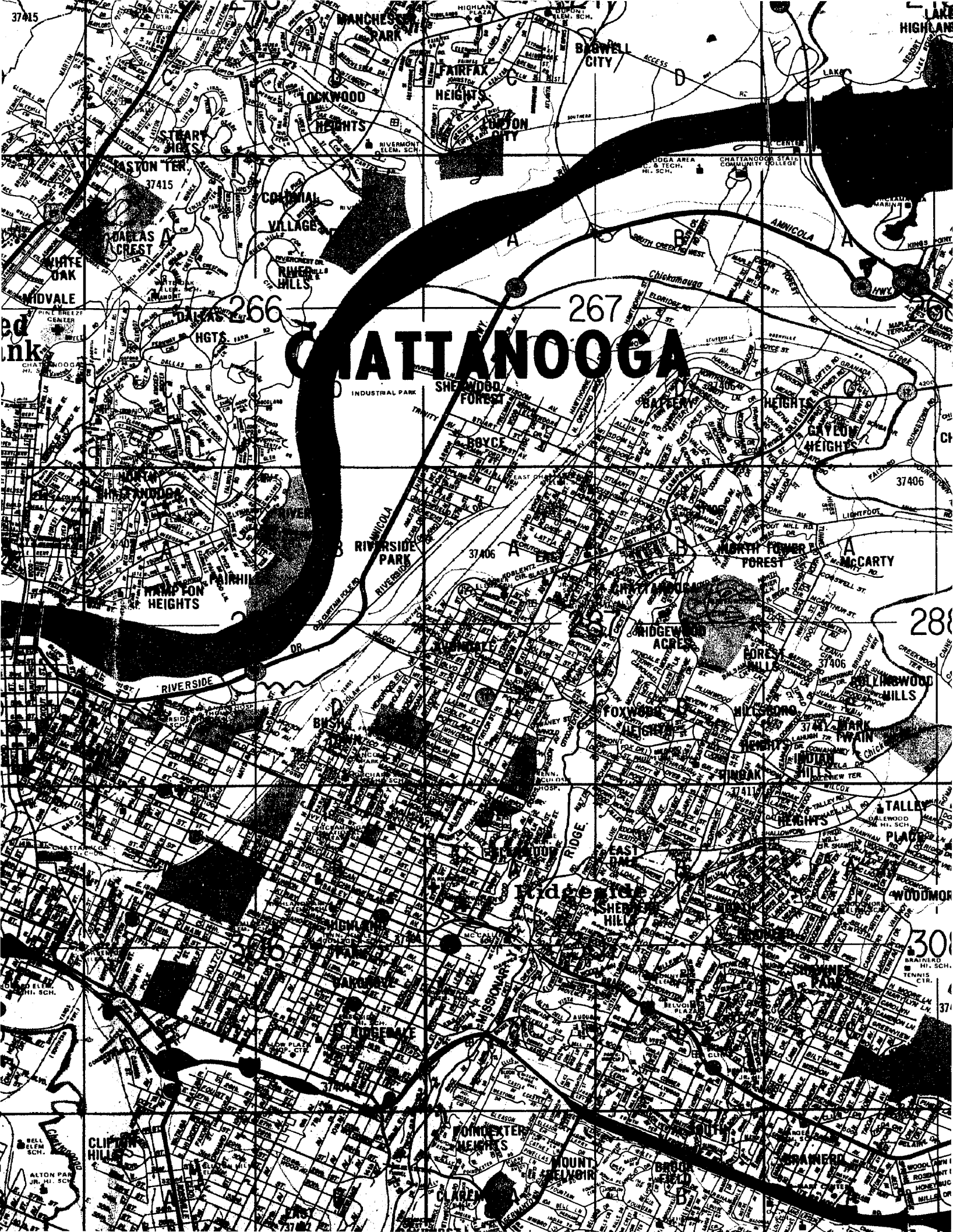
Lockwood

Lake Highlands



See Hamilton Co.





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CHATTANOOGA

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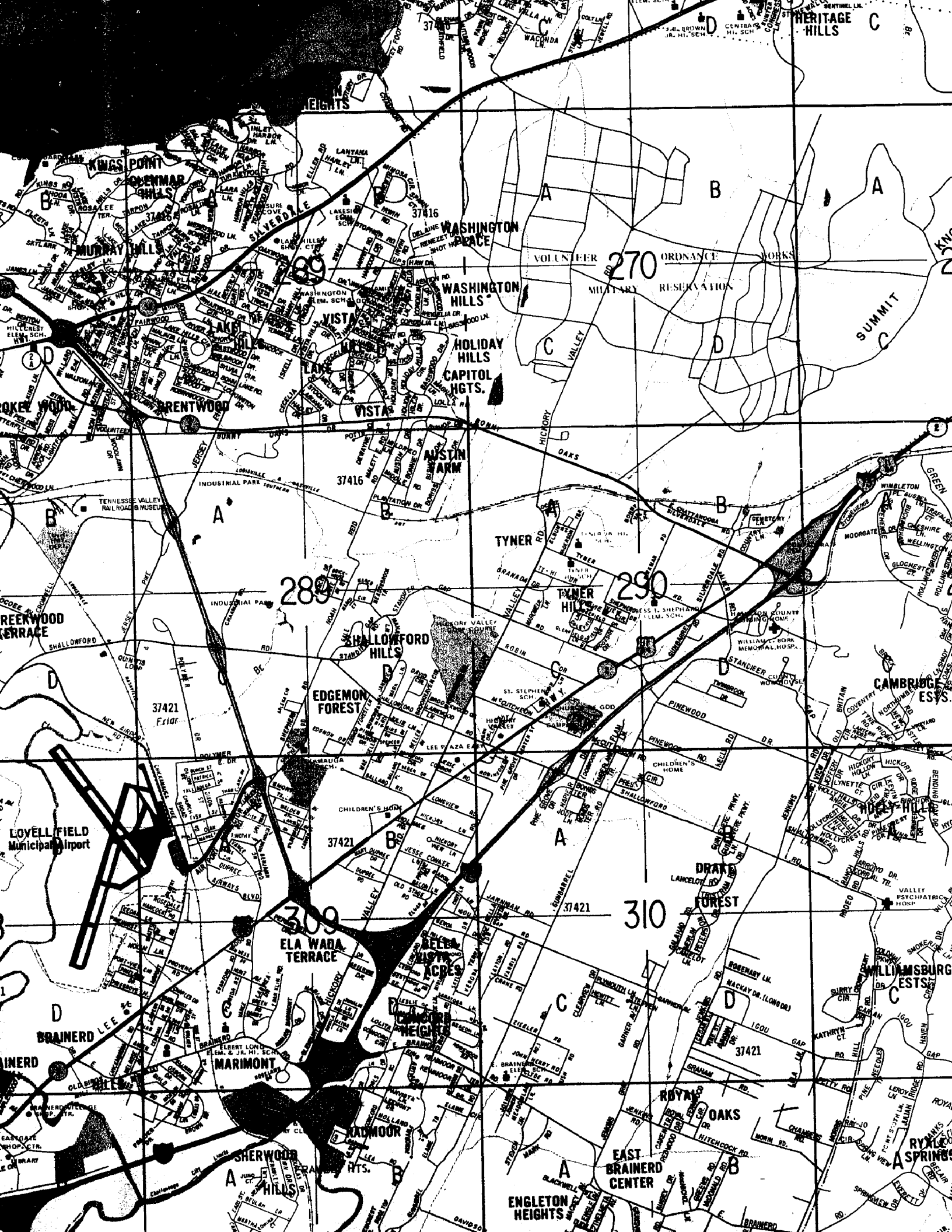
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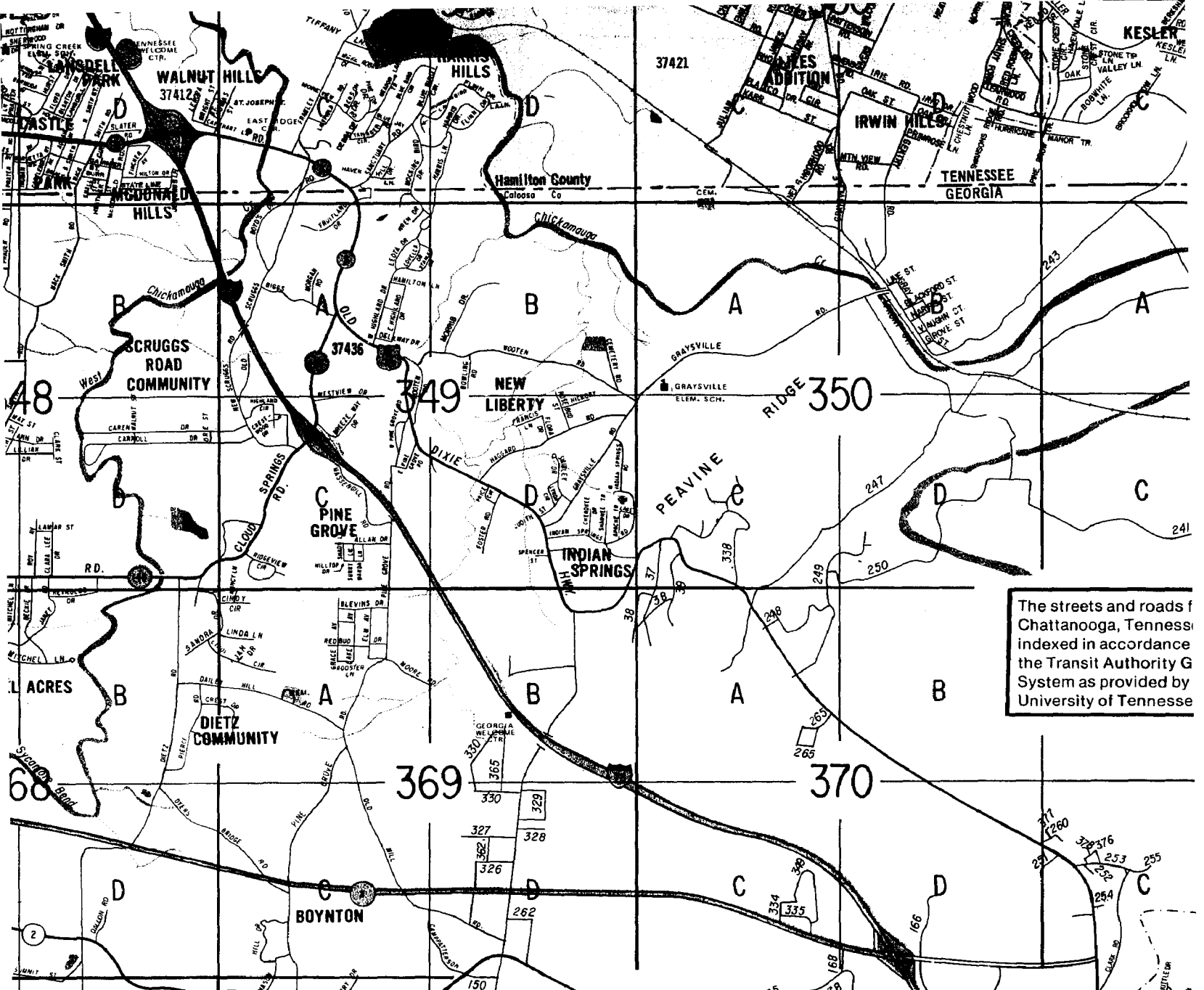
Bank

BELL SCH.
ALTON PARK JR. HI. SCH.

BRATNERD HI. SCH.
TENNIS CTR.

WOODMOR
MELLOR





The streets and roads of Chattanooga, Tennessee indexed in accordance with the Transit Authority G System as provided by University of Tennessee

Champion Map Of CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE AND VICINITY

LEGEND

- SCHOOLS
- HOSPITALS
- COLLEGES
- POINTS OF INTEREST
- POST OFFICE
- CITY LIMITS
- BLOCK NUMBERS
- 1000
- ZIP CODE ZONE 37343
- FIRE STATIONS
- INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS
- U.S. HIGHWAYS
- STATE HIGHWAYS
- SHOPPING CENTERS



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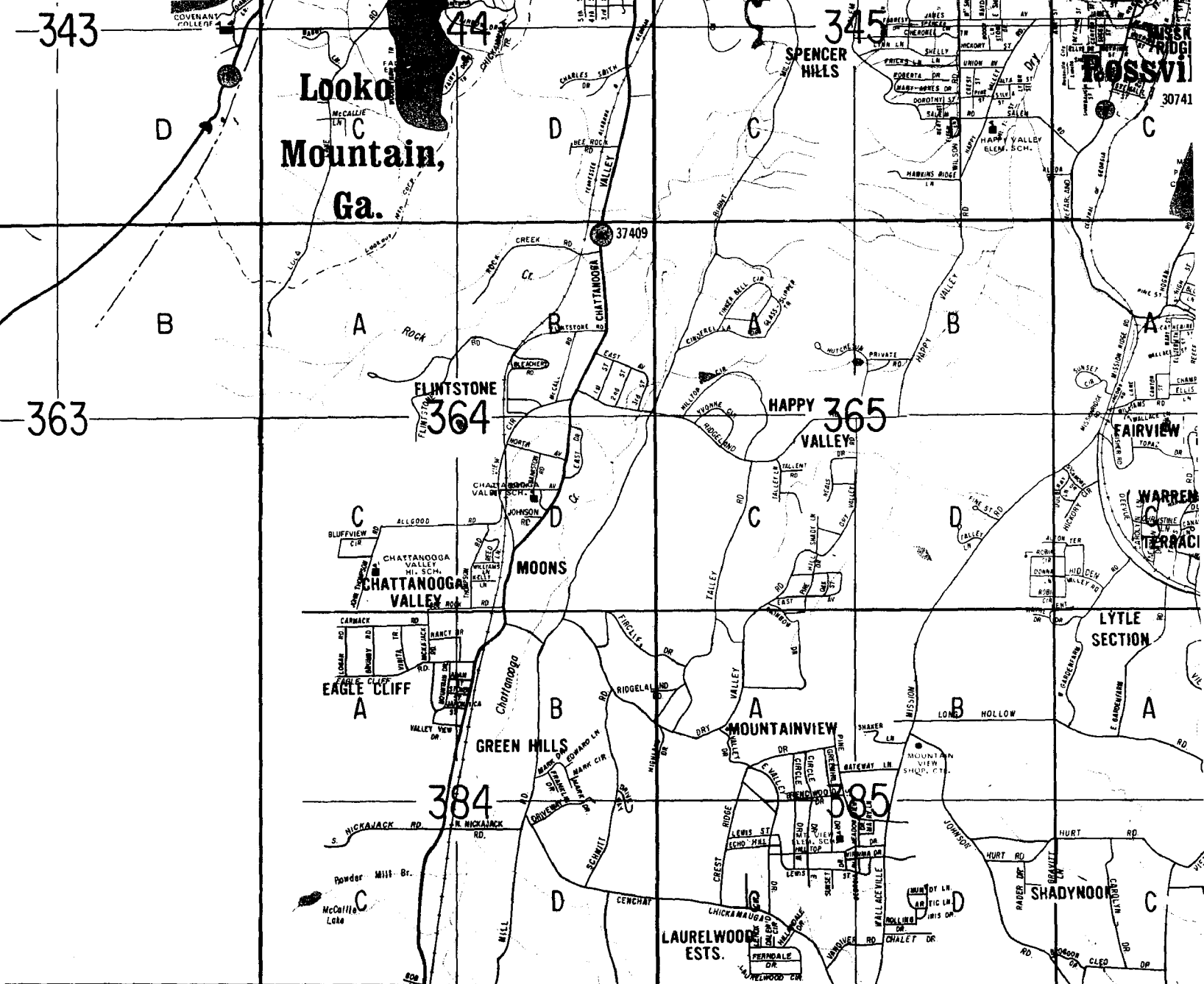
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AY DR. 349A	DOUB'S DR. 349A	EASTWOOD DR. 249C, 247D	ELMO AV. 325A	FAIRMONT ST. 246C	FLEETWOOD DR. S. 241D, 244D	FORTWOOD 286C	GALA DR. 347B	GLEASON CIR. 327A	GRAND CENTER RD. 383A	QUINVERE PKWY LN. 383A
FOOD PL. 307D	DOVE RD. 307D	EATON CIR. 347B	ELMORE 247D	FAIRMOUNT AV. 244B	FORTWOOD PL. 306A	GALLE LN. 246B	GLEASON DR. 246B	GRANDVIEW AV. 246B	GRANDVIEW DR. 246B	QUINVERE PKWY LN. 383A
NT ST. 289B	DOVER LN. 327D	EAST ST. 247A	ELMOR 247A	FAIRMOUNT RD. 205AB	FOSTER ST. 310C, 349D	GALLERY DR. 229C	GLEN CT. 246B	GRANDVIEW PL. 305C	GULF AV. 246B	QUINVERE PKWY LN. 383A
ES DR. 325B	DOWER ST. 128D	ECHO DR. 247A	ELMWOOD 246C	FAIR OAK AV. 189AC	FOSTER ST. 305B, 349C	CANASTA TR. 288C	GLEN LN. 227A	GRANDVIEW RD. 228A	GULF ST. 324D	QUINVERE PKWY LN. 383A
109B-127A-167B	DOWLER CIR. 204B	ECHO DR. 247A	ELMWOOD DR. 107C	FAIRVIEW ST. 284B	FOSTER HIXON RD. 210D	GANN DR. 191A	GLEN RD. 246D	GRANDVIEW RD. 228A	GURLEY LN. 305C	QUINVERE PKWY LN. 383A
Y AV. 168D	DOWLER LN. 204B	ECHO GLEN DR. 207C	ELMWOOD DR. W. 289A	FAIRVIEW DR. 267D	FOSTER HIXON CEMETERY RD. 210C	GANN RD. 188BD	GLENHAIN DR. 249D	GRANDVIEW RD. 228A	GURLEY LN. 305C	QUINVERE PKWY LN. 383A
M RD. 268C	DOYLE ST. 227B	ECHO HILL 384C	ELMWOOD ST. N. 347A	FAIRVIEW DR. 267D	FOUNDRY AL. 305B	GANN RD. 188BD	GLENHAIN DR. 249D	GRANDVIEW RD. 228A	GURLEY LN. 305C	QUINVERE PKWY LN. 383A
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LEE AV. 345B	DRANK TOWNY RD. 240C	EDDINGS ST. 307B	ELMWOOD ST. S. 347A	FAIRVIEW DR. 267D	FOUNDRY AL. 305B	GANN RD. 188BD	GLENHAIN DR. 249D	GRANDVIEW RD. 228A	GURLEY LN. 305C	QUINVERE PKWY LN. 383A
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289B	DUDLEY RD. 350A	EDGEWOOD LN. 246D	ELMWOOD ST. S. 347A	FAIRVIEW DR. 267D	FOUNDRY AL. 305B	GANN RD. 188BD	GLENHAIN DR. 249D	GRANDVIEW RD. 228A	GURLEY LN. 305C	QUINVERE PKWY LN. 383A
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207C	DUDDALE ST. 286A	EDGEWOOD LN. 246D	ELMWOOD ST. S. 347A	FAIRVIEW DR. 267D	FOUNDRY AL. 305B	GANN RD. 188BD	GLENHAIN DR. 249D	GRANDVIEW RD. 228A	GURLEY LN. 305C	QUINVERE PKWY LN. 383A

Look Mountain, Ga.



CHATTANOOGA INDEX

Table with multiple columns listing street names and corresponding lot numbers for various neighborhoods including Look Mountain, Spencer Hills, Happy Valley, Flintstone, Moons, Green Hills, Mountainview, Laurelwood Ests., and Shadybrook.

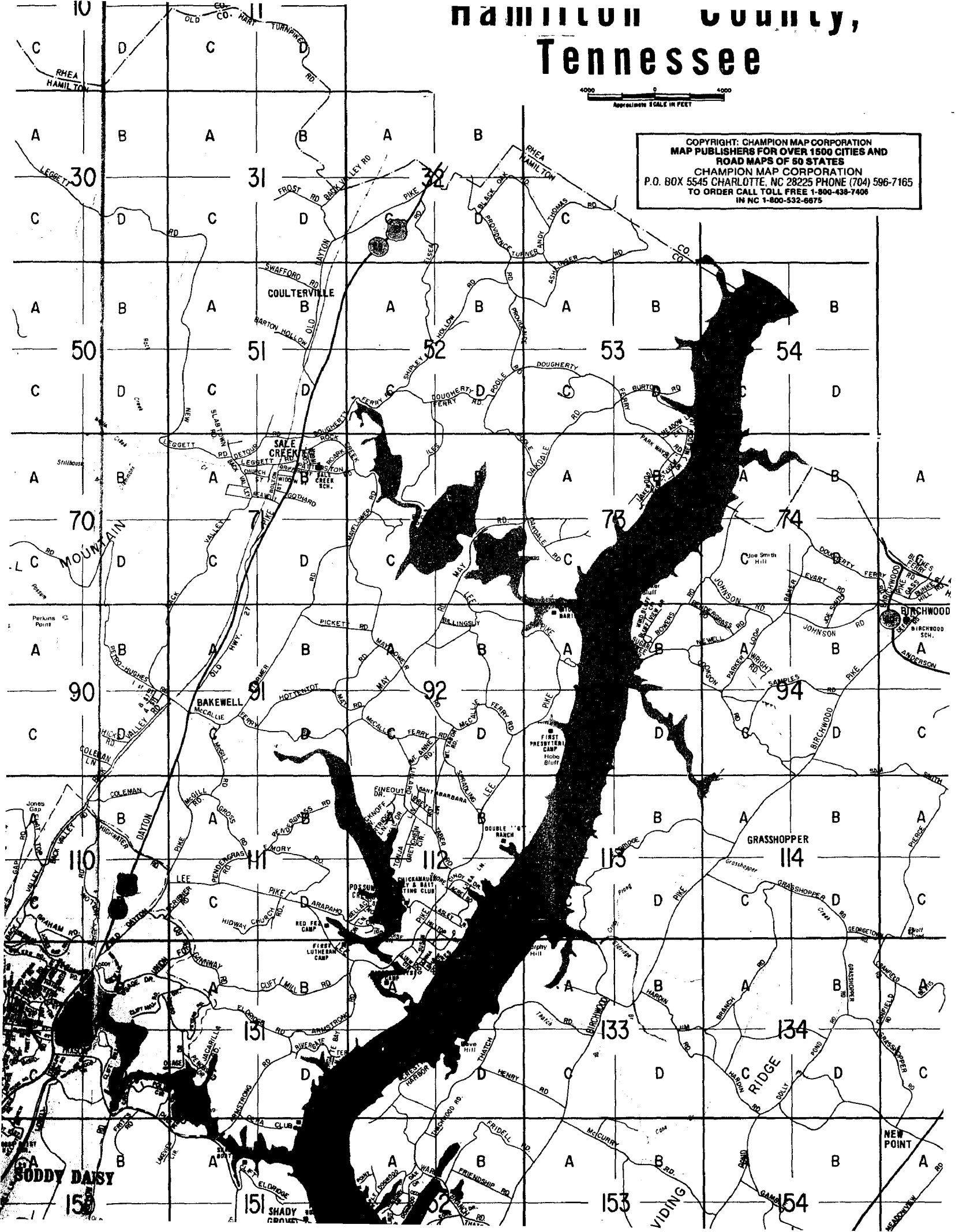
Continued from reverse side. Lists of addresses and names in alphabetical order by street name, including streets like KIMBERLY ANN LN, KING CROFT ST, KING OF THE HILL, etc.

HAMILTON COUNTY. Lists of addresses and names in alphabetical order by street name, including streets like HAMILTON BLVD, HAMILTON DR, HAMILTON RD, etc.

Hamilton County, Tennessee



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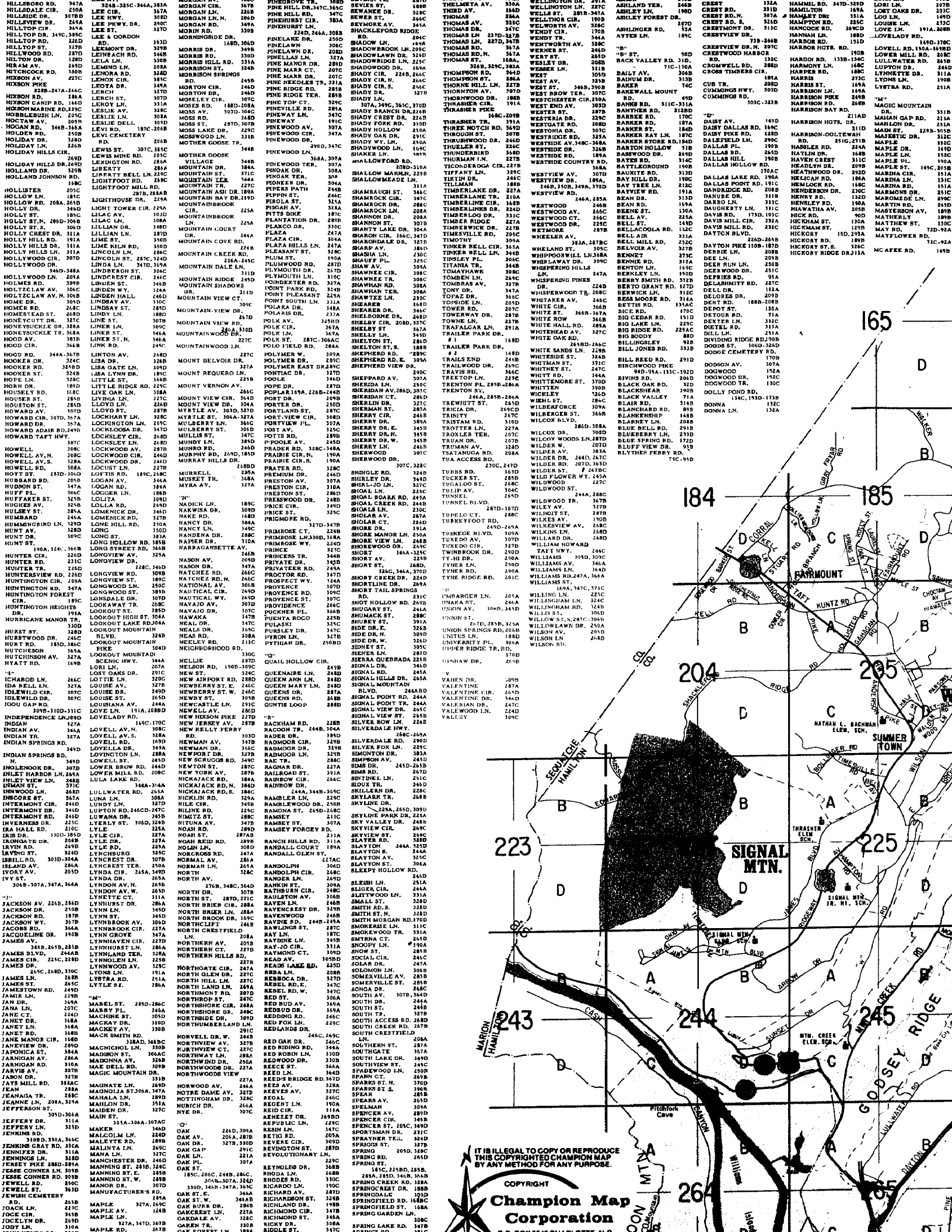


SODDY DAISY
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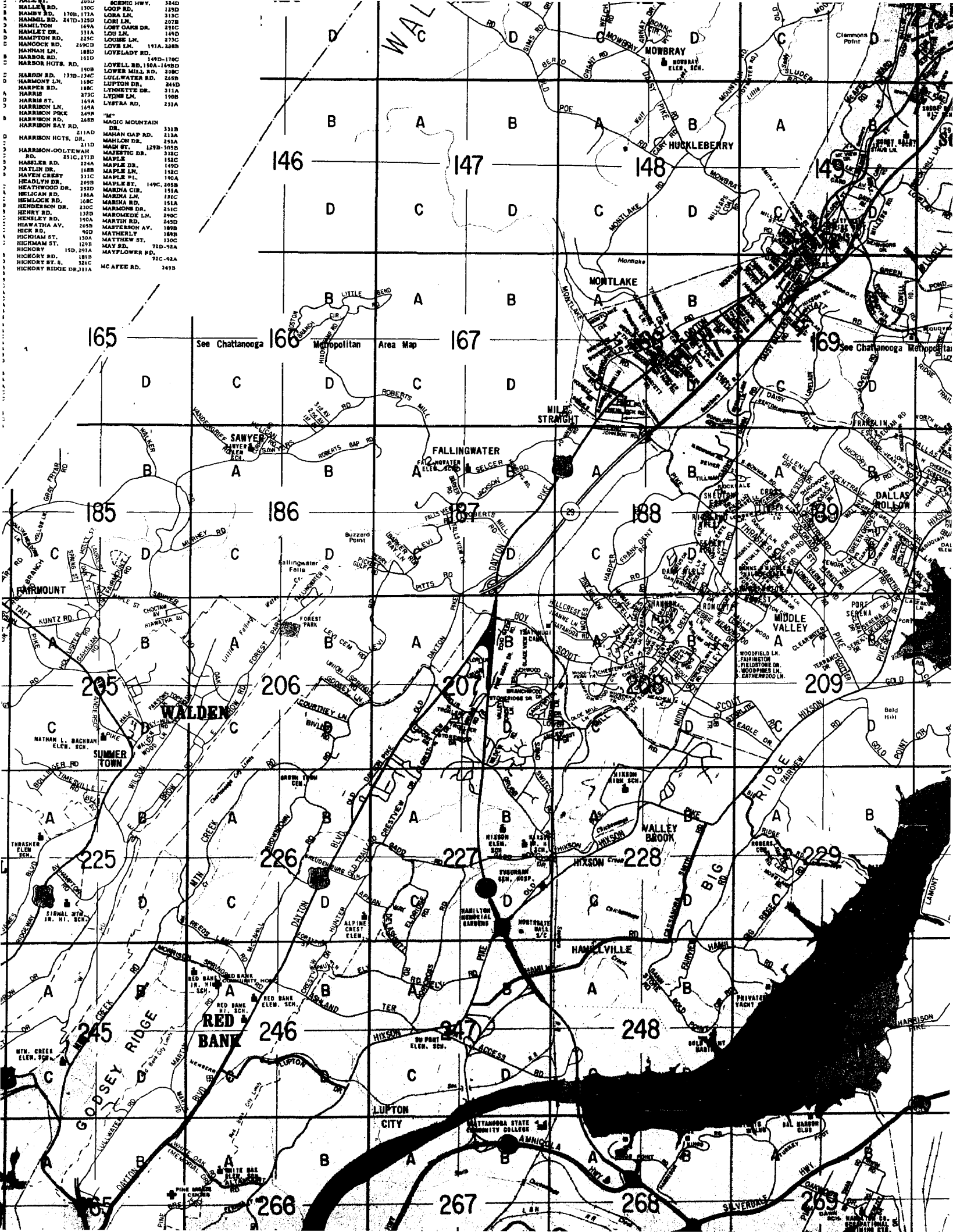


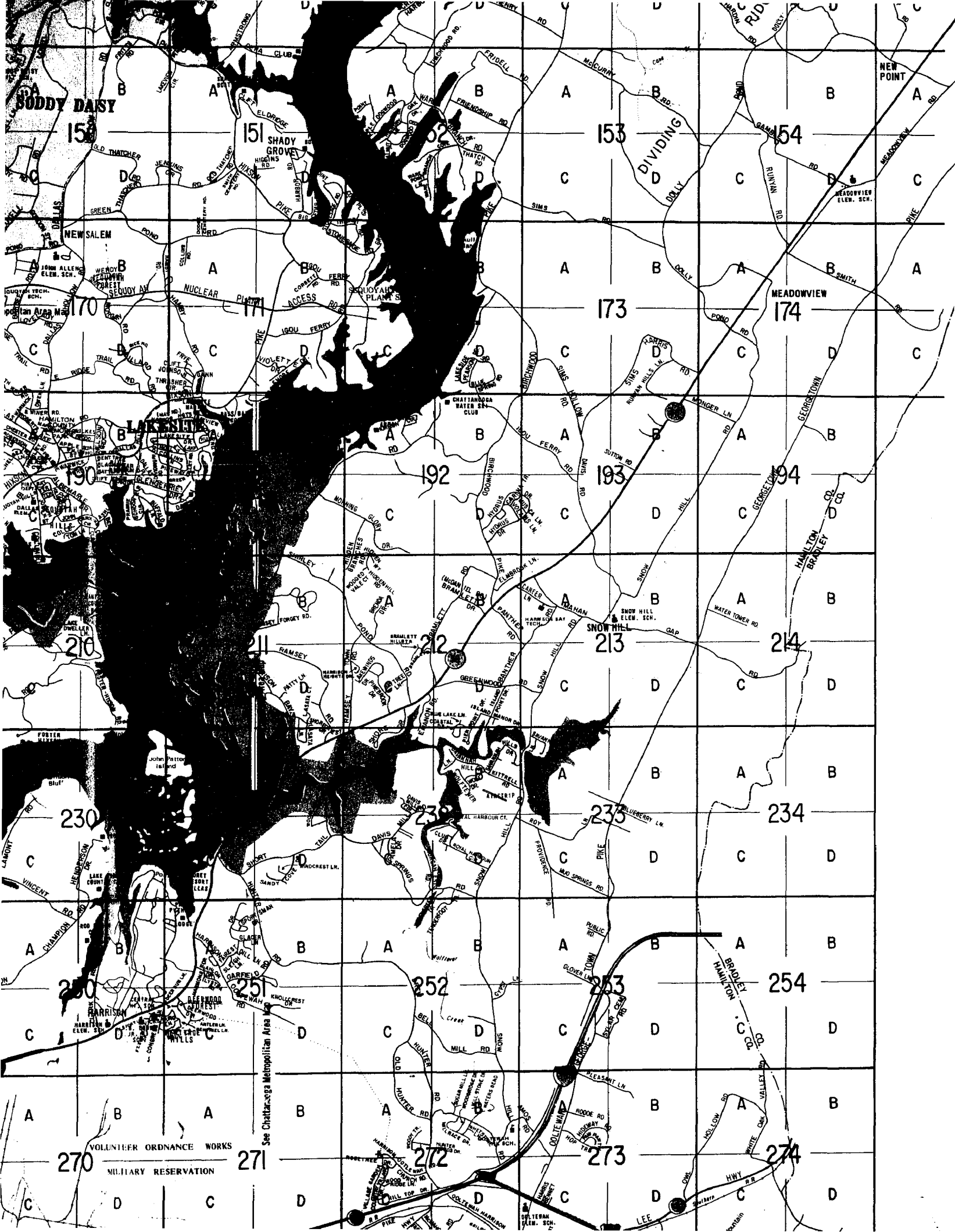
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SODDY DASY
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SHADY GROVE

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NEW SALEM

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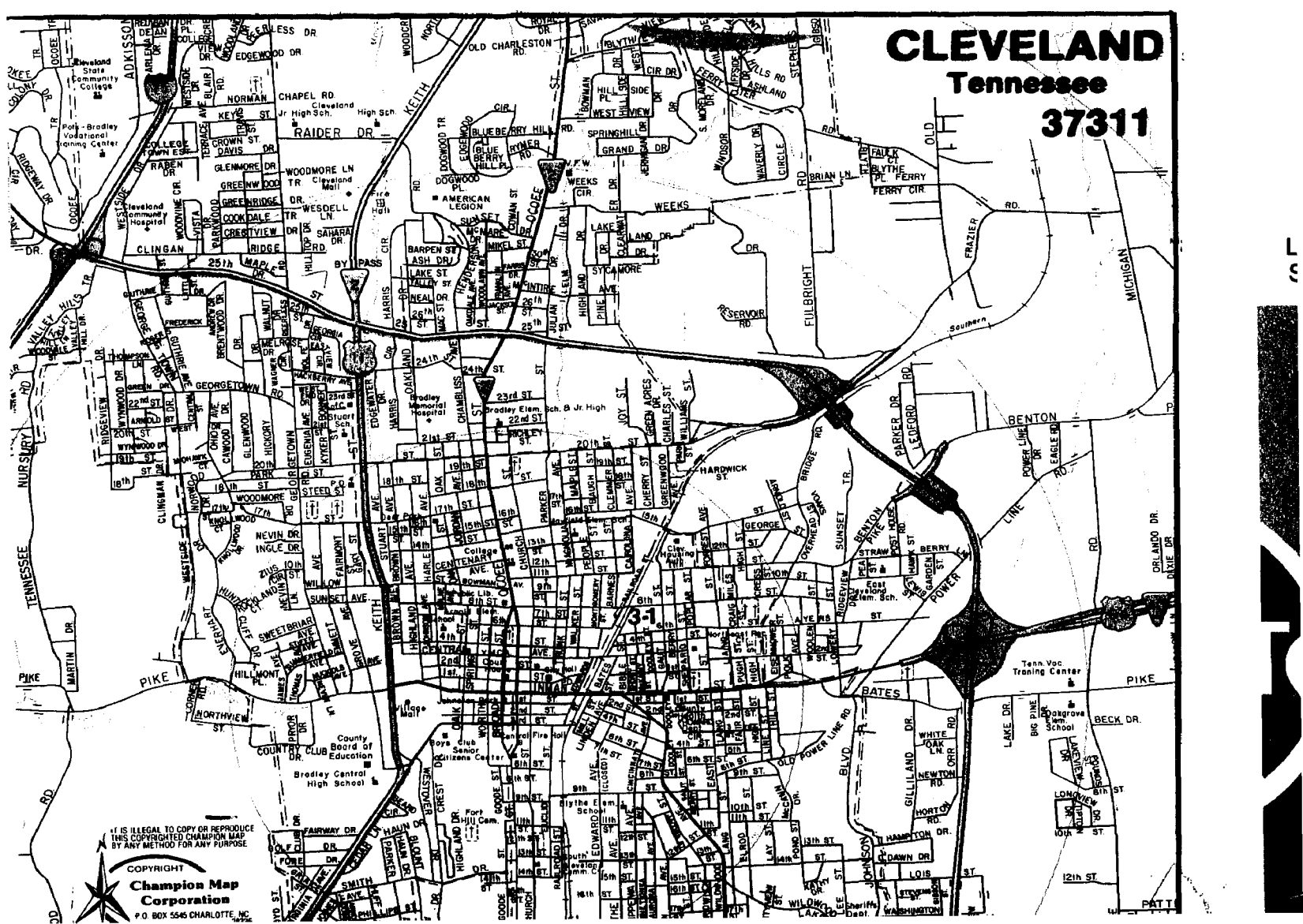
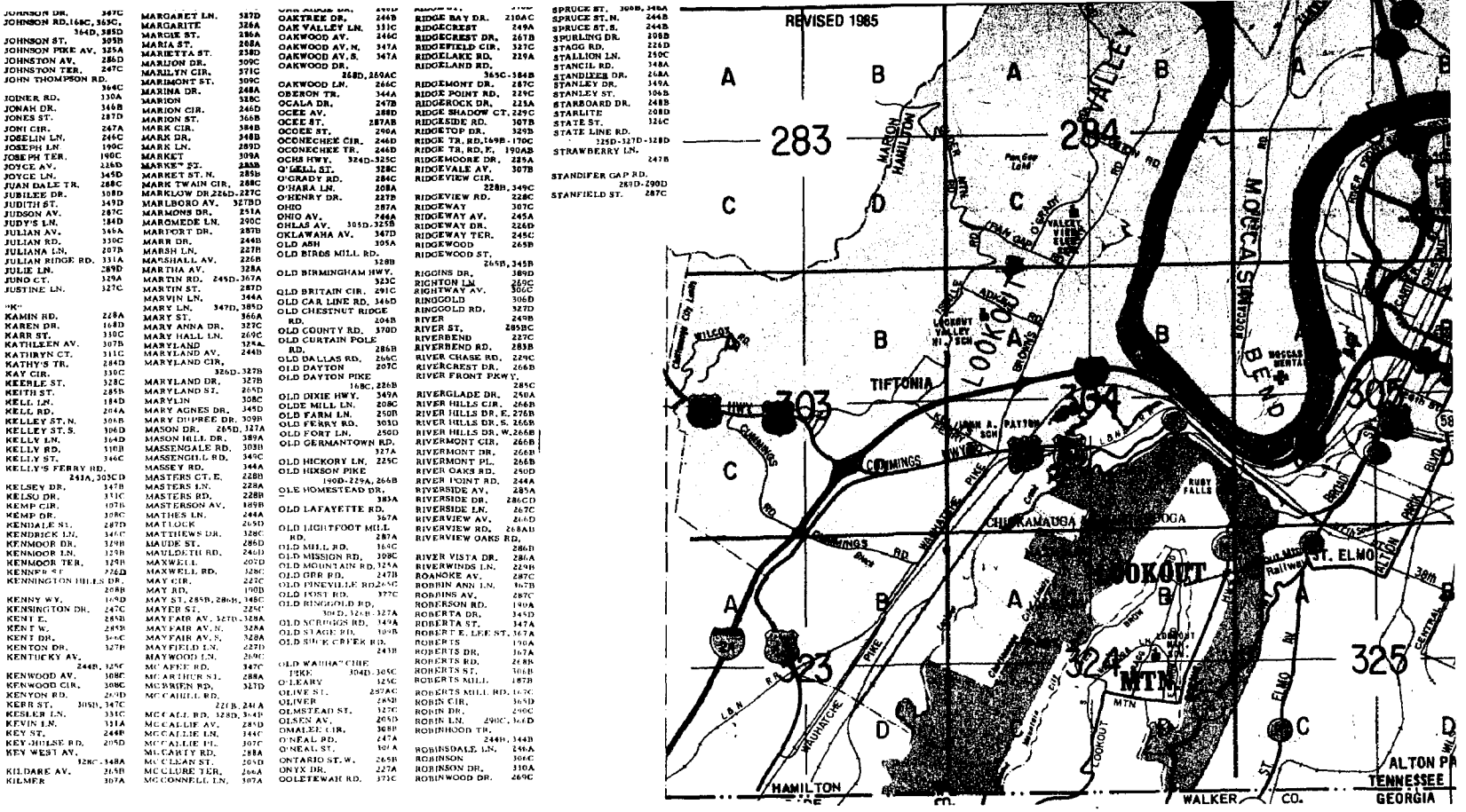
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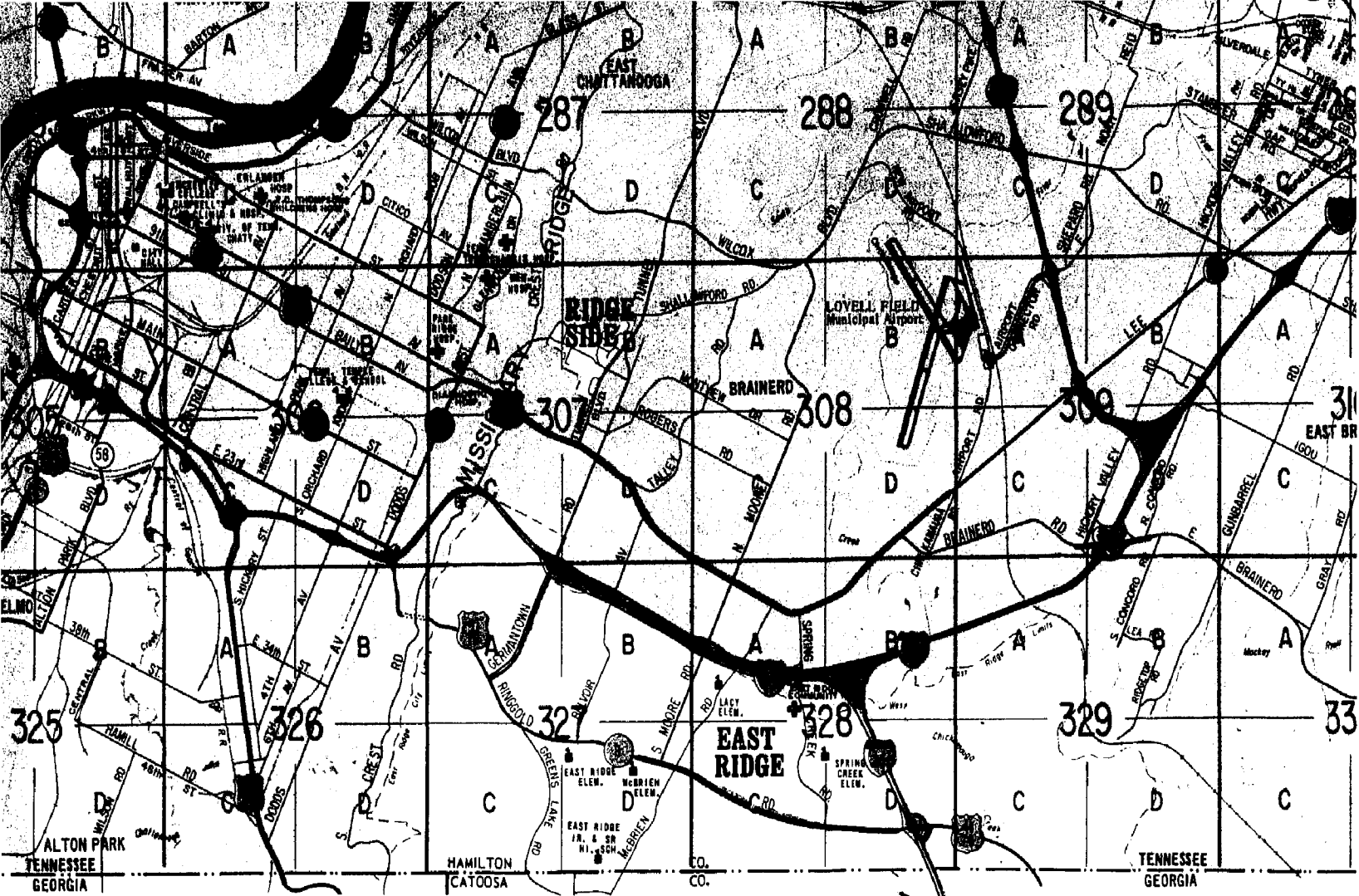
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Hamilton County, TN

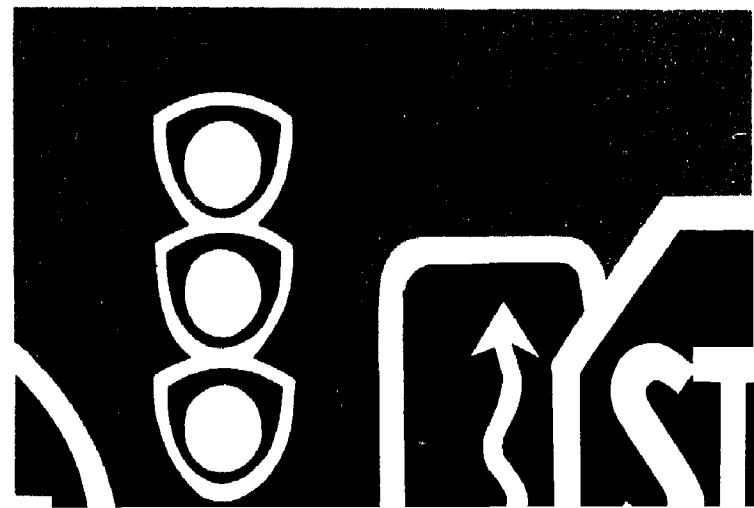
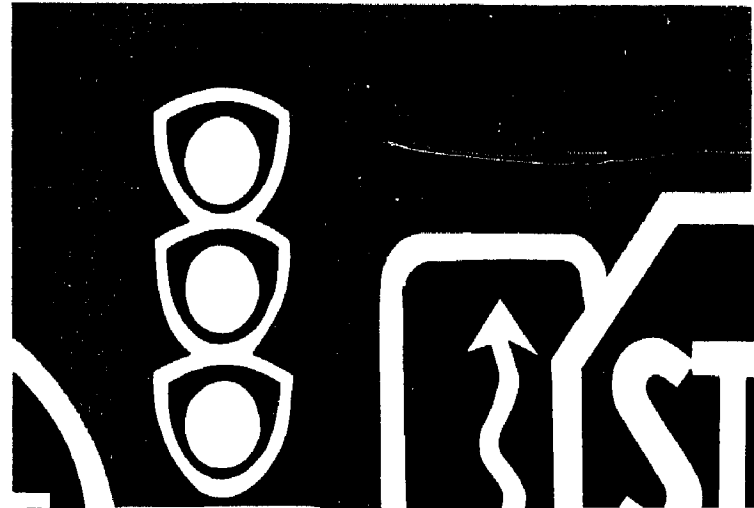
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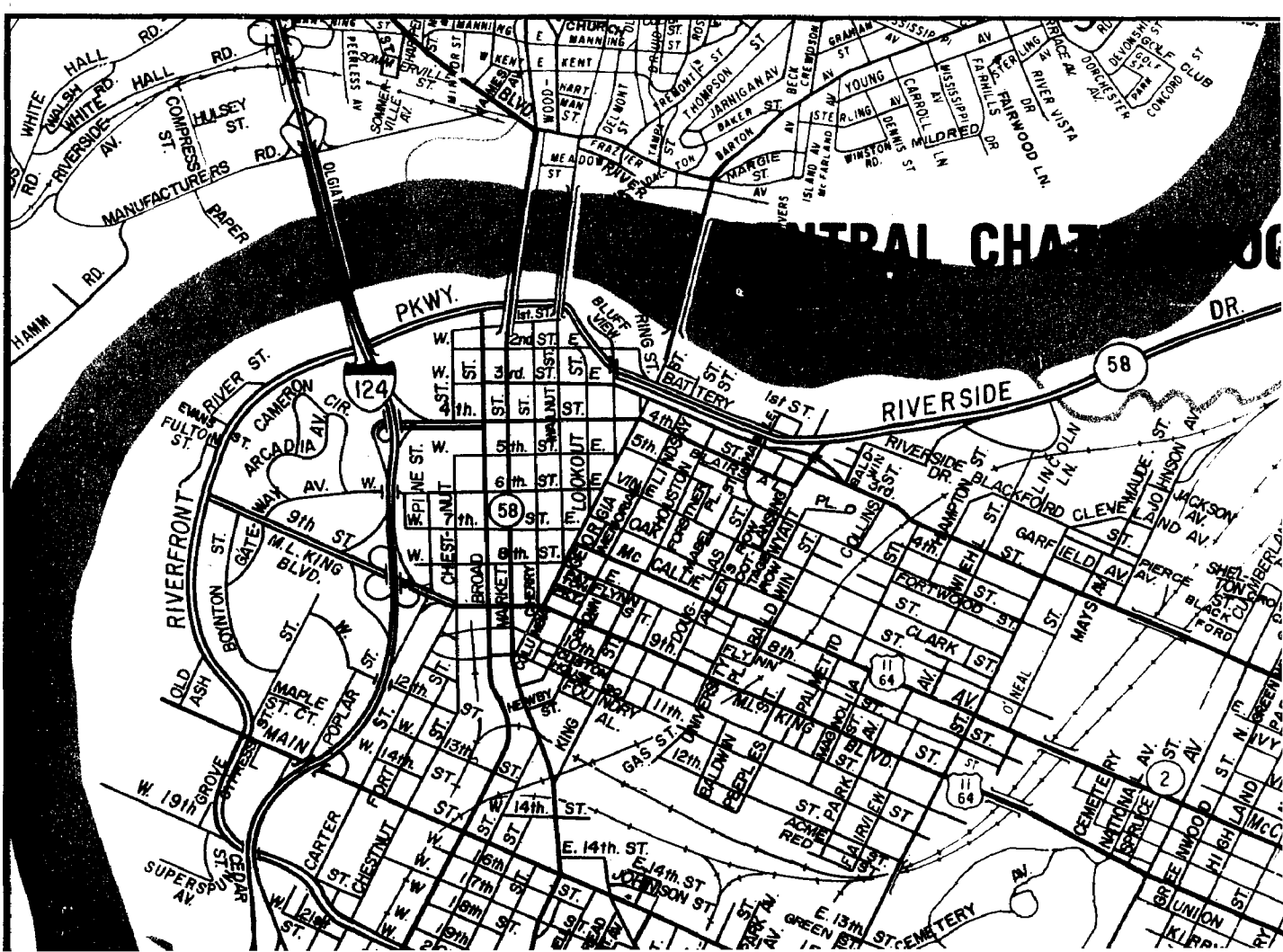
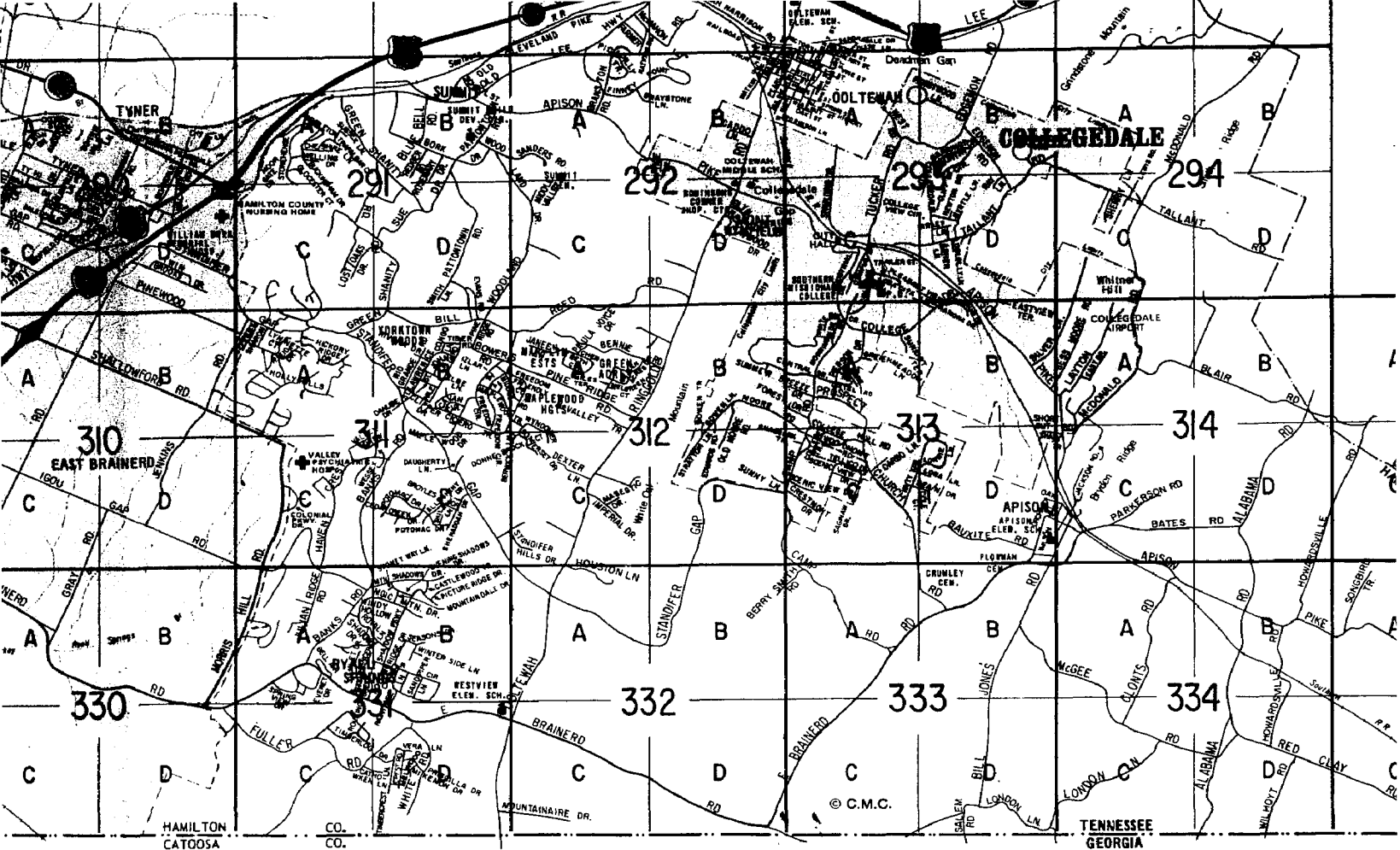
Map of

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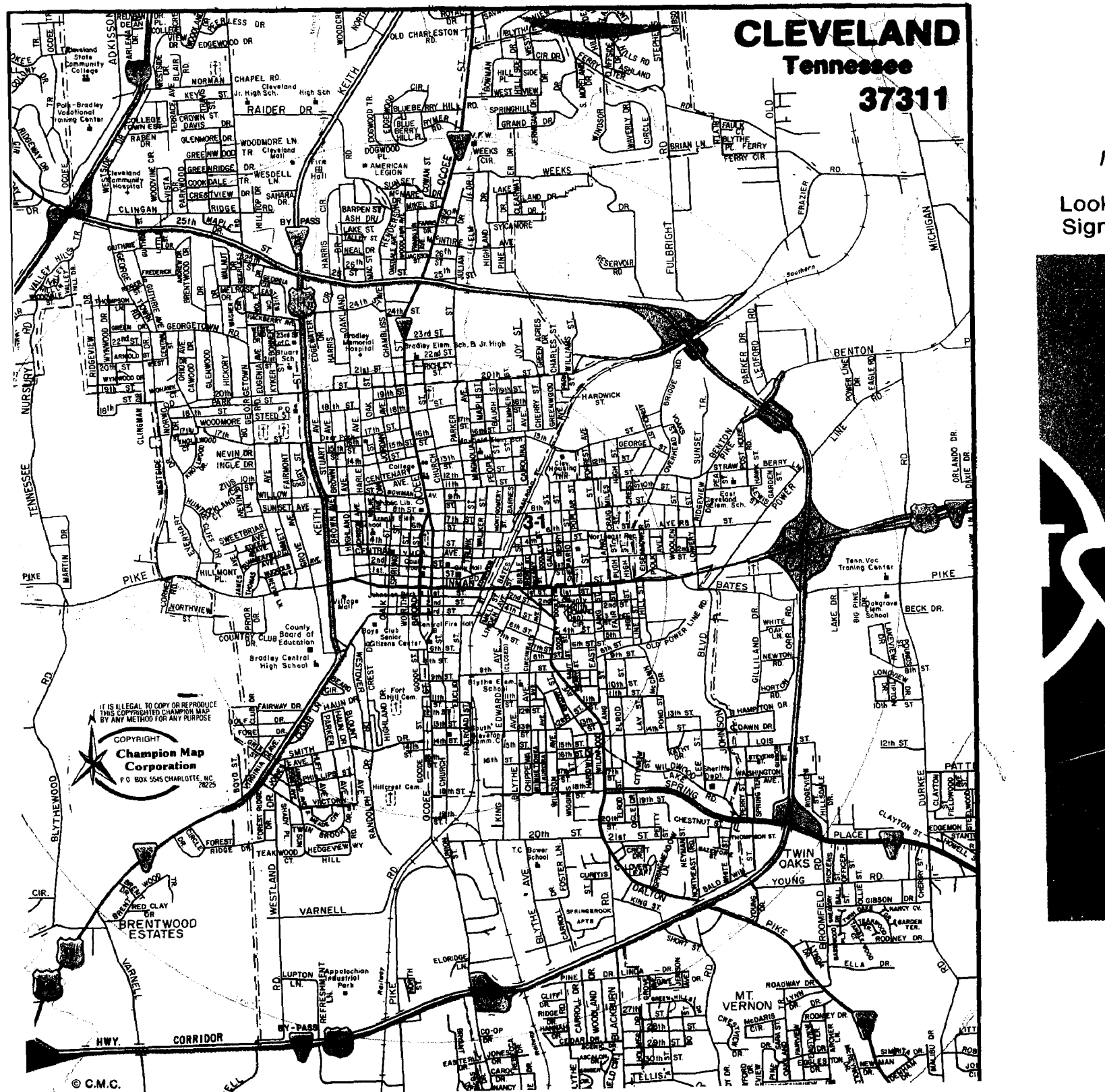
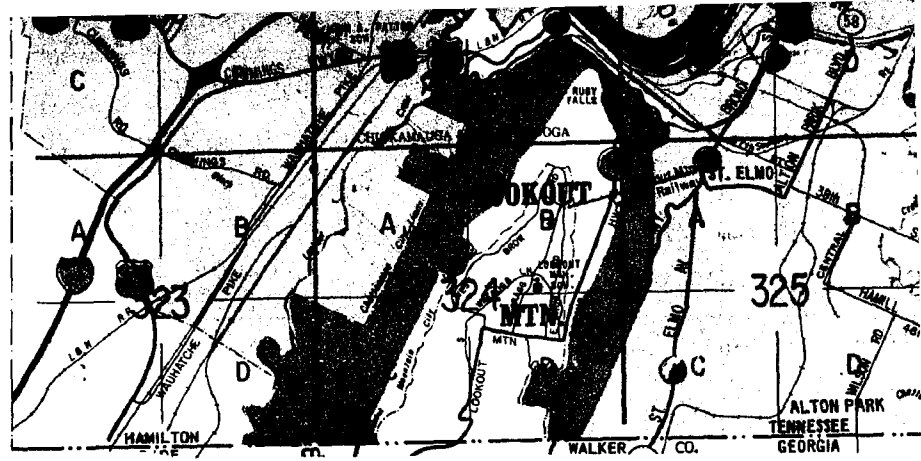
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KELLEY ST. B. 306D
 KELLY LN. 342D
 KELLY RD. 110D
 KELLY ST. 344C
 KELLY'S FERRY RD. 241A, 303CD
 KELSEY DR. 347B
 KELLIS DR. 311C
 KEMP CIR. 107H
 KEMP DR. 309C
 KENDALE ST. 287D
 KENDRICK LN. 346C
 KENMOOR DR. 329B
 KENMOOR TER. 329B
 KENNY ST. 252D
 KENNINGTON HILLS DR. 209B
 KENNY WY. 160D
 KENSINGTON DR. 287B
 KENT E. 287B
 KENT W. 287B
 KENT DR. 305B
 KENTON DR. 327B
 KENTUCKY AV. 248B, 324C
 KENWOOD AV. 306C
 KENWOOD CIR. 309C
 KENYON DR. 297D
 KERR ST. 305B, 347C
 KESLER LN. 531C
 KEVIN LN. 111A
 KEY ST. 244B
 KEY-HULSE RD. 205D
 KEY WEST AV. 328C-348A
 L. DANE AV. 267B
 KILMER 307A

OLD FERRY RD. 303D
 OLD FORT LN. 250D
 OLD GERMAN TOWN RD. 317A
 OLD HICKORY LN. 223C
 OLD HICKORY PIKE 190D-229A, 266B
 OLE HOMESTEAD DR. 285A
 OLD LAFAYETTE RD. 363A
 OLD LIGHTFOOT HILL RD. 357A
 OLD MILL RD. 349C
 OLD MISSION RD. 306C
 OLD MOUNTAIN RD. 125A
 OLD OBB RD. 247D
 OLD PENNELL RD. 247D
 OLD POST RD. 177C
 OLD RINGGOLD RD. 307D, 321B-327A
 OLD SCHOOLS RD. 387A
 OLD STAGE RD. 304B
 OLD SICK CREEK RD. 247B
 OLD WASHINGTON PIKE 304D-305C
 O'LEARY 287C
 OLIVE ST. 287AC
 OLIVER 285B
 OLMSTEAD ST. 205D
 OLSEN AV. 308B
 OMALEE CIR. 308B
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 ONTARIO ST. W. 245B
 ONYX DR. 227A
 OOLETWEAHR RD. 371C

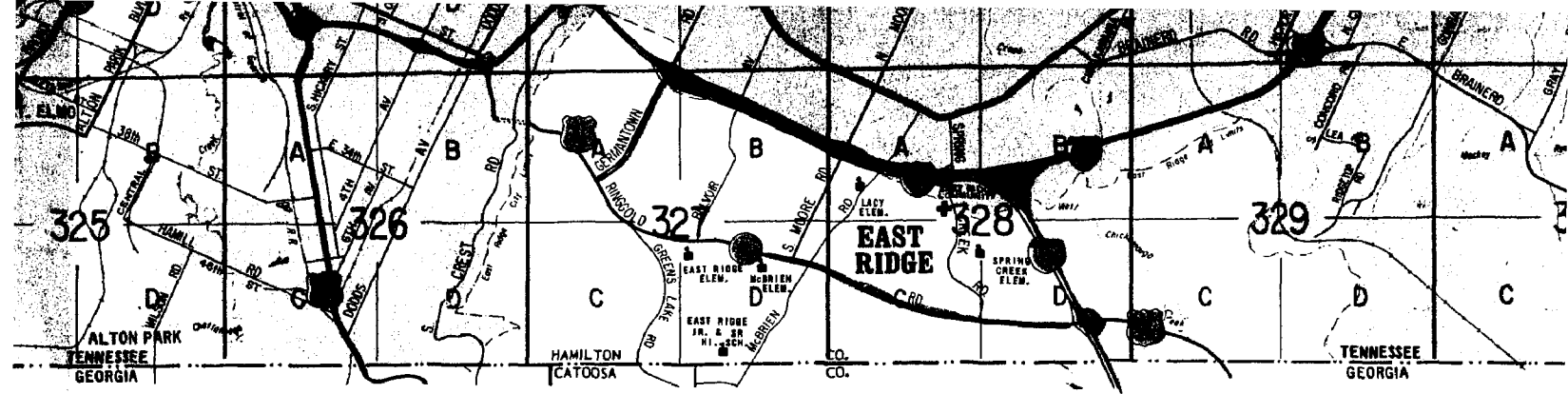
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 RIVER POINT RD. 244A
 RIVERSIDE AV. 287A
 RIVERSIDE DR. 286CD
 RIVERSIDE LN. 247C
 RIVERVIEW AV. 266D
 RIVERVIEW DR. 268AB
 RIVERVIEW OAKS RD. 268B
 RIVER VISTA DR. 286A
 RIVERWINDS LN. 229B
 ROANOK AV. 287C
 ROBIN ANN LN. 367B
 ROBERTA ST. 147A
 ROBERT F. LEE ST. 367A
 ROBERTS 182A
 ROBERTS DR. 268B
 ROBERTS ST. 308B
 ROBERTS MILL. 147C
 ROBERTS MILL DR. 147C
 ROBIN CIR. 367D
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 ROBIN LN. 290C, 314D
 ROBINHOOD TR. 244B, 344C
 ROBINS DALE LN. 248A
 ROBINSON 306C
 ROBINSON DR. 318A
 ROBINWOOD DR. 249C



CLEVELAND
Tennessee
37311

Look Sign





Map of

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Hamilton County, TN

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Ft. Oglethorpe • Lakesite*

*Lookout Mountain • Red Bank • Rossville
Signal Mountain • Soddy Daisy • Walden*

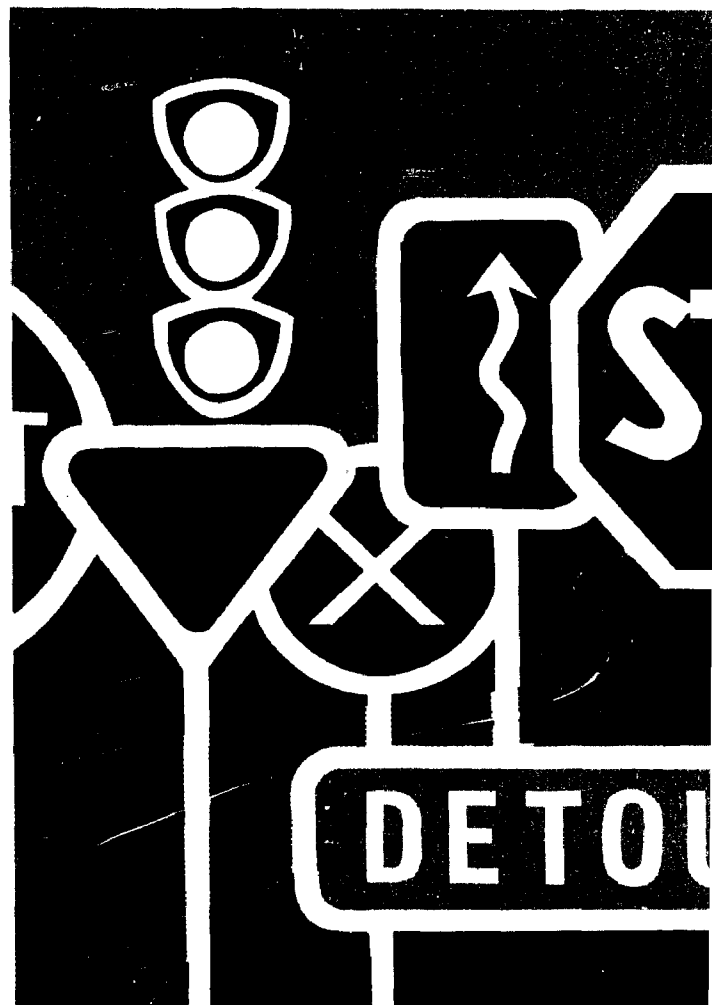
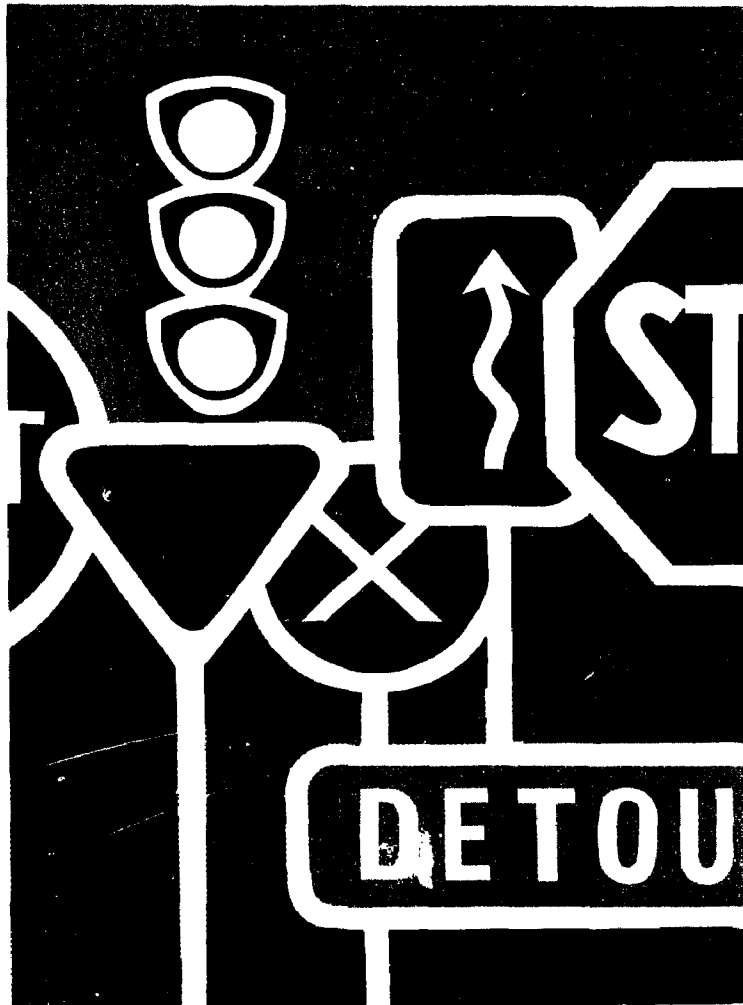
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Signal Mountain • Soddy Daisy • Walden*



Chattanooga

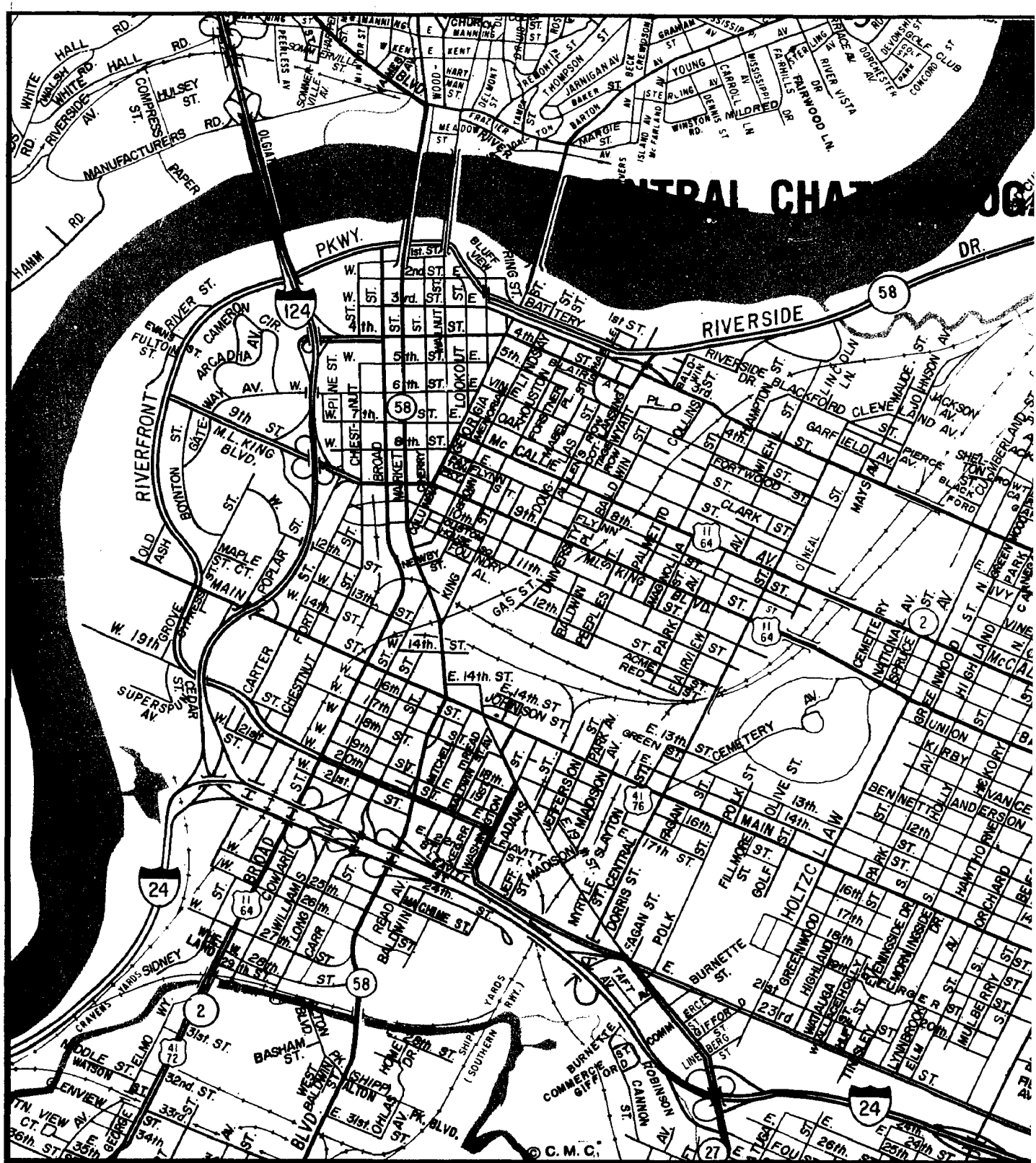
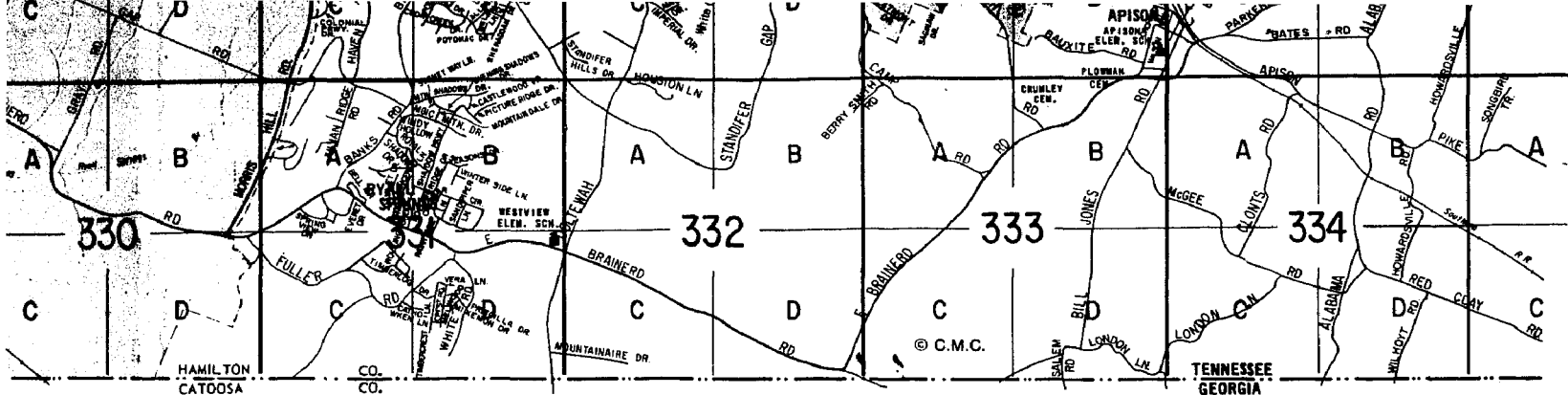
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Chattanooga

AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

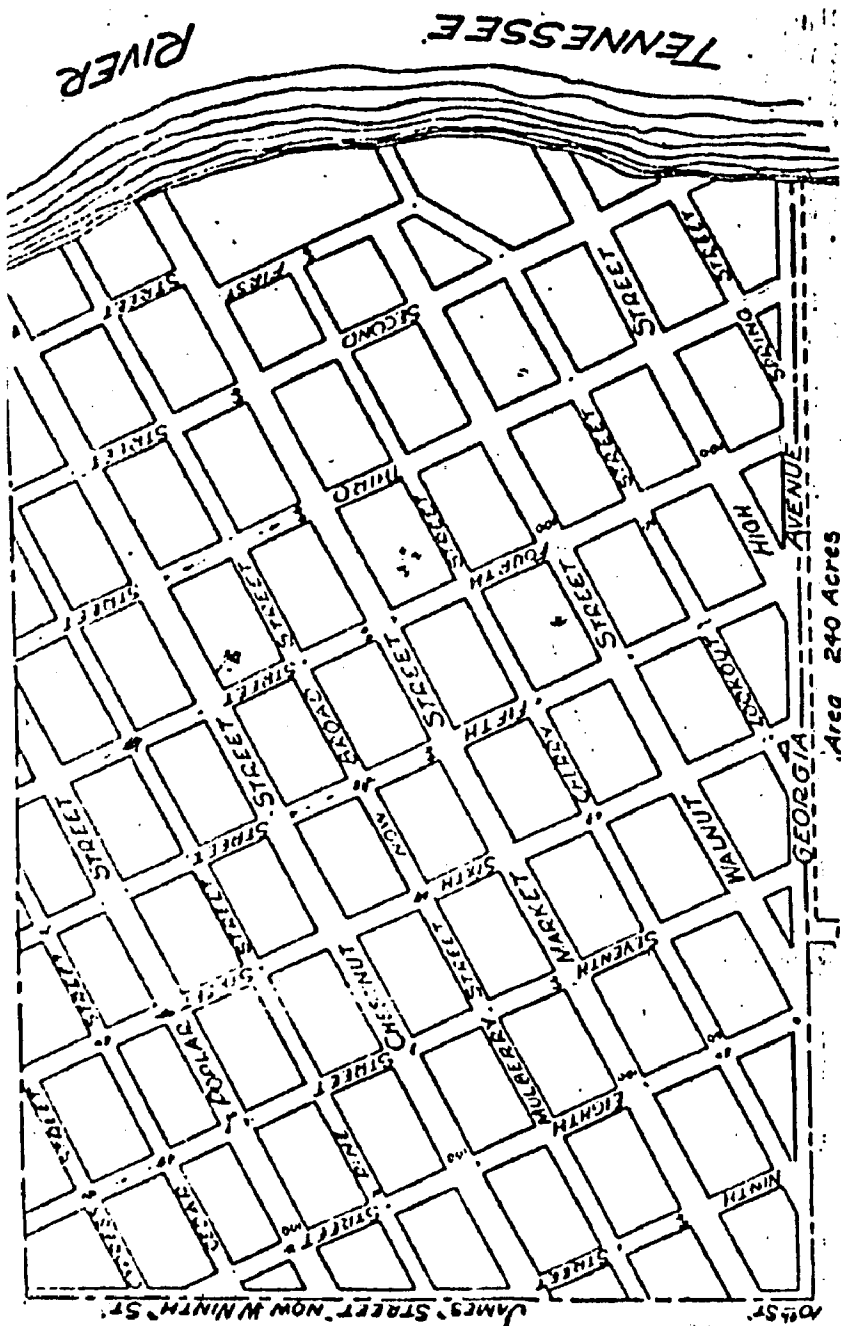
1001 Market Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402
Telephone (615) 756-2121



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ssville
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Appendix B

Appendix C



Appendix C



VIEW OF CITY, 1871

82



Appendix D



MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Map of CHATTAHOOGA

TENN.

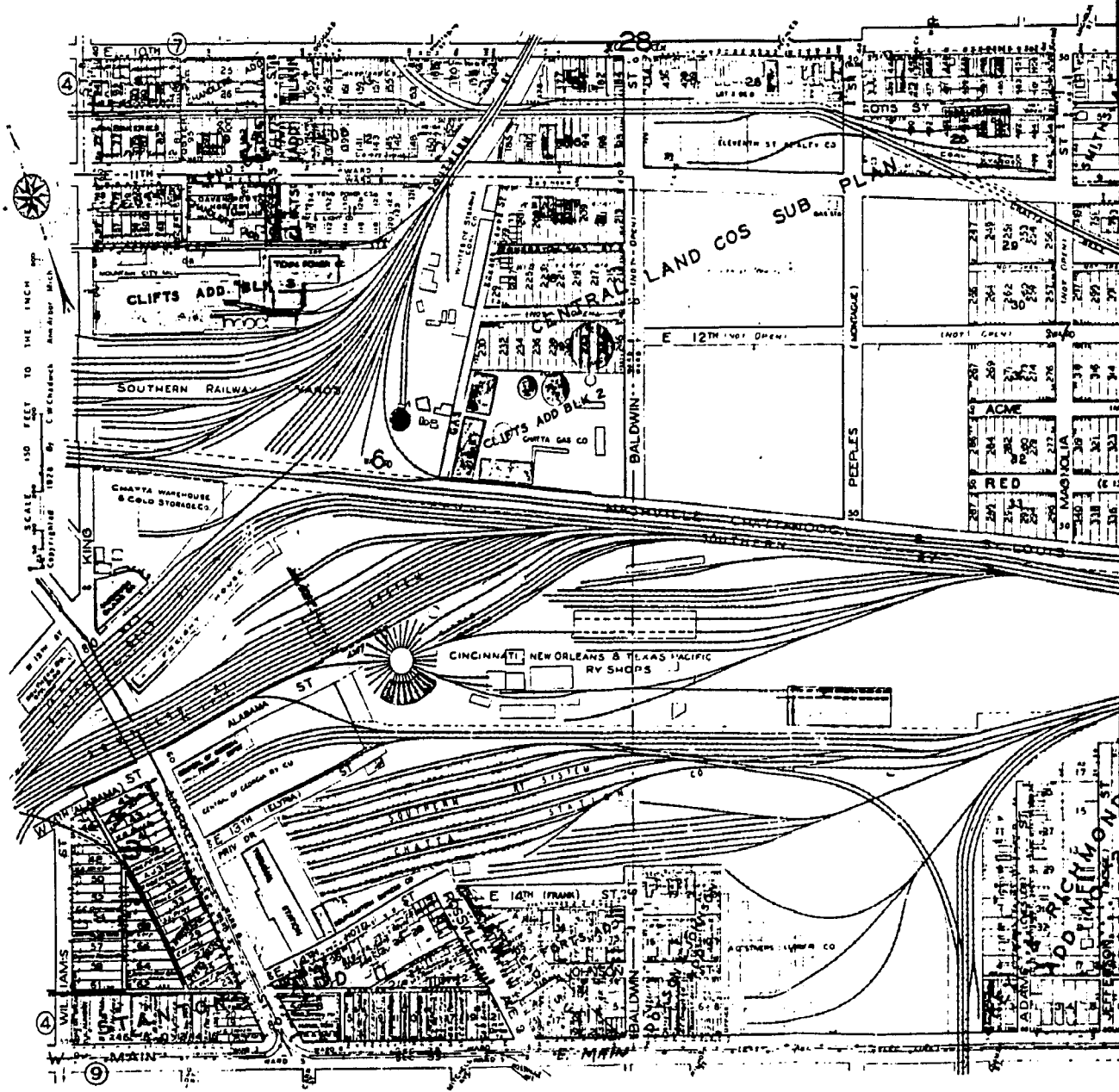
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E. F. WOODMAN, CIVIL ENG.

(1885)

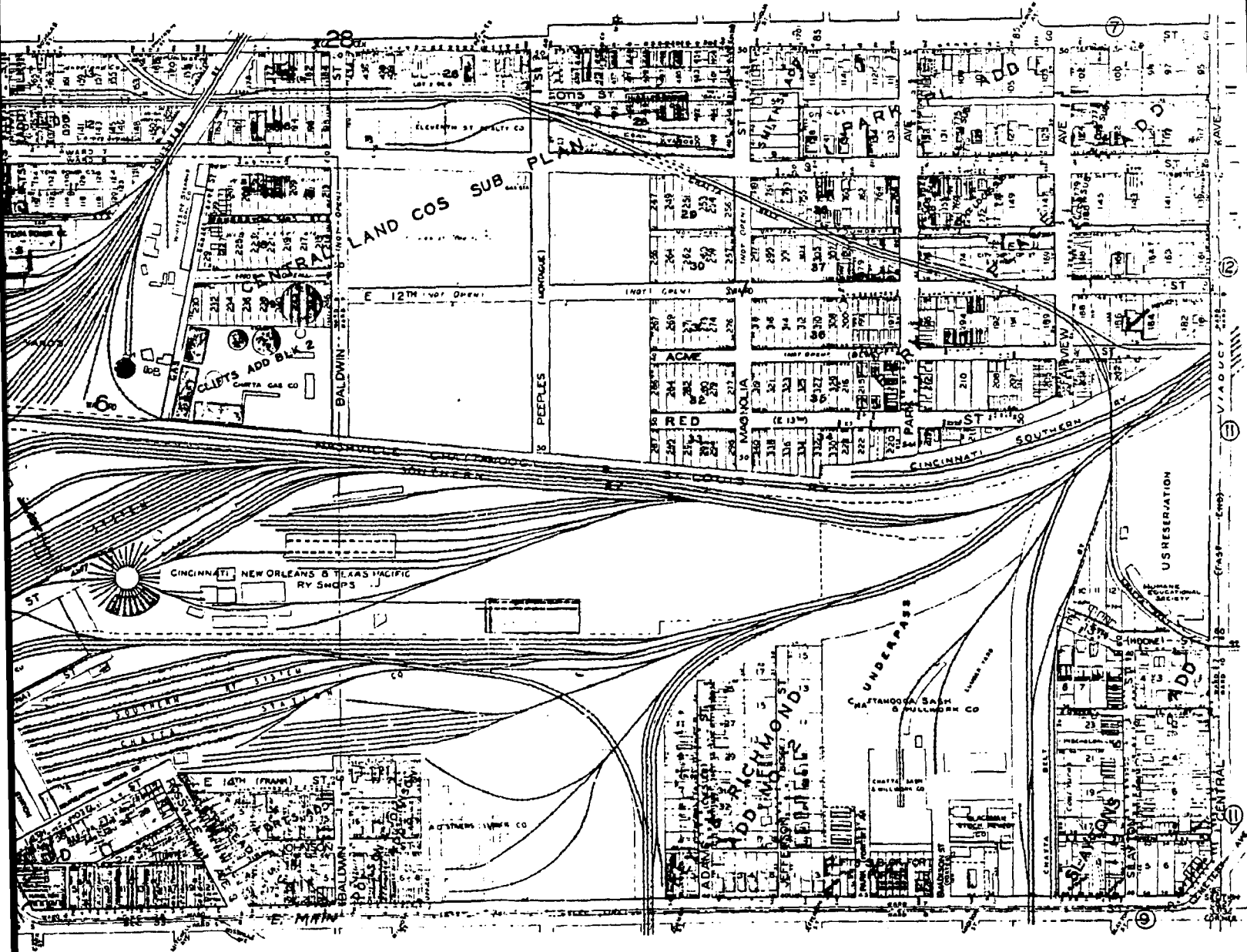
EXPLANATIONS



Appendix E



Appendix E



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- . "Leaves from the Family Tree . . . Cleage." Chattanooga Times 21 Jan. 1943: 6.
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