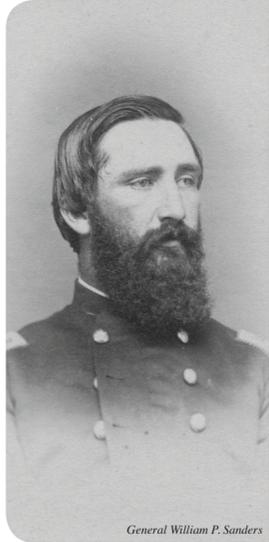




Captain Orlando M. Poe

CAPTAIN ORLANDO M. POE

Captain Orlando M. Poe, Chief Engineer, Army of the Ohio, designed and oversaw construction of the massive earthworks which surrounded Knoxville and protected the Federal Army. The earthworks included 16 forts and gun emplacements, one of which was Fort Sanders. Poe also dammed both First and Second creeks creating ponds which blocked attack on the north side of town. He also moved a large pontoon bridge to Knoxville, providing access to food and supplies from south of the Holston (now Tennessee) River during the 18 day siege.



General William P. Sanders

GENERAL WILLIAM P. SANDERS

General William P. Sanders commanded a cavalry division and was stationed south of the river in Blount County charged with protecting Knoxville from surprise attacks. His 1,500 cavalymen fought stubbornly, delaying 3,500 Confederate cavalymen under General "Fightin' Joe" Wheeler who had been sent to take Knoxville from the south. Sanders was then sent to the north side of the river to slow Longstreet's army and give the Federals time to build their earthworks. His 700 men delayed the approaching army for a day and a half when, their job done, they turned to leave. At this moment Sanders received a mortal wound and died the next day.



Knoxville was a city torn apart by the bitter divisions of the Civil War (1861-1865). While fighting raged between North and South, East Tennesseans were in a Civil War amongst themselves.

Although the majority of the region's citizens voted against secession, there was a sizeable and influential Confederate population. These divided loyalties turned brother against brother, father against son. The best of friends became the most bitter of enemies. East Tennessee was occupied by the Confederates until early September, 1863 when the Federal's took Knoxville unopposed.

The region's civilians suffered greatly. The people were desolate as armies of both sides swept through the fertile valley farms, robbing them of food and supplies. With the men away fighting distant battles, women and children were at the mercy of bushwhackers and marauders.

The end of the war did not bring peace to East Tennessee. A return from war often meant a return to old hatreds. Many Union and Confederates fled the area; some never returned. Good news came, however, when Tennessee, the last state to leave the Union, became the first state to be readmitted.

Gradually, as passions cooled, old wounds began to heal. East Tennesseans finally came together and lived in peace and worked to rebuild their lives. In the spirit of healing, Knoxville played host to the first national Blue & Gray Reunion of Civil War veterans in October 1890. Thousands of Union and Confederate veterans from across the nation thronged the streets of Knoxville. Putting the bitterness of the war behind them, the former soldiers celebrated their unity as citizens of one nation.

The Divided Loyalties Civil War Tour of Knoxville offers a glimpse into the turbulent years of conflict and reconciliation. By driving the tour route described in this brochure, visitors will see historic sites and places associated with Knoxville's dramatic Civil War history.



1. Museum of East Tennessee History

As the national war continued, bitterly divided East Tennesseans fought their own "war within a war." The compelling exhibit *Voices of the Land: the People of East Tennessee* explores the agony of men, and women, forced to choose sides. Families, churches and neighbors were divided while women and their children were left to fend for themselves against

vigilantes, foragers and bushwhackers. Through video, audio, and panel quotes, soldiers and civilians of both sides tell their own stories in their own words. Artifacts featured in the exhibit include a blood-stained, bullet-ridden shirt worn by a man refusing to fight on either side and an American flag from the casket of a man hanged for guerrilla activities. Uniforms and weapons are displayed from the famous 1861 effort to burn nine key railroad bridges along the East Tennessee valley, along with the flag of the 26th Confederate regiment, portraits and more.

The Museum is located in the grand Old Custom House (1874), designed by U.S. Chief Architect Alfred Mullett and constructed of marble quarried nearby. As Knoxville's first federal building, it housed the federal court, federal offices, and a post office, then later the offices of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Since 1981, it has been the East Tennessee History Center, housing a history and genealogy library, county archives, and the East Tennessee Historical Society and Museum. During a recent expansion and renovation, the Old Custom House was restored to its earlier grandeur so that the old third floor federal courtroom is once again "the most beautiful room in Knoxville" with historic art, furniture, and maps displayed throughout.

Admission Charge - (FREE on Sunday)
601 S. Gay Street.
Hours: Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.;
Saturday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.; Sunday 1-5 p.m.
Phone: 865-215-8830
www.eastTNhistory.org



Courtesy Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection

Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection

Located in the same building as the Museum of East Tennessee History, the Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection is one of the premier research institutions in the Southeast and offers a wide range of materials for history and genealogy research throughout the country, as well as rich collections of Civil War resources. This information includes compiled Civil War records, Confederate pensions, Tennessee Civil War Veterans Questionnaires, Freedman's Bureau and more and is available for family and historical research. The collection also houses the East Tennessee Historical Society's Civil War Families of Tennessee and First Families of Tennessee collections.

Free admission. 601 S. Gay Street.
Hours: Wednesday-Friday, 9 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.,
Saturday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Phone: 865-215-8801
www.eastTNhistory.org

- From Knoxville Visitor Center walk or drive Southeast on S. Gay Street
- Destination will be on right

2. Knoxville Civil War Gateway and Blount Mansion

Visitors will find a full overview of Knoxville's complex Civil War history, as well as resources for area battle sites, historic homes, earthworks and unchanged landscapes of 1861-1865. Located on the north side of the Gay Street Bridge in downtown Knoxville, the Gateway is close to undisturbed Civil War fortifications high above the banks of the Tennessee River.

The Gateway is located on the same property as the historic Blount Mansion. Built in 1792, Blount Mansion was home to William Blount, governor of the Southwest Territory. In early 1863, Confederate spy Belle Boyd spent several weeks with her Boyd cousins who lived in Blount Mansion. The popular spy attended parties and enjoyed serenades by the 7th Florida Brass Band.

Admission Charge (Blount Mansion):
Free admission (Knoxville Civil War Gateway)
200 West Hill Avenue
Hours: Tuesday-Saturday 9:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Phone: 865-525-2375 • www.blountmansion.org

- From the East Tennessee History Center walk or drive Southeast on S. Gay Street
- Turn left on West Hill Avenue
- Destination will be on right in the first block



3. Lamar House (Bijou Theatre)

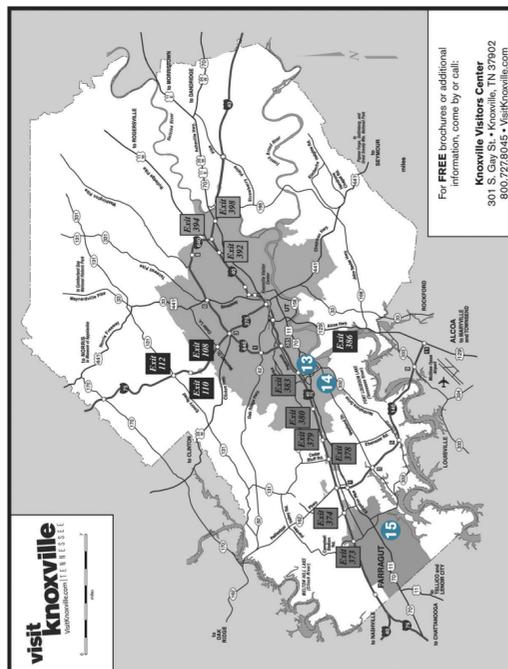
Since 1817, the Lamar House has been an important part of life in downtown Knoxville, especially during the Civil War era. This building was the most popular hotel during the Civil War but was also the scene of several dramatic and violent dramas during the war. The three-story brick building was owned by former U.S. Congressman, turned ardent Confederate, William H. Sneed during the war. Important officers boarding here included CSA General Joseph E. Johnston and US General Ulysses S. Grant.

In September 1863, the situation shifted drastically with the arrival of Federal troops. The building then headquartered Union military officers and part of the building became the "Lamar Hospital."

The mortally wounded General William P. Sanders was carried to and died in the building after having been shot in a delaying action on Kingston Road (now Pike) prior to the siege of Knoxville, November 18, 1863. Following the war, Union authorities attempted to confiscate the Lamar House property but were thwarted by court intervention. The building was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. Now, as the Bijou Theatre, it serves as a venue for concerts, musical events, and more.

No admission charge (Admission charge for shows)
803 South Gay Street
Phone: 865-522-0832
www.knoxbijou.com

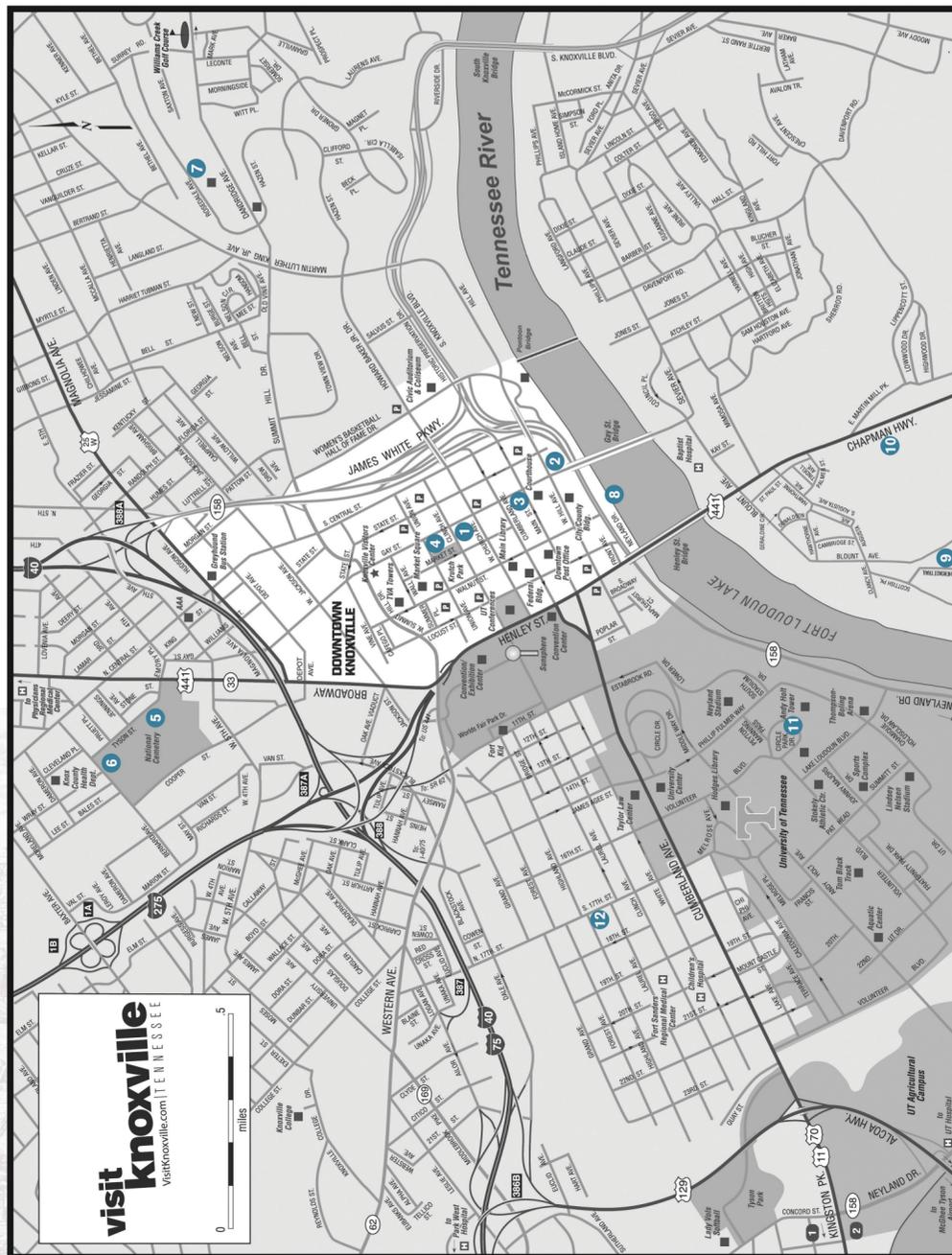
- From the Blount Mansion head back to S. Gay Street
- Take the first right on S. Gay Street
- Destination will be on left



For FREE brochures or additional information, come by or call:
Knoxville Visitors Center
301 S. Gay St. • Knoxville, TN 37902
800.727.8645 • VisitKnoxville.com

Tour Sites

1. Museum of East Tennessee History
2. Knoxville Civil War Gateway & Blount Mansion
3. Lamar House (Bijou)
4. Market Square, Immaculate Conception, LMU Law School
5. Old Gray Cemetery
6. National Cemetery
7. Mabry-Hazen House Museum and Bethel Cemetery
8. Volunteer Landing
9. Fort Higley
10. Fort Dickson
11. McClung Museum of Natural History and Culture
12. Fort Sanders
13. Armstrong-Lockett House
14. Confederate Memorial Hall - Bleak House
15. Battle of Campbell's Station and Farragut Museum



4. Market Square, Immaculate Conception Church, Tennessee Deaf & Dumb Asylum

A quick walk through Market Square shows visitors where many historic buildings once stood that were used as ammunition depots and Union hospitals during the Civil War.

From Market Square, walk north to Immaculate Conception Church, where in June 1865, shortly after the defeat of the Confederacy, Father Abram Ryan composed his most famous poem, "The Conquered Banner." Known as the Poet of the Confederacy, Father Ryan is remembered for his care and spiritual counsel to wounded soldiers. His sermons were popular and attended by all faiths, often with standing-room-only crowds.

A short walk down the road will lead visitors to the old "Tennessee Deaf and Dumb Asylum," constructed in 1848. During the war the building was used as a hospital by both Confederates and Federals. It currently houses the Lincoln Memorial University Law School.

*Market Square Kern Building, 1 Market Square.
Immaculate Conception Church, 414 West Vine Avenue.
LMU Law School, 611 West Summit Hill Drive.*

- From the front entrance of the Bijou Theatre walk Northwest on S. Gay Street towards Cumberland Avenue SW
- Turn left onto Union Avenue
- Destination will be on right at the corner of Union Avenue and Market Street
- From the Kern Building to Immaculate Conception walk Southwest on Union Avenue towards Walnut Street
- Turn right on Walnut Street
- Cross over W. Summit Hill Drive and continue on Walnut Street
- Destination will be on your right at the corner of Walnut Street and W. Vine Avenue
- From Immaculate Conception to the Lincoln Memorial University Law School walk west on W. Vine Avenue towards Walnut Street
- Turn left on Walnut Street
- Turn right on W. Summit Hill Drive
- Destination will be on right



5. Old Gray Cemetery

Old Gray Cemetery was established in 1850 as part of the rural or "garden" cemetery movement popular at that time. These cemeteries were designed to also serve as public parks with landscaping and walkways. The tombstones and monuments here are beautiful examples of Victorian art and architecture. The list of those buried in this cemetery is a lesson in Knoxville history and includes prominent businessmen, U.S. senators and congressmen, governors, city mayors and Civil War soldiers.

Ironically, many who were bitter enemies during and following the Civil War now rest in peace near each other. Only a driveway separates the grave of Confederate colonel Henry Ashby and Unionist leader and newspaper editor William G. "Parson" Brownlow. Brownlow mounted scathing attacks against Confederate supporters through his newspaper the *Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator*. Henry Ashby died in post-war violence and his assailant, Eldad C. Camp, is also buried here. Among other prominent Civil War figures nearby are Captain William Rule (U.S.), General William Caswell (C.S.), and civilians John Williams and Joseph Mabry.

*No admission charge. 543 North Broadway Street.
Phone: 865-522-1424*

- After leaving Lincoln Memorial University head Northwest on W. Summit Hill towards the Knoxville Visitors Center to retrieve vehicles
- Turn right on S. Gay Street to get back to vehicle
- Once in vehicle drive Northwest on S. Gay Street toward W. Summit Hill Drive
- Turn left on W. 5th Avenue
- Take the 1st right onto Broadway NW
- Destination will be on left

6. National Cemetery

Located beside and in walking distance of Old Gray and separated only by a stone wall is the Knoxville National Cemetery, established by Union General Ambrose E. Burnside in 1863. The first burials were the exhumed bodies of Union soldiers moved from Cumberland Gap and other places as well as those Union soldiers who died in the Battle of Fort Sanders. This was one of the first national cemeteries established just after the passage of the National Cemetery Act. In 1875, the national custom of placing of flags on veteran's graves.

In the east corner of the cemetery is a large Union monument, erected in the early 1900s. A perched eagle with spread wings originally topped the monument but was shattered by lightning in 1904 and replaced with a statue of a Union soldier. The cemetery was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1996.

*No admission charge. 939 Tyson Street Northwest.
Phone: 865-637-9850*

- From Old Gray Cemetery walk North on Broadway Street NW towards Tyson Street NW
- Turn left on Tyson Street NW
- Destination will be on left



7. Mabry-Hazen House and Bethel Confederate Cemetery

Knoxville businessman Joseph A. Mabry built this house in 1858. Its location on the highest hill in Knoxville provided a strategic advantage, and the site was alternately occupied by both sides during the war. At the start of the war, Mabry pledged \$100,000 to outfit a Confederate regiment, named the Mabry Grays in his honor. By 1864 Mabry had signed the Oath of Allegiance to the Union. The Mabry family continued to live here until 1987. The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Just north of Mabry-Hazen House is Bethel Cemetery, burial place of more than 1,600 Confederate soldiers. The cemetery was established in 1861 and maintained for many years by the Ladies Memorial Association who also raised funds to move Confederate soldiers from hastily dug graves around the city for a decent reburial. Both Unionists and Confederates alike contributed to the fund for the Confederate monument that was erected in 1892. The cemetery was cared for by the Winstead family from 1886 until the death of the last family member and caretaker, Miss Mamie Winstead, who upon her death in 1989 willed the property to the Hazen Historical Museum Foundation. A small museum now details the history of the cemetery as it pertains to the Civil War in Knoxville.

*Admission Charge. 1711 Dandridge Avenue.
Hours: (March-December) Wednesday-Friday,
11 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.
Phone: 865-522-8661 • www.mabryhazen.com*

- Once returned to vehicle at Old Gray Cemetery drive South on Broadway Street NW towards W. 5th Avenue
- Turn left onto W. 5th Avenue
- Turn right on Hall of Fame Drive NE
- Turn left on Summit Hill Drive SE and drive for approximately 7/10 of a mile to destination

- Summit Hill Drive SE becomes Dandridge Avenue SE
- Destination will be on left

8. Volunteer Landing

Legend says that in the winter dusk, a Union soldier reached into the waters of the Holston, now Tennessee River to catch a floating bottle. Inside was a note warning of a Rebel plan to destroy the pontoon bridge linking Knoxville to the Union forces on the south side of the river. This message gave Union forces time to forge and then stretch a 1,000-foot iron chain across the river to save the bridge. This chain can now be viewed at the Confederate Memorial Hall Bleak House.

Take a stroll through 200 years of Knoxville history at Volunteer Landing on the Tennessee River. Audio, text and photographs along the way tell the fascinating stories of Knoxville's life as a river town—from Cherokee times and European settlement to the era of grand steamboats and the Civil War, to the 1982 World's Fair and the "Volunteer Navy" on football Saturdays.

*No admission charge. 956 Volunteer Landing Lane.
Phone: 865-633-5004 • www.worldsfairpark.org*

- From the Mabry-Hazen house drive Southwest on Dandridge Avenue SE towards Rosedale Avenue
- Turn left on E. Hill Avenue SE
- Turn right on Historic Preservation Drive SE
- Take 1st left on Hall of Fame Drive SE
- Hall of Fame Drive SE becomes Volunteer Landing Lane SE
- Destination will be on left

9. Fort Higley and High Ground Park

Fort Higley is the westernmost of the three Union forts constructed to protect the high ground south of the Holston, now Tennessee, River from Confederate siege. Union Captain Orlando M. Poe oversaw its construction. In the rugged terrain to the west is where the Battle of Armstrong Hill took place November 25, 1863. Interpretive signage identifies well-defined trenches, gun emplacements, a redan, and a military road.

Established in 2013 by the Aslan Foundation, beautiful High Ground Park commemorates and preserves this fort's important history. Visitors can also enjoy hiking and walking trails amid the quiet beauty. The park is open daily until dusk.

*High Ground Park
1000 Cherokee Trail
865-525-2585
www.outdoorknoxville.com/places/parks/south/high-ground-park*

- Turn left onto E. Hill Ave.
- Turn left onto Gay Street
- Cross Gay Street Bridge
- Turn right onto E. Blount Ave.
- Turn slight left onto Scottish Pike
- After tunnel, turn left onto Cherokee Trail
- Parking will be on your left

10. Fort Dickerson

One of 16 Federal forts and battery emplacements protecting Knoxville, Fort Dickerson is today a rare example of surviving Civil War earthworks. The small fort came under direct attack only once, when, in November 1863, Union defenders repelled an attack by Confederate cavalry under General "Fightin' Joe" Wheeler as Longstreet made his approach to Knoxville. The fort was later named for Captain Jonathan C. Dickerson, 112th Illinois Mounted Infantry, killed in action at Cleveland, TN. Three replica Civil War cannons and numerous interpretive markers have been added by the Knoxville Civil War Roundtable. The fort is maintained by the City of Knoxville Department of Parks and Recreation.

*No admission charge. 3000 Fort Dickerson Road.
Hours: Daylight*

- From Volunteer Landing drive Northeast on Volunteer Landing Lane SE towards E. Hill Avenue SE
- Take 1st left on E. Hill Avenue SE
- Take 2nd left on S. Gay Street SW
- Cross over Tennessee River
- Take 1st right on E. Blount Avenue
- Take left on Chapman Highway/ US-441 and drive approximately 6/10 of a mile
- Take right on Fort Dickerson Road SW
- Fort is at top of hill on right



Fort Dickerson as seen from Fort Stanley

11. McClung Museum of Natural History and Culture

A comprehensive look at Civil War Knoxville and the Battle of Fort Sanders can be found in this general museum located on the campus of the University of Tennessee. Visitors will also enjoy exhibits on archaeology, Native Peoples, Ancient Egypt, decorative arts, human origins and freshwater mussels.

*No admission charge. 1327 Circle Park Drive.
Hours: Monday-Saturday 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sunday 1 - 5 p.m.
Phone: 865-974-2144 • http://mcclungmuseum.utk.edu
Stop at kiosk to get parking permit on weekdays*

- From Fort Dickerson drive back to Chapman Highway on Fort Dickerson Road SW
- Turn left on Chapman Highway/ US-441
- Turn left on Cumberland Avenue SW
- Turn left on Volunteer Boulevard SW
- Turn left into Circle Park Drive SW
- Destination will be on right



Poe and Babcock at Fort Sanders

12. Fort Sanders

A Civil War Trails marker near the corner of 17th and Highland details the Battle of Fort Sanders and includes a photograph of the fort taken just after the battle. With land development occurring in the late 1800's nothing remains today.

The Battle of Fort Sanders on November 29, 1863, was a smashing victory for the Federals and helped bring an end to the siege of Knoxville. The fort's earthen walls were 20-feet high, almost straight up, and in the cold of winter were slick with ice. Confederate forces mounted a doomed attempt to scale the walls. In a battle that lasted only twenty minutes, 813 of 4,000 Confederates died, were wounded or taken prisoner. Union forces suffered only 13 casualties (5 killed, 8 wounded). Land development in the late-1800s destroyed the remains of this fort. Although scant physical

evidence of this fort remains, a Tennessee State Historical Marker, a United Daughters of the Confederacy monument and a monument to the 79th New York Highlanders commemorate the battle and the fort.

No admission charge. 1642 Highland Avenue (Civil War Trail Marker); 1705 W. Clinch Avenue (United Daughters of the Confederacy monument)

- From McClung Museum drive northeast on Circle Park Drive SW
- Turn left and take immediate right onto Volunteer Boulevard
- Take 1st right on Volunteer Boulevard SW
- Volunteer Boulevard SW turns into 16th Street SW
- Turn left on Highland Avenue
- Destination is on left (Church Parking Lot)
- From Civil War Trail Marker to United Daughters of the Confederacy monument, walk up the hill half a block. Marker is across the street on your right.



13. Armstrong-Lockett House

Confederate Brigadier General Joseph B. Kershaw occupied this magnificent house as his headquarters during the siege of Knoxville. It was built in 1834 by Drury P. Armstrong and his wife Malinda Wear, parents of Robert Houston Armstrong whose home, Bleak House, is located downriver to the west.

This home was once the centerpiece of a 600-acre working farm. Crescent Bend takes its name from the prominent setting and panoramic view of the river bend and mountains. The house was meticulously restored in 1977 and is furnished with eighteenth-century furniture, decorative arts and an outstanding collection of English silver. The beautiful Italianate gardens to the rear of the House overlook the river.

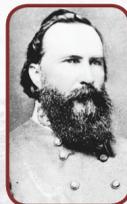
*Admission charge. 2728 Kingston Pike.
Hours: Tuesday-Friday, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.;
Saturday, 9 a.m. - 2 p.m.
Phone: 865-637-3163*

- Once returned to vehicle at the Civil War Trail Marker drive Southwest on Highland Avenue
- Turn left on 17th Street SW
- Turn right on Cumberland Avenue SW and drive for approximately one mile
- Destination will be on left



14. Confederate Memorial Hall, Bleak House

This house was built in 1858 for Robert Houston Armstrong and his wife Louisa Franklin, the daughter of one of the region's largest slave owners. During the siege of Knoxville, Confederate General James Longstreet was headquartered here, and the family was consigned to the second floor. Confederate sharpshooters stationed in the tower were amazingly effective in firing on Union troops a distance away. It has been suggested that a shot from this tower may have been responsible for the mortal wound to General William P. Sanders. In what was often referred to as "the prettiest single shot of the war," a Federal artillery fired from half a mile away, hit the tower, killing three of the Confederate sharpshooters. The faces of the three still stare hauntingly from the wall, sketched there by a fellow soldier. An anchor and chain hastily forged from railroad iron by Union engineers to prevent Confederates from ramming a pontoon bridge can be seen in the garden in front of the house.



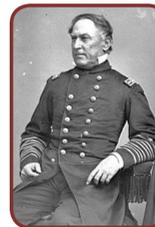
Lt. General James Longstreet

*Admission charge. 3158 Kingston Pike.
Hours: March 1 - December 30,
Wednesday-Friday, 1 - 4 p.m.
Phone: 865-522-2371 • www.knoxvillecmh.org*

- From the Armstrong Lockett house turn left on Kingston Pike heading West for approximately ½ mile
- Destination will be on left

15. Battle of Campbell's Station and Farragut Museum

In early November of 1863 Confederate General James Longstreet was sent from Chattanooga to capture or drive General Burnside out of Knoxville. Burnside's forces withdrew from the Loudon/Lenoir area and the rainy weather forced the abandonment of many wagons and supplies. The Confederates used a parallel road to reach the small crossroads of Campbell's Station to block the junction and capture Burnside and his troops. On December 16, however, Burnside reached the junction first and blocked the Confederates while his men, wagons and artillery passed safely and formed a line of battle. The resulting battle of Campbell's Station held Longstreet until dark when Federal troops moved back to the city. In the meantime, volunteers in Knoxville furiously dug earthworks to protect the Federal army and the town from the coming fight.



Admiral David Glasgow Farragut

David G. Farragut was born west of Knoxville near the present town of Farragut, named for him. The museum is the repository for the Admiral David Glasgow Farragut Collection of artifacts, photographs, manuscripts, letters, and scrimshaw. It also preserves the heritage of this historical area.

Farragut was a flag officer during the Civil War and was the first rear admiral, vice admiral, and admiral in the United States Navy. He is most famously remembered for his order at the Battle of Mobile Bay, when in the heat of battle, he shouted what became one of the most oft-quoted sayings of the war, "Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead!" Farragut went on to win a victory at the Battle of Mobile Bay and became the U.S. Navy's first admiral, a rank created especially for him.

The Farragut Memorial Plaza features a larger than life-sized bronze statue of Admiral Farragut and Civil War era naval cannons on loan from the U.S. Naval Yard.

*No admission charge. 11408 Municipal Center Drive, Farragut.
Hours: Monday-Friday, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Phone: 865-966-7057*

- From the Confederate Memorial Hall turn left on Kingston Pike heading West
- Turn left on S. Campbell Station Road after approximately 13 miles
- Take 1st right on Municipal Center Drive
- Destination will be on left

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800-727-8045
VisitKnoxville.com



Tour Research and Images Provided by the East Tennessee Historical Society the McClung Historical Collection and Knoxville Civil War Roundtable.

*Brochure printed April 2015.
Info subject to change.*

*For most up-to-date info,
please visit our website at:
VisitKnoxville.com*

Divided Loyalties

A Civil War Driving Tour of Knoxville



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