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Historic

**DOWNTOWN
KNOXVILLE**

WALKING TOUR

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TOUR

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- 59 THE A. PERCY LOCKETT HOUSE
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- 64 KNOXVILLE YWCA
- 65 SANDSTONE COURT
- 66 THE CANDY FACTORY
- 67 THE FOUNDRY
- 68 L&N FREIGHT DEPOT
- 69 L&N STATION
- 70 TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF/OLD CITY HALL

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

1 414 West Vine Avenue



Designed by the architect Joseph F. Baumann, construction of the church began in 1883 and was completed in 1886. It was the first Catholic church in East Tennessee and the second one in the state. It was situated close to Knoxville's Irish community, who settled near the railyards in the 1850s where many of them worked. It is the setting of a quiet scene in Cormac McCarthy's novel *Suttree*.

This building replaced a smaller stone structure built in 1855 for the congregation. Some of the hand-hewn stones from the earlier church building were salvaged and used in the retaining wall that is still on the Walnut Street side of the church.

The original plans did not include the familiar clock tower in its turreted spire. Erected in 1886, through a joint effort of the church and the city,

the clock tower and its ringing chimes have been familiar to generations of Knoxvilleians who have lived or worked downtown.

LAWSON MCGHEE LIBRARY / REBORI BUILDING

2 128 South Gay Street



This Vernacular Commercial building was constructed to house the original Lawson McGhee Library. Commissioned by Knoxville railroad magnate Col. Charles McClung McGhee as a memorial to his daughter, Lawson, the building was to provide permanent quarters to the then-struggling private library association. The cornerstone was laid July 25, 1885, and the library opened to the public on October 28, 1886. The library was intended to be funded

by rent from the building itself, so the first floor was available for retail.

Originally, the structure included a gabled slate roof with a series of three windows directly above an arched center window on the third floor. The main reading room was located on the second floor.

In 1915, the building was sold at auction to Fiorenzo E. Rebori, an Italian immigrant who had long been a retail tenant of the library, selling fruit and confections from a sidewalk stand. When Rebori died in 1946, he had been in business at this location for more than half a century.

Rebori's descendants owned the building until 1999, when it was purchased by Jim and Glenda Jo Mason for a residence with retail space on the ground floor.

EMPORIUM BUILDING

3 100 South Gay Street This Second Renaissance Revival-style building was built in 1902 and designed by L.C. Waters for the new home of Sterchi Brothers Furniture Store. At the turn of the 21st century, partnering with the City of Knoxville on the project, developer David Dewhirst purchased the property from Kristopher Kendrick and renovated the building into residential and commercial spaces. One of the unusual features of the building is that it still retains access to underground Gay Street.

STERCHI BUILDING

4 116 South Gay Street

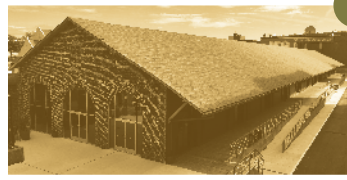


The Sterchi Building was built in 1925 and was home to its namesake, Sterchi Brothers Furniture Company. This building is at least the fourth home for the company's flagship store in Knoxville. In 1946, Sterchi Brothers became the first Knoxville company listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

In 1895, James G. Sterchi, along with his two brothers William H. and J. Calvin, opened a furniture store on Vine Avenue. Sterchi moved to 412-414 S. Gay Street, then to The Emporium Building. The business grew, and Sterchi commissioned Knoxville architect team R.F. Graf & Sons to design a new headquarters. At the time when Sterchi moved into this building in the 1920s, it claimed to be the biggest furniture company in the world. It remained in business at this site until 1982. Sterchi played an important role in the pre-Nashville development of country music, sponsoring many Southern musicians in making some of the first-known country music recordings. In 2002, the building was renovated and converted into loft apartments by Leigh Burch.

JACKSON TERMINAL

5 205 West Jackson Avenue



A long wooden fertilizer building built on this site in the 1860s prefigures the current structure which was built in the late 1880s with almost identical dimensions, likely on the foundation of the older fertilizer building. During the era of the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad

– one of the South's major railroads of the post-Civil War period – it served as a freight depot, as it would after 1894 for Southern Railway.

JFG COFFEE COMPANY BUILDING

6 200 West Jackson Avenue



Originally the home of Bowman Hat Company, this five-story structure was built in 1924. It served for most of its history as a roasting plant for JFG Coffee beans. The building became JFG's headquarters in 1926.

JFG Coffee Company was founded in Morristown in 1882 by James Franklin Goodson as a wholesale grocery company. JFG was one of the best-known regional coffee roasters and marketers of ground coffee, tea, mayonnaise, and peanut butter. JFG was acquired by Louisiana's Reily Foods Company (maker of Luzianne Tea) in 1965. This location closed in 2005.

The building's Romanesque influences were typical of buildings involved in the jobbing trade that developed during the latter part of the 19th century. The building was renovated into residences in 2009 by Dewhirst Properties.

HAYNES-HENSON BUILDING

7 130 West Jackson Avenue Haynes Henson Shoes, which had its headquarters on Gay Street, built its wholesale house here around 1907. The partnership of J.P. Haynes and James A. Henson claimed to have shoes in stores in every state in the South. Henson died not long after occupying this building, and his widow funded the construction of nearby St. John's Lutheran Church in his memory. In the 1990s, architect Buzz Goss and Old City resident and advocate Harold Duckett renovated the building as Jackson Ateliers.

THE DANIEL

8 118 West Jackson Avenue



This building, one of Knoxville's more exuberant examples of the Richardsonian Romanesque vogue in architecture of the late 1880s, has served clothiers for most of its history. By 1896 it was the headquarters of the Powers, Little apparel manufacturing company. (Reversing the usual pattern, Powers, Little had its executives in Knoxville, but its factory on Bleecker Street in New York.) The company was later known as Little Brothers. In 1936, Georgia tailor John H. Daniel set up shop here and though he lived in Knoxville only a short time before moving to Virginia and

a new career in politics, he founded a durable business that remained in the building for more than 75 years, gaining international renown for its fine men's suits.

WEST JACKSON AVENUE

The Jackson Warehouse District dates to the period between 1888 and 1893, when the area was first open to development. Many of these

buildings were designed in the elaborate Richardsonian Romanesque style by local Victorian architects, Baumann Brothers. The buildings on the north side of the street along the Southern Railroad tracks were mostly involved in the grocery industry, while those on the south side were mostly involved in the garment industry. The buildings' extraordinary detail work in brick, terra cotta and iron impressed preservationists of the 1970s and became the motivation for the development of the Old City. Unfortunately, several were demolished before their owners could be persuaded to cooperate.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY DEPOT

9 318 West Depot Avenue The Southern Railway Depot was designed in 1907 by Southern Railway architect Frank P. Milburn of Columbia, South Carolina. The Freight Depot was renovated and converted to office space in the late 1980s by the architectural firm of Bullock Smith and Partners who undertook a major renovation in 1989.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY PASSENGER STATION

10 306 West Depot Avenue



Built for the Southern Railway on the site of East Tennessee's first train station, this 1903 building originally featured a loft, weathervane and clock tower. The Station was designed by noted train station architect Frank P. Milburn.

The terminal illustrates the prominence of Knoxville as a wholesaling center. At the time the terminal and depot were built, Knoxville was the third or fourth largest wholesaling market south of the Ohio River, a position brought about by the completion of rail lines that linked Knoxville with the towns and crossroads markets in its region.

Originally, the lower level of the passenger station contained the mail, express, telegraph, and dining rooms. The upper level housed two waiting rooms (for whites and blacks) that opened to the ticket office and contained a smoking room, a ladies' parlor and restrooms.

Trains coming from and to this station collided in the horrific New Market wreck of 1904, 20 miles east of the station, killing 70 people. The downtown location, adjacent to the Gay Street viaduct, made the station ideal for the whistle-stop era of politics. Trains carrying Presidents Teddy Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson stopped here. The northbound funeral train of William Jennings Bryan stopped here in 1925.

The last passenger train to serve Knoxville was a late-night special from Birmingham to Washington, which stopped here in August 1970. Long vacant, the station was eventually renovated in 1989 to serve as headquarters of the prominent Bullock Smith and Partners architectural firm.

WHITE LILY BUILDING

11 222 North Central Street



The home of J. Allen Smith & Company, the building has come to be known as the White Lily Building, after the company's most famous product, White Lily Flour. The original central section of the White Lily building dates to 1885. In 2007, J.M. Smuckers Company bought the White Lily brand and, in mid-2008, closed the Knoxville mill. Dewhirst Properties purchased it in 2011 and converted it into an apartment building. White Lily Flour is currently produced by Smuckers in two Midwest plants.

PATRICK SULLIVAN'S SALOON

12 100 North Central Street



Patrick Sullivan was an Irish immigrant and Union veteran who lived in this building with his large family and ran a saloon on the main floor. Sullivan's saloon was first located near the Southern Railway Depot but moved to the present building in 1888. At the time, Sullivan's was an anchor of the saloon district called the Bowery, which included as many as 30 saloons along a half-mile stretch of Central (roughly from the railroad to the river), as well as numerous other legal and semi-legal businesses catering mostly to travelers and working-class men.

In later years, the saloon was run by Patrick's colleague Dan Dewine, who used his saloon earnings to help establish St. Mary's Hospital, East Tennessee's first Catholic hospital. After it closed in 1907, when the city

banned saloons, the building hosted other businesses, including a boarding house, an upholstery business, and most notably Armetta's Ice Cream, which flourished here in the 1920s and '30s – their advertisement is still visible in fading paint on one exterior wall. It was reborn as Sullivan's Saloon on St. Patrick's Day, 1988, after being restored by Kristopher Kendrick. Sullivan's has been called the best surviving example of a downtown saloon in the southeastern United States.

STEVENS/MANHATTAN BUILDING

13 101 South Central Street



Druggist John H. Stevens opened his shop at this corner in 1894, and his pharmacy remained in the building until about 1914. After a period as a photographic studio, around 1925 the building hosted the Manhattan Cafe, run by the Greek immigrant Cavalaris family. With the end of Prohibition in 1933, it became an especially popular beer hall. It had a

lively reputation and expanded into adjacent space to handle the crowds. After the beer hall closed in the early '50s, the building served as a storeroom and suffered a serious fire before it opened as one of the Old City's first successful night spots, Manhattan's, in 1987. In recent years, it has hosted Knoxville's first known Scottish-themed bar, the Jig & Reel.

100 BLOCK OF SOUTH CENTRAL STREET

Tennessee's highest density of saloons (10 of them competed with each other on this sidewalk in 1907) but also, for many years, as one of Knoxville's busiest business blocks. It sometimes hosted as many as 61 businesses, many of them run by Greek, Italian, Lithuanian and other European immigrants. The boarding house at 112 1/2 is the block's tallest building, and 119 South Central served for many years as a barber shop with a residence upstairs. The space now used as the Crown and Goose's patio was the last of Knoxville's many lively stables and continued operating into the 1930s.

The 100 block of Central was famous by 1900 for housing East

KELLER BUILDING



14 106 West Summit Hill Drive

Built in 1905 by the well-known Keller family, cousins to Helen Keller, the building was home to a variety of businesses and professionals in its early years. Two physicians had offices in the building on the second and third floors from 1906 until 1910. At various times, the building housed a dry goods store, a hardware store, an army surplus store, and a furniture store that closed in 1995.

During the 1950s, the Keller Building also housed an African-American nightclub called the Workers Club, which featured bands and live shows.

In later years, the building also housed an African-American-owned printing company that printed *The Variety Press* and a civil rights monthly, *The Independent Call*.

In the late 1990s, the building was purchased and renovated by Axiom Associates to serve as a mix of offices and residential condominiums.

CAL JOHNSON BUILDING



15 301 State Street

The Cal Johnson Building was constructed in 1898 in the Vernacular Commercial style and originally housed a clothing factory. It was constructed by Knoxville's first major African American philanthropist and is a rare example of a large commercial structure built by a former slave. Cal Johnson (1844–1925) also served as a city alderman during his extensive career, which included the operation of several area saloons and one of Knoxville's most popular and durable horse racing tracks at Speedway Circle in Burlington.

KRESS BUILDING

16 417 South Gay Street

The Kress Building was built in 1925 for the Knoxville S.H. Kress & Company store. S.H. Kress & Company had more than 250 stores in the southern and western United States. No two Kress stores are alike, but each was designed with a symmetrical façade.

PHOENIX BUILDING



17 418 South Gay Street

The Phoenix Building lives up to its name. Like the legendary phoenix that rose from the ashes, this site has endured two devastating fires. The first building was burned in April 1897 during "The Million Dollar Fire" that destroyed an entire block of Gay Street.

In 1899, the current building was constructed to house Cullen & Newman Queensware Wholesalers. In 1900, the legendary editor William Rule wrote in his book, *Standard History of Knoxville, Tennessee*, "The finest building of the whole is the Phoenix... the highest building on Gay Street and, in fact, the city of Knoxville."

During the building's history, many different people have owned and used it for a variety of purposes. Previous owners include a former Confederate prisoner of war, a former FBI agent, and Fowlers Furniture, which was located here for 50 years.

On December 29, 1999, 11 years after Fowlers Furniture moved out and 100 years after its rebirth, this Phoenix Building also faced fire. As a result, the top two floors and roof were devastated and renovations were required. The renovations were completed by local developers Wayne Blasius and Skip Bibb. During this renovation the new owners decided – completely unaware of the building's original name – to call it The Phoenix.

The Phoenix is now home to commercial tenants, offices, and residences.

WOODRUFF'S BUILDING



18 424 South Gay Street

After the Civil War, Captain William W. Woodruff established W.W. Woodruff & Company, one of the city's longest continuously-operating businesses, on the site of Knoxville's "Old Base Ball Grounds" (ca. 1865). According to local folklore, a gypsy circus was performing in the area when its prized, rare white mule died and left a curse on the land.

Decades later, the original building at 424 S. Gay was destroyed along with the entire city block in "The Million Dollar Fire" of 1897. Then, in 1904, a dynamite explosion ripped off much of the façade, which was rebuilt in 1905. Woodruff's closed its Gay Street store in July 1992. Knoxville's first modern-era brewpub was established in this location in 1994.

HOPE BROTHERS BUILDING



19 428 South Gay Street

The Hope Brothers Building, built in 1898, initially served as the retail space for Arnold, Henegar, Doyle & Co., which at the time was the leading store for Horseshoe brand shoes.

Hope Brothers Jewelers was started in 1846 by David L. Hope. In 1868, the business was reorganized by grandsons David Hope and John Hope. Over the years, the business had two different locations on Gay Street until they moved to this location.

In 1908, Hope Brothers Jewelers advertised themselves as "Dealers in Rare Things and Fine Jewelry." Hope Brothers installed a landmark street clock that remained an icon of the downtown streetscape until 2004, when Kimball's Jewelers (which bought the business in 1933) removed it. A replacement sidewalk clock was installed in 2008 with funding raised by downtown residents and boosters.

MILLER'S DEPARTMENT STORE

20 465 South Gay Street



Actually three structures in one, the oldest (southern) portion of the building has stood at this corner since 1905. Built as the home of Miller's Department Store, the seven-story building was designed by R.F. Graf of Knoxville. A major presence on Gay Street for almost 70 years, Miller's was Knoxville's most popular department store. Although an early addition reflected the popular Beaux Arts style in which the building was built, a 1930s expansion broke from it completely, adding an Art Moderne marble façade.

This location closed after Miller's opened its West Town Mall store – it was Knoxville's first-ever mall store – in 1972. An out-of-state developer associated with the mall

bought the building and attempted to “modernize” it by stripping its masonry detail and covering it with reflective glass. Knoxville Utilities Board and the City of Knoxville saved the Miller's Building from the wrecking ball and shared in the costs of the building's renovation and the painstaking restoration of the original exteriors. The major effort, led by local architect Duane Grieve, stripped off the glass in 1998 and restored the original building, taking pains to restore details such as the buxom caryatids at the top, which were replicated from a single model that had been stored for decades in a downtown warehouse. They were originally four different women, one of whom was considered strangely ugly.

SANFORD, CHAMBERLAIN & ALBERS BUILDING

21 430 South Gay Street



The renovated building is known today as Tailor Lofts because a series of immigrant tailors occupied the second floor for several decades. However, when the building was built in 1872, it served a partnership of three Union veterans, among them Andrew Jackson Albers, the pharmacist son of a German immigrant who survived the Confederacy's notorious Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia. While located in this building, the original owner, the Sanford, Chamberlain & Albers Company, rose to prominence in Knoxville's post-Civil War boom. Its beginnings as a prominent pharmaceutical company met with early success and it became one of the region's leading pharmaceutical companies.

This structure was the one building on its block that survived the ruinous Million Dollar Fire of 1897. Although a large building by 1870s standards, it was dwarfed by the wholesale houses built around it after 1897. A 1920s facade remodel makes the front of it look like a 1920s building, but the building's length along Union Avenue still reveals its 19th century design.

COWAN, McCLUNG & COMPANY

22 500 South Gay Street

This building was built in 1871 as the home for Cowan, McClung & Company, the largest department store in Knoxville in the post-Civil War period, until 1919 when it went out of business. The architects were Joseph F. Baumann and Peter J. Williamson, who designed the building in the Second Renaissance Revival style. In 1929, major alterations were designed by Albert B. Baumann, Jr. of Baumann & Baumann.

S&W CAFETERIA

23 516 South Gay Street



Opened in 1937 – when cafeterias were considered urbane, modern, even futuristic, and still potentially glamorous – this Knoxville landmark served three meals a day until it closed in 1981.

The S&W Cafeteria was the brainchild of Frank Sherrill (S) and Fred Webber (W). The first Knoxville S&W opened next to the Tennessee Theatre in 1928. A decade of success spurred the move down Gay Street to this location, where construction combined the City National Bank and a neighboring building, removing the facades, and keeping the long-hidden third-floor skylight. It is often called the finest surviving example of Art Deco commercial architecture in Tennessee.

The S&W was a Knoxville institution, as were its legendary employees, including Lois Harris, who played the organ at the base of the sweeping staircase during lunch and dinner, and waiter Tennyson “Slim” Dickenson, who was still working at the age of 82 on the day the cafeteria closed. After almost 50 years, the S&W closed its doors and remained vacant until 2009, when the space was completely restored.

FARRAGUT HOTEL

24 530 South Gay Street



The Farragut Hotel was designed by New York architect William Lee Stoddart in 1919 and named after the Knoxville-born U.S. Navy Admiral David Glasgow Farragut. For years, it was touted to be “completely fireproof.” Hotel guests included Merv Griffin; Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, and the rest of the early 1930s Yankees, on an exhibition tour; doomed President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam; and David Ben-Gurion of Israel. The hotel closed in 1977 and was renovated into offices. The building will be restored as a hotel, opening in 2017.

HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

25 531 South Gay Street



This building was designed by architect John Kevan Peebles of Norfolk, Virginia, and built by Fuller Construction Company of Chicago. When the Holston National Bank was completed in 1912, it was only 12 stories tall. Three more stories were added to the building in 1928 when Holston National merged with Union National to form Holston-Union.

The Holston-Union closed in late 1930 as the impact of the Wall Street crash took its toll on many banks and businesses. In April 1931, the Hamilton National Bank was formed in Knoxville and opened at this location. It remained an influential bank in Knoxville until 1975, when it was acquired and reorganized by Jake Butcher as United American Bank. United

American failed spectacularly in 1983. The building was eventually sold by the FDIC and used by Charter Federal Bank. The building has since undergone a total restoration and was converted into luxury condos by Dewhirst Properties.

TENNESSEE THEATRE



26 604 South Gay Street

Designed by the architectural firm of Graven and Mayer of Chicago and built by the George A. Fuller Construction Company, this Spanish-Moorish theater was completed in 1928. The Paramount Theatres chain spent in excess of \$1 million to build and equip the theater. It has been Knoxville's most ornate entertainment landmark since its opening on October 1, 1928 with the screening of the film *The Fleet's In* starring Clara Bow.

One breathtaking interior feature is the grand lobby, which extends a half block and features five impressive crystal chandeliers and flanking grand staircases. Another is the Wurlitzer organ, one of very few original ones remaining in the country. The theater staged talent shows in the 1930s and launched the career of country musician Roy Acuff. It has served as the stage for numerous famous names, including Glenn Miller, Desi Arnaz, Fannie Bryce, and more recently Bob Dylan, Lou Reed, David Byrne, Diana Ross, Elvis Costello, and Johnny Cash.

In 1999, the governor and the state legislature declared the Tennessee Theatre the State Theatre of Tennessee. An almost \$30 million campaign was undertaken to restore the Tennessee Theatre to its former glory, and it reopened in January 2005 to serve Knoxville as a performing-arts facility. Local architects McCarty Holsaple McCarty led a team of designers and consultants, and Knoxville's Denark Construction was the contractor. The auditorium now seats 1,650 guests, and the stage depth was doubled by an impressive new stage house, cantilevered over State Street. The Tennessee's in-house theatrical and technical capabilities are among the best in the Southeast.

BURWELL BUILDING

27 602 South Gay Street



When it was built in 1907 as the Knoxville Banking and Trust Building at the corner of Gay and Clinch, on the original site of Blount College (which later became The University of Tennessee), it was the tallest building in Knoxville at a height of 166 feet and remained the tallest building until 1912. The building was designed by the architectural firm of Richards, McCarty and Bulford of Columbus, Ohio, in the Second Renaissance Revival style.

In 1912, the Knoxville Banking and Trust Company ceased operation and the Southern Railway Company established its main Knoxville ticket office in the former bank lobby. In 1917, the C.B. Atkin Realty Company bought the building and gave it the name "Burwell," Mrs. C.B. Atkin's family name. In 1928, Atkin also purchased the additional land on which the Tennessee Theatre and an addition to the Burwell building were built. In the early 21st century, the upper floors of the Burwell were converted into condominiums.

MECHANICS BANK & TRUST COMPANY BUILDING

28 612 South Gay Street



Rebuilt in 1907 on the site of an existing bank building, this Second Renaissance Revival-style building earned a place in Southern literature because of an incident recounted in Mark Twain's *Life on the Mississippi*. In 1882, Mechanics Bank and Trust president Thomas O'Conner shot and killed Joe Mabry and his son, who fired back and killed O'Conner as well.

The site later earned its place in pop music folklore when, in 1955, Cas Walker fired the Everly Brothers from his country music show, one of many shows broadcast live from station WROL, which for many years was headquartered in the building. The building now serves as commercial office space.

KNOXVILLE JOURNAL ARCADE BUILDING

29 618 South Gay Street



The Journal Arcade building was designed by R.F. Graf & Sons in 1924 for the headquarters of Knoxville's morning newspaper, *The Knoxville Journal*. During this time, the editor was Capt. William Rule, a Union veteran who employed and mentored Adolph Ochs, the legendary publisher of *The New York Times*. In 1991, the *Journal* suspended daily operations of what was once one of the country's oldest family-owned newspapers. Rule died of appendicitis in 1928 after writing his last editorial.

GLENCOE APARTMENT BUILDING

30 615 State Street



The Glencoe apartment building was built in 1906 and designed by architect Albert E. Gredig. The building features two-sided, half-octagons forming a central bay which incorporates a three-story porch. It is constructed of brick with stone trim. The structure was built to be an apartment house and remained one consistently for almost 100 years. In 2010, the building became condominiums.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

31 620 State Street



The first church established in Knoxville, First Presbyterian was a congregation in the early 1790s, but did not erect a building until 1816, after Knoxville had gotten criticism from visitors who were shocked that the capital of Tennessee had no churches. James White, whose original fort was immediately to the north of this location, donated the land – his former turnip patch – for the construction. Antebellum humorist George Washington Harris, known for his irreverent

stories, was an elder in this church. It became the de facto birthplace of Knoxville's first synagogue, Temple Beth El, which met here in the 1860s, as well as that of the black congregation known as Shiloh Presbyterian.

The current church, the third on this site, was built in 1903 and designed by Knoxville's Baumann Brothers in the Neoclassical style, with elaborate stained-glass windows. It was much expanded from the 1920s through the 1980s.

Frist Presbyterian's famous graveyard, the oldest in Knoxville proper, was here before the first church and is host to a number of prominent early Knoxvilleians, including Knoxville founder James White, Territorial Governor William Blount and his wife Mary Grainger Blount, U.S. Senator and presidential contender Hugh Lawson White and University of Tennessee founder Samuel Carrick.

BLOUNT MANSION

34 200 West Hill Avenue



Known as the first frame house west of the Appalachians, Blount Mansion is one of the oldest houses in the Southern interior. It was built in 1792 as the home of William Blount (1749–1800), governor of the Southwestern Territory and signer of U.S. Constitution. The house was simple: a central hall with a main room for family activities and a parlor for formal gatherings, with one large room upstairs for sleeping. The west wing was added later, and then the east wing was

added around 1820. From the date of its completion, the home became the center of political, civil, military, and social activity for the entire territory.

Blount welcomed Cherokee chiefs to the "Mansion" which was allegedly known to the Indians, who had never seen glass windows before, as the "the house with many eyes." Blount became one of Tennessee's first two U.S. senators, but his career soon turned dark. Hounded from office, he hid here until charges of treason were dropped. He died here in 1800.

Derelict for some years, it was almost demolished for a parking lot in 1925 but was saved by neighbor Mary Boyce Temple and others – a gesture regarded as the founding of Knoxville's preservationist movement. Blount Mansion is the only building in Knox County to be designated as a National Historic Landmark.

WHITFIELD APARTMENTS / ELLIOT HOTEL

32 207 West Church Avenue



Built in 1907 as the Whitfield Apartments, this Neoclassical structure is notable for its cut-glass doors, Palladian-influenced windows, and the whimsical placement of its porches. The building was designed by Knoxville architect Albert F. Gredig. Like similar structures downtown, this building served as a combined office and residential space, and was for many years the ground-floor office for local physicians.

DR. S.M. MILLER BUILDING / KNOXVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

33 209 West Church Avenue



This structure was built in 1893 to house Dr. S.M. and Dr. S.R. Miller's medical offices and residences, before S.M. Miller moved to the Ely Building in 1903. From 1916 to 1944 the building also housed other physicians' offices and apartments. In 1921, the building was renamed Martha Apartments, and in 1944 Knoxville Business College bought and occupied the building. Knoxville Business College moved from this site in 1982, the same year this 7,750-square-foot building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The building is architecturally significant both for the quality of its façade and as a local example of the once common combination of doctors' offices and residences. The building is noted for the rough-cut stonework in the façade and the dominant keyhole-shaped entrance. It has since been renovated into condominiums.

THE CRAIGHEAD-JACKSON HOUSE

35 1000 State Street



The Craighead-Jackson House was built in 1818 at the very end of Knoxville's capital era and is one of the few remaining early 19th century structures in downtown Knoxville. It is named for its original owner, John Craighead, who is credited with building Knoxville's first water works, as well as the prominent Knoxville physician, Dr. George Jackson. It is believed that the house was designed by Craighead's brother-in-law, John Cullen, an architect in Knoxville, and that the

construction may have been done by Craighead's brother, Thomas. The house still contains interior woodwork hand-carved by Knoxville's first professional architect, Thomas Hope.

JAMES WHITE'S FORT

36 205 East Hill Avenue



In 1786, during the era of the Articles of Confederation and the abortive State of Franklin, North Carolina pioneer James White founded the settlement first known as White's Fort, or White's Mill, which became the city of Knoxville in 1791. A speculative re-creation of White's original fort, which was about one-third mile northwest of this spot, the site includes much of what is believed to be James White's original home, the cabin in the fort's southwest corner. Removed from its original location early in the 20th century, the cabin served as the main part of a suburban home in South Knoxville for several decades before being reassembled here in

1968. Other structures in the stockade are original 18th or 19th century cabins from elsewhere in the area, moved to or reconstructed on site to provide an accurate depiction of frontier Tennessee life. James White's Fort was opened to the public in October 1970.

TOUR MAP



TOUR STARTS HERE

Market Square

Krutch Park

World's Fair Park

Sunsphere

NEYLAND DR.
Neyland Gwy.

James White Greenway



LAMAR HOUSE 1816 / BIJOU THEATRE 1909



37 *803 South Gay Street* The Lamar House Hotel/Bijou Theatre had its beginnings as a private residence near the center of Knoxville's business district. Thomas Humes, a wealthy merchant, is credited with constructing the building, which was completed in 1816, soon after his death. The Lamar House was then converted to a hotel. Known for its ballroom and saloon, it was one of antebellum Knoxville's favorite public places and site of concerts, feasts and holiday parties.

Both armies found it useful during the Civil War. Confederate General Joseph Johnston stayed here while planning his western campaign in 1863. Later the same year, it was a functional Union hospital. General William Sanders, wounded on Kingston Pike, died in the building. In 1871, former Confederate General James Clanton was carried into the same building after being mortally wounded in a gunfight with a former Union officer. The hotel's balcony served as the platform from which many visiting politicians and statesmen addressed Knoxville's. U.S. Presidents Rutherford B. Hayes, James K. Polk, Ulysses S. Grant and Andrew Jackson were all guests at the hotel.

In 1909, at the height of the vaudeville era, developers added the Bijou Theatre to the rear of the Lamar House. It drew some of the stars of day, from Will Rogers and the Marx Brothers to John Phillip Sousa. Though it eventually primarily showed movies, live drama would be a mainstay for most of the 20th century. In later years, Tallulah Bankhead, John Barrymore, Sydney Greenstreet, and Montgomery Clift performed here.

In the early 1970s, the building was threatened with demolition, but a group of concerned Knoxville citizens made a passionate effort to save it – this is regarded as the birth of preservationist group Knox Heritage (then Knoxville Heritage). Restored and modernized in successive multimillion-dollar efforts, it has been praised for its acoustics by both musicians and critics. By the 21st century, it was being used mostly for live music, from the Ramones to Philip Glass and Alison Krauss to Tony Bennett. Today, the Bijou Theatre is the oldest original surviving theatre in Tennessee.

ANDREW JOHNSON HOTEL

38 *912 South Gay Street* Though planning began in 1918, construction was not completed until 1927. The hotel was designed by Knoxville architects Baumann & Baumann. It was originally to be named Tennessee Terrace but was changed to honor President Andrew Johnson. From 1928 to 1978, the Andrew Johnson Hotel was the city's tallest structure and the cornerstone of the downtown skyline. It hosted such noteworthy guests as Amelia Earhart, Duke Ellington, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Hank Williams, Sr., and Jean-Paul Sartre. During the 1930s, WNOX broadcasted Mid-Day Merry-Go-Round from the 17th floor.

KNOX COUNTY COURT HOUSE



39 *300 Main Street*

The fourth courthouse built at this intersection since the 1790s, this 1886 building has proven to be by far the most durable. The original building (the central part) was built by Swiss immigrant David Getaz, based on a plan from the New York firm of Palliser, Palliser & Co., who were best known for their mail-order plans for cottages. A 1920s expansion of its wings is still visible in different-colored brick. Though most of its functions, such as criminal court cases, have been moved to the City County Building, the old building still hosts some court functions. On the 100th anniversary of the construction of the courthouse, in 1985, another restoration began, concluding in 1990.

Soon after the courthouse's construction, the few remains of John Sevier, who died on an expedition into the Alabama wilderness in 1815, were exhumed, packed into a modern coffin, paraded down Gay

Street, and reburied here before a reported crowd of more than 10,000 people. One of his two wives was also reinterred here.

A statue on the site depicts a Spanish-American War soldier. The large cannons in front are made of fiberglass, added in the 1990s to represent the Spanish cannons, presumably captured at Manila Bay, that adorned the yard until they were surrendered for scrap during World War II.

CATE BUILDING

40 *713 Market Street* Originally called the McNutt Building, this Renaissance Revival style building was constructed in 1895 to house physicians' offices and residences, which was a fairly common practice at the end of the 19th century. Of particular note is the fine stone work on the front of the building's arched entrance, foundation course, and over the paired windows, which also have stone sills.

ELY BUILDING

41 *406 West Church Avenue* The Ely Building represents the practice and advancement of medicine in Knoxville at the beginning of the 20th century. This Commercial Vernacular building was built in 1903 as a physician's office with a residence or an infirmary on the second floor. The Ely was initially occupied for many years by the offices of Dr. S.M. Miller, but is named for the law firm Ely & Ely, which had offices here from 1950 until the late 1970s. The building was also home to the office of Teddy Ruzak, the "highly effective detective" in three Richard Yancey novels.

CHEROKEE BUILDING



42 400 West Church Avenue

Built circa 1895, the Cherokee Building's first floor was home to Knoxville Business College and School of Shorthand in 1910 and was at that time described as having "all modern conveniences," including electric fans, a phone system, solid oak desks for each student, 15 typewriters of the latest model, a mimeograph machine, filing cabinets, a cloak room, and a lunch

room. The building has also been home to a grocery store and apartments in the 1930s and 40s, as well as the Knoxville Metaphysical Library, a Baha'i amenity.

The Cherokee Building is part of the South Market Historic District. The history of the area includes several businesses marketing East Tennessee marble and an association with the medical profession. It was common in downtown to combine offices and residential uses in one building. The Cherokee Building has now been renovated into condominiums and offices.

PRYOR BROWN GARAGE



43 314 ~ 322 West Church Avenue

The Pryor Brown Garage may be one of America's oldest parking-garage buildings, but its legacy is older still, and is a rare example of a continued use of a historic garage for more than a century. South Knox County horseman Pryor Brown (1850–1936) operated a popular livery stable on this spot by the 1890s. In 1925, cars were becoming more popular than horses, so Brown took the next logical step for a transportation professional and built a mixed-use parking garage here, finishing the project in 1929. Hence the Pryor Brown livery stable became the Pryor Brown Garage. The mixed-use building, admired by later parking-garage designers,

served as a sort of intermodal transit center, with a cab and freight service. The elderly Mr. Brown established his office on the building's northwest corner. The "House of Brown," as it was grandly known in its early years, was used as a public parking garage daily until 2013. Slated for demolition in 2023.

TENNESSEE GENERAL BUILDING



44 625 Market Street

Designed by Barber and McMurry in 1925, this tall office building is a good example of the emerging use of steel in the construction of buildings. The masonry-clad walls of the building are ornamented with Florentine Renaissance Revival detail. The ornamental iron was designed by master blacksmith and metal designer, Samuel Yellin.

For much of its life, the structure was home to Bank of Knoxville, which was chartered in February 1926 as South Knoxville Bank and located at the south end of the Gay Street Bridge. The bank moved to the first floor of the General Building in 1932, when it changed its name to Bank of Knoxville – it was one of the few banks in Knoxville to stay in operation during the Depression.

US CUSTOM HOUSE & POST OFFICE



45 600 Market Street

First planned for this spot in the 1850s, but delayed by the Civil War, the Custom House was built between 1871 and 1874 of stout-looking East Tennessee marble at a time when the federal government was making statements of permanence in the skeptical South. This was one of the earlier works of architect Alfred Mullett, whose best-known buildings are in Washington D.C. and New York. Locally, he was also the architect for Greystone Mansion on North Broadway.

Always known as the Custom House – the building once contained the office in charge of regulating commerce – it was primarily used as the main post office, a purpose it served for 60 years, through an early 20th-century expansion.

The third floor housed a federal courtroom; among those tried there was Wild West outlaw Harvey Logan, a.k.a. "Kid Curry," the Wild Bunch hit man who escaped from the county jail in 1903, never to be seen alive again.

Also used as TVA office building for 40 years, it has served as the East Tennessee History Center since the 1990s. The Gay Street wing was designed by Barber McMurry and added in 2004.

GRAND UNION BUILDING

46 416 Union Avenue

Built in 1931 by Knoxville developer Benjamin Sprankle to replace the Arcade Building (which burned down along with much of the 500 block of Market in 1930), the Grand Union Building once provided office space for TVA, Third National Bank, and other commercial tenants. This area of Union Avenue would become Sprankle's general headquarters for more than half a century, where he built many buildings in the 400 and 500 blocks of Union. Home Federal Bank purchased the building in 1992.

ARNSTEIN BUILDING



47 505 Market Street

This seven-story Neoclassical style building with Renaissance Revival detailing was the first steel frame "skyscraper" built in Knoxville, and the city's tallest building in 1905. It was built by a successful merchant, German-Jewish immigrant Max Arnstein (1858–1961) and designed by the prominent New York City architectural firm Cleverdon & Putzel, best known for the Astor Building and many Victorian-era commercial and residential buildings in Manhattan.

The M.B. Arnstein Company became one of Knoxville's finest retail stores, famous for imported items such as Irish linen, jewelry, lingerie, and other exclusive best-

quality goods. Mr. Arnstein closed the store in 1928, when he retired and moved to New York where he lived until 102 years of age.

In 1934, the building was leased as office space for the new Tennessee Valley Authority. Other businesses have occupied the space over the years, notably Whittle Communications in the 1980s and AC Entertainment during the 1990s.

WOODS & TAYLOR

48 36 Market Street



36 Market Square was built in 1901 and housed the wholesale dry goods and retail company Hale, Hicks & Company in 1901 and 1902. From 1903 until 1905 the building was home to The Knoxville Dry Goods Company. In late 1905, S.H. George was operating a small men's clothing, furnishings, and shoe store at 34 Market Square, next to 36 Market Square. The business was called George Brothers & Shoemate Company. In 1906, the company moved into 36 Market Square and renamed the business, S.H. George & Sons. In 1912 S.H. George & Sons moved to a new location

on Gay Street and Woods & Taylor, a clothing and furnishing wholesale business, moved in. Woods & Taylor were a staple on Market Square from 1912 until 1934.

Over the years, 36 Market Square has been home to many Knoxville businesses including: the diner Papa John's, a jeweler, a beauty parlor, a candy shop, a cigar store, a cobbler, an optician, and a record store called Grandpappy's.

PETER KERN BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY

49 1 Market Square



Built by German-born baker Peter Kern (1835–1907) in 1876, and an early work by local architect Joseph Baumann, this Italianate Commercial-style building served a complex variety of purposes. It was a bakery, candy factory, and “ice-cream saloon;” a toy store, holiday gifts emporium, and fireworks shop; and headquarters to the Oddfellows organization, with auditoriums and ballrooms on the top floor. Kern was very popular and served as mayor of Knoxville from 1890 until 1891.

Much of the building was redeveloped as The Blakely House Hotel, and later the St. Oliver Hotel, in the early 1980s. It was recently renovated again and re-opened as The Oliver, a boutique hotel.

MARKET SQUARE

Market Square was planned by private developers Joseph Mabry and William Swan in cooperation with the city in 1853. The Square began as a farmers' market but quickly became an eclectic cultural, commercial, and political center for the whole city – a gathering place for people of all races and classes. A few of its current buildings are believed to date to the 1860s, but most of the existing buildings on the Square were built between 1870 and 1930. They have served as saloons, restaurants, offices, boarding houses, and even movie theaters. A famously large, late-Victorian market house which included an auditorium stood in the Square from 1897 to 1960, whereafter the Square was modernized as a pedestrian “mall.” Associated with the early development of country music, the Square has always been a musical place but also a literary one, described in rich detail in novels by James Agee, Cormac McCarthy, and others.

NEW SPRANKLE BUILDING / THE PEMBROKE

50 510 Union Avenue

The New Sprankle Building was built by Knoxville developer Benjamin Sprankle in 1929, in the Commercial Vernacular style. This was the headquarters for the Tennessee Valley Authority. By late 1933, TVA occupied 106 offices on four floors. Early TVA directors also had their main offices here in the 1930s. A significant addition to the building was made in the late 1960s, and it was renovated as residential condominiums in the early 1980s. At that time, its name was changed to The Pembroke.

DAYLIGHT BUILDING

51 501 ~ 529 Union Avenue



The Daylight Building was completed in 1927. Built by Benjamin H. Sprankle, an influential Knoxville real estate developer, it joined a two-block area on Union Avenue that composed Sprankle's real estate empire for more than 50 years. Initially, the Daylight housed retail space on the ground floor and offices on the second floor, including the studio of Robin Thompson, a prominent local photographer. By 1934, the Daylight was primarily occupied by the offices of the newly formed Tennessee Valley Authority.

From the Daylight Building came the oversight and design for many of the dams and power plants constructed by TVA, as well as its land reclamation efforts, all of which changed the face of the Tennessee Valley region. It is the most physically intact building representing the early, formative years of TVA. The building housed TVA's Adult Training Education program, the Soil Erosion and Reforestation office, much of the engineering staff, and some internal services until the current TVA tower complex was finished in the early 1980s. The building was renovated in 2010 and now houses a mix of retail and residential tenants.

MASONIC COURT 1916 / KENDRICK PLACE 1981

52 600 Union Avenue



Some of the few remaining row houses in Knoxville, these Victorian Vernacular structures were built in 1916 for utility and comfort. The structures are noted for their projecting iron balconies, bayed fronts, and the Neoclassical influence of the cornices. The townhouses are representative of residences which were once a common part of downtown prior to the time when nearby suburbs were developed.

Originally, the row houses were named Masonic Court due to the close proximity to Masonic Temple just a few feet away. The architect is unknown, but Ben Sprankle, a Knoxville real estate developer, is said to have built the row houses. This seems likely, due to the fact that Sprankle lived on Union Avenue and built four buildings on the 400 and 500 blocks.

Masonic Court was restored and converted to condominiums and renamed Kendrick Place by Kristopher Kendrick in 1981. The row houses are once again much sought-after private residences, as well as contributing elements in the revitalization of downtown.

C.M. MCGHEE HOUSE 1872 / MASONIC TEMPLE 1916

53 505 Locust Street

The 1872 portion of this structure was one of prominent Knoxville architect Joseph Baumann's first efforts as a designer. The Victorian mansion was built as the residence of Charles McClung McGhee, a railroad developer, banker and real estate developer.

In 1915, the Masonic Temple Association hired A.B. Baumann to remodel and alter the building into a monumental classical structure to suit the needs of the association. Only some portions of the original interior architectural details remain.

KNOXVILLE YMCA

54 605 Clinch Avenue



The Knoxville YMCA was organized in 1854 under the auspices (and facilities) of the Second Presbyterian Church. It disbanded during the Civil War and re-opened in 1890. This YMCA building, the fourth location for the group, was built in 1929 and designed by Barber and McMurry. A fund drive raised \$500,000 to pay for construction. It was built on the property of the prominent McGhee family, who are commemorated in the McGhee Tyson Airport and Lawson McGhee Library.

The building bears the artistry of combining architectural revival styles – Charles Barber’s strong point – but it falls generally into Mediterranean Revival architectural design. Brick laid in Flemish bond, the water table, corbelled string course, interior courtyard and fourth-story loggias are some of its more significant design elements. Today, the building is still home to the Downtown YMCA and has been renovated on the upper floors (formerly the men’s temporary residence) into condominiums.

MEDICAL ARTS BUILDING

55 603 Main Street



Designed by the local architecture firm Manley & Young at the request of several Knoxville physicians, the Medical Arts Building was built by contractor Earl Worsham, who had his firm’s offices here after the building opened. Construction started in 1929 and cost \$750,000. It was intended to be much larger, with two towers and three additional stories, but the stock market crash prevented those additions.

Its modern equipment and outstanding facilities made it attractive to Knoxville’s leading physicians and dentists, as well as to firms as diverse as Hollywood Beauty Studio, the Insurance Service Co. and Johnson’s Flowers. Despite the fact that

it was built at the onset of the Depression, its ornate brass elevator doors and marble interior gave it a feeling of opulence. The exterior is concrete block clad with terra cotta tiles. The interior has marble and terrazzo floors, marble walls and mahogany doors inlaid with walnut. Many of the offices have arched doors and vaulted ceilings. In 2014, the building was restored for residential living with ground floor retail space.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

56 510 Main Street



This Neoclassical style building was built in 1924 to house a large congregation that had outgrown its former location on Gay Street. It was designed by the architectural firm Dougherty & Garner of Nashville, who were selected in a juried competition, and was constructed by Worsham Brothers of Knoxville.

Ground was broken in 1923, and construction required more than 150 workers. It was estimated that approximately 2,000 freight cars were needed to transport all the materials used in the construction. The structural steel framing provides support for the dome of the main auditorium, which seats approximately 1,200 people. The

auditorium features elaborate marble and wood panels, with woodwork of Mississippi Gum grained to resemble walnut. The entry vestibule is finished in buff, light blue, and purple, and has a domed ceiling. The steeple originally held a radio antennae for WEBC, one of Knoxville’s first radio stations.

US POST OFFICE & COURT HOUSE

57 501 Main Street



Many architects’ choice as Knoxville’s prettiest building, the 1932 courthouse is often mistakenly assumed to be a New Deal project. In 1930, Knoxville architects Baumann and Baumann were selected to design the building. Construction began in 1932 and finished in 1934. This Art Deco building cost \$1 million to construct at the height of the Depression.

Built of Tennessee Marble, its distinctive pink hue is

most evident on rainy days. The stylized eagles that adorn the pediment were carved by Albert Milani, an Italian immigrant who worked at Candoro Marble Company and was Knoxville’s best-known sculptor of the 20th century.

It was primarily a central postal facility with rooms in the basement level for the administration offices. The first floor was the main post office lobby with service windows, 1,500 bronze mailboxes and a mail-sorting facility. The second floor includes an elaborate courtroom, used for many high-profile federal cases involving everything from bootlegging to civil rights. It is now used by the state supreme court. The building served as Knoxville’s main post office until the 1980s and still houses the downtown branch.

TEMPLE-PITTMAN HOUSE

58 623 West Hill Avenue



The Temple-Pittman House was built by Charles McNabb in 1907. McNabb was a local businessman who owned a billiard hall on Gay Street and later expanded his business interests to include larger amusement halls. From 1908 until 1922, Daniel M. Chambliss, a local pharmacist and the president of the Kuhlman & Chambliss Company, lived in the house.

The house is better known, however, as the residence of prominent philanthropist Mary Boyce Temple, who purchased the house in 1922 and lived there until her death in 1929. Temple organized the Bonny Kate Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), and served many years as Regent of the local and state chapter. She was also the first president

of Ossoli Circle and a member of the East Tennessee Historical Society. In 1900, she was appointed by Tennessee Governor Benton McMillin as a commissioner to represent Tennessee at the Paris Exposition, and in other years represented the state at the World Expositions at Stockholm and Rio de Janeiro. She was a leader in the movement to preserve the Governor William Blount House in Knoxville. In 1925, her check provided the final amount needed to purchase the house and guarantee its survival. After many years of neglect, the house was purchased by local architect Brian Pittman in 2006, and over several years he meticulously restored it to its former glory.

A. PERCY LOCKETT HOUSE



59 615 West Hill Avenue

This building was built as a private residence in 1903 by A. Percy Lockett. According to accounts of contemporaries, the house was built as a wedding gift for Lockett's wife and was built in the Neoclassical style to emulate the styling of her antebellum childhood home in Mississippi. The Locketts lived in the house until the 1920s, when they moved to the Armstrong-Lockett House (Crescent Bend) on Kingston Pike.

The Lockett residence became the home of the First Church of Christ, Scientist congregation in June 1929. In 1979, the building became a restaurant, the location of a catering service and later a nightclub named

Lord Lindsey operated by Kristopher Kendrick. This building is important to many people in Knoxville who attended functions here and admired its architectural details.

RICHLIN APARTMENTS / RIVER HOUSE

60 614 West Hill Avenue This Spanish Colonial Revival apartment house was built in 1929 and until 1947 was known as the Richlin Apartments. From 1948, it has been known as the River House. It attracted all who enjoyed its location near the Tennessee River and its proximity to the variety of goods, services, employment and entertainment to be found in downtown Knoxville.

CHURCH STREET UNITED METHODIST CHURCH



61 913 Henley Street

Church Street United Methodist Church was established in 1816 and kept its name when it moved from its original site, on Church Street between Walnut and Market Streets. The congregation's building committee chose a Gothic Revival theme from four design proposals prepared by the New York architecture firm of John Russell Pope (1874–1937); best-known for his work in Washington D.C. Pope also designed the H.L. Dulin House on Kingston Pike 15 years earlier. The church, however, is often thought to exemplify the ideals of local architect Charles Barber (1887–1962), who loved the gothic style. Knoxville's Barber and McMurry acted as the local cooperating architect.

The church's exterior is made of Crab Orchard sandstone, quarried near Rockwood. An exterior pulpit faces the courtyard, designed for outdoor services and meetings. The church is also notable for its stained glass windows, designed by Charles J. Connick of Boston. The church also features mural work by Hugh Taylor.

JAMES PARK HOUSE



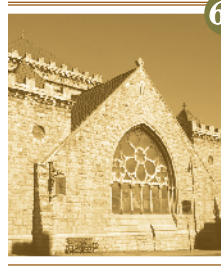
62 422 Cumberland Avenue

John Sevier was elected the first Governor of Tennessee in 1796. He purchased a lot on Cumberland Avenue with intentions to settle in Knoxville, the new state's capital. He began building but didn't get far, running out of money after completing a simple foundation and five feet of brick wall.

James Park, a well-established Knoxville merchant and occasional journalist, bought the entire block in 1812. Park used Sevier's original plans (possibly with help from architect Thomas Hope) to complete the house. The house originally faced Market Street, but during the Victorian era, a porch was added facing Cumberland and Walnut.

Knoxville architect Charles Barber, of Barber and McMurry, converted the building into an office and classrooms for the Knoxville Academy of Medicine in 1945. In 1968, the house was extensively renovated and a large addition was built onto the rear of the structure. The house was purchased in 2002 by Linda and Pete Claussen and underwent a total restoration, including replacing the large addition with a smaller, less obtrusive one that houses an elevator and restrooms. The offices of the Gulf & Ohio Railways now occupy the building.

SAINT JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH



63 413 Cumberland Avenue

St. John's Episcopal Church was designed by J.W. Yost of Columbus, Ohio, and was built in 1892 under the supervision of Knoxville architectural firm Baumann Brothers. The congregation was established in 1826, but in 1891, the original building was razed to make room for a larger facility.

The structure is built in the Latin-cross form with low towers at the crossing and at the south end. The stone composing the marble exterior was cut to exact dimensions by the Georgia Marble Company, and the interior finish is quarter-sawn red oak. After a fire in 1919, many of the original stained-glass windows were destroyed, but these elements have been restored.

It was the home church of James Agee, who was baptized here in 1910, and who sang in the choir. It was also the home church of Clarence Brown, Joseph Wood Krutch and Frances Hodgson Burnett.

KNOXVILLE YWCA

64 420 Clinch Avenue

By the 1920s the Knoxville YWCA had outgrown the private residence it occupied at this site since 1914. This neoclassical building was designed by Barber and McMurry and built in 1925 by W.A. and J.E. Gervin, who held the first contractor's license in Tennessee. It was a shooting site for the 1999 movie, *October Sky*, starring Jake Gyllenhaal, standing in for an Indianapolis hotel in the 1950s.

SANDSTONE COURT

65 414 Clinch Avenue

This sandstone-front building was designed by local architects Baumann & Baumann and constructed in 1928 by the Morris Plan Bank. The bank's name reflects a pre-Depression model for lending money to middle-class Americans who were considered too risky for conventional banks. The bank occupied the building until 1948. It eventually evolved into the Tennessee Valley Bank, Home Federal Bank, Third National Bank, Valley Fidelity Bank and the First National Bank. In the 1950s, it housed Matheny's, one of Knoxville's best-known independent booksellers of the time.

THE CANDY FACTORY



66 1060 World's Fair Park Drive

This five-story brick structure was built circa 1916 as the new factory and headquarters for Littlefield & Steere Company, the fourth building for the very successful candy company previously located downtown. In 1901, it was manufacturing a full line of handmade bon bons, chocolates and marshmallows. By 1909, the company was shipping its candies to 21 states and sold more than 400 different kinds of confections.

The business closed in 1933, reportedly not due to the Depression but because the owners decided to pursue different business ventures. By 1946, this building was used as a warehouse for Miller's Department Store. In the late 1970s, Knoxville's Community Development Corporation took over the building for use in the 1982 World's Fair. The Candy Factory was renovated for reuse as an arts complex with office, gallery and rehearsal spaces, as well as a new candy factory. The building has been renovated and currently houses condominiums and retail space.

THE FOUNDRY



67 747 World's Fair Park Drive

The Foundry was constructed in 1865 by the Welsh brothers David and Joseph Richards, their brother-in-law Daniel Thomas, and H.S. Chamberlain. Their firm became well known for its manufacture of square-head nails and railroad spikes. When the Knoxville Iron Company expanded and moved to a new mill on Tennessee Avenue in 1930, the foundry building was sold to the L&N Railroad.

For several decades, House-Hasson Hardware Co. leased The Foundry as a warehouse, until a 1970 fire gutted the building. The structure subsequently underwent a \$400,000 renovation prior to the 1982 World's Fair, during which it was much

beloved as the Strohaus. Architectural elements from local landmarks were incorporated into the renovated building, including Southern maple flooring from McCallie Elementary School in the historic Fourth & Gill neighborhood and antique windows from the Brookside Mills building. In the intervening decades, it has been used primarily as a space for special events and private functions. What remains is just a small part of what was at one time a sizeable industrial compound.

L & N FREIGHT DEPOT

68 806 World's Fair Park Drive

The L&N Freight Depot was built in 1903–1904 and rebuilt in 1922 after a fire. The depot was used for freight service until 1979. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad, generally known as the L&N, was chartered by the State of Kentucky in 1850 and operated under that name for 132 years. One of the premier railways in the South, the L&N ultimately built a network of nearly 7,000 miles of track. During the 1982 World's Fair, the building housed a fine-arts museum, which included a Rembrandt and a Murillo.

L & N STATION



69 806 World's Fair Park Dr

The Louisville & Nashville Passenger Station in Knoxville was built in 1905, and the Chateausque building was designed under the guidance of L&N's Chief Engineer Richard Montfort, who was also the architect of Nashville's Union Station. The building faced Asylum Avenue (now Western Avenue). The Knoxville station's opening in May 1905 coincided with the railway's completion of its lines from Louisville and Cincinnati to Atlanta.

The L&N Passenger terminal was one of Knoxville's most ornate public spaces, prominently featuring stained glass windows and tile flooring laid in oriental carpet patterns. The Ladies' Waiting Room featured its own entrance and fireplace, and was furnished in massive oak furniture pieces that included a library table, writing desks, and rocking chairs.

The building is described in detail in James Agee's Pulitzer-winning novel,

A Death in the Family, which is set ca. 1915–1916. It was just a few years old when it served as a setting for a few scenes in that novel. The station also had some celebrity turns, as when John Barrymore arrived for a performance around 1940.

The Railway's passenger service ended with the last run of the Flamingo on March 7, 1968. Empty for some years, it was renovated for the 1982 World's Fair and was often crowded with visitors dining at its popular restaurants. Today, it houses a Knox County STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) Academy.

TENNESSEE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF / OLD CITY HALL



70 601 West Summit Hill Drive

This Greek Revival building is the best remaining example of that architectural style in Knox County. When built in 1848, this building housed the "Deaf & Dumb Asylum," an unfortunately named institution later known as the Tennessee School for the Deaf. Despite its name, which took on negative connotations only later, it was the pride of antebellum Knoxville. Its construction marked the first statewide renown Knoxville had earned since its capital days

(Knoxville's tiny university was still only a regional institution), and it was in those early years one of the first 10 schools for the deaf in America.

The building was used by the Confederate Army as a hospital from June 1861 until Knoxville was occupied by the Union Army in September 1863. Union forces used it as a hospital for two more years.

In September 1922, the grounds and buildings were sold to the City of Knoxville and became the new City Hall, with the formal opening held on February 10, 1925. A circa 1930 plan called for demolishing the buildings and replacing them with modern government buildings. Instead, the buildings served as Knoxville's City Hall for more than 50 years until the new City-County Building was completed in 1979. The site was purchased years later by Lincoln Memorial University for use as its law school campus.

THANK YOU

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