



For Contemporary Tourism Sites, See visitmusiccity.com

Tour of Historic Downtown Nashville

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Note: Most sites and buildings reflect the historic names associated with them.



Native-American Historic Sites



Clee's Ferry Site (*Cleeces Ferry Road off Annex Avenue in Charlotte Park, West Nashville*). This site is on the banks of the Cumberland River, particularly the north bank. The white sand-like material is actually river mussel shells piled on the bank for thousands of years by Indians who lived there. The Clee's Ferry shell mound stretches for about 100 yards along the river, and extends from 100 to 200 yards away from the river bank. The Cumberland was once much narrower than it is today. All four prehistoric periods are represented at the Clee's Ferry site. Paleo-Indians hunted mastodon here during the last Ice Age. Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian Period villages and towns were located here. The site was occupied more or less continuously for the past 9,000 years.

Ganier Site (*located to the southeast of the Clee's Ferry parking lot*). During the 1960s, excavations were made here to collect information about the site before it was destroyed by residential construction. This work revealed that Native Americans lived here during the Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian Periods. During the Archaic and Woodland Periods, Indians had small campsites here that were probably occupied seasonally. They made temporary camps at good hunting or fishing places, and to gather certain plants at different times of the year. The Ganier site was occupied from around 1200 A.D. to 1450 A.D.

Noel Cemetery (*area of Granny White Pike and Clifton Lane*) was a large Mississippian-era burial ground that contained 3,000 graves. This was just one of several other cemeteries of comparable size in the Nashville area. Mississippian Indians usually lined their burials with large limestone slabs. This type of burial is called a stone-box grave.

By the early 1900s the burial ground had been completely destroyed by looters. Even the remains of the people buried here were taken away. A large number of artifacts from the Noel Cemetery can be seen at the Tennessee State Museum.

Today, residential neighborhoods cover the area once known as the Noel Cemetery, and I-440 cuts through the otherwise quiet neighborhood. The Battle of Nashville Monument was recently moved here from its former location.

Nashville Mound (*area of Bicentennial Capitol Mall State Park*) was a Mississippian Period platform mound that was about 10 feet high and 30 feet across at the base. Early accounts say stone-box graves surrounded the pyramid-shaped mound. This burial ground stretched all the way to the river, about six blocks away. Around 1710 a French trader built a trading post on the Nashville Mound to trade with the Shawnee who lived

in the area at that time. A historical marker near the intersection of Jefferson Street and 5th Avenue commemorates the trading post.

Shawnee Settlements (*Fifth and Jefferson at north end of Bicentennial Mall Park*) The Great French Lick historical marker fails to mention that the French trading post built near the intersection of Jefferson Street and 5th Avenue was built to trade with the Shawnee who lived in the area in the early 1700s.

Fort Nashborough (*foot of Broadway at the Cumberland River*) is a replica of the white settlers' first fort. See full article on page 8.

Buchanan's Station (*historical marker at Elm Hill Pike and Massman Drive*) was built near Mill Creek soon after Fort Nashborough was constructed. The Chickamaugan Indian towns formally declared war on the United States in September of 1792. On Sept. 30, 1792 at midnight, a force of 280 Chickamaugans led by John Watts attacked the fort at Buchanan's Station, about four miles east of Fort Nashborough. The sharpshooters in the fort, numbering about 20 men, were able to kill or wound many of the Indian leaders, including Watts and his brother Unacata; Little Owl, brother of Dragging Canoe; Shawnee Warrior, who had led 30 Shawnees; Talotiskie, leader of 83 Creek warriors; and Chiachattalla, who had unsuccessfully tried to set the roof of the station on fire with a torch. The Indians retreated when settlers at Fort Nashborough fired their cannon, signaling that help was on the way.

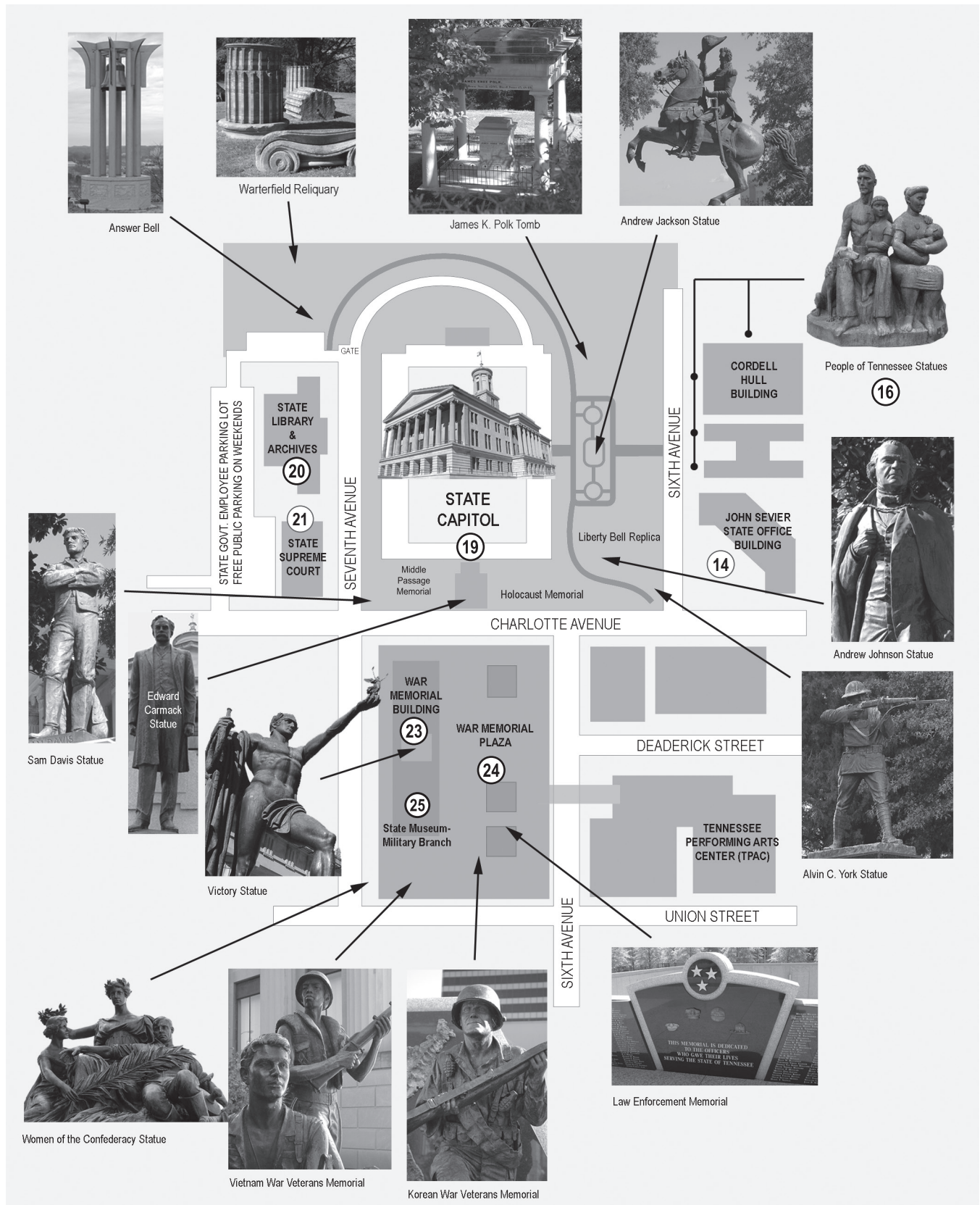
The Chickasaw Treaty (*historical marker at Morrow Road and Terry Drive near West Park*) commemorates a treaty between white settlers and the Chickasaw Nation near here in 1783 which allocated much of the Cumberland basin to the settlers. Despite the friendliness of the Chickasaw, the settlers continued to battle with Cherokee and Creek Indians.

Nashville Toll Bridge (*site of Victory Memorial Bridge*) is where the Cherokee people passed through Nashville during their forced march, "Trail of Tears," to the Oklahoma Territories in 1838. About four thousand Indians died during the forced relocation. The Trail of Tears National Historic Trail (northern trail) starts in Calhoun, Georgia and ends in Oklahoma. In native Cherokee the trail is called nunna-da-ul-tsun-yi or "place where they cried."

Source: www.nativenashville.com, where much more information is available.



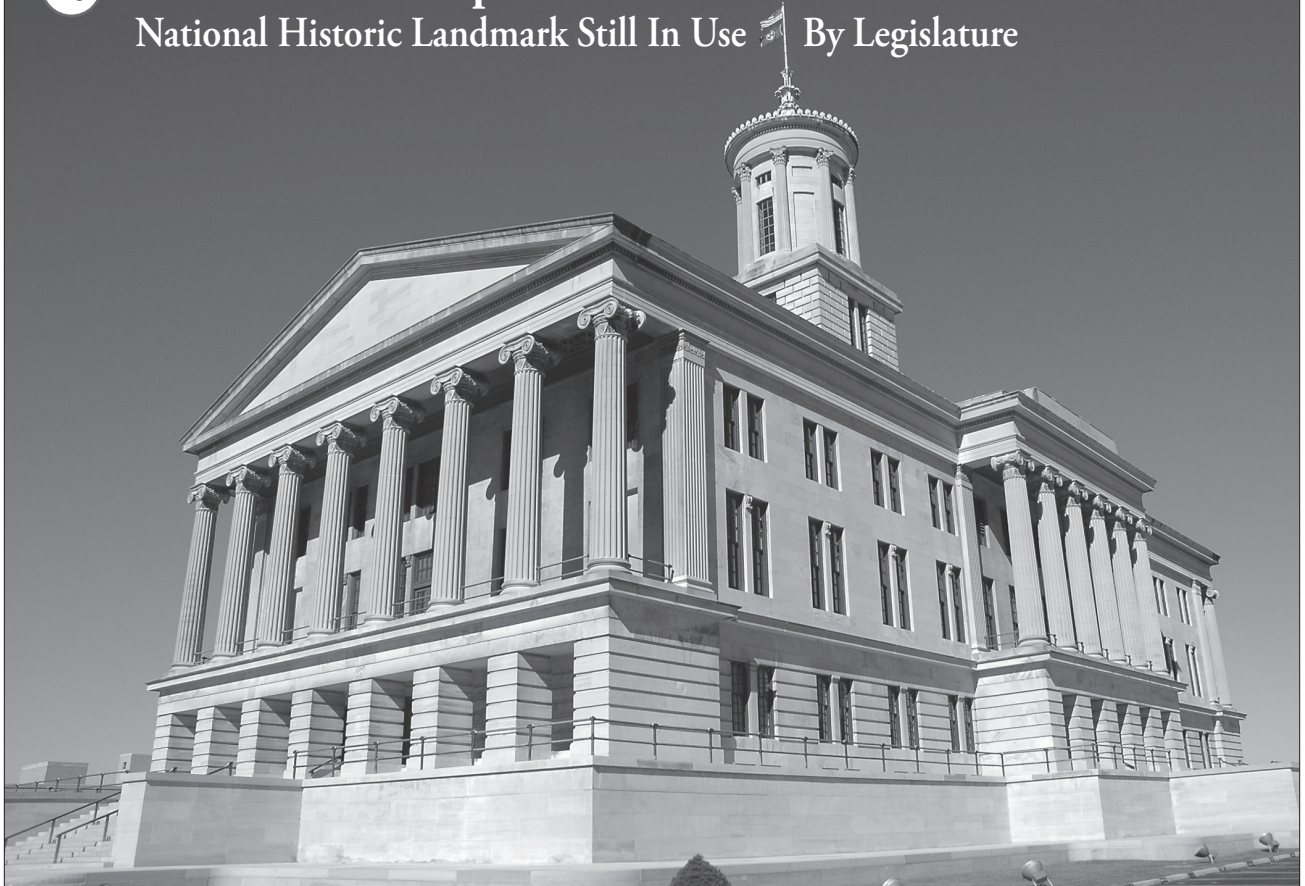
State Capitol Grounds and War Memorial Plaza



19

Tennessee State Capitol

National Historic Landmark Still In Use By Legislature



The Tennessee State Capitol, a hilltop temple of democracy on America's first frontier, was built in 1845-1859 and still serves as the seat of state government. The General Assembly meets there, the governor's office is located there, gala ceremonies are conducted there, and special-interest groups still protest there. Capitol Hill is designated a National Historic Landmark.

The Capitol is located in north-central downtown at 600 Charlotte Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

On weekdays, visitors can enjoy free guided tours on the hour from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. (except noon) beginning at the Information Desk on the first floor. Public entrance to the Capitol is on the west side, directly opposite the State Library and Archives. Groups of ten or more should make a reservation prior to their visit by calling the Public Programs Department at (615) 741-0830 or toll-free (800) 407-4324. Self-guided tours with an informational brochure can also be taken.

The Tennessee State Capitol is steeped in history, serving as a fort for Unionists during the Civil War, the backdrop for the naming of the American flag as Old Glory, the decisive battleground in securing women's right to vote, gunfire during Tennessee's readmission into the Union, at least one accidental



5 Star Attraction

death, and a virtual art gallery of sculptures and monuments to great men and women and their causes.

The Capitol's esteemed architect, William Strickland of Philadelphia, is buried within its walls, and President and Mrs. James K. Polk are buried on the grounds in a tomb designed by Strickland. The Chairman of the Capitol Commission, Samuel D. Morgan, the man most responsible for preserving the integrity of the building during its 16 years of construction, is also buried within its walls.

It is one of the few state capitols topped by a tower (forty others have domes). The Capitol is also a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark for being the first to use structural iron roof trusses.

The State Capitol and grounds form the nucleus of a history-rich tourist district consisting of the War Memorial Plaza, War Memorial Building, State Museum and its Military Branch, and the Bicentennial Capitol Mall State Park to the north.

The Tennessee State Capitol, a Greek Revival temple by design, sits atop Campbell's Hill, 200 feet above the Cumberland

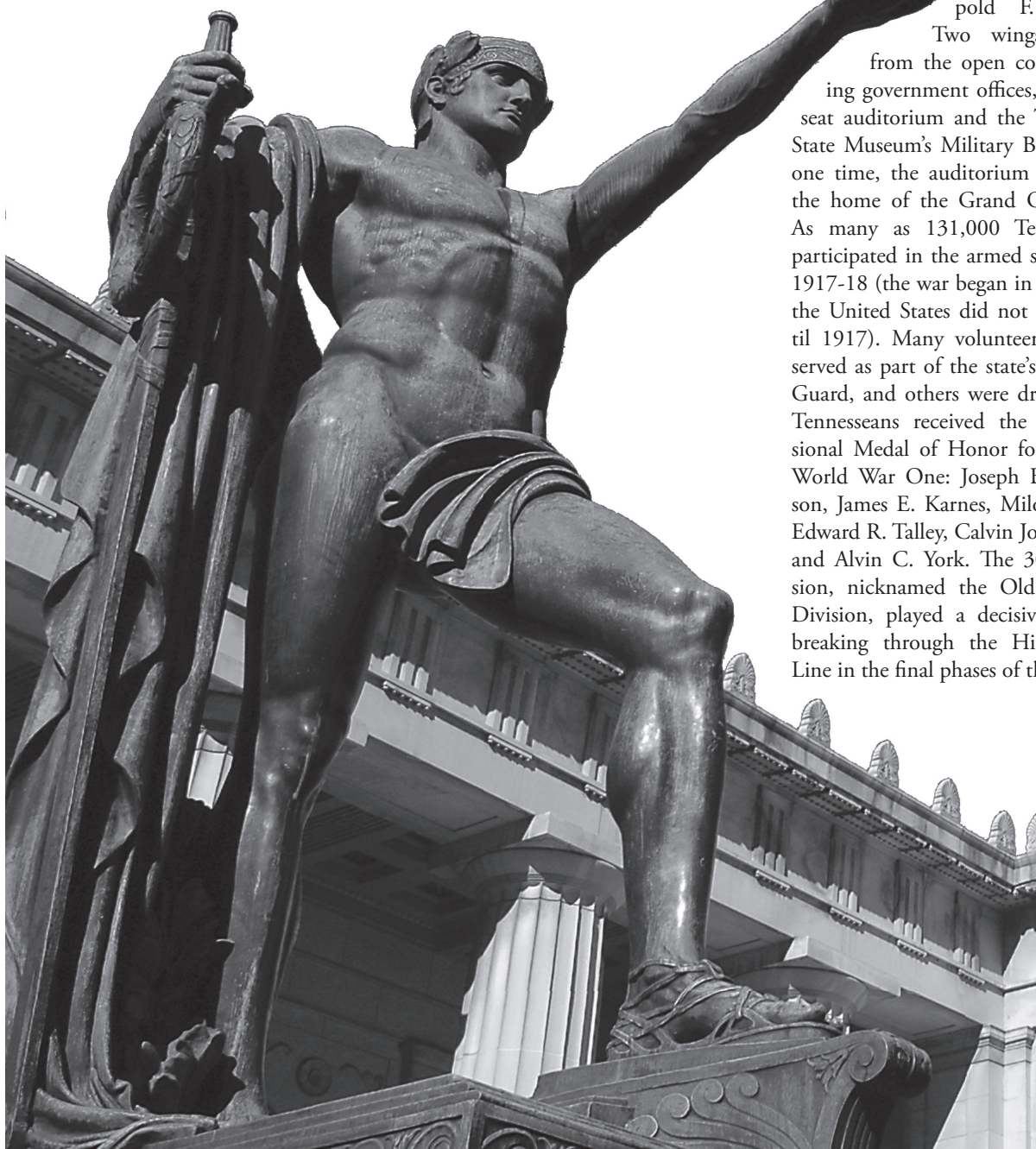
23 War Memorial Building

The War Memorial Building, stretching between Union Street and Charlotte Avenue between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was built by the state, county, and city in 1925 to honor the 131,000 Tennesseans who served in World War One, especially the 3,836 Tennesseans who gave their lives in the Great War. The names of the war dead are listed on ten bronze plaques on the north and west sides of the atrium. The designer for this project was Nashville architect Edward Dougherty, affiliated as an associate with McKim, Mead, and White of New York. The granite and marble building in Greek Doric style has a large, open memorial courtyard with the massive statue Victory holding aloft the goddess Nike, created by Belle Kinney (1890-1959)



and husband Leopold F. Scholz.

Two wings extend from the open court housing government offices, a 2,200-seat auditorium and the Tennessee State Museum's Military Branch. At one time, the auditorium served as the home of the Grand Ole Opry. As many as 131,000 Tennesseans participated in the armed services in 1917-18 (the war began in 1914 but the United States did not enter until 1917). Many volunteered, some served as part of the state's National Guard, and others were drafted. Six Tennesseans received the Congressional Medal of Honor for duty in World War One: Joseph B. Adkinson, James E. Karnes, Milo Lemert, Edward R. Talley, Calvin John Ward, and Alvin C. York. The 30th Division, nicknamed the Old Hickory Division, played a decisive role in breaking through the Hindenburg Line in the final phases of the war.



43 The Arcade

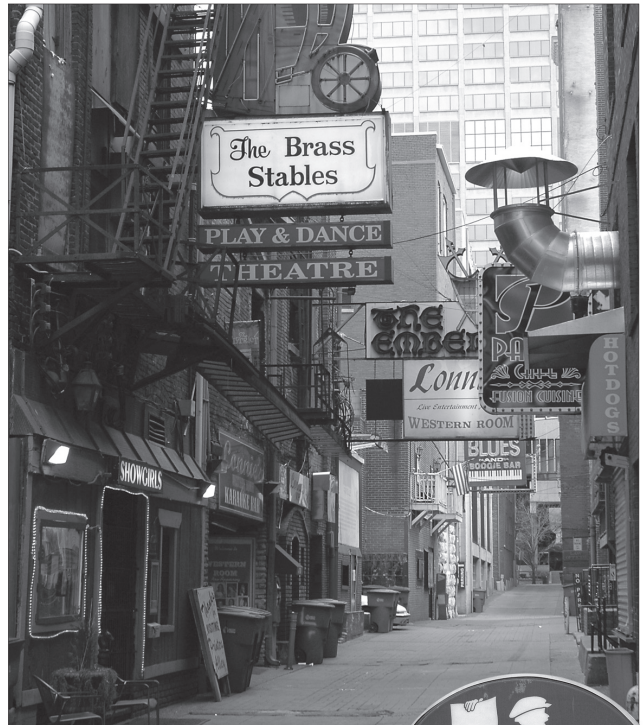


The Arcade opened in 1902 as Nashville’s first shopping center, built in Overton Alley between Fourth and Fifth avenues north. The two-story design is 360 feet long and 75 feet wide and open only to pedestrian traffic. Among the many small shops is a U.S. Post Office branch. The indoor mall was conceived by Daniel Bunton, who formed a corporation to build the structure. It originally housed about 52 shops on two levels. It is said he patterned the design after a galleria in Milan, Italy.

The Arcade was designed by Thompson, Gibel, and Asmus and constructed by Nashville Manufacturing Co. The pitched roof of wire-reinforced glass is supported by a rolled steel bracing system. The original mall has been modified by several renovations. In 1973 it was added to the National Register of Historic Places.



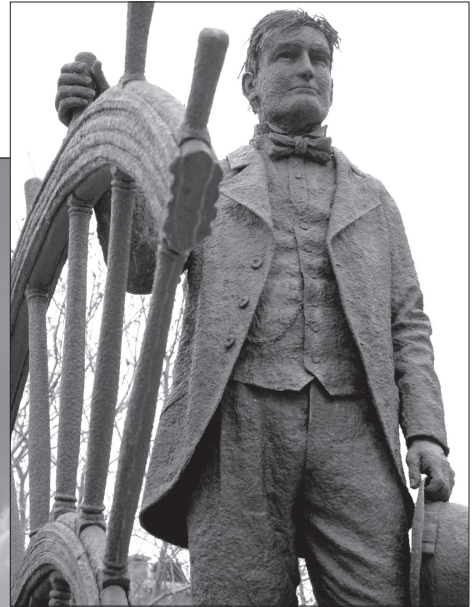
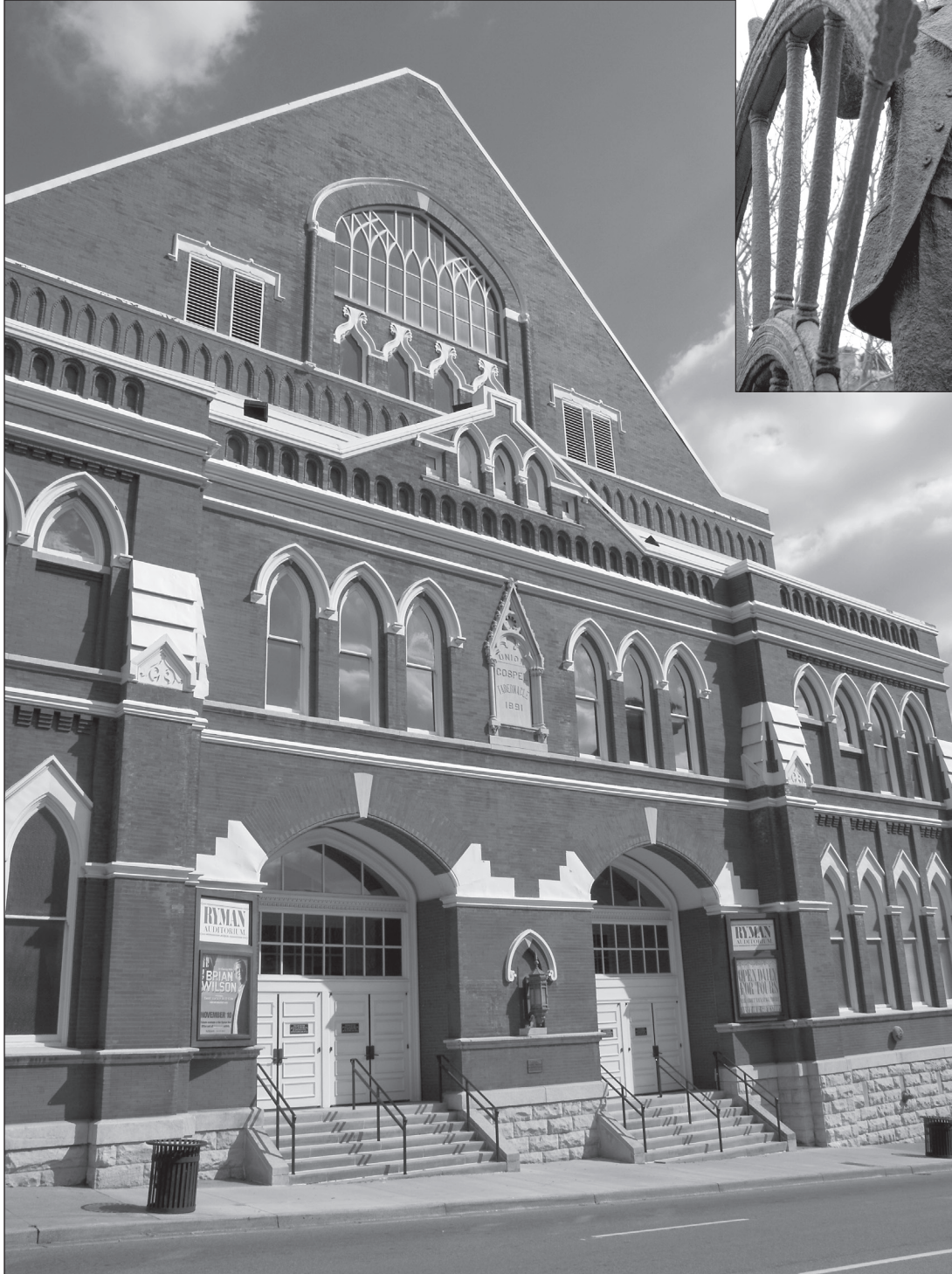
44 Printers Alley



Both an entertainment district and historic district, Printers Alley runs from Church Street to Union Street between Third and Fourth Avenues. By the turn of the 20th Century this district became the center of Nashville’s printing industry, with 13 publishers and ten printers in the area serviced by the alley. At one time Nashville’s two largest newspapers, *The Tennessean* and the *Nashville Banner* (now defunct), had their offices here. The street contained hotels, restaurants, and saloons, which became speakeasies during Prohibition (which began in 1909 in Tennessee). Nightclubs opened here in the 1940s. Among the many stars who performed here were Boots Randolph, Chet Atkins, Waylon Jennings, Dottie West, The Supremes, Hank Williams, Barbara Mandrell, and Jimi Hendrix. Today, the district remains a lively nighttime destination.

One of the more colorful entertainers at Printers Alley during the 1970s was Heaven Lee, a native Cuban and exotic dancer who once rode nude (she actually wore a bodystocking) on horseback down James Robertson Parkway to protest environmental pollution.

The statue of steamboat captain Thomas Ryman is located at the modern visitors entrance on Fourth Avenue North. The sculptor is Steve Shields.



67 Union Station

Union Station at 1001 Broadway, originally built in 1898-1900 as the depot for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, has been restored and now functions as one of Nashville's finest hotels. The Richardson Romanesque-style building was designed by Richard Montfort, the railway's architect, and built of rusticated limestone and marble. The 220-foot-tall tower was originally topped by a bronze statue of the Roman god Mercury, but a storm toppled it in 1951. The statue had originally graced the Commerce Building at the 1897 Tennessee Centennial Exposition. The tower originally contained an early mechanical digital clock; when replacement French silk drive belts proved unavailable during World War I, it was replaced by a traditional analog clock.

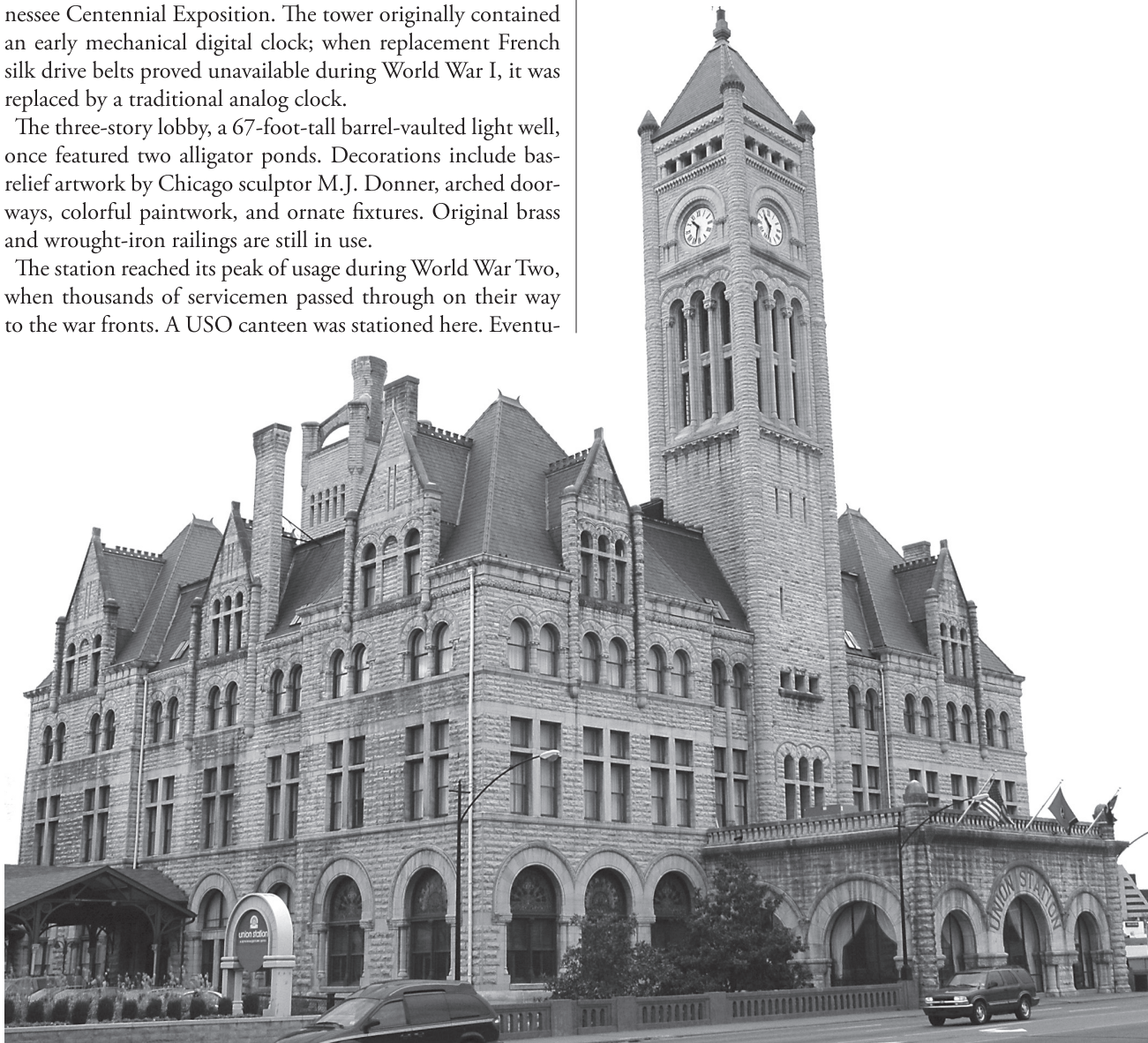
The three-story lobby, a 67-foot-tall barrel-vaulted light well, once featured two alligator ponds. Decorations include bas-relief artwork by Chicago sculptor M.J. Donner, arched doorways, colorful paintwork, and ornate fixtures. Original brass and wrought-iron railings are still in use.

The station reached its peak of usage during World War Two, when thousands of servicemen passed through on their way to the war fronts. A USO canteen was stationed here. Eventu-

ally, in 1975, the building was closed and allowed to deteriorate. It was restored and opened as a hotel in 1986.

Behind the station stood the unique train shed, an unusually large single-span, gable roof structure listed as a National Historic Landmark. Unfortunately the structure could not be saved and was demolished in 2000.

Today the station is a Wyndham Historic Hotel and has undergone extensive renovations. The phone is (615) 726-1001.



Historic Sites of West, North, South, and East Nashville

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West End Map



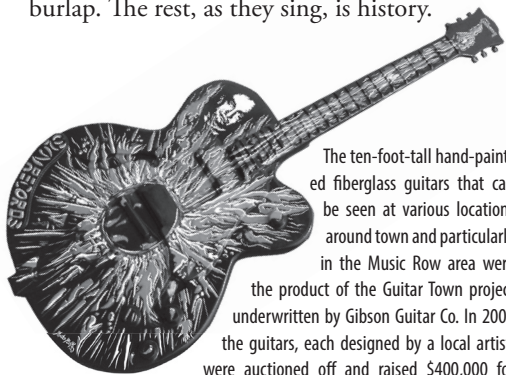
Music Row USA

Music Row, a section of 16th and 17th avenues, is home to dozens of recording studios, music publishers, record labels, and performing rights organizations. This is the business hub of Music City Nashville. This industry, however, had humble beginnings.

In 1945 three WSM radio engineers opened Castle Studio, the first recording studio in Nashville, in the downtown Tulane Hotel. WSM, home of the *Grand Ole Opry*, called itself the “Air Castle of the South.” The first recording was a jingle for local jewelers by Snooky Lanson, who later appeared on the network TV show *Your Hit Parade*. Owen and Harold Bradley accompanied on piano and guitar respectively.

Among those performing at the Castle were the Everly Brothers, folk singer Burl Ives, country star Kitty Wells, rockabilly artist Jimmie Logsdon, and Red Foley.

Owen Bradley began recording music in 1956 in a small house in what would become the Music Row section of town. He and brother Harold purchased a metal war-surplus Quonset hut designed for military use during World War Two and soundproofed it with old curtains, wooden louvers, and raw insulation covered with burlap. The rest, as they sing, is history.

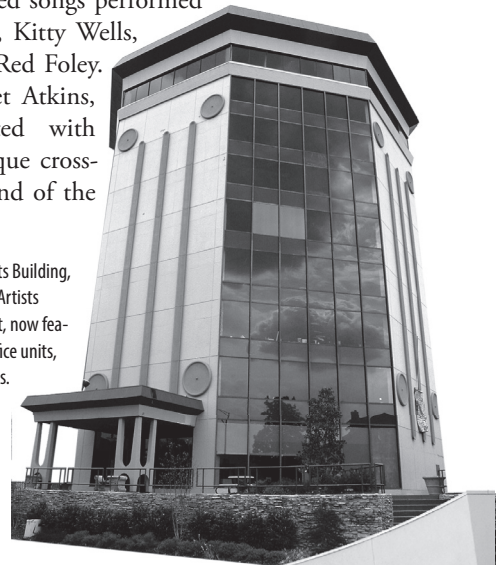


The ten-foot-tall hand-painted fiberglass guitars that can be seen at various locations around town and particularly in the Music Row area were the product of the Guitar Town project underwritten by Gibson Guitar Co. In 2006 the guitars, each designed by a local artist, were auctioned off and raised \$400,000 for charity.



OWEN BRADLEY PARK features a bronze sculpture by Gary Ernest Smith of “Nashville Sound” pioneer Owen Bradley seated at a piano. In 1954 Bradley and his brother Harold built a recording studio in a military-surplus Quonset hut at 804 Sixteenth Avenue and recorded songs performed by Hank Williams, Kitty Wells, Webb Pierce, and Red Foley. Together with Chet Atkins, Bradley is credited with producing the unique cross-over Nashville Sound of the 1960s.

The octagonal nine-story Artists Building, formerly known as the United Artists Tower, at 50 Music Square West, now features residential, retail, and office units, as well as two recording studios.



The Parthenon: “Athens of the South”



The centerpiece of Nashville’s Centennial Park is the exact replica of the Parthenon of ancient Athens, Greece, built in 1896-97 for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. The Parthenon is owned by the city and serves as the city’s art gallery, home to the James Cowan Collection of paintings. Admission is charged. The museum is a self-guided tour with brochures available. There is a museum gift shop.

The 1897 exposition celebrated the 100th anniversary of statehood (held a year late due to funding problems) and Nashville’s reputation as the “Athens of the South.” The site selected for the Exposition was the West Side Race Track and Park, located on the old fairgrounds surrounding the historic Cockrill Springs area at the end of Church Street and the terminus of the West End Avenue streetcar line.

The two men most responsible for supervising the extravaganza were Major Eugene C. Lewis, owner of the *Nashville American* newspaper and a consulting civil engineer, and John W. Thomas, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad. The railroad interests were a major financial supporter of the exposition.

The Centennial Exposition was held May 1 through October 30, 1897, featured 12 large buildings of exhibits, drew 1.8 million attendees, and met all expenses. After the Exposition closed, all buildings except the Parthenon were torn down and removed. The site was developed into a city park, the beginnings of Nashville’s public park system. In 1921-31

the crumbling Parthenon was reconstructed of more durable materials—brick, stone, reinforced concrete, and cast concrete aggregate.

The design of the Parthenon is intricate. All horizontal architectural elements arch slightly in the center. This means there are no true straight horizontal lines in the Parthenon. These architectural refinements make the Parthenon look alive and flawless to the human eye.

The peristyle consists of 46 Doric columns, 17 on each side, 6 on each end (not counting the corner columns twice). All of the exterior columns incline slightly inward. The corner columns are diagonally inclined; that is, they are angled toward both sides. The columns of the building differ in diameter from the ones beside them and are all spaced slightly differently. All of the columns share a refinement called entasis, a slight bulge or convex curvature of the shaft. Thus, although the shaft tapers, the largest diameter is about one-third of the way up rather than at the base.

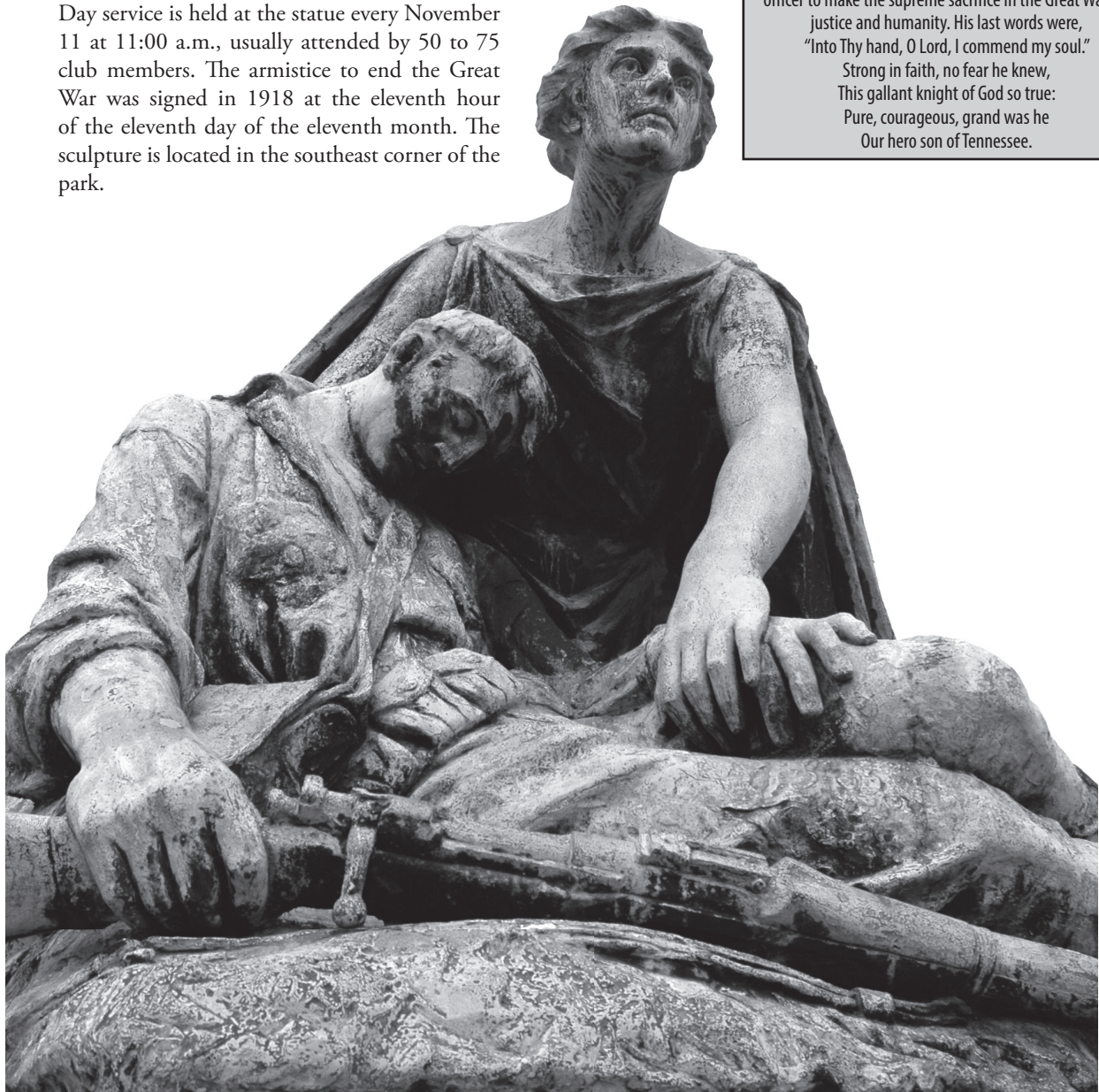
The four bronze doors weigh 7.5 tons each, making them the largest set of matching bronze doors in the world. They are 24 feet tall, seven feet wide, and one foot thick.

The Parthenon was the site of the Harvey’s (Department Store) Nativity Scene in front of the structure every Christmas from 1954-1967. The scene was 280 feet long, 75 feet deep, and flooded with colorful lights.

Gold Star Statue

*"I gave my best to make a better world."
1917-1918*

This emotive monument to the soldiers of World War One was erected in 1923 by the Nashville Kiwanis Club. The sculptor is George J. Zolnay. More than 3,836 Tennesseans gave their lives overseas during the war. A Veteran's Day service is held at the statue every November 11 at 11:00 a.m., usually attended by 50 to 75 club members. The armistice to end the Great War was signed in 1918 at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month. The sculpture is located in the southeast corner of the park.



A bronze plaque at the base of a tree in Centennial Park reads:

This tree was planted May 24, 1919 by the Catholic Children of Nashville in grateful memory of Lieutenant James Simmons Timothy of the 80th Company, 6th Regiment, U.S.M.C. who was killed in action at Belleau Wood, France, June 14, 1918, aged 25 years.

He was first wounded while serving with the French in the Verdun sector, Mar. 22, 1918. On the day of his death he took his company of two hundred men "over the top" and returned with only five. Later in the day he was killed by an enemy shell. Lieutenant Timothy was the first Tennessee officer to make the supreme sacrifice in the Great War for justice and humanity. His last words were, "Into Thy hand, O Lord, I commend my soul."

Strong in faith, no fear he knew,
This gallant knight of God so true:
Pure, courageous, grand was he
Our hero son of Tennessee.

∞ African-American Historic Sites ∞

FIFTH AVENUE SIT-IN MOVEMENT. Nashville was not the first city to experience non-violent protests at segregated public facilities but the movement here was the most effective. On Feb. 13, 1960, 124 well-dressed Nashville students, who had staged mock sit-ins and prepared well, marched to the Woolworth's, Kress, and McClellan stores downtown, sat at the lunch counters, and asked for service. They were refused, heckled, and spat upon. Later, they added Grants and Walgreens to their list. On Feb. 27, Nashville police arrested 81 students. Black customers boycotted the stores. On April 19th the home of the students' attorney, Z. Alexander Looby, was fire-bombed. Thousands of marchers descended on City Hall, led by Diane Nash, a student leader at Fisk University. Confronted, Mayor Ben West recommended that the lunch counters be desegregated. On May 10, six stores on Fifth Avenue served black customers at their lunch counters for the first time. Days later, in Nashville, the Rev. Martin Luther King called the Nashville sit-ins "the best organized and most disciplined" in the South.

The **FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH CAPITOL HILL** (1895-1972), located at the southwest corner of Charlotte Avenue and Rosa Parks Boulevard, was the headquarters for the Nashville civil rights sit-in movement of the 1960s. The pastor, the Rev. Kelly Miller Smith Sr., was a nationally respected civil rights leader. The sit-ins served as a model for other demonstrations in the South. The present church is located just below Capitol Hill at 933 James Robertson Parkway.

CAMERON-TRIMBLE (1860s) is the oldest surviving African-American neighborhood in Nashville. The name Trimble comes from the owner of the plantation once situated here. Central Tennessee College (1866), later Walden University, located here in 1869 on the corner of First Avenue South and Chestnut Street. Other schools and churches followed. The Cameron-Trimble neighborhood is located in South Nashville bounded roughly by Fourth Avenue South, Lafayette Street, and the railroad tracks near Brown's Creek.

FORT NEGLEY* was built for Union troops in 1862 by impressed free blacks and slave laborers, many of whom died from disease or exposure under horrible working conditions. U.S. Colored Troops who served in the Union Army fought bravely during the Battle of Nashville on Dec. 15, 1864 near **Granbury's Lunette** (190 Polk Avenue near the fairgrounds) and on December 16 at **Peach Orchard Hill** (near I-65/ Franklin Pike and Harding Road). Many who made the ultimate sacrifice are buried at **Nashville National Cemetery** near the bronze statue dedicated to the USCT in 2005.

Sites with * have additional information in this publication.

In 1904, the One Cent Savings Bank, now **CITIZENS BANK**, became the first minority-owned bank in Tennessee. Now the oldest continuously operating minority-owned bank in the U.S., Citizens Bank was founded by such distinguished leaders as James C. Napier, Reverend Richard Henry Boyd, and Preston Taylor. The bank first opened in Napier's law office at 411 North Cherry Street (now Fourth Avenue North) near other businesses which served Nashville's black population. Citizens Bank relocated several times over the years; the present main office location of Citizens Bank is 2013 Jefferson Street.

Born about 1883 of former slave parents, **WILL EDMONDSON** worked as a laborer until 1931, when he began to produce primitive limestone carvings. A deeply religious man, Edmondson believed that he was called by God to carve stones and, without formal training, began carving first simple tombstones and later primitive animals, angels, Biblical characters, and even celebrities such as Eleanor Roosevelt. Edmondson was the first black artist to be honored with a one-man exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. He died in 1951 and is buried at Mt. Ararat Cemetery. A marker at 1450 Fourteenth Avenue South denotes the former site of his home.

FISK UNIVERSITY* was founded in 1866 as a free school for blacks in Nashville. Jubilee Hall on campus is a National Historic Landmark. The campus also features the Carl Van Vechten Art Gallery and the Fisk Chapel.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY at Elm Hill Pike and Spence Lane was established in 1888 by minister Preston Taylor, founder of Greenwood Park and one of the founders of Citizens Bank. Taylor opened the first black undertaking business in Nashville and operated a casket factory. Outstanding Nashvillians buried in Greenwood Cemetery include Taylor and his wife; three original Fisk Jubilee Singers; Deford Bailey, the first black Grand Ole Opry performer; TSU Coach John Merritt; and civil rights leader Kelly Miller Smith Sr. Located nearby, **MOUNT ARARAT CEMETERY** (1869) in the 800 block of Elm Hill Pike was Nashville's first black cemetery. In 1982, it was acquired by Greenwood Cemetery, restored, and renamed Greenwood Cemetery West. One of the leaders buried there is Dr. Robert Fulton Boyd, a physician and graduate of Meharry Medical College.

Two Rivers Mansion



TWO RIVERS MANSION at 3130 McGavock Pike (seven miles northeast of downtown Nashville) was constructed in 1859 by David H. McGavock. The mansion is one of the earliest, most significant, and best preserved of the early Italianate-style houses in Middle Tennessee. It is the second house to be erected on the Two Rivers Farm, so named because of its location at the confluence of the Stones and Cumberland rivers. The earlier brick house, built in 1802 by William Harding, also remains. In the 1880s the Two Rivers Stock Farm comprised 1,100 acres with livestock, dairy, and grain growing operations, 15 tenant houses, 13 stables and barns, and 22 other outbuildings. The last heir died in 1965 and the City of Nashville bought the property, preserving the large mansion and original house on a 14-acre tract and using the other acreage for a golf course, park, and two schools. The main mansion can be reserved for private events.

Historical Markers

Metro Nashville Historical Commission



Adolphus Heiman 1809-1862

Born Potsdam, Prussia. Came to Nashville 1838. Lived in home on this site. Architect, Engineer & Builder. Designed Univ. of Nash. Main Bldg., Central State Hosp. Main Bldg., Suspension Bridge over Cumberland River; Masonic Leader; Adj. U.S. Army Mexican War; Col. 10th Tenn. Inf. Reg. C.S.A. Civil War. Buried in Confederate Circle, Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Location: 900 Jefferson Street

Albertine Maxwell

Regarded as the symbol of dance in her adopted hometown of Nashville, Ellen Albertine Chaiser Maxwell (1902-96) operated the Albertine School of the Dance (1936-80). She had danced with Chicago Opera, Adolf Baum Dance Co., and Ruth St. Denis Dance Co. Founder and director of the Les Ballets Intimes with Nashville Ballet Society (1945-80), Maxwell was also a founding member of the Southeastern Regional Ballet Assn. (1955). Her studio in her home, 3307 West End, no longer stands.

Location: 3307 West End Avenue

Assumption Church

Nashville's second oldest Catholic church, dedicated Aug. 14, 1859, its rectory on right was added in 1874, school on left in 1879. The present altar, windows, and steeple were added later. The Germantown neighborhood grew around it; sermons were often in German until World War I. The parish has produced many nuns and priests, including Archbishop John Floersch and Cardinal Stritch.

Location: 1227 Seventh Avenue, North

Belle Meade Golf Links Historic District

Platted in 1915 by developer Johnson Bransford, Belle Meade Golf Links is one of the early subdivisions that arose from the dissolution of the world-famous Belle Meade Plantation. This small residential district represents early 20th century subdivision design and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Location: Intersection of Windsor Dr. and Blackburn Ave.

Belle Vue

The original log part of this house was built about 1818 by Abram DeMoss and named for the house his father, Lewis DeMoss, built in 1797 overlooking the Harpeth River a mile southwest. In time the name was given to the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad depot and to the U.S. Post Office. Thus the Bellevue community owes its name to this historic site.

Location: Bellevue, 7306 Old Harding Road

Note: The original log part of this house is now thought to have been built by John Garrett. The left front section was built by Thomas Harding around 1802, and the right section which connected the two sections of the house was built about 1820 by Abram and Betsy DeMoss. It was named for the house his father, Lewis DeMoss, built about 1800 overlooking the Harpeth River a mile southeast.

Belmont-Hillsboro Neighborhood

When Adelia Acklen's estate was sold in 1890, the Belmont Mansion and its grounds became Belmont College. Other portions, and parts of the neighboring Sunnyside Mansion property, were subdivided into residential lots by the Belmont Land Co. In 1900-1910, streetcar lines were built running to Cedar Lane on Belmont Boulevard and to Blair Boulevard on 21st Ave. The neighborhood became a National Register Historic District in 1980.

Location: Belmont Boulevard and Beechwood Avenue

Belmont Mansion

This mansion, designed by an Italian architect, and built in 1850 by Joseph A.S. Acklen and his wife Adelia, was the center of an extensive estate. Massive gates on Granny White and Hillsboro Pike and tree-lined driveways enhanced the 180 acres that included greenhouses, gardens, zoo, lake, and the largest private art gallery in the South. [Note: Belmont is now known to be the work of Adolphus Heiman. The first section of the house was completed in early 1853, and the total acreage of the plantation was closer to 175 than 180 acres.]

Location: Belmont University, mansion entrance

Black Churches of Capitol Hill

1. First Baptist Church, Capitol Hill (1848) 2. Gay Street Christian Church (1859) 3. Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church (1887) 4. St. Andrews Presbyterian Church (1898) 5. St. John A.M.E. Church (1863) 6. Spruce Street Baptist Church (1848). These six churches stood within 1/6 mile of this marker. These six Black churches stood in the center of Nashville's prosperous Black business district before the Capitol Hill Redevelopment Program. Several began before the Civil War as "missions" or Sunday School classes of earlier white churches. All boasted memberships of over 1,000 by 1910 and claimed the city's most prominent Black business and professional families. All but one moved in the 1950s, and all continue to serve the Nashville community.

Location: James Robertson Parkway and Charlotte Pike