

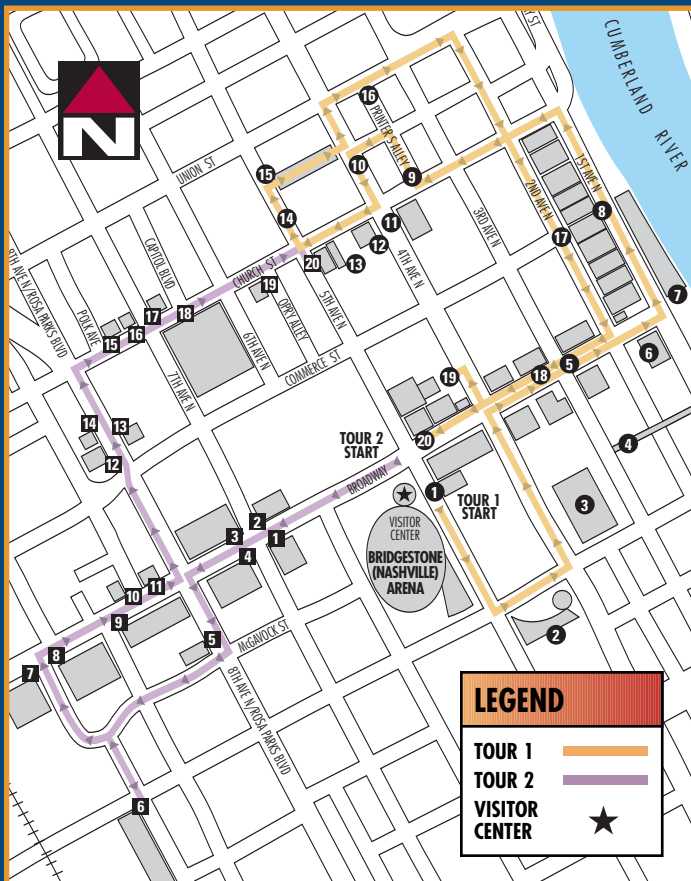
FOOTNOTES WALKING TOUR MAP

Both walking tours begin at the Bridgestone Arena (Nashville Arena) at 5th Avenue and Broadway. **TOUR 1** ends at Tootsie's Orchid Lounge across Broadway from the Arena. **TOUR 2** ends at 5th Avenue North and Church Street. Be sure to visit the Visitor Center inside the lobby of the Arena for more information about additional sights, activities and special events in and around Nashville. Enjoy your tour!



METRO NASHVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

DISCOVER NASHVILLE



FOOTNOTES A WALKING TOUR OF DOWNTOWN NASHVILLE



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METRO NASHVILLE HISTORICAL COMMISSION



Sunnyside in Sevier Park
3000 Granny White Pike
Nashville, Tennessee 37204

www.nashville.gov/mhc

A Tour Through its History & Architecture

Introduction

This brochure contains two self-guided walking tours. The tours point out some of downtown Nashville's most architecturally and historically significant buildings. Whether you take one tour or both, you will receive an excellent introduction to Tennessee's historic Capital City...the Athens of the South...Music City...Nashville, Tennessee!

The history of a city's development, the history of changing tastes and changing ways of living, and significant events in political and social history are all recorded in the bricks and mortar around us. Buildings can be read like history books and studied like objects and artifacts in a museum. Nashville's development and history is vividly reflected in its buildings. The German writer Goethe characterized architecture as "frozen music," and it is perhaps apt to study this frozen music here in Music City!

Because a sense of history is so important to civilization, preservation of the built record is vital. Buildings exist as a record of their time, and unlike books, buildings cannot be duplicated. When a building is gone, it is gone forever. We must be knowledgeable about and mindful of our past and carefully consider how new growth and development will affect our historic structures and landscapes.

As you walk these streets, we hope you will take some time to reflect on the Nashvillians, both past and present, who have walked these streets with you — the people living here, working here, worshipping here, playing here. From the Civil War to the Civil Rights Movement, and from steamboats to steel guitars, downtown Nashville has been at the center of American history. We hope you enjoy your visit in Nashville, and that you take the time visit with the people in the shops, churches, museums, and on the street, and "y'all come back real soon"!

The National Register and National Historic Landmarks

As part of the national effort to preserve the built environment, the U.S. Department of the Interior maintains the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is a listing of the buildings, districts, sites, and structures significant in history and worthy of preservation. The listing provides certain protections for the buildings, and in some cases, tax incentives for rehabilitation.

Buildings of exceptional historic importance to the nation are designated National Historic Landmarks. This designation is more prestigious than National Register listing; fewer than 2,500 properties nationwide carry this distinction. Downtown Nashville has three National Historic Landmarks, including Downtown Presbyterian Church, the Ryman Auditorium, and the Tennessee State Capitol.

The District, a Preserve America Neighborhood



Preserve America is a White House initiative that encourages and supports community efforts to preserve and enjoy our priceless cultural heritage. First Lady Laura Bush visited Nashville in 2005 to announce that the program was being expanded to include distinct historic neighborhoods in larger metropolitan areas. The District in downtown Nashville became the first Preserve America neighborhood in March 2006.

Touring

Each of the two tour routes will take you to twenty different sites and historic districts. There is no specific theme to each tour; rather, the tours were designed to follow a simple route and provide a variety of visual and historical experiences. Each tour can be walked in thirty to forty-five minutes but a more careful examination will take longer — at least an hour or more.

To fully appreciate the craftsmanship and materials found on these buildings, take your time and examine the details. At street level, many buildings have been "modernized" but above are in near original condition. For a better look at the upper levels of buildings, you may wish to view them from across the street.

Accessibility

Many buildings are open to the public, and some even operate as museums. Check with the individual buildings for hours, ticket prices, and tour information. Due to construction and routine street and sidewalk repairs, caution should be used when selecting which side of the street to follow. Always use crosswalks when possible and watch for cars pulling out of drives, parking lots, and garages. Be careful along uneven and steep sidewalks, streets, and curbs.

Parking

There are parking meters and commercial parking lots and garages throughout the downtown area. Centrally located along the tour route are several lots on the north and south sides of Commerce Street between Second and Eighth Avenues (Rosa L. Parks Boulevard). The Downtown Public Library has convenient garage parking that can be entered from either Sixth Avenue North or Seventh Avenue North.

Visitor Center

Whether you are a visitor or resident, plan to visit the Bridgestone Arena (Nashville Arena), at Fifth Avenue and Broadway. Inside the glass tower is the Visitor Center where you can find all the information you need to get around Nashville. The center has a great selection of free maps and brochures, and the staff at the information desk is knowledgeable and ready to assist. Call 615/780-9401 for more information.

While inside the Arena, you may wish to visit the Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame Museum. Call 615/242-4750 for more information regarding the Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame.

For more information, contact the Metropolitan Historical Commission at 615/862-7970. The Nashville Convention and Visitors Bureau can be reached at 615/259-4700, or 1-800-657-6910.

www.nashville.gov/mhc

www.NashvilleCVB.com or www.visitmusiccity.com

Tour 1

Begin at the Bridgestone Arena (Nashville Arena) at Fifth Avenue and Broadway and end across the street at Tootsie's Orchid Lounge. This tour includes buildings and districts associated with Nashville's earliest settlement, commerce, and country music history. To begin the tour, exit the Arena on Fifth Avenue South. The **FOOTNOTE** at the end of each listing will guide you to the next stop on the tour.

1. Nineteenth Century Residences

104-106 FIFTH AVENUE SOUTH



The building at 104 Fifth Avenue is considered to be the oldest residential building in downtown Nashville, built circa 1820. Its two-story, symmetrical three-bay design in the Federal style was typical of middle-class urban residences. The adjoining building at 106 Fifth Avenue was constructed circa 1880. The lower floors of both buildings housed commercial establishments in the nineteenth century, including a cobbler shop and a drugstore, while the upper floors were for residential use. In a 1980s renovation, an eighteen-inch layer of silt and sand discovered in a sealed off basement provided evidence that the Cumberland River had indeed reached Fifth Avenue during the floods of the early nineteenth century.



FOOTNOTE Continue south on Fifth Avenue, then east on Demonbreun Street.

2. Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum

205 FOURTH AVENUE SOUTH, AT DEMONBREUN STREET

In 1925, WSM Radio began broadcasting the WSM Barn Dance on Saturday nights. Three years later, local announcer **George D. Hay** unintentionally christened the Grand Ole Opry when, after a program of classical music, he introduced the country music program by saying, "For the past hour you've been listening to grand opera. Now, we'll present the Grand Ole Opry." It is country music that is most often associated with Nashville's image as Music City, USA.



The Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum, completed in 2001, replaced an earlier hall of fame on Music Row, opened in 1967. The contemporary exterior design incorporates a piano keyboard and a radio tower. Managed by the Country Music Foundation, the museum houses an outstanding collection of items relating to country music and its legends.

FOOTNOTE Turn north on Fourth Avenue South toward Broadway.

3. Schermerhorn Symphony Hall

ONE SYMPHONY PLACE (FOURTH AVENUE SOUTH)

Inspired by the great European symphony halls, the "shoebox plan" Schermerhorn Symphony Hall opened in 2006, and is one of only a few such venues throughout the world to feature natural lighting. The Laura Turner Concert Hall is an acoustical marvel, with a creative automated system that can fine-tune the acoustics for a variety of music, giving the hall a range of acoustical flexibility that is uniquely appropriate for a hall in Music City, USA.



The design of the Schermerhorn Symphony Hall recalls Nashville's tradition of Neoclassical architecture. The four-story structure features a 29-foot-high north entrance flanked by columns that echo the city's grand civic buildings. Meaningful iconography is found throughout the building. Images of musical instruments, Tennessee's state flowers (passionflower and iris) and references to Nashville's architectural heritage can be found throughout, on railings, keystones, grill panels and canopies.

FOOTNOTE Continue along Fourth Avenue South.

4. Shelby Street Bridge

FOURTH AVENUE SOUTH AND MCGAVOCK STREET



The Shelby Street Bridge, built from 1907-09 as the Sparkman Street Bridge, connected downtown Nashville to the residential suburbs of East Nashville. The county employed **Howard M. Jones**, Chief Office Engineer of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway, to design and



supervise the construction. Jones worked with local contractor Foster and Creighton Company and Gould Contracting Company of Louisville. The bridge contains 48 spans including four steel trusses and two reinforced concrete trusses. Spans over the old Tennessee Central Railroad tracks (now CSX) are the only concrete trusses identified in Tennessee. The bridge was closed to automobile traffic in 1998 and has been restored for pedestrian use, providing outstanding views of the river and downtown skyline.

FOOTNOTE Turn east onto Broadway toward the Cumberland River.

5. Broadway

BETWEEN SECOND AND FIFTH AVENUES, NORTH



The Broadway Historic District, in the shadow of the famed Ryman Auditorium, is probably best known for the many music and tourist-related businesses that remain in this area. Known as Lower Broad, this section of Broadway has for decades attracted country music fans to its honky-tonk bars. Several of the street's furniture and hardware stores played a key role in Nashville's economy in the late nineteenth century; many of these have been adaptively-reused as restaurants catering to locals and tourists alike.



The **Ernest Tubb Record Shop**, at 417 Broadway, was the site of the second-longest running radio show in history, the *Midnight Jamboree*, still broadcast on Saturday nights on WSM Radio. Singer **Ernest Tubb** opened the record store and mail-order business in 1947 and moved to this location in 1951.

Of particular interest is the former **Merchants Hotel**, 401-403 Broadway, a three-story commercial Victorian building. Originally constructed around 1870, the building held a pharmacy and pharmaceutical sales company. The building became Merchants Hotel in 1892, and was rehabilitated in the 1980s for Merchants Restaurant.

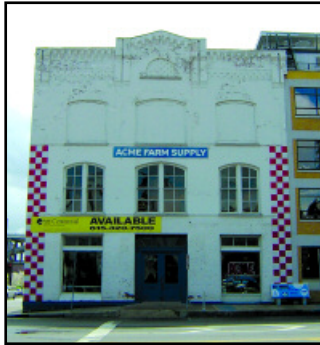
FOOTNOTE Continue east on Broadway toward the Cumberland River.

6. Acme Farm Supply Building

101 BROADWAY



Acme Farm Supply, a fixture in Nashville for over ninety years, called this three-story building home for over fifty years. Acme Stock & Poultry Company originally operated on First Avenue North near the Public Square, beginning in 1907. Generations of Nashvillians knew that Acme was the place to go for poultry, feed, and seed; the company diversified in the latter years of the 20th century to include pet supplies and gardening supplies and Nashville promotional items for tourists. The three-story commercial Victorian building was originally a flour warehouse, but also served as the Bearden Buggy Company, Tennessee Wholesale Drugs, and Chadwell Transfer & Storage before Acme moved to this location in the 1940s. Competition from suburban big-box retailers and encroaching urban development forced Acme Farm Supply to close in 1999.



FOOTNOTE Cross First Avenue at the foot of Broadway to the Cumberland River.

7. The Riverfront

WEST BANK OF THE CUMBERLAND RIVER

Directly across First Avenue is Riverfront Park, created in the early 1980s to commemorate Nashville's river history. In the 1780s, Nashville's first settlers came both over land and via the river to settle here along the Cumberland River. Those settlers built a two-acre fort around a freshwater spring and tucked among the cedar trees on the river bluff. A 1930 replica of that first settlement, Fort Nashborough, stands north of Riverfront Park in Bicentennial Park. Also in Bicentennial Park is **Alan LeQuire's** statue of **Timothy Demonbreun**, an early French Canadian fur trader who settled here, and **Puryear Mims's** sculpture of town founders **James Robertson** and **John Donelson**.



Across the river, but highly visible from Broadway, sits **Alice Aycock's** monumental sculpture *Ghost Ballet for the East Bank Machineworks*, installed in 2007. The artist's concept combined elements from the industrial heritage of the east bank as well as the modern driving energy of today's city, and symbolically connects the east bank to the west, unifying the city.

FOOTNOTE Continue north on First Avenue toward Church Street.

8. Historic Front Street Warehouses

FIRST AVENUE NORTH



By the mid-nineteenth century, Nashville was the second largest city west of the Appalachian Mountains. Steamboats lined the dock below Fort Nashborough, and wholesale grain, cotton, and tobacco merchants built warehouses in the blocks between Market Street (now Second Avenue) and Front Street



(now First Avenue). The block-deep Victorian warehouses handled bulk quantities of dry goods, hardware, and groceries, shipped down the Cumberland River, unloaded and received in the Front Street entrances facing the river, and sold from the storefronts on Market Street. As shipping on the Cumberland declined, the buildings fell into disuse or were used only as warehouses. During the 1970s, Nashville's interest in renovation and restoration led to the opening of restaurants and shops in the century-old buildings. More recently, a resurgence in downtown living has seen many of the upper floors converted to loft apartments or condominiums.

FOOTNOTE Turn west on Church Street, past Second Avenue, past Third Avenue then north into Printers Alley.

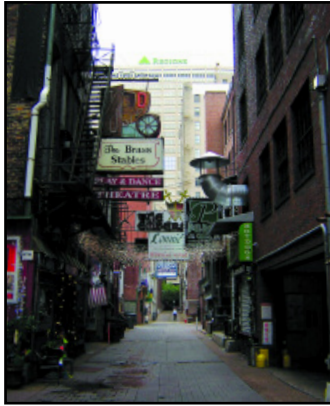
9. Printers Alley

BETWEEN CHURCH AND UNION STREETS AND
THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES, NORTH

Listed in the National
Register of Historic Places



Traditionally the center of Nashville's nightlife, Printers Alley was, in its earlier days, a series of posts where men bound for the courthouse hitched their horses. By the turn of the twentieth century it had become the center of Nashville's printing industry; in its heyday, circa 1915, thirteen publishers and ten printers were located in the area serviced by the alley. Nashville's two largest newspapers, *The Tennessean* and the *Nashville Banner*, had their offices here at one time. The street contained hotels, restaurants, and saloons, many of the latter becoming speakeasies when Prohibition went into effect in 1909. Nightclubs opened here in the 1940s, and the alley became a showcase for the talents of performers such as Boots Randolph, Chet Atkins, Waylon Jennings, Dottie West, The Supremes, Hank Williams, Barbara Mandrell, and Jimi Hendrix. Today's nightclubs are the descendents of the saloons, speakeasies, and clubs which developed into the entertainment district still known as Printers Alley.



FOOTNOTE Turn west into the Bank Alley, south on Fourth Avenue North.

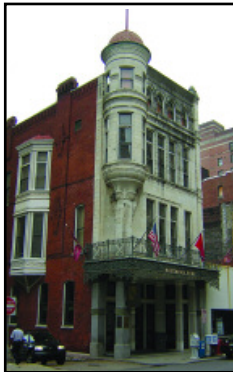
10. The Men's Quarter

200 BLOCK OF FOURTH AVENUE NORTH

Listed in the National
Register of Historic Places



This part of the Printers Alley Historic District was known in the late nineteenth century as the Men's Quarter because of the many saloons and gambling parlors located here. A woman who valued her reputation did not venture into this block. **The Maxwell House Hotel** (from which the coffee got its name) stood across the street at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Church Street until it burned on Christmas night, 1961. The reputation of the Men's Quarter became so unsavory that the Maxwell House, which had its main entrance on Fourth Avenue, established a separate ladies' entrance around the corner on Church Street. Two Men's Quarter saloon buildings, though not the saloons themselves, survive on Fourth Avenue: the **Southern Turf** (pictured) at 212 Fourth Avenue North and the **Climax** at 210 Fourth Avenue North. The Italianate **Utopia Hotel** at 206 Fourth Avenue North was designed in 1891 by **Hugh Cathcart Thompson**, architect of the Ryman Auditorium. The ornate Victorian facades of these buildings stand in vibrant contrast to most of their contemporary neighbors.



FOOTNOTE Continue south on Fourth Avenue North toward Church Street.

11. First National Bank Building

170 FOURTH AVENUE NORTH AT CHURCH STREET

Listed in the National
Register of Historic Places



First National Bank built this 12-story building in 1905. It was Nashville's first "skyscraper," a type of building made possible by the advent of rapid, reliable elevators. Over the years it has been known as the Independent Life Building, Third National Bank Building, the J.C. Bradford Building, and, since 1998, the Courtyard by Marriott. Third National Bank acquired the building in 1938, and, with an addition to the east side, doubled the size of the building. New Art Deco detailing replaced the exterior's original Neoclassical ornamentation. In 1986, the last tenants moved out and the building sat vacant for a decade. The building was threatened with demolition until its renovation for use as a hotel.



FOOTNOTE Turn west on Church Street.

12. L&C Tower

401 CHURCH STREET

The home office of the Life & Casualty Insurance Company, constructed 1956-57, was the first major construction in downtown after World War II. Nashville's first modern skyscraper was also the Southeast's tallest commercial structure, at 409 feet and 31 stories, until the mid-1960s. Though American General acquired L&C in 1968, the neon initials "L&C" still adorn the tower.



The building was designed by **Edwin Keeble**, and many consider it to be his masterpiece. Though grand, it is designed on a human scale. The rounded dark marble of the tower's base and the four story lobby are impressive but not overwhelming. Keeble, with the aid of a Vanderbilt University astronomer, effectively controlled the amount of sunlight entering the building. His placement of windows and vertical aluminum fins resulted in substantial energy savings for L&C, decades before energy conservation became a national concern.

FOOTNOTE Continue west on Church Street.

13. Cohen Building

421 CHURCH STREET

Meyer Cohen, a successful Nashville pawnbroker and jeweler, built this Renaissance Revival-style building in 1890 along the bustling commercial corridor known then as Spring Street. The street level served his shop while the upper two floors served as a residence for him and his wife, **George-Etta Brinkley Cohen**. Mrs. Cohen lived and entertained here from the time of her marriage in 1897 until her death in 1930. She decorated and furnished the two-story townhouse with carved oak mantelpieces, stained-glass windows, and fine furnishings. In 1925, she deeded her residence and its contents to George Peabody University.



Obscured from view for a quarter-century by a store awning and boarded-up windows, this impressive building has been uncovered to reveal two white glazed-brick arches that rise from the sidewalk to the top of the second floor. Within the arches are two balustraded loggia with bay windows projecting from the second floor.

FOOTNOTE Downtown Presbyterian Church at the corner of Church Street and 5th Avenue is featured as the last building on TOUR #2 if you would like to read more about this National Historic Landmark now. To continue TOUR #1, turn north on Fifth Avenue.

14. Fifth Avenue District

BETWEEN CHURCH AND UNION STREETS

Following the Civil War, Fifth Avenue emerged as a shopping and retail center of downtown Nashville with women's clothing stores, furnishing stores, and five-and-dimes. In the 1960s, this commercial area was the center of Nashville's Civil Rights Movement. Effective sit-in demonstrations became a model for similar protests throughout the South.



Built in 1869, **St. Cloud Corner**, 201 Fifth Avenue North, is the cornerstone of the historic district. The **French Piano Company Building**, built in 1889, at 240-242 Fifth Avenue, has a sheet metal façade featuring floral motifs, scallops, garlands, and stylized human faces.

The **Kress Building**, 237-239 Fifth Avenue North, is a significant example of the Art Deco style. The Kress stores, a national chain of five-and-dimes founded by **Samuel H. Kress** in 1896, have a unique architectural history. The Kress company maintained an in-house architectural division, designing everything from storefronts to lighting; Mr. Kress insisted on good design, and that his stores fit within the existing architectural context of the local streetscape. Built in 1935, Nashville's Kress Building features terra cotta with multi-colored floral decoration and the words "KRESS" visible above the fifth floor windows. A 21st-century rehabilitation has converted the upper floors of the Kress into loft condominiums.

FOOTNOTE Enter the Arcade on Fifth Avenue North at Overton Alley.

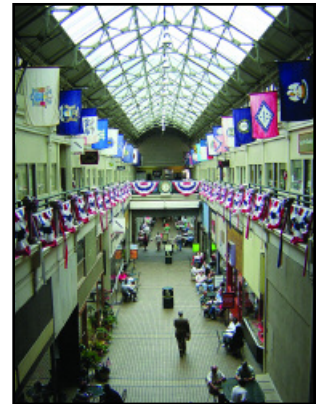


15. The Arcade

BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH AVENUES NORTH



In what was once known as Overton Alley, local businessman **Daniel C. Buntin** created the city's first enclosed shopping area within the Arcade. Modeling it after the famous Galleria Vittorio Emmanuele (1865-77) in Milan, Italy, Buntin persuaded owners of buildings along the alley that an arcade would be a lucrative development. They commissioned the local firm of **Thompson, Gibel, and Asmus** to design the two-story arcade. Entrances to the Arcade, at Fourth and Fifth Avenues, are marked by identical Palladian facades. The interior space is two stories high, open to the gabled glass roof. Shops and restaurants line both sides of the first level while shops and offices occupy the second floor mezzanine. The Nashville Bridge Company installed the roof's rolled steel bracing system; the contractor was the Edgefield and Nashville Manufacturing Company. The Arcade caused so much excitement that more than 40,000 people attended the grand opening in 1903. At the time, the population of Davidson County was approximately 125,000.



FOOTNOTE Exit the Arcade onto Fourth Avenue North, turn north to Union Street. Turn east on Union Street, continue toward Third Avenue North.

16. Old Financial District

THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES NORTH,
BETWEEN UNION AND CHURCH STREETS



Once known as the "Wall Street of the South," this district is comprised of four large bank buildings. The **Nashville Bank and Trust Company**, 315 Union Street, was built in 1925-1926 and designed by the local firm of **Asmus and Clark**. The Nashville Trust, also known as the Fourth and First National Bank Building, distinguished itself from its competitors with an ornate exterior in the Corinthian order and an opulent interior.

Nashville architect **Henry C. Hibbs** designed the **American Trust Building** at 301 Union Street in 1926. This building makes an impressive Classical Revival statement with its detailing, fifteen-story height and four-story Ionic colonnade. Across the street is the **Federal Reserve Bank Building**, 226 Third Avenue North, built in 1922. Its construction established Nashville as a regional banking center. Designed by **Ten Eyck Brown** of Atlanta in association with the local firm of **Marr and Holman**, the building features iconic columns supporting a massive classical pediment.



The **Stahlman Building**, at Third and Union, was built in 1905-06. It housed the Fourth National Bank on its ground floor while space on the upper floors was leased to attorneys. Architects **Carpenter and Blair**, and **Otto R. Eggers** followed master architect **Louis Sullivan's** three-part formula for Classical Revival skyscrapers at the turn of the century. This formula equated the tall building with the three parts of a classical column: base, shaft, and capital. Here a three-story Doric colonnade distinguishes the base, the shaft is represented by seven identical floors, and the top two stories echo a capital.

FOOTNOTE Continue east on Union Street, turn south onto Second Avenue North.

17. Second Avenue

BETWEEN UNION STREET AND BROADWAY

Second Avenue — or Market Street, as it was known until 1903 — contains the best concentration of Victorian commercial facades in Nashville. Most of the two- to five-story buildings date from 1870 to 1890 and served as warehouses and storefronts for goods shipped along the Cumberland River. The trend toward reuse and renovation of historic buildings has continued here since the 1970s, where shops, restaurants, galleries, and residences have appeared in formerly empty or underused buildings. Especially noteworthy is the **Silver Dollar Saloon**, now part of the *Hard Rock Café*, on the corner of Second Avenue and Broadway, which served as an entertainment venue for riverboat workers docked at the wharf at the foot of Broadway.

FOOTNOTE Turn west onto Broadway.

18. Hatch Show Print

316 BROADWAY

One of America's oldest surviving show poster printers, Hatch Show Print was founded in 1879 by two brothers. One of the founder's sons, **Will T. Hatch**, took over the business in 1920 and transformed the simple posters into an art form. Hatch Show Print supplied promotional handbills and posters for performers and public events throughout the Southeast, including minstrel shows, vaudeville acts, and circuses. In 1938, the shop was given the official Grand Ole Opry account. Located in an 1880s commercial building, today Hatch is managed by the Country Music Foundation as a museum and print shop.

FOOTNOTE Take either Fourth Avenue to the Ryman visitor's entrance, or Fifth Avenue to the historic front of the Ryman Auditorium. Either of these involves climbing a moderately steep hill from Broadway. You may wish to visit the Ryman Auditorium at the end of TOUR #2.

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places



19. Ryman Auditorium

116 FIFTH AVENUE NORTH

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places



Revered by many as the "Mother Church of Country Music," the Ryman Auditorium was the home of the **Grand Ole Opry** from 1943 to 1974. The building was built in 1892 and named for **Captain Tom Ryman**, a wealthy riverboat captain. Ryman was inspired to sponsor the building's construction after his religious conversion at a tent revival held by Sam Jones. Originally known as the **Union Gospel Tabernacle**, the building was designed by local architect **Hugh Cathcart Thompson**. Before its Opry days, the Ryman's excellent acoustics and large seating capacity made it the unofficial city auditorium, hosting performances by legendary greats as Caruso, Sarah Bernhardt, W.C. Fields, and Booker T. Washington, just to name a few. The Ryman, now owned by the Gaylord Entertainment Company, continues to be a popular entertainment venue for musical performances of all genres.

FOOTNOTE Turn south toward the corner of Fourth Avenue South and Broadway.



20. Tootsie's Orchid Lounge

422 BROADWAY

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places



Tootsie's Orchid Lounge, a Nashville country music institution and world-famous honky-tonk, has operated across the alley from the Ryman almost continuously since 1960. Its proprietor from 1960 to 1978, **Hattie Louise "Tootsie" Bess**, bought the lounge called "Mom's" and named it for herself. According to tradition, a painter mistakenly painted the exterior orchid purple. The color was never changed and became Tootsie's signature color. Over the years, she served such famous customers as Kris Kristofferson, Faron Young, and Willie Nelson when they were still up-and-coming artists, and Tootsie was well-known for her generosity toward struggling musicians. The photo- and memorabilia-lined walls are called "Tootsie's Wall of Fame". A portion of the Loretta Lynn biopic *Coal Miner's Daughter* was filmed inside Tootsie's.

FOOTNOTE END OF TOUR #1.

Cross Broadway and return to the Visitor Center to begin TOUR #2.



Tour 2

Begin at the Bridgestone Arena (Nashville Arena) at Fifth Avenue and Broadway and end at the Downtown Presbyterian Church at Fifth Avenue and Church Street. This tour includes several churches, a school, and several important public buildings. To begin the tour, walk west on Broadway from the Arena. The **FOOTNOTE** at the end of each listing will guide you to the next stop on the tour.

1. First Baptist Church

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE SOUTH

This building, designed by noted Nashville church architect **Edwin Keeble** in the late 1960s, is the fourth downtown home of Nashville's First Baptist Church, established in 1820. The congregation dedicated the new building on Easter Sunday, March 29, 1970. This building replaced a structure built in 1886, and although the congregation felt the need for a larger, more modern structure, the elaborate Gothic bell tower remained to symbolize the congregation's ties to its past. An artist's rendering of the 1886 building may be seen on the historical marker on the Broadway side of the church.



FOOTNOTE Look to the NE corner of Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

2. The Grand Lodge of Tennessee, Free and Accepted Masons

SEVENTH AVENUE NORTH AND BROADWAY

Designed by local architectural firm **Asmus and Clark**, the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was built in 1925, a time when most architects designing monumental buildings turned to the Neoclassical style, also known as Classical Revival. The Greek Ionic order was chosen to enrich the imposing monumental block of the four-story concrete building. Ionic pilasters and engaged columns march across the building's visible facades. The bronze light standards in front, which incorporate lion forms, are an integral part of the Neoclassical design.



FOOTNOTE Continue west on Broadway.

3. Hume-Fogg High School

700 BROADWAY

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places 

Hume-Fogg High School, built from 1911 to 1917, stands on the site of the city's first school. It is named for **Alfred Hume** and **B.J. Fogg**, important educators in the early development of public education in Nashville.

Architects **William B. Ittner** of St. Louis and **Robert S. Sharp** of Nashville designed this block-long

four-story stone building in the Collegiate Gothic style, a turn-of-the-century architectural movement that began with the campuses at Princeton, Yale, and Duke universities. Over the main Broadway entrance is a set of cut stone figures symbolizing the classical curriculum taught at the school since the 1930s: literature, composition, science, mathematics, domestic arts, instrumental drawing, and fine arts. Hume-Fogg became an academic magnet school in the 1980s, and in 2008 and 2009, *Newsweek* magazine ranked the school in the top 30 of public high schools nationally.

Some of Hume-Fogg's most famous alumni include poet and literary critic Randall Jarrell (1931); actress and singer Dinah Shore (1934); Academy-Award-winning director Delbert Mann (1938); and model and actress Bettie Page (1940).

FOOTNOTE Look to the SW corner of Broadway and Seventh Avenue.



4. U.S. Customs House

701 BROADWAY

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places 

When **President Rutherford B. Hayes** laid the cornerstone of the Customs House on September 19, 1877, it symbolized the end of Southern Reconstruction after the Civil War. Approval for a federal building dates to 1856, but construction delays and the Civil War caused Nashville to wait for more than twenty years for a facility to house federal courts, customs, and post office.

Treasury architect **William Appleton Potter** designed this grand example of the Victorian Gothic style. From its massive yet ornate stone block a central clock tower soars. The many rich details, such as the Gothic lancet windows and a deeply inset triple-arch entrance, make this an exceptional example of Victorian Gothic architecture.

In the 1990s the Customs House was declared surplus property by the federal government and was turned over to Metropolitan Government which worked toward its renovation and reuse. The building is now leased from the city by a private firm which renovated its interior and leases the space to office tenants — a significant milestone in historic preservation in Nashville.

FOOTNOTE Turn south on Eighth Avenue to First Lutheran Church.



5. First Lutheran Church

113 EIGHTH AVENUE SOUTH

The Lutheran Church was established in Nashville in 1859. Since the 1830s, many Germans had settled in Nashville, and many of them were Lutherans. Services were held exclusively in German until 1878.

The First Lutheran Church is the oldest Lutheran congregation in Nashville. The neo-Gothic church, built in 1951 of bluish stone with white limestone trim, was designed by the Nashville architectural firm of **Marr and Holman**. The Lutherans previously had worshipped on Fifth Avenue, in the building **Adolphus Heiman** designed in 1840 for the congregation of First Baptist Church, who vacated that building in the 1880s for their current location on Broadway.



FOOTNOTE Turn west on McGavock, past Ninth Avenue South and into the Frist Center parking lot, then south on Tenth Avenue to the corner of Tenth and Demonbreun.

6. Cummins Station

209 TENTH AVENUE SOUTH

William J. Cummins and other investors of the Wholesale Merchants Warehouse Company built this modern warehouse next to the Union Station complex in 1906-1907. The five-story building encompasses 480,000 square feet. It was the first reinforced concrete building in Nashville and touted as the largest such building in the world at the time of its construction. Many well-known Nashville companies, such as **H. G. Hill** and **Cheek-Neal Coffee** (Maxwell House Coffee), used this warehouse facility. Renovations in the 1990s converted the former warehouse into modern office and retail space.



FOOTNOTE Return north on Tenth Avenue into the Frist Center parking lot then bear left toward Union Station.

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places



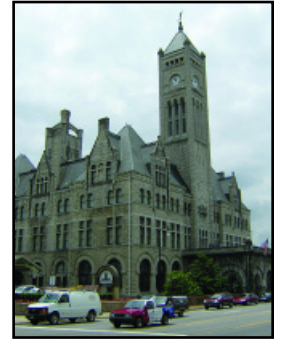
7. Union Station

1001 BROADWAY

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places



The **L&N Railroad** built this monumental stone train station from 1898 to 1900. Though no longer used as a station, it is one of Nashville's most visible and best loved landmarks. The heavy, rough stone surface of the Victorian Romanesque Revival style reveals a wealth of exquisite and delicate carving when viewed at close range. *The Nashville American* newspaper described Union Station on opening day, October 9, 1900, as "altogether the most magnificent and artistic — in color, configuration, and furnishing — first floor of any station in America." Stepping into the interior of the building causes most visitors to agree.



Passenger train service ended in Nashville in the 1970s, and the train station was allowed to deteriorate. The Metropolitan Government acquired the building in 1985, and leased it to developers who renovated it for a luxury hotel, opening on New Year's Eve 1986. Union Station was rededicated on October 9, 2007, following another multi-million dollar renovation.

An enormous trainshed between Union Station and Cummins Station, completed in 1900, served Union Station and its rail passengers through the mid-nineteenth century. The gable-roofed iron truss structure had a 200-foot clear span. Following a fire in 1996, the trainshed was demolished in 2001.

FOOTNOTE Turn east on Broadway.

8. U.S. Post Office Frist Center for the Visual Arts

901 BROADWAY

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places



President **Herbert Hoover** appropriated funding for the construction of a new post office for downtown Nashville following successful lobbying by Nashville Postmaster **Ollie F. Minton**. The federal government commissioned the Nashville firm of **Marr and Holman** who worked with the Treasury Department to construct this monumental building in 1933-1934, with financing in part through the Public Works Administration. Incorporating colossal fluted pilasters and huge stone eagles, the architects successfully blended classical elements with national symbols in an architectural style known as "stripped Classicism", but with Art Deco leanings.



Following the construction of a modern central post office near the Nashville airport, this building was repurposed in 2001 as the **Frist Center for the Visual Arts**. The museum features a regular series of major art shows in 24,000 square feet of exhibit space. The Art Deco theme, found throughout the building, is carried through to a new state-of-the-art branch Post Office located downstairs on the west end of the building.

FOOTNOTE Continue east on Broadway toward Ninth Avenue.

9. Kefauver Federal Building and Annex

801 BROADWAY

Designed by the Nashville firm of **Marr and Holman**, under the direction of the Supervising Architect of the General Services Administration, **David Allan Thorn**, construction of the Kefauver Federal Building began in 1948. The building was occupied in 1952. It is typical of the Modern style promoted by GSA in the late 1940s-50s. The nine-story annex to the building was completed in 1974.



The building was named in honor of Tennessee Senator **Estes Kefauver**, who served in the US House of Representatives from 1939 to 1949, and as Senator from Tennessee from 1949 until his death in 1963. Kefauver also ran as the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee with Adlai Stevenson, losing to the Republican ticket of Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard Nixon in the presidential election of 1956.

FOOTNOTE Look to the NW corner of Broadway and Ninth Avenue.

10. Christ Church Cathedral

900 BROADWAY

Francis H. Kimball, a New York architect, designed Christ Church. Built from 1887 to 1894, it is one of Tennessee's finest examples of Victorian Gothic ecclesiastical architecture. Hallmarks of the Victorian Gothic style are evident in the rich colors and textures of the stone work, the thickness of the walls, the overall heaviness of the building, and details such as the carved stone gargoyles of animals and birds. The fine-cut Sewanee sandstone was a gift from the University of the South. The interior includes a beautiful wooden altarpiece carved by Swiss emigrant **Melchoir Thoni** and triptych stained glass windows by **Tiffany Studios** of New York. Although originally planned in 1890, the tower was not added until 1947, under the supervision of Nashville architect **Russell Hart**.



FOOTNOTE Look to the NE corner of Broadway and Ninth Avenue.



11. Southern Methodist Publishing House

810 BROADWAY

The beginning of Nashville's reputation as a religious publishing center began in 1854 when the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, moved their publishing house to Nashville from Philadelphia. After occupying several downtown buildings, the Methodists built a new publishing house in 1906. This five-story commercial building with Neoclassical detail utilized steel frame construction to accommodate the heavy printing equipment. Though typical of its period, the building's pronounced cornice and carved limestone entrance set this building apart. The Methodists moved to other, larger facilities in 1957 but continue to operate just a few blocks away.

FOOTNOTE After turning the corner at Eighth Avenue, now known as Rosa L. Parks Boulevard, travel one block north to Commerce Street. Cross Eighth Avenue to the east side here to avoid a difficult intersection at Rosa L. Parks Boulevard and Church Street.



12. Lifeway Christian Resources Baptist Sunday School Board Buildings

161 EIGHTH AVENUE NORTH (ROSA L. PARKS BOULEVARD)

127 NINTH AVENUE NORTH

In 1913, the Baptist Sunday School Board, now known as Lifeway Christian Resources, built the **Frost Building** at 161 Eighth Avenue North. The building was named for **Dr. J.M. Frost**, the first chief executive officer of the Southern Baptist Convention's Sunday School Board. Known until 1955 as the Executive Building, it was the board's first permanent home. **Hart Gardner Architects**, a Nashville firm, designed the building, which is among the city's best examples of Classical Revival commercial architecture.

Two colossal Corinthian columns, flanked by similar pilasters, create a dignified front façade topped by a balustraded parapet at the roofline.

An eleven-story administrative tower, known as the **Sullivan Tower**, stands at 127 Ninth Avenue North. This Art Deco-styled building was designed by the local architectural firm of **Hart Freeland Roberts**. The first two floors and basement were completed in 1941 and the nine stories were completed in 1953.

FOOTNOTE Continue north on Rosa L. Parks Boulevard.



13. Berger Building

164 EIGHTH AVENUE NORTH (ROSA L. PARKS BOULEVARD)



The Berger Building is a two-story commercial structure constructed during Nashville's building boom of the 1920s.

Samuel Berger, a leading Nashville merchant, wanted a building not for his own business but for an investment.

Architect **O.J. Billis**, responsible for many Nashville apartments and residences in the 1920s, designed this small but impressive commercial building.

Some of its many original features are the green and white glazed terra cotta, terra cotta lion's heads and floral designs, and the black detailing. An elliptical cornice contains the inscription "Berger Building" and "1926" on terra cotta panels.



FOOTNOTE Continue north on Rosa L. Parks Boulevard.

14. Savage House

167 EIGHTH AVENUE NORTH (ROSA L. PARKS BOULEVARD)



Block after block of Victorian townhouses formerly stood in what is now Nashville's Central Business District. The Italianate-style Savage House is the lone survivor of this type of building and one of only two pre-Civil War residential structures in downtown Nashville. The three-story dark red brick building now operates as a restaurant and special events venue known as **The Standard at the Smith House**.



Believed to have been built c1850, the building was initially used as a residence. **Mary Claiborne** acquired the building before 1860 for use as an up-scale boarding house, and remained here until 1881. **Julius Sax** purchased the building as a residence, and by 1891 had leased it to The Standard Club, a prominent Jewish social club. It is believed that The Standard Club added the large ballroom and basement bowling alley at the rear of the building.

Dr. Giles Christopher Savage, an ophthalmologist and medical professor at Vanderbilt University, and his family moved here and 1898. Dr. Savage used the house as an office, infirmary, and residence. His daughter, **Kate Savage Zeffoss**, also an ophthalmologist, began practicing here in 1930 and continued to use the building as her office until her retirement in 1975.

In 1980, the building was purchased for use as a restaurant and bed-and-breakfast, along with a colorful music venue known as the Gaslight Lounge, which operated for more than twenty years. Several country music videos were shot on the property during this time. In 2005, the Smith family purchased the building, restoring it to its Victorian-era grandeur.

FOOTNOTE Turn east on Church Street.

15. Doctors' Building

710 CHURCH STREET



The Doctors' Building, built in 1916, replaced the last nineteenth-century mansion on Church Street. **Dr.**

Matthew McGannon, professor of surgery at Vanderbilt University and officer of the Tennessee-Hermitage Bank, saw a need for a large modern building to serve the city's rapidly expanding medical community. McGannon commissioned the local architectural firm of **Dougherty and Gardner**. Their commercial interpretation of the Renaissance Revival style produced a functional yet ornate office building. Built around a large central lightwell, the most striking feature of the building is its exterior sheathing of glazed terra cotta featuring wreaths, swags, urns, garlands, and lions' heads. Along the third story cornice are shields based on the Medici family coat of arms. The Medici family of fifteenth-century Florence, Italy, was known as doctors, hence the name "Medici," a derivative of the Italian word "medico," or doctor.



In 1921, three additional floors were added to the original three-story building. In 2007-2008, the building was renovated for use as a hotel.

FOOTNOTE Continue east on Church Street.

16. Bennie-Dillon Building

702 CHURCH STREET



Local businessmen and friends **George Bennie** and **William Dillon** are responsible for the construction of the Bennie-Dillon Building. Bennie was president of a wholesale merchandise company and a president of the Chamber of Commerce while Dillon was a real estate developer. Though George Bennie died in 1924, his family and William Dillon agreed to proceed with plans for the building's construction.

Built between 1925 and 1927, the twelve-story office building is one of Nashville's first skyscrapers. The Nashville architectural firm of **Asmus and Clark** designed the Bennie-Dillon while construction was completed by the local firm **Foster and Creighton**. The building's design follows **Louis Sullivan's** three-part scheme for a tall building with well-defined base, shaft, and cornice. The Bennie-Dillon reflects the Renaissance Revival style and features elaborate glazed terra cotta designs. A renovation in 1999 converted the former office building into residential condominiums.



FOOTNOTE Continue east on Church Street.

17. Castner-Knott Building

616-618 CHURCH STREET



Nashvillians **Charles Castner** and **William Knott** founded the Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company in 1898. Their 1906 move to a new five-story building at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Church Street led the westward commercial expansion onto formerly residential property. This Classical Revival-style building at



618 Church Street lured shoppers with 10 by 12 foot plate glass windows, a covered carriage entrance, and coffered ceilings. In 1911, Castner-Knott expanded the store to include the Armstrong Building, an Italianate building fronting on Church Street and Capitol Boulevard. During a 1958-1959 renovation directed by the Nashville firm of **Marr and Holman**, all levels of the two buildings were connected, the storefront windows were covered in polished granite panels, a corner entry was added at Church Street and Capitol Boulevard, and the first floor interiors were redesigned with Art Moderne details. A 1999 renovation uncovered many of the building's historic details, including the original façade which had been covered by modern steel panels in 1979.

FOOTNOTE Continue east on Church Street.

18. Public Library of Nashville and Davidson County

615 CHURCH STREET

Two blocks south of the Tennessee State Capitol stands Nashville's downtown library.

Robert A.M. Stern Architects of New York designed the three-story 300,000 square foot building in a Modern Classical style. The design, a stone building with a large pedimented center block, columns, and pilasters, acknowledges the classical tradition of Nashville's public architecture, such as the State Capitol and the Parthenon. Inside is a grand staircase in the lobby, lots of skylights, large windows providing a view of the State Capitol, and original artwork commissioned exclusively for the library. The monumental bronze doors at the library's entrance were designed by local sculptor **Alan LeQuire**, and the grand Reading Room features a series of hammered copper repousse panels by artist **Greg Ridley**.



Inside the library, the **Nashville Room** offers books, photographs, pamphlets and newspaper clippings on the history of Nashville. It maintains the definitive Nashville author collection as well as many genealogical materials including early census materials and an index of obituaries from the local newspapers. The Civil Rights Collection occupies the west wing of the Nashville Room.

FOOTNOTE Continue east on Church Street.

19. McKendree United Methodist Church

523 CHURCH STREET

William McKendree, the first American-born Methodist bishop, visited Nashville on several occasions and dedicated the first Methodist church building in 1833. Since that time, the church has hosted several notable services, such as President **James K. Polk**'s funeral and the inaugurations of Tennessee governors



Aaron V. Brown, Neil S. Brown, William B. Campbell, and Andrew Johnson.

The current Classical Revival-styled church building is the fourth to be built on this site by the McKendree congregation. It was completed in 1910 and in 1966-67, the firm of **Wilson and Odum** designed a new front which extended it 50 feet closer to Church Street.

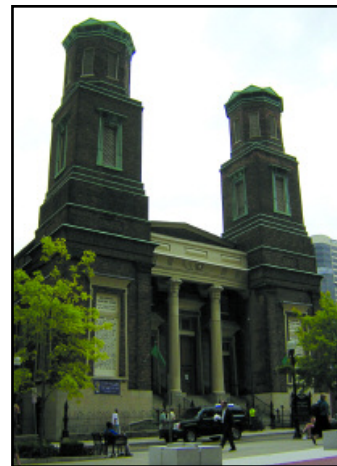
FOOTNOTE Continue east on Church Street.

20. Downtown Presbyterian Church

CORNER OF CHURCH STREET
AND FIFTH AVENUE NORTH



Designed by **William Strickland**, architect of the State Capitol, the Downtown Presbyterian Church is one of the largest and best preserved examples of Egyptian Revival architecture in the United States. Completed in 1851, the church was used as a hospital by the Union army during the Civil War, beds filled the sanctuary and ground floor. The building underwent extensive remodeling after 1865. **Adelicia Acklen**, the mistress of Belmont Mansion, donated the 4,000 pound bell which served as the city's fire alarm from 1874 to 1897. In 1882, the interior was painted with colorful, symbolic designs and perspective painting creating the impression of an Egyptian temple. The winged globe, repeated throughout the church, is the symbol for the Egyptian sun god Amun-Ra and signifies eternity. Original box pews were also removed during this time, and the present curved walnut benches installed; the stained glass windows were added in 1887.



FOOTNOTE End of Tour #2. Continue along Fifth Avenue North to return to the Visitor Center and Broadway.