

Metro Historical Commission Markers

HEATON'S STATION

On this bluff in 1780, pioneers who came with James Robertson built Heaton's (also spelled Eaton's) station. It, and two other forts (Freeland's and Nashborough) withstood all Indian attacks and saved the Cumberland settlements. On the river below were successively a buffalo ford, ferry, and Lock No. 1. The home of Amos Heaton stood 100 feet north.

Location: Lock One Park

#1

CAPTAIN JOHN RAINS

On Christmas 1779 he led his family and livestock across the frozen Cumberland and settled in this vicinity. In 1784 he built a fort that enclosed the spring 75 yards east. At James Robertson's orders he often led a company of scouts against Indians. His home was on this hill until he died in 1834, age 91.

Location: SW corner of Rains Ave and Merritt St.

#2

SITE OF FIRST STORE

Lardner Clark came from Philadelphia in the early 1780's with ten horses packed with piece goods, needles and pins. He established Nashville's first drygoods store by 1786, on a site 30 yards east. The building which served as store, tavern and dwelling, faced south and was known as "the house with the piazza."

1786 date incorrect. Should have been 1783, per documentation on file.

Location: NE corner of 2nd Ave N & Banks St.

3

NASHVILLE PLOW WORKS

Site of a farm implement factory operated by Messrs. Sharp and Hamilton, previous to the War Between the States. With the outbreak of hostilities they reversed the Biblical injunction and produced swords of excellent quality for the Confederacy. With the coming of the Federal Army, the making of swords was discontinued.

Location: SE corner of 8th Ave S & Palmer Place.

#4

BATTLE OF NASHVILLE

Shy's Hill

On this hill was fought the decisive encounter of the Battle of Nashville December 16, 1864. At 4:15 p.m. a Federal assault at the angle on top of the hill broke the Confederate line. Col. W. M. Shy, 20th Tenn. Inf. was killed and Gen. T. B. Smith was captured. The Confederates retreated over the Overton Hills to the Franklin Pike.

Located: W side of Benton Smith Rd,
S of Harding Pl @ bottom of Shy's Hill Tl.
5

BATTLE OF NASHVILLE

Stewart's Line

Loring's division of Stewart's Corps, Hood's confederate Army of Tennessee, fought behind this stone wall Dec. 16, 1864. All Federal attacks were beaten back until the Confederate line was broken a mile to the west. The division retreated south through the hills toward Brentwood.

Location: E side of Lealand Ln S of Battery Ln
@ old Kirkman Lane.
6

EAST NASHVILLE FIRE

Nashville's worst disaster by fire occurred Wednesday, March 22, 1916. It began at 11:47 a.m. in the rear of Seagraves Planing Mill, 80 yards west, and was swept eastwardly by 44 to 51 mph gales. It was brought under control at 4:30 p.m. near So. Tenth and Dew Streets. 648 buildings were burned, 1 life lost and 3,000 people left homeless.

Location: E side of N 1st St. n of Oldham
Street intersection, across from Capitol Lumber
Co. building.
7

THE NASHVILLE RACE COURSE

The Nashville Race Course, the "Burns Island Track," 1828-1884, was .6 of a mile north. Here Oct. 10, 1843, was run the then richest race in the world, the \$35,000 Peyton Stakes, 4 mile heats, promoted by Bailie Peyton. The winner owned by Thomas Kirkman, was renamed "Peytona." Ten Broeck and Thora also raced here.

Location: East end of Clay St near Bush's Lake.

8

HOLY TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This building, renowned for its pure Gothic architecture and harmony of proportions, was designed by Wills & Dudley, of New York. in a style suggesting an English village church. The cornerstone was laid May 7, 1852, by Bishop James Otey. The church was used as a powder magazine by the Union Army for several months during the Civil War.

Location: 615 6th Avenue S.
9

TWO RIVERS MANSION

Built in 1859 by David H. McGavock, this mansion stands on land inherited by McGavock's wife, Willie, from her father, William Harding. The smaller house to the left was built in 1802. Dr. James Priestley's Academy, established about 1816, was located on the 1,100 acre farm 1 mile from the mansion on the Cumberland River bluff.

Location: In front of Two Rivers Mansion on McGavock Pike.
10

SAMUEL WATKINS

Brick manufacturer and builder, who at the age of 15 fought under Gen. Jackson in the Creek campaigns and at the Battle of New Orleans, left at his death in 1880 this site and \$100,000 as an endowment for a school later called Watkins Institute. A pioneer school for adult education, it has been in continuous operation since 1885.

Original location: Wall of building on 6th Ave. near Church St.
#11

NASHVILLE'S FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL

Nashville's first public school, Hume School, opened here Feb. 26, 1855. A three story brick building, the school employed 12 teachers and served all grades. In 1874 high school classes were moved to Fogg school built on adjoining corner lot. Named for educators, Alfred E. Hume & Francis B. Fogg, the schools were replaced by Hume-Fogg in 1912.

Location: Facing 8th Av. between alley & corner
12

MRS. JOHN DONELSON

After Col. John Donelson was killed in 1785, his widow and family continued to live here in a log house. In 1789 lawyers Andrew Jackson and John Overton boarded with the Donelsons. Here Jackson met Rachel, the Donelson's youngest daughter. They married in 1791 and lived here until they acquired their own home across the Cumberland in 1792.

Location:

13

NASHVILLE CENTENNIAL 1780-1880

The Centennial Exposition on this site in 1880 from April 23 through May 30, marked a century of progress since the founding of Nashville. There were parades, oratory, music, historical, art and commercial exhibits; theatrical performances, and "the grandest display of fireworks ever seen in Nashville."

Location: SW corner of intersection of Broadway and 8th Avenue.

#14

POWDER-GRINDING WHEELS

These wheels used by the Confederacy to grind gunpowder at Augusta, Ga. in 1863-1864 were made in Woolwich, England and were shipped on the blockade runner "Spray," via Mobile. After the war Gen. Miles purchased them for use at Sycamore Powder Mills, Cheatham County. They were exhibited at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897.

Location: Near present position of wheels in Centennial Park

15

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 Pikes and tree-lined driveways enhanced the 180 acres that included greenhouses, gardens, zoo, lake, and the largest private art gallery in the South.

Corrections:

1. Belmont was the work of Adolphus Heiman, not an Italian architect.
2. built in early 1850's
3. Closer to 175, than 180 acres.

Location: Belmont Campus in front of the mansion.

16

CHICKASAW TREATY

In 1783, Chickasaw chiefs met with white settlers at a spring 100 yards north and agreed on land rights—the Cumberland country for the settlers, the Tennessee River lands beyond the Duck River ridge for the Chickasaw. This tribe became firm friends of James Robertson and his people, but the settlement suffered many more raids by Cherokees and Creeks.

Location: corner of Morrow Rd & Terry Dr.

17

JOHNSON'S STATION

A double log house and a few log cabins, partially picketed, stood here about 1790. On May 9, 1793, 4 children on their way to the spring were attacked by Indians. Three were scalped and killed. One escaped. The home of Charles Bosley, wealthy pioneer and a member of the Nickajack Expedition, later stood on this site.

Location: W side of Harding Rd. near Richland Creek near Overbrook School

18

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

Meharry Medical College, established in 1876 through the efforts of Dr. George W. Hubbard, Dr. William J. Sneed, and Samuel Meharry, is the only AMA Accredited, privately endowed, predominantly Negro medical school in the world. During its first 90 years of service, it trained more Negro physicians and dentists than any other institution.

Location: Meharry Medical College, D.B. Todd Boulevard entrance.

19

RYMAN AUDITORIUM

Built 1891 as Union Gospel Tabernacle for religious revival meetings. Renamed Ryman Auditorium 1905 for steamboat captain Tom Ryman, the building's chief contributor. The greatest musician's, actors, dancers, speakers, made the Ryman "the most famous one-night stand on the road." bought 1963 by WSM's Grand Ole Opry which first performed here in 1941.

Location: Front wall of building

#20

GLENDALE PARK

Here, near the center of a 64-acre woodland amusement park owned by the Nashville Railway & Light Co., the Glendale streetcar line turned back toward town. The park opened in 1888 to attract passengers for the railway—originally steam, electric after 1893. A zoo was added in 1912. The park closed in 1921, a casualty of automobiles and the Depression.

Location: Intersection of Lealand & Tower Pl.
21

SUNNYSIDE

Home of Mrs. Jesse Benton, widow of Jesse Benton who left Nashville after a feud with Andrew Jackson. Built in the 1840's, restored in the 1920's by Col. Granville Sevier. Two log cabins east of the house, reputed to have been built by the French for trade with the Chickasaw and Choctow Indians, may be the oldest structures in Metropolitan Nashville.

Note: This marker has been replaced by # 118

Location:
#22

CUMBERLAND PARK

The Cumberland Fair and Racing Association sponsored harness racing here 1891-1894. The great match race between Hal Pointer of Tennessee and Direct of California occurred Oct. 21, 1891. Direct won all three heats in record time for a pacing race. Arion, Directum, Kremlin, Robt. J. raced here. Running races 1893-1906 preceded the State Fair 1906.

Location:
23

LOCKELAND SPRING

Located 250 yds. S.E., this famous pioneer spring served Lockeland mansion on site of present school building. Home built by Col. Robert Weakley in early 1800's and named for his wife, daughter of Gen. Matthew Locke of Salisbury, N.C. Spring water won prize at St. Louis Exposition in 1904, for its "unique mineral composition and salubrious quality."

Location:
#24

TRANSFER STATION SITE

Site of electric street railway transfer station 1902-1940. Electric streetcar service began formally on April 30, 1889 replacing mule-drawn streetcars which had served the city since 1866. Final run for the electric streetcars was Feb. 2, 1941 on Radnor line. Operation of bus system began Aug. 4, 1940 on Hillsboro-Sunset line.

Location: Near 3rd Ave entrance to Commerce-Union Parking Garage.
25

MARATHON MOTOR CAR

The Marathon motor car was manufactured there 1910-1914 by the Southern Motor Works (later called Marathon). Four models, all touring cars, were powered by engines of 4 cylinders, 30/35 hp & 6's of 50 hp, with wheel-bases from 9'8" to 12'5". The plant closed operations in 1914 due to financial difficulties but continued a parts & service business until 1918.

Location: 12th Ave. N & Clinton St.
26

CITY OF EDGEFIELD

The portion of East Nashville known as Edgefield, the name suggested by Gov. Neill S. Brown, was incorporated as a city Jan. 2, 1869. Its approximate bounds were Shelby Ave., Sevier St., So. 10th St., Berry St., Cowan Ave. and the River. It's first mayor was W.A. Glenn and its last was S.M. Wene. It was annexed to the City of Nashville Feb. 6, 1880.

Corrections: An 'L' has been deleted from Neill S Brown. The first initial of Mr. Wene, Edgefield's last mayor, is incorrect. His first initial should be S rather than W. Also, the Nashville city directory for 1878 lists S.M. Wene followed by the title "Mayor of Edgefield."

Location: E side of Woodland St. Bridge
27

GRANNY WHITE GRAVE

Grave of Lucinda "Granny" White, who settled here in 1803 on 50 acres of land. She died in 1815 at about age 73. Granny White Tavern stood 200' to the north. Famous for its food, brandy and comfortable beds, it attracted travelers from the Natchez Trace, four miles to the west. Grave restored by General James Robertson chapter D.A.R.

Location:

28

MADISON COLLEGE

Madison College was founded in 1904 as Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute by Seventh-Day Adventists on a farm of 412 acres. A sanitarium and campus industries were integral to the plan of work and study for students training for careers in agriculture, teaching, religion, industrial arts, nursing and allied health courses, and other fields.

Location: Madison, Neely's Bend Rd @ TCMC

29

OLD HICKORY POWDER PLANT

Site of the \$87,000,000 Old Hickory Powder Plant built and operated in 1918 by the E.I. DuPont deNemours co., for the United States Government, to make smokeless gunpowder for the Allied Armies in World War I. By the time of the Armistice Nov. 11, 1918, the plant, 75% complete, was producing 750,000 lbs of powder every 24 hours.

Location: Old Hickory, Swinging Bridge Rd & Cinder Rd

30

FIRST AIRFIELD

E. L. Hampton's pasture became "Hampton Field" when transient airplanes began landing here during the first World War. About 2,000 feet long from here west, bounded north and south by Golf Club Lane and Woodmont Boulevard, it continued in use as Nashville's first airfield about five years until the opening of Blackwood Field in 1921.

Location: 2305 Hampton Avenue

31

BLACKWOOD FIELD

In 1921 the State rented land west of Shute Lane and erected two hangars here for the 105th Observation Squadron, Tennessee National Guard. The airfield of about 100 acres was named for H. O. Blackwood, who gave \$1,000 to aid the project. The first airmail flight from Nashville was from here to Chicago July 29, 1924. Airplanes used the field until 1928.

Location: Hermitage, on Shute Lane 0.3 miles n of Lebanon Rd.

32

McCONNELL FIELD

In 1927 the City bought 131 acres from Warren Sloan and made this the Nashville airport, named for Lieut. Brower McConnell, Tennessee National Guard pilot who died that year in an air crash. the hangars were 50 yards east. Aircraft outgrew the field in the 1930s and moved to Sky Harbor and Berry Field. the Park Board began the golf course in 1939.

Location: Murphy Rd. by clubhouse in McCabe Park.
33

HILLSBORO TOLL GATE No. 1

Ten yds. north stood toll gate and toll gate house erected by Nashville and Hillsboro Turnpike Co., Incorporated in 1848. Charges to travel macadamized road could not exceed: horse or mule, 3 cents; 10 sheep, 20 cents; 20 meat cattle, 25 cents; carriage drawn by pair of horses or mules, 25 cents. Toll removed in 1903. Toll gate house, enlarged, stands 20 yds. northwest.

Location: Lawn of fire department near Hillsboro Road and Blair Boulevard
#34

WILLIAM WALKER

“Grey-eyed Man of Destiny”

Born May 8, 1824, Walker moved to this site from 6th Ave. N. in 1840. In early life he was doctor, lawyer, & journalist. He invaded Mexico in 1853 with 46 men & proclaimed himself Pres., Republic of Lower Calif. Led force into Nicaragua in 1855; was elected its Pres. in 1856. In attempt to wage war on Honduras was captured and executed Sept. 12, 1860.

Location: Commerce St @ 4th Avenue N
35

NASHVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT

The city's first fire-fighting force of volunteers was formed in May 1807. The first paid Dept. was organized on July 29, 1860, with J.S. Dashiell as chief. Three horse-drawn steam engines were bought. A telegraph alarm was installed in 1875. Chief A.A. Rozetta used the first auto Nov. 21 1910. First gasoline driven engines were used Sept. 1912.

Location: 506 2nd Ave N
36

BATTLE OF NASHVILLE

Peach Orchard Hill

On Dec., 16, 1864, Gen. S.D. Lee's Corps, Army of Tennessee, held this right flank of Hood's defense line which ran south along the crest of this ridge. Violent artillery fire and infantry attacks by the corps of Wood & Steedman failed to dislodge the defenders who withdrew only after the collapse of the Confederate left and center in late afternoon.

Location: N side of Harding Pl. E of Franklin Rd.
37

(replaced 2012)

JOHN TROTWOOD MOORE 1858-1929

Tennessee novelist, poet, co-author, four-volume history, "Tennessee, the Volunteer State"; publisher, "Trotwood monthly"; author of short stories; breeder and judge of livestock: teacher, lecturer; beloved companion & raconteur; President, Tennessee Historical Society; State Librarian & Archivist, 1919-1929; lived in his home Arden Place on this site.

Location: 4425 Granny White Pike
38

SITE OF ORIGINAL GAS WORKS

The Nashville Gas Light Co., founded March 1850, with General Washington Barrow, President, built first gas works in Tennessee for manufacturing gas from coal. First street lamp was lighted Feb. 13, 1851 at Second Ave. North and Public Square. First gas stove was used in 1894. Natural gas piped from Texas was first used in Nashville on August 5, 1946.

Location: 800 2nd Ave. N
39

JAMES CARROLL NAPIER

James C. Napier (1845-1940), Nashville Negro lawyer, educator, member of the city council, delegate to four Republican conventions, Register of U.S. Treasury, 1911-1915, was a trustee of Fisk, Howard, and Meharry, advocate of the public schools, and founder of the One-cent Savings Bank, later the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co.

Correction: Napier resigned as Register of the U.S. Treasury in 1913.

Location: 648 Claiborne Street
40

FIRST STEAM LOCOMOTIVE

On Dec. 13, 1850, the first steam engine, Tennessee No. 1, ordered by the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad arrived at the wharf on the steamboat Beauty, from Cincinnati. The one mile trip on improvised track from the wharf to the S. Cherry St. crossing required 4 days by mule power. A one mile run was made from this point on Dec. 27, 1850.

Location: Fourth Ave. South railroad crossing at Hart St.
#41

UNION STATION

Erected by the Louisville & Nashville Terminal Co. & dedicated Oct. 9, 1900, the Romanesque style building of Bowling Green Gray stone and Tennessee marble was designed by L & N Chief Eng. Richard Montfort. The past grandeur of the structure is still evident in the ornate fresco figures, stained glass windows & elaborate wrought iron decoration.

Location: Replaced by Marker # 84 in 1999.
42

WALLACE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL 1886-1941

To prepare young men for college & for life, believing the first object of education to develop character, the second to develop intellect, third to make Christian gentlemen, Wallace University School, directed by Professor Clarence B Wallace, flourished on this site, 1914-1941. Graduates entered universities without taking the usual examinations.

Location: SW crnr, 2000 West End Avenue
43

TIMOTHY DEMONBREUN

Jacques-Timothe' De Montbrun, born on Mar. 23, 1747, in Boucherville, Quebec, was the first white man to live in the Nashville area. Beginning in 1769, he spent several winters here trading for furs. He served as Lieut. Gov. of Illinois country, 1783-86. He became permanent resident of Nashville in 1790, operating store & tavern. Died at home on this site, Oct. 30, 1826.

Location: Broadway & 3rd Av N, wall marker
44

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.

Corrections: 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 southwest.

Location: 7306 Old Harding Road
45

HYDE'S FERRY TURNPIKE

Here was toll-gate #2 of the Hyde's Ferry Turnpike Co., chartered in 1848 to build a road from Nashville to Ashland City and Sycamore Hills. Richard Hyde's ferry crossed the Cumberland 2.6 m. southeast, where the railroad bridge is now. Davidson County paid \$10,000 for its part of the road in 1901. Cheatham County bought its portion and freed it from tolls in 1916.

Location: Hyde's Ferry Rd & Cato Rd.
46

SAINT CECILIA ACADEMY

The name Saint Cecilia, patroness of music was chosen for a grammar and high school for girls, opened in October 1860 by four sisters who had moved to this site from Saint Mary's convent, Third Order of Saint Dominic, Somerset, Ohio on August 17, 1860. The central building was completed in 1862, the west wing in 1880, and the east wing in 1913.

Correction: The east wing was built in 1903.

Location: Dominica & 8th Ave. N
47

NASHVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Opened on this site February 1890, with a capacity of 60 beds. Doctor Charles Brower of the University of Nashville Medical Department was appointed Superintendent. In 1891 a school of nursing was opened with Miss Charlotte E. Perkins as

Superintendent. This was the first training school for nurses between the Ohio River and New Orleans.

Location: Hermitage Avenue
48

NEILL S. BROWN 1810-1886

Located 125 yards north is the site of Idlewild, home of Neill S. Brown, governor of Tennessee, 1848-1850. The only governor to live in East Nashville, he is credited with naming the city of Edgfield. Appointed United States Minister to Russia in 1850, and in 1870 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention.

Location: 809 Main Street
49

EIGHT AVENUE SOUTH RESERVOIR

This 51 Mil. Gal. Reservoir was built 1887-89 on Kirkpatrick Hill, the site of Federal Fort Casino during Civil War. It is elliptical in shape with axes of 603 & 463.4 ft. Perimeter of wall is 1,746 ft. & water depth is 31 ft. Rupture in east wall occurred at 12:10 a.m., Nov. 5, 1912. The interior was waterproofed in 1921. Designated as a National Water Landmark by AWWA, 1971.

Location: 8th Ave. S entrance to reservoir.
50

VAUXHALL GARDEN SITE

Located immediately south, this fashionable place of entertainment was established by Messrs. Decker & Dyer in 1827 and operated for more than a decade. It covered several acres & included a ballroom, dining hall and miniature railroad. Pres. Jackson was honored here on several occasions. John Bell made his famous "Vauxhall Garden Speech" here May 23, 1835.

Location: Demonbreun St. & 9th Ave. S
51

MAJOR WILBUR FISK FOSTER 1834-1922

Chief Engr. army of Tenn. C. S. A.; Construction Engineer on first R.R. Bridge in Nashville; City Engineer of Nashville and member of American Society of Civil Engineers; Director of Works at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition and Co-Founder of Foster & Creighton Co.; Elder, First Presbyterian Church; 33rd Degree Scottish Rite Mason.

Location: Centennial Park by Lake Wautauga
#52

FREDERICK STUMP 1724-1822

Frederick Stump, an early settler in the Fort Nashborough area, came from Pennsylvania by way of Georgia. He was a revolutionary war soldier and noted Indian fighter. He owned a large plantation along White's Creek where he operated a mill and inn and rented land to other settlers. This log house is reputed to have been his home where he operated the inn.

Location: 4949 Old Buena Pk.
#53

MONTGOMERY BELL ACADEMY

Formerly established in 1867 with a bequest of \$20,000 by ironmaster Montgomery Bell, the roots of M.B.A. actually go back to 1785, with the University of Nashville, Cumberland College, and Davidson Academy. The boy's preparatory school has been here since 1915, when the Board of Trustees purchased Totomoi, the estate of Garland Tinsley.

Location: 4001 Harding Road
54

WOODBINE

An early settler of this area was James Menees, at whose home Mill Creek Baptist Church was formed in 1797. James Whitsett, first pastor, served over 50 years. Earlier known as Flat Rock, in 1939 this place was renamed Woodbine, after the David Hughes Estate once located on Nolensville Road. In 1919 the L&N RR began operation of Radnor Yards.

Location: Nolensville Rd & Whitsett Ave.
#55

DEVON FARM

Home of John Davis, early surveyor, who came from N.C. to Nashville in 1788. Davis was an Indian fighter & scout in the State Militia until 1795. He settled on Big Harpeth in 1795-96 and that year built a 1½-story home of hand-made brick. The farm, named for Devon cattle bred here, has been owned by seven generations of Davis-Hicks descendants.

Recent research shows that this home was built by Giles Harding who came to Davidson County from Virginia and purchased this tract of land in 1798. Harding's son, Morris Harding, married Fanny Davis, daughter of John Davis. John Davis lived in the area, about 3 m NW of the Harding Place. The Hardings had no children, and Fanny's nephew, Edward Hicks, a well-known breeder of Devon cattle, inherited the farm after his aunt's death and changed its name from "Oak Hill" to "Devon Farm".

Location: Hwy 100 near Devon Farm entrance
56

SITE OF WATERWORKS PLANT

The city's present waterworks was inaugurated at this site Oct. 1, 1833. The pumping station was erected on the lower river bluff and the reservoir on the upper grounds. German engineer, Albert Stein, designed and supervised construction. The system cost \$55,000, the first bonded debt of the city. A new plant was in operation & this site was abandoned by Apr. 1891.

Location: Hermitage Ave @ General Hospital
57

FORT NEGLEY SITE

The guns of Fort Negley, commanding three turnpikes to the South & Southeast, opened the Battle of Nashville, Dec. 15, 1864. this site was selected by Capt. J.S. Morton as the key strongpoint in the Federal line around the city. The European style fort named for General James S. Negley, was built of stone, logs, earth and railway iron.

Location: Chestnut St & Ridley Avenue
58

BATTLE OF NASHVILLE Federal Main Line

On Dec., 16, 1864, the Federal 16th Corps under Gen. A.J. Smith joined the 23rd Corps under John M. Schofield at this point. From this line at about 4:00 p.m. the 1st Brigade of Gen. John McArthur's 1st Div. launched the assault that broke the confederate line at the salient on Shy's Hill to the south which resulted in the rout of Hood's Army.

Location: 4515 Shy's Hill Road
59

NASHVILLE YMCA

On this site in the Christian Church the Nashville Young Men's Christian Association was organized May 18, 1875. Its first building erected 1886 on Church Street between Cherry and College, was destroyed by fire in 1894. In 1912 it moved to its new eight-story building on Seventh and Union which it occupied until 1972 when it moved to its present building, 1000 Church St.

Location:
60

NASHVILLE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

The Nashville Medical Society, the first medical association in Tennessee, was founded March 5, 1821, by 7 physicians in the log courthouse on the Public Square. Pres. was Dr. Felix Robertson, first white child born in Nashville. Chartered Sept. 4, 1906, by State as Nashville Academy of Medicine & Davidson County Medical Society.

Location: 205 23rd Ave. N
61

NEWSOM'S MILL

The original Newsom's Mill was located upstream & was destroyed by flood in 1808. Joseph M. Newsom constructed this turbine-powered gristmill in 1862 of hand-dressed limestone cut from Newsom's Quarry, a mile south. Newsom's stone is found in many important buildings in the city of Nashville.

Location:
62

CLOVER BOTTOM MANSION

Built in 1858 by Dr. James Hoggatt on land inherited from his father, Capt. John Hoggatt, a Revolutionary War soldier, this fine Italian villa style home is centered in an area of local historical significance. John Donelson settled early in this rich Stones River bottom area, followed by Andrew Jackson, who married his daughter, Rachel.

Location: 2930 Lebanon Road
#63

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
64

GENERAL THOMAS OVERTON 1753-1825

Gen. Thomas Overton served in the Revolutionary War and as Inspector of Revenue in N.C., the same position held by his brother Judge John Overton in Tenn. He was one of Gen. Jackson's seconds in duel with Chas. Dickinson. This grave plot was a part of his homeplace, "Soldier's Rest," where he lived from 1804 until his death in 1825.

Location: Old Hickory, Donelson Avenue
Thomas Overton died in 1824. His will was recorded on September 3, 1824.

Location: Donelson Avenue in Old Hickory
65

CORNELIA FORT AIRPORT

Cornelia Fort (1919-43), Nashville's first woman flying instructor volunteer, Army's WAFFS, WWII, was the first woman pilot to die on war duty in American history. "I am grateful that my one talent, flying, was useful to my country." she wrote shortly before her death. Miss Fort was lost in a crash over Texas flying a basic-trainer plane, BT 13-A, across the United States.

Location: Cornelia Fort Airport, Airpark Drive
66

WAVERLY PLACE

On the high ground about 100 yards east stood Waverly, home of A.W. Putman, writer and authority on pioneer James Robertson. Hence the name "Waverly Place" which resulted from a syndicate promotion in the 1880s by J. F. Yarbrough, H. W. Grantland, W. M. Morrison, John White, Baxter Smith, C. L. Ridley, Percy Warner, J. C. Warner and J. F. Wheless.

Note: One of the names appearing on the marker is thought to be incorrect. W.M. Morrow is said to have been a member of the syndicate which promoted Waverly Place. City directories of the period list W.H. Morrow”.

Location: 8th Ave S and Benton Avenue
67

EDMONDSON HOME SITE

Will Edmondson, born about 1883 of former slave parents in the Hillsboro area of Davidson County, worked as a railroad and hospital laborer until 1931, when he began his primitive limestone carvings. Working without formal training, he produced some remarkable sculptures which won high praise in exhibits across the nation. He died in 1951.

Location: 1450 14th Ave S
68

TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

Tennessee Agricultural & Industrial State Normal School for Negroes first opened its doors to 247 students in 1912. this site gave birth to a new era--Public Higher Education for Negroes in the state of Tennessee with emphasis on Agricultural & Industrial occupations. In 1922 the school was raised to college status & to a university in 1951.

Location: TSU Campus, 2904 John A Merritt Bv.
69

UNITED NATIONS VISIT TO NASHVILLE

ON June 7, 1976, 101 permanent representatives of the United Nations made a historic and unprecedented group visit to Nashville at the invitation of Tennessee Governor Ray Blanton and Nashville Mayor Richard Fulton. During the visit, the United Nations representatives attended a forum at nearby Vanberbilt University, a special Tennessee luncheon in Centennial Park, and a special performance of the Grand Ole Opry. United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was presented the Cordell Hull Peace award by the state of Tennessee and Vanderbilt University during the visit.

Location: Centennial Park, front lawn of Parthenon
70

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Library and archives of the 19th c. American religious unity movement which became: the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ); Christian Churches; and Churches of Christ. Located here, 1958, in the Thomas W. Phillips Memorial. Architects: Hoffman & Crumpton; Hart, Freeland & Roberts. Sculptor: Puryear Mims. Stained glass artist: Gus Baker.

Location: 1101 19th Avenue So.
71

MANSKER'S FIRST FORT

Here on west bank of the creek that he discovered on 1772, Kasper Mansker and other first settlers built a log fort in 1779. John Donelson's family fled here in 1780 for safety from Indians. Mansker abandoned the fort in 1781 and moved to Fort Nashborough. He returned in 1783, built a stronger stockade on east bank of the creek a half mile upstream, and lived here until he died in 1820.

Location: Goodlettsville on Long Hollow Pike near Moss Wright Park.
72

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 7th Avenue No.
73

CARDINAL STRITCH

Samuel Stritch, born Aug. 17, 1887, southwest corner Fifth and Madison, entered Assumption School at age 7. Ordained when 22, he sang his first Mass here, was priest in Memphis and Nashville, Bishop of Toledo, Archbishop of Milwaukee, Archbishop of Chicago. Named Cardinal in 1946, he was called to Rome in 1958

to head Catholic missions, thus became first American member of the Roman Curia.

Location:
74

WESTERN HARMONY

Music publishing in Nashville began in 1824 when “The Western Harmony” was published by Allen D. Carden and Samuel J. Rogers. A book of hymns and instruction for singing, it was printed by Carey A. Harris on the press of his newspaper, the Nashville Republican, on College Street (now Third Avenue) in this vicinity.

Location: 3rd Ave. N & James Robertson Pkwy
75

CUSTOMS HOUSE

President Rutherford B. Hayes laid its cornerstone in 1877. Designed by Treasury Department architect W.A. Potter, it was occupied in 1882 by collectors of customs and internal revenue, U.S. courts, and Nashville’s main post office. Addition to rear began in 1903, wings in 1916. Declared surplus in 1976, then given to the City, it was renovated by the development firm that leased it.

Location: 701 Broadway
76

FALL SCHOOL

Fall School, built in 1898, is the oldest public school building remaining in Nashville. Named after Mr. P.S. Fall, a prominent Nashville businessman and member of the Board of Education from 1865-1867, it served as an elementary school until 1970. In 1982 it was privately renovated for offices. Unlike the earlier study hall design, Fall School had individual classrooms.

Location: 1116 8th Avenue So.
77

PERCY WARNER PARK 2058.1 acres

Percy Warner (1861-1927) was a pioneer in electric utilities and hydroelectric development in the South. As chairman of the Park Board, he expanded Nashville’s park system. Preservation of this natural area was one of his greatest civic projects. Named in his

honor by the Park Board in 1927, this land constitutes the largest municipal park in Tennessee.

Location: Belle Meade Boulevard at Warner Park entrance
78

LEA'S SUMMIT elevation 922 feet
Replaced by Luke Lea Heights (86) in 1990.
79

EDWIN WARNER PARK 606.7 acres

Edwin Warner (1870-1945) succeeded his brother Percy on the Park Board in 1927 and served for eighteen years. He personally directed the acquisition of most of the Warner Park acreage and supervised WPA development of the property. Warner organized a major Victory Garden program in the park during WWII. Park land west of Old Hickory Blvd. was renamed in his honor in 1937.

Location: Highway 100 at Edwin Warner Park entrance
80

CANE RIDGE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Cane Ridge Cumberland Presbyterian Church, built in 1859, replaced a log building which occupied land donated by Edwin Austin & Thomas Boaz in 1826. One of the best known pastors was Hugh Bone Hill, who also preached at the Jerusalem Church in Rutherford County. Isaac Johnson, a Revolutionary War soldier, died 1839 and is buried in the church cemetery.

Location: Antioch, 13411 Old Hickory Boulevard
#81

OGLESBY COMMUNITY HOUSE

Built 1898, the Mary Lee Academy, the second school in the Oglesby Community, was named for its first teacher, Miss Mary Lee Clark. The county bought the school in 1906. The name changed to Ogilvie in honor of the land donor, Benton H. Ogilvie, and later became Oglesby. In 1943, the schoolhouse was given back to the Oglesby Community.

Location: Old Hickory Bv. & Edmondson Pk.
82

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
83

UNION STATION

Erected by Louisville and Nashville Terminal Company and dedicated Oct. 9, 1900, the Romanesque style building of Bowling Green limestone and Tennessee marble was designed by L & N Chief Engineer Richard Montfort. A monument to the grand days of rail travel, the beloved station was renovated in 1986 into an elegant hotel by Union Station, Ltd.

Location: 1001 Broadway
84

VINE STREET TEMPLE

Nashville's Jewish community began in the 1840s. Many early families were immigrants fleeing oppression in Germany, Russia, and Poland. Completed in 1876, the Vine Street Temple, with nine Byzantine domes was Nashville's first synagogue, for 80 years a symbol of the city's strong Jewish presence. In 1955, the Reform congregation moved to West Nashville where it and other Jewish congregations continue today.

Location: Commerce Street and 7th Avenue No.
85

LUKE LEA HEIGHTS

Luke Lea (1879-1945) envisioned this park, gave to the city in 1927 the original 868 acres, and asked that the land be named for his father-in-law, Percy Warner. Founder of the Nashville Tennessean, Lea was a key developer of Belle Meade, a U.S. senator, organizer and colonel of the 114th Field Artillery, WWI. To honor him the Park Board named a high hill and overlook Lea Heights.

Location: Belle Meade Bv at Warner Park entrance
#86

NASHVILLE SIT-INS

Formerly located at this site was First Baptist Church, Capitol Hill, headquarters of the 1960s Sit-In Movement, led by Rev. Kelly Miller Smith. Strategy sessions, non-violence workshops, mass meetings, victory celebrations, and administrative office were here. The well-disciplined Nashville sit-ins served as a model for civil rights demonstrations throughout the South.

Location: 8th Ave N and Charlotte Pike
87

TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

On October 7, 1915, Dr. George Curtis, Albert F. Ganier, Judge H.Y. Hughes, Dr. George R. Mayfield, Dixon Merritt, and A.C. Webb met at Faucon's Restaurant, 419 Union Street, approximately 25 feet east of here, to found the Tennessee Ornithological Society. T.O.S. was chartered by the state for the purpose of studying Tennessee birds. A journal, The Migrant, publishes accurate records of birds across the state. The Birds of the Nashville Area has local records. T.O.S. is the state's oldest conservation group in continuing existence. Donated in memory of B.B. Coffey (1870-1966).

Location: Union Street and 5th Ave No. wall marker.
88

BATTLE OF NASHVILLE CONFEDERATE LINE

Trenches about 20ft. N of this point, held by Loring's Division, were the center of the Confederate main line before the Battle of Nashville. On Dec. 15, 1864, Redoubt #1, a key artillery salient 200 yds. NW, fired on Federal forces until overrun by General Wood's troops late in the day, when Confederates retreated toward Granny White Pike.

Location: 1808 Woodmont Boulevard
89

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF NASHVILLE

Founded in 1915 as the successor to The Winthrop Model School at the University of Nashville, Peabody Demonstration School was established at this site in 1925 to utilize the teacher training methods developed at George Peabody College for Teachers. It

became an independent institution in 1975 and was renamed University School of Nashville.

Location: 2000 Edgehill Avenue
90

*METRO HISTORICAL COMMISSION MARKERS APPROVED
SINCE 1993*

ST. PATRICK CATHOLIC CHURCH

Erected in 1890 and named for Ireland's patron saint, this Second Empire style church was built to serve South Nashville's growing Irish Catholic population. Until 1954, the Sisters of Mercy taught a grade school here. Since the 1890s, the Irish Travelers, a unique clan of American nomads, have come here periodically for weddings and funerals.

Location: 1219 Second Avenue South
#91

CAPTAIN RYMAN'S HOME

On this site stood the residence of Captain Thomas Green Ryman, owner of the Ryman steamboat line and builder of the Union Gospel Tabernacle, renamed Ryman Auditorium after his death in 1904. The Queen Anne frame house with a slate roof, seven gables and two turrets, served as the home of Captain and Mrs. Ryman and their seven children from 1885-1926. The house was razed in 1940.

Location: 500 block, Second Avenue South
#92

MILL CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD

Mill Creek Baptist Church, mother church of Southern Baptists in Davidson County, occupied two meeting houses at this site from 1797 until the early 20th century. Here, in 1833, Baptists formed the first Tennessee Baptist Convention. The church's graveyard includes the graves of many early settlers of both African and European descent.

Location: Glenrose Avenue at Dodge Drive
#93

VOTES FOR WOMEN

On August 18, 1920, Tennessee became the 36th state to ratify the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, thereby giving all American women the right to vote. After weeks of intense

lobbying by national leaders, Tennessee passed the measure by one vote. The headquarters for both suffragists, wearing yellow roses, and anti-suffragists, wearing red roses, were in the Hermitage Hotel.

Location: Union Street and Capitol Boulevard
#94

CAPT. ALEXANDER EWING “Devil Alex”

Early settler of N.W. Davidson Co. Served in Revolutionary War as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Green. Wounded at Guilford. Earned nickname and 2666 acres. Built and owned first brick plantation house in area, 1/4 mile East. Later built Ewing Mansion on Buena Vista Pike. He and his wife Sarah are buried directly across in Ewing Plantation cemetery.

Location: Ewing Drive at Knight Road
#95

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

Organized in 1829, Christ Church was Nashville’s first Episcopal parish. The present Victorian Gothic church, designed by Francis Hatch Kimball of New York, opened for services on Dec. 16, 1894; the tower, by local architect Russell E. Hart., was added in 1947. Designated the Cathedral for the diocese of Tennessee at the 1995 Diocesan Convention.

Location: 900 Broadway
#96

RADNOR COLLEGE

Two blocks west, on the hill, stood Radnor, a college for young women. Founded by A.N. Eshman in 1906, it gained national attention for its complimentary educational tours for students. After the school closed in 1914, a printing plant on campus served until 1924 as the Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing House. In 1921, a spectacular fire claimed the college’s main building.

Location: corner Nolensville Road and
McClellan Street
#97

JACKSON’S LAW OFFICE

Andrew Jackson settled in Nashville in 1788 and served as Atty. Gen. until 1796. Lawyer John Overton owned a building here

(1791-96) and shared office space with his friend Jackson. Jackson was Tennessee's first Rep. to Congress (1796) and state Superior Court judge (1798-1804). He led U.S. troops to victory at the 1815 Battle of New Orleans and was elected President in 1828.

Donated by the Nashville Bar Association
Location: 333 Union Street (wall marker)
#98

LAKE PROVIDENCE COMMUNITY

Soon after the Civil War, freed slave families established farms and dairies in this community named for Lake Providence Missionary Baptist Church. The church was founded in 1868 by Rev. Larry A. Thompson, a traveling missionary. The first church building and school stood nearby. Many roads in this area are named for African-American settlers.

Location: 4500 block Nolensville Road
#99

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Founded in 1915 as the first public high school in the county system, Central High School stood here from 1921-1971. One of the earliest student government associations in the South began here. Many graduates became city and county political leaders. The last mayor of the old Nashville City Government, Ben West, and first Metro Government mayor, Beverly Briley, were classmates here.

Location: 161 Rains Avenue
#100

NASHVILLE'S FIRST RADIO STATION

June 1922, Boy Scout John H. DeWitt, Jr., started Nashville's first radio station (WDAA) on the Ward-Belmont Campus. Assisted by music teacher G.S. deLuca, he broadcast Enrico Caruso records to the opening of the River and Rail Terminal on the river at Broad Street. DeWitt was WSM radio station's chief engineer, 1932-1942, and president, 1947-1968.

Location: Belmont University Campus-Freeman Hall
#101

SAINT THOMAS HOSPITAL

On April 11, 1898, at the request of Nashville Bishop Thomas Byrne, the Daughters of Charity opened Saint Thomas Hospital on

this site in the former home of Judge J. M. Dickinson. Named for Byrne's patron saint, the hospital began as a 26-bed "refuge for the sick," opened a new building in 1902, operated a School of Nursing, and grew to 333 beds before moving in 1974 to 4220 Harding Road.

Opposite side: Engraving of Saint Thomas Hospital

Location: Hayes Street and 20th Avenue North
#102

JULIA MCCLUNG GREEN
1873-1961

Dedicated educator who served Davidson County public schools 57 years as a teacher, the first Supervisor of Elementary Education 1911-1944 and Director of Character Education, Miss Julia oversaw schools countywide. A progressive, she pioneered school hot lunch and health programs for children, local affiliation with national education organizations, and the local PTA movement.

Location: 3500 Hobbs Road
#103

WOODMONT ESTATES

Created in 1937 from the G. A. Puryear farm. It was once part of Samuel Watkin's country estate. Olmsted Bros. Landscape Architects designed the roads and lots to flow naturally with the hills, valleys, and brook. Residential development was made possible by the 1915 construction of a concrete road. Known by 1918 the first documented concrete road in Tennessee.

Location: West Valley Brook and Bear Road
#104

DUNCAN COLLEGE PREPARTORY
SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Marvin T. Duncan, a graduate of Webb School (Bell Buckle) and Vanderbilt University, founded Duncan School in 1908 at this site on 25th Avenue, S. He and his wife, Pauline, taught at the school until it closed in 1952. The Duncans dedicated their lives to training boys in high principles of honor and scholarship. The school graduated some 752 men and 6 women, including many community leaders.

Location: 25th Avenue South in front of Vanderbilt Mem. gym
105

HOUSTON'S LAW OFFICE

Sam Houston, a native of Virginia, moved to Nashville in 1818 to study law with Judge James Trimble. Admitted to the bar later that year, Houston practiced in Lebanon, Tenn., before returning to Nashville to serve as District Attorney (1819-21). In 1821, he opened a law office near this site. He was elected a U.S. Congressman (1823-27), Governor of Tenn. (1827-29), and President of the Republic of Texas (1836-38).

Donated by the Nashville Bar Association in 1999.

Location: 2nd Ave. North at the Criminal Justice Center
#106

MOUNT PISGAH COMMUNITY

In 1867, Jane Watson deeded land to several African-American families, many of them her former slaves. First called Watson Town, the community became known as Mt. Pisgah by 1871. The Methodist Episcopal Church North organized a church here in 1866 and bought an acre of land from William Holt in 1869 for a church and school building. The second church building, used 1916-1976, stood along the Owen & Winstead Pike, now Edmondson Pike.

Donated by the Mt. Pisgah United Methodist Church.

Location: 6245 Mount Pisgah Road
#107

GRASSMERE

Col. Michael C. Dunn, a landowner and Sheriff, built a home in the Federal style ca. 1810. A grandson-in-law, William D. Shute, received the farm in 1859 and named it Grassmere. Intact following the Civil War, the house was renovated and an Italianate porch added ca. 1880. Margaret and Elise Croft 5th generation descendants, lived here until their deaths. Wishing to preserve the farm, the sisters gave it to future generations as a "nature study center."

Location: 3777 Nolensville Road
#108

WARD'S SEMINARY

Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies, founded in 1865 by Dr. William E. Ward, stood at this site many years. Dr. Ward, a graduate of Cumberland University in Lebanon in both law and divinity, died in 1887. The school was sold, but continued to operate as Ward's Seminary until 1913 when it merged with

Belmont college to form Ward-Belmont, a high school and junior college for women. Ward's was regarded as one of the leading schools for young women in the South.

Location: 169 8th Avenue North, wall mounted
#109

OLD HICKORY TRIANGLE

This intersection, known as "The Triangle," served as the commercial core of Old Hickory from the 1920s through the 1940s. A variety of shops were located here, including a grocery, bank, general store, barber shop, restaurants, and doctors' offices, as well as the bus station and YMCA. The Public Works Administration built the Colonial Revival Post Office in 1934-35.

Location: Old Hickory Village Triangle
#110

THE HARPETH HALL SCHOOL

On Sept. 17, 1951, Harpeth Hall opened as an independent girls' college preparatory school on the former P.M. Estes estate. Susan Souby headed the first school of 161 girls. Originating with Ward Seminary (1865-1913); Belmont College for Young Women (1890-1913); and the Ward Belmont School (1913-1951), Harpeth Hall continued Nashville's tradition of superior single-gender education. Motto: *Let us lift up the mind and spirit.*

Location: 3801 Hobbs Road
#111

TANGLEWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Tanglewood Historic District is a rustic style suburban development from the 1920-1940s built by Robert M. Condra, a prominent Nashville builder. Natural materials are featured in this popular Arts and Crafts substyle that harmonizes with the landscape. Tanglewood is located at the site of a late 1700s settlement known as Haysborough.

Location: Madison, 4908 Tanglewood Drive North
#112

TOLBERT FANNING 1810-1874

In 1844, noted educator, evangelist, and agriculturalist Tolbert Fanning started Franklin College, a liberal arts school near this site where boys farmed to cover tuition. In 1855 he co-founded the Gospel Advocate, a religious journal. Fanning's wife, Charlotte

Fall, began Fanning Orphan School for girls here in 1884. Their aim was to put education within the “reach of every youth.”

Location: Briley Parkway and Vultee Boulevard.
#113

THE GERMANTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

European immigrants established Germantown, the first suburb in North Nashville, in the 1850s. Large brick townhouses stood next to modest workers’ cottages, illustrating the area’s economic and social diversity. World War I and changes in public attitude began decades of decline. Renovation projects at two historic churches began the neighborhood’s revitalization in the 1970s. Germantown became a National Register Historic District in 1979.

Location: NW corner of Jefferson St and 6th Ave. North
#114

EZELL HOUSE

In 1805 Jeremiah Ezell (1775-1838) moved here from Virginia and purchased 17 acres of land on Mill Creek. In 1816 he served on the Court of Pleas for Davidson County. In 1888, his grandson, Henry Clay Ezell, built this brick vernacular Queen Anne style house. His large farm was known for breeding fine mules from stock imported from Spain.

Location: corner of Old Ezell Rd and Donelson Pk/Harding Pl.
#115

TOLBERT HOLLOW

George Tolbert, a farmer, bought 97½ acres here in 1897 that became known as Tolbert Hollow. He was a former slave who, according to family tradition, purchased his own freedom. Tolbert worked 45 acres by 1880 and cut and sold wood with his sons. Land ownership signified true freedom for blacks after the Civil War. Generations of Tolbert’s descendants continued to live on his land.

Location: 576 Old Hickory Boulevard.
#116

WEST END HIGH SCHOOL

One of Nashville’s best examples of Colonial Revival style, this building was designed by Donald Southgate and opened in 1937. Public Works Administration funds supported its construction during a major city school building project of the 1930s. Principals

William H. Yarbrough (1937-54) and John A. Oliver (1955-68) built a reputation for academic and athletic excellence. It became a middle school in 1968.

Donated by the West End High School Alumni Association, Inc.

Location: West End Middle School, Elmington Park
3529 West End Ave.

#117

SUNNYSIDE

Home of Mary Benton, widow of Jesse Benton who left Nashville after a famous feud with Andrew Jackson in 1813. The Greek Revival house was built c.1852 and stood between Union and Confederate lines during the Battle of Nashville in 1864. Prominent dentist L.G. Noel lived here for 45 years. The brick wings were added by Col. Granville Sevier during renovation of the house in the late 1920s.

Location: Sevier Park
3000 Granny White Pike

#118

THE TEMPLE CEMETERY

The Temple Cemetery was established in 1851 with the purchase of three acres by the Hebrew Benevolent Burial Association and still serves Nashville's first Jewish congregation, The Temple, Congregation Ohabai Sholom. It blends early urban burial ground practices with picturesque elements of later Victorian garden cemeteries. The Temple Cemetery was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2004.

Location: Temple Cemetery
2001 15th Avenue North

#119

RANDALL JARRELL 1914-1965

Distinguished poet, critic, novelist, and teacher. Born in Nashville; Hume-Fogg graduate 1931; Vanderbilt bachelor's and master's degrees. Served in U.S. Army Air Corps in World War II. Wrote about losses of war and childhood innocence. Poet Laureate at Library of Congress, 1956-58. Winner of National Book Award for poetry, 1960.

Location: Hume-Fogg High School

700 Broadway

#120

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: Belle Meade Golf Links
Intersection of Windsor Dr. and Blackburn Ave.

#121

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

#122

WATKINS PARK

Land once known as Watkins Grove was given to the city in 1870 by brick maker and contractor Samuel Watkins. It served as a site for political gatherings, school commencements and concerts. This became Nashville's first public park in 1901. Park Board chairman E.C. Lewis planned landscape features including a stone entrance and fence, walkways, flowerbeds, and benches, which were built with materials donated by citizens. In 1906, the Centennial Club opened the city's first playground here, setting a precedent for public recreation facilities elsewhere in the city. Improved by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s, Watkins Park was a park for black Nashvillians from 1936 until the 1960s, when the park system was desegregated.

Location: 616 17th Avenue North, Watkins Park

#123

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH EAST NASHVILLE

Founded in 1866 under the direction of Rev. Randall B. Vandavall, First Baptist Church East Nashville built. This Classical Revival building between 1928 and 1931, during the height of Rev. W.S. Ellington's career. Nashville artist Francis Euphemia Thompson painted the distinctive baptistry murals in the 1950s and 1960s. At that time the church served as a frequent meeting place for the African-American community during the Civil Rights Movement.

Donated by FBC East Nashville

Location: 601 Main Street
#124

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Organized in 1820, this is the church's third downtown location. The elaborate Gothic tower is all that remains of the Matthews & Thompson building that stood at this location from 1886 to 1967. The Baptist Sunday School Board, now one of the world's largest publishers of religious materials, was organized here in 1891. Edwin Keeble Associates designed the new building, which opened in 1970.

Donated by First Baptist Church

Location: First Baptist Church
108 Seventh Ave. South
#125

BATTLE OF NASHVILLE

(December 16, 1864)
Assault on the Barricade

During the retreat from Nashville, Colonel Edmund Rucker's brigade attempted to block the Union pursuit by erecting a barricade of fence rails and logs across Granny White Pike, ½ mile south of this spot. During the ensuing night attack by Union cavalry, fierce hand-to-hand fighting took place until the position finally was overrun around midnight, with Rucker wounded and then captured.

Donated by Richland Country Club

Location: Granny White Pike
#126

UNA COMMUNITY

The Una community developed around the crossroads of Smith springs road and Old Murfreesboro Pike in the early 19th century. The local postmaster changed the community name from Rowesdale, or Rosedale, to Una in 1882, honoring a Peabody college student much loved by local residents. Home to schools, churches, a general store, and a service station, this bustling tightly-knit rural community was supplanted by suburban development by the end of the 20th century.

Sponsored by Metro Council member Vivian Wilhoite

Location: Smith Springs Rd & Old Murfreesboro Rd
#127

DUTCHMAN'S CURVE TRAIN WRECK

The deadliest train wreck in U.S. history occurred on July 9, 1918, when two crowded trains collided head-on at Dutchman's Curve. the impact caused passenger cars to derail into surrounding cornfields, and fires broke out throughout the wreckage. Over 100 died, including many African-American workers journeying to work at the munitions plant near Old Hickory.

Sponsored by the Bellevue Harpeth Historic Association

Location: White Bridge Road at Richland Creek Greenway
Trailhead
128

PARMER SCHOOL

In 1927 8.25 acres of the Belle Meade Plantation were acquired from its owner Walter O. Parmer to use for a new school. Parmer School opened that fall as a one-room school with grades 1-3. In 1928 the school was transformed into a modern brick building with 4 classrooms adding grades 4-8. By 1951 there were 18 classrooms. The school closed in 1982 and burned in 1985. The stone and brick archway was left as a reminder of the school's history. The property became a public park in 1986.

Location: Parmer Park on Leake Avenue
129

BUCHANAN LOG HOUSE

James Buchanan (1763-1841) built this two-story single pen log house with hall and parlor plan c1807. The single pen log addition

was added c1820 to accommodate the Buchanan family's sixteen children. The house displays a high level of craftsmanship and is one of the best examples of two-story log construction in Middle Tennessee. The house was restored and placed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

Location: 2910 Elm Hill Pike in front of Buchanan Log House
130

MUD TAVERN

The Mud Tavern Community developed around the crossroads of the Elm Hill and McGavock Turnpikes. The name derives from the mud and log inn at the crossroads where early 19th century travelers found rest and refreshment. Mud Tavern later became a lively rural community, with a railway stop, schools, post office, and general store, which thrived until overtaken by 20th century commercial development.

Location: 2200 Elm Hill Pike
131

DRY-STACK STONE WALLS

Dry-stack stone walls, a Scots-Irish building tradition adapted by slaves in the early 19th century, were common throughout middle Tennessee. During the 1864 Battle of Nashville, Brigadier General Henry Jackson was captured at this wall on the Middle Franklin Turnpike after the Confederate line collapsed at Shy's Hill.

Location: 4708 Granny White Pk
132

RICHLAND-WEST END

This early planned subdivision presents a largely unaltered picture of suburban residences in early 20th century Nashville. With ninety percent of existing homes built between 1905 and 1925, the styles range from large American foursquares to the more modest bungalows and cottages. The neighborhood is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Location: Bowling Avenue at Richland Ave
133

BATTLE OF NASHVILLE

(December 16, 1864)

Confederate Final Stand

After the withdrawal from the main Confederate line at Peach Orchard Hill, Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee formed a battle line across Franklin Pike 400 yards east of here with 200 men from the remnants of Brig. Gen. Henry Clayton's division and two cannons from the Eufaula Light Artillery. This last line of defense halted the Federal pursuit for the night as the Confederate army retreated through the hills to the southwest.

Location: 827 Tyne Blvd.

#134

THE SEEING EYE

INDEPENDENCE AND DIGNITY SINCE 1929

The Seeing Eye, the world-famous dog guide training school, was incorporated in Nashville January 29, 1929, with headquarters in the Fourth and First National Bank Building at 315 Union St. Morris Frank, a 20-year-old blind man from Nashville, and his guide dog, Buddy, played a key role in the school's founding and subsequent success. It was Frank who persuaded Dorothy Harrison Eustis to establish a school in the United States.

Location: Commerce Street @ 3rd Avenue North

#135

SCOTTSBORO/BELLS BEND (Two-sided marker)

SCOTTSBORO

In 1869, Tom Scott opened a general store 500 yards to the southwest on Old Hyde's Ferry Pike that also served as a post office and public gathering place. Scott's Store became the center of this farming community, which stretches north to Joelton and south to the tip of Bells Bend. The unincorporated crossroads community was called Scott's Store until 1902, when it was renamed Scottsboro.

Bells Bend

Bells Bend, first known as White's Bend, is an 18-square-mile area encompassed by a U-shaped bend in the Cumberland River. Numerous archaeological sites indicate that the area has been inhabited for at least 10,000 years. Bells Bend has thrived as an agricultural community since the early 19th century with land owners that included Montgomery Bell and David Lipscomb. The Clees family operated a mill and ferry service beginning in the 1870's. Clees Ferry ceased operation in 1990.

Location: Old Hickory Blvd @ Ashland City Highway

#136

THE CRAIGHEAD HOUSE

This Federal-style home was built c1810 for John Brown Craighead and his first wife Jane Erwin Dickinson. Craighead was the son of early Nashville settler the Rev. Thomas Craighead. In 1823, Craighead married Lavinia Robertson Beck, youngest daughter of Nashville founders Charlotte and James Robertson. Major additions to the house were made in 1824, 1919, and 1998. Developers purchased the Craighead estate in 1905 and planned the present-day Richland-West End neighborhood.

Location: 3710 Westbrook Ave
#137

HILL FOREST

In 1910, H.G. Hill, Sr. purchased this 324 acres including an old-growth forest west of downtown Nashville. He refused to allow the trees to be sold for timber, and fenced the forest to keep his cattle from damaging the centuries-old trees. Hill enjoyed its pristine beauty throughout his lifetime. In 2009, the Friends of Warner Parks purchased the land from the Hill family, ensuring that this ancient forest in an urban setting will continue to be preserved.

Location: Warner Parks – location TBD Autumn 2010
#138

WILLIAM GERST BREWING COMPANY

The Nashville Brewery opened here in 1859 operating under several names and owners until William Gerst acquired it in 1893. Gerst brewed some of the South's finest ales and lagers until Prohibition, when sodas and malt beverages were bottled. William Gerst died in 1933, the year prohibition ended, and his four sons resumed operations using the popular "Brewed in Dixie" slogan. Gerst Brewery closed in 1954 due to national competition.

Location: 810 6th Avenue S. – Cncl 6
#139

BRADLEY STUDIOS

In 1955, brothers Owen and Harold Bradley built a recording studio in the basement of a house on this site. They added another studio here in an army Quonset Hut, producing hits by Patsy Cline, Red Foley, Brenda Lee, Marty Robbins, Sonny James, and others. Columbia Records purchased the studios in 1962. The studio established its reputation in the music industry with hits by stars including Johnny Cash, Bob Dylan, Roger Miller, George Jones, and Tammy Wynette.

DONATED BY THE MIKE CURB FOUNDATION

Location: 34 Music Sq. E – Cncl 19
#140 Erected 2011

RCA STUDIO B

RCA Records established a recording studio in this building in November 1957, with local offices run by guitarist-producer Chet Atkins. Its success led to a larger studio, known as Studio A, built next door in 1964. Studio B recorded numerous hits by Elvis Presley, the Everly Brothers, Roy Orbison, Don Gibson, Charley Pride, Jim Reeves, Dolly Parton, and many others. Along with Bradley Studios, Studio B is known for developing "The Nashville Sound."

DONATED BY THE MIKE CURB FOUNDATION

Location: 34 Music Sq. W – Cncl 19
#141 Erected 2011

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: 2500 Belmont Blvd. – Cncl 18
142 Erected 2011

J. W. PRICE FIRE HALL

Constructed in 1892 for Hose Company #1, this building is one of the earliest extant fire halls in Nashville. The upstairs housed firefighters while the lower floor stabled the company's two horses. R. C. Burk served as the first Captain. The fire hall was renamed for J.W. Price, a local businessman, c1910. In 1993, the building reopened as a branch of the Nashville Public Library, and is named for State Legislators Charles and Mary Pruitt.

Location: 117 Charles E. Davis Blvd – Cncl 19
143 Erected 2011

BMI
Broadcast Music, Inc.

BMI (Broadcast Music, Inc.), an organization that collects performance royalties for songwriters and music publishers in all genres of music, opened its doors in New York in 1940. BMI was the first performance rights organization to represent what was then commonly referred to as rural and race music in the forms of country, gospel, blues, and jazz. In 1958, BMI established a permanent Nashville office and hired Frances Williams Preston as manager. BMI constructed the first wing of this building in 1964 and expanded it in 1995. This office represents songwriters and music publishers in Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans, Muscle Shoals and Austin, and played a key role in developing Nashville as Music City, U.S.A.

Location: 10 Music Square East
NO. 144 ERECTED 2012

SCARRITT COLLEGE FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS

Established in Kansas City in 1892 by the Methodist Episcopal Church South and moved to Nashville in 1924, Scarritt trained laity in Christian education, music, and missions until it closed in 1988. Much of the Collegiate Gothic campus architecture was designed by Nashville architect Henry C. Hibbs. The campus was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. A leader in racial integration in the South, Scarritt integrated its student population in 1952. The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke in Wightman Chapel to the Conference on Christian Faith and Human Relations on April 25, 1957. From its beginning, Scarritt had an international student population that reflected its commitment to a global understanding of racial justice and equality. Its mission and vision continue today through the Scarritt-Bennett Center.

DONATED BY THE SCARRITT ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Location: In front of Wightman Chapel, 1008 19th Ave N
NO. 145 ERECTED 2012

MARY CATHERINE SCHWEISS STROBEL (1912-1986)

Nashville native Mary Catherine Strobel was the first female employee of the Nashville Fire Department, serving from 1948 to 1977. She also devoted her life to helping the poor. She lived in the family home, 1212 7th Avenue North, from 1938 to 1971. Mary Catherine was murdered in Nashville on Dec. 9, 1986 in a random act of violence. In 1987, the community established the

Mary Catherine Strobel Volunteer Awards to foster her giving spirit and her legacy of community service.

DONATED BY THE GRANDCHILDREN OF MARY
CATHERINE SCHWEISS STROBEL

Location: 1212 7th Avenue North (Germantown)
NO. 146 ERECTED 2012

FEHR SCHOOL

Named for local merchant and former school board member Rudolph Fehr, and designed by architects Dougherty and Gardner, Fehr School opened in 1924. On Sept. 9, 1957, Fehr became one of the first schools in Nashville to desegregate, admitting four African American first graders, who attended despite a hostile atmosphere. Some 200 protestors surrounded the school, and it received bomb threats prior to Hattie Cotton School being firebombed shortly after midnight on Sept. 10.

Location: 1624 5th Ave. N (Salemtn)
NO. 147 ERECTED 2013

COHN SCHOOL

Designed by architects Asmus and Clark and opened in 1928 as a junior high school, Cohn School was named in memory of Corinne Lieberman Cohn, one of the first female members of the school board. Jonas H. Sikes served as first principal. The school added high school grades in 1937, and graduated its first high school class in 1940. Following school desegregation, Cohn High merged with Pearl High in 1983. The building now serves as the Cohn Adult Learning Center.

(Double-sided marker with WR Rochelle)

W.R. ROCHELLE
(1904-1989)

A graduate of Peabody College, William Rayburn Rochelle served as principal of Cohn High School from 1939 until his retirement in 1965. An innovative educator, he led Cohn in developing student government and was responsible for a state of the art music education program. Rochelle devoted his life to education and community service, especially to adults with intellectual disabilities. In 1968, he founded the Rochelle Center for disabled adults and their families.

Location: Cohn School, 4805 Park Avenue, Sylvan Park
NO. 148 ERECTED 2012

HOLLY STREET FIRE HALL

Completed in 1914, J.B. Richardson Engine Company No. 14 was designed by Nashville's first city architect, James B. Yeaman. Designed to blend in with the surrounding residential neighborhood, it was the first fire hall in the city built specifically for motorized fire trucks. Except for short periods during renovations, this fire hall has been in continuous use since its construction, and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

(Double-sided marker with Bass Park)

BASS PARK

This .2-acre lot was purchased by East Nashville citizens and presented to the city on December 12, 1921 as a public park and playground. The undeveloped lot provided views of the adjacent fire hall and was intended to keep firefighters from being disturbed. Nashville's smallest park, Bass Park was named in honor of Fire Captain Herman Bass, the first captain of the fire hall.

Location: Holly Street Fire Hall/Bass Park
No. 149

SYLVAN PARK SCHOOL

A two-room frame school building was constructed here in 1907 to serve the children of newly-annexed West Nashville. Students in grades 1-8 attended here, and a second two-room building was added in 1909 for students in grades 1-4. Maria Wilson Hill served as first principal. In 1936, the Public Works Administration funded the construction of the current Art Deco building, designed by the architectural firm of Asmus and Clark.

Location: Sylvan Park School, Utah Avenue, Sylvan Park
No. 150 ERECTED 2013

RICHLAND PARK

Once a part of the Byrd Douglas plantation, the Nashville Land Improvement Company dedicated ten acres for a public park in 1887. After annexation, the park became a Nashville City Park in 1907, and the City added playground equipment. Richland Park hosted many community events such as ice cream socials, band concerts, outdoor movies, and sporting events. The community center opened in 1932, and was converted into the Richland Park Library in 1961-62.

Location: Charlotte Avenue, in front of Richand Park Library
No. 151 ERECTED 2013

JACK CLEMENT RECORDING STUDIOS

After success in Memphis with Sun Records, “Cowboy” Jack Clement founded Jack Clement Recording Studios in 1969, producing and writing for artists such as Johnny Cash and Charley Pride. It was the first facility of its kind in Nashville, with interiors designed by Jim Tilton. Sold in 1979 and renamed Sound Emporium, artists such as Kenny Rogers, Dottie West, Ray Stevens, Don Williams, John Denver, R.E.M., Robert Plant & Alison Krauss have recorded here.

Location: 3011 Belmont Blvd.
No. 152 ERECTED 2013

COCKRILL SCHOOL

Through the efforts of Mark Sterling Cockrill and Lemuel Davis, a school serving West Nashville children in grades 1-8 opened near here in 1888. High school grades were soon added and the school became West Nashville High School. Following annexation, the school was renamed Cockrill School in 1907. The Public Works Administration constructed the current building at this location, the former Clifton Park. Designed by Marr and Holman, this building opened in 1940.

Location: 610 49th Avenue North
No. 153 ERECTED 2013

NORTH NASHVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

Located 1100 Clay Street, North Nashville High School opened in 1940. Designed by Hart and Russell, the building was constructed with funding from the Public Works Administration, and featured carved stone panels by sculptor Puryear Mims. The first class graduated in 1941. Four principals served North High: J. H. Noel, W.J. Mullins, L.L. Carnes, and R.W. Elliot. The final commencement was held June 8, 1978. North High was demolished in 1987.

Location: 1000 Cass Street
No. 154 ERECTED 2013

WOMAN SUFFRAGE RALLIES

Centennial Park was the site of May Day rallies held annually from 1914 until 1920, when the Tennessee General Assembly ratified the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, guaranteeing the right to vote to American women. Suffragists marched from the State Capitol to Centennial Park, where thousands gathered to hear speakers such as Ann Dallas Dudley, Maria Thompson Daviess, Sue Shelton White, Catherine Kenny, and Abby Crawford Milton.

Location: Centennial Park, along 28th Ave N near Art Center
No. 155 ERECTED 2013