

CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE

# ***Historic Downtown Walking Tour***



**Visit Cleveland  
& Charleston TN**

# WALKING TOUR of Historic Downtown CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE

***If you want to locate in the prettiest, the wealthiest, the cleanest, the healthiest, the most progressive and the most cultured town in the south, come to Cleveland. Cleveland has more pretty streets, more shade trees, more churches, more good schools, more sober representatives and more pretty women than any town of its size, north or south.***

- Advertisement  
*Cleveland Weekly Herald*  
April 4, 1902

Cleveland, Tennessee, is most certainly a lovely place to live, work, play and raise a family. Cleveland is replete with history and surrounded by beauty.

Designated the county seat on January 20, 1838, Cleveland is named for Benjamin Cleveland, one of the heroes at the Battle of King's Mountain during the Revolutionary War. Cleveland was officially incorporated in 1846. Founded in 1836, Bradley County was named for Col. Edward Bradley, a Tennessee Militia officer with the First Regiment, Tennessee Infantry, during the War of 1812. Cleveland and Bradley County were part of the Ocoee District prior to their charters.

Just minutes away from the beautiful Ocoee River in Polk County and the city of Chattanooga, Cleveland is centrally located to outdoor adventures, peaceful getaways and exciting metropolitan activities. The Ocoee Region of Tennessee offers something for everyone.

Historic Downtown Cleveland is just one of the attractions in and around Bradley County. We hope you enjoy your walking tour and the interesting stories surrounding the structures of our downtown area.

A  
**WALKING  
TOUR**  
of  
Historic  
Downtown  
CLEVELAND, TN

**Tour  
Fact**

*Lee University was the site of the Olympic Village during the 1996 Centennial Olympic Games. Lee housed the athletes competing in the Olympic Slalom Canoe/ Kayak Competition held on the Ocoee River. The local village and venue were the only Olympic sites located outside the state of Georgia.*

**1. Museum Center at Five Points**

200 Inman Street



The Museum Center at Five Points tells the story of the Ocoee Region through dynamic exhibits and creative programming for all ages. The “River of Time” exhibit explores the region’s rich cultural heritage and temporary exhibits rotate throughout the year, exploring history, arts and culture as they relate to Southeast Tennessee. Programs, classes and hands-on activities for all ages are offered year-round and the Museum Store features locally made arts and crafts from around the region. Call (423) 339-5745 or check online for current exhibits and events, [www.museumcenter.org](http://www.museumcenter.org).

**2. Cherokee Chieftain -**

**Trail of the Whispering Giants**

Museum Center at Five Points  
200 Inman St E, Downtown Cleveland

The Cherokee Chieftain, carved by widely acclaimed sculptor Peter “Wolf” Toth, was presented to the city of Cleveland as a gift in 1974. The Chieftain stands majestically on the front lawn of the Museum Center at Five Points as a proud reminder of the region’s significant Cherokee Indian heritage. Toth carved at least one statue in each of the 50 states. These works are collectively known as the Trail of the Whispering Giants.



**3. Cleveland Summit**

44 Inman Street East  
Formerly the Cherokee Hotel

Built in 1927 at a cost of \$300,000, the hotel boasted 72 guest rooms, 60 equipped with tub baths and 10 with shower baths, and two elevators operated by electric current. The hotel’s

largest ballroom was the site of many banquets, parties and dances that went on until the wee hours of the morning.

**4. United Way Building**

85 Ocoee Street  
Formerly the Princess Theater

Erected at a staggering cost of \$100,000, the theater opened in 1927. Its large sign contained some 600 blinking red and blue lights. The interior draperies were a luxurious shade of dark blue trimmed with gold. The management boasted it was the “...only first-class theater in the city.” Vaudeville acts were part of the show bill at its glorious beginning.



**5. New Life Bible College**

170 Ocoee Street

Originally the First Methodist Episcopal Church, it was erected in 1912 at a cost of \$32,000. The church relocated to North Ocoee Street in the mid-1970s. New Life Bible College opened in 1977.

**6. Johnston Park**

Bounded by Ocoee, Broad, Inman and First streets

Mrs. C.L. Hardwick donated Johnston Park to the city in honor of her parents, John Tucker and Mary (Tipton) Johnston, who made their home at this location for 55 years.

**7. The Spot Building**

45 Ocoee Street

Originally named “Orange Teaco” for its signature soft drink, The Spot opened its doors in 1937 as a snack bar specializing in hamburgers and malted milk shakes. It was originally known for its unique way of serving hamburgers...by throwing them to customers. The Spot was in business for 81 years before recently closing.

**8. Regions Bank**

20 Ocoee Street

This structure housed the Cleveland National Bank, founded December 26, 1866. This is the oldest continuously operating bank building in Cleveland, the third oldest National Bank building in Tennessee and the sixth oldest National Bank building in the southeastern United States. It presently occupies the bank’s original site and was later expanded with the acquisition of adjoining properties.

**9. Masonic Lodge/ Masonic Hall Building**

60 Ocoee Street

In 1846, a petition was filed with the Grand Lodge of Tennessee to establish a lodge in the growing city of Cleveland. A dispensation was granted in 1847. In 1848, the charter was granted and officers were installed. The building was dedicated in 1927.



## 10. Landmark Building

70 Ocoee Street

Built circa 1850, this building was originally a single room. Portions of the walls are still papered with the original red wallpaper. Its one-story, cast-iron front and plate-glass display windows were common to commercial buildings of the period. The stone arches over the second-story window, corbelled brickwork and a stamped metal cornice were added in 1880. The metalwork bears nautical emblems, a sextant and a ship's wheel. Through the years the building has housed a saloon, the W.J. Hughes Business House and the C.J. Wilson Store. It presently houses the law firm Dietrich and Dietrich. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.



## 11. Terra Running Company Building

90 Ocoee Street

Erected in 1892 by J.B. Fillauer, this building has housed a number of different businesses including John R. Cate Clothing Store, T.L. Rogers Real Estate, Lay's Five and Ten Cents Store, Frederick's Bridal Shop, and W.K. Fillauer's first law office. The building was extensively remodeled after a fire in 1975. Renovated in 2017, it is now occupied by Terra Running Company and Bear Brew Coffee.

## 12. Bank of Cleveland Annex

93 Ocoee Street

Former site of the Ocoee House

The Ocoee House, a three-story hotel, was constructed on this site in 1854. It was said to be the tallest building in East Tennessee. Sturdy oak was used for the supporting timbers and its brick walls were nearly three feet thick. The hotel could accommodate 150 guests and had an "omnibus with a good and safe team" to convey passengers from the depot to the hotel. During the Civil War, the hotel served as a hospital. In 1900, Commodore and Mrs. Tom Thumb were guests at the hotel. A ladies' entrance was just in back of the hotel's corner storeroom on First Street. Before the Civil War, and for many years afterward, very few ladies went into hotels, and those who did never entered through the lobby where men, especially drummers (salesmen), were known to congregate. The Ocoee House was razed in 1964.

## 13. Bradley County Courthouse

Courthouse Square

All four Bradley County courthouses have stood on this site. The first was a log structure erected in the summer of 1836. In 1840, it was replaced with a brick building. A third courthouse replaced that structure in 1893, which served the county until the present



structure was built in 1963. During the Civil War, court records were removed from the courthouse and placed in the Craigmiles Building for safekeeping. Ironically, the courthouse was not burned as so many were during the war, but the Craigmiles Building caught fire. Many of Bradley County's records prior to 1864 were lost in the fire. In 2005 the front lawn of the courthouse was redesigned into a plaza featuring improvements to the courthouse steps, brickwork and a replica of the original bandstand that stood for years in front of the old courthouse. The bandstand served as a stage for politicians, preachers and musicians. The new bandstand plays host to numerous events on the square.

## 14. Tipton Building

166 Ocoee Street

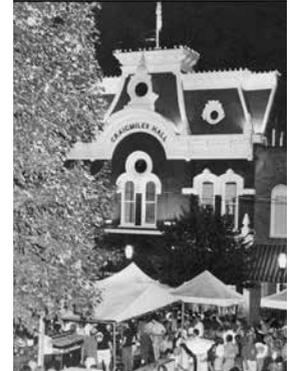
In the 1930s, the popular Central Drug Store was located on the first floor. This building has undergone a recent renovation, revealing the original brick walls visible on both floors and the original pressed tin ceilings. Cooper's Book Store, where every school child in Bradley County bought books, tablets, pencils, steel pens and bottles of ink, was also located in this building.

## 15. Craigmiles Hall

170 Ocoee Street NE

East side of Courthouse Square

Cleveland's first cultural center was the dream of Walter Craigmiles. It was designed by architect L.D. Sprague and completed in 1878. Construction costs of the building totaled \$8,000. Traveling troupes of entertainers, including operatic groups, Shakespearean thespians and renowned musicians, appeared on its stage. In 1906 John Philip Sousa performed his latest march, "The Diplomat," before an appreciative audience. Over the years the building has served as a skating rink, headquarters for the Air National Guard and home to several businesses. Allan Jones, who restored the building to closely resemble the opera house as it looked on its gala opening night in 1878, currently owns Craigmiles Hall. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.



## 16. City Hall/Fire Department

160 Second Street NE

The City Hall Building was constructed in 1916 to be a combination city hall and fire station. It housed all phases of city business and also served as the city jail. During its construction, it was almost destroyed by a nearby fire. When the city obtained its second fire truck in 1924, the building was renovated. The conference room once served as a parking bay for one of the fire trucks. The building now houses offices for the city of Cleveland.

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**Tour  
Fact**

*The Ocoee House, which stood on the current site of Bank of Cleveland Mortgage Division, was a stopping point for the stagecoach line.*

**17. First Cumberland Presbyterian Church**

161 Second Street



The church's original congregation was organized in 1837 and met in the log courthouse on the square. By 1840, the church had erected a wooden meeting house, and in 1856, a new brick building was begun on this site. Catastrophe struck the church on June 8, 1954, when the 97-year-old auditorium collapsed just as a service adjourned. Church elder A.K. Maxwell was struck by one of the window frames during the collapse and was pinned beneath the debris. He later died at Bradley Memorial Hospital. The church persevered. It immediately made arrangements to hold its services at Arnold School until construction of a new building was complete in March 1956.

**18. Café Roma**

220 Ocoee Street

Formerly the Ark Building

This building served as the news center of Cleveland and Bradley County from 1854 to 1936. The newspapers housed here have been successively the *Banner-News*, the *Cleveland Journal*, the *Cleveland Journal and Banner* and the *Cleveland Daily Banner*. In 1936, the *Daily Banner* relocated to Second Street, then to newly built facilities on 25th Street in 1970.



**19. Title Guaranty and Trust**

20 Second Street

North side of Courthouse Square  
Former site of Peoples Bank of Cleveland



Peoples Bank of Cleveland was organized in 1911 and closed in 1931 when it went into receivership. The building later housed a restaurant, drugstore and sewing center. Title Guaranty and Trust, incorporated in 1887, is the oldest company of its type in the South. It has been in Cleveland since 1971 and at this location since 1978.

**20. Horner Building**

40 Second Street NW

North Side of Courthouse Square

Erected by Mrs. S.J. Leeper in the 1880s. Mrs. Leeper's Millinery Emporium, W.O. Horner's Optical Jewelry, and W.H. Horner's Furniture and Undertaker's Business occupied the building. The optometric practice, established in 1882, is believed to be the oldest continuously operating optometric practice in Tennessee.

**21. Former Wood's Jewelers Building**

263 Ocoee Street

This pre-1900 building boasts a façade that is truly a local gem. Prior to 2005, this building housed Wood's Jewelers owned by Sid Rubin. He opened the store May 1, 1955 at 73 Ocoee Street, and then moved to this location in 1962. Before Wood's occupied the building, it housed Cleveland Provision Co. (meat market owned by W. F. McIntire) and Norman Sperlich's Sanitary Market. The cornice is a notable architectural feature.

**22. St. Luke's Episcopal Church and Mausoleum**

320 Broad Street NW

Built in 1872 in the Gothic Revival Style, St. Luke's graces the city with its beautiful arches and narrow windows. John H. Craigmiles built the church to honor the memory of his 7-year-old daughter, Nina, who was tragically killed when the buggy in which she was riding with her grandfather, Dr. Gideon Thompson, was struck by a switch engine at the Inman Street crossing. The accident occurred on St. Luke's Day, October 18, 1871. The mausoleum is built of Carrara marble. The walls are four feet thick and are constructed to allow free circulation of air at all times. Italian Sculptor, Fabia Cotte, modeled the sarcophagus. The mausoleum is the subject of Cleveland's most famous ghost story, "Stains on the Mausoleum." The tale is



told in *13 Tennessee Ghosts and Jeffrey*, by Katherine Tucker Windham. The book is available at the Museum Center at Five Points and the Cleveland Public Library. The church and mausoleum were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.





### 23. First Presbyterian Church

433 Ocoee Street

Construction began on this, the oldest existing church building in Cleveland, in 1856. The church was dedicated in October 1858. In 1935, a three-story addition was built, and in later years the original

sanctuary was enlarged and redecorated. The old gallery, used by slaves prior to the Civil War, was removed. The sanctuary was damaged during the Civil War. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.

### 24. Private Residence

570 Ocoee Street

This home, with its impressive entrance, was built in 1902 by Luther and Lavina (Henegar) Campbell. Later it was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Columbus A. Mee. Mr. Mee, along with J. Hardy Johnston, established the Coca Cola Bottling Works. The home was restored in 2003.

### 25. Private Residence

590 Ocoee Street

This house was built in 1852 by Pleasant Craigmiles and sold to Thomas H. Callaway, president of the Hiwassee Railroad and Ocoee Bank. Later it was purchased by the Hardwicks and remained in the Hardwick family for several generations.

### 26. Houston Apartments

633 Ocoee Street

Formerly the Cleveland Masonic Female Institute

The institute opened its doors in 1856 under the direction of Professor H.W. Von Adelhoff. The Masonic Lodge provided scholarships to young ladies unable to pay the school's modest tuition of \$15 to \$40 per year. The school was forced to close in 1861 during Federal occupation of the city. It is believed the building served as a hospital or military headquarters during the Civil War. After extensive repairs, the school reopened in December 1864, a few months before the war's end, and continued to operate a public or private school until 1894. After the school closed its doors for the last time, the local Episcopal Church used the building. In 1915, the building was sold to W.H. Durkee who began remodeling procedures to turn the venerable old building into a "modern apartment." In 2017, the Masonic Institute was added to the Civil War Trails program and a marker was placed at the site.

### 27. Carmichael Library Addition

760 Ocoee Street

Formerly known as the Balfe House and the Women's Club,

Pleasant and Caroline Craigmiles lived in this house for a short time. It has been said that this home was not suitable for the type of entertaining Mrs. Craigmiles planned to do and she would not live in it. Mr. Craig-

miles later built the fine example of Italianate architecture at 833 Ocoee Street, which now houses the History Branch and Archives of the Cleveland Public Library (see #47). The house was recently donated to the Cleveland Public Library by local businessman Allan Jones and named in memory of Judge Virgil Carmichael, a Cleveland native who died Nov. 13, 2004, at age 86. In an interview appearing in the *Cleveland Daily Banner* in December 1974, Judge Carmichael said, "Judges owe it to the people not to get too far away from their way of thinking."

### 28. Cleveland-Bradley County Public Library

790 North Ocoee Street

Formerly the Jarnagin House



Built in 1883 by Colonel J.H. Hardwick, founder of Hardwick Stove Company. The columns and other classical details, hallmarks of late Georgian architecture, define this imposing brick structure. Stately ginkgo trees thrive on the grounds.

The original home was of wood frame construction, about two-thirds the size of the present residence. In 1940, the house was bricked and underwent extensive remodeling. In July 2001, construction began on a 5,000-square-foot expansion that houses a technology center and expanded children's area.

The atmosphere of wonder provided by this historic structure took on a new meaning when it opened its doors as the Cleveland Public Library in 1987. Today the laughter of children is again heard and beautiful shrubbery still surrounds the grounds of the Jarnagin House. Library-sponsored events attract children and adults to the world of books and lifelong learning.

### 29. Monuments

Broad and Ocoee streets

The Confederate Monument, erected in 1911 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, depicts a private soldier. It is inscribed with the dedication, "To our known and unknown Confederate Dead 1861 – 1865," and with the chapter's motto, "Man was not born to himself alone, but to his country." The obelisk behind the Confederate monument was erected in remembrance of three young men, John M. Hardwick, Will G. Steed and Will F. Marshall, who were killed in a train accident in 1889. A concert was held at Craigmiles Opera House to raise money for the memorial. It was unveiled July 2, 1890, on the anniversary of their death. A traffic accident toppled the obelisk in 2014 and it was promptly replaced and rededicated on July 2, 2014, the anniversary of its original unveiling.



## Historic Walking Tour

1. Museum Center at Five Points
2. Cherokee Cheiftain
3. Cleveland Summit
4. United Way Building
5. New Life Bible College
6. Johnston Park
7. The Spot Building
8. Regions Bank
9. Masonic Lodge / Masonic Hall Building

10. Landmark Building
11. Terra Running Company
12. Bank of Cleveland Annex
13. Bradley County Courthouse
14. Tipton Building
15. Craigmiles Hall
16. City Hall / Fire Department
17. First Cumberland Presbyterian Church

18. Café Roma
19. Title Guaranty and Trust
20. Horner Building
21. Former Wood's Jewelers
22. St. Luke's Episcopal Church and Mausoleum
23. First Presbyterian Church
24. Private Residence
25. Private Residence
26. Houston Apartments
27. Carmichael Library Addition
28. Cleveland Public Library
29. Monuments

30. Lee University Admissions
31. Lee University

### Ocoee Street Historic District

32. Private Residence
33. Private Residence
34. Private Residence
35. Private Residence
36. Private Residence
37. Private Residence
38. Private Residence
39. Private Residence
40. Private Residence
41. Private Residence

### Centenary Avenue Historic District

42. Private Residence
43. Private Residence
44. Private Residence
45. Private Residence
46. Historic Branch and Archives

47. Hoskins Land Company and Southern Housing Management, Inc.
48. Cornerstone Church
49. Broad St. United Methodist Church
50. Stamper Building
51. US Post Office / Courthouse Annex
52. The Tipton- Fillauer House
53. Bank of Cleveland - Fillauer Building

### Historic Five Points District

54. C.C. Card Building
55. CBC Cleveland
56. Benjamin Cleveland Statue
57. Five Points Shops
58. Cleveland Creative Arts Guild
59. Five Points Cafe
60. Southern Norfolk Depot
61. Emergency Services Memorial

### Restaurants on Tour Route

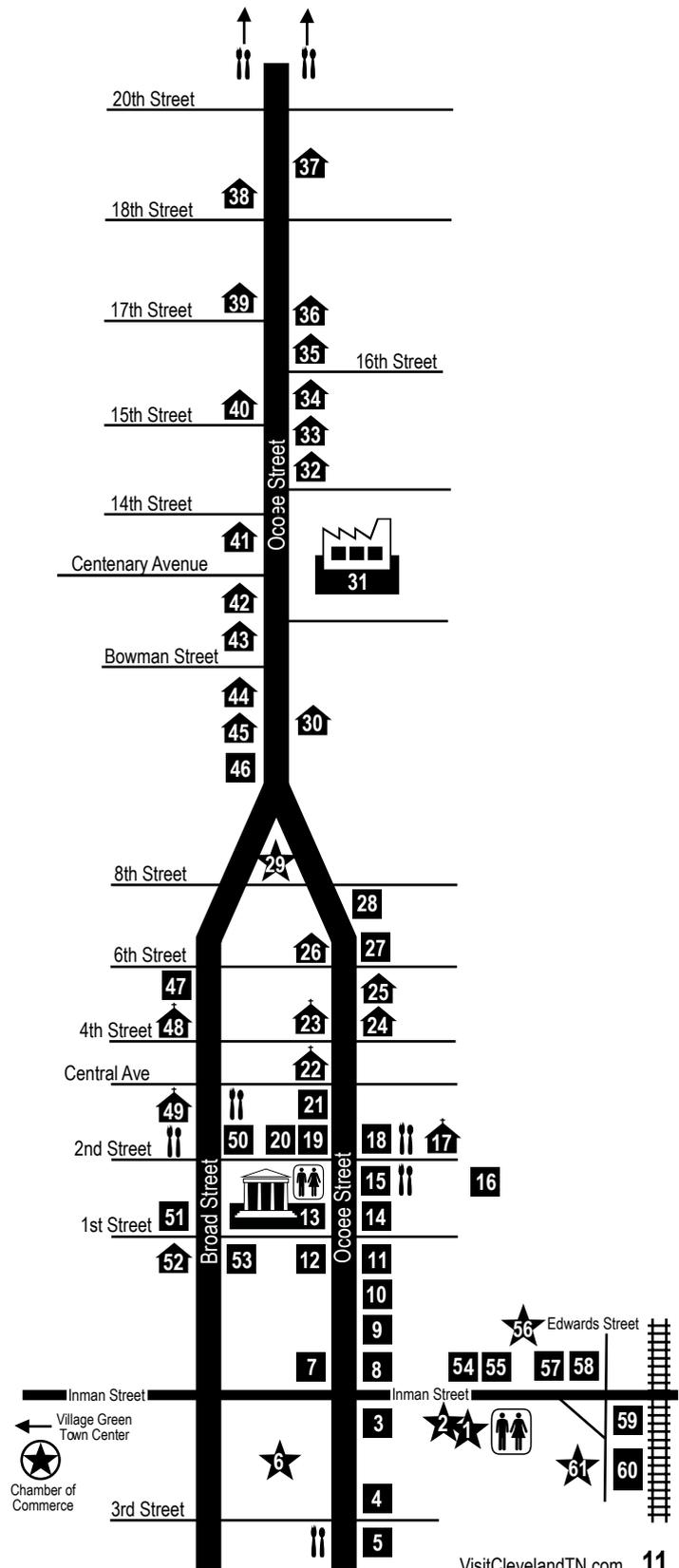
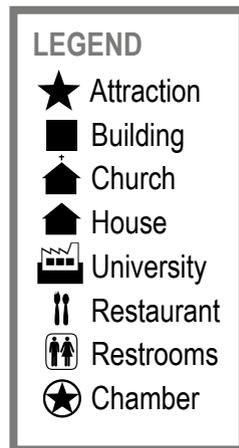
- Café Roma #18
- Catch Bar & Grill (inside #57)
- Cobblestone Grille (inside #15)
- Gardner's Market (near #49)
- 5 Points Cafe (#59)

### Other Nearby Restaurants

- Bald Headed Bistro (Village Green)
- Lupi's Pizza (Ocoee Street)
- Starbucks (Village Green)
- Stack Southern Bistro (near #54)
- Firehouse Subs (Village Green)

### Restrooms

Public Restrooms located at the Museum Center at Five Points and Bradley County Courthouse during regular business hours.



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**30. Lee University Admissions**

890 North Ocoee Street

Built circa 1897, the house has two front doors as the parlor off the right side



door was used for funeral viewings in the early 1900s. In 1949, the home was owned by Margaret Lea Montgomery and operated as Lea's Tourist Inn. Vaughn R. Hamilton bought the property in 1974 and remodeled it keeping the original glass in the main floor windows. The lot included a pecan grove. Today, the house serves as the admissions office for Lee University.

**31. Lee University**

1120 North Ocoee Street

Centenary Female College operated on this site from 1885 to 1930. Bob Jones College purchased the property in 1933. The Reverend Billy Graham, perhaps the school's best-known student, was enrolled



there for a short time. In 1947 the Church of God purchased the campus and returned to Cleveland, where it had previously founded a Bible training school in 1918. The school is named for Flavis J. Lee, a former college president and Church of God leader. The college was fully accredited in 1969 and achieved university status in 1998. It is the second largest private university in Tennessee.

**OCOEE STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT  
1455-1981 NORTH OCOEE STREET**

All of the homes between 1455 and 1981 North Ocoee Street were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1995.

**32. Private Residence**

1520 North Ocoee Street

This Victorian home combining beauty and dignity was built in 1876. The landscaping and recently added ironwork fence and fountains add to the charm of this beautiful residence.

**33. Private Residence**

1560 North Ocoee Street

L.D. Donaldson, a dry goods dealer, erected this Tudor-style home for his residence in 1930. Notable features include some leaded glass windows and a bald cypress tree in the front yard.

**34. Private Residence**

1590 North Ocoee Street

With its clean, unadorned lines and classical front portico supported by two stretching columns, the Greek revival home was built in 1903. Additions were made in 1932. Extensive work was done in 1983 to restore the home to its original beauty.



**35. Private Residence**

1640 North Ocoee Street

When Oscar Knox built this home in 1910, it was considered to be "out of town." The property adjoining this small farm extended to Church Street. Knox was an officer at the Hardwick Foundry and owned one of the first automobiles in town.

**36. Private Residence**

1690 North Ocoee Street

Built in 1925, this home was the residence of Col. James and Irene (Knox) Corn. The colonel was a distinguished attorney, city mayor, author and advocate of the Cherokee Indians. The house was remodeled in the late 1990s and columns and balcony were added to the entrance.

**37. Private Residence**

1890 North Ocoee

This Georgian style home was built prior to the Civil War. It was originally a rambling farmhouse with a dogtrot hallway through the first floor. The columns were added after the turn of the 20th century.



(Cross to West side of Ocoee at 20th Street Traffic Light.)

**Tour  
Fact**

*The Rev. Billy Graham was a student at Bob Jones College, now the site of Lee University.*

### 38. Private Residence

1833 North Ocoee Street

Charles Itzel, co-founder of the Cleveland Coffin and Casket Company, built this home in 1904. It is made from concrete blocks machine-molded to resemble hewn stone.



### 39. Private Residence

1733 North Ocoee Street

This exquisite Georgian-style home was built in 1937 with exterior brick from the original Hardwick Woolen Mill. This house contains walnut woodwork in the main rooms and chestnut paneling in the family room.

### 40. Private Residence

1455 North Ocoee Street

This sprawling Victorian home was built between 1870 and 1880. It contains five fireplaces, original moldings and a beautiful staircase overlooking the foyer.

### 41. Private Residence

1233 North Ocoee Street

Reported to have been built between 1850 and 1855, this is one of the oldest homes in Cleveland. Musket balls were found in the exterior brick, supporting stories of a Civil War skirmish in the area around the home.

## CENTENARY AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT PRIVATE RESIDENCES

This prestigious neighborhood is typical of those in the late 1800s in Cleveland. The entire avenue was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993.

### 42. Private Residence

1133 North Ocoee Street

Originally the site of the Patton farm, this imposing Georgian home was built in 1936 by Chattanooga architect William Crutchfield for the Reeves Brown Family. Original shutters still grace the windows, and the front door's beautiful old knocker still bids family and friends welcome.



### 43. Private Residence

1033 North Ocoee Street

This inviting brick home was completed during the Depression for the family of John B. Hoyle in 1931. It flourished with social activity during the 1930s. The home remained in the family for nearly 70 years.

### 44. Private Residence

853 North Ocoee Street

This property was originally part of the Pleasant Craigmiles Farm (see #46). It was built in 1929.

### 45. Private Residence

845 North Ocoee Street

This property was also originally part of the Pleasant Craigmiles Farm (see #46). This house was built in 1912.

### 46. History Branch and Archives of the Cleveland-Bradley County Public Library

833 North Ocoee Street

Formerly Pleasant Craigmiles Home



This elegant example of Italianate architecture was built in 1866. The house has carefully designed and executed details throughout, including ornate plasterwork, an exquisite staircase, imposing walnut doors and 12 fireplaces. The handmade brick is set with precise, narrow mortar joints. In 1923 the Johnston family donated the home to the city of Cleveland

to be used as a library as a memorial to Sarah Tucker Johnston. (1828-1922). Her portrait hangs in the front parlor. The chair in which she was sitting when the portrait was done is displayed next to the fireplace.

In 1987 this became the home of the library's history branch, specializing in genealogy and local history. It is the caretaker of Bradley County's history, just as the main library is the caretaker of its future. Placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. Extensive renovations on the second floor were completed in 2017. The second floor is occupied by the Bradley Cleveland Public Education Foundation. New landscaping was added in 2018 and the building was named The Johnston-Tucker Center in honor of the continued philanthropic efforts of the Johnston and Tucker families to the Cleveland Bradley County Public Library.

### 47. Hoskins Land Company and Southern Housing Management, Inc.

555 Broad Street

This English Tudor home was built in 1932 for Grover Brown, founder of Brown Stove Works. The ivy-lined walkway and stately cypress trees add to its charm.

### 48. Cornerstone Church

533 Broad Street

A nondenominational church, Cornerstone has been at this location since 1982. Previously, the Redeemed Community Church and the Central Church of Christ were located here. Ann Inman, mother of Cleveland's Civil War diarist, Myra (Inman) Carter, and Elizabeth (Inman) Hayes, made her home on this property. Their home was later purchased by Dewitt Clinton Arnold, Cleveland's first school superintendent.

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**Tour  
Fact**

*The Cherokee Hotel was the headquarters for the actors and crew during the filming of the movie "Wild River" in and around Charleston, Tennessee. Montgomery Clift and Lee Remick were the stars of the movie. Walter Cronkite was also a famous guest of the Cherokee Hotel.*

**49. Broad Street United Methodist Church**  
263 Broad Street

The original church was erected in 1867 and that building served the congregation until 1893 when the present sanctuary was built. The Heartsill Education Building was added in 1922, and another multipurpose room was added in 1968. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

**50. Stamper Building**

Corner of Broad and Second streets  
North side of Courthouse Square

At the turn of the century, the New York Racket Store, run by J.S. Roberts, operated at this location. It was referred to as the "Daylight Store" because when darkness fell, instead of lighting kerosene lamps, Roberts closed the store and went home. The building's second story was used for offices and apartments and once held a balcony. Stamper's Furniture has occupied the building since the mid-1940s. The store is operated by the third generation of the Stamper family.

**51. US Post Office/Courthouse Annex**  
155 Broad Street

Constructed as the city's main post office in 1911 with help from Company G, 117th Infantry, of the National Guard. The structure has seen many renovations and additions over the years but still retains its original charm. The long, narrow windows, ornate masonry work and original iron lamps give the building a sense of permanence and dignity. The Post Office building was added to the National Register in 1983.



**52. The Tipton-Fillauer House**  
63 Broad Street

W.S. Tipton, editor of the Cleveland Herald, built this graceful Queen Anne home in 1890. The interior contains a winding stairway of carved oak, solid oak doors and fireplace mantles of fine Italian marble. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

**53. Bank of Cleveland-Fillauer Building**  
75 Bobby Taylor Avenue, Courthouse Square

Erected in 1911 by brothers John B. and Will Fillauer, this charming three-story building has been preserved following an intensive restoration project in 1987. The original hardwood floors and distinctive tin ceilings have been revitalized. This building once housed the Moneta Theater where silent films were shown to local audiences. During the restoration, a rosewood piano, circa 1860 was discovered and is now displayed in the bank's main lobby. Over the years the building has also housed business offices, a furniture store and apartments. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1989.



**HISTORIC FIVE POINTS DISTRICT**

It is said that Five Points was named for the fact that five streets converged at this point. In 1913, a fire swept through the district, destroying many of the disreputable businesses that had begun to take hold. The Knox Hosiery Mill and the Five Points Pharmacy were two of the new enterprises to spring up after the fire, and gradually other businesses appeared. In recent years, a resurgence of development saw the opening of the Museum Center at Five Points, the Creative Arts Guild, interesting shops, restaurants and residential lofts.

**54. C.C. Card Building**  
125 Inman Street

Built in 1915 by C.C. Card to showcase Model T Fords. It was built to Ford's standards, including a large showroom "with refined architectural detailing including pressed tin ceilings, terrazzo floors and a wide open space for customers to look at the cars." One of the unique features was its structure, allowing cars on the upper level as well. C.C. Card was also the beneficiary of federal programs that "worked to improve local roads and highways for the owners of these new forms of transportation." The auto sales continued at the Inman Street location until 1964. The building is now owned by Card's great-grandson and is on the National Register of Historic Places. It currently houses an art studio, restaurant and loft apartments.

**56. Chattanooga Billiards Club - Cleveland**  
185 Inman Street

Built in the 1930s, this building is the site of one of Cleveland's first known supermarkets. It is currently the home of CBC Cleveland, a nostalgic billiards center featuring daily lunch specials, pool tables, dartboards and a selection of cigars and accessories.



### 56. Benjamin Cleveland Statue

First Street Square

In 1838, when the Tennessee State legislature designated the Bradley County seat, they chose to honor a man of valor and courage, Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, by naming this fledgling community after him. The statue, sculpted by local artist Joshua Coleman, was erected on April 19, 2013, in First Street Square by the Colonel Benjamin Cleveland

Chapter of the Tennessee Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

### 57. Five Points Shops

This row of buildings was built in the 1930s. Through the years they have housed such businesses as a furniture store, antique



store and various social establishments. Recent efforts to renovate the buildings have attracted new shops, restaurants and loft living for these structures as well as surrounding properties.

### 58. Cleveland Creative Arts Guild

Corner of Inman and Edwards streets

The work of local artists and craftsmen is displayed and sold here.

### 59. Five Points Pharmacy

341 East Inman Street

Operated from 1915 through 1982, the establishment was advertised as "prescription specialists." The building now houses a cafe and loft living.

### 60. Southern Norfolk Depot

175 Edwards Street

Prior to its completion in 1908, all railway services were handled at a comprehensive depot built in 1851. During the Civil War, the old depot was used to house prisoners awaiting relocation. It is located south of the present depot. In 1899 average daily ticket sales amounted to \$75. The average daily freight business was \$100. The depot was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. The depot reopened in June 2012 following a \$600,000 complete renovation. It is now home to the Southeast Tennessee Human Resource Agency.

### 61. Emergency Services Memorial

Edwards Street

The Emergency Services Memorial wall is dedicated to emergency workers who lost their lives in the line of duty in Bradley County. The wall, which is composed of 6,500 pounds of polished granite, was dedicated October 16, 1999. It is the only memorial of its kind in Tennessee, honoring all emergency workers.



## PUBLIC ART

Find interesting and intriguing art throughout downtown and beyond. From murals to majestic carvings, in alleyways and along greenways, our community appreciates the value of art and local artists. Back Alley Gallery, coordinated by MainStreet Cleveland, the City of Cleveland and the Cleveland/Bradley Chamber of Commerce, transforms underused spaces into art galleries and special places. Various interactive murals are great picture spots to share on social media. Be sure to hashtag #MainstreetCleveland, #VisitClevelandYall and #ArtIsHere.

## OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

### Callaway/Raht House

430 Linden Avenue

Located east of the train depot, this property originally contained 2,000 acres extending to the east and south. In 1861, Thomas Callaway sold this home to Julius Eckhardt Raht, chief of operations of all mines and smelting works in neighboring Polk County. The bricks for the three-story structure, plus basement, were made locally. An underground passage leads from the basement to the railroad station. It is said that the tunnel was used to transport supplies to the depot when shipping was hampered by the Civil War and to deliver wounded soldiers to the house for medical care.

### Old Woolen Mill

365 Church Street

The Hardwick Woolen Mill was chartered July 28, 1889. A local craftsman, J.R. Taylor, laid the bricks at a rate of \$8 per thousand, with 18 bricks per square foot. The plant began producing fabric goods on October 1, 1880. It originally employed 20 people, mostly women and boys. Hardwick Woolen Mill is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Today, a portion of the building has been restored on the north end and it is home to commercial shops, a dance studio, loft apartments and an event rental facility.



### Fort Hill Cemetery

Entrance at Inman and Worth Streets

Originally called Cemetery Hill, the Federal army threw up breastworks and built improvised forts on its crest during the Civil War prompting the area to be known as Fort Hill Cemetery (Ross, E.L. Historical Cemetery Records of Bradley County, Tennessee, 1973). The Indiana Artillery under the command of Col. Eli Lily spent the winter of 1863-64 on Fort Hill before engaging in the Atlanta Campaign. Before the Civil War, Col. Lily owned a small drug store in Indianapolis, which eventually became Eli Lily Pharmaceuticals, one of the largest drug

**A  
WALKING  
TOUR  
of  
Historic  
Downtown  
CLEVELAND, TN**

companies in the world. Visitors will find the names of many of Cleveland's best-known and most influential families here, among them the successful businessman Pleasant Craigmiles, the Civil War diarist Myra Inman and Julius Eckhardt Raht, reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in the state at the time of his death.

**Hair Conrad Cabin**

Blythewood Farms off Harrison Pike

Tekahsheh, or Hair Conrad as he came to be known, was born circa 1770-1780 to Onai, a full-blooded Cherokee, and Hamilton Conrad, a European immigrant. He and his wife, Ollie Candy, occupied this cabin as early as 1804. The cabin is built from split and hewn oak and poplar logs and is the oldest standing residential structure in Cleveland. Hair Conrad was a leader of the first detachment of Cherokees leaving Fort Cass on the Trail of Tears.



**Red Clay State Historic Park**

Dalton Pike to Weatherly Switch

Site of the last council grounds of the Cherokee Nation before their removal along the tragic Trail of Tears. A Cherokee farm and council house have been replicated to offer visitors a glimpse of how the area might have looked 200 years ago. The sacred council spring produces more than 400,000 gallons of sapphire-blue water each day. An interpretive center houses a theater, exhibits and artifacts. Recreational facilities include a 450-seat amphitheater, a picnic pavilion, picnic area with grills and tables, and a two-mile loop trail with a beautiful limestone overlook tower. Handicap accessible. Park hours - 8 .a.m.-Sunset, March - November, 8:30 - 4:30, December - February. Closed Christmas Day.

**Cleveland/Bradley County Greenway**

This paved linear park ribbons alongside Mouse Creek and provides a beautiful path for walkers, joggers and bicyclists. The Greenway is being completed by phases and is still under development. Currently it stretches four miles from north of Mohawk Drive to Willow Street and then connects to Downtown Cleveland through the city's sidewalk system. For a map and more information, see the Greenway website, [www.cbcgreenway.com](http://www.cbcgreenway.com).

**CHARLESTON**

**Henegar House (Ivy Hall)**

Market Street, Charleston

Built by H.B. Henegar, 1847-1848. This eight-room, two story house with walls 16 inches thick and 12-inch thick partitions was constructed of brick manufactured on the site. The black walnut woodwork for the interior was hewn and hand polished on the grounds. The original front porch, with an upper balcony supported by huge pillars, has been replaced with a one-story broad banistered porch and trellised roof. During the Cherokee Removal, 1838-1839, the barracks of Fort Cass were located on this site. Fort Cass was the military operational headquarters for the Trail of Tears Cherokee Removal. During the Civil War, Gen. William T. Sherman stayed at the home. Imprints of bullets are testimony to a skirmish that took place when Gen. Joe Wheeler made a raid through this area. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976.

**Cumberland Presbyterian Church and Historic Cemetery**

Railroad Street, Charleston

Organized in 1861 by the Rev. Hiram Douglas, who oversaw the construction and served as the first pastor of the church. During the Civil War, the church was used as a hospital by Federal forces. Horses were tethered near the building and nibbled at the windowsills and corner boards, which still bear these markings. An iron fence outlines the church cemetery where many of Bradley County's pioneers are buried. Placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

**Hiwassee River Heritage Center**

8746 Hiwassee Street, Charleston

Present-day Charleston was once the site of the Indian Agency and eventually Fort Cass, the military operational headquarters for the entire Trail of Tears Cherokee Removal. Discover this important story and more of Charleston's history at this Certified Interpretive Site on the Trail of Tears National Historical Trail. National Park Service Passport stamps available here.

**Tour  
Fact**

*In 1966 John Philip Sousa premiered his latest march, "The Diplomat," at Craigmiles Hall.*

***Special thanks to:***

Bradley County Historical  
& Genealogical Society

Historical Branch & Archives of the  
Cleveland-Bradley County Public Library

Museum Center at Five Points



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