



Landmarks of Knoxville

Counted Cross Stitch Charts

designed and distributed by

Knoxville Chapter, EGA

www.knoxega.org



Embroiderers'
Guild of America

Landmarks of Knoxville

Counted Cross Stitch Charts

Knoxville Chapter of The Embroiderers' Guild of America

In 1981, the "Landmarks of Knoxville" project began with the creation of a counted cross stitch chart and kit for Hopecote, a historic house on the University of Tennessee campus. Four founding members and presidents of the Knoxville Chapter EGA, Elaine Sappington, Phyllis Trusty, Joan Easterly and Melinda Davis, and new member Helen Lie formed the original committee, and Addie Croes was the first chair.

Initially conceived as a community outreach project to stimulate interest in embroidery and in the Embroiderers' Guild, the value of the project as a fund raiser soon became apparent, especially as Knoxville was preparing to host the 1982 World's Fair.

From the beginning, the chapter set very high standards for accurate research, ethical procedures, and a high-quality detailed chart embossed with the chapter name with a photograph of the finished work attached.

The Landmark Committee members chose the landmark or design concept, got permission to copy the landmark when appropriate, took photographs, and selected a designer to create the cross stitch graph. A chapter member stitched the prototype while counting the amount of thread needed for each color, and directions, colors, and a brief history were added to the chart. The stitched model was then professionally framed. Finally, the committee assembled packages with the chart, directions, information about the subject and a color photograph, and the new design was publicized and marketed. In the first years, the committee assembled complete kits with fabric, labeled threads, and a needle, but at present, only charts with pictures and directions are sold.

Thirty-nine designs have been created during the past thirty-five years, and all are available for purchase. The chapter's booths at the Dogwood Arts Festival on Market Square and the Farragut Festival on the Green were always popular, and the cross-stitch patterns were also marketed by local shops and museum houses.

The Knoxville Chapter of the Embroiderers' Guild has enjoyed recognition for their outstanding work and for the chapter's artistic contribution to the preservation of the heritage and historical landmarks of Knoxville. Framed pieces from the collection have been displayed at the News-Sentinel Gallery and at the East Tennessee Historical Society Gallery, and members have stitched and donated pieces to several landmarks across Knoxville. The project gained national interest with the publication of an article by Joan Easterly in Needle Arts magazine (Winter 1984), "Museum Houses in Needlework" which included instructions for other EGA chapters who wished to initiate similar projects.

The 39 Landmarks of Knoxville in Counted Cross Stitch are listed below. Charts contain a photo of the completed piece and a brief history of the subject.

The price for each packaged counted cross stitch chart is \$12.00, which includes tax, packaging, and postage.

If you wish to order, complete the order form at the end of this booklet, make out a check for \$12.00 per chart to KNOXVILLE CHAPTER EGA. Then mail to:

Joan Easterly
6412 Westminster Road
Knoxville, TN 37919

Orders will be mailed within 3-5 days of receipt of payment.

Landmarks of Knoxville

List of Counted Cross Stitch Charts

Knoxville Chapter of The Embroiderers' Guild of America

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- 3. Blount Mansion**
- 4. City Seal of Knoxville**
- 5. Confederate Memorial Hall (Bleak House)**
- 6. Crescent Bend House and Gardens**
- 7. DeArmond House**
- 8. Fourth and Gill Neighborhood**
- 9. Hopecote Guest House- UT**
- 10. James White Fort**
- 11. Knollwood Mansion**
- 12. Knox County Courthouse**
- 13. Knoxville Band Sampler**
- 14. L & N Station**
- 15. Lord Lindsey Mansion**



16. Mabry Hazen House
17. Maple Grove Inn
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28. St. John's Lutheran church
29. Swan Pond Sampler (Ramsey House)
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MINI LANDMARKS PATTERNS

34. Bandstand, Chilhowee Park
35. Cherokee Boulevard Entrance
36. Crescent Bend Fountain
37. Japanese Bell
38. Krutch Park Bandstand
39. Talahi Light Cherokee Boulevard



1. AYRES HALL

Design by Diane Wick

Model stitched by Marjorie Campbell ©1986

Built in 1921, Ayres Hall dominates “the Hill,” the oldest section of the 417-acre campus of the University of Tennessee. Named for Brown Ayres, University President from 1904-1919, Ayres Hall is a prime example of Collegiate Gothic Revival architecture using tapestry brick facing and white Bedford stone. The structure features a central bell tower with four clocks flanked by three-story wings and topped by an iconic checkerboard pattern.



2. BAKER-PETERS HOUSE

Design by Carol La Buddie

Model stitched by Dorothy Fritz ©1990

The Baker-Peters House was one of several antebellum plantation homes on Kingston Pike. A two-story Greek Revival structure with front columns and a porte-cochere, it was built in 1830 by Dr. Harvey Baker, who was killed there by Union soldiers during the Civil War. Mrs. Baker sold the house to the George Peters family, who lived in it until 1940.



3. BLOUNT MANSION

Design by: Diane Wick

Model stitched by: Jane Eraseland and Marjorie Campbell ©1983

Blount Mansion, circa 1792, was the first museum house in Knoxville to be designated a Registered Historic Landmark by the National Park Service. Built by William Blount, the only Governor of the Southwest Territory and a signer of the U.S. Constitution, the size and construction reflect Blount's position as head of a prominent family and influential land speculator. It was one of the first wood framed houses west of the Allegheny Mountains, and nails were made at the Blount family's nailery near Tarboro, North Carolina. The window glass came from Richmond, Virginia, and Blount Mansion was known as "The House with Many Eyes." The stately house served as the Blount family home as well as the territorial capitol and was restored and opened for tours in 1930. It is surrounded by 18th Century style gardens.



4. CITY SEAL OF KNOXVILLE

Design by Carol La Buddie

Model stitched by Dorothy Fritz ©1990

The Seal first appeared on the Knoxville city flag which was the result of a nationwide competition won by Knoxville artist, Lloyd Benson. The seal was adopted by the City Council on October 16, 1896 and is stamped on all official documents of the city. It consists of a winged wheel of progress surrounding a shield which is divided into four quarters. Each quarter contains a symbol to represent marble, mining, transportation, and commerce. Stalks of wheat on either side of the shield represent agriculture. The date, 1791, is the year Knoxville was founded. The nine stars represent the nine communities that made up the city when the seal was adopted. The word “Progress” is the city motto.



Confederate Memorial Hall
"Bleak House" 1858

5. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL HALL (BLEAK HOUSE)

Design by Carol La Buddie

Model stitched by Dorothy Fritz ©1995

This antebellum mansion of fifteen rooms was built by Robert Houston Armstrong in 1858, shortly after his marriage to Louisa Franklin. The young couple named their home "Bleak House" after the popular novel by Charles Dickens. During the Civil War, the house served as headquarters for General Longstreet and his staff. During the siege of Knoxville in 1864, the house was damaged by rifle and artillery fire. There are some well-preserved pictures on a tower wall drawn by an unknown soldier/artist of "men who were shot up here." The house remained in the Armstrong family until 1906. In 1959, it was purchased by Chapter 89, United Daughters of the Confederacy, for a Confederate memorial, museum, and chapter house. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.



6. CRESCENT BEND

Designed by Leslie Poker

Model stitched by Marjorie Campbell ©1987

Crescent Bend is a handsome, two-story house located on Kingston Pike with a manicured formal Italian garden behind it leading down nine terraces to the Tennessee River. It was designed and built in 1834 by prominent landowner Drury Paine Armstrong and named for its view of a magnificent bend in the river. Originally a working farm, the home was restored in 1976 to house the Tom's Memorial Collection of American and English furniture of the 19th Century as well as English silver from 1640-1820. The 3-acre Tom's Memorial Gardens were added for the 1982 World's Fair.



7. DE ARMOND HOUSE

Design by Patricia Rutenburg

Model stitched by Janice Murphy ©2001

With its quaint turreted roof, wrap-around porch and windows of stained glass, Knox Heritage members call the De Armond house an excellent example of the architects' interpretation of Queen Anne style. Bauman Brothers were commissioned by Richard T. and Ella DeArmond to design and build the wood frame house in 1894, and a grand entrance stairway, cedar-lined closets and pocket doors are featured inside. As part of the Fort Sanders Neighborhood Conservation District, the house was moved across the street because of proposed new construction instead of being torn down.



4th and Gill Neighborhood 1897

8. 4th AND GILL NEIGHBORHOOD

Design by Patricia Rutenburg

Model stitched by Janice Murphy ©2000

The 4th and Gill Neighborhood was constructed in three segments. The Staub-Van Gilder-Henderson addition was built during 1880-1900, the homes mainly Victorian cottages and plain Victorian two-story houses. The area was annexed by Knoxville in 1885. Gill addition was added northward to Haynes Place, where the homes were mostly in more elaborate Queen Anne style. Between 1915 and 1930, more homes, primarily bungalows, were constructed to Glenwood Avenue. These two sections were annexed by the city in 1897. By the 1950's and 1960's, the area fell into disrepair as people moved to newer suburbs. More recently, as the importance of saving historic neighborhoods has been recognized, the area has been revitalized, many homes have been restored, and the renovation continues. The house pictured on this chart is on Luttrell Street. The area was designated a Historic District and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.



9. HOPECOTE HOUSE - UT

Design by: Diane Wick

Model stitched by: Melinda Davis © 1982

Located at 1820 Melrose Avenue, this English cottage on the UT Campus was designed by the nationally acclaimed architect, John Fanz Staub. Completed in 1924, the house was designed to emulate the refined simplicity of the cottage architecture of the Cotswold District of England, and all the flowers in the garden were white. Hopecote won a special award in House Beautiful's first competition in 1925 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Houses. The University of Tennessee uses the cottage as a guest house.



10. JAMES WHITE'S FORT

Design by Carol La Buddie

Model stitched by Dorothy Fritz ©1991

Knoxville's founder, James White, received land grants from the State of North Carolina for all of the land on which the city would be built. In 1785, White brought his family across the mountains to become Knoxville's first settlers. His two-story log house was located at what is now the corner of Clinch Avenue and State Street and surrounded by a stockade for protection from wild animals. In 1906 the house was scheduled to be torn down, but Isaiah Ford purchased the building, marked each log, and moved it to Woodlawn Pike where it was reconstructed and served as a private home. It was purchased by the City Association of Women's Clubs in 1960, which organized the James White Fort Association. In 1970, the building was moved to its present location on Hill Avenue in downtown Knoxville. Reconstruction of the fort was completed in 1973, and it was opened to the public.



11. KNOLLWOOD

Design by Patricia Rutenburg

Model stitched by Janice Murphy ©1998

Knollwood is an antebellum historic house at 6411 Kingston Pike on Bearden Hill in west Knoxville. Major Robert Bannon Reynolds built the residence on part of a tract purchased by his father in 1817 from James White, the founder of Knoxville. While he left for service in the Mexican War, Major Reynolds' sisters supervised construction guided by instructions in his many letters. By the time the Major first saw his house, it was already a Knoxville showplace. The home was originally built in the Federal style, but neoclassical details were added in the late 19th century. A later owner added the distinctive columned front porch in 1919. The stately manor is on the National Register of Historic Places.



12. KNOX COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Design by Diane Wick

Model stitched by Marjorie Campbell ©1985

An example of Queen Anne Revival architecture, the old Knox County Court House stands at the corner of Main and Gay Streets in downtown Knoxville. Built in 1885, this Court of Law has, over the years, touched the lives of many Knox County residents. The landmark is listed on the National Register for its architecture and its role in the county's political history. John Sevier, first Governor of Tennessee, is buried on the Courthouse lawn.



13. KNOXVILLE BAND SAMPLER

Designed by Faye Andrews, Mary Busy, Dorothy Fritz, Jane McCullough, Georgia Roussin, Nancy Spruance, Linda Ford Wallace

Model stitched by Dorothy Fritz ©1993

The Band Sampler features motifs relating to Knoxville life and history such as the mockingbird, dogwood blossoms, flowering iris, and historic Blount Mansion. Designed by members of the Knoxville Tennessee Chapter of the Embroiderers' Guild of America, Inc., which was chartered on June 4, 1975. It was the 64th chapter in the United States, the first in the State of Tennessee. Through the years, the Knoxville Chapter has sponsored numerous programs, classes, workshops and exhibits. Members of the Chapter are recognized as talented teachers and designers within the Guild, and several have earned EGA Master Craftsman status and other accolades.

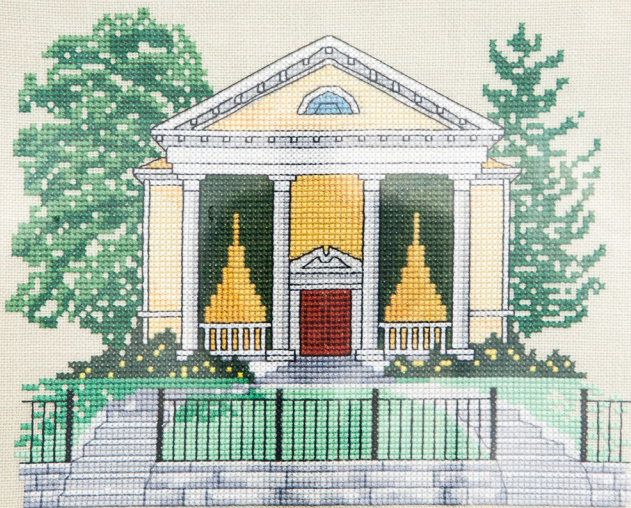


14. L & N TRAIN STATION

Design by Diane Wick

Model stitched by Pam Funderburk King ©1983

Constructed in 1904, the majestic station in downtown Knoxville was designed by L & N Railroad chief engineer Richard Montfort with ornate metal, wood, and brick trim, marble tile floors, and exquisite windows of stained glass. It was a major depot to south-eastern railway travel until 1968 when the last passenger train left Knoxville. The building was restored for the 1982 World's Fair and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



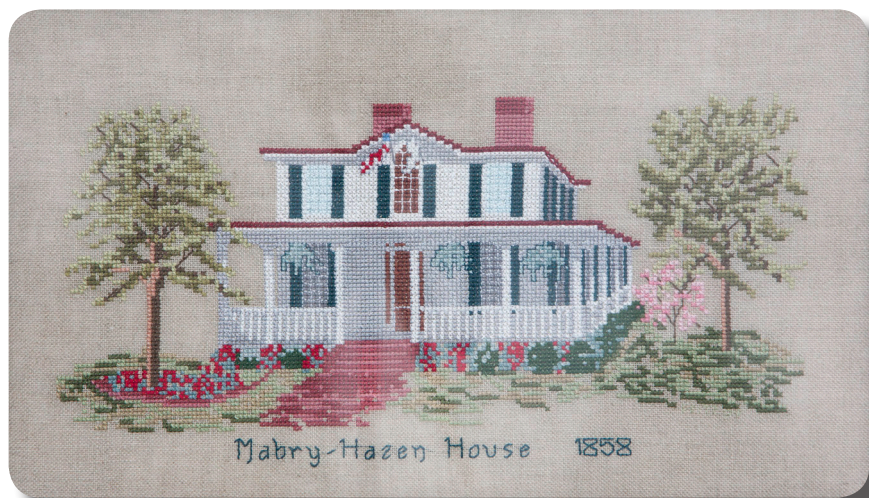
The Lord Lindsey

15. LORD LINDSEY MANSION

Design by Patricia Rutenburg

Model stitched by Janice Murphy ©2001

This elegant Neoclassical residence in downtown Knoxville was built in 1900 as a private estate for the Lockett family by A. P. Lockett, based on his wife's antebellum home in Mississippi. The house features Corinthian columns both inside and on the front porch and an elegant interior with balconies and marble tile floors. The name comes from a title in the Peerage of Scotland.



16. MABRY-HAZEN HOUSE

Design by Carol La Buddie

Model stitched by Dorothy Fritz ©1994

This stately Italianate house was built in 1858 by prominent businessman Joseph A. Mabry, Jr. on one of his farms east of town. Situated on the highest hill just north of the Tennessee River, Mabry's Hill gives gorgeous views of the Great Smoky Mountains to the south and the skyline of Knoxville to the west. As Mrs. Mabry wanted a light airy home, every room has eight-foot windows. During the Civil War, the house was headquarters both to Union and Confederate forces. In 1883, the oldest Mabry daughter married Rush Strong Hazen and their youngest daughter, Evelyn Montgomery Hazen, was the last of the family to occupy the home. Now considered a museum, the house showcases one of the largest original family collections in America with over 2,500 original artifacts on display. It is listed on the Register of Historic Places.



17. MAPLE GROVE INN

Design by Carol La Buddie

Model stitched by Dorothy Fritz ©1996

Maple Grove House was originally built in 1799 as a private Georgian-style residence (two rooms over two rooms) by Thomas McCampbell McCaughan on 300 acres he bought from his father, Denis, who settled here from Scotland. Later, the house survived the Civil War and had several owners who called it "Maple Retreat," then "Glenmary," and finally, "Maple Grove Inn." Located in West Knoxville, it is now called "Maple Grove Estate" and operated as an event venue.



18. **MARBLE SPRINGS** (The John Sevier House)

Design by Patricia Rutenburg

Model stitched by Janice Murphy ©1997

This log house was the home of John Sevier, a Revolutionary War and frontier militia commander with a distinguished career as an Indian fighter, legislator, and judge. He moved to Marble Springs in 1796 when he became the first governor of Tennessee, and he served six terms until his death in 1815. Marble Springs is now a state historic site known as "The John Sevier House." It has been restored on the original foundation at the original location, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



19. MARKET HOUSE

Designed by Leslie Poker

Model stitched by Marjorie Campbell ©1988

The original Market House was constructed in 1816, a second one in 1853, and from the earliest days of Knoxville, farmers brought their produce and farm products there to sell. During the Civil War it was used to quarter troops and store ammunition. The Market House as charted here was built in 1897 and operated until 1960. Partially destroyed by fire in the spring of 1960, it was razed and cleared for what we now know as Market Square Mall.



20. MORGAN HALL-UT

Design by Patricia Rutenburg

Model stitched by Janice Murphy ©1999

After World War I, University of Tennessee officials wanted to upgrade programs and to replace pre-Civil War buildings, so President Harcourt A. Morgan secured a million-dollar appropriation from the Tennessee legislature. “Agricultural Hall” was constructed to bring the university’s diverse agricultural programs together under one roof. The Chicago firm of Miller, Fullenwider & Dowling was hired, and the Supervising Architect was Charles Barber who designed Ayres Hall. Construction was completed in 1921 and the name was later changed to “Morgan Hall,” (as it was unofficially called from the beginning) to honor the modest Dr. Morgan, who did not want such recognition. Notable for its arched recessed doorways, grouped casement windows, and buttresses, the building is in Collegiate Gothic style using tapestry brick facing and white Bedford Stone. Over the years, the building has been remodeled to accommodate changing needs, always with great care to preserve its architectural integrity.



21. OLD GRAY CEMETERY

Design by Patricia Rutenburg

Model stitched by Janice Murphy ©2000

In 1850, as part of the Rural Cemetery Movement, Old Gray Cemetery was incorporated by the Tennessee Legislature. The elegant double iron gates at the front entrance, attached to fine Victorian-era marble posts, open to paved avenues throughout the 13-acre park. Named for Thomas Gray, author of “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard,” the cemetery is noted for the fine marble sculpture and elaborate carvings adorning many of the grave markers and headstones. Veterans of all wars fought by the United States are buried here, as are Knoxville’s most influential citizens. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Old Knoxville City Hall 1848

22. OLD KNOXVILLE CITY HALL

Designed by Diane Wick

Model stitched by Marjorie Campbell ©1986

Old Knoxville City Hall is one of the few remaining examples of Greek Revival architecture in East Tennessee and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Begun in 1848, the building served as a school, headquarters for both the Confederate and Union troops during the Civil War, and offices for the city government.



23. OLD KNOXVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

Design by Leslie Poker

Model stitched by Marjorie Campbell ©1987

The three-story Colonial-style building made of red brick and marble opened in 1920 as Knoxville High School with an enrollment of 646 students in grades eight through eleven. The doughboy monument in the front of the circle was erected in 1921 in honor of Knoxville's World War I veterans. The names of the graduates of Old Knoxville High School who were killed in action are listed in the lobby.



24. PATRICK SULLIVAN SALOON

Design by Patricia Rutenburg

Model stitched by Janice Murphy ©2003

Patrick Sullivan's Saloon, located on the corner of Jackson Avenue and Central Street, operated as a bar from 1888 to 1907, when Prohibition closed the doors. It was built by an Irish immigrant who came to Knoxville to make his fortune after serving as a Union officer in the Civil War. Its conspicuous Victorian architecture and jaunty copper dome made it stand out among the approximately 40 saloons in the neighborhood. After 1907, the old saloon was used as a boarding house, a bordello, and later, an upholstery shop until it was purchased in 1924 by the Armetta family, Italian immigrants with eight children. They lived upstairs and ran Liberty Ice Cream Company, Knoxville's first ice cream fountain, on the street level. The Armetta family kept the building until 1973, and it was reopened in 1988 as a restaurant in what is now known as the "Old City" of Knoxville.



25. RAMSEY HOUSE (also see SWAN POND SAMPLER)

Design by Carol La Buddie

Model stitched by Dorothy Fritz ©1995

Colonel Francis Alexander Ramsey came to the French Broad-Holston country with an exploration party (including James White) in 1793. He claimed land near the junction of the two rivers, and in 1797, built his stone house called "Swan Pond" on the rise overlooking a shallow lake. The house was designed by English architect Thomas Hope, Knoxville's first architect. Local blue limestone and pink marble were used in the construction, which features Georgian and Federal architectural styles. Interior features include shutters on first-floor windows, and original layers of hand-ground paint. Col. Ramsey and his sons were prominent figures in the development of Knoxville, Knox County and the State of Tennessee. The house is listed on the National Registry of Historic Places, and is open to the public.



For lo, the winter is past
the rain is over and gone.
The flowers appear on the earth,
the time of singing has come.

Song of Songs 2:11-12

26. REDBUD COURTYARD

Design by Donna Wischmann

Model stitched by Donna Wischmann

When the purple-pink blossoms of the Eastern Redbud tree show their bright color, Spring truly has arrived in East Tennessee. The Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) sprouts pink, rose or lavender buds directly from its branches and twigs, followed by dark green heart-shaped leaves that provide shade as featured specimens in landscaped yards and gardens or in the wild. The embroidered Redbud with its French knot blossoms is set in the Courtyard of the stately Church Street United Methodist Church at the corner of Cumberland Avenue and Henley Street in downtown Knoxville. Built in 1816 and rebuilt in 1929, the Gothic Revival building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



27. SOUTHERN RAILWAY STATION

Design by Leslie Poker

Model stitched by Marjorie Campbell ©1989

The 1903 Southern Railway Station, one of two major historical railway stations in Knoxville, was designed by a well-known train station architect of the period, Frank P. Milburn. The structure is of Dutch Revival style with Romanesque influence. It is built of brick, stone, pressed tin and terra cotta with a stone foundation and an arched brick walkway. The Southern Railway terminal and warehouse historic district is on the National Register of Historic Places and consisted of 81 buildings along Gay Street, State Street, and Central Avenue.



St John's Lutheran Church 1913

28. ST JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

Design b Leslie Poker

Model stitched by Marjorie Campbell ©1988

Designed by R.F. Garf and Sons, St. John's Lutheran Church is one of Knoxville's prominent late Gothic Revival buildings. Built in 1913, the church stands in the Historic District at Emory Place and Broadway and features Gothic elements such as exterior buttresses, Gothic arches on windows and doorways, and sixty-one stained glass windows with stone tracery. St. John's is on the National Register of Historic Places.



29. SWAN POND SAMPLER (also see RAMSEY HOUSE)

Design by Joyce McClaine

Model stitched by Beverly Klassen ©2004

The Ramsey Family was one of the first families to settle the Knoxville area in the 18th century. They played vital roles in developing civic, educational and cultural institutions. Colonel Francis A. Ramsey was a founding trustee of Blount College, now the University of Tennessee. One of his sons, Dr. J.G.M. Ramsey authored an early history of the state, The Annals of Tennessee. Another son, William B.A. Ramsey, was the first elected Mayor of Knoxville and the Secretary of State for Tennessee. Swan Pond is historically the oldest, finest and most costly structure erected in this part of Tennessee.

The four lines on the sampler were taken from a poem, "Heritage and Youth," written by Dr. Ramsey in memory of his childhood home that once stood so noble on the frontier.

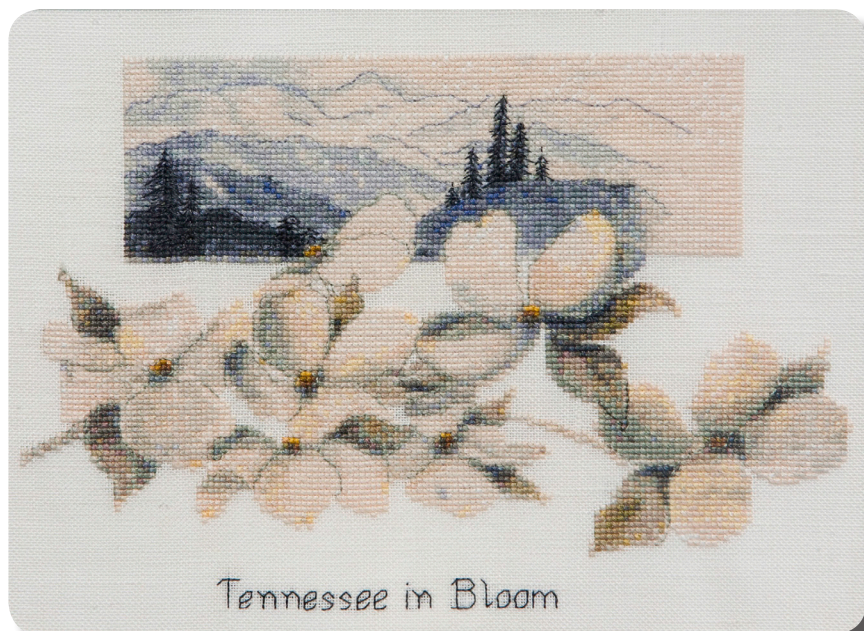


30. TENNESSEE HOMECOMING SAMPLER

Pattern created by Marjorie Campbell

Model stitched by Marjorie Campbell ©1986

A central outline of “The Volunteer State” on a field of capital T’s is surrounded by motifs that evoke the history, commerce, and charm of Tennessee. Figures include the state flag, a delicately detailed mockingbird, a Tulip Poplar, iris flowers, the State Capitol Building, and two guitars with square dancers. Landscapes are the Great Smoky Mountains, the Hermitage, James White’s Fort, Reelfoot Lake, Norris Dam, the University of Tennessee Stadium, the 1982 World’s Fair Park, cotton barges, and a Tennessee farm. The sampler was designed by Marjorie Campbell, a member of the Knoxville Chapter of EGA, to commemorate the state’s Homecoming Celebration of 1986.



31. TENNESSEE IN BLOOM

Original Watercolor by Nortrud Adelinda DePorter

Pattern created by Donna Wischmann

Model stitched by Sharon May

The Knoxville Tennessee Chapter of the Embroiderers' Guild of American, Inc. hopes you enjoy stitching this watercolor adaptation of our Smoky Mountains and our beautiful dogwoods—the setting for our history, our present, and our future here in the Tennessee Valley. Artist Nortrud Deporter was born in Germany and began art instruction at a young age, specializing in oil painting and studying with a master German oil artist. Upon coming to the United States, she changed her medium to watercolors in order to capture the intricate beauties of the East Tennessee landscapes. She painted “Tennessee in Bloom” to celebrate Knoxville’s annual Dogwood Arts Festival and gave the chapter permission to render it in cross stitch.

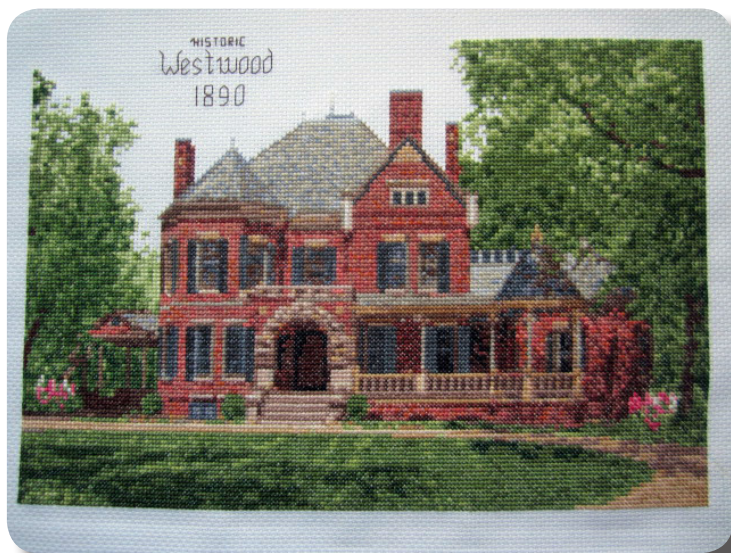


32. WESTMORELAND WATER WHEEL

Design by Diane Wick

Model stitched by Marjorie Campbell ©1984

Built in 1923, the Water Wheel furnished power in an earlier day to Westmoreland residents. Now it serves as a handsome stone gatehouse at the entrance of this fine residential area. The design is captured in a springtime setting of pink dogwood trees and azaleas, where it marks the beginning of one of Knoxville's beautiful Dogwood Trails.



33. WESTWOOD

Design by Marv Schier

Model stitched by Beverly Klassen

Historic Westwood was built in 1890 to fulfill a wedding promise to Adelia Armstrong Lutz, who is recognized as the first professional female artist in Tennessee. Her works adorn the walls of Westwood, and her studio, with its cathedral ceiling, zebra floor, and skylights, is the largest and most unique room in the house. Designed by Baumann Brothers, one of Knoxville's first architectural firm, Westwood is a stately example of Queen Anne style in brick and carved stonework with Richardsonian Romanesque elements. Adelia came from an important Knoxville family. Her grandfather, Drury Paine Armstrong, owned hundreds of acres along the Tennessee River and in 1834 built Crescent Bend, an Italianate manor, on Kingston Pike. In 1848, Adelia's father, Robert Houston Armstrong, built nearby Bleak House (The Confederate Memorial Hall) where Adelia spent her childhood and General Longwood camped during the War between the States. Adelia Armstrong Lutz was a major influence in the development of the arts in Knoxville. She was well-educated at finishing schools in Baltimore and Virginia, academies of fine arts in Philadelphia and Washington D.C., and private studies in Paris, France. She taught drawing, painting and embroidery, and her paintings were exhibited in New Orleans, Washington, Chicago, and other major cities. In 2023, Westwood was honored with acceptance into the Historic Artists' Homes and Studios (HAHS) Program.

MINI LANDMARK PATTERNS



34. BANDSTAND, CHILHOWEE PARK

Design by Patricia Rutenburg

Model stitched by Janice Murphy ©1998

Built in 1910 for the Appalachian Exhibition, the ornamental Bandstand was designed by local architect R.F. Graf and is located in the middle of Chilhowee Park overlooking Lake Ottosee. It was built with Tennessee pink marble donated by local marble companies with white marble brick walls and white wooden balustrades. The Bandstand is the only Edwardian-era building remaining in the park, and is a wedding venue and an attraction at Tennessee Valley Fairs.



35. CHEROKEE BOULEVARD ENTRANCE *

(*Chart includes three designs: CHEROKEE BOULEVARD ENTRANCE, CRESCENT BEND FOUNTAIN & KRUTCH PARK BANDSTAND)

Design by Patricia Rutenburg

Model stitched by Janice Murphy ©1998

At the intersection of Cherokee boulevard and Kingston Pike, the entrance to Knoxville's first suburb, Sequoia Hills, was built in the mid 1920's and named for the Indian mound in the road's median. The stone entrance pylons or gateposts are in Art Deco style and decorated with Cherokee motifs, and they set a theme used in landscape features throughout the neighborhood.



36. **CRESCENT BEND FOUNTAIN** *

(*Chart includes three designs: CHEROKEE BOULEVARD ENTRANCE, CRESCENT BEND FOUNTAIN & KRUTCH PARK BANDSTAND)

Design by Patricia Rutenburg

Model stitched by Janice Murphy ©1998

Also known as the Roman Fountain, this is one of five structures that jet water on the nine terraces of formal Italianate gardens that lead from a landscaped lawn behind Crescent Bend house down to the Tennessee River. The house was built in 1834, and the William Perry “Buck” Toms 3-acre Memorial Gardens were created for the 1982 World’s Fair.



37. JAPANESE BELL **

(**Chart includes two designs: JAPANESE BELL & TALAHY LIGHT)

Design by Patricia Rutenburg

Model stitched by Janice Murphy ©1999

The International Friendship Bell is made of 8,000 pounds of bronze cast with images that symbolize the peace and friendship shared by Japan and Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Situated in the Peace Pavilion within the Manhattan Project Historical National Park, the Bell is among the significant sites for visitors coming to Oak Ridge to learn more of the city's history during and after World War II.



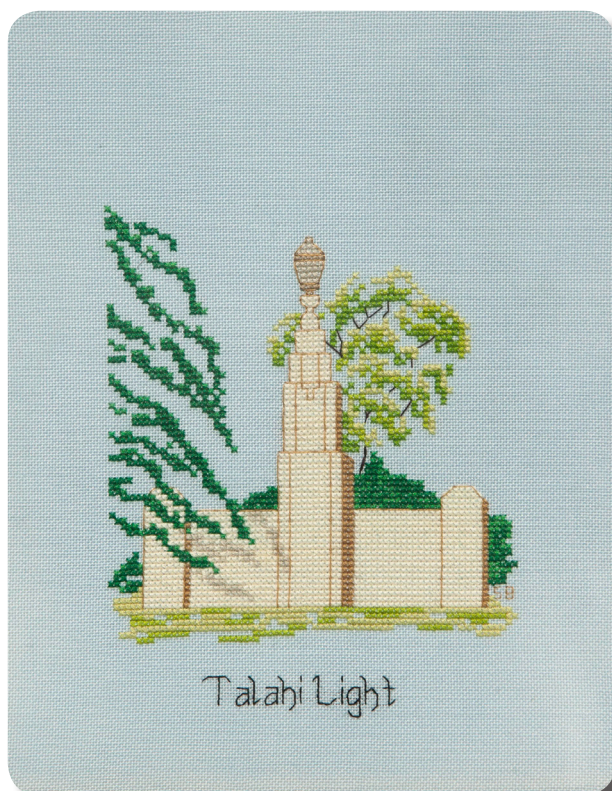
38. KRUTCH PARK BANDSTAND *

(*Chart includes three designs: CHEROKEE BOULEVARD ENTRANCE, CRESCENT BEND FOUNTAIN & KRUTCH PARK BANDSTAND)

Design by Patricia Rutenburg

Model stitched by Janice Murphy ©1998

Southern photographer Charles Krutch, who documented the transformation of the Tennessee Valley by TVA in the 1930's and 1940's with acclaimed photographs, left more than \$1,000,000 to the city of Knoxville for a scenic park downtown. The Bandstand rises above beautiful flower beds, rotating art installations, water features with cascading falls, and accessible paved trails.



39. **TALAHİ LIGHT CHEROKEE BOULEVARD** **

*(**Chart includes two designs: JAPANESE BELL & TALAHİ LIGHT)*

Design by Patricia Rutenburg

Model stitched by Janice Murphy ©1999

Talahi was the name of the original subdivision developed by Robert L. Foust in the early 1900's that now is Sequoyah Hills. The Art Deco design of the light on Cherokee Boulevard reflects the architectural scheme that flows through the West Knoxville subdivision.

ORDER FORM

Each chart contains a photo of the completed piece and a brief history of the subject.

Price for each packaged counted cross stitch chart is \$12.00, which includes tax, packaging, and postage.

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