

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Tennessee
COUNTY: Blount
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE DEC 23 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:
* **Louisville Historic District**

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
between railroad tracks & Tennessee River

CITY OR TOWN: **Louisville** CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **Second**

STATE: **Tennessee** CODE: **47** COUNTY: **Blount** CODE: **009**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Multiple owners

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: **Louisville** STATE: **Tennessee** CODE: **47**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Blount County Register's Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
Court House

CITY OR TOWN: **Maryville** STATE: **Tennessee** CODE: **47**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

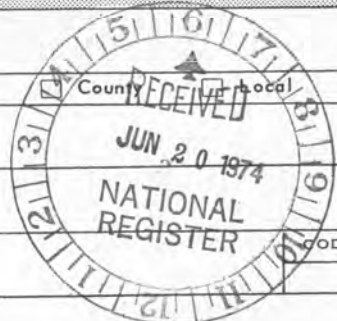
TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:



STATE: **Tennessee**

COUNTY: **Blount**

ENTRY NUMBER: **DEC 23 1974**

DATE: _____

FOR NPS USE ONLY

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site *		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE *Some buildings were moved when Fort Loudoun Dam was built.

During the nineteenth century Louisville grew to become one of the most important ports on the south bank of the Tennessee River (formerly Holston River). It served as a commercial center from which produce and products were exported and to which goods from as far away as New Orleans were imported. Steamship lines regularly came to the port until the advent of the railroad which vastly undermined the importance of Louisville. The railroad which came in 1900 put an end to the pronounced growth of the later 1800's, but it also succeeded in maintaining a segment of 19th century America not often found in the East Tennessee area.

The inundation of Fort Loudoun Lake in the early 1940's caused over half the community to relocate. Two peninsulas of land were left which form the nominated district (see the adjoining map with numbered structures). The present land is almost entirely residential. Over 90 percent of the homes date from the 19th century. Other structures besides housing units are the Masonic Lodge (1847), the Harpers Brothers Store (circa 1880) and the post office (a recently constructed structure). The peninsulas and the structures lend themselves to such an "old timey" feeling that the motion picture The Fool Killer was filmed there in 1963.

The wharves and warehouses along what was River Street have been lost to Fort Loudoun Lake. The remaining properties have been well kept and restored. As Victorian architecture became popular, many of the early structures, such as the Heartsill and Saffell Homes, underwent additions or refinement which altered their Federal lines and now lend themselves to an overall Victorian appearance. The Masonic Hall is the only building which retains its Federal style.

A couple of structures were moved in the early 1940's to higher ground. These bay windowed, turn-of-the-century homes are representative additions to the district. One of the most interesting structures in Louisville is the Harper Brothers Store. Its doors were closed in 1938 but it was not completely left vacant. Many remnants of the past (high buttoned shoes, various antique furnishings and receipts of steamship lines) made the store museum-like.

A few structures have been converted to dwelling units from other uses. These include the post office, which dates from the early 19th century and was later used as the Odd Fellows Lodge. The small home which was once a tavern on the road which came through Louisville, was also used as servant quarters in conjunction with the adjoining Saffell home.

The Heartsill Home, also known as Goddard's Landing, is one of the oldest homes in the district. It was built in 1825 by Abrams Heartsill, who was a carpenter and served as mayor of Louisville in its early days of incorporation; a few of his pieces of furniture remain within the home. Goddard's Landing was the home of William Williston Heartsill who wrote of his Civil War experiences in Fourteen Hundred and Ninety One Days in the Confederate

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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7. Description

There are thirty buildings in the Louisville Historic District, over half of which possess architectural significance. The only intrusions are a boat manufacturing plant and a few new houses that have recently been built. The district still presents a peaceful 19th century setting. Only two or three of the existing buildings in the district have been moved because of the flooding by the TVA project. Approximately half of the original town was flooded, with the present Louisville Historic District being the higher elevations of two peninsulas that were formed by the lake at the southwestern end of the former town.

The district includes the area of the two peninsulas formed by the lake with the exception of the northeastern half of the upper peninsula which is vacant land owned by TVA. The western boundary would be a line west of the main road leading to the upper peninsula; the northern boundary would be the shoreline of the upper peninsula; the eastern boundary would be the northeastern shoreline of the lower peninsula to a point across the northern end of the upper peninsula south of the vacant TVA land, and the southern boundary would be a line just north of the railroad. The enclosed map indicates these boundaries.



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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7. DESCRIPTION (cont.)

Army. Down the same street is the Wilkinson house which was built around 1820. This was the home of B. F. Wilkinson, local iron forger. It is a Federal styled structure, but the present owners have added wings at either end which vastly alter the original appearance. Across the street from the Wilkerson home is the Methodist parsonage. Like the Myers home, it was moved to higher ground when Fort Loudoun was to be inundated. Both of these late 19th century Victorian residences compliment their surroundings. Louisville was quite highly developed in the late 1800's and few vacant lots remained. After the creation of the lake, the property became desirable because of their shore front locations. Since the 1940's most homes have been renovated and restored. On a few vacant lots a few modern homes have been constructed, but the overall appearance is one of the 19th century--ranging from early Federal architecture to late Victorian styling.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

After various treaties with the Cherokees in the later 18th century, including the Treaty of Dumpling Creek and the Treaty of Holston, Blount County was opened to settlement. The Louisville area was largely farmland; it was first known as Gillespie's Landing because James and Robert Gillespie shipped their iron from there down the Tennessee.

The growth of Louisville (its name was possibly derived from Louis Philippe of France who visited the Blount County area in 1797) was set by the River. In 1828 the "Atlas" steamed up the Tennessee. Although there were only a couple of homes in Louisville in 1830, the site became one of the most important ports on the south bank of the River. By 1851 streets had been laid out and the citizens received a charter of incorporation from the County Court at Maryville. Products from western Carolina and East Tennessee were shipped at Louisville. The long overland route from Baltimore gave way to river traffic; and instead goods were imported from New Orleans. Among the establishments were tanneries, blacksmith shops, wagon and copper shops, flour mills, lumber mills, distilleries, shoemaking shops, warehouses and produce stores. This era was Louisville's heyday. A number of the buildings which form this district were standing in 1850. The Samuel Saffell House, although later enlarged, was built in 1834; he operated a warehouse and mill. The Masonic Lodge, which was constructed in 1847, and first served as the community school for a few years, is still used by the Masons today. The Kennedy home was built around 1850; the Kennedy's owned a number of warehouses in Louisville, operated mills elsewhere in the county and the impetus behind much of the exporting business.

The Civil War was but the beginning of Louisville's downfall. Sympathies concerning the conflict were widely divided and Louisville's young men went in various directions. The aforementioned William Heartsill sent notes home about his experiences in the war, and as he writes in his autobiography, he returned to Louisville to visit his father while separated from his unit. The town was occupied at various times during the war. Union General O. O. Howard's division spread miles across the Blount County countryside with their lines terminating with the River at Louisville. General Wheeler's cavalry and General Sherman's army camped near the bank. The worst depredations during the war were the result of bushwhackers and renegades. Following the war, Carpetbag rule ignored the inherent rights of many long-time Louisville residents and caused bitter feelings. Problems associated with Reconstruction were further exacerbated by heavy

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Burns, Inez. The History of Blount County, Tennessee (Nashville, 1957).
 Selected clippings, Lawson-McGhee Library, Knoxville.

Love, A. H. (Updated by Willie Mae French and Elizabeth Prather),
 "A History of Louisville, Blount County, Tennessee." Unpublished
 manuscript. Maryville Public Library.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	35° 49' 21"	84° 03' 16"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	35° 49' 32"	84° 03' 05"		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	35° 49' 25"	84° 02' 38"		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	35° 49' 14"	84° 03' 14"		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 62

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



NO
 UTPL
 CD

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Michael Carberry, Research Associate

ORGANIZATION: East Tennessee Development District DATE: 2-10-74

STREET AND NUMBER:
1810 Lake Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Knoxville STATE: Tennessee CODE: 47

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Lawrence C. Henry
 Executive Director
 Title Tennessee Historical Commission

Date June 12, 1974

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

[Signature]
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 12/23/74

ATTEST:
[Signature]
 Keeper of the National Register

Date 12-20-74

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8. Significance

The area of musical significance was incorrectly marked, instead of military. The area was significant in the military area because of the Civil War activity described in the nomination.

The area has literature-related significance because of the Heartsill Home, also known as Goddard's Landing, which was the home of William Williston Heartsill who described his experiences during the Civil War in Fourteen Hundred and Ninety One Days in the Confederate Army, one of the most complete and accurate personal accounts to come from the Civil War. The book is scarce and much in demand.



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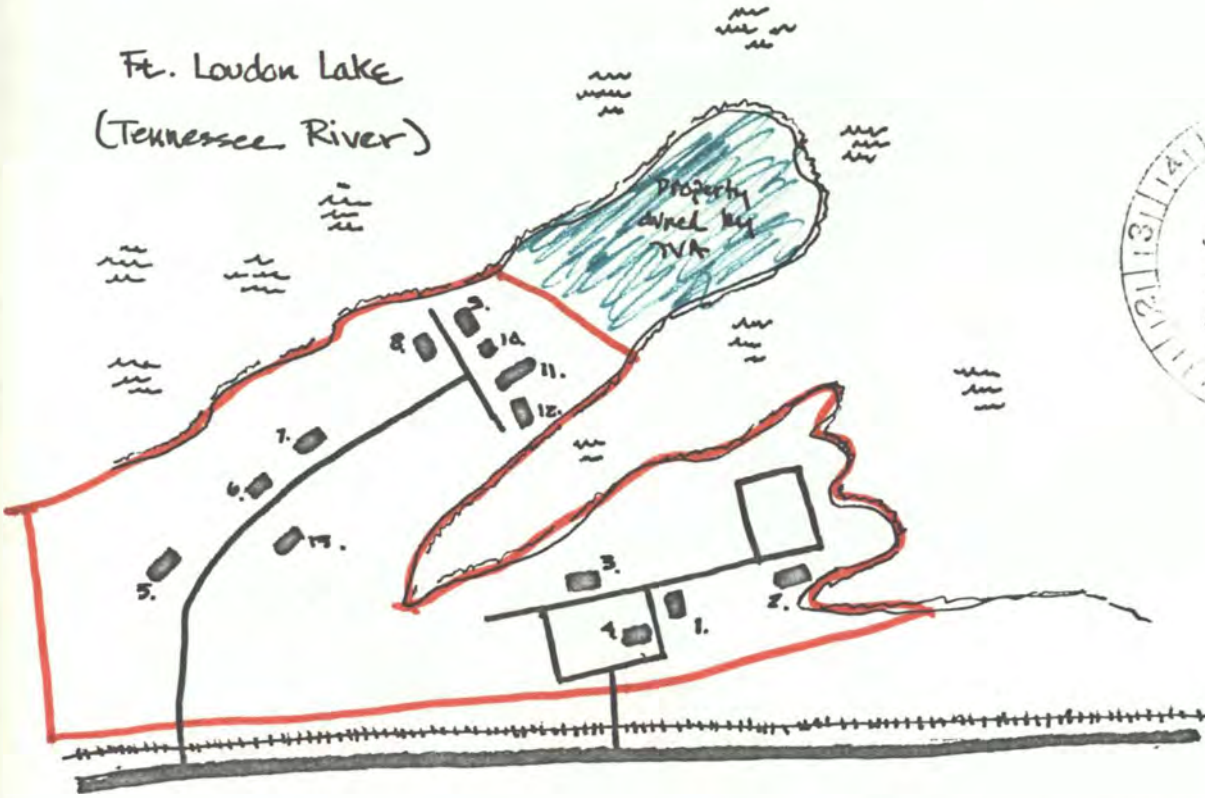
8. SIGNIFICANCE (cont.)

floods which occurred in 1867 and 1875. Much of the warehousing and river front property was lost as the water peaked at over 40 feet on both occasions. After 1875 Louisville began to experience new economic growth. The steamship business was revived as Louisville became a major port by linking itself to various railroad centers in East Tennessee such as Knoxville and Lenoir City. (It is interesting that Harper Brothers Store still has scattered receipts from various steamship lines for importing and exporting at Louisville.) Marble was frequently exported during the later 19th century by A. H. Love and S. H. Wilkinson. The ultimate decline of the commerce of Louisville came with the creation of the L & N Line through the town. No longer was river shipping necessary or as profitable. The town reverted to an agricultural community during the early 20th century as it was one hundred years previously. Marble quarrying continued until the 1920's. The final chapter of Louisville is marked by the development of Fort Loudoun Lake by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Many old-time residents sold their property and moved out of Louisville. The two peninsulas of Louisville which stretch into the lake have become attractive residential property sites with many aspects of the river days very much alive.

Louisville's importance as an early river port and the many buildings exhibiting various styles of architecture make it a unique community in East Tennessee.



Ft. Loudon Lake
(Tennessee River)



1. Mosaic Lodge
2. Heartsill House
3. Goddard House
4. Methodist Parsonage
5. Williston Cox House
6. Tavern / servant quarters
7. Saffell House
8. Kennedy House
9. Willingham House
10. Post office / Odd Fellows Lodge
11. Harper Bros. Store
12. Harper House

LOUISVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

properties listed are those to be nominated together to the Dept. of Interior's National Register of Historic Places

— = District boundaries

— = Vacant land owned by TVA





















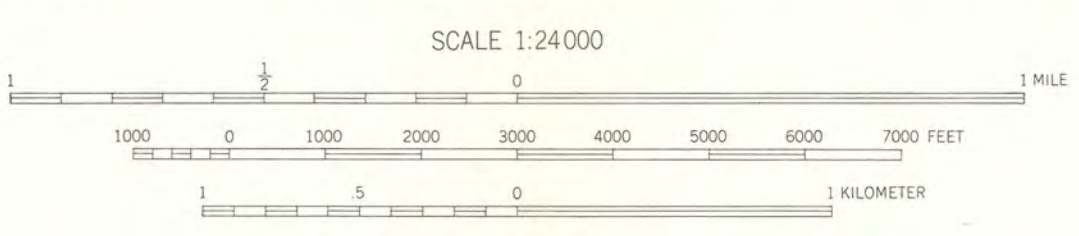


62 Acres ±

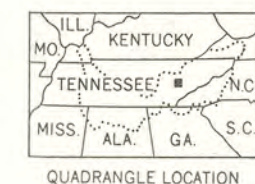
35° 49' 32"
35° 49' 25"
35° 49' 21"
35° 49' 14"

Mapped and edited by Tennessee Valley Authority
Published by the Geological Survey
Control by USC&GS, USGS, and TVA
Complete revision by TVA 1952 by photogrammetric (multiplex)
methods using aerial photographs taken 1952 and by reference
to TVA-USGS quadrangle dated 1941. Original map compiled
by photogrammetric (multiplex) methods from aerial photographs
taken 1939. Map field checked by TVA 1953.
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Tennessee rectangular
coordinate system
---420--- Indicates Fort Loudoun Lake Easement Boundary

TRUE NORTH
MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN
DECLINATION 1953



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
TENNESSEE DIVISION OF GEOLOGY, NASHVILLE, TENN.
U. S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, CHATTANOOGA OR KNOXVILLE, TENN.
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION (TVA 138-SE)
In developed areas, only through roads are classified
HARD-SURFACE ALL WEATHER ROADS DRY WEATHER ROADS
Heavy-duty 4 LANE 16 LANE Improved dirt
Medium-duty 4 LANE 16 LANE Unimproved dirt
Loose-surface, graded, or narrow hard-surface
U. S. Route State Route

LOUISVILLE, TENN.
N3545-W8400/7.5
1953

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2013

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Louisville Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TENNESSEE, Blount

DATE RECEIVED: 11/08/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/25/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 74001902

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept

REVIEWER Edson Beall

DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 12-24-13

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Additional Page 1 Louisville Historic District
 Documentation Blount County, Tennessee

74221902

The property owner has asked us to submit additional historical information on the Harper House and Store, a contributing resource, located within the Louisville Historic District in Blount County which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 23, 1974.

The additional information is as follows:

The Harper House and Store Building in Louisville, Tennessee: An Historical Summary

Prepared July 13, 2013 by Philip J. Mummert and Ann K. Bennett

Imagine what it must have been like in Louisville more than 160 years ago during the decades just preceding the Civil War. The town was a booming mercantile, warehousing and trade center; the most important steamboat port on the south bank of the Tennessee River and the most important town in Blount County. Records tell us that there were wagon shops, coopers, tan yards, merchandise stores, shoe making shops, blacksmiths, distilleries, saddle tree factories, and flour mills. The original portions of this house and store building were built during this boom period.

The store occupied a prime location at the intersection of River Street (today's front gravel driveway) and Gilbert Street (today's Cox Road). River Street connected points south such as Maryville and the mountains (via Louisville's Main Street) with Safell's Ferry, the wharf and warehouses at the river one quarter mile northwest of the store building. Gilbert Street provided access to other cross-river ferries and Knoxville and Concord.

According to historical records, John F. and James Henry first built a store where the current store building stands. The Henry brothers continued in the mercantile business for several years and sold their property to Horace Foster in 1853. A record of Louisville history states that the original buildings on the property had burnt to the ground. When this occurred is not known. Whether the Henry brothers or Foster were the owners is not known. What is known is that Mr. Foster and his two sons, Frank and Sam, operated a store at this location. The original residential structure and front portion of the store building that stand today were probably built by Horace Foster during the 1850's. The Harper House of today represents that original structure and 3 additions. The wide pine floorboards in today's entrance hallway, living room, side office and front dining room signify antebellum construction and mark the original footprint. The front section of the store building was also built in the 1850s, and the back section in the 1870s. The front portion was used to sell general merchandise; the back section, seed and feed. The Post Office annex was added in the early 1890s.

In addition to being a merchant, Horace Foster was a prominent and active member of the community before and during the Civil War. He was the signer of a January, 1851 petition to incorporate the town and one of the first aldermen when the Town of Louisville was first incorporated later in the year and also served as Town Mayor. Historical records tell us that he ran a cooper shop in the brick building across (Cox Road) from the store; the building still stands today and is believed to be the oldest building on the peninsula. Foster served as a trustee of the nearby Holston Academy and the local Methodist Church and was a Union sympathizer.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Events of the Civil War had a damaging effect on Louisville. During the war years, both Confederate and Union troops occupied the Town. On at least one occasion, the Harper House served as an important relay point for a secret message from General Ulysses Grant to General Ambrose Burnside. In late 1863, Grant's message made it from his Chattanooga location to Kingston. From there, copies of the message were sent out using five different couriers to notify General Burnside, who was nearly surrounded by Longstreet's Confederate troops in Knoxville, that help was on the way. Only one of the five messages eventually got through to Burnside largely due to the heroic effort of Mary Love, a young woman who carried the message from Kingston on horseback to a close relative who lived in Louisville. Her 35-mile ride on a cold November night, which included crossing the Tennessee River and an encounter with Confederate troops, is well-recorded by Judge Oliver Temple in his book, East Tennessee and the Civil War (1899). Mary Love's destination that night was the home of her brother-in-law, Horace Foster. She stayed at the house and a thirteen year old neighbor, John Brown, was able to get the message through to Burnside the next day. The message, and the good news it conveyed, is given some credit for lifting the spirits of Burnside's men and their triumph over Longstreet's troops at the Battle of Fort Sanders. Love received a pension from Congress in recognition of her contribution.

During the war years, bands of raiders would frequently dash into Louisville and create consternation to the people who were on the opposing side. A painting by John Wiley Wallace, once on exhibit at the Knoxville Museum of Art, depicts an 1864 Confederate raid in Louisville remembered by the artist. It is recorded that one of these raiding parties captured Horace Foster, "a very active Union man. He thought for sure his time had come. It is said that he tried to escape from them by running through Cox's Mill pond, but they caught him and he was brought back home with a bullet in his leg."

Following the war, and through reconstruction, Louisville continued to prosper but began to lose its relative economic position in the area. Railroads had become a more preferable means of transporting goods than steamboats and the first rail line was located on the north side of the river in 1856. Horace Foster sold his property to Mary L. Jones in 1869. The property was acquired by Thomas Fergusson in 1874 and, after his death, owned by Albert Ferguson until 1886. Little is known about the Ferguson's (sp?).

In 1870, three rooms were added to the original house; today's front bedroom, den, and kitchen on the lakeside. During the latter part of the 1800s, the mercantile business continued to prosper. Louisville continued to serve as a commercial hub due in part to marble operations at the nearby Copley quarries at Sheep's Pen, the shipping of marble and other goods by steamboat across the river to railroad transfer points and commercial hubs like Concord, and continued area mercantile, milling and warehousing operations. But major flood events in 1867 and 1875 and railroads on the Knoxville side of the river and to Maryville helped diminish Louisville's stature as a trade center during this period.

Johnston and Co. assumed operations at the store building in 1882. In 1886, the property was conveyed to Joe M. Johnston who was the proprietor of the store. He and his family resided next door in the house.

The property was sold by Johnston to the Harpers in 1894. John Lonas Harper and Lafayette Rodgers (Doc) Harper moved to Louisville from Knoxville about the same time. John and Doc wanted to operate a general merchandise store. John, his wife Annie, and family moved into this house next to the store building. Doc and his family lived across River Street. A post office was added to the store building and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Doc served as Louisville postmaster. The Post Office operated at this location until October 1943. In the store, general merchandise was available in the front section; seed and feed in the middle; perishables (meats, flowers, vegetables, eggs, etc.) stored in the rear. A large vegetable and flower garden between the store building and the house was accessible to customers from a side store door. A fish pond in front of the house kept fish caught in nearby waters fresh until they were sold or eaten at home. The Harper Brothers General Merchandise Store operated for forty-four years--from 1894 until 1938. Most of the store's ledger books are at the McClung Collection at the East Tennessee Historical Center in Knoxville.

John L. and Annie's home was always open for family and friends. Cakes, pies, vegetables from the garden, and fried chicken were frequent offerings. They had eight children that lived past infancy--five of them girls. Jennie, Della, Maude, Irene, and Cleo all grew up in the house on River Street.

During the early 1900's, Louisville had become primarily a residential community. Many residents were employed at the Alcoa Aluminum Company plant that opened in 1913 or at one of the nearby marble mines between Louisville and Friendsville that were experiencing a boom period. Demand for marble was boosted by "city beautiful" efforts and preferences for monumental architecture in public buildings in major cities across the country. The Light Pink Marble Company, located two miles west of Louisville, was the largest industry of the town by 1930.

Plans for a major TVA dam and the eventual impoundment of the Tennessee River near Lenoir City, meant that over 150 Louisville area households, 3 businesses, and 2 churches would have to be moved or demolished and relocated to make way for the new lake. Miss Jennie Harper was one of the members of the Louisville Relocation Committee that met with TVA and Tennessee State Planning Commission officials in the early 40's as plans unfolded. The town's street pattern and road layout would change forever and severely impact the store's primary market area and advantageous location. The Harper Brothers store closed its doors in December 1938 as TVA began to carry out its plan to build the dam twenty-two miles downstream and clear buildings and relocate roads for the reservoir. The impoundment of the river and creation of Fort Loudoun Lake would not affect the store building itself. A peninsula was formed leaving the Harper Brothers store, the house next to it and other old neighborhood houses on high ground.

John L. Harper died June 24, 1941. His wife Annie remained in the home even after TVA flooded much of Louisville. Prior to her death she deeded her home to her daughters, Maude and Jennie, who lived in the home with her. The property remained with Harper family members until 1979.

In September, 1943, as Fort Loudoun lake waters rose, the Harper House became a lakefront property, but the size and vitality of the town's economy around it continued to decline. By the late 70s, many of the old homes in the area had become either second homes on the lake for Knoxville residents or, as in the case of the Harper House, rental units. In 1975, Blount County and TVA developed the northeast end of the peninsula adjacent to the Harper property into a twenty-acre recreational area called Louisville Point Park.

Ann Bennett and Philip Mummert purchased the Harper property in 1984 and moved into the house one week after adopting their 2-week old daughter Kate. Mrs. Cleo Harper McCammon, one of the five sisters who grew up in the house, accompanied Ann, Phil and baby Kate to the closing. At 83 years of age, she was excited to know that another little girl was going to grow up in the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number	Additional Documentation	Page	4	Louisville Historic District Blount County, Tennessee
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In 1992, the Pellissippi Parkway and a new bridge across the Tennessee River greatly improved access between the Louisville area and Knoxville. Today, the neighborhood of older homes is interspersed with homes more recently built. The store building looks out of place, located on the peninsula cut off from much of the community by water and passed annually by thousands of persons going to and from Point Park. And the Harper House stands next to it, having survived the Civil War, Tennessee River flooding, decades of girls growing up, economic booms and decline, TVA dam building and a few years of neglect in between.

In 2010, a new car garage was built to blend in with the house and store building. On April 27, 2011, a severe weather system contributed substantial exterior damage to both the store and house. Subsequent repair of storm damage included roofs, gutters, siding, trim, porch floor, deck and store windows. A major renovation to the back of the house in 2012 included a new entrance way and back porch, interior hallway/laundry room, breakfast room, kitchen, bedroom and a modernized bathroom with shower.

Sources:

Oliver P. Temple. East Tennessee and the Civil War (1899)
Earl J. Hess. The Knoxville Campaign: Burnside and Longstreet in East Tennessee (2012)
Noel Fisher. The Civil War in the Smokies (2005)



Claudette Stager, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

11/8/13

Date

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

PROPERTY Louisville Historic District STATE Tenn.

74001902

WORKING NUMBER 6, 20, 74, 988

TECH REVIEW
PHOTOS 6
MAPS 1

CONTROL REVIEW
OK

cm
7, 12,
74

HISTORIAN

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
problems; not enough photos; statement of sign does not cover all areas; no. bldgs. in district, no. intrusions, no. bldgs. moved? #2 8/16/74
Relation of area nominated to orig. town? Return JCT 8/19/74

ARCHEOLOGIST

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF
Return
Col
9/12/74

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____

Send-back 9. 27. 74

Federal Register entry _____

Re-submit 11. 29. 74

Entered _____

WRITE-UP COMMENT
SHEET
(leave attached to nomination)

PROPERTY: Louisville Historic District - - - - Tennessee

If there are comments (negative or positive) which will affect the write up, please indicate them below.

NAME:

LOCATION:

DESCRIPTION:

STYLE OR CULTURE:

DATE AND INSTIGATOR (builder, architect, group, engineer, etc.):

PRESENT CONDITION (altered, covered, ruins, deteriorated--archeological):

SIGNIFICANCE (specify paragraph or line):

SURVEY RECORDS (is form correct?):

COMMENTS:

The attached National Register Inventory-Nomination form is being returned to your office for clarification of the information indicated below.

1. Name. _____
2. Location. _____
3. Classification. _____
4. Owner of Property. _____
5. Location of Legal Description. _____
6. Representation in Existing Surveys. _____
7. Description. No. of bldgs in district? No. of intrusions? # of bldgs. moved? How much of the town was flooded by TVA project? What is the relationship of the portion of Louisville nominated here to the
8. Statement of Significance. Please justify the following areas of significance in statement: ~~architecture~~, music, literature.
9. Bibliography. _____
10. Geographical Data.
 - a. Longitude and Latitude Coordinates. _____
 - b. Acreage _____
11. Form Prepared By. _____
12. Certification. _____

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

OCT 7 1974

RECEIVED

Photographic Coverage. Please send representative streetscapes to give overall view of district's character.

Map Coverage. Please use a map bearing an identified system of coordinates, preferably an original USGS, which allows us to check latitude-longitude.

Other. The boundaries appear to cut through bldgs. on USGS map. Does the district end at the railroad tracks? A verbal description of the boundaries would be helpful, and a sketch map on a larger scale showing
Clarification or correction of the above items must be made prior to the initiation of our professional review. Correction of these technical errors does not necessarily insure that the nomination will then satisfy the National Register criteria in full. (Cover)

Thank you for your attention to the above items checked. Thanks,
SIGNED: Charles A. Henry

original town?

boundaries. Perhaps you could use the same map and modify it by marking areas where there are houses, green areas (parks) etc. and boundaries.

PROPERTY	Louisville, Westover District	STATE	Seva	2nd Central Sheet
WORKING NUMBER	6. 20. 74. 988			74001902
TECH REVIEW	PHOTOS	<u>10</u>		Blount
	MAPS	<u>2</u>		

CONTROL REVIEW		OK	CM 12.2. 74
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HISTORIAN	I think we should take H. Harper's word that Tenn. has done the best it could - the add'l. photos & cont. sheets <u>do</u> help, and there is no doubt that this is a well-defined district. ACCEPT Huganue 12/15/74	
-----------	--	--

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN	We still don't really know what the other half of the blags. in this area are like. Too bad they didn't use the same names for houses on sketch map & photo forms -	CONF JCT 12/14/74
-------------------------	---	----------------------

ARCHEOLOGIST		
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REVIEW UNIT CHIEF	Agree with Ward; the next step is a visit and we aren't going to do it.	Accept Cole 12/18/74
-------------------	---	-------------------------

BRANCH CHIEF		
--------------	--	--

KEEPER		Woz 12/20
--------	--	--------------

National Register Write-up	<u>1-15-75</u>	Send-back	_____
Federal Register entry	<u>2-4-75</u>	Re-submit	_____
Entered			DEC 23 1974



TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

ROBERT A. McGAW, Chairman
Nashville
HARRY W. WELLFORD, Vice-Chairman
Memphis

June 17, 1974

LAWRENCE C. HENRY
Executive Director

Dr. William J. Murtagh
The National Register
Department of the Interior
18th and C Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20240



Dear Mr. Murtagh:

Enclosed please find the forms necessary for the nomination of Louisville Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

If any additional information is needed, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Lawrence C. Henry
State Historic Preservation
Officer

LCH/ma

Enclosure



STATE OF TENNESSEE
TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
170 SECOND AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37201
TELEPHONE (615) 741-2371

LAWRENCE C. HENRY, Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

11/26/74

Dear Kate,

I am returning the nomination for the Louisville Historic District, together with answers (I hope) to the questions raised. Also enclosed are additional photos showing some streetscapes. These are difficult to make because of the way the area is laid out.

I hope this will be sufficient. It is about the best we can do. This is a very significant area and I hope there will be no problems in adding it to the Register.

Best to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Herbert".

Herbert



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE **TENNESSEE**

Date Entered **DEC 23 1974**

Name

Location

Louisville Historic District

**Louisville
Blount County**

**Mt. Zion Church and Cemetery
(United Baptist Church)**

Henry County

Also Notified

Hon. Howard H. Baker, Jr.
Hon. Bill Brock
Hon. John J. Duncan
Hon. Ed Jones
Mr. Douglas Wheeler, Deputy Asst.
Secretary for Fish and Wildlife
and Parks
Mr. Robert M. Utley, Asst. Director
Park Historic Preservation
Regional Director, Southeast Region

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Lawrence C. Henry
Executive Director
Tennessee Historical Commission
170 2nd Ave., N
Nashville, Tennessee 37201

PR

MMott/row

12/26/74



TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

2941 LEBANON ROAD

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442

OFFICE: (615) 532-1550

E-mail: Peggy.Nickell@tn.gov

(615) 532-1550, ext. 128

www.tn.gov/environment/history

November 8, 2013

Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
National Register Branch
1201 Eye Street NW
8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find additional documentation on the Harper House and Store, a contributing resource located within the National Register listed Louisville Historic District in Blount County, Tennessee. The district was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 23, 1974. This additional documentation submission was requested by the property owners.

If you have any questions or if more information is needed, contact Peggy Nickell at 615/532-1550, extension 128 or Peggy.Nickell@tn.gov.

Sincerely,

Claudette Stager
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

CS:pn

Enclosure (1)