National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

		Owner	Cby OMB No. 10024-0018	13004
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NAT	REGISTER OF HISTORIC PL NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	ĀCE S		

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Candoro Marble Works other names/site number KN. 3475 2. Location street & number 681 Maryville Pike N/A in not for publication city or town Knoxville N/A Vicinity state Tennessee TN county Knox 093 zip code 37920 code code 3. State/Federal Agency Certification As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 🔲 nomination X request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property 🛛 meets 🗖 does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.) Signature of certifying official/Title Date Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property 🔲 meets 🔲 does not meet the National Register criteria. (additional comments.) Signature of certifying official/Title Date State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
determined eligible for the National Register.	Mal M. War	1714196
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register. 	5 V	
☐ other, (explain:)		

Candoro	Marble	Works

5. Classification **Ownership of Property** Number of Resources within Property **Category of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply) (Do not include previously listed resources in count) (Check only one box) private building(s) Contributing Noncontributing public-local ⊠ district public-State site 8 0 buildings public-Federal 1 structure sites D object 4 structures objects 13 0 Total Name of related multiple property listing Number of Contributing resources previously listed (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) in the National Register Historical and Architectural Resources of Knoxville & Knox Co., TN 0 6. Function or Use **Historic Functions Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions) (Enter categories from instructions) INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility 7. Description **Architectural Classification** Materials (Enter categories from instructions) (Enter categories from instructions) OTHER: Industrial foundation East Tennessee Marble Beaux Arts, Spanish Colonial Revival walls East Tennessee marble; brick roof asphalt shingle; slate; tile other stucco; concrete

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity who's components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- **B** removed from its original location.
- C moved from its original location.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- **F** a commemorative property
- **G** less than 50 year of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- Previously determined eligible by the National Register
 - designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1914-1941

Significant Dates

1914; 1923

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked) N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Barber, Charles; Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Name of repository: Knoxville-Knox Co. Metropolitan Planning Commission

Knox County, Tennessee County and State

Candoro	Marble Work	ŝ

Knox County, Tennessee

County	and	Stat
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10. Geographical Data						
Acreage of Property Approximately 5.4 acres						
UTM References (place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)	Knoxville, T	N 147	NW			
1 17 236720 3980240 Zone Easting Northing 2		3 4	Zone	Easting		lorthing
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)						
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)						
11. Form Prepared By						
name/title Ann Bennett, Senior Planner						
organization Knoxville-Knox County Metropolitan Plann	ning Commiss	ion	date	April 1996		
street & number Suite 403		_ tele	ephone	423-215-25	00	
city or town Knoxville	sta	te _1	N	zip code	37902	<u></u>
Additional Documentation						
submit the following items with the completed form:						

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 0r 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner			
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)			
name Candoro Properties, Ltd. (David A. Witherspoon, J	r.)		
street & number 2220 Lake Lane			telephone
city or town Knoxville	state	TN	zip code <u>37919</u>

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ____7 Page ____1

Candoro Marble Works Knox County, TN

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Candoro Marble Works property consists of a showroom with attached garage, a cutting plant, a polishing plant and a shipping and receiving facility (contained in one building), a marble storage yard, an office, several storage buildings and a boiler plant, all located on a multilevel site to the west of Maryville Pike and north of Candoro Road in south Knoxville. The showroom is approached by a paved drive lined with mature cedar trees, that travels northward from Candoro Road, or on foot, by a walkway paved with rectangular marble blocks that leads from Maryville Pike on the east.

1. <u>Candoro Marble Works Showroom</u>. (1923). Beaux Arts. The showroom, a one story building with a marble facade consisting of rectangular ashlar blocks is located on the northeast side of the complex. The rectangular building has a brick foundation and is embellished with carved marble ornamentation including window surrounds and sills. A reeded water table with crossed ribbon trim, dentil cornice and a cartouche above a full arched front entry trimmed by a carved rope molding, all are carved from marble. Recessed wrought iron and glass double leaf doors are located up two marble steps. Marble quoins surround the arched entry, reeded marble pilasters with Doric capitals ornamented with carved acorn pendants flank the entry and a cartouche is located on the facade above it. Windows are ten light metal casement windows. The central two windows on the east facade, facing Maryville Pike, are embellished with ornate carved molding. On the west rear elevation, an exterior marble chimney extends above the roof, which has a central elevated hip portion above a flat roof, covered with slate. Architect Charles Barber designed the building.

Interior finishes of the entry and front rooms in the showroom buildings consist of marble. All marble used in the showroom building is East Tennessee marble, in various colors and patterns. Carved marble baseboards and trim, cornice boards, wainscot and patterned floors are present in three of the rooms of the showroom building.

To the rear of the showroom building is a flight of concrete steps which descends to a marble yard. A concrete block addition attached to the rear (north elevation) of the showroom opens onto the marble yard, and was originally used as a drafting room. Two sets of metal twelve light windows overlook the marble yard, the middle six lights of each window are top hinged to open outward. The drafting room has a flat roof which adjoins a terrace for the showroom above it, concrete window sills and a metal door. (C)

- 2. <u>Garage</u>. (1923). Spanish Colonial Revival. On the west rear elevation of the showroom, a projecting wall with a flat arched entry, connects the showroom to a garage with three full arched bays. The hip roof with a Roman terra cotta tile roof covering. The south facade of the garage, which contains the openings, is faced with marble blocks, has round marble columns with Doric capitals supporting the arches, and a smooth stucco wall covering above the arches on the upper two-thirds of the wall. The remaining three elevations of the garage are covered with stucco. (C)
- <u>Marble yard</u>. (1914). A large paved open space is located to the rear of the showroom. At one time it was covered by stacked slabs and pieces of variously colored and patterned marble. It currently is nearly vacant. (C)
- 4. <u>Cutting Facility</u>. (1914). To the west of the marble yard is an industrial building used as the cutting building. Concrete buttresses and lower walls support concrete columns that appear between the metal windows of this

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page ____2

Candoro Marble Works Knox County, TN

warehouse facility. The steel frame building is unfinished on the interior. The exterior is marked by a front gable roof with clerestory windows, metal doors on the front elevation, and a green finished cement shingle wall covering in the gables. The roof covering is v-crimp metal. The warehouse is built in two sections, with the lower, gabled, clerestory roofed section being lower in height and to the front of the site; the rear section is square, with a gabled roof. Four large cylindrical water tanks are located to the northwest of the facility and discussed in #9 below. (C)

- Polishing and Shipping/Receiving Building. (1914). To the west of the cutting facility is warehouse building that housed both the polishing and shipping and receiving functions. The building is rectangular in shape and is built with concrete block lower walls and steel frame upper walls. The building consists of nine bays with wooden doors in each bay. A series of angular roofs covers each individual bay, with north facing metal framed skylight windows. (C)
- 6. <u>Boiler Room and Office</u>. (1914). This building is located to the west of the polishing facility. The building consists of two sections, one section is a single story and the other is two story. The south and east elevations, visible from Candoro Road, are painted, shaped brick. Concrete block walls are found on the west and rear (north) elevations. Boomtown roof sections on the east and west disguise a corrugated tin gable roof. Ten light metal casement windows appear on all elevations of the building, with a large shipping door on the east elevation. The front section of the building was constructed as an office. The floor is paved with marble tiles, and exhibits a marble wainscoting topped by a carved marble chair rail. All the marble on the interior of the office is East Tennessee Marble. (C)
- **7. and 8**. <u>Two Industrial Style Buildings</u>. (1914). Both buildings are located to the north and west of the office and shipping and receiving building. They are currently used for storage, and their original function is not clear at this time. Doors are large, single leaf and covered with metal, and there are no windows or loading docks to indicate their function. They are built of concrete block construction, with a v-crimp metal roof. (C)
- 9. Four Water Tanks. (ca. 1914). The four metal water tanks are to the northwest of the cutting and polishing facility. They were used for water that powered the machinery prior to electrification. They were also used for washing the marble as it was being polished and cut. (C)
- **10.** <u>Retaining Walls</u>. (ca. 1923). Constructed of stacked marble, approximately 1/2 inch thick, the wall surrounds the showroom and marble yard. (C)

Rusting machinery, abandoned railroad tracks, and stacks of marble appear throughout the site.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ____ 8 Page ___ 4

Candoro Marble Works Knox County, Tennessee

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Candoro Marble Works is being nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A, for its contribution in understanding the East Tennessee marble industry and its far reaching implications for the construction of monumental buildings throughout the United States in the 1920s and 1930s.

The Candoro Marble Works site was developed in 1914 by the John J. Craig Company, which later became known as the Candoro Marble Company. The company was founded by John James Craig, who was born in 1820 in Lauderdale County, Alabama. Craig moved to Knoxville in 1839, moved to Cincinnati and later to New York during the Civil War, and returned to Knoxville in 1869. The John J. Craig and Company, quarriers and dealers in marble, was founded in 1878. The earliest known location of the John J. Craig Company offices was at Gay Street and Main Avenue in downtown Knoxville.

John James Craig, Jr., son of John James Craig, was born in 1860 and educated at East Tennessee University and Queen City Commercial College. His early career included associations with the banking business in Canton, Mississippi and in Helena, Arkansas. He returned to Knoxville in 1886 and associated with his father in the marble business, which was built up until it was one of the largest in the south. After separating from the Tennessee Producers Marble Company, the John J. Craig Company was reorganized in 1896.

J. J. Craig, Jr.'s son, John James Craig III, was born in Canton, Mississippi and attended public schools in Knoxville. He worked in the family business as secretary and treasurer and become president in 1914. The Candoro Marble Company was created in 1914 as a marble manufacturing plant to saw and finish the marble blocks quarried at the John J. Craig Company. The company was started by four people named <u>Craig</u>, <u>An</u>derson, <u>Do</u>naldson, and <u>Rog</u>ers, and hence the name. Upon consolidation the John J. Craig Company became the parent company and the Candoro Marble Company served as a wholly owned subsidiary. The company held quarries in Blount, Knox, and Loudon counties. They became the nation's foremost producer of Tennessee pink marble, and one of the largest importers of marble in the United States.

The facility is located along the railroad tracks in the community of Vestal in South Knoxville. The facility consists of several buildings used in the marble processing. Also located on the company grounds is the Candoro Marble Showroom on the site at 681 Maryville Pike was designed by Charles Barber of Barber & McMurray, Architects, in 1923.

Marble was shipped to the facility from other locations in East Tennessee. One large supplier of marble for Candoro was their own mine, located near Concord, Knox County, Tennessee (NR 10/22/1987). The marbles that were cut and polished here included Tennessee Light, Tennessee Light Pink, Cedar, Imperial Black, Cedar Travernelle, Light Cedar, Craig Pink (and four or five other shades of pink, all marketed with the Craig name), Tennessee Gray, Baker Dark Cedar, Edwards Pink, Rose Gray, Antique Walnut, and other marbles that included rose, pink, black, gray or brown in their coloration.

Candoro's location, on a rail line, near a creek, and near Maryville Pike, contributed to its success. Water produced the steam needed to power the huge polishing and cutting equipment until the 1940's, when TVA power made electrically powered machinery possible. Raw and finished marble were shipped via the railroad, as rail lines linked the quarries that dotted the surrounding counties with the finishing plant, and in turn linked the finishing plant with

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Candoro Marble Works Knox County, Tennessee

the rest of the world. Knox County and the surrounding area are among the most important marble producing areas in the country, ranking alongside Vermont and Georgia. Considered a fine building material, East Tennessee marble was specified for a number of nationally important building projects. Local buildings which used East Tennessee Marble include the U. S. Post Office (NR 5/24/1984), the State Office building at 617 Cumberland Avenue (ca. 1970) and some interior finishes for University of Tennessee buildings.

One of the largest concentrations of buildings containing East Tennessee marble is located in Washington, D.C. Buildings constructed of marble from Craig quarries and finished at the Candoro site include the Smithsonian's Museum of History and Technology, the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations Headquarters, the Australian chancery and the National Gallery of Art. East Tennessee marble is found in other buildings as well. The lobby of Grand Central Station in New York City, other train stations in the east coast, many small post offices built during the Depression-era and other buildings displaying light pink marble are probably exhibiting a building material from East Tennessee that was cut and polished at the Candoro facility. The last time the column polishing machinery was used was to finish the marble used in the addition to the National Gallery.

The company employed at least one artisan, Italian native Albert Milani (b. 1892), who found work in the Knoxville marble industry in 1913. In 1927, the Candoro Marble Company hired Milani as its chief carver, where he stayed for several decades until his retirement. Milani was skilled in the marble cutting methods of Carrara, Italy, and most of his work was in the Art Deco style. His pieces include the marble eagles on the facade of Knoxville's 1934 main Post Office and the *History of the World* relief for the Pennsylvania State Capitol in Harrisburg.

At its height, Candoro employed thirty to forty people. They operated until 1982, when the facility was closed. Today, the buildings are used by small independent marble fabricators. Only the mine that produces Imperial Black marble is still operating in East Tennessee. The others are closed and the marble fabricators import much of the marble they use in their work from Europe and South America. The rail line is no longer used to ship the marble, since the stone comes by truck. The giant cutting and polishing machinery is quiet; architectural designs no longer specify East Tennessee marble, and even architects designing recently constructed marble buildings in Knoxville used European marble as finishes for their facades.

The Candoro facility retains only echoes of its former activity. Although the facility supplied some marble for construction after World War II, marble has not been used in great amounts since the beginning of World War II, and the facility's employment and productivity never regained the size and prominence it achieved in the first three decades of the 20th century. Through the stacks and piles of abandoned marble pieces and slabs, honeysuckle twines. The rails are rusty and unused. The water storage tanks are empty, and the cutting and polishing tools are silent. That silence is a noticeable contrast with the activity that went on at this location in the early 20th century, when the Candoro facility supplied marble that was used to build many of the monumental buildings that comprise much of the United States' monumental architecture.

The Candoro Marble Works retain integrity of site, buildings, materials, workmanship, design, feeling and association. The district meets the registration requirements as set forth in the Multiple Property Nomination for Historic and Architectural Resources of Knox County, Tennessee as set forth in the context *Institutional and Organizational Buildings*, *1785 - 1940*.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 6

Candoro Marble Works Knox County, Tennessee

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Knox County Histories

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 7

Candoro Marble Works Knox County, Tennessee

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

All of parcels 2.0 and 2.01, group A, CLT 123, Knox County, Tennessee

Boundary Justification

This boundary is drawn to include the property originally associated with Candoro Marble.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 9____

Candoro Marble Works Knox County, Tennessee

PHOTOGRAPHS

Candoro Marble Works 681 Maryville Pike Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee Photographs By: Ann K. Bennett Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission Date: May 26, 1994

Showroom, Southwest elevation, facing northeast #1 of 9

Showroom, Southeast elevation, facing northwest #2 of 9

Garage, Southeast elevation, facing northwest #3 of 9

Water tanks, rear of cutting facility and rear of polishing facility, facing southwest #4 of 9

Marble yard, facing east #5 of 9

Marble yard, Showroom and Garage (rear elevations), northwest elevations, facing southeast #6 of 9

Cutting facility, southeast elevation, facing northwest #7 of 9

Polishing and shipping and receiving buildings, south elevation, facing north #8 of 9

Boiler room and office, south and east elevations, facing northwest #9 of 9

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet





DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATIONAT. REGISTER NASHVILLE, TN 37243-0442 (615) 532-1550

JUN - 9 ₂₀₀₅

June 2, 2005

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

Dear Ms. Matthews:

Enclosed please find the documentation to nominate the *Candoro Marble Company Showroom & Garage* to the National Register of Historic Places. The Candoro Marble Works was determined eligible, due to owner objection, in 1996. The showroom and garage are now under different ownership. The nomination includes only these two buildings and it adds criterion C significance, which was not included in the original documentation.

If you have any questions or if more information is needed, contact Claudette Stager at 615/532-1550, extension 105 or <u>Claudette.stager@state.tn.us</u>.

Sincerely,

Nechert Z. Huye

Herbert L. Harper Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

HLH:cs

Enclosures

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEN 2005 NAT. REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "hot applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name <u>Candoro Marble Company Showroom & Garage</u> other names/site number <u>KN 3475; Candoro Marble Works</u>
2. Location
street & number <u>681 Maryville Pike</u> N/A not for publication city or town Knoxville N/A vicinity
state Tennessee code _TN county _Knox code _093 _ zip code _37920
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant pationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title Date State or Federal agency and bureau
4. National Park Service Certification
I hereby certify that the property is: Determined in the National Register. Dete continuation sheet determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National
Register.

Knox County, Tennessee County and State

5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resour (Do not include previous	rces within Property ly listed resources in count)	
 private public-local public-State public-Federal 	 building(s) district site structure object 	Contributing2	Noncontributing	buildings sites structures objects Total
······································	property listing t of a multiple property listing.) es of Knoxville & Knox County, TN		outing resources previc gister	
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instruction Industry/commerce	15)	Current Functions (Enter categories from ir Community/cultural	structions)	
7. Description	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·····		
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instruction Beaux Arts Italian Renaissance		Materials (Enter categories from ir foundation <u>Marble</u> walls <u>Marble, bric</u> roof <u>Asphalt, tile</u> other <u>Metal windo</u>	k, stucco	

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made A significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity who's components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations N/A

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- **C** moved from its original location.
- **D** a cemetery.
- **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- **F** a commemorative property
- **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Industry Architecture

Period of Significance 1923-1940

Significant Dates

1923

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Barber, Charles; Milani, Alberto (stonework) Yellin, Samuel (ironwork)

Primary location of additional data: State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

- Federal Agency Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Knox County, Tennessee

County and State

Knox County, Tennessee

County and State

10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property1.125 acres	_ Knoxville Quad, 147 NW
UTM References (place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)	
1 17 236759 3980411 Zone Easting Northing 2	3 Zone Easting Northing 4 I See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)	
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Tony N. VanWinkle	
organization East Tennessee Development District	date7/13/04
street & number P.O. Box 19806	telephone 865/584-8553
city or town Knoxville	state TN zip code <u>37939-2806</u>
Additional Documentation	
submit the following items with the completed form:	
Continuation Sheets	

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 0r 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)			
name _Tom McAdams trustee)			
street & number 1043 Craigland CT			telephone 865/546-8030
city or town Knoxville	state	TN	zip code 37919

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Candoro Marble Company Showroom & Garage Knox County, Tennessee

Designed by Charles Barber, principal designer of the Knoxville architectural firm of Barber & McMurry, the Candoro Marble Company Showroom & Garage was built in 1923. In a stylistic synthesis that came to characterize much of Barber's work, the buildings exhibit a mixture of Mediterranean, particularly Italian Renaissance, and Beaux Arts elements. All carved marble ornamentation was executed by or under the supervision of Italian-born stone carver and later chief marble artisan of Candoro, Alberto Milani, whose work is present in several other important local buildings as well. The building complex remains remarkably intact and is one of the best examples of this specific stylistic convergence in Knox County. Though once part of a much larger marble cutting and finishing operation that included adjacent and still extant industrial buildings, only the Showroom & Garage are examined for the purposes of this nomination.

Architectural Description

The Candoro complex includes two separate, but minimally attached buildings—the more explicitly Beaux Arts Showroom (though it too exhibits some Italian Renaissance influence), and the purely Italian Renaissance Garage. The two freestanding structures are attached by a one-foot-wide wall, or "gate" with a centered three-foot opening leading from either building to marble yards to the rear, or north, of the Showroom complex. The Complex is approached as a whole from Candoro Street, off of Maryville Pike. The main vehicular entrance for visitors/customers to the Showroom features a narrow alee lined with now mature Italian Cyprus trees. Connecting with the unadorned drive leading to the garage, an elongated circular drive is formed.

The rectangular Showroom building features a sleek exterior finish composed entirely of cut and finished, light colored marble veneer. All window surrounds, the dentil molding, and the water table's roll molding with crossed ribbon trim are likewise carved of marble and evident on every elevation of the Showroom building. A second level penthouse with low hip roof, stucco finish and original terra cotta tile roofing (currently covered with asphalt shingles) adds vertical visual interest to the otherwise flat-roofed building while also tying it to the adjacent, semi-attached garage.

The narrow façade (south elevation), 36 feet 6 inches wide, is of course the site of the most ornate exterior detailing. The semi-circular Renaissance arched entry, with marble keystone and quoins, is flanked by fluted pilasters each originally topped with urn pendants. Directly above the arch of the door opening is a hand carved cartouche and floral motif, which along with the hip roof of the penthouse and the urn-topped pilasters successively direct the eye upon closer approach to the door opening itself. Two marble steps lead to the semi-circular arched opening trimmed with cabled molding and featuring a highly detailed, recessed double-leaf wrought iron door with glass panels executed by Philadelphia master metalworker Samuel Yellin. To either side of the elaborate door surround are single, twenty-light metal casement windows.

The plainest of the building's elevations are the west and north. The west elevation displays three, twentylight metal casement windows and a single door for access to and from the garage. Additionally, the wall, or gate, connecting the Showroom and the Garage buildings originates here, about three quarters of the way down the total length. Beyond the "gate" on the west elevation, through its single opening, is finally the

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exterior chimneystack—like the rest of the building of finished marble veneer. The south elevation, or rear of the building, features a grouping of four twenty-light metal casements windows intended to illuminate the drafting room occupying the contiguous interior space. A fifth, single twenty light metal casement illuminates one of the interior office spaces.

Finally, the "Garden side," or east elevation displays original symmetrical window placements with one grouping of four, twenty-light metal casements and two single, twenty-light casements to either side. The four grouped windows are separated by three narrow (one foot) vertical frames of marble, each decorated with ornate hand carved vase/columns. The "Garden side" is that side most visible from Maryville Pike, the busiest thoroughfare passing before the buildings.

At an undeterminable date, the Showroom building did see an addition on the north elevation, extending the original dimension of the building's long axis from 43 feet to 60 feet. Whereas the original terminus on the north end of the building was the wall/gate connecting the garage, the addition extends 17 feet beyond that point, beneath which a basement was dug. This extension is visually undetectable, blending seamlessly with the original. The utilization of the same materials (same marble veneer, continuation of the dental molding and roll molding) suggests that this addition came shortly after the completion of the original building and was executed by the same craftsmen. The addition/extension maintained the original fenestration of the north elevation. It seems likely that the addition was made to better accommodate the spatial needs of the drafting room occupying the northwestern quarter of the building, having previously been only 13 X 23 feet.

Connected to the Showroom by a small, non-structural connecting wall, or "gate" as Barber designated it (sharing the marble veneer finish of the Showroom building and with an original tile roof), the hip-roof three car Garage features four arched bays trimmed in marble and separated by three Tuscan columns, also of turned marble. While the lower half of the façade of the Garage features the unifying marble veneer of the Showroom, the upper half and the remaining three sides all feature a stucco finish. The roof is covered with Roman tiles. The interior of the garage exhibits plain plaster walls with no opening other than the four auto-sized bays. Six-inch concrete curbs separate each bay.

The interior of the Showroom building retains most of its original detailing and floor plan. The vestibule area, entered through the heavy, double leaf wrought iron door, features a cross-vaulted ceiling with geometrical, floral, and urn motif frescoes. The walls of the vestibule area are of polished travertine and frescoed plaster with a decorative rosette grill on the west wall. The floor is of patterned marble tile (evident throughout the building but with varying patterns). To the east of the vestibule is the display room with a contrasting pattern marble tile floor and walls of polished pink marble. Beyond the vestibule and display room area one enters the large general office section, an L-shaped space with marble tile floors and baseboards and plaster walls and intended to function as a waiting and reception room for customers.

From the general office area openings lead to an original coat closet, a central bathroom wing, the drafting room, and the three offices along the east side of the building. With the extension of the long axis the coat closet area along the west wall was elongated and enclosed to form a larger foyer entrance from the garage.

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A partition separates the general office area from the first of the three offices lining the east side of the building. Each office is of near identical dimension and each features a uniquely patterned marble tile floor. The central opening from the general office area leads into a short hall granting access to the second and third offices. Continuing straight down the central hall a stairway in approached which leads to the basement area that was part of the later extension of the long axis. The largest space inside the building is the drafting room area, occupying the northwest corner. The partitioned central bathroom wing has been partly refinished, currently accommodating one common restroom. Between the central hall and the bathroom partition, a steep, narrow staircase leads to the second level penthouse. The penthouse itself is plainly appointed with wood floors and plaster walls.

The most notable interior decorative features are the travertine walled vestibule and polished marble walled display room, the vestibule's frescoes, and the hand carved marble rosette. Beyond these areas of elaboration other details worth noting include original marble baseboard trim throughout, though some of this trim is currently missing. Frosted glass windows are present in the northern-most of the offices and in the expanded coat closet/mudroom area. No major alterations have occurred on the interior though some loss of original materials has occurred. With the ongoing restoration efforts of Candoro's current tenant, The South Knoxville Arts & Heritage Center, all lost and substituted materials will be replaced/replicated by the closest possible approximations of the original. As part of their overall plan for development, the Arts & Heritage Center hopes to complete the rehabilitation of the showroom and garage to showcase the history of Knoxville's marble industry as well as serving as a center for the display and celebration of historic and contemporary local artwork.

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Statement of Significance

Built in 1923, the Candoro Marble Company Showroom & Garage is part of a much larger marble operation that flourished at this site in the first half of the twentieth century. That portion of the property being nominated, however, is limited strictly to the Showroom & Garage. The property is being nominated under Criterion A for its association with Knoxville and East Tennessee's thriving early twentieth century marble industry and under Criterion C as an outstanding local example of Italian Renaissance/Beaux Arts architecture designed by locally prominent architect Charles Barber. The property meets the registration requirements of the Knoxville and Knox County Multiple Property Submission and retains integrity. A Determination of Eligibility (D.O.E.) was issued for this property and adjacent areas on December 4,1996, because the owner objected to listing. The showroom and garage are now under new ownership. That initial D.O.E. was for criterion A only—the current nomination includes an argument for significance under Criterion C as well.

The Candoro Marble Company was founded in 1914 by John J. Craig, III and three business partners. Candoro would specialize in the processing, finishing, display, and shipping of fine Tennessee marbles from Knox, Blount, and Loudon county quarries, as well as the importation of marbles from elsewhere. The Craig family's involvement in the local marble industry, however, originates much earlier—in 1878.¹ In that year, industry-pioneer John James Craig formed J.J. Craig & Company, quarriers and dealers in marble, and opened offices on the corner of Gay and Main streets in downtown Knoxville (no longer standing). J.J. Craig & Company opened its first quarry east of Knoxville in the same year. For the short time, beginning in 1884, Craig's company was incorporated as the Great Southern Marble Company. This second name would remain in place until Craig partnered with another prominent local marble industrialist, W.H. Evans, in 1889 to form the Tennessee Producers' Marble Company (TPMC). TPMC served initially as the marketing and sales wing for both Craig and Evans marbles, but later opened quarries of its own.²

Born in Lauderdale County, Alabama, the patriarch of the Craig family married a Knoxville native, Mary C. Lyon. Together they had three children, the second of whom, John James Jr., would continue the family marble business after early forays into banking in both Canton, Mississippi and Helena, Arkansas. Craig Jr. finally returned to Knoxville in 1886 and immediately assumed responsibility in the family business. In 1896, seeing the possibilities for expansion and growth in new directions and with the partnership of J.B. Jones and Sam Rodgers, John J. Craig, Jr. separated from the parent Tennessee Producers Marble Company and reincorporated as the independent John J. Craig Company.

By the turn of the century the John J. Craig Company was flourishing. After the death of John J. Craig, Jr. in 1904, a third generation Craig took over the family business. John James Craig III served early in his professional life as secretary and treasurer of the John J. Craig Company and became president in 1914, in

¹ For more extensive information on the Knoxville and Knox County's marble industry, see the Knoxville/Knox County Multiple Property Documentation Form, available from the Tennessee Historical Commission.

² Thomas N. McAdams, *Marble Halls: The Story of the Craigs and Candoro Marble Company.* Knoxville, TN: Compiled by Thomas N. McAdams, 2003.

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which capacity he would serve until his death in 1944. It was in the very year of his assumption of the presidency of the John J. Craig Company, that Candoro Marble Company would be conceptualized. Candoro was a joint venture initiated by Craig, III and involving a four-way partnership between himself, F.C. Anderson, W.J. Donaldson, and S.A. Rodgers. It has been stated that the name of the company, in addition to alluding famous Italian Candora marble, was in fact an acronym incorporating the first letters in the last name of each of the partners. The Candoro venture expanded the quarrying operations of John J. Craig, III into the processing and finishing aspects of marble production. Upon its completion the Candoro complex included several large industrial buildings for cutting and polishing marble, many of which still stand today, but are under different ownership than the showroom and garage. Under the leadership of John J. Craig, III Candoro Marble Company emerged as the country's leading producer of Tennessee pink marble and among the largest importers of marble in the United States. Candoro operated until 1982, although the height of its production was before World War II.

The facility of the Candoro Company was ideally situated along the old Louisville & Nashville Railroad line in the south Knoxville community of Vestal. From this station marble was shipped all over the United States. East Tennessee marble was often specified in architectural plans and in fact appears in nationally prominent buildings in Washington D.C. and New York City as well as in locally significant buildings in downtown Knoxville. Locally, the downtown Post Office building (NR 5/24/84), arguably the finest Art Deco/Beaux Arts composition in the region, displays a striking exterior crafted entirely of locally quarried pink marble. Nationally significant buildings displaying Tennessee marble include the Smithsonian's Museum of History and Technology, the AFL/CIO Headquarters, and National Gallery of Art in D.C., the lobby of Grand Central Station in New York City and other train stations along the eastern seaboard.

To design the new marble showroom and office facilities the services of local architect Charles Barber of the firm of Barber and McMurry were secured. Charles Barber was the son of George Barber, Knoxville's best-known nineteenth century architect. The senior Barber was known for his late Victorian period Queen Anne designs, but his most significant contribution to American architectural history was in his pioneering mail order house business.

Though he would not attain the same level of notoriety as his father, Charles Barber was nonetheless one of the most important architects in Knoxville. Charles studied architecture formally at the University of Pennsylvania, briefly under the tutelage French architect Paul Cret, a graduate of the famed Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris. It was under Cret's leadership and direction that Barber learned the tenets and philosophies of the widely popular Beaux Arts movement. He never completely adopted the Beaux Arts style as an expressive form, however, often incorporating prominent and often complimentary Mediterranean elements in his designs. This dualistic style is evident in many of Barber's local buildings, including the John J. Craig house (Craiglen), the Downtown Y.M.C.A. (Knoxville YMCA Building NR 11/17/83), and the Candoro Buildings. This was likely the result of a study-tour of Greek and Italian architecture Barber undertook in 1907. Indeed, Mediterranean stylings are perhaps the most characteristic of the design elements employed by Barber in his local works.

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At Candoro Barber continued his use of Mediterranean elements, this time invoking Italian Renaissance elements as well as some neoclassical Beaux Arts influence. It is one of the few such architectural examples in the City of Knoxville and the only one built and utilized for commercial/industrial purposes.

The Showroom's elaborate ornamental carved-stone detailing and the turned Tuscan columns of the garage were executed by Italian born stone carver Alberto Milani. Milani was working in Knoxville as early as 1912 when he carved decorative elements for the marble and brick Holston Bank Building on the corner of Gay and Clinch Streets in downtown Knoxville. Born near the famous marble quarries of Carrara, Italy, Alberto Milani trained at the Art Academy of Carrara at a young age. Indeed, he was born into a family of marble artisans, "born into the stone," so to speak. Alberto's father, Felice Benjamino Milani moved his family to America to work and teach at a marble company in Georgia sometime in the early twentieth century. By 1912 the Milani's were living and working in Knoxville.

Milani was officially employed by the Candoro Company after 1914, crafting a variety of marble sculptures for local, national, and international clients. The four Art Deco eagles adorning the main entrances to the Knoxville Post Office Building were carved by Milani in his studio at Candoro. Additional Milani carvings in the region include the distinctive grave marker of Gran Prix and Indy car racer Pete Kreis in Asbury Cemetery, a drinking fountain at Norris Dam, and his last known work, a bust of University of Tennessee football legend Bill Majors.

In addition to Milani's fine detail stone carvings, the building exhibits some impressive ornamental ironwork as well, particularly in the door of the main entrance. This ironwork is the work of Polish born immigrant Samuel Yellin (1885-1940) of Philadelphia. Yellin began his business, Samuel Yellin Metalworkers, in 1909 and considered himself a blacksmith. However, today he is considered a leader in the revival of the craft of metalworking and is one celebrated metalworkers of the twentieth century.³

The Candoro Company complex represents the optimism, aspirations, and successes of the leaders of Knox County's booming late nineteenth/early twentieth century marble industry. While Knoxville and Knox County have other sites directly or indirectly associated with the marble industry, the Candoro complex is distinctive as an extant industrial property singularly representative of it and retaining excellent integrity. Likewise, it is a fine representative of the local designs of Charles Barber, one of Knoxville's most important architects. Few examples of such a stylistic fusion exist in Knoxville or the surrounding area. The Knoxville Post Office building exhibits a mixing of Beaux Arts and Art Deco design, many of Charles Barber's other works display clear Mediterranean influence, but the Candoro Showroom & Garage is the only local building mixing Beaux Arts and Italian Renaissance elements in a seamless composition. Perhaps the only comparable local property is the house built for John J. Craig, III by Charles Barber in 1928—Craiglen, though it too is a more purely Italian Renaissance Revival structure than the Candoro Showroom. In addition to these stylistic architectural qualities, the high level of fine craftsmanship exhibited at the Candoro complex

³ http://www.samuelyellin.com/history and http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/23067.

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testifies to the considerable skill and knowledge of Alberto Milani, one of Knoxville and East Tennessee's most important and accomplished artisan/craftsmen, and Samuel Yellin, an important nationally reputed contemporaneous metalworker.

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Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

The property boundary includes the showroom and warehouse and the 1.125 acre lot, on which they stand; parcel number 4450.



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Photographs

Photos by: Tony VanWinkle Date: 8/2004 Neg: Tennessee Historical Commission

#1 of 24 Entry, facade

#2 of 24 Detail, water table, roll and ribbon trim

#3 of 24 Overview, east ("Garden") elevation

#4 of 24 Connector wall between showroom and garage

#5 of 24 Façade and garden elevation overview

#6 of 24 Overview, façade

#7 of 24 Overview, rear (north) elevation

#8 of 24 Overview, garage

#9 of 24 Garage in relation to showroom

#10 of 24 Façade and west elevation overview

#11 of 24 Detail, entry treatment

#12 of 24 Detail, rope molding at entrance

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#13 of 24 Interior, vestibule with grill

#14 of 24 Interior detail, vestibule cross-vaulted ceiling

#15 of 24 Interior, vestibule overview

#16 of 24 Interior, office

#17 of 24 Interior, reception/showroom area

#18 of 24 Interior, showroom/vestibule overview

#19 of 24 Reception/Showroom area

#20 of 24 Interior, Drafting room

#21 of 24 Interior, vestibule ceiling

#22 of 24 Interior, vestibule ceiling

#23 of 24 Detail, travertine walls and frescoes, vestibule

#24 of 24 Interior, vestibule from front office

