1. **Sevier County Courthouse** 135 Court Avenue
   - Built in 1896, Sevier County Courthouse is an excellent example of Victorian architecture. Its brick walls are 13 inches thick and its limestone block foundation is of native materials obtained from the McCown Farm near Sevierville and carried to the courthouse site by hand-drawn wagons. The traditional four-sided Seth Thomas clock is located in the tower. The metal ball on top of the tower was made by Sevierville’s tinsmith George G.M. Nichols. The building was designed by McDonald Brothers, an architectural firm from Louisville, KY. Contractor C.W. Brown of Lenoir City lost so much money on the job he was forced into bankruptcy. The Sevier County Courthouse is perhaps the county’s most treasured landmark.

2. **Dolly Parton Statue** 205 Court Avenue
   - Created by nationally-known artist Jim Gray. The six-and-a-half foot statue was erected to honor Sevierville native Dolly Parton, an internationally acclaimed singer-songwriter, instrumentalist, actress, author, and philanthropist. Situated atop a mountain stone chosen to represent Dolly’s Smoky Mountain roots, the iconic rendering depicts Dolly playing a guitar. In 1985, Gray began with a 10-inch proposed model. Dolly has never forgotten her roots and considers this statue her most enduring accolade.

3. **Public Square** Main Street & Court Avenue
   - The Public Square was created in 1856 after the third Courthouse burned. The tragedy prompted the county commissioners to procure one square acre of land “extending an equal distance from the center of the street each way” and build a new brick courthouse in the middle of the square. The courthouse was used until the present one was built in 1896. The public square remained active until 1948 when US 441 and 111 were widened. The Public Square was renovated in 1986 as a symbol to how the old Public Square was the hub of activity for over a century.

4. **Forks of the River Cemetery** Sevierville Dr.
   - The graves of many of the town’s founding fathers and pioneer settlers including Isaac Thomas, Spencer Clark, and James McMahan are buried in this old churchyard. The Forks-of-the-River-Pigeon Baptist Church was never rebuilt after the congregation disbanded during the Civil War and the building was desecrated by marauding soldiers. The cemetery was restored in 1976 and re-named Forks-of-the-River Cemetery Park. Additional renovation took place in 2009.

5. **Old Hosiery Mill Building** 246 Coffee Street
   - Built in 1920, Loudon Hosiery Mill provided employment for many Sevier County residents for almost 40 years. Using bricks made nearby and burned on the grounds, J. F. & N. McMahan Construction Company, owned by skilled African-American brothers, built the building. Producing nylon, cotton, and silk hosiery, the mill employed 10 men and 75 women. Some of the females were as young as 13 or 14. The mill closed in 1954. The building is currently an office complex called Mill Corner Place.
MURPHY COLLEGE

Murphy College opened in 1892 as an auspice of the Methodist-Episcopal Church with three teachers and a principal. At the dedication ceremony, Col. James C. Murphy and his son William C. Murphy each contributed $1000. When Col. Murphy died the following year the school was named in his memory. The subscription school sold its courses for $50 per student. Dr. E.A. Bishop arrived in 1912 to serve as president and led the expansion of the institution. By 1930 the college moved to a new site on Park Road in 1923 and its last class graduated in 1935. A short-lived Sevierville Business College moved in the building after the college relocated.

Davies Hotel

In the early 1920s, Margaret Bowser Davis, widow of James R. Davis, purchased a lot and built Davies Hotel, a two-story building constructed of red brick. Hot and cold running water were installed along with electricity and modern plumbing. The building replaced the original 19th-century building, which was the old Rawlings' Funeral Home, and it was remodeled in the late 1950s.

Dwight & Kate Wade House

Completed in the autumn of 1940, the Dwight and Kate Wade house was a near replica of the Garden House at The Town of Tomorrow exhibit in the 1933-1934 New York World's Fair. Designed by Vera Cook Salomonsky, the house features a fireplace in every room. The Wade family resided in the house while on their honeymoon. Salomonsky designed the house with a unique combination of Art Moderne and Colonial Revival styles. The two-story dwelling features a red-brick exterior, a slate roof covered with slate; twin chimneys on each end façade. A bay window is the focal point of the rear entrance of the house.

Sevierville Post Office

Perhaps the best example of Colonial Revival architecture in Sevier County is the Sevierville Post Office which was built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1940 for $87,000. The building was designed by federal architect Louis A. Simon and Neal A. Melick, the supervising engineer. The Post Office is based on a standardized architectural plan for federal post offices that were constructed by the WPA throughout the country between 1933 and 1943. The building was constructed by the J.F. & F.K. McNutt Construction Company, notable African-American brick masons from the county. The building is currently used as the Sevier County Heritage Center.

Jackson Magnolia

On September 13, 2013, a formal ceremony was held to plant a cutting from Senator Howard Blocks. This tree had grown from the Andrew Jackson Magnolia at the White House and given to Robert Reagon upon Reagon's retirement as chief of staff. The Jackson Magnolia stands in the southeast of the White House, west of the South Portico. It was planted there from a sprout taken to the White House by the park superintendent that came from his wife Rachel's favorite tree at the Hermitage. A cutting was given to Senator Howard Blocks, who donated the sapling to the city of Sevierville.

Jail Bar Storm Drain Cover

The storm drain located at the back of the gravelled area (across the street from the gazebo) is one of two remaining grates that were salvaged prison bars from the old jail. In 1876, a horrid fire destroyed most of the buildings in downtown Sevierville including the courthouse and jail. Fortunately, many prisoners were removed from the jail before Lerrumb Duggan was said to have turned over a basket of chips on the hearth of the open fireplace while building a fire. He was a prisoner on the night of the fire burned to death. From the jail fire the speed to the nearby courthouse and other adjoining buildings. The other remaining grate is located on the north side of the courthouse in an alley just east of Lens Court.

Ogle Building

The first business to occupy the Ogle Building was Furris Drug Company. On December 8, 1923, the First National Bank was the building. The bank did not survive the Great Depression. There are no supports to the floors except the walls, and the joints stretch all the way across the 26-foot floors. The wood used in the building was notable because “it came out of the finest tract of yellow pine lumber ever cut in Sevier County.”

Named in honor of Governor John Sevier

Sevierville is named for John Sevier, one of the leading figures in the history of Tennessee. Sevier was a frontiersman, soldier, war hero and politician who served in the American Revolution and distinguished himself at the battle of King’s Mountain.

As the very first Governor of Tennessee, Sevier served loyally for six terms before moving on to become a member of the State Senate and later joined the United States House of Representatives where he proudly represented Tennessee for much of his remaining years.

His political career was often shadowed by a growing rivalry with rising politician Andrew Jackson that almost escalated into a duel in the early 1800’s.

Nicknamed “Nolichucky Jack” for his exploits along the Nolichucky River, Sevier died in Georgia during a boundary negotiation with Creek Indians in 1815.

The Tennessee Civil War Trail winds through Sevierville marking the Battle of Fair Garden.

GRAY HOUSE BED & BREAKFAST

In 1899, D. Emerit Gass constructed a planing mill on this property which produced the lumber for the houses constructed on Prince Street and neighboring streets. W.R. Emerit purchased the property in 1927 and dismantled the mill and built two identical houses. M.V. Emerit bought the house in 1915 and sold it to J.E. Edmisten and M.P. Thompson in 1940. Alton G. Delouser bought the house in 1920. He and his family lived there until 1928. Mayor Robert Howard and his wife Mary Emeritus owned the house in 1925. The Howard family owned the property for sixty years.

SMITH HOUSE

Perhaps the best example of Colonial Revival architecture in Sevier County is the Sevierville Post Office which was built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1940 for $75,000. The building was designed by federal architect Louis A. Simon and Neal A. Melick, the supervising engineer. The Post Office is based on a standardized architectural plan for federal post offices that were constructed by the WPA throughout the country between 1933 and 1943. The building was constructed by the J.F. & F.K. McNutt Construction Company, notable African-American brick masons from the county. The building is currently used as the Sevier County Heritage Center.

FOUNDER'S DAY

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