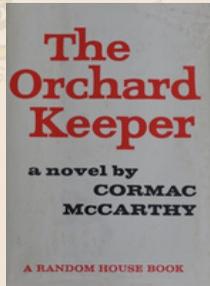
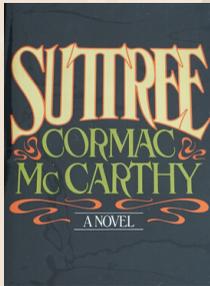
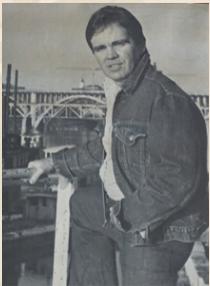


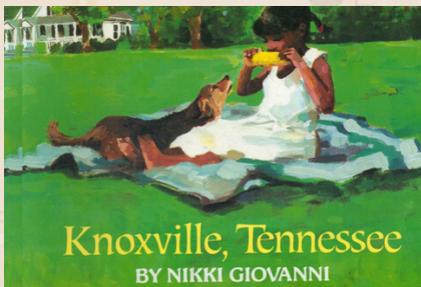
**James Agee (1909-1955)**, journalist, critic, novelist, screenwriter, won the Pulitzer posthumously for his autobiographical novel, *A Death in the Family*. The book describes downtown Knoxville as it was in 1916 in some detail, with scenes on Gay Street and Market Square especially, with brief descriptions of the L&N and what's now the LMU law school building. Agee personally had strong associations with St. John's Episcopal church (now cathedral). Agee grew up in Fort Sanders close to where Agee Park is today.



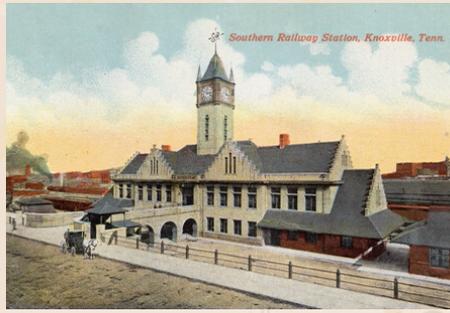
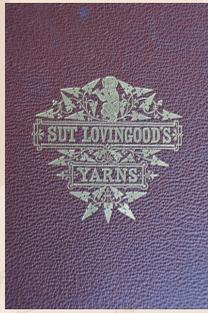
**Frances Hodgson Burnett (1849-1924)**, internationally popular English-born novelist (*The Secret Garden*, *Little Lord Fauntleroy*), lived in and near downtown Knoxville between 1865 and 1875, during which time she began her career as a successful author. None of her downtown homes survive, including the legendary "Vagabondia," but she did have some associations with Market Square and the Custom House. A new publication of her little-known memoir describes her life here as if it were a fairy tale.



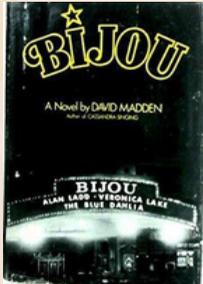
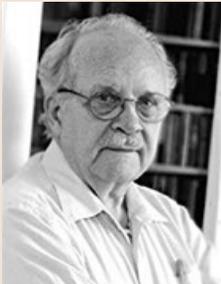
**Cormac McCarthy (1933- )**, bestselling and Pulitzer-winning novelist, lived in Knoxville from early childhood to middle age. He lived mostly in South Knoxville, but was familiar with Immaculate Conception Church, attended downtown Catholic schools and UT in the 1950s. His first novel, *The Orchard Keeper*, includes a rich description of Market Square; his fourth novel, *Suttree*, features vivid descriptions of downtown Knoxville circa 1951, including descriptions of the riverfront, Gay Street, Market Square, and the Old City.



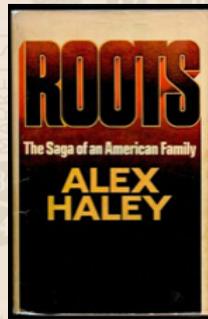
**Nikki Giovanni (1943- )**, free-verse poet strongly associated with the Black Power movement, was born in Knoxville and spent much of her childhood at the home of her grandmother on Mulvaney (now Hall of Fame Drive). She recalls black Knoxville in the 1940s and '50s in mostly positive terms in a memoir, a couple of short essays, and a well-known poem, which has since been made into a popular children's book, *Knoxville, Tennessee*. Most of her world was focused on East Vine, which has been almost erased, but some of her memories concern existing Cal Johnson Park which now houses a new state historical marker in her honor.



**George Washington Harris (1814-1869)**, who created the Sut Lovingood character for a series of nationally published short stories, is considered one of the most influential American humorists before Mark Twain, who admired his work. He spent most of his life in downtown Knoxville, and began his literary career here, and he happened to be here at the time of his mysterious death in 1869. No buildings associated with him survive, but we know the locations of several, including the site of his death. Two of his children are buried at First Presbyterian churchyard.

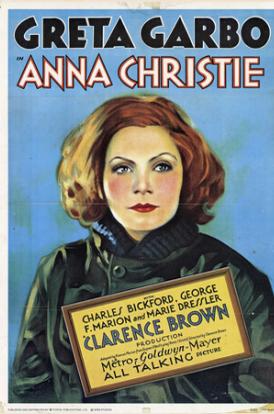


**David Madden (1933- )**, critic, novelist, grew up in Knoxville. His 1974 book *Bijou*, which got national attention, is set primarily in a slightly re-imagined downtown in which sites like the Bijou Theatre and Market Square are presented exactly as they were at the time of the ca. 1946 setting of the book.



Others to be included, at least in passing: **W.G. "Parson" Brownlow**, a major civilian figure of the Civil War era, who as governor had major influence on civil rights, had a national following as an essayist; poet **Sidney Lanier**, who had associations with the Lamar House, which makes a brief appearance in his only novel; **Anne Armstrong**, whose controversial 1915 novel *The Seas of God* deals with a lightly disguised Knoxville, and whose 1880s memoir of the city is soon to be published; **Alex Haley**, author of *Roots*, who lived here later in life, and the impressive statue of whom can be found in Morningside Park; some songwriters, like **Charlie Oaks**, the circa. 1900 railroad-station busker who has been called the first professional country-music songwriter, and **Arthur Q. Smith**, who lived downtown and whose recent box set was nominated for a Grammy; **Richard Marius**, biographer and novelist associated with UT, whose work occasionally deals with Knoxville; **Rick Yancey**, nationally popular young-adult author, whose *Highly Effective Detective* series of four adult murder mysteries is set mostly in downtown Knoxville.

The guide will also highlight buildings and sites of related interest as well as several themed self-directed walks, including **"The Life Saver Walk"** based on Agee's *A Death in the Family*, the **"Cat Fish Walk"** based on McCarthy's *Suttree*, and a literary walk along **Volunteer Landing** incorporating interpretive inscribed stones on the bank of the Tennessee River.



The campus of the University of Tennessee also incorporates several places worthy of a visit.

The **John C. Hodges Library's** modernist Ziggurat building on Volunteer Boulevard, named for the UT English scholar famous to students everywhere for his *Hodges Harbrace Handbook of English*, contains multiple collections of papers on **James Agee**, **Alex Haley**, who lectured at UT in his later years, and film Director, **Clarence Brown**. The Special Collections Department organizes constantly changing displays of letters, books, photographs, film posters, and other highlights.

The first floor of the library features the Elaine Evans Exhibition Area and UT's academic Hall of Fame which "honors those alumni and alumnae who have achieved the highest national or international distinction in the arts, letters, sciences, and learned professions." Notable here is an original head bust of Alex Haley by Jim Gray, and commemorative displays for inductees such as UT graduate **Bernadotte Schmitt** who won the 1931 Pulitzer Prize for history for *The Coming of the War, 1914*, **Joseph Wood Krutch** winner of the 1955 National Book Award for *The Measure of Man: On Freedom, Human Values, Survival, and the Modern Temper*, and **Cormac McCarthy**, winner of numerous national awards, including the 1992 National Book Award, for *All the Pretty Horses*.



### Newspaper Hall of Fame

*Honoring those who have made an impact on newspaper journalism in Tennessee*

From Kelly Lester, Ph.D. in "A History of Tennessee Newspapers"

Ever since George Roulstone printed the first issue of the Knoxville Gazette Nov. 5, 1791, in Rogersville (he moved the paper to Knoxville the following year), Tennessee has been known for its lively and aggressive newspapers.

In the more than 200 years that have followed the Gazette, hundreds of newspapers have been established in the state and Tennessee newspaper men and women have gained fame, both locally and nationally, for their fierce independence. They have delivered their newspapers on horseback, verbally fought both sides in the Civil War – one even printed his paper in a hucar traveling with Confederate troops – battled the Ku Klux Klan, championed civil rights, campaigned for better education, served in state, local and national public offices, won Pulitzer prizes, exposed political corruption in local and state governments which, in one case, led to the officer's assassination by an enraged political supporter of a governor he had editorially attacked. Along the way, they have served their communities and their state well and they have received countless honors for their journalistic courage for what most of them would think of as simply "doing my job."

Perhaps the highest honor for a very select number of them has been their installation in the Tennessee Newspaper Hall of Fame. During his tenure as president of the Tennessee Press Association, Walter T. Pulliam, then editor and publisher of The Harriman Record, recommended the establishment of a Tennessee Newspaper Hall of Fame as a cooperative project of the press association and the University of Tennessee.

Portraits of the first Hall of Fame inductees were placed in UT's College of Communication and Information in 1995.

Pulliam proposed Hall of Fame honorees be selected based on their outstanding contribution to Tennessee newspaper journalism, or newspaper journalism in general, or because they had made an extraordinary contribution to their community and region, or the state, through newspaper journalism. The Tennessee Press Association Board of Directors approved the proposal in late 1965, and UT's Board of Trustees endorsed it the following year.

A committee composed of the administrative head of the UT School of Journalism and members appointed by the Tennessee Press Association and UT administers the Hall of Fame. Honorees are selected by a committee of past TPA presidents.

<b>1791:</b> George Roulstone prints the first issue of the Knoxville Gazette, the first newspaper published in Tennessee.	<b>1791:</b> The First Amendment to the US Constitution is ratified, forbidding Congress from making any law "abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."	<b>1870:</b> The Tennessee Press Association is established in Nashville.	<b>1957:</b> The Tennessee Open Records Act passes. The series of laws guarantees that the public has access to public records of all Tennessee governing bodies.
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Over in the Communications Building on Circle Park Drive the **Tennessee Newspaper Hall of Fame** honors those who have made an impact on newspaper journalism in Tennessee. A large interactive digital exhibition covers individuals of note including **George Roulstone**, who published the first issue of the *Knoxville Gazette* (both the city's and the state of Tennessee's first newspaper), political essayist, **William "Parson" Brownlow**, Knoxville historian and newspaper editor, **William Rule**, and many others.