

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Section   7                        Page   1                        **Roane Street Commercial Historic District****

This is an updated NR based on a 2022 resurvey of the Roane Street Commercial Historic District NR (06/29/89).

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**Narrative Description**

Located primarily along Roane Street (US/TN Hwy 29) in the core of Harriman's Central Business District, the Roane Street Commercial Historic District is predominately commercial in character with some governmental buildings. The architectural styles and types found in the survey area reflect its period of development (1891-1939) and include Richardsonian Romanesque, Romanesque Revival, 19th Century Commercial, Neo-Classical; Colonial Revival; International style; Art Modern; 20th Century Commercial and Contemporary.

Fourteen of the buildings in the district were constructed between 1890 and 1899 and represent the period during which Harriman was founded and the construction of commercial buildings was the most intensive. The development of the remainder of the Roane Street Commercial Historic District occurred during a second slower period of growth from 1900 to 1939. The only new construction in the district is the Harriman Municipal building which was constructed c. 2020.

The district extends from Crescent Avenue south to Morgan Avenue on the west side of Roane Street, and from Crescent Avenue south along the east side of Roane Street, a short distance past the intersection of Walden Avenue. Also included are 611 Queen Avenue (RE-80), the Harriman Public Library (RE-33), the former US Post Office (RE-70) and the East Tennessee Land Company Building (RE-43) which later served as Harriman City Hall.

In the block between Morgan and Walden, almost entire west side of the street contains vacant and/or deteriorated buildings with two parking lots on corners of Walden and Roane. The former the East Tennessee Land Company Building is currently vacant and undergoing rehabilitation. Adjacent to that is the new Harriman Municipal Building (RE-1541) which is built on the former sites of three historic buildings, The Manufacturers National Bank Building (RE-44), 410 Roane Street (RE-45) and 412 Roane Street (RE-46).

Newly vacant lots which were formerly the Superior Milling Company (RE-67), the Waterhouse Building (RE-68, and the Denny-Burr Building (RE-69) were lost due to fire and formerly occupied much of the west side of Roane Street between Queen Street and Crescent. Directly across Roane on the east side that block, 526-532 Roane (RE-79), 520 Roane (RE-75) and 524 Roane (RE-78) are vacant. The adjacent 518 Roane (RE-74) has been abusively altered, 516 Roane (RE73) has been altered and the former 514 Roane (RE-72) was razed for a patio to serve 516 Roane.

The Commercial style predominates in the historic district, however, there are good vernacular examples of Romanesque architecture. A lesser number of buildings reflect the influence of the Revival styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, and additional styles of the

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section   7  

Page   2  

**Roane Street Commercial Historic District**

---

Modern Movement. Ranging in height from one to three stories, nearly all the buildings are of brick construction, rectangular in shape, and have flat roofs. Those constructed during the late nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth century exhibit excellent examples of decorative brick and stonework. A few original storefronts remain, however, the majority were modernized in the 1960s and 1970s as an answer to suburbanization. Despite the storefront changes, the upper levels of most buildings are intact. The factors of size and scale, combined with materials used in construction, set the Roane Street Commercial District apart as an area which retains its original architectural and historical integrity.

Most of the buildings constructed between 1890 and 1895 are along the west side of Roane Street. Businesses have frequently moved from one building to another, but the ground floors of these masonry building have remained retail in use with commercial offices located on the upper floors.

Many of these buildings reflect the influence of the Richardsonian Romanesque and Romanesque Revival styles with their common use of limestone for lintels, sills, belt courses, and string courses. Arched upper story windows are another common feature. Two of the most distinctive and unaltered buildings from this period are the Smith and Lake Building (RE-62) and the East Tennessee Land Company Building (RE-43). With its mansard roofed corner turret, arcaded cornice, and cast iron columns, the Smith and Lake Building reflects Gothic, Queen Anne, and Romanesque influences.

The buildings constructed between 1900 and 1939 are primarily concentrated along the east side of Roane Street and reflect the styles of the early twentieth century. The district contains an International Style building at 301 Roane Street (RE-37) and the Art Deco Princess Theater (RE-56). The United States Post Office Building (RE-70)) at the intersection of Roane Street and Queen Avenue was completed in 1914 and exhibits Beaux Arts influence. At the southeast corner of the district is the Harriman Public Library (RE-33). Erected 1912, the facade of this impressive Carnegie Library combines elements of the Nee-Classical Revival, Beaux Arts, and Colonial Revival styles.

Roane Street became the principal north-south thoroughfare through Harriman when the streets were laid out in 1890 by the East Tennessee Land Company. After the purchase of lots during the Great Land Sale of February 26-28, 1890, a frenzy of construction began. Two and three story masonry and brick veneer commercial buildings were erected along Roane Street and Walden Avenue.

Among the earliest were the J. S. Tedder (RE-61), a grocery and dry goods store, the Smith and Lake Building (RE-62), used principally for offices, and the Denny-Burr Building (RE-69) which contained a saddlery and dry goods store on the lower level and office space on the upper floors. The block between Walden and Morgan Avenues, on the east side of Roane Street, was set aside as the public square, and it was here that the East Tennessee Land Company erected their office

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section   7  

Page   3  

**Roane Street Commercial Historic District**

---

building in 1890. By 1892, a system of street lights had been installed and Harriman's first city budget set aside \$5,000 for sidewalk and street improvements and maintenance, in addition to the construction of sewers. Near the turn of the century, the streets were macadamized and some sidewalks were bricked. These were removed in the late 1950s.

Despite these changes and alterations to storefronts, the Roane Street Commercial Historic District continues to be the commercial and retail heart of Harriman. These buildings comprise the district and reflect the city's growth from 1890 through the middle of the twentieth century.

The area is distinctive in the style, scale, and construction of its buildings from those on Roane Street to the north and south of the district boundaries. Although the majority of buildings within the district have altered storefronts, most of the changes are reversible. The upper stories are relatively intact and display a variety of construction materials and stylistic elements characteristic of the periods of architectural significance. Contributing buildings (C) are significant to the district and are illustrative of the historic and architectural development of the area, possess compatible design elements, and maintain the scale, use, and texture of the district. Non-contributing buildings (N) may disrupt the texture of the district and have little or no historic or architectural significance, lack integrity, may be substantially altered, and/or may be less than fifty years old.

The district currently contains 24 contributing and 15 non-contributing structures and six vacant lots.

**INVENTORY**

**Roane Street**

1. 301-305 Roane Street. (RE-37) - (ca. 1935). Roane Furniture Company Building. International, two story brick. No upper story fenestration on facade, original storefront, canted corner. (C)
2. 307 Roane Street. (RE-38) - (ca. 1891). Gelling and Francis Building. Commercial Style, two story, three bay, Flemish bond brick. Projecting decorative stringcourses between upper-story missing fenestration, metal panels board missing storefront. (NC)
3. 309 Roane Street (RE-39) - (ca. 1920). John D. Buck Building. Commercial Style, two story, nine bay brick, metal frame windows, storefront partially missing. (NC)
4. 313 Roane Street (RE-40) - (ca. 1920). John East Building. Commercial Style, two story, nine bay brick, and replacement storefront has paired, single- light display windows and center, single light incised entry. Second floor has metal frame windows, decorative brickwork. (C)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section   7  

Page   4  

**Roane Street Commercial Historic District**

---

5. 315 Roane Street (RE-34) - (ca. 1920). John D. Buck Building. Commercial Style, two story, nine bay brick, metal frame windows and decorative brickwork on 2nd floor, altered storefront. (C)
6. 319 Roane Street. (RE-42) - VL used for parking. (N)
7. 413 Roane Street. (RE-55) - (ca. 1900). J. D. Buck Building. Commercial Style, two story, four bay brick with rock-faced course ashlar limestone on facade, cornice covered with stucco and artificial brick. Metal panels around storefront. (N)
8. 415 Roane Street. (RE-64) - (ca. 1891). Tennessee Building Company. Commercial Style, two story, three bay brick, and projecting cornice with corbelled frieze, rock-faced ashlar limestone lintels and sills on upper story fenestration, center bay sealed. Replacement metal and single light storefront with off-center, two- leaf glass and metal doors. (C)
9. 417-419 Roane Street (RE-65) - (1939). Yeargan Building. Commercial Style, two story, five bay brick, storefronts intact with Carrara glass on base of display windows. (C)
10. 421 - 423 Roane Street. (RE-56) - (1939). Princess Theater. Art Deco, three- story brick with incised stucco facade, small casement windows on second story, Carrara glass and metal panels on facade. (C)
11. 425 Roane Street (A). (RE-1659) - (ca. 1891). Two buildings combined as one address. Left side is Commercial Style, two story, three-bay masonry construction, with limestone lintels, and sills, brick pilasters dividing upper story fenestration, restored storefront.
12. 425 Roane Street (B). (RE-57) - (ca. 1891). The right side is Commercial Style, two story, two bay brick, projecting metal cornice with finials, Permastone applied above second story windows, restored storefront. (C)
13. 427 Roane Street. (RE-59) - (ca. 1920). No Style, one story brick veneer, single light display window, altered storefront. (N)
14. 429 Roane Street. (RE-60) - (ca. 1895). Romanesque Revival influence, three story, three bay brick with projecting metal cornice, foliated frieze, limestone stringcourses form lintels and sills of upper story fenestration, limestone voussoirs over arched second story fenestration, cast-iron columns on storefront. (C)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7

Page 5

**Roane Street Commercial Historic District**

---

15. 431 Roane Street. (RE-61) - (ca. 1891). J. S. Tedder Building. Romanesque Revival influence, two story, two bay brick, pediment on north elevation, projecting eaves, corbelled arcaded cornice, limestone voussoirs above windows, corbelled pilaster strips on north elevation, altered storefront. (C)
16. 501-503 Roane Street. (RE-62) - (1891). Smith and Lake Building. Gothic/Queen Anne/Romanesque influence, two story, three bay brick with turret on southeast corner. Projecting central pavilion, corbelled arcaded cornice, segmentally arched lintels with limestone accents, limestone quoins in storefront buttresses, cast iron columns on replacement wood storefront. (C)
17. 505 Roane Street. (RE-63) - (1891). Harriman Bank and Trust Building. Commercial Style, two- story, four-bay brick, corbelled brick cornice, limestone stringcourses forming lintels and sills, upper story fenestration is four single windows, altered storefront. (C)
18. 507 Roane Street. (RE-64) - (1891). Harriman Bank and Trust Building. Commercial Style, two- story, four bay brick, corbelled brick cornice, limestone stringcourses forming lintels and sills, altered storefront (C)
19. 519 Roane Street. (RE-67) VL (N)
20. 521-525 Roane Street. (RE-68) VL (N)
21. 527-531 Roane Street. (RE-69) VL (N)
22. 526-532 Roane Street. (RE-79) - (ca. 1935). Greerville Edwards Building. International, two-story concrete block and stucco, metal casement and pivoting windows, altered storefronts. (N)
23. 524 Roane Street. (RE-78) - (ca. 1910). Commercial Style, one story, two- bay brick, corbelled cornice, altered storefront. (N)
24. 520-522 Roane Street. (RE-75) - (ca. 1910). Commercial Style, one story, four- bay brick, corbelled cornice, altered storefronts. (N)
25. 518 Roane Street. (RE-74) - (ca. 1910). Commercial Style, one story, two bay, wood and brick veneer facade, altered storefront. (N)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section   7  

Page   6  

**Roane Street Commercial Historic District**

---

26. 516 Roane Street. (RE-73) - (ca. 1910). No Style, one story, two-bay, vinyl facade, applied hip awning, altered storefront. ( N)
27. 514 Roane Street. (RE-72) - VL. Razed for patio. (N)
28. 512 Roane Street. (RE-71) - (ca. 1939). Commercial Style, two story, two bay, stucco, Permastone veneer and wood cladding. 6/6 double hung windows on upper story, hip metal awning, altered storefront. (N)
29. 502 Roane Street. (RE-70) - (1910-1914). United States Post Office Building. Beaux Arts influence, one and one-half story Flemish bond brick, step parapet roof, projecting limestone cornice with dentils and frieze, porthole windows, 12/12 double hung windows, Ionic columns on facade, limestone lintels, sills, and belt course. (C)
30. 430-432 Roane Street. (RE-53) - (1890). Commercial Style, one story, two bay- brick, projecting hip awning added at roofline, altered storefronts. (N)
31. 428 Roane Street. (RE-51) - (1891). Caldwell Block Building. Commercial Style, two story, three bay brick, projecting pressed metal cornice framed by corner pilasters, horizontal corbelling, porthole vents, segmental polychrome arched lintels, limestone sills, applied metal panels on altered storefront. (C)
32. 426 Roane Street. (RE-52) - (1900). Commercial Style, two story, two bay limestone, parapet façade with open weave stone parapet wall, restored storefront. (C)
33. 424 Roane Street. (RE-51) - (ca. 1915). Commercial Style, one story, single bay, applied panels, storefront altered. (N)
34. 422 Roane Street. (RE-50) - (ca. 1920). Commercial Style, one story brick, single bay, horizontal and vertical corbelling above intact storefront. (C)
35. 420 Roane Street. (RE-49) - (ca. 1915). Roberts Building. Commercial Style, two story, three bay brick facade, and roofline altered, corbelled cornice, segmentally arched windows with keystones, and metal panels above altered storefront. (C)
36. 418 Roane Street. (RE-48) - (ca. 1915). Commercial Style, one story brick, single bay, corbelling above storefront, altered storefront. (C)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section   7  

Page   7  

**Roane Street Commercial Historic District**

---

37. 414-416 Roane Street. (RE-47) - (1890). T. J. Pritchard Building. Romanesque influence, two story brick, three bays, projecting metal cornice with corbelled frieze, polychrome round arch attic windows, limestone belt course with brick dentils, plaque on facade, projecting window hoods with consoles above second story windows, corbelled pilasters, two cast-iron pilasters intact on altered storefronts. (C)
38. 412 Roane Street. (RE-46) - Razed for Harriman Municipal Building. (N)
39. 410 Roane Street. (RE-45) - Razed for Harriman Municipal Building. (N)
40. 400-402 Roane Street. (RE-44) - Razed for Harriman Municipal Building. (N)
41. 408 Roane Street. (RE-1541) - Harriman Municipal Building. (2021) Classical Revival influence, two story. Five bays, two stories, brick veneer,
42. 332 Roane Street. (RE-43) - (1890). Former Harriman City Hall. Richardson Romanesque, two and one-half story brick, semi-engaged tower with candle snuffer roof at each corner, molded terracotta cornice with dentils, ornamental brickwork under gable eaves, limestone belt courses and foundation, arched windows with transoms on second story, double arch entry with radiating limestone voussoirs supported by a short Doric column. (C)

Walden Avenue

43. 601 Walden Avenue. (RE-33) - (1912). Harriman Public Library (Carnegie Library). Neo-Classical Revival with Beaux Arts and Colonial Revival influence, two-story brick, pedimented portico on facade, raking cornice, modillion blocks, cartouche, Doric columns with astragal molding, rusticated responds and podium, semi-circular fanlight above entry, 10-light transom and arched 9/2 double hung windows, facade vertically divided by brick pilasters, limestone foundation and belt course.

Queen Avenue

44. 611 Queen Avenue. (RE-80)- (ca. 1915). Commercial Style, two story, four bay brick, projecting stringcourse forms sill of upper story fenestration, applied metal panels on altered storefront. (C)

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section   8  

Page   1  

**Roane Street Commercial Historic District**

---

**SECTION 8 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Updated August, 2022)**

The Roane Street Commercial Historic District was listed under National Register criteria A and C for its historical and architectural significance in Harriman, Roane County, Tennessee. The district shows the direct influence of city planning by one specific company (The East Tennessee Land Company) during the years 1890 - 1895 and the resulting growth of that city through the 1895 – 1939. Architecturally, the street reflects the commercial styles of the late 1800s up through 1939, showing the influence of noted architects and builders, McKim, Mead, and White, as well as Richard Morris Hunt.

In the late 1800s, several new communities were established whose charters included a prohibition on alcoholic beverages. These were sponsored by prominent Americans and were successful until they were declared to be unconstitutional limitations on private property rights (in much the same way that later all-White communities were declared illegal because of their restrictive covenants on race).

Some of the more prominent towns were Harriman, Tennessee (1890, sponsored by John Fisk); Prohibition Park on Staten Island, New York; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Demorest, Georgia (1889), sponsored by Nell and William Demorest). It was worldwide movement-Henry Ford's utopian rubber plantation in Brazil included alcohol prohibition as well as free medical care and free schools.

Chartered May 25, 1889 by Frederick Gates, a former Methodist minister, farmer, businessman, land developer, entrepreneur, and prohibitionist, the East Tennessee Land Company was the city's developing agent. Office quarters were set up in New York City and at the Harriman site. The directors were noted nationwide as men of strong prohibition views, keen business minds and creative vision. By capitalizing on the public's social, moral and economic optimism so prevalent at the turn of the century, they intended to build a model city of culture, sobriety, and industry. Their dreams were high, aimed toward a goal of both monetary and spiritual gains.

At the time of the Charter, largely through the efforts of Frederick Gates, the land company controlled more than 300,000 acres of land in Roane, Morgan, Fentress, White, Putnam, and Cumberland counties. This land provided the economic basis for the development as it was rich in coal, iron ore, timber, and other valuable resources. The prospectus of the company viewed their proposal as becoming an "iron city," likely to rival Pittsburgh or Birmingham. The site they chose for Harriman was in the Big Emory Gap area located in the bend of the Emory River in Roane County.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section   8  

Page   2  

**Roane Street Commercial Historic District**

---

Wealth of the land was not the only reason for this choice. Although riverboat transportation was declining, and, indeed, did prove to be unreliable for Harriman trade, this was a deciding factor. However, according to the 1889 prospectus, the town was destined to become the:

“...open and only gateway through which railroads can successfully reach the high level of the great Cumberland Plateau, or descend therefrom, and so cross the State from east to west or west to east. It is the most natural center in Tennessee.”

Harriman was situated between the Cincinnati-Southern Railway on the west and Walden's Ridge division of the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railway on the north, making the city fifty miles west of Knoxville via this line; eighty miles north of Chattanooga, and 250 miles south of Cincinnati via the Cincinnati-Southern Railway.

The East Tennessee Land Company, capitalized at \$3,000,000, set aside at the beginning (1890) \$1,000,000 for the development of subsidiary companies which would help attract the various industries. One such company, the Harriman Manufacturing Company, financed loans, subsidies or stock purchases of many of the business and industries during the city's founding years. Another, the East Tennessee Mining Company operated the land company's mines (originally the Byrd Mines) and organized the Harriman Coal and Iron Railroad. As a further inducement for industrial development, the Coal & Iron Railroad built a Belt Line Railroad paralleling the circular course of the Emory and encircling the city site, providing access to existing railroads for transportation of passengers and freight. The loading station for the Belt Line was on the west end of Roane Street.

Prior to 1890, the site that became the City of Harriman was farm land - the Robert King Byrd and the Margrave-Center farms. By 1892, mainly due to the advertising genius, enthusiasm and efforts of these men of vision, the City of Harriman was not only a reality, but could boast of a population of 3,672 persons, of a well laid-out downtown with substantial brick blocks completed along Roane and Walden Streets, as well as wooden commercial buildings along Trenton and Devonia Streets; residential homes of considerable charm and beauty; and an industrial sector comprised of twenty-nine manufacturing companies along Emory Street. Among these industries were the Lookout Rolling Mills, Gibson Agricultural Works, Harriman Hoe and Tool Factory, Harriman Tack Factory, East Tennessee Furniture Factory, Cuthie Machine and Foundry Works, S. K. Paige Manufacturing Works, and Harriman Brick Yard.

Before turning the city over to its corporate authorities, February 7, 1891, the East Tennessee Land Company had expended street improvements over \$50,000; established an electric plant and temporary water works; begun the erection of a large elegant hotel and had contributed largely to the completion of another; had erected a public school building at a cost of more than \$6,000 and erected an exposition building; made liberal donations of land for railway purposes: contributed lots for building churches of all denominations and for a hall for WCTU and YMCA purposes and,

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Section   8**

**Page   3**

**Roane Street Commercial Historic District**

---

by liberal investments in the industrial concerns, had established the manufacturing character of the town, that of an industrial town (many industries - many owners) opposed to the factory town (one factory - one owner).

From the first, Harriman was not to be just the key industrial city of the South; it was to be a utopia of Temperance. The directors of the land company were all members of the Prohibition Party (the president, General Clinton B. Fisk, was Prohibition Party Presidential Candidate of 1888). They were believers in temperance, holding that these beliefs could be commercialized for business profit and for the betterment of mankind. This idea and challenge, advertised across the United States, brought thousands of people - by railway, stagecoach, and riverboat - to the Harriman Great Land Sale, February 26-28, 1890. In three days of cold rain and red mud, they put money and muscle to the dream and the city of industry, culture, and temperance was begun. Written into every deed was the provision "Forbidding the use of the property, or any building thereon, for the purposes of manufacturing, storing, or selling intoxicating liquors or beverages as such."

And because the Prohibition Party fostered Women's Suffrage, Harriman became a center for Women's' Rights. Twelve women voted in the first City Election in 1891, due to a forgotten general state law and a special condition contained in the City Charter - this was possibly the first time in the state's history that women voted. In June of 1919, Mrs. Sumner Emery ran for Mayor and two women ran for City Council, 236 women voted in this election (Mrs. Emery received 240 votes), the day before the 19th Amendment was ratified by the U.S. Senate.

Construction of the town began immediately after the Land Sale of 1890. However, the "Boom" years of the town came to an end only three years later with the Cleveland Panic of 1893. As a speculative real estate venture with most of the down-payments in stock, the East Tennessee Land Company dissolved in bankruptcy. Henry Winslow, one of the early landowners, became manager of this new company. He eventually personally purchased all holdings of the Harriman Land Company for a total of \$50,000.

Although the panic of '93 shattered the dreams of the East Tennessee Land Company, Harriman did remain intact and grow throughout the 1900s and 1920s. The Big Flood of 1929 and Great Depression had a more devastating effect on the city's economy. The flood destroyed the entire Harriman Industrial area at the bend of the river, including fifteen industries. Since the flood occurred during the Depression, many of these industries were never rebuilt. The Harriman Hosiery Mill, organized in 1912, survived to be bought by Burlington Hosiery in 1944. The Roane Hosiery Mill (1949) and the Mead Paper Mill (1929) created a more factory-town atmosphere.

The town continued to grow between 1895 and 1939, showing the architectural and economic development of the times. Movie Theaters were located up and down Roane Street since 1909. The one remaining, the Princess, is located at the site of the 1909 Edisonia. The Edisonia was located in two buildings and suffered two fires, the last completely destroying the buildings plus

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section   8  

Page   4  

**Roane Street Commercial Historic District**

---

the old Yeargan Building. The Art Deco Princess Theater (RE-56) and Yeargan Building (RE-65) were rebuilt in 1939.

Three significant public buildings were built between the years 1909-1912. The Carnegie Harriman Public Library (RE-33) was constructed on the public square behind the Harriman City Hall at 601 Walden (RE-43); The United States Post Office (RE-70) was built on the corner of Roane and Queen, space that had been used as the city's hitching post; and the First and Manufacturers Bank of Harriman (RE-63 & RE-64) was constructed on the corner of Walden and Roane, the last and most expensive lots sold at the Great Land Sale. In 1912-1913, Roane Street was paved and converted into a beautiful "White Way" with concrete sidewalks, grassed plots between the sidewalks and curbing (with trees and low shrubbery in some blocks), electric lighting in large frosted bulbs in beautiful iron poles.

Prohibition did not affect Harriman in any way. True to their Temperance roots, following the repeal of the 18th amendment in 1933, Harriman passed Local Ordinance 486 which continued to enforce prohibition. The Temperance heritage was slow to depart because there was no liquor store in Harriman until 1993 according to the city's website.

The city of Harriman is about 24 miles west of nearby Oak Ridge where they developed. The wartime development of the Oak Ridge plants helped the commercial district reach its apex during the 1940s, every lot being filled with a viable, active business. "Coming to Town" on Saturday was the "thing" to do in Roane County, and Roane Street was "town" for Harriman. They came in their automobiles to park, to shop, and to visit; the young people came to the Princess Theater, to the no-longer extant East Building to dance, or to skate in the upstairs skating rink; the men enjoyed Lodge meetings in their third floor meeting hall above the bank or boxing matches in that building or in the East Building. There were five billiard parlors, several sweet or bake shops, three restaurants or cafes, two jewelry stores, novelty stores, general merchandise and three or four grocery stores during the 1940s. The AT&T office was located over one of the grocery stores and provided power for the town whenever the main source was interrupted. Photographers, physicians, dentists, lawyers, dressmakers worked and lived in offices and apartments on the second floors of many of the buildings.

The city also got a boost in the 1940s and 1950s from heavy automobile traffic along US-27, which was a primary route connecting the Great Lakes region with Florida before I-75 was completed. The 1950s growth was mainly fueled by a paper mill and two hosiery mills provided the largest share of jobs in the city through the rest of the twentieth century, with the paper mill and the hosiery companies (Harriman Hosiery, formerly a Burlington Corp. plant, and later the independent Roane Hosiery) operating into the 1980s, however these mills all lay abandoned today.

During the 1960s, the routing of Interstate 40 through southwestern Harriman connected the community more closely with Knoxville but never produced the kind of modern industrial

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Section   8**

**Page   5**

**Roane Street Commercial Historic District**

---

development inside the town that community leaders had hoped. Although the town declined in the 1960s and 1970s, the town continues to reflect its earlier periods of development with its cohesive collection of commercial buildings. The only new building to be constructed in the historic district is the 2021 Harriman Municipal Building (RE-1541).

The Roane Street Commercial Historic District remains significant as part of a planned community with Temperance roots that reflects the important architectural styles of its two main periods of development, 1890 to 1895 and 1895 to 1939.

**Sources Cited**

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