

## CULTURAL HISTORY

### Cultural and Programmatic Shifts

#### Cherokee Era

Indigenous concepts of land ownership in North American are based on territorial ranges. Kin groups steward land inherited through maternal lineages. Cherokee people likely used this land for seasonal hunting, fishing, and foraging.



1939 Image of Cherokee children from the Dept. of Conservation



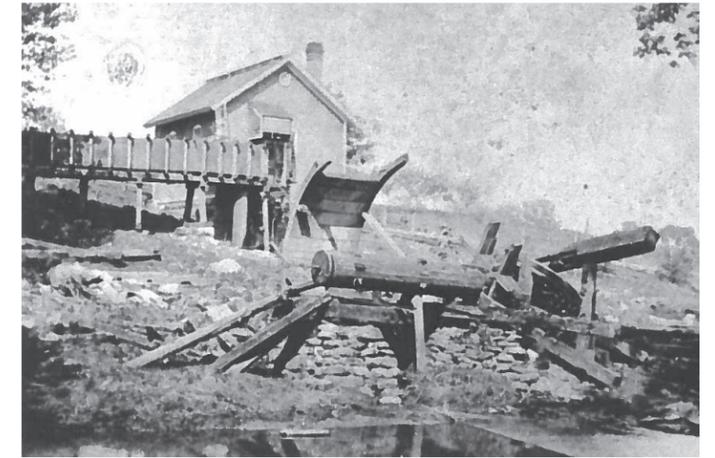
1939 Image of Cherokee men from the Dept. of Conservation

#### Lyons Era

William Lyon and his family operated a farm on 500 acres, including present day Lakeshore Park. Set outside urban Knoxville's increasing dense core and associated industrial pollution, city residents found refuge "taking the view" on the Lyon's property overlooking Belle Isle and the Smoky Mountains.



Lyons family



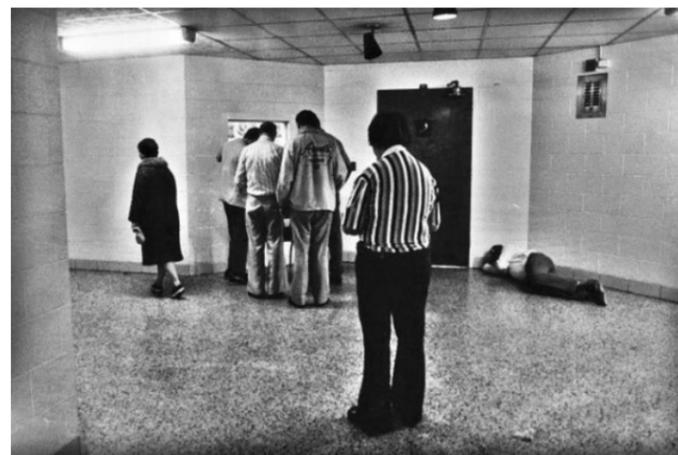
Grist Mill

#### Mental Health Facility

The state of Tennessee chose to purchase land from the Lyons family due to its idyllic location, situated outside of town and along the river with expansive views of the Smoky Mountains and clean country air. The land was used for agricultural production and the construction of institutional buildings.



1977 Knoxville Zoo animals at Lakeshore Mental Health Institute



1983 Image of Patients lining up to receive medication (Knoxnews.com)

#### Public Park

Lakeshore was opened to the public in 1992 when Knox Youth Sports leased 60 acres of the property. In the intervening years, the mental institute has been phased out as the City of Knoxville has taken ownership of the land as a city park with



2017 image of Administration Building



Aerial image of Lakeshore Park from the Tennessee River

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### Cultural Heat Map

This diagram of Lakeshore locates culturally specific sites in the park and represents them as elements on a heat map, radiating from a designated point or ranging across a swath of land. Connecting the cultural narratives of the site to specific locations in the landscape informed elements of the master plan design.

