



THE COURIER



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TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

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From the Executive Director

Conferences are exciting opportunities to gain valuable information through educational sessions, networking, attending workshops and field tours. For supporters of historic preservation in Tennessee, the annual Statewide Preservation Conference is the premier gathering of the state's heritage supporters. It moves to a different community each year and is organized by the Tennessee Preservation Trust, which is actively working to protect the tangible heritage that helps make our state unique. The Tennessee Historical Commission annually provides a \$15,000 subsidy as the principal sponsor for the conference. This year, the conference takes place in Murfreesboro on April 16 and 17. The conference will also serve as the State's Main Street Summit. While the conference program was under development as this issue went to press, there will be participation from the Center for Historic Preservation at MTSU, along with the Tennessee Cultural Heritage Preservation Society,



the statewide African-American heritage group. As in previous years there will be nationally-known speakers and hands-on workshops. Look for further updates on the web at www.tennesseepreservationtrust.org. The other exciting conference news this year is that for the first time since the 1950s we are very fortunate to host the National Preservation Conference, which will come to Nashville on October 13-17. I am honored to be a co-chair for this event, and this is truly the opportunity of a lifetime to showcase Tennessee's attention to protecting its historic places.

In November, THC Executive Director Patrick McIntyre graduated as a member of the Class of 2008 of the Tennessee Government Executive Institute. This prestigious three-week leadership training program for state executives takes place annually in Knoxville at the University of Tennessee. Pictured with McIntyre at graduation are Environment and Conservation Commissioner Jim Fyke and Dept. of Human Resources Commissioner Deborah E. Story.

The theme for this conference is "Creating the Future in Harmony with our Pasts," and we'll be hosting over 2000 preservation supporters from across the country. More information may be found at www.preservationnation.org. I hope that you will make plans to attend both these terrific events, as conferences are one of the best ways to build and maintain strong working relationships with others in our field.

– Patrick McIntyre

TENNESSEE CITIZENS AND SECTION 106

Joseph Y. Garrison, PhD. Review and Compliance Coordinator,
Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies that fund, license, permit, or approve programs, projects, and activities to take into account the effects of their undertaking upon significant architectural and archaeological properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as they plan and carry out their undertakings. Many citizens of the State of Tennessee have expressed interest in the Section 106 review process. Their strong support for the identification, evaluation and protection of the state's important archaeological and architectural resources from the carelessness of certain Federal undertakings fed their resulting desire to participate in the review of Federal activities in Tennessee. By Federal regulation (36 CFR Part 800: "Protection of Historic Properties," <http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf>), citizens may become involved in Section 106 review Federal undertakings as "consulting parties" or members of "the public".

"Consulting parties" are invited by the Federal agency undertaking the project to participate in the review process. Examples of parties include: authorized members of Indian tribes; Certified Local Governments; local societies with long standing interests in preservation; property owners environmental, trade, or commercial groups,

The Tennessee Historical Commission will meet in Nashville, at the Hermitage, the Historic Residence of Andrew Jackson, Friday, February 20, 2009. The meeting is open to the public.

You can find this issue of *The COURIER* and back issues dating from October, 2003, at the Tennessee Historical Commission's web page at www.state.tn.us/environment/hist. Click on the State Programs Menu to find the newsletter. For information on the Civil War in the Volunteer State visit www.tennessee.civilwarsourcebook.com.

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Report on National Register Activities by the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office

By Claudette Stager and Brian Beadles, National Register Division Staff, State Historic Preservation Office

Since the last issue of *The Courier* (October 2008), there have been four entries from the National Register of Historic Places from Tennessee. These properties are: Glen Leven, Davidson County; Home for Aged Masons, Davidson County; Bledsoe County Jail, Bledsoe County; Hales Bar Dam Powerhouse, Marion County.

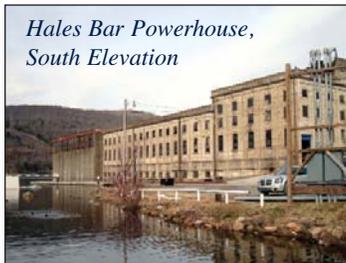
A document (Multiple Property Submission) for historic resources in Gatlinburg, Sevier County, was also accepted by the National Register.

Two properties were removed from the National Register because they no longer exist. They are: Isaac Newman House, Hamblen County and Garner Mill, Lawrence County.

There are now 2010 entries in the National Register for Tennessee including 267 districts, for a total of 40, 989 resources listed.

Featured here are brief histories about three historic resources: Hales Bar Dam Powerhouse. The Tennessee Home for Aged Masons and the George Washington School.

Hales Bar Dam Powerhouse is situated along the east bank of the Tennessee River at 1265 Hales Bar Road in unincorporated Haletown, Tennessee in Marion County, approximately 5 miles east of Jasper. The powerhouse juts out into the Tennessee River at the Hales Bar Marina near the foot of Aetna Mountain. Located across the river on the west bank are the remnants of the Hales Bar Lock, which is situated near the



*Hales Bar Powerhouse,
South Elevation*

foot of Cedar Mountain and Little Cedar Mountain. Completed in 1912, the Hales Bar Dam Powerhouse contained the generators and transformers necessary to generate electricity from the river. An addition to the powerhouse's west elevation was completed c 1952, when the

Tennessee Valley Authority added two more generators to increase energy production in the region. Hales Bar Dam Powerhouse in Haletown, Tennessee was completed in 1912 as part of the construction for the Hales Bar Lock and Dam on the Tennessee River in Marion County. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its statewide significance in industry. In 1904, an Act of Congress allowed the first multipurpose lock and dam to be built on the Tennessee River. Hales Bar Dam was the first dam in the country that both improved river navigation as well as providing hydroelectric power. The site chosen for the dam was at Hales Bar, located 33 miles below Chattanooga on the Tennessee River. Josephus Conn Guild first conceived of the idea for the dam, and through his efforts, as well as the financial backing of C.E. James and Anthony Brady, work on the dam began in 1905. The dam and lock operated from 1913-1968 before the Tennessee Valley Authority (T.V.A.) constructed a new dam 6.4 miles downstream. Today, the Hales Bar Dam Powerhouse is the last remaining major feature associated with the dam, and serves as a physical reminder of the early efforts in Tennessee to construct a lock and dam system to provide hydroelectric energy to the region. The powerhouse serves as an important early example of a hydroelectric development that continued to serve a broad region in southeast

Tennessee until 1968. Early hydroelectric efforts were typically small in scale and provided limited amounts of power to a small area.

Difficulties in transmitting electricity over a large distance and the large amount of capital required to build a hydroelectric facility restricted the location of these developments to populated areas that had a demand for electricity and close access to a river. Additionally an appropriate site had to be located that had sufficient flow rate and volume. As a result the majority of early hydroelectric facilities were built in Middle and East Tennessee at or near the sites of mills that had previously been able to utilize a river. The first city in Tennessee to develop a hydroelectric station was Winchester in Franklin County. This dam, known as 'The Loop', was built in 1901 on the Elk River and provided limited power for the community. Other early hydroelectric sites include Lawrenceburg No. 1 Hydroelectric Station built in 1906 on Shoal Creek in Lawrence County; and Sparta Hydroelectric Station built in 1909 on Calfkiller River in White County.

Tennessee Home for Aged Masons

The Home for Aged Masons is located within the 170-acre R.S. Gass State Complex off Ben Allen Lane in central Davidson County, Tennessee, five miles north of the State Capitol. The Home is listed in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C for its significance in architecture and social history in Davidson County. The building was designed in 1913 by the firm of Asmus and Norton in Nashville, Tennessee, for the Free and Associated Masons for the purposes of providing a home for elderly Masonic members. It is an example of institutional Colonial Revival architecture. The building itself was constructed between 1913 and 1915. Although the building has seen some changes during its various uses, it retains a high degree of historical and architectural integrity, and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Christian Asmus emigrated from Germany to Nashville c 1888, and began practicing architecture in Nashville by 1895, becoming one of Nashville's premier architects at the turn of the century. Asmus was one of the primary architects for many of the temporary structures created for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897. From 1906 to 1918, he practiced in partnership with George Norton in the firm of Asmus and Norton. Little is known about Norton,



*Tennessee Home for Aged
Masons*

Asmus and Norton were retained by the Free and Associated Masons of Tennessee in 1913 to build an "Old Mason's Home" near the now nonextant Masonic Widows and Orphans Home the Inglewood area. The proposed Home for Aged Masons was an outgrowth of the charitable work of Tennessee

Masons, who had provided financial assistance for "widows and orphans" since the mid-19th century, and had founded the Widows and Orphans Home in 1886, with the first admissions in 1892. The Home for Aged Masons was not completed until 1915. In 1916, the Grand

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Register Activities...continued

Lodge began admitting residents into the Home for Aged Masons. In the mid 1920s, local Masonic lodges began to provide financial assistance to local needy families without relocating them to the Home. In January 1941 a study concluded that the outside plan was more efficient. Approximately the 200 acres of land and buildings were sold to the State for use as a tuberculosis hospital.

The development of a state-run tuberculosis treatment in Tennessee led to the 1941, State of Tennessee purchase of the Masonic Home property as the location of the Middle Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital. It was vacated in c 1990.

In 2005, discussions between the State and a private medical non-profit agency, sparked interest in rehabilitating the home. Proposed renovations will be undertaken using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Guidance from the Historical Commission will ensure the resource retains its historic integrity and qualifies for the advantages of the Investment Tax Credit.

George Washington School

The former George Washington School, built in 1918, is located in Kingsport, Tennessee. It is situated on the southwest corner of Watauga and Sevier avenues

The George Washington School is listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its significance in local education.

Originally named the Central School, it was the first school constructed after the charter for the city of Kingsport was granted in 1917. It was the first municipally funded school in Kingsport.

Originally settled in the early nineteenth-century, a new Kingsport arose near the older town in the nineteen-teens, designed as a "model city" by renowned planner Dr. John Nolen. Kingsport was reinvented as a planned town focused on industry and community. Education was a high priority in the new city and Nolen planned for schools in his design. Two of these were built as



George Washington School

planned, with George Washington being the first, constructed in 1918. The school served the growing population of Kingsport for over seventy-five years. Evolving with history, George Washington expanded in 1951 to accommodate population growth; it was the first school in Kingsport to integrate in 1961.

In 1955 an advisory committee was established to assist with the gradual integration of black students. The integration began with elementary schools and with Washington in particular. In 1961 the first grade was integrated with full integration achieved by the end of 1965. It remained a predominately white school.

Federal aid and new organizational programs evolved in the 1960s and 70s. The 1961 school year began with the anticipation of overcrowding and expectation of more than 6,600 students. Ten additional teachers were hired, though a few schools lost teachers including Washington. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 provided Title I federal money to assist students below the grade level, while other programs catered to gifted children and provided library resources. Additionally, kindergarten and "ungraded primary programs" became more widespread, as did special education and music classes. There were special classes at George Washington for special needs students, who were grouped together.

The late 1960s and early 1970s marked the decline of central Kingsport. Centers for shopping and residential areas spread out from the city center. Students remained in the George Washington building, however, and George Washington School now holds kindergarten through fifth-grade classes.

It remains the school closest to downtown and the center of the city. Most students walked to the school, and George Washington was a neighborhood school. Now students rely more on bussing and live farther from their schools. A gathering place for children, parents and the community, George Washington School was central to Nolen's community plan and fulfilled its purpose.



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2941 Lebanon Road
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Norman J. Hill, *Chairman*
E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.,
Executive Director
James B. Jones, Jr., D.A.
Public Historian, Editor, The Courier
Linda T. Wynn,
*Assistant Director of State Programs
and Publications Editor*

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“We’re One Hundred” The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Its Tennessee Connection

by Linda T. Wynn, Assistant Director for State Programs

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the nation’s oldest civil rights organization, will celebrate its one-hundredth anniversary during this year. Founded on February 12, 1909 to mark the centennial year of Abraham Lincoln’s birth, the NAACP has been “making democracy work” for one hundred years. As a national association, it has been instrumental in improving the civil rights, economical, educational, legal, and political lives of African Americans for a century. Depending on the judicial system as a way to secure these objectives, NAACP officials focused on eliminating inequalities in public education to the mid-twentieth century, including but not limited to the *Brown v. Board of Education* (347 U.S. 483 [1954]) case. Throughout its one hundred years of existence, the NAACP has labored to fulfill its goals of civil and human rights. From its inception, people and events with a Tennessee connection have played an important role in America’s first civil rights organization.

Established by an interracial group of black and white activists, the association was organized in response to the August 1908 race riot in Springfield, Illinois, the birthplace of Lincoln. An outgrowth of the Niagara Movement founded by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, and others, the association’s organizers were horror-struck by the violence perpetrated against American blacks. To address these concerns, social worker Mary Ovington White and Oswald Garrison Villard, both white descendants of abolitionists, among others issued a call for a meeting to discuss racial injustice. Over sixty people signed “The Call,” including seven black Americans, counting DuBois, Ida B. Wells Barnett, and Mary Church Terrell, all of whom had Tennessee connections.

According to Nina Mjagkij, editor of *Organizing Black America, An Encyclopedia of African American Organizations*, conferees combined the esprit de corps of nineteenth century abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, with the Niagara Movement strategy of civil rights activists Dubois and newspaper editor and William Monroe Trotter to protest black disfranchisement, social segregation and educational inequities. They envisioned a comprehensive association with local chapters throughout the country, including the South, designed to rectify “national wrongs,” especially those due to the intimidating effects of the U.S. Supreme Court’s *Plessy v. Ferguson* (163 U.S. 537 [1896]) decision. This decision ruled the

“separate but equal” provisions for blacks and whites were constitutional and served as the foundation for the nation’s formal system of racial apartheid.

The NAACP established its national headquarters in New York City, named a board of directors and Moorfield Story, a white constitutional lawyer and former president of the American Bar Association as national president. Dr. Dubois, the only black American among the NAACP’s executives, established *The Crisis: A Record of the Darker Races* in 1910, the organization’s official organ.

The association’s early court battles included a victory against a discriminatory Oklahoma law that predicated voting upon a grandfather clause (*Guinn and Beal v. United States*, 238 U.S. 347 [1915]) that enfranchised only those black males whose ancestors voted in 1866. Ruling in favor of the NAACP and its plaintiffs, the U. S. Supreme Court decreed that Oklahoma violated the Constitution’s Fifteenth Amendment. This case helped to establish the NAACP as a legal advocate. The same year, it boycotted the New York screening of D. W. Griffith’s inflammatory film, *Birth of a Nation*. The subject matter of the film caused immediate criticism for its racist portrayal of blacks, its proclamation of miscegenation, its pro-Klan stance, and its endorsement of slavery.

As the United States fought to make the world safe for democracy in World War I, the NAACP aided black victims and defended participants in the 1917 race riot in East St. Louis, Illinois. It also protested by organizing a mass demonstration against racial violence with a silent parade of thousands in New York City. Throughout the 1920s it fought against lynching and passionately supported the Dyer Antilynching Bill in the United States Congress. Although it never passed, the NAACP exposed the heinous crime of lynching. Many credit the public discourse kindled by the organization’s report *Thirty Years of Lynching in the United States, 1889-1919* with significantly reducing the frequency of lynching. As membership grew, the NAACP under the directorship of James Weldon Johnson, the association’s first black field secretary and later general secretary (1920), branches were established in the South. With an increase in branches and members, Dr. Louis T. Wright, a noted surgeon was named the first black chairman of the national board of directors in 1934. When Johnson stepped down as general secretary in 1930, Walter F. White succeeded him. White had been influential not only in his

investigation on lynching but was also active in blocking President Herbert Hoover’s nomination of segregationist Judge John L. Parker of the U. S. Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit Court to the United States Supreme Court in 1930.

In June 1917, Robert R. Church Jr., the younger brother of Mary Church Terrell, established Tennessee’s first NAACP chapter in Memphis. Two years later, James C. Napier organized a chapter in Nashville and later led 2,000 people to the governor’s office to protest lynching. Before the decade ended chapters were organized in Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Jackson. The organization slowly moved into rural counties. In 1936, Ollie and Mattye Tollette Bond established a local NAACP chapter in Brownsville. According to the Tennessee State Conference of the NAACP, chartered in 1946 after members of the Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville branches came together to aid black citizens of Columbia, Tennessee, following a race riot that killed several and injured many others, there are seven Chapters in East Tennessee, eleven chapters in Middle Tennessee, and seventeen chapters in West Tennessee.

In 1930 the NAACP hired Nathan Margold, a former assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, on the endorsement of Felix Frankfurter (U. S. Supreme Court Justice 1939-1962) and Charles H. Houston. In his report, Margold concentrated on an assessment of discrimination in public schools. He advised the NAACP to “boldly challenge the constitutional validity” of under funded black schools as a violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The *Margold Report* became the basis for the NAACP’s drive to reverse the Plessy doctrine of “separate but equal.” Five years later White recruited Charles Hamilton Houston, dean of Howard University Law School, as chief counsel. Houston’s strategy on school-segregation paved the way for his protégé Thurgood Marshall to prevail in the *Brown v. Board of Education* case that dismantled the Plessy decision.

Houston recognized the pervasiveness of racism and understood that they needed to establish a series of legal precedents. He modified the *Margold Report* by beginning the NAACP’s legal campaign with lawsuits for equal facilities in graduate and professional schools. In 1935 Houston and Marshall used *Murray v. Pearson* as the NAACP’s first case to

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We're One Hundred...continued

test Margold's strategy to attack the "separate but equal" doctrine using the U. S. Constitution's equal protection clause in the Fourteenth Amendment. Three years later, they successfully addressed the same issue before the U. S. Supreme Court in the *Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada* (305 U. S. 337 [1938]) case.

In 1939 the Treasury Department refused to grant tax-exempt status to the NAACP because of a perceived conflict between the association's litigation and lobbying activities. In response, the NAACP created its Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., as a non-profit separate arm to litigate cases and raise money exclusively for its legal program. Sharing board members and office space with the NAACP, Arthur Spingarn served as president of both organizations. Marshall served concurrently as the Fund's director and NAACP Special Counsel. He hired a new team of attorneys to work for the Fund, including Robert L. Carter, Jack Greenberg, Constance Baker Motley, and Franklin Williams.

As the Second World War ended and the global community was cognizant of the horrors instigated by white supremacists in Nazi Germany, the association maximized an opportunity to initiate a campaign against the environment of racial segregation and inequality in the United States. Its leaders recognized as Carol Anderson points out in her work *Eyes Off the Prize: The United Nations and the African American Struggle for Human Rights* (2003) the "prize" they wanted was not civil rights but human rights.

In the post war McCarthy witch-hunt era, the meaning of human rights was distorted and associated with the "hammer and sickle" causing the NAACP to abandon its struggle for human rights and instead seek civil rights for the American black populace. As James Patterson wrote in his book, *Brown v. Board of Education: A Civil Rights Milestone and Its Troubled Legacy* (2001), this meant going "beyond the establishment of legal equality," and to transcend *Brown*; "human rights had to be defined and fought for as the ultimate goal for black equality."

As centennial celebratory events are held across the nation, it is impossible not to note the diversity of the NAACP's founders and those persons and events associated with Tennessee. DuBois, Wells-Barnett, and Terrell joined forces in a national effort for increased racial equality. Wells helped in a petition drive to use the one-hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth to protest and improve the conditions of African Americans. The association's first black field secretary (1916) James Weldon Johnson, who served as a professor of creative literature at Fisk University from 1930 to 1938, established

thirteen southern branches, including the five early branches in the Volunteer State. William Henry Hastie, a native of Knoxville, Tennessee, was one of the leading civil rights activists. The cousin of Charles Hamilton Houston, as a NAACP attorney in the 1930s and 1940s, according to Gilbert Ware's tome, *William Hastie: Grace Under Pressure* (1984), he litigated some of the first major challenges to racial segregation in education, employment, and public transportation. Between 1939 and 1949 Marshall argued nineteen cases before the United States Supreme Court and Hastie served as co-counsel or consultant on twelve. Hastie along with Houston and Marshall helped build the legal code that unraveled racial segregation and in due course informed the *Brown v. Board* decision. Tennessee also provided Marshall his closest encounter with violence. In 1946 he traveled to Columbia to assist the defense of blacks accused of participating in a race riot. At the conclusion of the trial, Marshall was driving from Columbia to Nashville with attorney Z. Alexander Looby, when local police, who separated the two, stopped Marshall. Looby refused to leave. Instead, he followed the police car that had taken Marshall, doubtless averting violent behavior against the future justice of the United States Supreme Court

The Reverend Kelly Miller Smith, pastor of Nashville's First Baptist Church, Capitol Hill, was president of the Nashville Branch NAACP when the U.S. Supreme Court made its 1954 ruling against school segregation. To spur implementation in Nashville, Smith joined twelve other black parents in filing suit in U.S. District Court against the Nashville Board of Education in 1955. Attorneys Looby, Avon N. Williams Jr., and Williams' cousin Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP represented them. On September 9, 1957, Johnetta Hayes, then chair of the education committee of the Nashville NAACP and president of the Nashville Council of the Tennessee State Congress of Colored PTA was among those community activists who witnessed attempts to desegregate the public schools of Nashville as she accompanied parents and their children on the first day of school. Hayes later became the first woman to serve as president of the Nashville NAACP.

Like Nashville, members of the NAACP in Chattanooga and Memphis also waged battles against injustices perpetrated upon black citizens in their respective cities. In Chattanooga, James R. Mapp served as secretary of the local NAACP from 1953 to 1959, when he became president, serving for more than two decades. Mapp focused his efforts on obtaining equal educational opportunities for black students in the Chattanooga Public School System. In April 1960, Mapp, Josephine Maxey-Derrick, and the Reverend H. H. Kirmon, represented by Attorneys R. H. Craig of Chattanooga, Avon N.

Williams Jr. of Nashville, and Constance Baker Motley of the Legal Defense Fund, filed a desegregation suit against the Chattanooga Public School System. Judge Leslie R. Darr set a hearing on the school desegregation case in January of 1961. However, before the case came before the court, Craig died and Attorney Bruce C. Boynton (petitioner in the 1960 landmark Supreme Court case of *Boynton v. Virginia*, which outlawed legally enforced segregated facilities for interstate passengers as unconstitutional) took up the Mapp case. Rather than pursue a long drawn-out court battle, school officials chose to willingly desegregate Hamilton County schools. In August 1962, sixty-two black students registered at six city schools and two county schools. In addition to serving a president of the Chattanooga Branch of the NAACP, Mapp also served as state president for two-and one-half years and as regional president for two years. Similar to her counterparts in East and Middle Tennessee, Maxine Smith of West Tennessee's Bluff City also took on the established practice of racial segregation.

Executive secretary of the Memphis NAACP for over forty years, Maxine Smith became active in the Memphis NAACP, serving as volunteer executive secretary. She coordinated sit-ins, protests, and voter registration drives. Smith pushed for desegregation and organized the "If You're Black, Take It Back" campaigns boycotting downtown stores that would not desegregate their work force. In 1961 she helped escort thirteen black first-graders who desegregated four white public schools. A year later, she became the executive secretary of the Memphis NAACP. She and the NAACP continued to move forward with the campaign to end racial segregation. Smith's fellow Memphian, Benjamin L. Hooks, an attorney, activist, Baptist minister, and later the first American black board member of the Federal Communications Commission took over the reigns of the nation's oldest civil rights organization in 1977, following the retirement of Roy Wilkins, who served as executive director for twenty-two years.

From August 1977 to May 1993 Hooks was the executive director of the NAACP's national body. During these years, the Legal Defense Fund invoked the provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to dismantle remaining informal barriers to black American political participation such as the at-large elections for city councils that diluted the votes of racial minorities. Between 1969 and 1990 these efforts helped to increase the number of African American elected officials from 1,200 to 7,000. He also championed black American inclusion in corporate America. Under Hooks leadership, however, it became apparent that increased civil

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TENNESSEE WARS COMMISSION ACTIVITIES' REPORT

Fred M. Prouty, Director of Programs

TENNESSEE WARS COMMISSION AWARDED DEPARTMENT OF

TRANSPORTATION FUNDS: Tennessee Historical Commission Executive Director Patrick McIntyre and Fred Prouty were on hand to receive over three million dollars (\$3,019,840.00) from Governor Phil Bredesen in ceremonies at the State Capitol on August 20, 2008. The Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) funds transportation related projects through their federally funded Transportation Enhancement Grant Program. The program provides grants to cities, counties, and state organizations to subsidize activities such as restoring historic facilities, bike and pedestrian trails, landscaping and other non-traditional transportation projects. The funds will facilitate preservation and interpretation projects at Fort Donelson Battlefield in Dover, Tennessee, Shiloh National Military Park in Hardin County, Davis Bridge Battlefield in McNairy and Hardemen Counties, and Parker's Crossroads Battlefield in Henderson County.

In 2007 the Tennessee Wars Commission (TWC) submitted four Transportation Enhancement Grant proposals to save and interpret important Civil War era battlefields in Tennessee. All four proposals were recently selected for funding by Governor Phil Bredesen. Grants for two of the proposals, totaling 2 million dollars, were submitted in partnership with our friends at the Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT), a national non-profit Civil War preservation organization based in Washington, DC. These funds will be used to acquire additional property at Shiloh and Fort Donelson National Battlefields. Another Enhancement grant request was approved for \$90,708 to Parker's Crossroads Battlefield for construction of an additional 5,800 feet of pedestrian trails and creation of eight new interpretive waysides for a recently acquired 81 acres of core battlefield property. At Davis Bridge Battlefield, \$929,132 will be used to develop a Welcome and Interpretive Center in the historic Pocahontas Schoolhouse (recently purchased by the TWC). These funds will also create 3.5 miles of interpretive pedestrian trails and foot bridge across the Hatchie River allowing visitor access to additional battlefield property.

CWPT President Jim Lighthizer recently commented that looking ahead, even at rural Shiloh, "the hallowed ground that you and I are saving today will definitely be the island of green open space in the vast oceans of

commercial development and sprawl." **CONTRACT SIGNED FOR LAND PURCHASE AT DAVIS BRIDGE**

BATTLEFIELD. National, state, and private funds have been granted to purchase 643 acres of endangered battlefield property at Davis Bridge in McNairy County. The battlefield property is one of Tennessee's 38 most significant and one of few remaining in pristine condition. Due to fair market appraisal regulations and hunting lease obstacles, the State of Tennessee was unable to complete the purchase transaction on its own. Originally the CWPT, a national non-profit Civil War preservation association of Washington, DC, had agreed to partner with Tennessee in donations of over \$200,000 and the Wars Commission obtained further matching grants from Tennessee Heritage Conservation Trust Fund (THCTF) and the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) totaling \$1,929,000. After encountering state purchase problems the Tennessee Wars Commission consulted with staff members of the Civil War Preservation Association who were successful in obtaining \$1,929,000 grant from their board members in September 2008. The CWPT has now entered into a contract with the owners of the battlefield property to purchase the entire 643-acre tract and will, at closing, "donate" the property to the State of Tennessee. With the addition of the above newly acquired property, approximately 98 percent of the original battlefield acreage has now been preserved containing over 854 acres of "hallowed ground". The Tennessee Wars and Historical Commission are grateful to our dedicated partners who have helped save over 900 acres of Tennessee Civil War battlefield property in the past two years and have contributed funds exceeding \$2,729,000.00.

BATTLE OF JOHNSONVILLE INTERPRETIVE FILM UNDERWAY. On October 9, 2008 production began on a new educational documentary film focusing on the Civil War Battle of Johnsonville (November 4, 1864), and will be used in the Johnsonville State Historic Area Welcome and Interpretive Center to be built near the battlefield park in Humphrys County. The film will be produced by the Dickson based Renaissance Center Multi-Media department, creator of award winning educational films for Tennessee Civil War projects. The video will be a compilation of interviews, historical documents and illustrations, underwater archaeological

reports, archival photos, and hosted by a narrator. **TENNESSEE'S CIVIL WAR TRAIL BROCHURE UPDATED.** The TWC has approved a final draft of the new Tennessee Civil War Trail Brochure, "A Path Divided, Tennessee's Civil War Heritage Trail" and will soon begin printing. The cover will feature Civil War artwork rendered by Tennessee artist David Wright from Gallatin, Tennessee. Over 125,000 brochures will be sent to all Tennessee Welcome Centers for the 2008 fall distribution. A Path Divided is the most requested brochure at our eleven Welcome Centers. **SPRING HILL BATTLEFIELD NAMED TO ENDANGERED LIST:** The CWP again named Spring Hill's battlefield as facing the greatest threat due to development. The Spring Hill site has been named to the list every year since 2005. TWC Director Prouty and Executive Director Dan Brown of the Tennessee Preservation Trust recently met with officials of H.C.A. Hospitals in talks to discuss the possibilities of preserving battlefield viewshed and green space near the proposed HCA Spring Hill hospital site, located just to the east of core battlefield property. Other interested participants and consultants were Thomas Cartwright and David Fraley of the Carter House Civil War Museum and Commissioner and Alderman Jonathan Duda of Spring Hill. HCA officials were eager to discuss the battlefield's viewshed concerns and talks are ongoing. **FORT DONELSON BATTLEFIELD: PROPERTY PURCHASED** The TWC continues in its partnership with the non-profit organization, the CWPT, in efforts to protect endangered battlefield property at Fort Donelson in Dover, Tennessee. The Wars Commission has agreed to hold conservation easements on land acquired through efforts of the CWPT and the NPS, the ABPP. Wars Commission Director Fred Prouty obtained battlefield property easements through the State Lands Acquisition Committee now approved by the State Building Commission. The State has an option to acquire interests in 62.14 acres of endangered core battlefield land on the Fort Donelson Battlefield in Dover, Tennessee making the hallowed ground an official state conservation easement. The newly acquired battlefield land will become the property of the NPS Fort Donelson Battlefield.

<http://www.tdec.net/hist/TnWarsCom.shtml>



P U B L I C A T I O N S T O N O T E

Atria Books, a Division of Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York, 10020 has published **The Washington of Wessynton Plantation: Stories of My Family's Journey to Freedom** by John F. Baker, Jr., who traced his family history through ten generations of African Americans and their interpersonal relationships with one another and their white owners. Through extensive research and countless interviews throughout three decades, Baker has brought forth an account regarding the 188-year history of a Tennessee tobacco plantation and the slave families who made it one of the most enduring and productive agricultural businesses of its time. The only non-fiction work by an African American that records the lives of ten generations of African Americans and their interpersonal bonds among one another and with their owners, **The Washingtons of the Wessynton Plantation** demonstrates that even in the depths of the peculiar institution, family was a core value of those held in involuntary thralldom. **Paper, \$25.00.**

Louisiana State University Press, 3990 West Lakeshore Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808 has published the following:

Keith M. Finley's **Delaying the Dream: Southern Senators and the Fight Against Civil Rights, 1938-1965**. The civil rights cannon is replete with the ferocity of white resistance to civil rights legislation. However, Finley ventures beyond the traditional images of the quest for racial equality to reveal another side of the conflict by looking at United States Senators' concerted plan to thwart civil rights legislation. Although they were successful nationally, they failed to challenge southern racial agitators, thereby allowing white extremism to flourish. The escalation of white assaults on peaceful protesters in the 1950s and 1960s finally prompted northerners to question southern claims of tranquility under Jim Crow. By bringing attention to the strategic plan of delay and the senators' foresight in recognizing the need for such a tactic, **Delaying the Dream** adds a fresh perspective to the literature of the civil rights era in modern American history. **Cloth, \$40.00.**

Blacks, Carpetbaggers, and Scalawags: The Constitutional Convention of Radical Reconstruction written by Richard L. Hume and Jerry B. Gough. Hume, a professor of history and Gough an associate professor of history at Washington State University have put forth a comprehensive study on the ten

former Confederate States and their readmittance to the Union. Separating the delegates into three groups—radicals, swing voters, and conservatives, they integrated their quantitative results into the descriptive histories of each convention. For the first time, a comprehensive analysis of these ignored conventions comes to the forefront. A magnum opus within the study of the Reconstruction state constitutional conventions, **Blacks, Carpetbaggers, and Scalawags** offers a critical reference for those wanting a more inclusive assessment of the Reconstruction era. **Cloth, \$65.00.**

Portrait of a Scientific Racist: Alfred Holt Stone of Mississippi by James G. Hollandsworth Jr. In this biography, Hollandsworth investigates the thoughts and motivation of Alfred Holt Stone, one of the country's foremost racial theorists. Focusing on Stone's most intensive period of theorizing, Hollandsworth reveals how Stone's unspoken goal was to devise a way to maintain an obedient, productive labor force willing to work for low wages and maintain the pre-Reconstruction racial status quo by augmenting proslavery arguments with scientific theories substantiating that Americans of African ancestry were inherently inferior to whites. Through his publications, Alfred H. Stone helped justify an oppressive and exploitive racial social order that consigned African Americans to the margins of southern society in the early twentieth century. **Cloth, \$45.00.**

LSU Press also published Melissa Kean's **Desegregating Private Higher Education in the South: Duke, Emory, Rice, Tulane, and Vanderbilt**. This tome looks at the influences of the racial policies on the elite private universities in the South in the wake of World War II. Kean, the Centennial Historian at Rice University, demonstrates how the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* pronouncement gave the desegregation debate a sense of exigency and heightened tensions—which continued to escalate into the early 1960s placing pressure on the presidents and trustees of these institutions to abandon racial segregation. Focusing her research on an unexamined aspect of the civil rights movement, **Desegregating Private Higher Education in the South** fills a gap in the history of the academy. **Cloth, \$55.00.**

Publication of The University of Kentucky Press, 633 South Limestone Street, Lexington, Kentucky 40508 include:
Becoming King: Martin Luther King Jr. and the Making of a National Leader,

Troy Jackson, an editor of the Papers of Martin Luther King Jr. Volume VI, makes an important connection between King's early history and his ultimate role as a civil rights leader of the modern movement. He illuminates the significance the people in Montgomery, Jackson brings to the forefront that without their commitment and passion for the causes in which they believed, King would have experienced difficulty in making his voice heard. Understanding that he was "just a symbol of the movement, King never lost sight of the importance of Montgomery's African American community. Their dedication to the cause for equality and justice helped turn a movement into a social revolution that changed the face of the United States of America. **Cloth, \$35.00.**

Publications of the University of North Carolina Press, 116 S. Boundary St., Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514-3808 include:

A professor of history at Boston University, Nina Silber, authored **Gender and the Sectional Conflict**, is an insightful exploration of gender relations during the Civil War. Comparing broad ideological constructions of masculinity and femininity among Northerners and Southerners, she argues that attitudes about gender shaped the experiences of the war's participants, including how soldiers and their female kin thought about their "causes" and obligations in wartime. She also gives a discerning view into the different ways that Northern and Southern women were remembered as the war ended. **Cloth, \$24.95.**

Terror in the Heart of Freedom: Citizenship, Sexual Violence, and the Meaning of Race in the Postemancipation South. In this work Hannah Rosen persuasively argues that in this critical moment of Reconstruction, contests over the future meaning of race were often fought on the terrain of gender. Sexual violence—specifically, white-on-black rape—emerged as a critical arena in postemancipation struggles over African American citizenship. An assistant professor in the Program in American Culture and the Women's Studies Department at the University of Michigan, Rosen places gender and sexual violence at the center of understanding the reconsolidation of race and racism in the United States during the postemancipation era. **Paper, \$24.95.**

Publication of Ohio University Press, 19 Circle Drive, The Ridges, Athens, Ohio

Publications cont. next page



Publications to Note...continued

45701 include:

Congress and the Emergence of Sectionalism: From the Missouri Compromise to the Age of Jackson edited by Paul Finkelman and Donald R. Kennon inaugurates a new series for the United States Capitol Historical Society, one that will focus on issues that led to the secession crisis and the Civil War. This first volume examines controversies surrounding sectionalism and the rise of Jacksonian Democracy, which places these sources of conflict in the context of congressional action in the 1820s and 1830s. This tome brings together ten essays that give consideration to the plight of Native Americans, sectional strife over banking and commerce, the emerging issues involving slavery, and the very nature of American democracy. **Cloth, \$46.95.**

We're One Hundred...continued

rights and legal protections had not been matched with sufficient improvement in the socioeconomic position of American blacks. The changed political climate of the 1980s and 1990s also included less support for civil rights programs. Despite this, the NAACP successfully supported major civil rights legislation and continued to be every watchful of the discriminatory practices against people of color.

From dismantling school segregation, to voter registration drives, to sit-ins, and all egregious actions against the civil and human rights of people of color in between, each drew upon NAACP support. Through its one hundred years of existence, the NAACP and Tennesseans, both well known and unknown have fought among its legion of members for equality and justice for all of America's citizenry.

Citizens Section 106...continued

neighborhood associations in historic districts; affinity organizations with historic preservation interests; local membership organizations such as historic churches, fraternal associations, cemetery associations, "friends" groups and foundations.

While consulting parties will play a key role under the Section 106 review process, a much larger group will and that group is the public. Regulations that guide the 106 process state: "the views of the public are essential to informed Federal decision making in the...106 process." Federal agencies that fund, license, permit, or approve activities in Tennessee must involve public consultations. The Federal agency for the undertaking seeks public input and notifies the public of proposed actions. Then it considers the views of the public in a manner reflecting the nature and complexity of the undertaking on historic properties.

Whether our state's interested citizens are classified as consulting parties, or as members of the consultation with the undertaking, the undertaking under review must run throughout the entire Section 106 process and inform Federal decision making at every point. Once a Federal agency determines the activity under review might affect historic properties within the project impact area, it must identify and invite consulting parties and the public to join the Section 106 deliberations. From these conferences the public alerts the agency about geographical boundaries, how to identify the National Register eligibility of resources, the evaluation's accuracy, the rectitude of the agency's assessment and the appropriateness of the resolution of adverse effects on historic properties.

Federal agencies have the authority to make final decisions concerning National

Register eligibility, project-related effects, and the resolution of those effects. But most agencies find it in their best interests to consult proactively and regard the public's concerns relative to a particular 106 case as important. Should you be interested in participating in a specific Section 106 review within Tennessee, you may begin by reading "Protecting Historic Properties: A Citizen's Guide to Section 106 Review." It can be found on line at:

<http://www.achp.gov/citizensguide.html>. It is informative and comprehensible.

HISTORICAL MARKERS

At its meeting on October 17, 2008, the Tennessee Historical Commission approved nine historical markers: *Mary Cordelia Hudson*, Benton County; *Governor Thomas Clark Rye and Henry County/Henry County Courthouse*, Henry County; *Judge John Jordan Gore*, Jackson County; *Fountain City Schools*, Knox County; *Robinson Crusoe Buck*, Overton County; *Frances Wright*, Shelby County; and *Wilson County Training School and Williamson Chapel Historic Complex*, Wilson County.

Those interested in submitting proposed texts for markers or financially sponsoring a missing or damaged marker(s) that may be in your area or region, are urged to contact Linda T. Wynn at the Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442, or call (615) 532-1550. Your interest in and concern for the markers program of the Tennessee Historical Commission is greatly appreciated!!!

THE COURIER

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