



THE COURIER



Vol. LXI, No. 1

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

FEBRUARY 2013

New Tennessee Historical Commission Member



Mrs. Kathie Fuston, New Member of THC

Kathie Fuston of Columbia was appointed by Governor Haslam in September. She and her husband Steve Fuston are the parents of adult twin sons. Mrs. Fuston received the Maury County Historic Society's "Residential Historic Preservation Award" in 2007 for the renovation of their historic c. 1833 Columbia home. She currently works with the Columbia Housing and Redevelopment Corporation and Advent Community Development Corporation. During her career Mrs. Fuston has participated in the renovation of more than 4,000 structures in Georgia, Virginia, Maryland, Washington, D.C., and Tennessee, acting as appraiser, estimator, project manager, and director of construction. She served as the Vice-President of her family lighting fixture manufacturing and importing company, traveling to Italy and China from

1994 – 2006, and her designs have been featured in national magazines, including the cover of "Better Homes and Gardens."

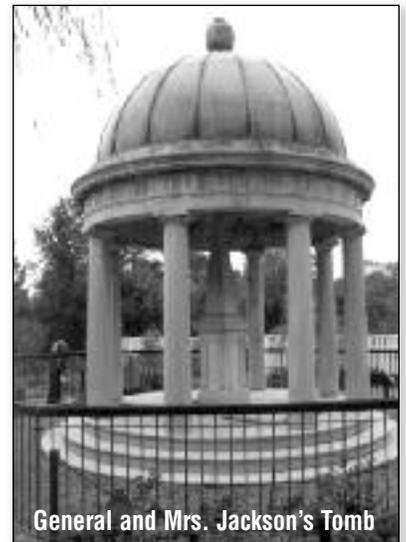
Earlier in her career Mrs. Fuston served as a Legislative Intern for the Tennessee State Senate in Nashville, and was appointed a Tennessee Colonel by Gov. Lamar Alexander. She currently serves as the Board Secretary of the Tennessee Preservation Trust, is the Vice President of the James K. Polk Memorial Association, and is an Executive Board member and Design Chairman of Columbia Main Street. She is also the Vice President of the Maury County Historical Society, and Chairman of the South Central Tennessee Tourism Association. In addition, Mrs. Fuston is a Board member of the Maury Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities and is Co-Chairman of the Maury Christmas Historic Home Tour.

Structural Analysis and Minor Repairs to General and Mrs. Jackson's Tomb

Excerpts from the grant final report by Tony Guzzi, Vice-President, Preservation and Site Operations

The Ladies Hermitage Association applied for a Tennessee Historical Commission/National Park Service Grant during the 2010 application cycle to complete a structural analysis and repairs on General and Mrs. Jackson's tomb located in the garden at the Hermitage. The grant provided \$15,000 in funding and was matched with \$10,000 in cash and in-kind donations from the Ladies Hermitage Association. This project found the structure of the tomb sound. The tomb is laid on dry stone and exhibits few signs of movement. Elevation photographs shot as part of this project were compared to elevations from 1976 and 2000 and reveal no significant movement in the tomb in the last thirty six

years. The stones that comprise the tomb floor have moved since the tomb's construction creating a few low spots that hold water during rains. However, since 1976 these low spots show no appreciable movement. The only significant structural concerns with the tomb involve water infiltration. To address these concerns, contractors completed minor repairs to the tomb. The bulk of repairs involved replacing failed sealant joints between the stones with lead wool. Contractors also installed patches in four areas where divots/chips in the stone held water. The tomb floor was also cleaned as part of the project. During repairs, a joint that runs the circumference of the roof was identified as a source for water infiltration



General and Mrs. Jackson's Tomb

and it was sealed with polyurethane caulk. Two roofing issues and one failing stone were also identified and will need to be addressed in the near future.

This grant for conducting a structural

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Cookeville to Host Statewide Preservation Conference

The 2013 Statewide Preservation Conference will be held in Cookeville on May 16-18, 2013. This year's conference will feature engaging speakers and focus on folklore, oral histories, documentary filmmaking, and material culture. There will also be CAMP training for local historic preservation zoning commission members and tours of local sites. The Tennessee Historical Commission Certificate of Merit Awards will also be presented during the conference. For more information, please go to www.tennesseepreservationtrust.org or call 615-963-1255.

www.tennesseepreservationtrust.org

Tennessee's final historic preservation and a summary for the plan for 2013 to 2018 are available on our web site at www.tn.gov/environment/hist/federal/historic_planning.shtml. If you would like a paper copy of the plan or the summary, please contact the office at 615/532-1550, ext. 111.

www.tn.gov/environment/hist/federal/historic_planning.shtml

Structural Analysis...continued

analysis and completing minor repairs to General and Mrs. Jackson's tomb has had a positive outcome for the Ladies Hermitage Association, the Tennessee Historical Commission, and the National Park Service. First and foremost the structural analysis proved that this National Historic Landmark is in sound condition. The project also corrected misconceptions about movement in the tomb floor stones that enabled the LHA to conduct less invasive repairs that were in keeping with the preservation ethic of doing nothing that cannot be undone.

The repairs completed on the tomb joints will prevent water infiltration into the dry laid foundation and roof structure, while providing venting space for evaporation. Patching installed in gouges and chips will prevent standing water on the stones and lessen the impact of freeze/thaw cycles. Lastly, the stain removal and cleaning of the tomb floor has improved the overall appearance of this National Historic Landmark.

The elevations provided by the structural engineers will prove a useful tool for current and future preservationists to monitor the tomb. The project architect's recommendations will also aid in the monitoring and preventive maintenance on the tomb. The project also revealed additional required repairs that the LHA will address as soon as funds allow. The project was completed on time and on budget.

7! Since the last issue of The Courier there have been seven entries to the National Register of Historic Places from Tennessee. The properties are the following: the Holston Avenue Neighborhood Historic District in Sullivan County; the Fruitvale Historic District in Crockett County; the Raus School in Bedford County; the Washington-Miller House in Maury County; the Franklin City Cemetery and the Rest Haven Cemetery in Williamson County; and the Leiper's Fork Historic District Boundary Expansion also in Williamson County.

Removed from the National Register were the Knies Blacksmith Shop in Franklin County and the Drane-Foust House in Montgomery County because they no longer exist.

There are now 2,095 entries in the National Register from Tennessee including 275 districts for a total of 42,076 resources now listed.

New Book Documents the Development of the Cumberland Settlements, 1779-1796

By Steve Rogers

Paul Clements has recently published a monumental book, *Chronicles of the Cumberland Settlements 1779-1796*. This 785 page book, eleven years in the making, details the early history and settlement of Middle Tennessee as told in first-person accounts by the individuals who were actually involved in the events. Clements uses descriptions and information found in the Lyman Draper manuscripts, Edward Swanson papers, and a host of manuscripts collections, family papers, and early newspaper accounts, to weave a compelling detailed narrative about the founding of Middle Tennessee. This work enhances the standard references of Haywood's Civil and Political History of Tennessee, and Putnam's History of Middle Tennessee, by documenting a chronological time-line of events that were significant to the founding of the Cumberland.

One of the goals of this book is to take the reader to the locations where these events actually occurred. This goal was artfully achieved by the accompanying maps and aerial photographs. The book is thoroughly documented with 140 pages of end notes that provide an important context to the narrative, and give exact citations and references to the source of the original material. Another important feature of the book includes a comprehensive list of each individual killed in the Cumberland settlements between 1780-1796 noting where and when the deaths occurred. This book, like no other, allows the reader to experience the events first-hand through the words and descriptions of the individuals who traveled to the frontier of Middle Tennessee to establish a new life.

A copy of the book can be ordered at: www.chroniclesofthecumberland.com.





NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NEWS

By Jaime L. Destefano



Fruitvale Historic District

Fruitvale Historic District

The Fruitvale Historic District, located in eastern Crockett County, is the county's best surviving representation of a rural, railroad-inspired, agrarian-based village that developed into a center of trade and shipping for neighboring farmsteads. Fruitvale's surviving architectural resources reflect modest, folk vernacular commercial- and agricultural-related resources indicative of rural market villages established throughout the late-19th to mid-20th century alongside significant transportation routes.

The approximate 1.95 acres of land encompassing the historic district is comprised of nine buildings, as well as one contributing structure, a wood plank crop scale. The buildings include two commercial structures, a historic barber shop, blacksmith shop, potato barn, fertilizer/pea shed, crusher house, bunk house/pipe house, and tractor shed. With the exception of the blacksmith shop which was reportedly constructed c.1890, the remaining resources in Fruitvale are early- to mid-20th century folk and commercial vernacular, and agricultural-related construction. These resources are associated with the height of Fruitvale's success as an agrarian-based shipping and trading center for surrounding farmsteads and villages. While three of the buildings reflect modest, rural commercial vernacular stylistic elements, the remainder does not adhere to any particular style. Building types represented within the historic district include a hipped cottage and front- and side-gabled commercial and agricultural construction.

Throughout the mid-19th century, the growing village was referred to as "The Switch," due to the presence of a railroad switch, or turnout, from the south side of the track that created a 'stop-over' in the village. Despite the lack of a railroad depot, the switch allowed for the shipment and trade of crops and other goods to and from the village. As such, the rural village became a center for the production and distribution of goods produced in the surrounding areas. By the 1870s, "The Switch" soon became known as "Fruitvale," due to the large quantities of produce exported from town.

On May 6, 1893, Fruitvale established its first Post Office. By the turn-of-the-century, Fruitvale was a well-established, albeit small, agrarian-based commercial and shipping center along the

Louisville & Nashville Railroad. One of the single-most important events contributing to Fruitvale's growth and success during the early-to-mid-20th century occurred in 1916 when three parcels of land within the center of the growing village were sold to brothers, James "Ollie" and Oscar Boyd. The Boyds quickly began construction on a number of buildings in town, the first and most prominent of which was the brick, J.O. Boyd General Merchandise store completed by 1918. Upon its opening, the Fruitvale Post Office relocated to the store where it remains today, though the post office operations ceased in 2010. Between 1920 and 1925, Ollie Boyd expanded his business with the construction of a barber shop, crop scale, potato barn, pea/fertilizer shed, and bunk houses for field hands. The barber shop soon served as an office for Ollie's expanding farming, packaging, and shipping businesses.

The only other surviving resources in Fruitvale not constructed by Ollie Boyd is Fruitvale's earliest resource, the blacksmith shop, constructed c.1890, and the 1928 construction of the Norville General Store. The Norville Store competed for nearly a half century with Boyd General Merchandising, attesting to the strength of the village throughout the mid-20th century as larger quantities of supplies, merchandise, and food were deemed necessary to accommodate the growing needs of farmers frequenting Fruitvale. The last building erected in Fruitvale was a tractor shed constructed c.1940.

While other villages within the region emerged in a similar fashion throughout the late-19th to mid-20th century, Fruitvale is the best surviving example of a community in Crockett County that retains the majority of its historic buildings and has not been compromised by modern development. Fruitvale's surviving resources and well-preserved setting are reminiscent of its most significant period of growth and development. Furthermore, the variety of commercial and agricultural-related buildings demonstrates the important interplay between agriculture, commerce, and transportation crucial to the establishment of such communities throughout the late-19th to mid-20th century.

The National Register nomination for the Fruitvale Historic District was prepared by Jaime L. Destefano of the Tennessee Historical Commission

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HISTORICAL MARKERS

At its meeting on October 19, 2012, the Tennessee Historical Commission approved five historical markers: Maywood and Maymead Stock Farm, Johnson County; Land Grant University, Knox County; Trinity Episcopal Church, Montgomery County; and Mt. Zion Christian Methodist Episcopal Church in Obion County. Those interested in submitting proposed texts for markers should contact Linda T. Wynn at the Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442, or call (615) 532-1550.



Raus Schoolhouse

Raus Schoolhouse

The Raus School, located in the small, rural community of Raus in Bedford County is a one-story, frame school featuring a T-plan and gabled roof. Built ca.1888, and expanded upon during the early-20th century, the Raus School is a good example of the standardized school building plans for rural communities that emerged nationally during the late-19th century. Several organizations during this period published pattern books promoting designs which specifically addressed characteristics that aided in a better learning environment for children such as window placement for ample lighting and ventilation, and even included the characteristics of prominent styles of the time such as Colonial Revival, which can be seen in the Raus School.

One of the few remaining schoolhouses of its type in Middle Tennessee, the Raus School played an important role in not only education, but in the rural and social history of the community. The Raus School began and thrived as a traditional community school initially with classes for all grades, first through twelfth, until its closure in 1954. The Raus School was also used by community organizations and clubs such as the Raus Women's Group during the 1930s. Following the school's closure, the Community Improvement Club (CIC) began meeting in the school and subsequently purchased the building from the county in order to maintain the property as a community center. The CIC continues to meet there and remains active in the community by fostering area improvement projects.

The school features a gable roof of pressed metal panels and standing metal seam, a dry stack stone pier foundation with stone, mortar and concrete infill and a large, sixteen foot, poplar tree stump beam helping to support the floor joist at the connection of the wing extension and the southern projection. The exterior is clad with weatherboard siding and a ca. 1956 brick and concrete flue is located at the junction of the main block and north projection. The original flue was midway on the ridgeline of the main block. It was removed due to deterioration in 1955-56 along with a belfry that once sat atop the ridgeline above the main entry on the west façade. The main entry has a double-leaf wood door each with five inset wood panels set within a simple hooded wood surround beneath two, two-light glass and wood transoms. The lower transom was

added ca. 1955-56 when the entry was reduced in height in order to accommodate the replacement of the original doors. Principle windows featured on the building are original, rectangular four-over-four, double-hung wood sash windows set within simple hooded wood surrounds.

The interior is made up of three clearly defined areas - the primary section, which is composed of the west entry and main block; the rear section that is along the east wall and has a side entrance; and the wing extension. The main and rear sections are not partitioned and are separated from the wing extension by an open doorway that can be enclosed with several modified doors. Floors are original tongue-and-groove wood and acoustical tiles, installed ca. 1957-58, cover original beadboard ceilings. The wing extension contains the southern entry, a kitchen area, and a bank of windows on the west wall. Walls in the wing extension section are covered with wood paneling.

In addition to the schoolhouse, the National Register-listed property includes an original stone spring box adjacent to Thompson's Creek that contributes to the historical significance of the school. Non-contributing resources include a c.1970 concrete block bathroom and a c.2002 frame pavilion.

The National Register nomination for the Raus Schoolhouse was authored by Peggy Nickell of the Tennessee Historical Commission and Carol Roberts with the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

Holston Avenue Neighborhood
Historic District

Holston Avenue Neighborhood

The Holston Avenue Neighborhood Historic District, located in Bristol, Sullivan County encompasses 57 acres along Holston Avenue and includes 132 properties, 113 of which are considered contributing to the district. The neighborhood's pattern of development is reflective of industrial growth and the urbanization of Bristol. With its earliest resources dating to 1900 and its most recent contributing resource dating to 1962, the neighborhood contains numerous good examples of Bungalows, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Queen Anne residences along with a few other building forms and stylistic influences. Although a small city park is included in the district, it is otherwise residential.

Streets within the Holston Avenue Neighborhood Historic District were platted in a grid pattern ignoring the area's general

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NAPC CAMP coming to Cookeville in May 2013

By Dan Brown, Statewide Certified Local Government (CLG) Coordinator

The National Alliance of Preservation Commission's (NAPC's), Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) will be held in Cookeville, TN on May 16, 2013 in conjunction with the Tennessee Preservation Trust's (TPT's) Statewide Preservation Conference. The Tennessee Historical Commission will be underwriting this CAMP and the Statewide Preservation Conference with two federal preservation matching grants awarded through the Federal Preservation Grants Program that the THC administers.

The NAPC CAMP is the premier training module offered in the United States for Historic Preservation Commissioners and Certified Local Government Coordinators, and is conducted by nationally recognized preservation educators and professionals. Tennessee has thirty-three Certified Local Governments (CLGs), each with their respective CLG Coordinator. This year, thirty full-fee scholarships to attend both the CAMP and Conference are available to CLGs across the state. In addition to CLG Coordinators and Commission members, the CAMP is also open to attendance by any interested Preservationist for a nominal fee. The CAMP is especially tailored to address timely issues facing Preservation Commissions and a full online brochure for the conference and CAMP may be accessed on the TPT website: <http://www.tennesseepreservationtrust.org/conference/>

This year's training will be conducted by three exceptional, nationally prominent preservationists - Monica Callahan, Autumn Rierson Michael, and Jack Williams.

Monica is the planning director for Madison, GA and a partner with Piedmont Preservation. She also serves as the Executive director of the Downtown Development Authority of Madison and works closely with the Madison Main Street Program. Monica has served as the immediate Past-President of the Georgia Alliance of Preservation Commissions as well as the Georgia Downtown Association.

Autumn is a lawyer, professor, and preservation consultant based in Davidson, NC. She is the Principal Consultant for Michael Preservation Group, LLC there in Davidson, and has served as Assistant General Counsel for the National Trust, Director and General Counsel for the SW Regional Office of Preservation North Carolina, Executive Director of Historic Charlotte, as well as having taught preservation planning and law at UNC-Greensboro for nine years, in addition to also

previously serving as an adjunct at UNC Chapel Hill and the University of Pennsylvania.

Jack is the founding principal of John Williams Architect. He is a member of the President's Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP), Chairman of the Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and has served as the VP of Preservation Action, Chair of the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions, Chair of the Pike Place Market Historical Commission, Chair of the Oysterville Design Review Board, and past member of the King County Landmarks Commission.

This illustrious group of nationally recognized preservationists will provide cutting edge training in conjunction with their amusing role as CAMP "Counselors."

This CAMP follows the successful CAMP held last year in Nashville, also in conjunction with the Statewide Preservation Conference for 2012. This is one of the few times in Tennessee that the CAMP training opportunity has been held in successive years, and is the first time that it has been held in successive years in conjunction with the Statewide Preservation Conference. It is hoped that continued federal funding, annual state grant awards, and TPT's ongoing generous matching efforts will allow this extraordinary CAMP training opportunity to be a yearly fixture of the Statewide Preservation Conference. Following this year's conference in Cookeville, TPT has planned to conduct the 2014 conference in Germantown and the 2015 Conference in Chattanooga.

This CAMP is another excellent example of the ongoing successful preservation partnership between the Tennessee Historical Commission and the Tennessee Preservation Trust. As the premier statewide preservation nonprofit, and statewide partner for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, TPT has played a critical role in statewide preservation with its annual hosting and fund matching for the Statewide Preservation Conference, and is now strongly continuing that role with what both organizations hope to be the annual hosting and fund matching for the nationally prominent NAPC CAMP training. Please join us for this exceptional and enjoyable event as well as the Statewide Preservation Conference in Cookeville May 16-18, 2013.



Report on the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program

By Dan Brown, Statewide CLG Coordinator

The CLG program ended the year with the recognition in December by the National Park Service of McKenzie as Tennessee's newest Certified Local Government. McKenzie also completed a Federal Matching Grant in 2012 through the Tennessee Historical Commission for design guidelines for their newly formed Historic Zoning Commission. McKenzie's Mayor, the Honorable Jill Holland, has led a dedicated group of preservationists in the community as they have diligently worked to establish an Historic Zoning Commission from scratch to December's National Park Service CLG status. Renee Tavares, the Preservation Planner for the Southwest Tennessee Development District also played a critical role in mentoring McKenzie as it worked towards their CLG designation. McKenzie is technically in the Northwest Tennessee Development District, but in 2012 they did not have a Preservation Planner and Rene graciously volunteered to mentor McKenzie through the application to completion. Kudos to Rene and McKenzie for their hard work and dedication towards providing the most powerful protection available nationally for historic places- local historic zoning as a CLG.

2012 also saw the addition of Blountville and Sullivan County as new CLGs. The addition of these two new CLG members brings the statewide total to thirty-three communities. We have been working with numerous places across Tennessee that are considering potential CLG status- communities such as Dickson, Lawrenceburg, Lebanon, Morristown, Sweetwater, Tazewell, and Tullahoma amongst others, as well as ongoing consultations, technical advice and site visits as needs arise. Meetings are already scheduled in January to move these applications forward and we anticipate a number of other CLGs for NPS certification in 2013.

On the educational front we are working with Tennessee Preservation Trust to coordinate a National Alliance of Preservation Commission (NAPC), Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) in conjunction with the Statewide Preservation Conference May 16-18, 2013. A separate report on this exceptional training opportunity is included elsewhere in this newsletter. In another exciting development we have coordinated with the Tennessee Building Officials' Association to have a half-day presentation in May 2013 at their 50th annual conference in Gatlinburg on codes enforcement as it relates to Historic Preservation. We are working with Mr. Joseph Castellano with Rolf Jensen and Associates in Atlanta to make the presentation. Mr. Castellano presented at the NAPC Forum in Norfolk in July, 2012 and we were able to meet, communicate with him there, and begin the process that is leading to the presentation in Gatlinburg in 2013. It will be the first training in many years in Tennessee on this matter with code officials and will fill a need for all historic communities and CLGs in Tennessee.

We have an ongoing Federal Grant in Clarksville for New Design Guidelines for their Historic Zoning Commission and we have met with Clarksville's mayor to form a new partnership in improving

preservation efforts in this preservation rich city. Overall across the state, the Federal grant funding for 2013 is indefinite at this time but when final determinations have been made in Washington, D.C., we shall have a generous number of grant applications from CLGs to consider for 2013. We worked closely with CLG communities across the state this past year to maximize CLG applications for grant funding and we have an encouraging number of excellent applications to consider for the current cycle.

2012 was an active and successful year for CLG development and we are well on our way to an even more active and successful CLG year for 2013. Please let us know how we may assist your community in 2013.

National Register of Historic Places News...continued

topography. In 1914, Holston Avenue became the first residential street in Bristol to be paved. A stone retaining wall runs along a portion of the west side of Holston Avenue.

Thirty-one houses in the neighborhood were constructed between 1900 and 1920. Tremendous industrial development resulted in remarkable population growth in the region in and around the northeastern Tennessee cities of Johnson City, Kingsport, and Bristol in the 1920s. This area, which came to be known as the Tri-Cities, went through a transformation from an agricultural to an industrial economy giving rise to a demand for all kinds of labor as lumber yards, warehouses, factories, and rail facilities were constructed. This regional growth spawned a need for additional housing, and the meeting of this need is shown in the number of houses constructed in Holston Avenue Neighborhood from 1921 through 1930.

There are currently 51 houses, 39% of the neighborhood's housing, constructed during that ten-year period. It was also during this period that the neighborhood began to have a mixture of socio-economic classes.

Bristol's rate of growth of the 1920s was not maintained as the nation entered into the Great Depression. The rate of housing construction declined throughout the city, including the Holston Avenue Neighborhood. Of the extant houses in the neighborhood, 13 were constructed in the 1930s and 12 in the 1940s.

In the 1950s, more houses were constructed than in either the 1930s or 1940s, but growth did not match that of the 1920s. By this time, choices were limited by the fact that not as many lots remained available. Eighteen extant houses were constructed in the neighborhood between 1951 and 1962, during which time yet another style shift occurred. Not a single extant house constructed during that time period is of a revival style. Instead, Minimal Traditional houses account for almost 28% of those constructed, while over 55% of the extant houses built in the 1950s are Ranches.

Six houses have been constructed in the neighborhood after 1962. Three were constructed in the 1960s and three in the 1970s. The newest house in the neighborhood was built in 1979.

The National Register nomination for the Holston Avenue Neighborhood Historic District was prepared by Gray Stothart with the First Tennessee Development District.



In the Footsteps of Sergeant York

By Michael E. Birdwell

A temporary exhibit on display at the Military Branch of the Tennessee State Museum represents the culmination of five years of research and analysis. A team of researchers, led by GIS specialist Dr. Tom Nolan, is confident that they have found the location of Sergeant Alvin C. York's legendary battle site in Northeastern France near the village of Chatel Chehery. The size and composition of the team varied over numerous trips to Europe and included Michael Kelly of Grimsby, England a professional World War I historian and tour guide, regional archaeologist for the Argonne Forest Yves Des Fosses, Alvin York scholar Michael Birdwell, World War I historian Frederic Castier of La Havre, France, Brad Posey an American military historian stationed in Germany, Belgian archaeologist Birger Stichelbaut, and two Nashvillians David Currey—who designed the exhibit—and Jim Deppen. The various expeditions were inspired by an article written in Military News by Lt. Col. Taylor Beattie who made several trips to the area. Based on his knowledge as a soldier he imagined where the German emplacements may have been, but did not secure the necessary permissions to conduct battlefield archaeology. While both Nolan and Birdwell found his reasoning sound, Nolan was convinced that Beattie chose the wrong location.

OCTOBER 8, 1918

On September 25 Allied Forces launched the last major battle of the war the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. On October 2, Major Charles Whittlesey and soldiers in the 308th Infantry of the 77th Division of New Yorkers were cut off from allied supply lines and surrounded by German troops. The infamous Lost Battalion also suffered casualties from Friendly Fire. As their situation grew more desperate, men of the 308th used dead comrades as human shield and scrounged for food and water among their belongings. This situation led Allied Command to deploy the 82nd Division to capture the narrow gauge Decauville Railroad that maintained a steady supply of men and materiel to the Germans.

It had been drizzling steadily for days. Rolling hills covered with hardwood trees were ablaze with fall colors. The temperature dropped steadily; steam wafted from the nostrils and mouths of the Doughboys on October 6, as they

marched toward the tiny village of Chatel-Chehery. The advance ground to a halt on October 7, when they encountered withering machine gun and artillery fire near Hill 223. A narrow ravine between the hills created a funnel that forced the men to bunch up as they tried to move forward. The 82nd was forced to regroup in order to redeploy and capture the railroad ahead.

After the continued attack of the 2nd Battalion began to stall on the morning of October 8, Platoon Sergeant Harry Parsons ordered three squads of the 328th Infantry Company G, under Acting Sergeant Bernard Early—which included Corporal Alvin York—to flank and silence the machine guns so that the attack could move forward. Seventeen Doughboys began their trek in the foggy, drizzling morning at 6:10 a.m. The rain actually did them a favor, for it dampened the sound of the leaves as they made their way up and around the hill and down into the creek valley behind enemy lines and below the four machine gun emplacements.

Alvin York found the terrain was remarkably similar to the hills and hollows in his native Fentress County. His hunting skills, which he had been honing since the age of seven, served him well that crisp October day as he hunted larger prey. When the patrol descended into the creek bottom the soldiers spread out with York on the right flank and Murray Savage on the far left, where they encountered two Germans wearing Red Cross arm bands. They pursued the fleeing Germans into a clearing along the creek, where several Germans surrendered convinced that the seventeen Americans were merely the advanced guard of a larger contingent of soldiers. On Early's command they began to lay down their weapons and line up in order to march out.

Accounts vary as to exactly what happened next. Other German soldiers on the hill above them spotted the Americans taking charge of their prisoners. Barking out orders for the prisoners to hit the dirt, Germans on the hill above re-positioned their machine gun 180 degrees and opened fire. Sergeant Early fell from five gunshot wounds, while Corporal William Cutting received severe, but not life-threatening, wounds in one



Sergeant Alvin C. York at the grave of President Andrew Jackson, Hermitage, TN, ca. 1919. Courtesy of the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

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**In the Footsteps...continued**

arm. Private Mario Mussi also fell out wounded. Corporal Murray Savage, York's best friend in Company G, fell dead as did five other privates—Private Marayan E. Dymowski, Private Ralph E. Weiler, Private Fred Waring, Private William Wine, and Private Walter E. Swanson.

Meanwhile, Alvin York, maneuvered himself into a depression on the side of the hill and used it as cover. The other survivors, Private Percy Beardsley, Private Joe Konotski, Private Feodor Sok, Private Thomas C. Johnson, Private Michael Saccina, Private Patrick Donohue, and Private George Wills, took cover among the prisoners and returned fire against the Germans on the hill. In order for the Germans to see the men firing at them from below, they had to fully depress the barrel of the machine gun, making their heads and torso's fully visible. Sharpshooter York took deliberate aim and shot the six machine gunners one-by-one. After they fell dead, six more Germans led by a lieutenant came scrambling, slipping and sliding down the hill toward York and his comrades in a bayonet charge. With cool confidence he shot each of those—from back to front—as he had shot wild turkeys back home so that they would not scatter or take cover, using his .45 Colt automatic. Eventually twenty-three Germans lay dead on the hillside; Alvin York's fellow soldiers credited him with killing the lion's share.

Shortly after this Lieutenant Paul Jurgen Vollmer surrendered and ordered his soldiers to drop their weapons. York, who was the last remaining non-commissioned officer unwounded, took control of the prisoners, and he and the seven other Americans escorted 132 German prisoners to the 2nd Battalion command post. With no place to incarcerate them, the eight Doughboys were ordered to march the prisoners to the Brigade Headquarters in Varennes, roughly ten miles to the east. Along the way more prisoners were added to the stream of Germans and when York arrived at Varennes he and the Seven Survivors delivered 200 POWs. For this feat Alvin York was promoted to sergeant and awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Medal of Honor.

Retrieving the Past

The site of York's battle was unmarked when Tom Nolan's team made its first trek to France in November, 2006. Using historic maps—German, French and American—the team determined to find the site. That expedition found a number of significant artifacts, including expended machine gun rounds, 30.06 rounds, stripper clips, and other such things, but it was too short in duration. Between the first and second research trips problems arose when Col. Douglas Mostriano decided to conduct his own archaeological investigations without securing permission from local authorities or employing a rigid scientific method. As a result a larger team returned in March 2007 working systematically through the area, GPSing every artifact uncovered and photographing it in situ before removing it to be cataloged.

The second and third expeditions uncovered thousands of artifacts, several of which are on display as a part of the current exhibit. In addition to machine gun and rifle rounds, .45 caliber and .792 millimeter pistol rounds were found. The hillsides and the ravine were littered with remnants of entrenching tools, gas masks, US army cutlery, canteen covers, bayonets, live ammunition of every description including artillery rounds and a box of German egg grenades. The clincher, however, was when the team dug up a collar disk emblazoned with "328 Co. G."

The exhibit, designed and constructed by David Currey, will be on display in Nashville through the month of May and then will travel to Memphis to the Pink Palace. The exhibit will continue to travel throughout the centennial of the First World War. The spring issue of the Tennessee Historical Quarterly will focus exclusively on the research and the legacy of Sergeant Alvin C. York.



Published by the
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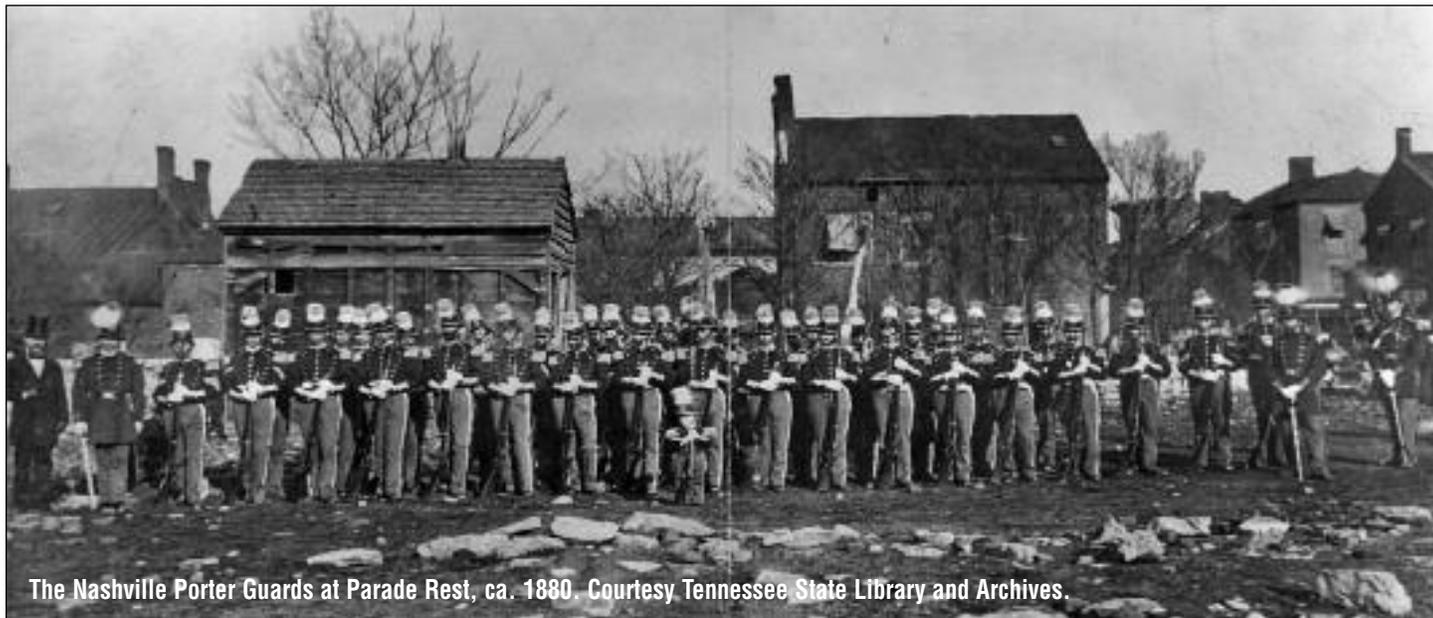
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Tennessee Historical Commission, Authorization Number 327324, 8,000 copies promulgated at a cost of \$0.23 per copy, 011/10.



Tennessee Military Drill Teams, ca. 1874-1889.

By James B. Jones, Jr. Public Historian



The Nashville Porter Guards at Parade Rest, ca. 1880. Courtesy Tennessee State Library and Archives.

In the years from 1874 to 1889 military teams were a phenomenon of urban life in Tennessee and indeed the entire nation. They were part of private and independent militia companies incorporated according to Tennessee State law but not a part of any organized state guard or militia until 1887.¹ They were part of what might be termed a “shadow militia” with no overriding central authority. They upheld the state’s reputation for volunteerism, but were only seldom utilized in any actual martial activities.

At that time, being in uniform meant that you had one. It identified with the company of which one was a member as well as the urban area the company was located. These “citizen soldier” companies sported teams to perform military drills in competitions often called “encampments.” As far as can be determined the first such organizations were established in 1874. One, in Memphis, named the “Chickasaw Guards,” was chartered on June 30, another, the Nashville Porter Rifles, was organized on May 11, 1874.² According to the History of the Chickasaw Guards, the formation of that and

other companies was in reaction to an “uneasy feeling existing throughout the South, caused by carpet bag misrule, especially in its evil influence on the negro population.”³ That is, the companies were formed, at least partially, by racist fears on the part of the white population, and could be interpreted as a means of reasserting Southern white manhood still stinging from the failure of the Confederacy. However, “carpet-bag misrule,” if there was any in

Tennessee, had ended in 1865 when Federal troops were withdrawn.

In addition to these companies, soon after and sometime before August 1875, the O’Conner Zouaves organized in Knoxville,⁴ while in the same year a plethora of such military companies had formed across the state. By September 1875, twenty seven independent, private, militia companies formed the so-called “Centennial Brigade:”

In East Tennessee were the O’Conner



A scene from a military company drill competition in Nashville ca. 1888. Courtesy Tennessee State Library and Archives.

¹Nashville *Daily American*, January 27, 1888; February 13, 1889; June 26, 1910. Report of Laps. D. McCord, Adjutant-General of the State of Tennessee to His Excellency, Robt. L. Taylor, Governor, December 31, 1888 (Nashville: Marshall & Bruce, Printers to the State, 1889), pp. 1-9

²Nashville *Daily American*, July 4, 1882.

³Comp. Bruce E. Richert, *History of the Chickasaw Guards*, 1954, p. 1. [Tennessee State Library and Archives, Manuscript Files, III-J-4, Box 3. Ac. No. 75-273.] Hereinafter: *History of the Chickasaw Guards*.

⁴Nashville *Daily American*, August 31, 1875; August 26, 1888; July 3, 1916.



Chickasaw Guards practicing drill. Courtesy Tennessee State Library and Archives.

Zouaves; Dickinson Light Guards; in Chattanooga the Light Guard and the James Guards; the Johnson Guards of Greenville; the Tennessee Volunteers from Union Depot; and the Jefferson Guards from Strawberry Plains.

In Middle Tennessee were the Nashville teams, the Grays and Blues the Jackson Guards, the Porter Rifles and the Bate Reserves; the McEwen Rifles of Franklin; the Spence Guards from Murfreesboro; the Trousdale Guards from Gallatin; and the Brown Guards from Pulaski.

From West Tennessee, from the Bluff City, came the Memphis Grays, the Irish Volunteers, the Stonewall Grays; the Stonewell Guards from Dresden; the Hambey Guards from Pickettsville; and the Henderson Light Guard, from Bolivar; Chickasaw Guards and, Centennial Guards from Brownsville; the Tennessee Rifles from Dyersburg; the Bellville Guards from Bell's Depot; The Centennial Guard from Alamo; the Porter Guards from Humboldt and the Trenton Guards from Trenton.⁵

The approaching National Centennial seems to have been a spark the led to the formation of many of these private military drill teams. Their status was semi-official, they were considered as independent and private units of a state militia that had no *de jure* sanction. Their drill competitions helped define the prestige of Tennessee cities, typically, after the National Centennial, in Nashville and Memphis. They provided entertainment and identifiers for their cities, and were actually more like baseball teams in their following, but predated the coming of professional baseball by ten years.⁶

Teams would meet and visit upon

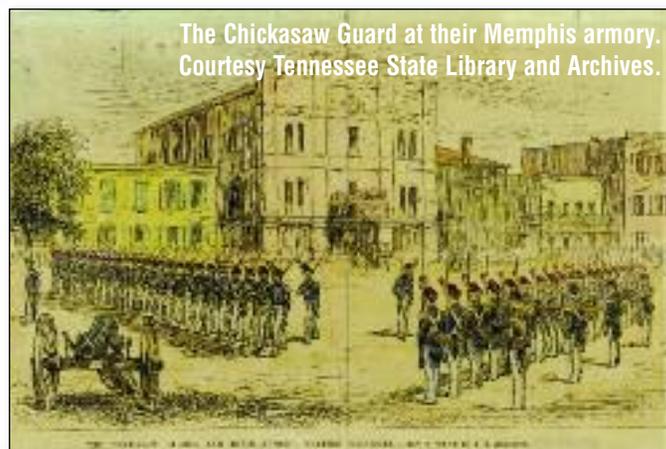
invitation from other cities' teams. For example, August 30, 1875 "was a gala time long to be remembered in Knoxville" when the "citizen soldiery" were inspected by the military staff of the Governor in "the presence of thousands of people."

The O'Conner Zouaves and the Dickinson Light Guards made what was called "a very handsome appearance." A stand of colors was presented to the visiting Light Guards by the Zouaves as "at least ten thousand spectators" watched the spectacle. The main feature of the "holiday was the grand banquet given by Major O'Conner at the opera house...It was a most elegant entertainment-superior beyond comparison to anything of the kind ever known in East Tennessee." The opera house was decorated with flags and evergreens, with eight tables "bending with all the vians [sic] that money could purchase and skill prepare." Four hundred guests sat down at the banquet, which ended at midnight. "Distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the state were present."

A most pleasurable evening was spent. When the toast, "Major Thomas, O'Conner," was announced, the enthusiasm was intense, and the applause lasted full five minutes. The entire four hundred guests rising to their feet, and with clapping of hands

of waving of handkerchiefs, testifying their approbation of our people and great hearted townsman, Major O'Conner.

Major O'Conner, a local railroad and banking tycoon, gave the banquet "to the citizen soldiery" of Knoxville and many prominent citizens throughout the state. There was no drill competition, yet the nature of the early paramilitary units seems clear enough – terms such as "citizen soldiery," prominent citizens, banquet, four hundred citizens, ten thousand spectators, all denote the honor and social recognition one would accrue from being a member of an independent militia or para-military company.⁷ There was, however, not one



The Chickasaw Guard at their Memphis armory. Courtesy Tennessee State Library and Archives.

instance in which any of these drill companies were actually used in a military circumstance, unless drill competition and parading in dress uniforms qualified as martial activities. It was said of the Memphis Chickasaw Guards that the "social distinction of the members...made this command one of the most notable in the south."⁸

Thus the social importance of membership in such organizations eclipsed any martial importance that may have been attributed to them.

Competitions began, it appears, in May 1875, when the Porter Rifles bested the Chickasaw Guards in a drill competition. In October the Chickasaw Guards (a.k.a the "Chicks") turned the tables and won a rematch competition. The "Chicks" again beat

⁵September 17, 1875.

⁶"Play Ball! Some Aspects of Pioneering Professional Baseball in Tennessee," *The Courier*, June 1992.

⁷Nashville *Daily American*, August 31, 1875.

⁸Ibid., July 3, 1916.



the Memphis Grays. The Centennial competition held in Nashville was attended by contingents from many Tennessee companies, but it was clearly a contest between the Nashville Porter Rifles and the Memphis Chickasaw Guards. Better had the “Chicks” as the odds on favorite. “They went to their arms with the air of old soldiers, receiving the applause of the assemblage in anticipation of a first-class display.” Their uniforms consisted of regulation blue cloth, trimmed in red, white band forming and “X” on the chest, a blue cap with a red pompon. The only flaw in their presentation was that the company did not show “the promptness and alacrity of the [Porter] Rifles in execution. As the judges retired to make their decision, the Porter Rifles entertained the “spectators with an exhibition of their skirmish drill.” In the end the Porter Rifles unanimously won the contest, the announcement being met with extended applause. The winners’ cup was described as: of elegant design, gold lined, and supported by a spiral center piece and two guns on each side crossed.”⁹ The Harding Artillery of Nashville announced their new uniforms in 1884, indicating the company was more interested in show than actually fighting:

They will be made of elegant grey cloth. The captain will wear a frock coat with red standing collar, gold lace on the sleeves, and pants with red stripe one and a quarter inches wide. The buttons will bear the coat of arms of the State. The dress of the other officers and privates will be the same with the modification marking rank. The Sergeants in place of gilt cuffs will have solid red ones. The cap of the captain also will be red with three rows of gold lace, while those of the privates will be grey with red bands or chords. The company will make a very handsome appearance in the first drill in which they enter, both on account of its personnel and uniform.¹⁰

The Chicks went on to win first place in a national drill competition held in St. Louis on May 22, 1878 winning over the Chicago

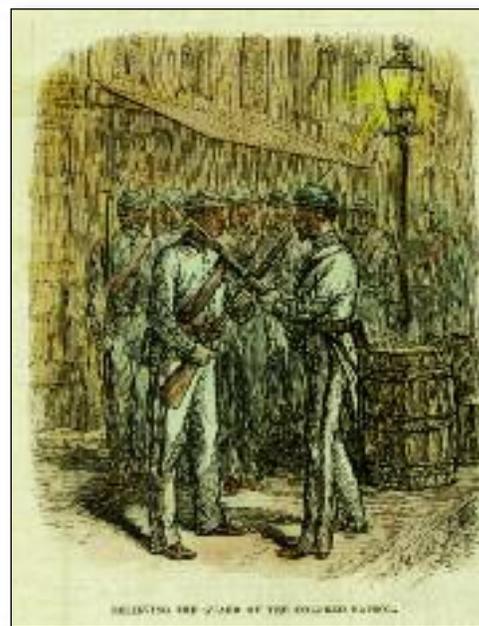
contingent, thought to be the finest drill company in the nation. In October they defeated the Governor’s Guards in Nashville’s competition, winning over Nashville’s Porter Guards. Memphis had a “crack team.” In 1880 the Memphis team, “The Invincible Chicks” carried off the second prize in a national contest in St. Louis and retained their first place standing in Tennessee.¹¹ The “Chicks” won eight out of twelve competitions. These regional and national completions were marked by the ebb and flow of various teams claiming first prize in Columbus, Ohio, and New Orleans, Louisiana. The uniforms of the “Chicks” consisted of “blue coat and trousers, trimmed in red, white helmet with plumes and tops, and white belts and cross belts.”¹² There were no hard feelings, but only expressions of cordiality and honor. An editorial in the Nashville *Daily American* claimed the Porter Rifles were cultivating the proper spirit among the citizen soldiery, to the Chicks that although the team had been defeated in 1876.

We can truly say that we were captured early in the action by the manly breasts of the generous hearted men whom we had formerly looked upon as rivals, and succumbed to their kindness before the clash of arms began.¹³

Yet camaraderie was to change to acrimony after the 1877 regional completion in Huntsville, where the Porter Rifles defeated the Chickasaw Guards for the Tennessee state championship. The medal, according to the Chickasaw Guards, should have been divided in half, inasmuch as the Guards were the State champions. A disagreement in “tactics” led the Chickasaw Guards to default and not compete with the Porter Rifles, who therefore won the competition. The Chicks proposed to split the medal, inasmuch as they did drill in a separate but equal manner, and sent a check to the Porter Rifles for \$37.50, half the cost of the medal. The Porter Rifles disagreed, and refused. The Porter Rifles won fairly and squarely and invited the Chicks to another competition in 1879. “The action taken by the Chickasaw Guards is characteristic of their proceedings at Huntsville, where they utterly

failed to come up to the scratch. Now they desire to claim honors, not won in drill. To make up for this lack of merit, they ‘resolve’ that they are the champions of the State and attempt to make their unjust claims tenable by an attempt to hoodwinking the Porter Rifles into the surrender of the medal.” The Porter Rifles kept their medal.¹⁴ The Huntsville competition event included a banquet “where the tables fairly groaned under the supply of edibles...by the caterer of the Chattanooga Hotel.”¹⁵

The table was in the shape of an X, and five smaller tables were in various parts of the room. The flowers that were used in such profusion to ornament every part were...in abundance. The large pyramids here and there, were very handsome. A larger room adjoining had in reserve some five hundreds or thousand cakes, while long rows of roast pig, ham, etc., etc., attest to the inexhaustibility of the supply. Forty gallons of ice cream were consumed.¹⁶



Members of the McClellan Guards and the changing the guard while protecting Memphis streets and businesses during the yellow fever epidemic. Courtesy Tennessee State Library and Archives.

⁹April 22, 1876, ¹⁰April 20, 1884, ¹¹May 21, 1880

¹²Ibid. and June 15, 1878. The use of white belts and the “X” uniform device was common among drill teams.

¹³November 11, 1876, ¹⁴October 24, 1877

¹⁵June 16, 1877. See also Ibid., June 8, 17, 23, 1877

¹⁶Ibid.



There were likewise African American companies. The Langston Rifles¹⁷ and the Rock City Guards and the Carson Guards, and Winter's Guard hailed from Nashville, while the McClellan Guards and Colored Zouaves and Tennessee Rifles organized in Memphis. One black company provided a great deal of help during the yellow fever epidemic in the Bluff City, the McClellan Guards, which patrolled the streets and protected businesses of the city during the epidemic.¹⁸

Gallatin had the Trousdale Guards; Chattanooga was the home of the Light Infantry. Murfreesboro was the home of the Sparks Rifles the Maury Rifles of Columbia while from Clarksville hailed the Scipio Guards.¹⁹ These organizations competed among themselves in a manner the same as white companies and essentially for the same reasons. At the Huntsville, Alabama, competition of 1883 it was "a grand day for our colored citizens who were in town in full force." A special excursion train from Memphis, composed of six coaches, came into Huntsville for the competitive drill. The African American contest was between the McClellan Guards and the Zouaves, both from Memphis. After parading in the streets in the morning they took their places at the fairgrounds. The drill was witnessed by about

twenty-five hundred people. The McClellan Guards were victorious.²⁰

An interstate competition took place in Nashville between the Sumner Guards of St. Louis and the Langston Rifles at Nashville's baseball parks on August 19, 1886. "It was quite an event in colored circles, and the amphitheater was packed." The Langston Rifles took the prize as they were "vociferously cheered by the grand stand, which was filled with the elite of colored society...there was continued applause for the home company." A sham battle also took place, pitting the Langston Rifles, Sumner Hawkins' Rifles and the Douglas Guards against one another, attracting wide attention and praise.²¹ At a local Nashville competition in June, 1888, the Langston Rifles paraded to West Side Park in the morning, headed by the Immaculate Band. Their line of March was from the front of the Knights Templar to West Park. The Langston Rifles were beaten by the Rock City Guards after a 35 minute drill.²² Together with 100 members of the local branch of the Grand Army of the Republic, both the Langston Rifles and Rock City Guards participated in celebrations commemorating the Emancipation Proclamation in what a newspaper called a "Monster Procession of the Colored People of Tennessee."²³

In 1890, one incident involving the Langston Rifles indicates both the pride African Americans took in their drill teams as well as the racial tensions that were *de rigueur* for the times. The company, while practicing its drill in the Knowles and Church Streets environs approached Church Street an electric trolley car came along. Witnesses stated:

...the motor man endeavored to stop his car, but being on a rather steep grade, it continued to slide until it cut into the procession. These brave soldiers, marching four deep, presented bayonets at the breast of the motor man and acted as if they intended to spit him then and there. Upon this two police officers, in the car, came forward to protect the motor-man.

While this was going on in the rear, Thomas Prendergast, Jr., attempted to cross the street about twenty feet ahead of the procession, when the big, burly drum major seized his horse by the bit and threw him back on his haunches. The drum major, in the excitement, and in his strutting admiration of his own imposing form, had gotten far ahead of his company...he threw Mr. Prendergast's buggy back on the track and the electric car ran into his buggy. Upon this, Pendergrass, who is a one-legged man and goes on crutches, hit the drum major over the head with his crutch.

The negroes with their bayonets presented, came surging around the buggy, and the father of Prendergast hit one of them with a stone. White people and negroes from all directions came running up until quite a crowd was collected. The policemen exercised all their power in dispersing the crowd and getting the troops to move on. No arrests were made.

There were reports of similar occurrences in the two days preceding this near riot. It was not surprising that the white press condemned the African American Langston Rifles and called for the company's disbandment.²⁴ Some of the parties involved all members of the drill team, were arrested and were to be tried on the 7th of July. The United Electric Railway's President petitioned Governor Robert L. Taylor demanding the company be disbanded, claiming the black troops were entirely at fault.²⁵ The officers of the Langston Rifles called upon the Governor and denied all the charges made against them, asserting the street car broke into their ranks and nearly ran over them. An investigation was to follow.²⁶ What the Governor decided is not known, nor is it known what happened to the parties reportedly arrested for trial. But it is known that in mid-January, 1898, 100 of Company G of the Langston Rifles, bearing the flag Langston has presented to the company in 1885, were among the audience at the funeral service, at the Howard



Flyer for the 1881 competition. Courtesy Duke University Library Special Collections.

¹⁷Langston Rifles took their name from John Mercer Langston, the great African American abolitionist, attorney, educator, activist and politician, who personally presented them with their colors in a ceremony at St. John's A. M. E. Church in Nashville. See: *Ibid.*, December 6, 1885.

¹⁸July 29, 1879, ¹⁹February 13, 1889, ²⁰July 22, 1883, ²¹August 20, 1886, ²²June 30, 1888, ²³January 2, 1890, ²⁴July 5, 7, 1890, ²⁵July 8, 1890, ²⁶July 9, 1890.



Congregational Church held in honor of the deceased John Mercer Langston, the company's name-sake, and so it is most likely the company was not disbanded.²⁷

Nashville was the scene for state competitions. A flyer for the 1881 competition indicates the scale and importance of the event, at least as an identifier for the city of Nashville.

An oration given to the Porter Rifles by the company's ex-chaplain in 1882 indicates the reasons a young man would want to become a citizen-soldier in a private military company:

The eyes of the world have always been cast on the soldier. Men love the measured tramp, tramp, tramp as the boys go marching on in long lines and bright clothing. The swords, spears, helmets, bayonets that catch the sunlight and dazzle with their reflections a thousand eyes, charm the heard to admiration and move the lips and hand to applause....There was a time when the soldier was more dress and armor not man, now he is equipped with less, but farther reaching and more effective weapons, and less dress, and we ask amid the changing customs and clothes of soldiers, what is a soldier?

A soldier is not merely 125 or 150 pounds of flesh and bone, dressed in his blue pants and a blue coat with 20 brass buttons, heavy musket, and shining bayonets, but he is the representation of right or wrong. He is simply a citizen in another dress and amid other surroundings, and who has taken the bayonet instead of the ballot. Like his flag he is the embodiment of that which is most sacred and precious to his country. Not the colors, but what they represent, makes them valuable. The soldier has a prominent place in history. Every age and land has its military, its uniforms and its tactics. We cannot tell and do not know who the first soldier was, but Abraham was the first and highest officer in the first

war....From the time of the use of blunt and sharp stones, hurled by a bow or sling, from the war club and battle-ax up to the thundering cannon, clicking revolver, crashing muskets, flashing bayonets and clanking of sabres, the soldier has played an important part. The call of the bugle has rung out upon the air everywhere. The rattle of the drum has become universal. Signal fires have gleamed out upon almost every hillside and loomed up in the history of every war and country....

A true soldier is a lofty type of true man. He is faithful-always at his post; dutiful-yielding all proper obedient; respectful – saluting and honoring his superiors. He is kind; he helps his sick and tired comrades carry his knapsack or gun, he prays with the wounded and turns for the moment into mother, pastor and beloved one, as he wipes the death sweat, as drop by drop it crowds through the pores and writes for the dying the last letter of the battlefield, in the hospital, and after death turns into minister, congregation and undertaker, during war times, and plants the first flower in time of peace on the graves of his defeated comrades. He is generous with his companions, sharing the last cracker

and the last cup of fresh water from the canteen, and in defense of one, risks his own life. He loves his God and country.²⁸

Military drill teams also served in public services. In Memphis in late May, 1877, the Chickasaw Guard and the Irish Volunteers, "in full uniform" were in attendance at a wreath laying ceremony honoring Confederate dead. "A magnificent wreath of choice flowers made by a number of Southern ladies was presented by Gen. Forrest and adorned the speakers' stand." Among the speakers was General Gideon Pillow, ex-governor Isham G. Harris, and "a large number of regimental commanders"²⁹ The popularity of the drill competitions can be judged by events in Nashville on June 18, 1877, when the ascent of the gas balloon "the Buffalo" occurred in Nashville - interest in it was "for the time overshadowed by the...excitement regarding the competitive drill." The interstate drill held in Nashville in 1888 attracted much attention, and a parade through the city was watched approvingly by a crowd of 15,000, if a newspaper account can be relied upon.³¹

The March, 1887, sham battles were par for the course, and may have been the precursors for contemporary Civil War battle reenactments and similar to Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. Teams were chosen for either defensive or offensive roles and after blank ammunition was handed out, the soldiers went through their drills to the



Representation of the Sham Battle from 1888 Drill Competition. Courtesy Tennessee State Library and Archives.

²⁷January 17, 1898. The Langston Rifles took their name from John Mercer Langston, the great African American abolitionist, attorney, educator, activist and politician, who personally presented them with their colors in a ceremony at St. John's A. M. E. Church in Nashville. See *Ibid.*, December 6, 1885.

²⁸February 28, 1882, ²⁹June 1, 1875, ³⁰June 19, 1877, ³¹May 26, 1888.



applause and intense interest of spectators. The sham battle, the major event of the encampment held in Nashville at the 1888 statewide competitions, was described in a newspaper account:

The event of the day [took place when] Gen. W. H. Jackson, the noted "Red Fox" of the Confederacy and Gen. J. B. Palmer, the scared veteran of the Lost Cause, were to lead the troops of the encampment in a sham battle. It was the desire to witness this novel spectacle that drew the vast assemblage to the Park, and excitement ran high as the time approached for its presentation. A 5 o'clock the troops began to march to their positions, Gen. Jackson's forces were on the southern boundary of the field, next to the camp, and those of Gen. Palmer on the northern limit. As the artillery rattled past the grand stand, closely followed by the infantry they were loudly cheered.

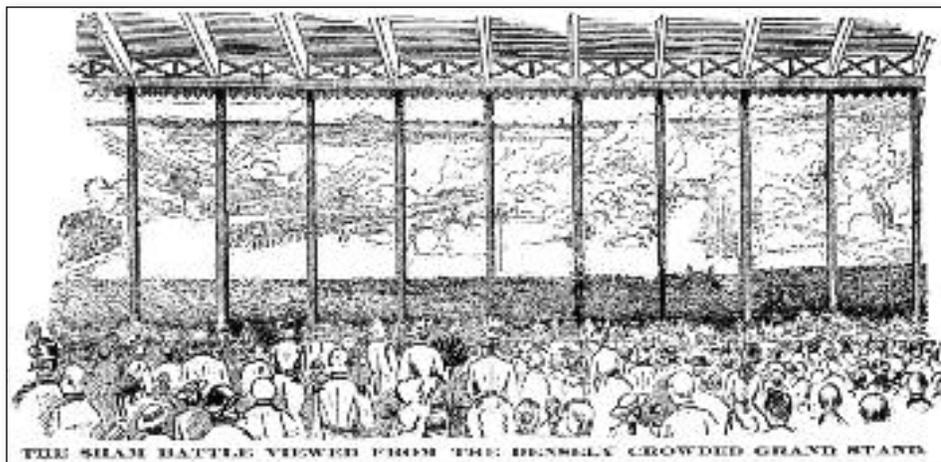
The opposing armies were composed as follows: Gen. W. H. Jackson, in command; One detachment from the Rockville Artillery, Indianapolis Light Artillery, Harding Light Artillery, Washington Light Artillery, Burns and Battery E, First Ohio, the Atlanta Rifles, Louisville Light Infantry, Latham Light Guards, Merchants' Zouaves and Witt Rifles.

Gen. J. B. Palmer, in command: One detachment from the Atlanta Artillery, Louisiana Field Artillery, Dallas Light Artillery, Louisville Light Artillery, Baxter Artillery, Southern Cadets, Company H. Dakota Hermitage Guards, Roc City Guards, Linck Zouaves.

When Gen. Jackson, in full uniform and riding a thoroughbred dark bay, emerged from the camp and appeared among his men some of the "boys" or more properly, veterans who had followed him a quarter of a century ago when battle was no mimic scene, saluted their old chieftain and with the Rebel yell, and as he advanced to view the line of battle of the enemy the amphitheater greeted him with loud applause.

Now came Gen. Palmer, astride a mettlesome grey, his staff about him, looking scarcely older than on that memorable day when his blood stained the field of Murfreesboro. To hearty applause he galloped past the grand stand, and soon his figure became blurred among the troops far to the north. A brief pause and the battle opened. Cannon belched fire from the border of the camp and smoke had scarcely enveloped the form of Gen Jackson, who stood near

his battalion, before responding thunder came from the enemy. The sublimity of the artillery duel, war's most intense emblem of carnage, stirred the pulse and warmed the blood. Puffs of smoke curling above the foliage of the trees, away across the field, told of sharpshooter sent out by [the] "Red Fox," and their rapid echoes showed that musketry supplemented the thunder to the full measure of war's music. Skirmish line had been withdrawn and each army slowly came forward in regular line of battle. Suddenly a staff officer is seen to leave the side of Jackson and dash up to captain of the Merchant Zouaves. A moment and the Memphians' wheel and deploy to the rear of the timers' stand. "Red Fox" has planned an ambush; he must silence the Galting which is creeping upon his left. As the cannonade reaches it climax, and the column of Palmer moves forward with exultant step the ambush is sprung. With the Zouave battle cry Defray spring to the front of his gallant command and waving his sword high in [the] air dashes toward the ominous Gatling. It is hastily withdrawn, but too late. Penetrating the left wing of the enemy the Merchants capture the apiece, and with it Palmer's Chief of artillery, and both are borne in triumph to the Jackson camp, the cheers of the amphitheater mingling with the music of cannon and musketry. The fire is get hot now, and as the Louisiana Infantry charges to the right Gen. Jackson orders a retreat. This is affected slowly and in order, the troops firing as they retire. Palmer's artillery now redoubles its energy and is answered fast by Jackson's but the day was lost, and, steadily advancing, Palmer comes on to victory, Jackson's form is seen towering in the rear guard of his troops, but the enemy comes with unwavering front. A minute and the end is at hand. With a final charge Palmer's men are upon the camp of Jackson, their standards are captured and surrender follows.³²



Nashville *Daily American*, May 22, 1888. Courtesy Tennessee State Library and Archives.

³²May 26, 1888. A sham battle was likewise held in Nashville at the state competition in 1889. *Ibid.*, July 18, 1889.



An illustration depicting Regimental Drill at an Encampment. *Nashville Daily American* March 7, 1888. Courtesy Tennessee State Library and Archives.

Competitions were based upon performance of military drill regulations. These included, for infantry, maneuvers from either the Hardee or Upton's manuals, for best drilled company and individual. Their performance was judged upon accuracy and precision, whether intra- or interstate competition. The drills for 1888's competition included the categories for interstate, state infantry, artillery, Gatling gun and Zouaves. In the individual drill, contestants were put through the manual of arms, followed by squad drill and a skirmish drill. The judges' general comments were stern and indicated that a teams were more for social distinction and show than military bearing and preparedness.

"That as a rule the pieces were rusty and dirty and the accoutrements uncared for. This is a serious neglect and no company which aspires to any distinction should be found thus careless.....The soldierly bearing of the companies is far from a proper standard and exhibited a great want of instruction in the school of the soldier without arms. Squad drill is the foundation of the company drill and every organization should devote time to it.....The companies lacked the firmness and decision which practice in the elementary principles or the tactics bring about."

In several instances it was noticed that in marching in quick time the knees were not straightened, the gait between the springy and

uncertain. In marching in line there was apparent an ever present disposition of the files to depend on their neighbors, as in the wheeling the elbows were held out, seeming as if to hang on. The general touch of elbows should be practiced. The annual of arms was fairly well executed, save by one or two companies, where the motions were jerky and slightly executed. In the loadings firings, the fix and unfix bayonets, there was observed an unauthorized cadence or clock-like regularity.³³

In the 1888 drill in the interstate infantry competition, the Louisville Light Infantry took first place, in the state competition the Witt Rifles claimed first honors, the Indianapolis Artillery took first honors, and the Linck Zouaves from Memphis took first place and Private Jesse C. McComb, of the Louisville Light Infantry won the prize for best individual drill.³⁴

All the independent military companies were merged into the National Guard. It was reported in 1888 that the Chickasaw Guards were actively engaged in merging with the National Guard, while the Porter Rifles had "...almost disbanded. It will bring sincere regret to all to see that grand old company that won so many victories on hotly-contested fields go to pieces now, just when Tennessee for the first time has reached out her helping hand. It is hoped that the Porters will

reorganize and take part in the May drill to be held in [Nashville]." The Hickory Guards were to reorganize and take the place of the Porter Rifles as the "crack company of the Union."³⁵

These drill competitions continued until the early twentieth century, when gradually regular army units of the National Guard took the place of the private companies. In 1887 the Tennessee State National Guard was established.³⁶ A federal law authorized the states to provide "arms, ordinance stores, quartermaster stores, and camp equipage for issue to the militia," of the states. Accordingly the state distributed among the military companies organized under the state militia's central office. The materials were distributed to the First (Middle Second (West Tennessee) and Third (East Tennessee) militia regiments, which incorporated the existing military drill teams organizations, including black companies into the Tennessee State National Guard.³⁷ From this point onward the drill competitions decreased in importance as private clubs with individual charters, and continued, with increasing less attention, as competitions between various national guard units. The new competitions would eventually include such exercises as the usual close order company drill, individual drill, modern artillery, machine gun drills, tent drills, obstacle courses, and a plethora of other martial activities according to the U. S. Army's new manual of arms, or the Butt's Manual. The days of fancy parade dress uniforms with colored stripes, white belts, and plume crested helmets were increasingly a thing of the past. While these new competitions still drew attention, their occurrence dwindled until the U.S. entry into the first World War in 1917,³⁸ after which they ceased to exist in the world made safe for democracy. The competitions of the nineteenth century were more for show, with fancy uniforms, and were a means for social approbation and urban identification rather than any real military purpose. The professionalization of the armed forces marked the decline of the private and independent military companies in Tennessee and indeed in the nation.

³³May 27, 1888, ³⁴Ibid, ³⁵January 27, 1888, ³⁶January 27, 1888; February 13, 1889, ³⁷February 13, 1889.

³⁸November 3, 1900; July 6, 1901; August 21, 1901; May 27, 1905; January 11, 1906; September 24, 1909; February 23, 1913; August 28, 1917; *Nashville Tennessean*, June 10, 1907. The men of the Porter Rifles offered to serve with American forces in the war to make the world safe for democracy, but their zeal was outweighed by their advanced years. See *Nashville Tennessean and the Nashville American*, April 18, 1917.



PUBLICATIONS TO NOTE

By Linda T. Wynn, Assistant Director for State Programs & Publications Editor

Publications of Louisiana State University Press, 3990 West Lakeshore Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808 includes:

Battle of Stones River: The Forgotten Conflict between the Confederate Army of Tennessee and the Union Army of the Cumberland by Larry J. Daniel is about the three days of bloody fighting between Confederate and Union troops at Stones River in Middle Tennessee. The battle ended with approximately 25,000 casualties but no obvious victor. Fought between December 31, 1862, and January 2, 1863, the Battle of Stones River was a tactical tie but proved to be a strategic northern victory. According to the author, who has written or coauthored six books on the American Civil War, including *Days of Glory: The Army of the Cumberland, 1861-1865*, Union defeats in the latter part of 1862—both at Chickasaw Bayou in Mississippi, and at Fredericksburg, Virginia—transformed the battle in Tennessee into a much-needed win for the Union. Examining the battle's two antagonists, William S. Rosecrans for the Union Army of the Cumberland and Braxton Bragg for the Confederate Army of Tennessee, Daniel contrast leadership styles and numerous blunders. In the aftermath of the Battle of Stones River, Union commanders and northern newspapers depicted the stalemate as a victory. This perception bolstered confidence in the Lincoln administration and diffused the prospects for the "peace wing" of the northern Democratic Party. Significantly more important than commonly perceived, Larry J. Daniel uses his analytical skills to illustrate the combatants, strategies, and leadership in the Battle of Stones River. **Cloth, \$38.50.**

Another work published Louisiana State University Press is *The Ongoing Burden of Southern History: Politics and Identity in the Twenty-First Century*. Edited by Angie Maxwell, Todd Shields, and Jeannie Whayne, this work utilizes an interdisciplinary retrospective to tackle questions of equality, white southern identity, the political legacy bequeath by Reconstruction, the heritage of Populism, and the place of the South within the nation, among others. C. Vann Woodward (1908-1999) first published *The Burden of Southern History* in 1960, which became a standard for generations of students. The Sterling Professor of History Emeritus at Yale University, where he taught from 1961 until 1977, he was one of the leading historians of the twentieth century. The author of several books, he received the Bancroft Prize for his *Origins of the New South, 1877-1913*. Woodward served as president of the Southern Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the American Historical Association. Fifty-three years after its initial publication, Woodward's landmark work, *The Burden of Southern History*, remains a critically acclaimed and essential text on the southern past. Today, a "southern burden" still exists, however, its character and influence on those who call the nation's southern region home, as well as the global society varies considerably from the one Woodward envisioned. Recasting Woodward's ideas on the contemporary South, the thirteen contributors to *The Ongoing Burden of Southern History*

highlight the relevance of his scholarship for the twenty-first-century reader and student. From Woodward's essays on populism and irony, historians find new insight into the burgeoning Tea Party, while they also shed light on the contemporary legacy of the redeemer Democrats. Using up-to-date election data, scholars locate a "shrinking" southern identity and point to the accomplishments of African American voters and political candidates. This penetrating analysis reinterprets Woodward's classic for a new generation of readers interested in the modern South. **Cloth, \$42.58**

Publications of The University of Georgia Press, 320 South Jackson Street, Athens, Georgia 30602 includes:

The Nashville Way: Racial Etiquette and the Struggle for Social Justice in A Southern City by Benjamin Houston. This work is the first scholarly tome on the history of the civil rights struggle in Nashville, Tennessee, following the Second World War. It narrates the chronicle of the capital city's complicated struggle and resistance, change and continuity, success and disappointment. Taking the book's title from one of the Nashville's little-known sobriquets, "The Nashville Way" is intended to describe the "more civilized manner" in which Nashville confronted the racial desegregation of its schools and public accommodations than did many of the Deep South cities when confronted with demands for equality from the city's African American population. College students such as James Lawson, Diane Nash, James Bevel, and John Lewis came into their own in Nashville during the Student Movement that staged the lunch counter sit-ins of the 1960s. Strict adherents of the concept of direct nonviolent action, or what Houston calls the "black Nashville Way," these activists used nonviolence to falsify the city's belief of its "good" race relations. Their adherence to nonviolence wrought white violence and exposed that the "Nashville Way" was constructed on an intricate foundational connection between intimidating force and polite decorum. Houston, a lecturer at New Castle University in the United Kingdom details how racial etiquette constructed during the Jim Crow era was restructured in the civil rights era. Fused with this revised racial protocol, deeper structural forces of politics and urban renewal dictate racial realities to the present time. The author concludes that the "Nashville Way" was nothing more than "a massive whitewash on multiple levels" and is "the story of how a racial status quo, after decades of upheaval, was both changed and yet preserved." *The Nashville Way: Racial Etiquette and the Struggle for Social Justice in A Southern City*, the first scholarly work and the first history of civil rights in Nashville since David Halberstam's *The Children*, fills a gap in civil rights and southern historiography. It should be of interest to anyone interested in the history of Nashville and the African American struggle for racial justice during the movement for civil rights. **Cloth, \$69.95**



TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

A FUTURE FOR THE PAST

Tennessee's Historic Preservation Plan

January 2013

Tennessee Historical Commission

2941 Lebanon Road

Nashville TN

615/532-1550

www.tn.gov/environment/hist/

INTRODUCTION

Tennessee's historic resources represent an extraordinary inheritance passed down through generations. The retention and revitalization of our state's historic places is recognized as a fundamental cornerstone of economic development, essential to retaining and strengthening community identity, and key to sustainable environmental practices.

The Tennessee Historical Commission's (THC) mission is to "Record, preserve, interpret, and publicize events, persons, sites, structures, and objects significant to the history of the state and to enhance the public's knowledge and awareness of Tennessee history and the importance of preserving it." For the benefit of the state, the THC also carries out activities and programs

authorized under federal legislation, namely the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA, the Act).

Our current preservation plan will guide the THC through 2018. This synopsis of the plan shows what we have accomplished in the last ten years and what our priorities are for the future.

PRESERVATION TAX INCENTIVES

Beginning with the Tax Reform Act of 1976, incentives for the restoration and reuse of historic buildings were placed in the U.S tax code. Since the start of the program, Tennessee has had about \$852 million in the restoration of historic buildings. Tax incentives can be

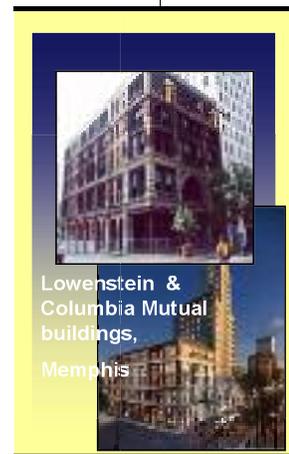
a stimulus to commercial development.

To qualify for the incentives a building must be listed in the National Register (NR) and the rehabilitation must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the

Treatment of Historic Properties



Lynnville



Lowenstein & Columbia Mutual buildings, Memphis

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Properties are nominated to the NR by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). In Tennessee, the THC is the SHPO. Nomination forms are prepared by the staff of the THC, by the state's regional preservation planners, by property owners, and by consultants.

The first properties were nominated to the National Register in 1966. In October 2012, there were 2,090 listings in the NRHP from Tennessee including a total of 41,872 contributing properties. The THC promotes the use of grant funds to produce nominations.

Preservation planners in the state's development districts are encouraged to prepare nominations. Staff always assists property owners with nominations.

Long Rock ME Church South, Carroll County (right)





SURVEY

Approximately 80% of the area of the state has been surveyed for historic buildings. A much smaller portion has been surveyed for archaeological sites. Based on current estimates about 220,000 historic buildings will meet the survey criteria; approximately 73%, or around 160,000 buildings have been surveyed. There is no estimate of the percentage of completed archaeological sites survey because the total universe of sites is so difficult to predict. Probably less than 5% of the state has been field checked for archaeological sites. There are approximately 25,000 sites recorded in the Division of Archaeology's (DOA) site files.



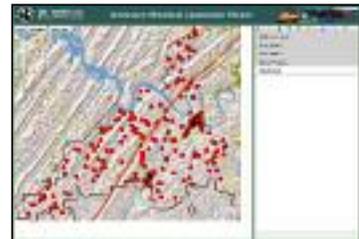
Surveys are usually done with matching grants from the THC. They are done where local sponsors with interest and

funds are available. In 2007, the THC was able to obtain a one-time state appropriation that allowed surveys to be conducted in targeted areas. Successful surveys were completed in Johnson City and Coffee, Tipton, and Franklin counties using these state funds.

As computer technology has evolved, the THC is working to develop an integrated Geographic Information System (GIS) through the Office of Information Resources (OIR). Once completed, a researcher will be able to select an area of study, zoom to a specific location to see what is recorded in this area, click on any recorded survey sites, and view the historical and architectural data of each site. Researchers will also be able to

use other features (layers) in the GIS to overlay aerial imagery, road, and water systems onto the architectural survey data.

Archaeological site survey data is maintained by the DOA. The records have recently been transferred into an electronic database, topographic maps scanned, and site locations digitized. Due to the sensitive nature of the archaeological data, access to this information is only available by personally examining the site files at the offices of the DOA.



HISTORICAL MARKERS

One of the most visible programs of the THC is the Historical Markers Program. Begun in the 1950s, there are 1900 markers commemorating and marking the locations of sites, persons, and events significant in Tennessee history. This program has been affected by inflation in the fabrication cost of markers so that only a few new



markers may now be placed through THC funding each year. However, the THC still places about twelve markers per year that are funded by sponsors. The THC has published two marker guides, one of which highlights African American history.

STATE REVIEW

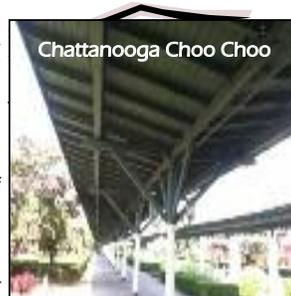
In 1988 the State legislature passed Public Chapter 699. The provisions of this act established a review process to allow the THC to review plans of state agencies to demolish, alter, or transfer state property that "is or may be of historical, architectural, or cultural significance." Comments from the THC are then transmitted to the State Building Commission, which has final decision-making authority

SECTION 106/ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Section 106 of the NHPA states that any federal funding or licensing that might have an impact on NR eligible properties (historic properties) needs to be reviewed by the SHPO. To facilitate processing Section 106 cases, the NHPA provide for federal agency consultation with the appropriate SHPO. A significant portion of the Section 106 review responsibility in Tennessee has been transferred to the THC Review and Compliance section staff. The THC

contracts with the state's DOA for Section 106 reviews of archaeological resources.

In carrying out its role in this process the staff of the THC reviews an average of 2,500 federal undertakings each year. Most of these do not im-

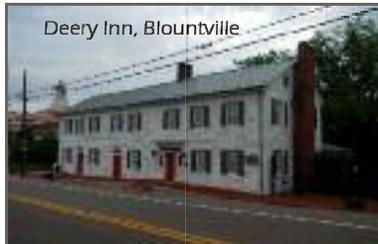


port historic properties. In those cases in which it is determined that the project will have adverse effects upon historic properties, Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) are negotiated with the appropriate federal agency official to lessen those impacts.



GRANTS

The NHPA authorized a program of matching grants. These funds are allocated to the states to assist them in carrying out the programs established by the Act and to award sub-grants to third parties. One category of grants



awarded is for the acquisition or restoration of properties that are listed in the NR. Since the last plan in 2003, more of THC's grant funding has gone to restoration projects. These grants have often proven to be the means by which restoration projects were initiated, which then became the catalyst for ex-

panded awareness and support of preservation within a community. Priorities for restoration grants in Tennessee are for properties that are owned by non-profit organizations or civic properties. Projects are small in dollar amount, so funding is awarded where it will have the most impact both for the building and for the public.



Another priority for grants is having preservation planners in the nine development districts. The development districts work on regional planning and economic growth issues. They are run



by and composed of the cities and counties in the areas they serve. THC provides matching grants to these development districts for a preservation planner staff position. This allows the office to expand their outreach capabilities. The preservation planners work with all the same program areas as the THC, but are especially useful for Section 106 reviews and NR nominations.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Amendments to the NHPA in 1980 allow local governments to participate with SHPOs in certain aspects of the program. Requirements are that there must be a historic zoning ordinance, a historic zoning commission, design guidelines, and a paid staff member responsible for overseeing the commission's activities.

An important benefit of being a Certified Local Government (CLG) is that 10% of the federal sub-grant funding THC receives must be given to CLGs. Using

the CLG program as the basis, THC has begun a broad effort to provide technical assistance and support to all local governments that have local historic preservation programs or are attempting to establish a preservation program. This assistance has included workshops and training for historic zoning commissions, assistance in writing historic preservation ordinances, assistance with development of design review guidelines, and advice and assistance with grant applications. Of the over fifty jurisdictions that have been helped, thirty-two are CLGs.



TENNESSEE WARS COMMISSION

The Tennessee Wars Commission (TWC), a part of the THC, was established in 1994. The duties of the TWC include the coordination of planning, preservation, and promotion of resources associated with the French and Indian War, Revolutionary War, War of 1812, U.S.-Mexican War, and the Civil War.

The TWC makes grants for the purposes of maintaining and restoring ex-

isting memorials and cemeteries related to the wars. There are over 500 recorded historic Civil War sites in Tennessee and 225 recorded sites related to the American Revolutionary War in Tennessee. Seventeen surveyed sites are associated with the War of 1812, while French and Indian War sites have not been surveyed.

Since 1998, the American Battlefield

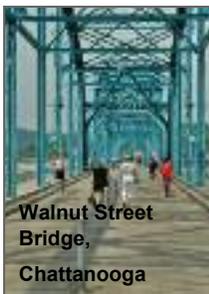
Protection Program has contributed over \$2.8 million to permanently protect six of Tennessee's most significant Civil War battlefields. These grants helped the TWC to leverage over \$7,464,000 in non-federal matching funds to complete the projects.





ECONOMICS OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The economic importance of historic properties has grown with the increasing popularity of heritage tourism. The unique flavor of a particular region or locality often-times creates the marketing advantage that is necessary to compete for tourism dollars. Nothing is more unique to a location than its history, and if that history is of widespread interest, then a location has the potential to be-



Walnut Street Bridge, Chattanooga

come an important tourist destination. However, heritage tourism can only take root where historic preservation has prepared the ground. The fundamental appeal of these tourist destinations lies in historic properties, which depict and exemplify their unique history.

Banking on Tennessee's History: The Economic Value of Historic Preservation to the People of Tennessee reported that as the second largest industry, tourism generated \$10.3 billion in revenues and the state was ranked fifteenth in the total of domestic travel spending and fourth in the South.

Like art or other cultural resources, the values of historic properties can be related to their economic value. Actions to preserve, protect, and promote our historic resources are in the state's economic self-interest.

Historic preservationists and economists now have data showing that historic preservation generates economic growth. The new challenge that preservationists face is the dissemination of this information to policy makers and to the public. Dollars and other resources put into preservation are an investment and not an expense. Lingering perceptions to the contrary must be altered.

GOALS 2013-2018

MOBILIZE WELL-DIRECTED AND EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES.

IDENTIFY THE RANGE OF HISTORIC RESOURCES ACROSS THE STATE THAT REFLECTS THE DIVERSE HISTORY & HERITAGE OF TENNESSEE.

ASSIST LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO ESTABLISH AND ADMINISTER EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS TO IDENTIFY AND PROTECT HISTORIC RESOURCES.

ESTABLISH AN EFFECTIVE NETWORK OF PRIVATE PRESERVATION ORGANIZATIONS THAT WORK TOGETHER TO PROMOTE, ADVOCATE, AND ACHIEVE THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF TENNESSEE'S HISTORIC RESOURCES.

REVIEW EXISTING STATE LAWS THAT MAY AFFECT HISTORIC PROPERTIES.

STATE HISTORIC SITES

One of the major initiatives of the THC since it was revitalized in the 1940s is the state-owned historic sites program. The THC presently serves as the oversight agency for seventeen sites. Local non-profit organizations operate the sites and the THC provides an annual grant to assist with minor maintenance items and operating costs. In most cases, the bulk of funding is raised by the local non-profit organizations through admissions or other fund raising activities. Both Tennesseans and out-of-state visitors often gain their first exposure to history and to the value and importance of preserving historic

structures from visiting a historic site or museum. Furthermore, many of the THC sites are the premier tourism attractions in their communities, and as such, contribute heavily to the economic vitality and quality of life of their region.



Alex Haley (above) and Cragfont (left)

PUBLICATIONS

The THC publications program involves two components. One is the provision of grants to other agencies, for publi-



cations on Tennessee history. On-going projects include yearly grants to the regional and statewide historical societies for publication of their journals and grants for the publication of presidential papers of the three presidents from Tennessee. The THC has also published the *Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly* and the *Mes-sages of the Governors*. The main publication is the three-times yearly *Courier*, begun in 1964. It contains news on the office activities and feature articles. The *Courier* has a circulation of over 5,200.

The activity that is the subject of this plan has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, US Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior. This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the US Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington DC 20240.