

TENNESSEE STATE CAPITOL CAMPUS MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS MASTER PLAN

Monuments and Memorials Master Plan

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Prepared For: The State of Tennessee

**HODGSON
DOUGLAS**
landscape architecture
planning . urban design

TUCK • HINTON
ARCHITECTS



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PURPOSE

- Capitol Hill, Bicentennial Mall and the surrounding state properties have become the repository of numerous memorials over the years since the Capitol was constructed. Presently over 75 monuments and memorials are located on the Capitol Campus.
- As the need for additional memorials and monuments arises into the future, an organized master plan is required that will establish “place holders” for future remembrances that will not violate the visual or historical integrity of these grounds.
- While this plan will not identify locations for specific memorials and monuments, specific locations will be recommended. The graphics and images in this book are not to be taken as a suggestion or example of the design of any future monument or memorial, but instead shows appropriate locations and guidelines that future monuments and memorials should meet. This plan will not in any way supersede the office of the State Architect or the Capitol Commission’s review and approval abilities; rather it will provide a framework to guide future memorials in an appropriate manner.
- The State Campus is not a static environment. Effort must be made to respect the integrity of the campus and its wonderful, historic quality; while providing opportunity for future memorials and monuments.
- The product will be a master plan that will be used by the state in an ongoing manner.

MEMORIAL -

“ SOMETHING DESIGNED TO PRESERVE THE MEMORY OF A PERSON, EVENT, ETC....PRESERVING THE MEMORY OF A PERSON OR THING”

- Merrian Webster Dictionary

MONUMENT -

“SOMETHING ERECTED IN MEMORY OF A PERSON, EVENT, ETC. AS A BUILDING, PILLAR, OR STATUE”

- Merrian Webster Dictionary

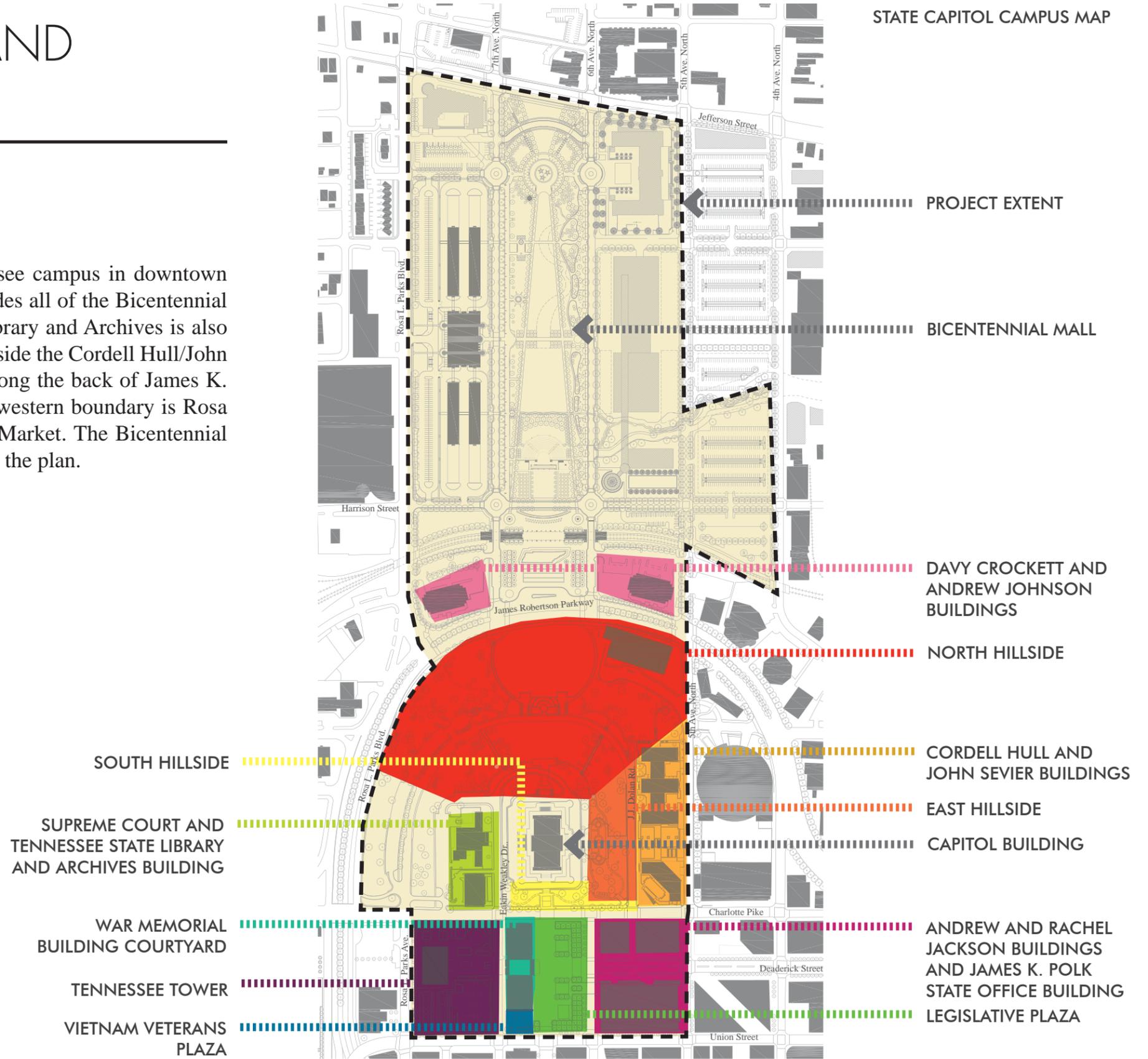
INVENTORY OF EXISTING MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

The following is an inventory of the existing known monuments and memorials on the State Campus. It is important to recognize these to know the materials and character that have been incorporated over the years. They range in size, subject matter and aesthetic appeal. When considering placements of future monuments and memorials, the locations of existing ones should be carefully regarded. This inventory is categorized by location. As future monuments and memorials are constructed, they should be added to the list.

EXISTING MONUMENT AND MEMORIAL LOCATIONS

EXTENT OF WORK

The project extent is to include the entire State of Tennessee campus in downtown Nashville. The northern limit is Jefferson Street and includes all of the Bicentennial Mall to the south. The potential future site of the State Library and Archives is also included. The eastern limit includes 5th Avenue, running beside the Cordell Hull/John Sevier complex. The southern boundary is Union Street along the back of James K. Polk State Office Building and the Tennessee Tower. The western boundary is Rosa Parks Blvd., which takes in Capitol Hill and the Farmer's Market. The Bicentennial Monument and Memorial locations are indicated "future" in the plan.



- NORTH HILLSIDE:**
(Pages 5-6)

 1. Charles Watterfield Reliquary
 2. Two Governors Two Governments: Civil War Trails Sign
 3. 96th Answer Bell
 4. Burks Tree
 5. Holy Rosary Cathedral Marker: Tennessee Historical Association
 6. Seeds of the Past and Present Tree

- EAST HILLSIDE:**
(Pages 7-8)

 7. The Tomb of President James Knox Polk
 8. Andrew Jackson Equestrian Statue
 9. United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial
 10. Coast and Geodesic Survey Marker
 11. American War Mothers Memorial
 12. Masonic Marker
 13. Liberty Bell
 14. Freedom Tree
 15. Andrew Johnson Statue
 16. Holocaust Memorial
 17. Sergeant Alvin C. York Statue

- CORDELL HULL BUILDING, CENTRAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATIVE PLAZA, AND JOHN SEVIER BUILDING:**
(Pages 9-10)

 18. The Mountain Group Statue
 19. The TVA Group Statue
 20. The Equestrian Group Statue
 21. The Family Group Statue
 22. National Register of Historic Places: John Sevier Office Building

- SOUTH HILLSIDE:**
(Pages 11-12)

 23. Walking Tour of the Civil War: Trail Marker Stop 9
 24. Tennessee State Capitol Marker: Tennessee Historical Association
 25. Tennessee State Capitol Plaque
 26. Metropolitan Historical Commission
 27. Motlow Tunnel
 28. National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark Marker
 29. Edward Ward Carmack Statue
 30. The Middle Passage Memorial
 31. Sam Davis Statue

- SUPREME COURT BUILDING, STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES:**
(Pages 13-14)

 32. Library and State Archives Building
 33. Mrs. Eakin and Mrs. Weakley Memorial

- WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING COURTYARD:**
(Pages 13-14)

 34. Victory WWI Statue and Memorial Walls

- WAR MEMORIAL PLAZA:**
(Pages 15-16)

 35. USS Nashville Memorial
 36. Blue Star Memorial
 37. Andrew Johnson Memorial
 38. American Merchant Marine Veterans Plaque
 39. U.S. Navy Submarines Still On Patrol
 40. Tennessee Air National Guardsmen Plaque
 41. Purple Heart Memorial
 42. State Officers Memorial Wall
 43. Korean War Memorial Wall and Statue
 44. Legislative Plaza Marker

- VIETNAM VETERANS PARK:**
(Pages 17-18)

 45. Vietnam Veterans Plaza Marker
 46. Vietnam War Memorial Wall
 47. Vietnam Veterans Statue and Time Capsule
 48. Civil War Women Statue

- TENNESSEE TOWER:**
(Pages 19-20)

 49. Tennessee Tower Marker

- ANDREW AND RACHEL JACKSON BUILDINGS, TPAC AND JAMES K. POLK STATE OFFICE BUILDING:**

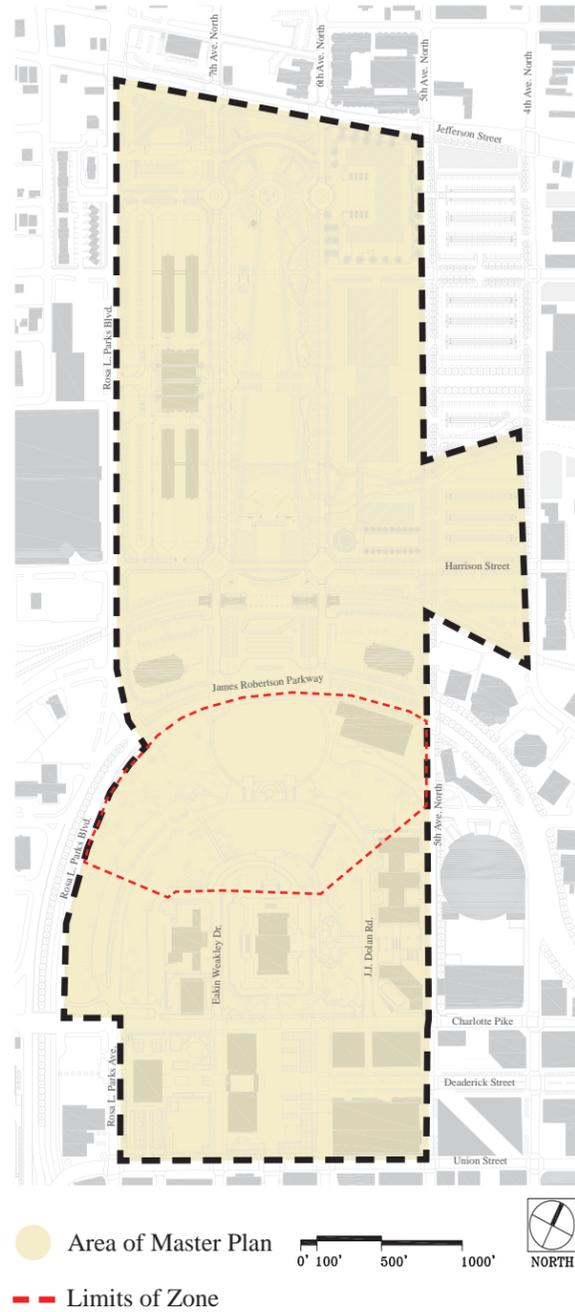
There are no monuments and memorials located around the Andrew and Rachel Jackson Buildings.

- DAVY CROCKETT AND ANDREW JOHNSON BUILDINGS:**

There are no monuments and memorials located around the Davy Crockett and Andrew Johnson Buildings.

* There is currently no West Hillside on Capitol Hill, because of a road and retaining wall located to the west of the Capitol Building.

THE NORTH HILLSIDE



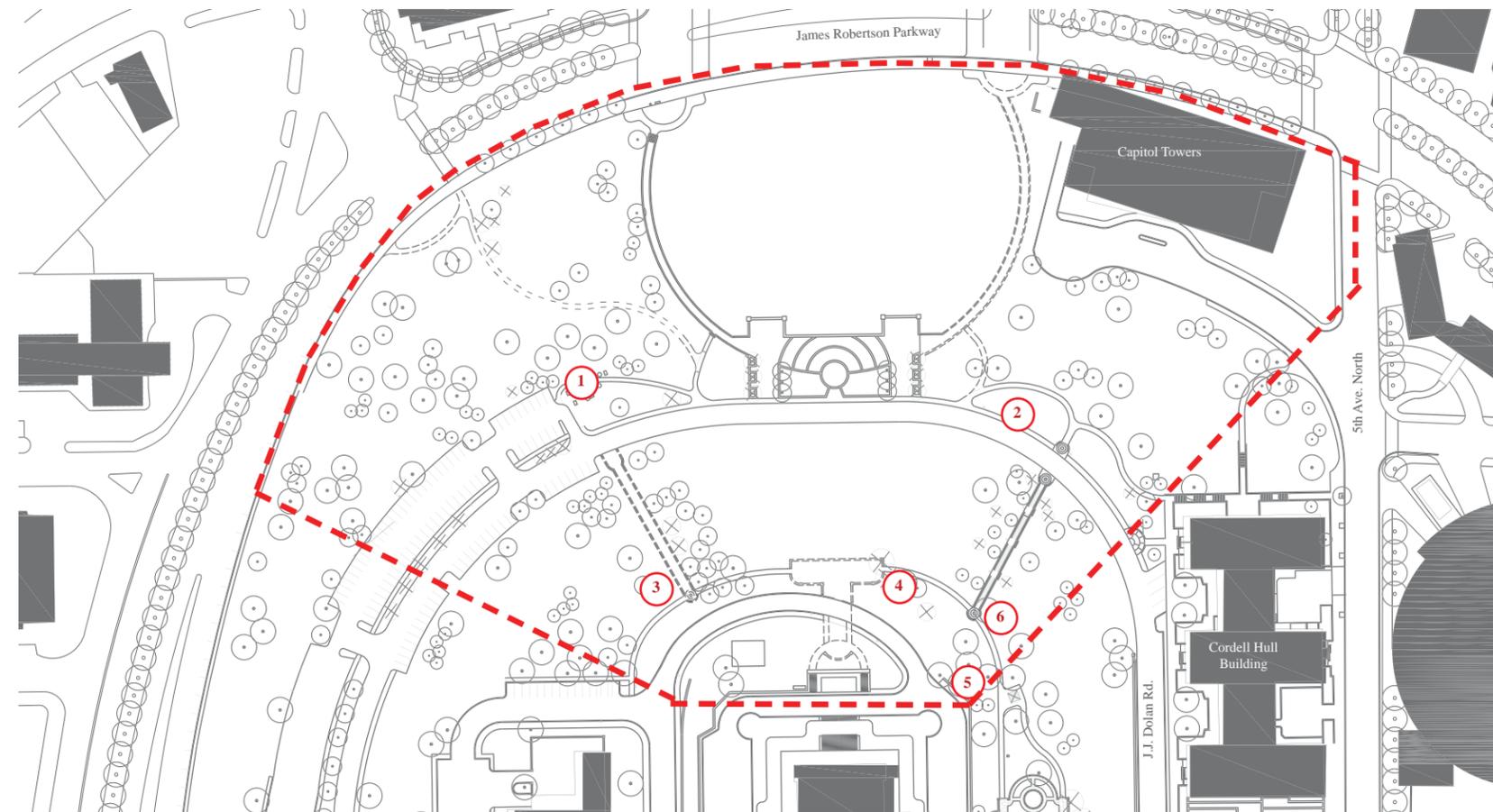
Location and Composition

The North Hillside



The North Hillside Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



Key

- # Monument Location
- Limits of Zone



1 Charles Warterfield Reliquary (1995)

Purpose: This monument commemorates Charles Warterfield, the restorer of the State Capitol

Material: Tennessee Limestone, Consists of original Capitol column relics



2 Two Governors Two Governments

Purpose: Provides historical background information about the Capitol during the civil war and its shift from Confederate occupation to Union occupation.

Donor: Tennessee Civil War Trails

Material: Metal



3 96th Answer Bell

Purpose: The final bell installed as part of the carillon at the Bicentennial Mall, north of the Capitol. This bell “answers” the 95 bells on the Capitol State Campus

Artist: Paul Harmon

Designer: Tuck Hinton Architects

Material: Stainless Steel, Granite, Bronze Bell



4 Burks Tree

Purpose: Tree planted in memory of Sen. Tommy Burks by Tennessee Nursery and Landscape Association.

Donor: Tennessee Nursery and Landscape association

Material: Granite, Tree

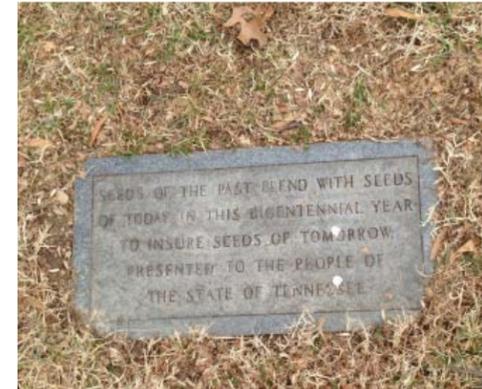


5 Holy Rosary Cathedral Marker

Purpose: Marks the location of the first Catholic Church in Tennessee built on the Capitol Hill location in 1820.

Donor: Tennessee Historical Association

Material: Metal



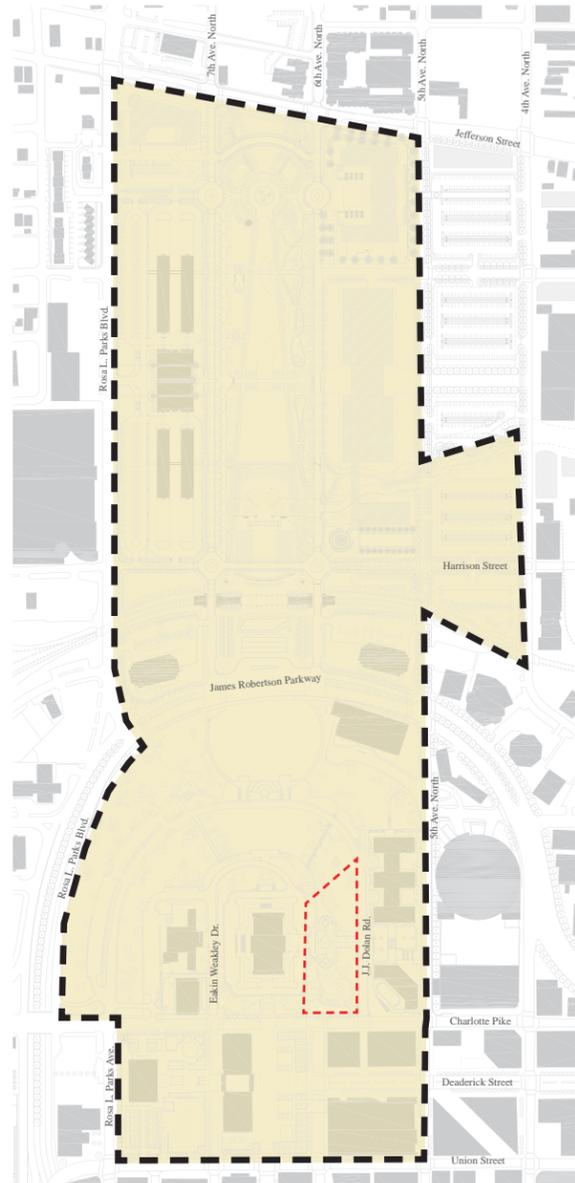
6 Seeds of the Past and Present Tree

Purpose: Commemorates Tennessee's Bicentennial

Donor: Tennessee Civil War Trails

Material: Granite, Tree

THE EAST HILLSIDE



Area of Master Plan
 Limits of Zone
 0' 100' 500' 1000' NORTH

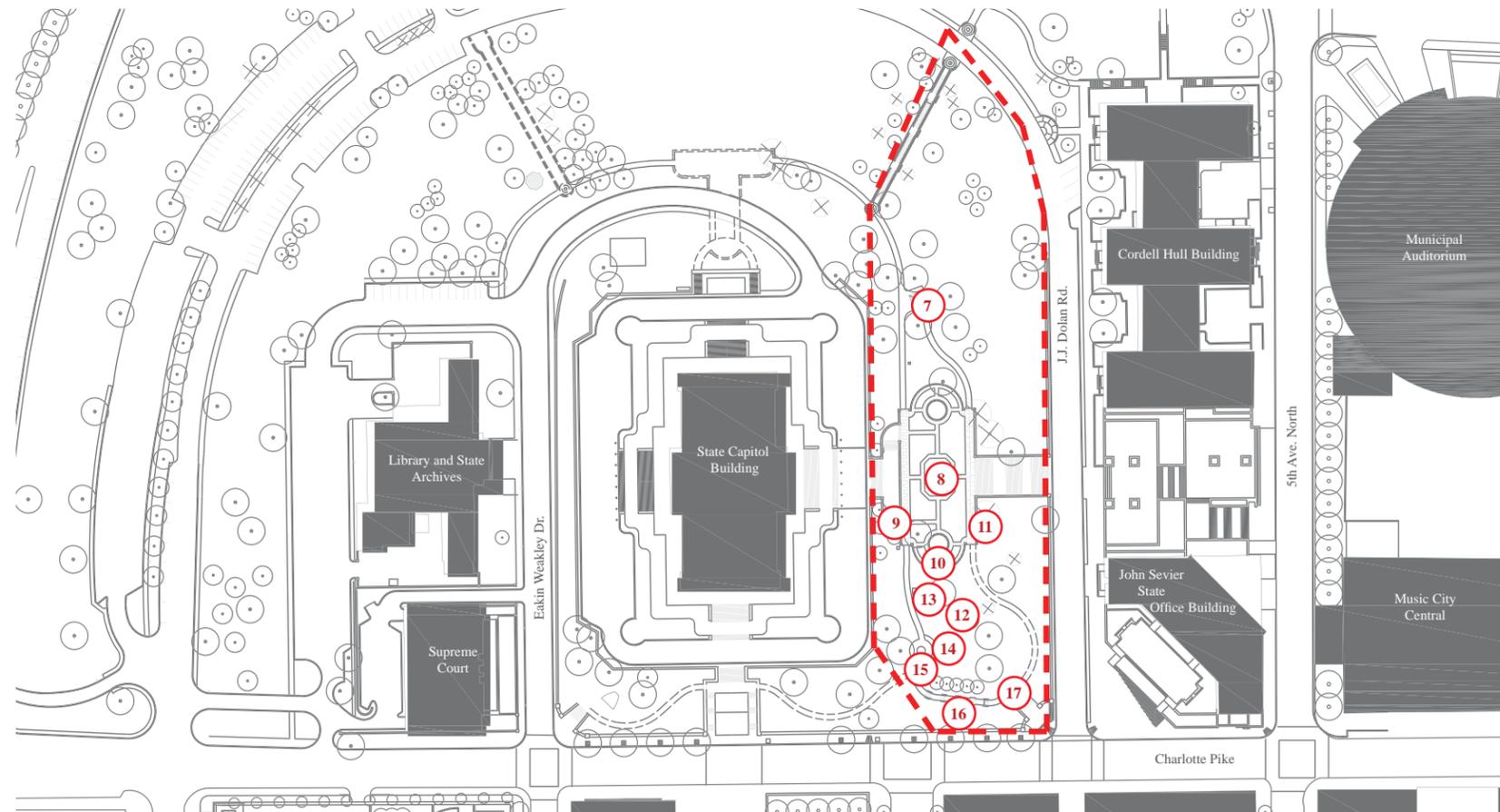
Location and Composition

The East Hillside



The East Hillside Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



Key
 Monument Location
 Limits of Zone



7 The Tomb of President James Knox Polk (1893)

Purpose: The final resting place of Tennesseans President James Knox Polk and his wife, Sarah Childress Polk. The tomb was designed by William Strickland.

Material: Limestone



8 Andrew Jackson Equestrian Statue (1880)

Purpose: The statue is a monument to General and President Jackson

Artist: Clark Mills

Material: Bronze and Limestone



9 United Daughters of the Confederacy Memorial (1969)

Purpose: Commemorates the 75th anniversary of the founding of the group in 1894 in Nashville.

Donor: United Daughters of the Confederacy

Material: Bronze



10 Coast & Geodesic Survey Marker (1934)

Purpose: Benchmark to determine sea level, placed by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

Donor: U.S. Corps of Engineers

Material: Limestone



11 American War Mothers Memorial (1939)

Purpose: This plaque honors the devotion and sacrifices of mothers during war.

Donor: American Legion

Material: Bronze and Concrete

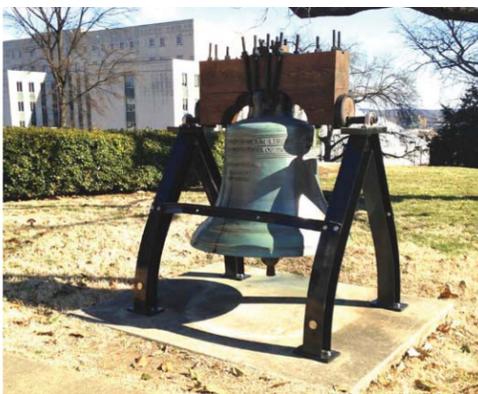


12 Masonic Marker (1927)

Purpose: Contains a time capsule of Nashville articles to be opened in 2027.

Donor: Nashville Council No.1, Royal and Select Masons

Material: Iron, Marble

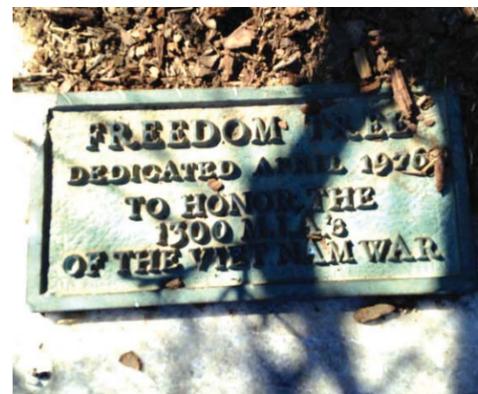


13 Liberty Bell (1950)

Purpose: Replica of the Liberty Bell sent to each state to promote the Korean War bond drive.

Donor: U.S. Treasury Department

Material: Bronze



14 Freedom Tree (1976)

Purpose: Honors 1300 of the M.I.A.s in the Vietnam war.

Material: Bronze, Tree



15 Andrew Johnson Statue (1995)

Purpose: This statue is a monument to President Johnson.

Donor: Nashville Council No.1, Royal and Select Masons

Artist: Jim Gray

Material: Bronze



16 Holocaust Memorial (1986)

Purpose: Six Cedar trees dedicated as a memorial to the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, 1939-1945

Material: Cedar Trees, Bronze, and Marble



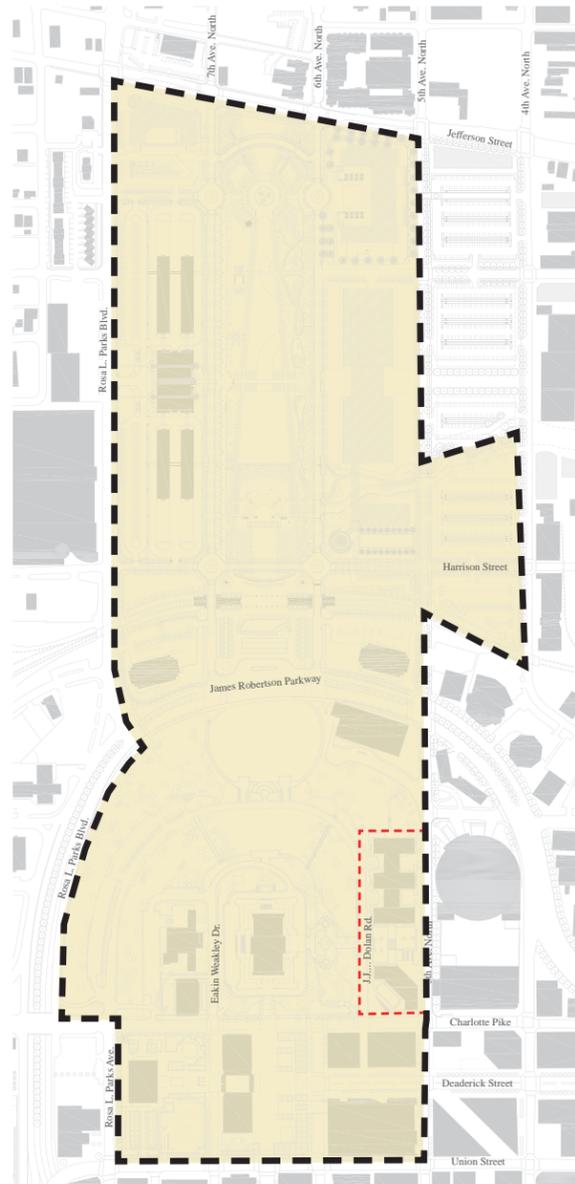
17 Sergeant Alvin C. York Statue (1968)

Purpose: Statue built in honor of Sergeant Alvin York, for his bravery in WWII.

Artist: Felix de Weldon

Material: Bronze

CORDELL HULL BUILDING, CENTRAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATIVE PLAZA AND JOHN SEVIER BUILDING



Area of Master Plan
 Limits of Zone
 0' 100' 500' 1000' NORTH

Location and Composition

Cordell Hull Building

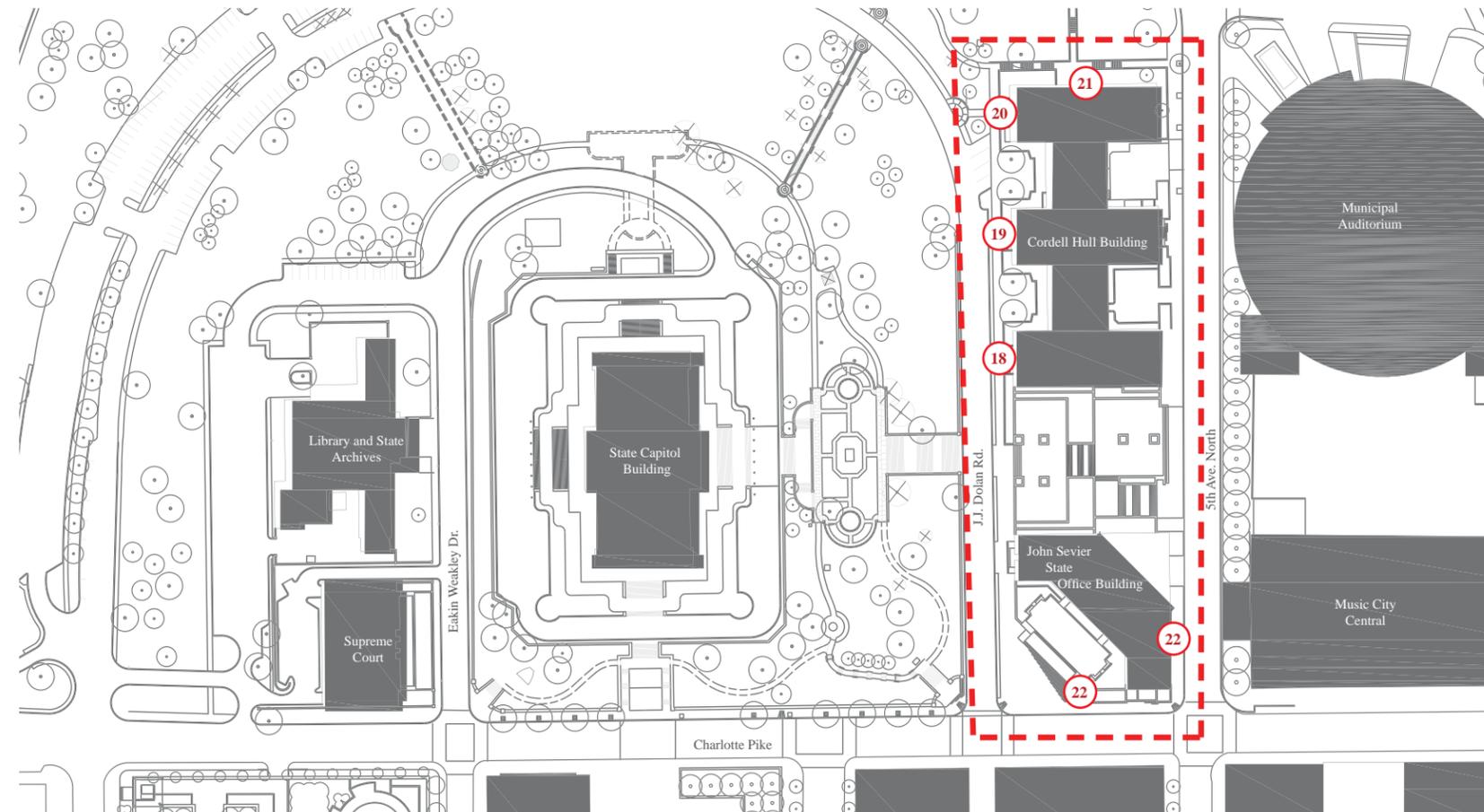


John Sevier State Office Building



The Cordell Hull and John Sevier Buildings Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



Key
 Monument Location
 Limits of Zone



18 The Mountain Group Statue (1941)

Purpose: This statue depicts pioneer Tennesseans.
Artist: Puryear Mims
Material: Bronze



19 The TVA Group Statue (1941)

Purpose: This statue depicts the T.V.A.
Artist: Puryear Mims
Material: Bronze



20 The Equestrian Group Statue (1941)

Purpose: This statue depicts Tennesseans during the Civil War.
Artist: Puryear Mims
Material: Bronze



21 The Family Group Statue (1941)

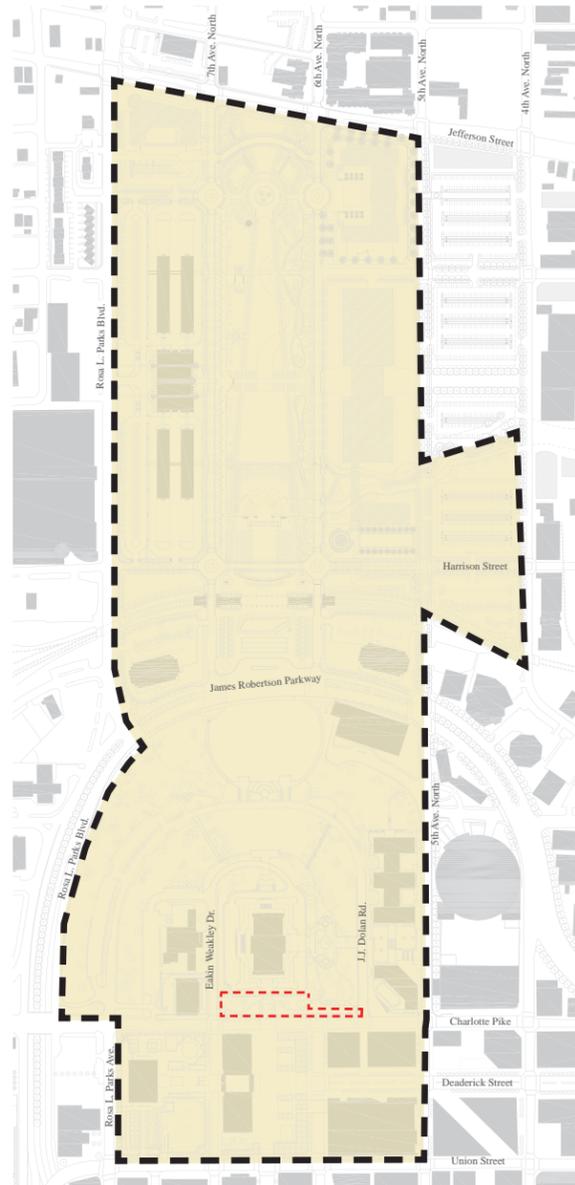
Purpose: This statue depicts Tennesseans at home.
Artist: Puryear Mims
Material: Bronze



22 National Register of Historic Places: John Sevier Building

Purpose: Commemorates the addition of the John Sevier building to the Nation Register of Historic Places by the Tennessee Historical Commission.
Donor: Tennessee Historical Commission
Material: Bronze

THE SOUTH HILLSIDE



Area of Master Plan
 Limits of Zone
 0' 100' 500' 1000' NORTH

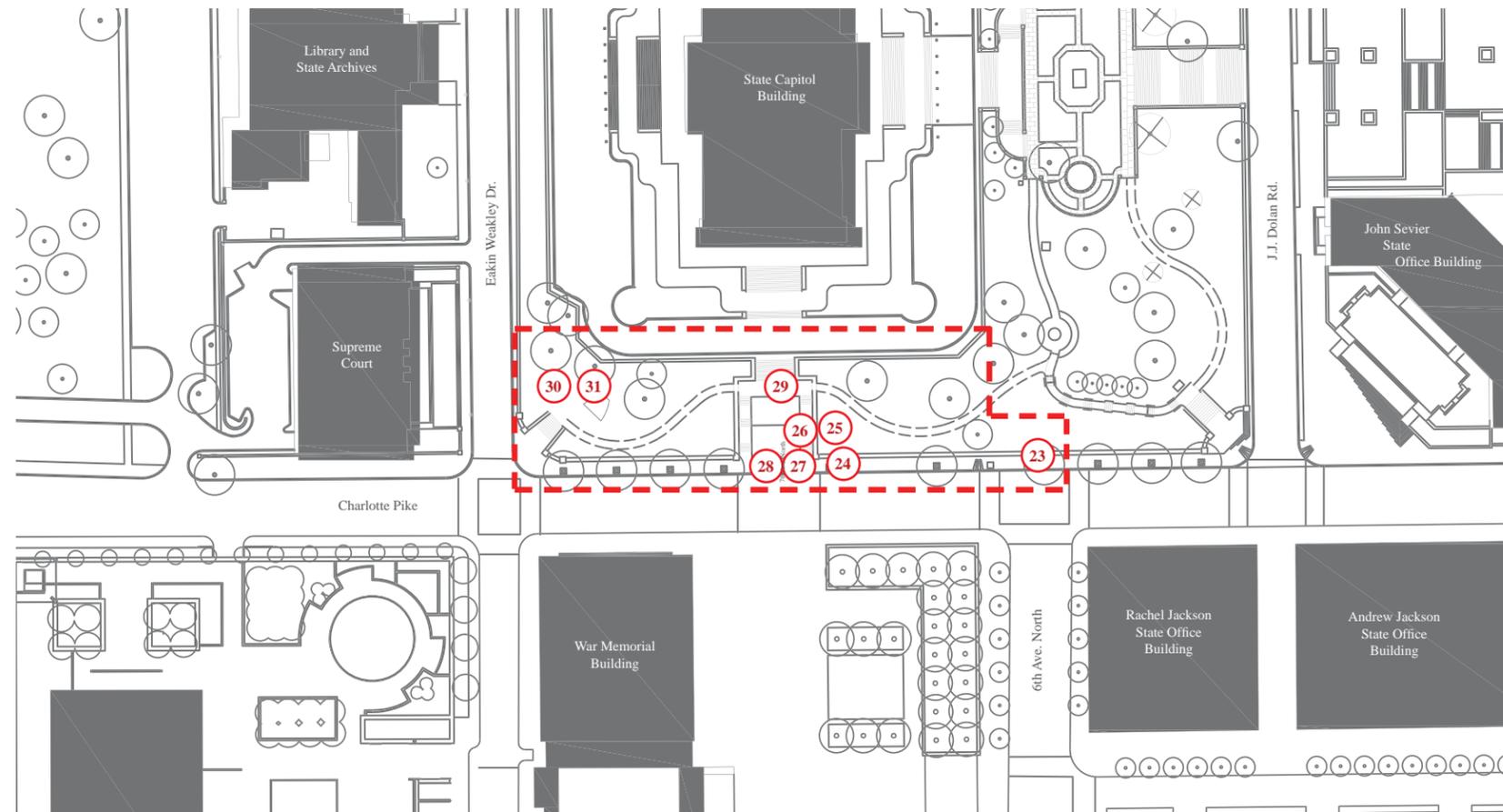
Location and Composition

The South Hillside



The South Hillside Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



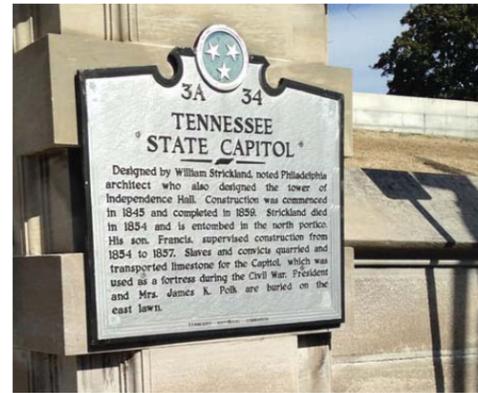
Key
 Monument Location
 Limits of Zone



23 Walking Tour of the Civil War: Trail Marker Stop 9

Purpose: Marks the 9th stop on the Civil War Walking Trail. This is part of the Walking Tour of Civil War Nashville.

Material: Aluminum



24 Tennessee State Capitol Marker: Tennessee Historical Association

Purpose: Provides a brief history of the capitol and its architect, William Strickland.

Donor: Tennessee Historical Commission

Material: Metal



25 Tennessee State Capitol Plaque (1972)

Purpose: Marks the Capitol as a registered national historic landmark.

Material: Bronze



26 Metropolitan Historical Commission

Purpose: This marker was placed when the State Capitol Building won the Architectural Award.

Donor: Metropolitan Historical Commission

Material: Bronze



27 Motlow Tunnel (1959)

Purpose: Dedicated to the memory of Rep. Lem Motlow who led the effort to build the tunnel.

Material: Bronze



28 Nashville Historic Civil Engineering Landmark Marker (2003)

Purpose: Honors the early engineering achievement in building the Capitol.

Material: Bronze



29 Edward Ward Carmack Statue

Purpose: Dedicated to Tennessee political leader Edward Carmack

Donor: Carmack Memorial Association

Artist: Nancy Cox Mc Cormack

Material: Bronze, Granite



30 The Middle Passage Memorial (1999)

Purpose: Marker dedicated to the "strength of people of African decent" who were brought to America in bondage to be sold as slaves. (Tree mentioned on marker no longer exists.)

Material: Bronze, Granite, Tree



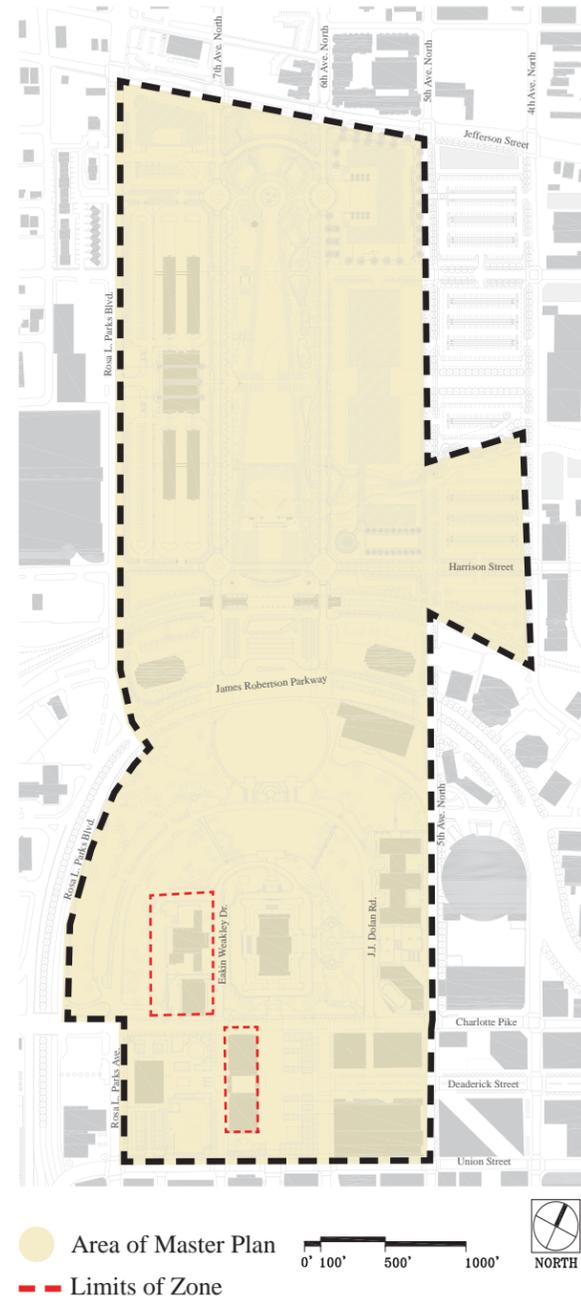
31 Sam Davis Statue (1909)

Purpose: This statue is dedicated to Confederate spy Sam Davis.

Artist: George J. Zolnay

Material: Bronze, Granite

SUPREME COURT, STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES, AND WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING

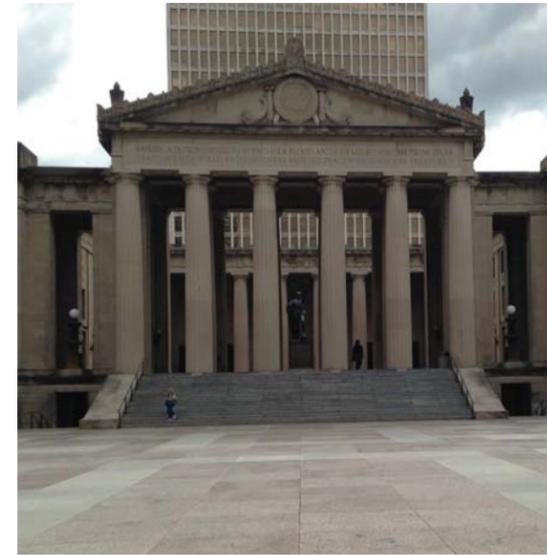


Location and Composition

Supreme Court, State Library and Archives

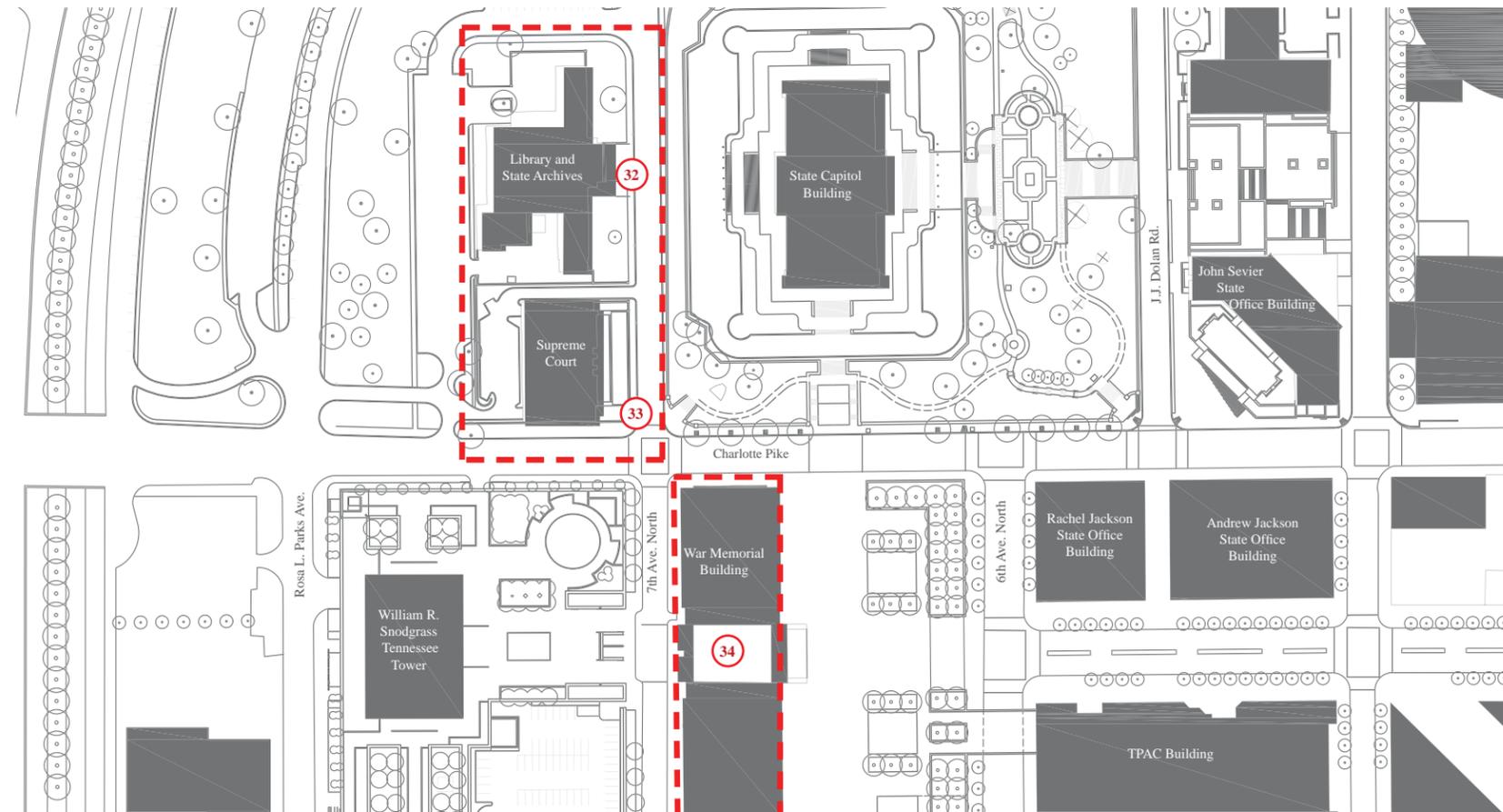


War Memorial Building



Supreme Court, State Library and Archives, and War Memorial Building Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



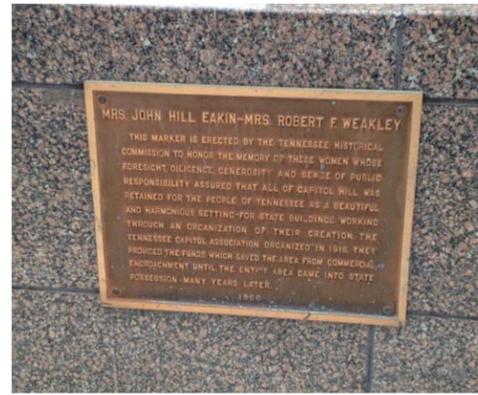
Key

- ③ Monument Location
- - - Limits of Zone



32 State Library and Archives Building

Purpose: Built in memory of all WWII veterans
Architect: H. Clinton Parrent Jr.
Material: Limestone



33 Mrs. Eakin and Mrs. Weakley Memorial

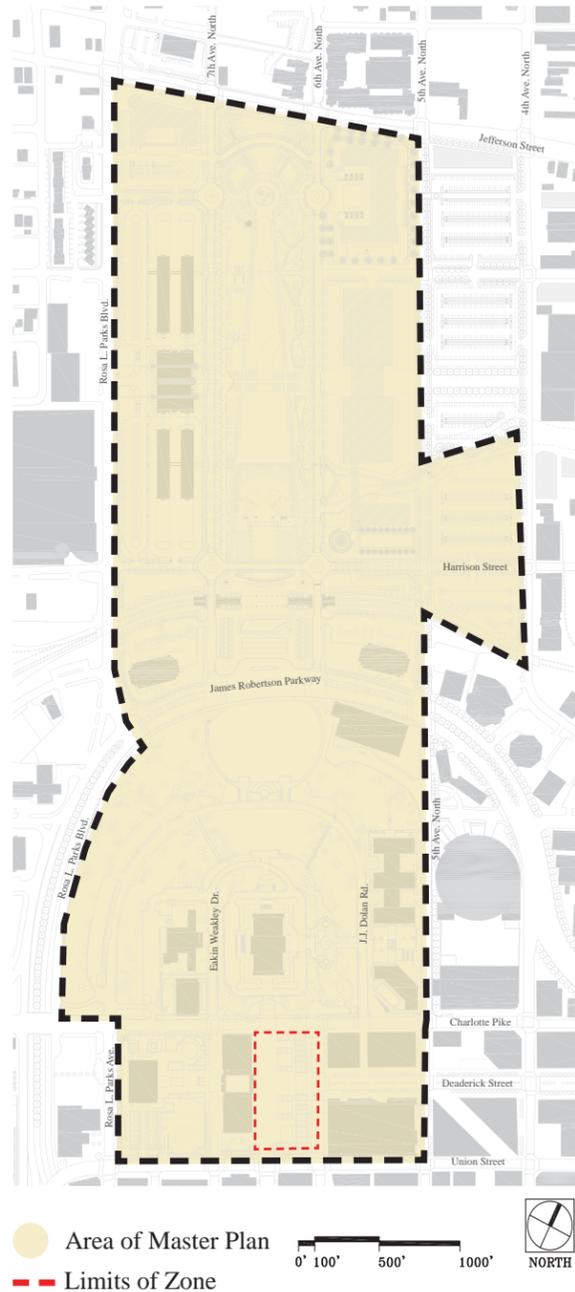
Purpose: Honors the two women who led the effort to enhance the area surrounding the Capitol Building with additional state buildings.
Material: Bronze



34 Youth Statue and Memorial Walls (1931)

Purpose: Honors the service of Tennessee military personnel during World War I.
Artist: Belle Kinney Scholz
Material: Bronze

WAR MEMORIAL PLAZA



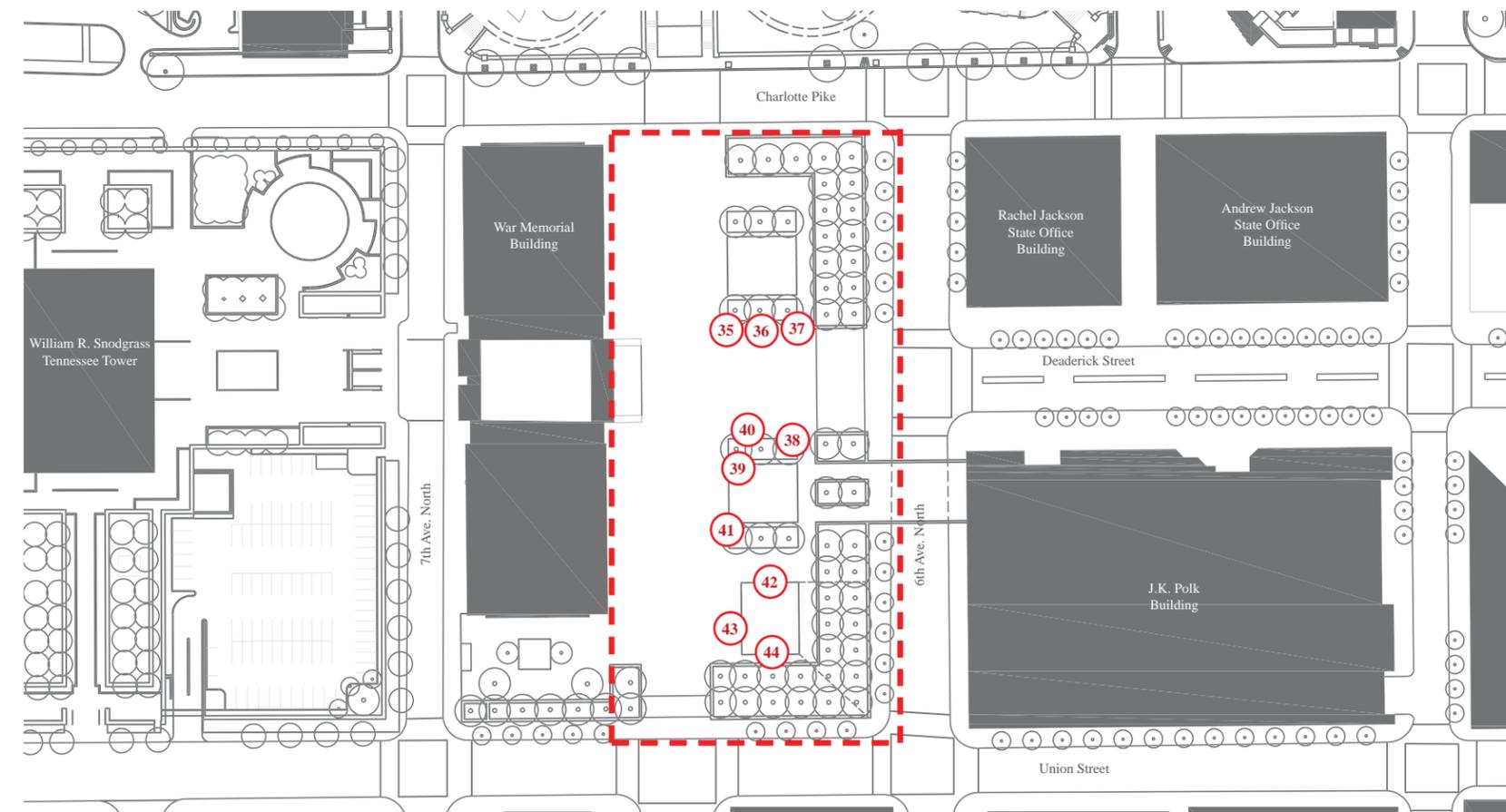
Location and Composition

War Memorial Plaza



War Memorial Plaza Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement





35 USS Nashville Memorial (1983)

Purpose: Commemorates reunion of ship's crew in Nashville. Placed by officers and men who served abroad in WWII.

Material: Bronze and Granite



36 Blue Star Memorial

Purpose: A tribute to the armed forces of America District II.

Material: Bronze and Granite

Donor: District II Tennessee Federal Garden Clubs, Inc.



37 Andrew Johnson Memorial

Purpose: Commemorates the site of the house Andrew Johnson lived in while serving as Military Governor at Tennessee 1862-1865.

Material: Bronze and Granite



38 American Merchant Marine Veterans Plaque

Purpose: In honor of all of the American Merchant Seaman who have served in all of our wars since 1776.

Material: Bronze and Granite



39 U.S. Navy Submarines Still On Patrol

Purpose: Honors the U.S. Navy Submarines that are still on "Patrol"

Material: Bronze and Granite



40 Tennessee Air National Guardsmen Plaque

Purpose: In honor of Air National Guardsmen who lost their lives in a plane crash July 1950.

Donor: Nashville Banner

Material: Bronze and Granite



41 Purple Heart Memorial

Purpose: Dedicated to Tennesseans who have received a Purple Heart.

Designer: Tuck Hinton Architects

Material: Granite



42 State Officers Memorial Wall

Purpose: Dedicated to State Officers who have lost their lives in service.

Material: Marble



43 Korean War Memorial Wall and Statue

Purpose: Honors the men that lost their lives in the Korean War.

Artist: Russ Faxon

Material: Bronze and Granite

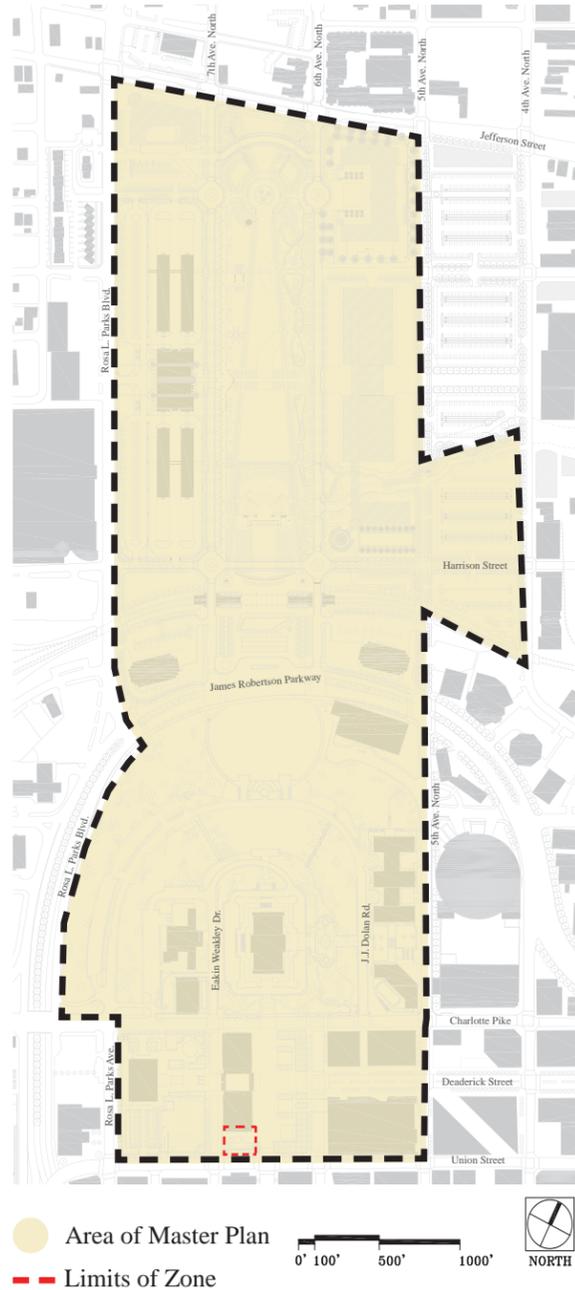


44 Legislative Plaza Marker

Purpose: Gives credit to the builders and fundraisers of the Legislative Building's construction.

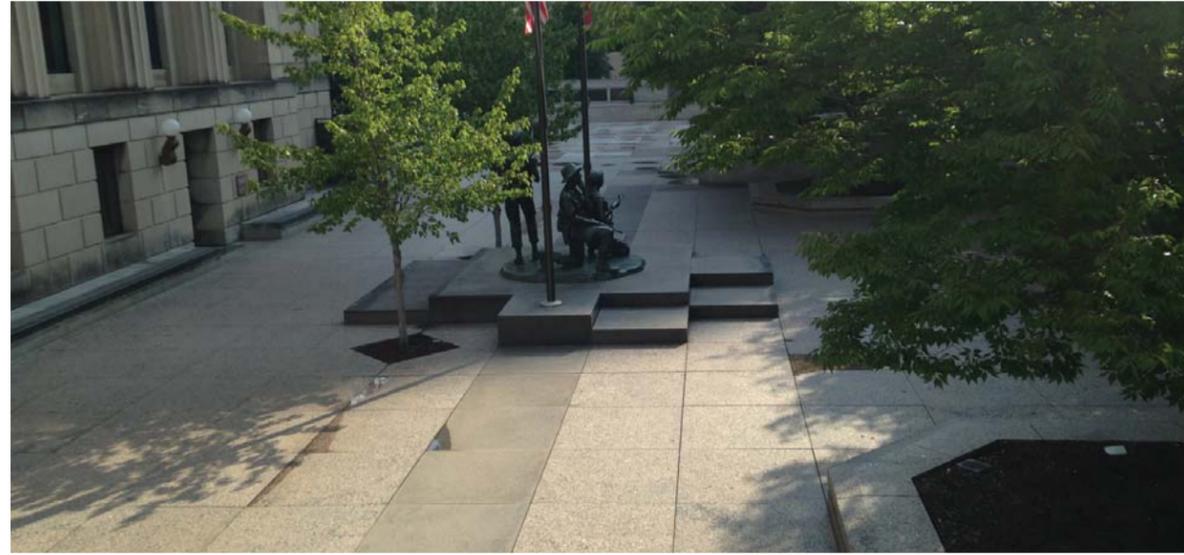
Material: Bronze

VIETNAM VETERANS PLAZA



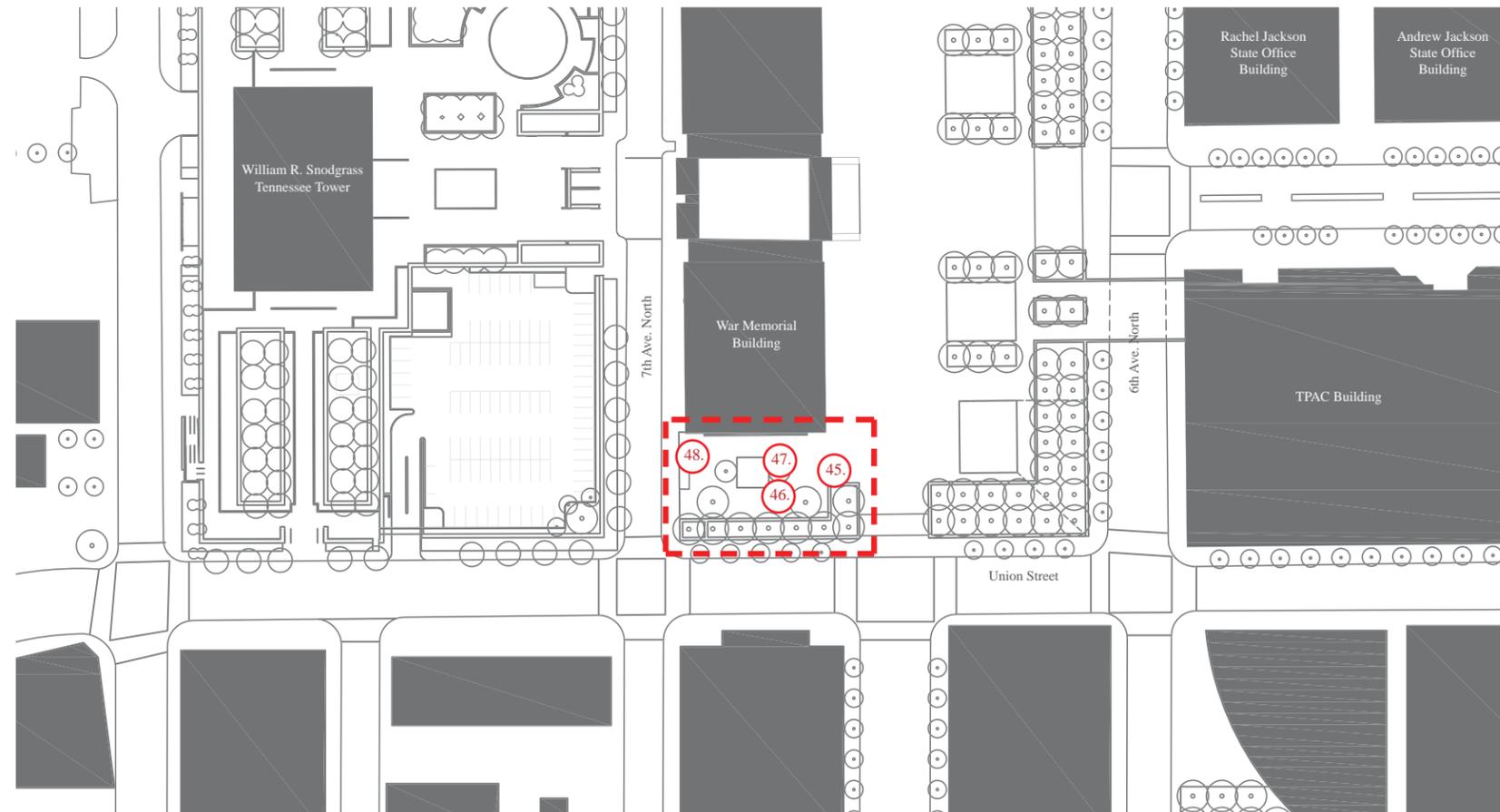
Location and Composition

Vietnam Veterans Plaza



Vietnam Veterans Plaza Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement





45 Vietnam Veterans Plaza Marker

Purpose: Gives the history behind the small plaza.

Material: Bronze



46 Vietnam War Memorial Wall (1985)

Purpose: Honors the Vietnam veterans that lost their lives.

Designer: Hodgson Douglas LLC

Material: Granite



47 Vietnam Veterans Statue and Time Capsule (1986)

Purpose: Honors the Vietnam veterans that lost their lives. A time capsule is also located at its base.

Artist: Alan Le Quire

Material: Bronze and Granite



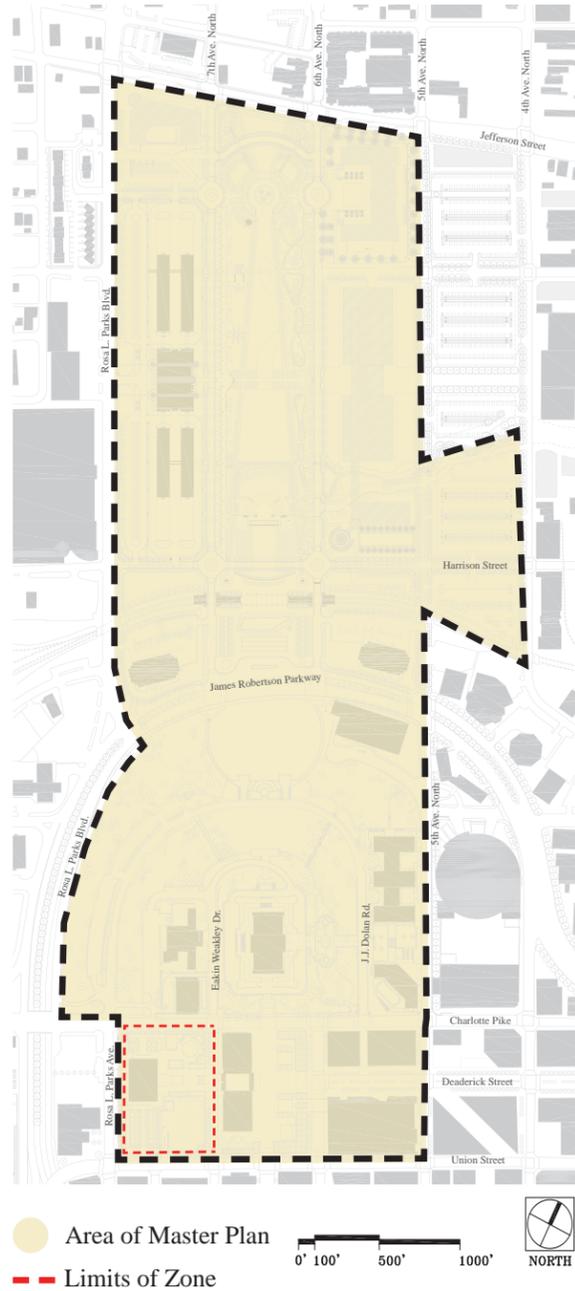
48 Civil War Women Statue (1926)

Purpose: Honors the women of the Civil War.

Artist: Belle Kinney Scholz

Material: Bronze

TENNESSEE TOWER



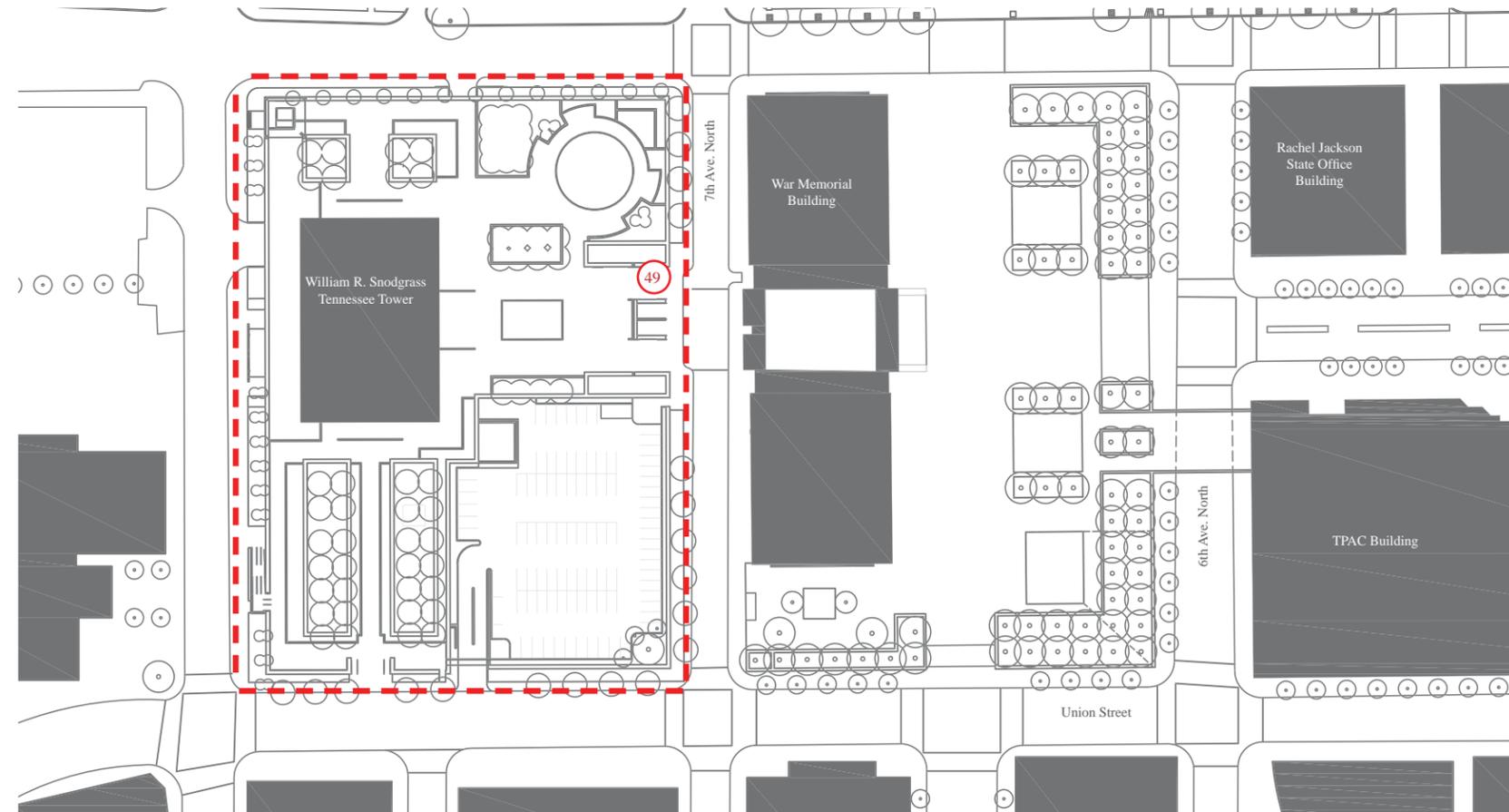
Location and Composition

Tennessee Tower



Tennessee Tower Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



Key

- 49 Monument Location
- Limits of Zone



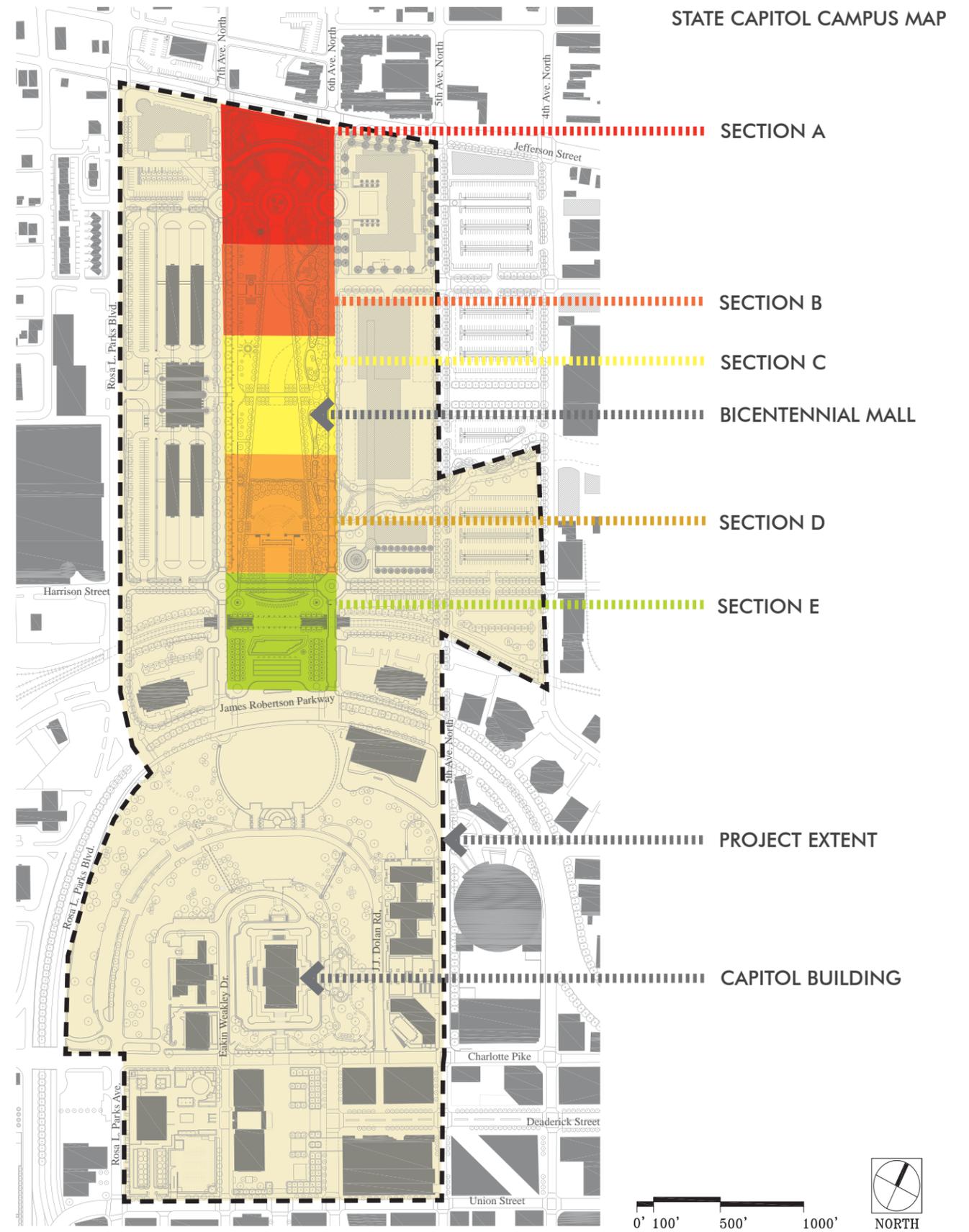
49 Tennessee Tower Marker

Purpose: Tells a brief history of Tennessee Tower and the site on which it is located

Material: Bronze

BICENTENNIAL MALL EXISTING MONUMENT AND MEMORIAL LOCATIONS

EXTENT OF WORK



- SECTION A:
(Pages 23-24)
 - 1. Court of Three Stars Marker
 - 2. Dedication Marker
 - 3. Court of Three Stars
 - 4. Music of Tennessee
 - 5. Civilian Conservation Corps Marker
 - 6. Crime Victims Tree
 - 7. Carillon Pavilion
 - 8. Omega Point

- SECTION B:
(Pages 25-26)
 - 9. WWII Memorial
 - 10. Civil Rights Statement

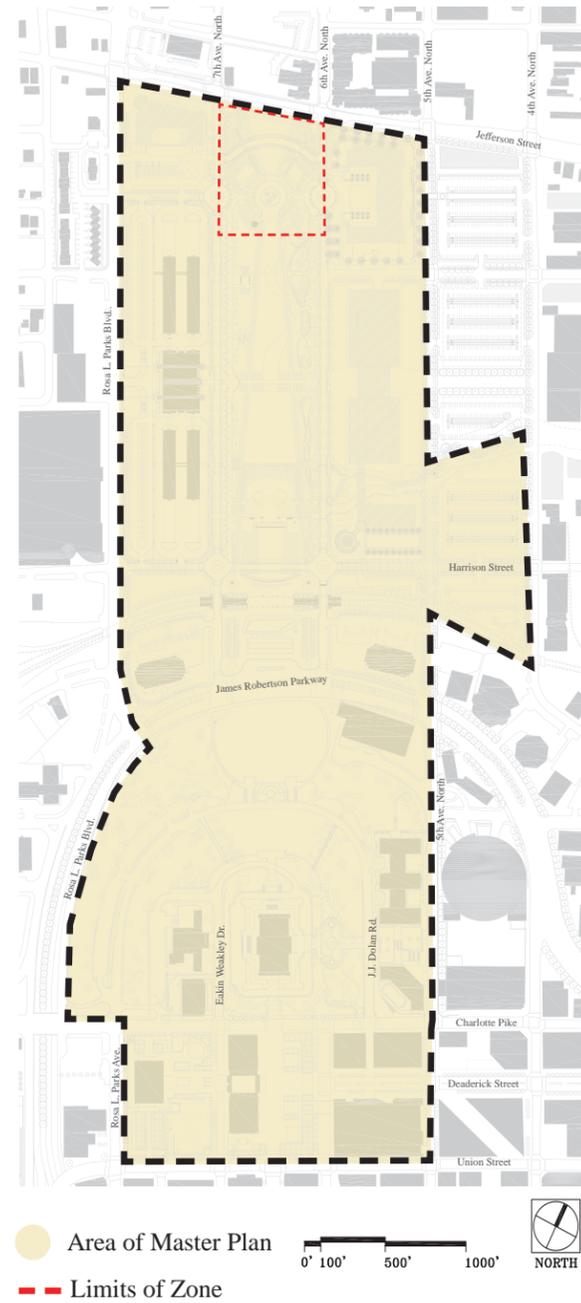
- SECTION C:
(Pages 27-28)
 - 11. Central Lawn
 - 12. Pathway of History
 - 13. Civil War Destruction
 - 14. North-South Marker
 - 15. Column Fragments
 - 16. Walkway of Counties Granite Wall
 - 17. Pathway of Volunteers
 - 18. Centennial Celebration Platform

- SECTION D:
(Pages 29-30)
 - 19. Amphitheater
 - 20. "Living Matters" Tree
 - 21. Statehood Fountain
 - 22. Colonial Dames Sundial

- SECTION E:
(Pages 31-32)
 - 23. Zero Milestone Marker
 - 24. Map of Tennessee
 - 25. Compass Rose
 - 26. Railroad Trestle
 - 27. Rivers of Tennessee
 - 28. Andrea Conte Pedestrian Walkway

* Unless noted otherwise, all elements and features at the Bicentennial Mall were designed by Joint Venture of Tuck-Hinton Architects, Ross/Fowler Landscape Architect, and SSOE Engineers. The Mall Was built by Hardaway Construction Company, with exception of the Trestle and the Amphitheater built by Bell & Associates Contractors.

SECTION A



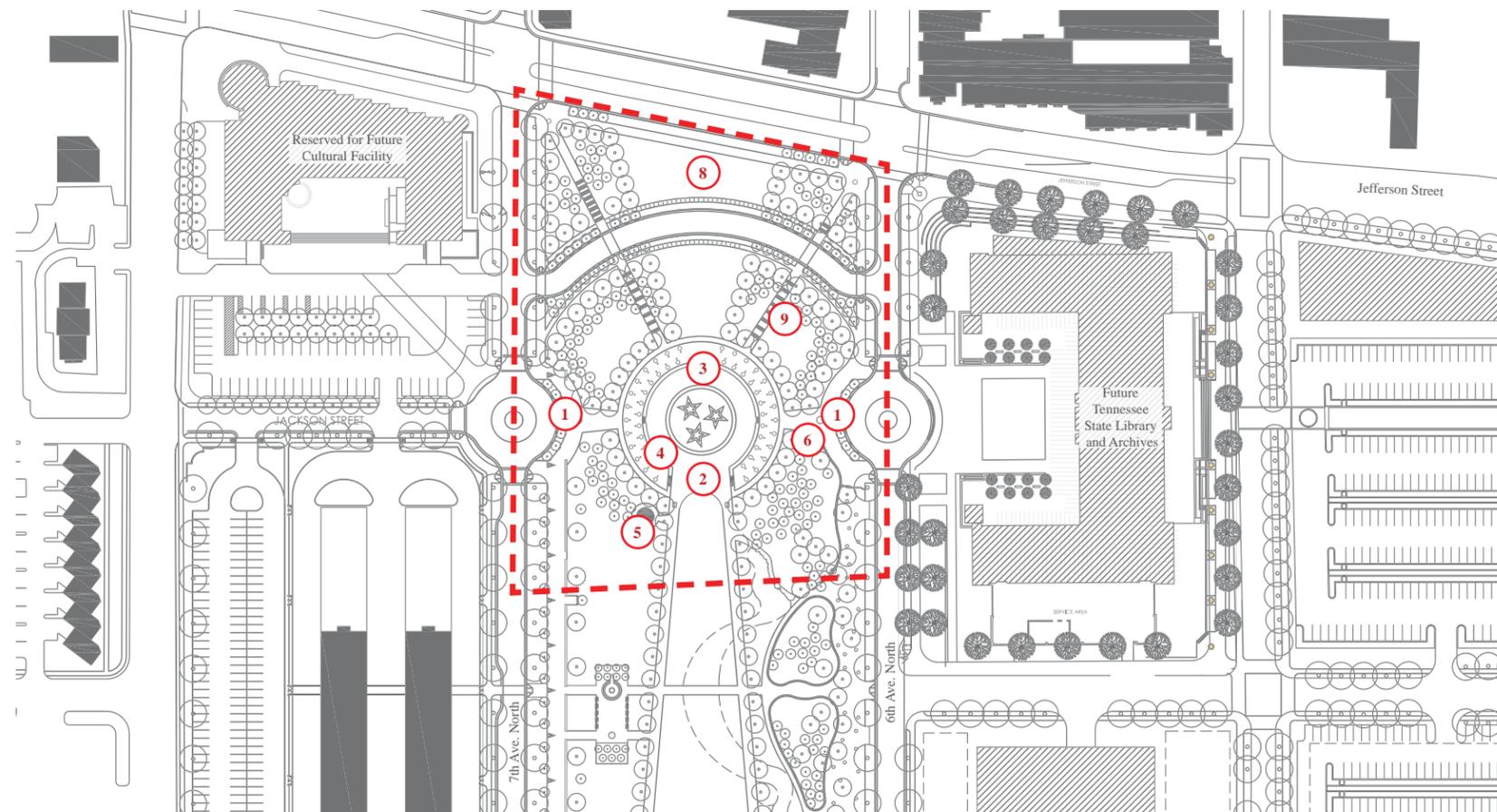
Location and Composition

Section A



Section A Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement





1 Court of Three Stars Marker

Purpose: This marker explains the purpose of the 95 bell Carillon.

Material: Granite, Limestone



2 Dedication Marker

Purpose: Also called the "Button", this raised pedestal lists the governmental agencies, designers, and contractors responsible for the park.

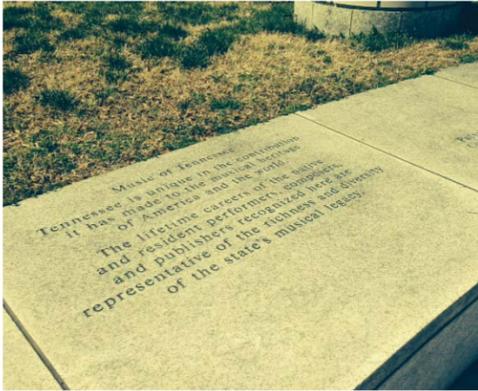
Material: Granite, Limestone



3 Court of Three Stars

Purpose: Honors three grand divisions, while providing a music feature.

Material: Granite, Limestone



4 Music of Tennessee

Purpose: The panel explains the purpose of the engraved names on the seat-wall surrounding the Court of Three Stars that honors diverse Tennessee musicians.

Material: Granite



5 Civilian Conservation Corps Marker

Purpose: Commemorates the state wide impact of the Civilian Conservation Corp. in the 1930's

Donor: Alumni of C.C.C.

Material: Granite



6 Crime Victims Tree

Purpose: Tree planted in memory of victims of crime in Tennessee.

Donor: Victim's Rights Group

Material: Tree, Metal



7 Carillon Pavilion

Purpose: Building contains Carillon console and equipment

Material: Granite, Limestone

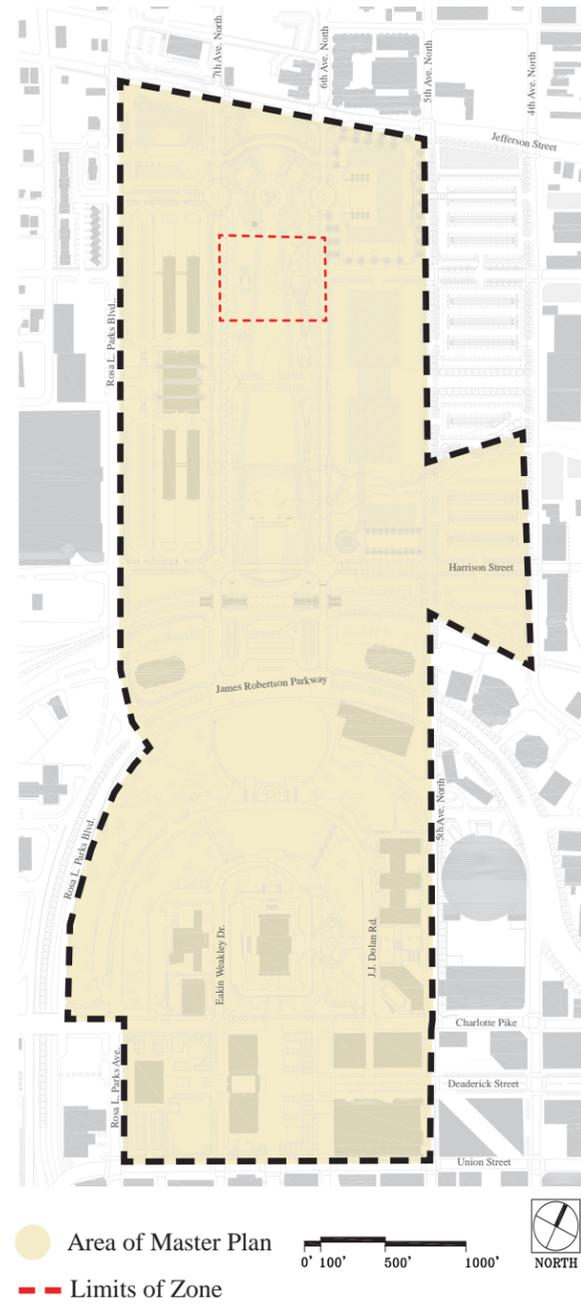


8 Omega Point

Purpose: Location of point where the Mall's two diagonal axes cross

Material: Granite, Limestone

SECTION B



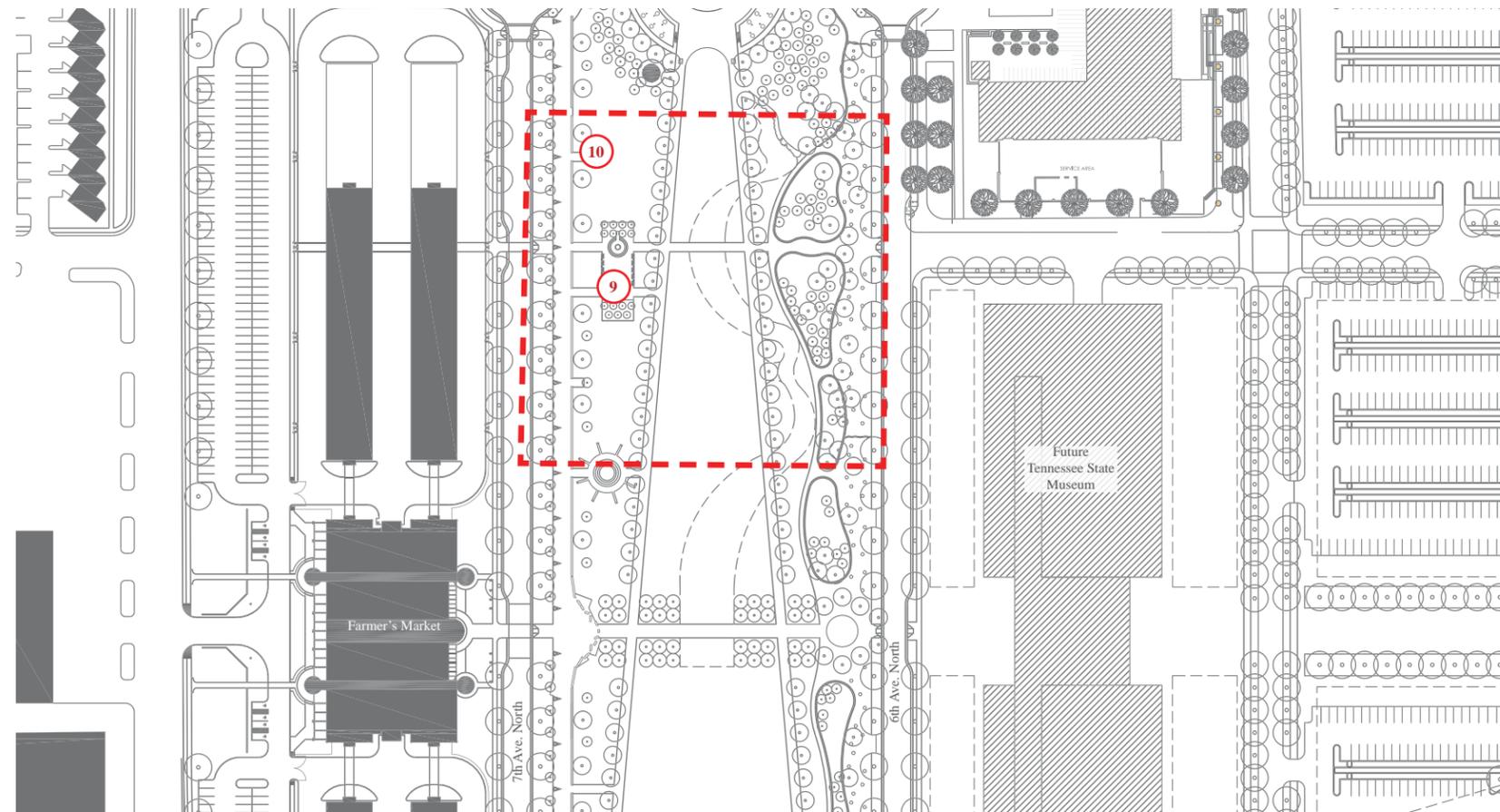
Location and Composition

Section B



Section B Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



Key

- # Monument Location
- Limits of Zone



9 World War II Memorial

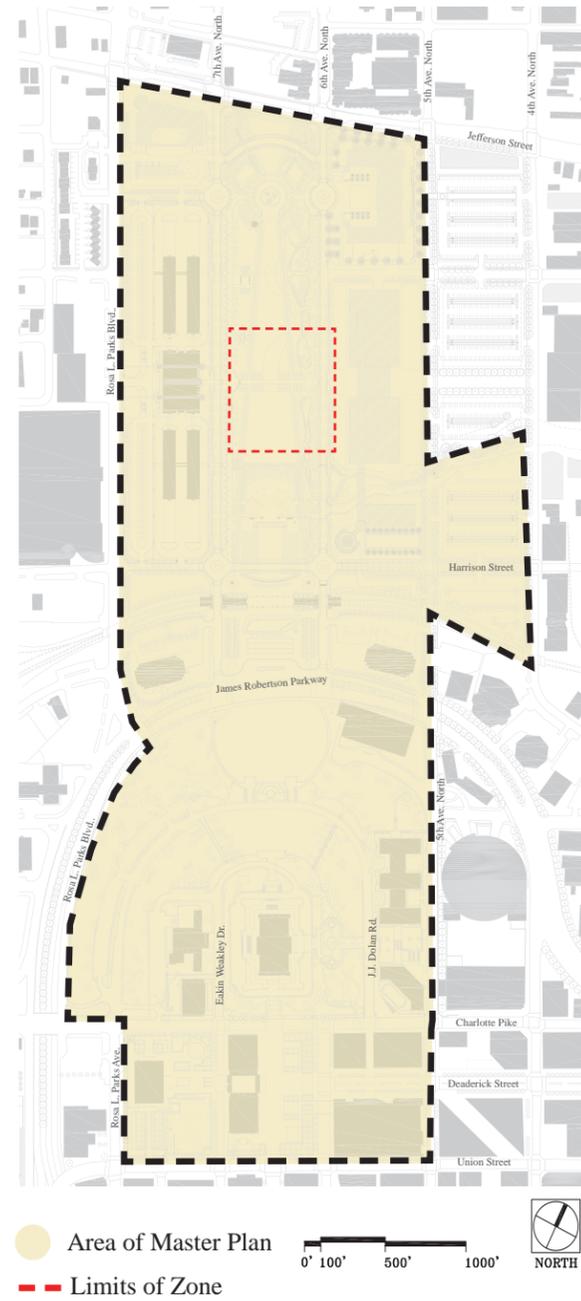
- Purpose:** To commemorate the courage and sacrifice of Tennesseans during World War II.
- Donor:** State of Tennessee, various veterans' organizations, Lower Normandy Regional Council, numerous companies in Tennessee, and individuals
- Artist:** Tuck-Hinton Architect, Ross/Fowler Landscape Architect, and EMC Structural Engineers
- Material:** Granite



10 Civil Rights Statement

- Purpose:** Recognizes the Civil Rights sit-ins of the early 1960's. Contains an engraved quote by Rev. Merrill Proudfoot.
- Material:** Granite

SECTION C



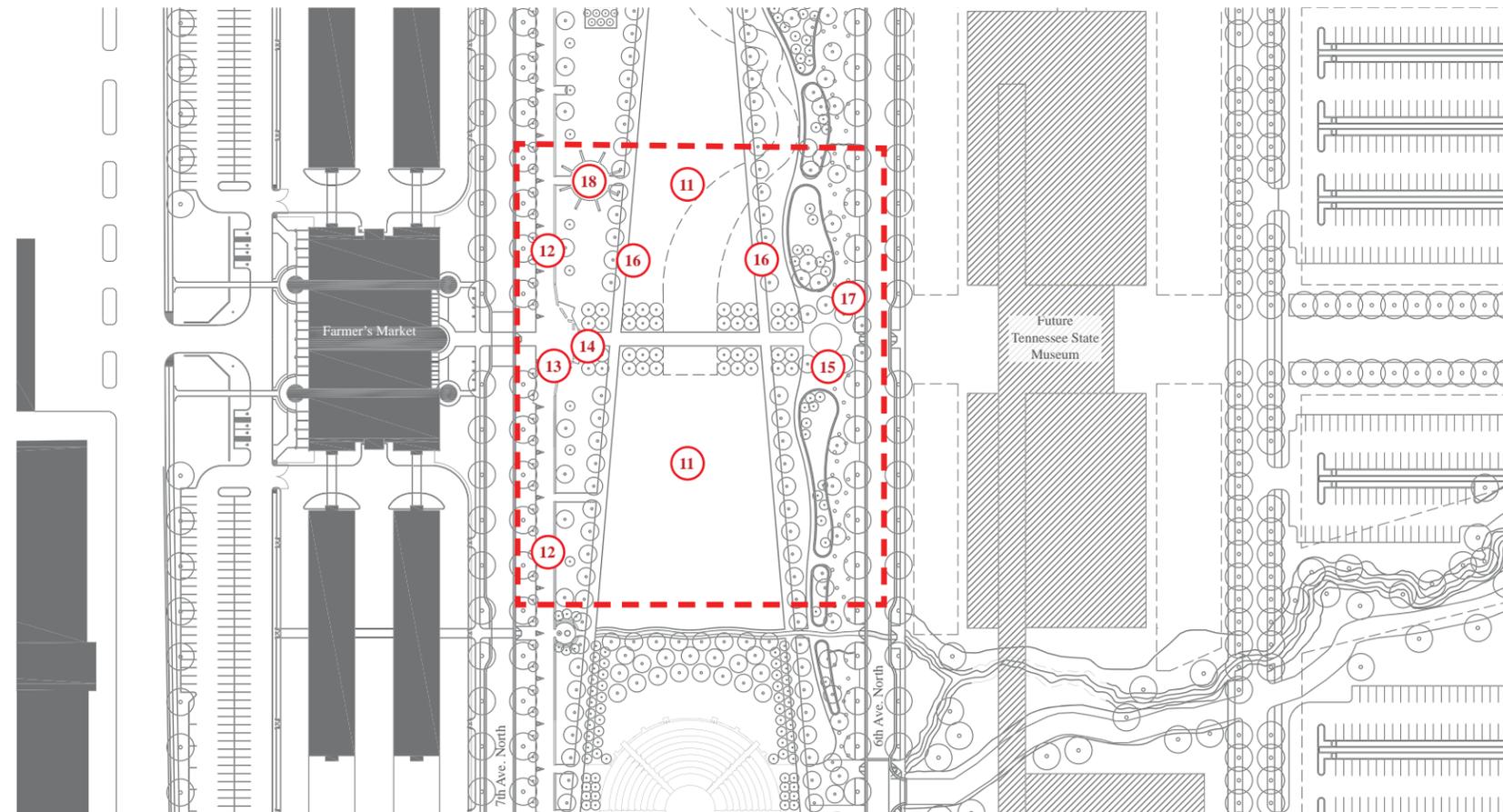
Location and Composition

Section C



Section C Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



- Key**
- # Monument Location
 - Limits of Zone



11 Central Lawn

Purpose: Open space that may be used for temporary gatherings or events, no permanent elements are allowed on this lawn.

Material: Natural Landscape Elements



12 Pathway of History

Purpose: Engraved 1,400-foot-long wall featuring history, poetry, facts, and other information about Tennessee.

Material: Granite



13 Civil War Destruction

Meaning: This symbolizes the horrific chaos and destruction during the Civil War. this section of the History Wall was "blown apart"

Material: Granite, Concrete



14 North-South Marker

Purpose: Simple granite pillar that allows visitors to "select a side" in the traumatic Civil War conflict.

Material: Granite



15 Column Fragments

Purpose: Temporary visual terminus of the east-west path that bisects the park. These are fragments of original columns from the State Capitol Building.

Material: Tennessee Limestone



16 Walkway of Counties Granite Wall

Purpose: Added later, these pylons explain the topography, geology and vegetation of Tennessee.

Material: Granite



17 Pathway of Volunteers

Purpose: The pathway was a fund raiser for the Bicentennial Celebration. These engraved granite pavers are arranged by county.

Donor: Individuals across Tennessee

Material: Granite

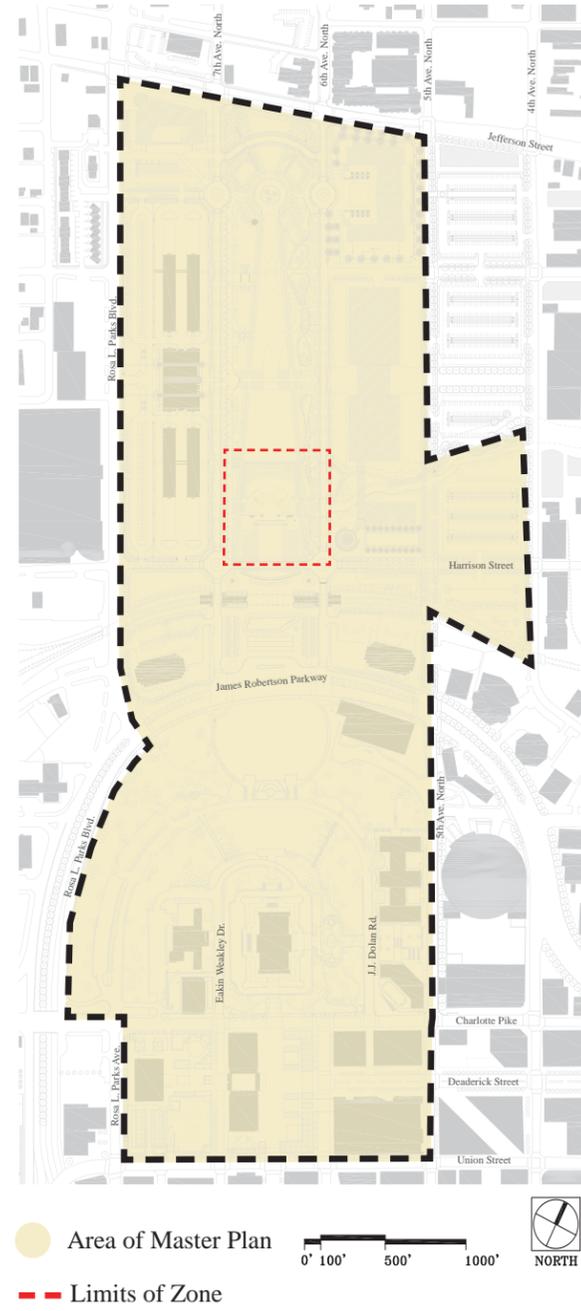


18 Centennial Celebration Platform

Purpose: This raised element honors the Centennial Celebration of 1897 (one year late).

Material: Granite

SECTION D



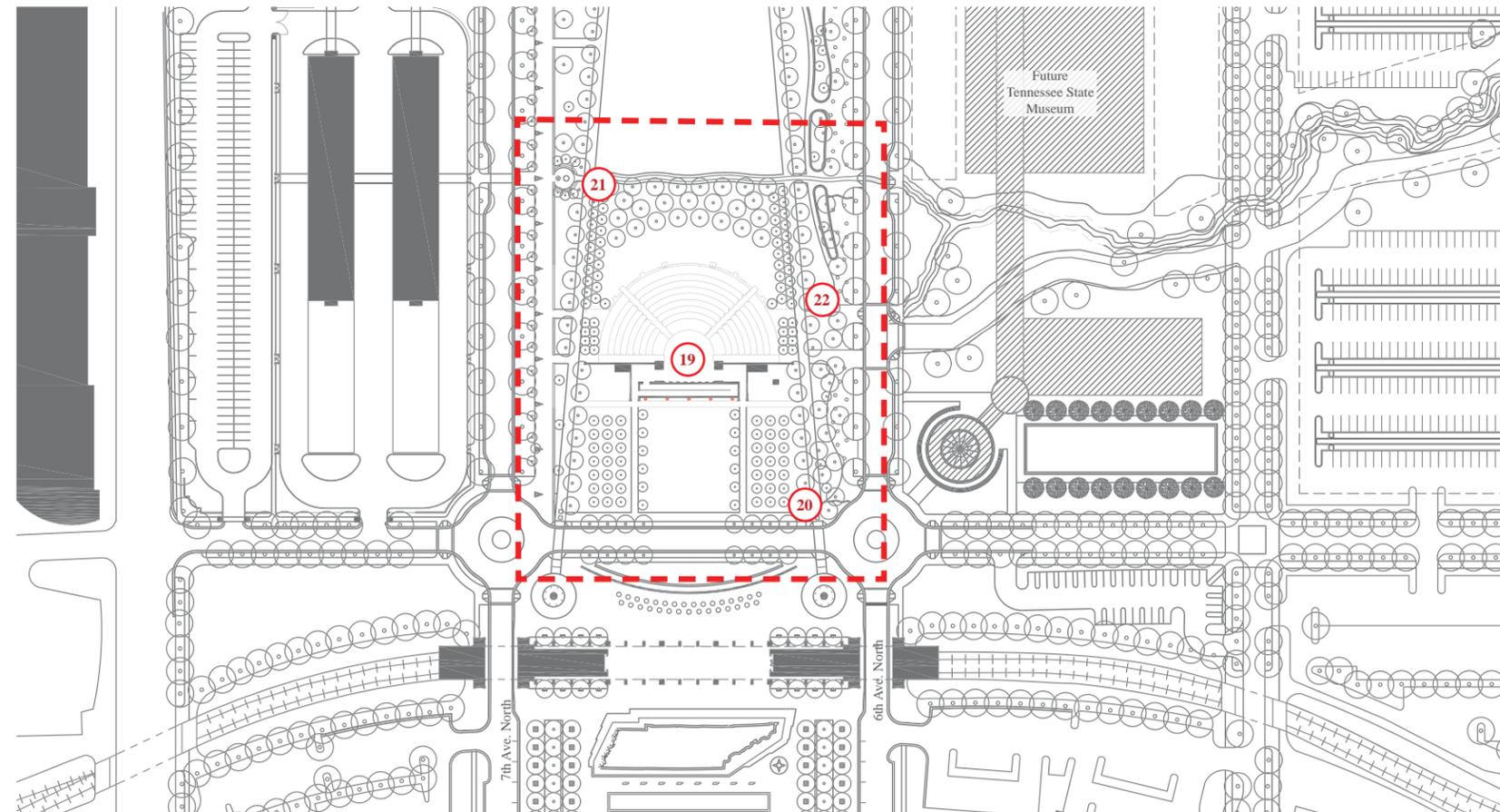
Location and Composition

Section D



Section D Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



- Key**
- # Monument Location
 - - - Limits of Zone



19 Amphitheater

Purpose: This outdoor performance space is composed of lawn step seating, concrete stage, and twin limestone lantern towers.

Material: Limestone, Granite, Stainless Steel



20 "Living Matters" Tree

Purpose: Tree honoring those who survived suicide attempts (This planting was not approved by the Capitol Commission)

Material: Metal, Tree



21 Statehood Fountain

Purpose: Honoring statehood in 1796. This intimate, circular plaza also recalls historic McNairy Spring. A tilted, engraved disk replaced the broken drinking fountain.

Material: Granite, Stainless Steel



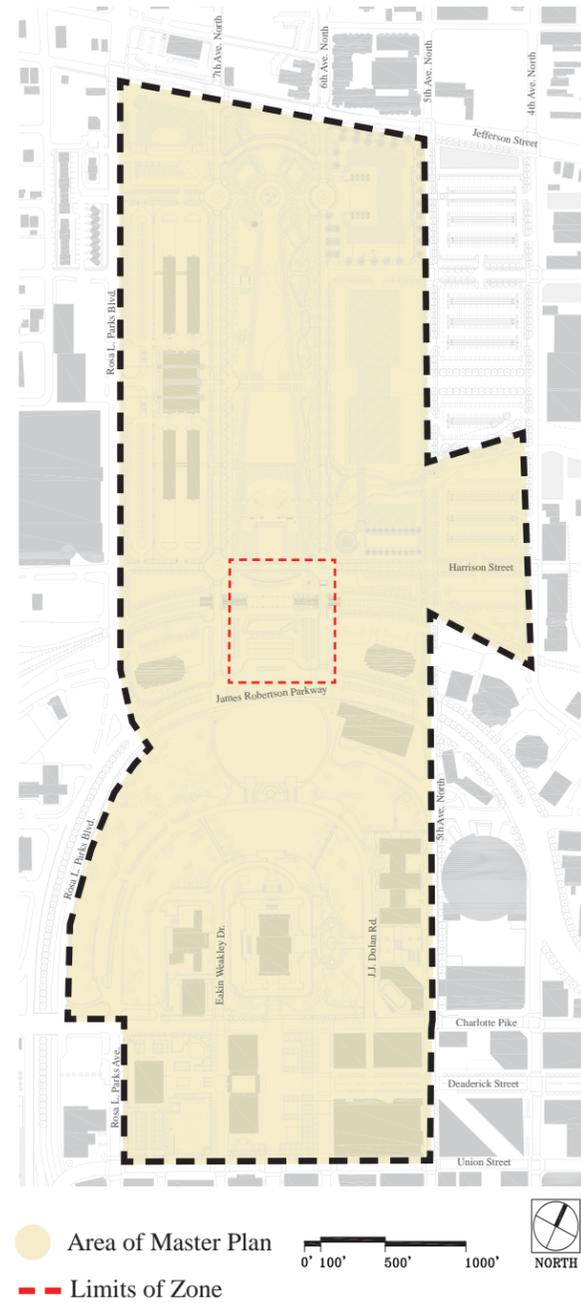
22 Colonial Dames Sundial

Purpose: Sundial donated by organization that provides these elements at civic locations across the country. (This item was installed prior to the adoption of the Capitol/Mall guidelines in 2002)

Donor: Colonial Dames of Tennessee

Material: Limestone, Bronze

SECTION E



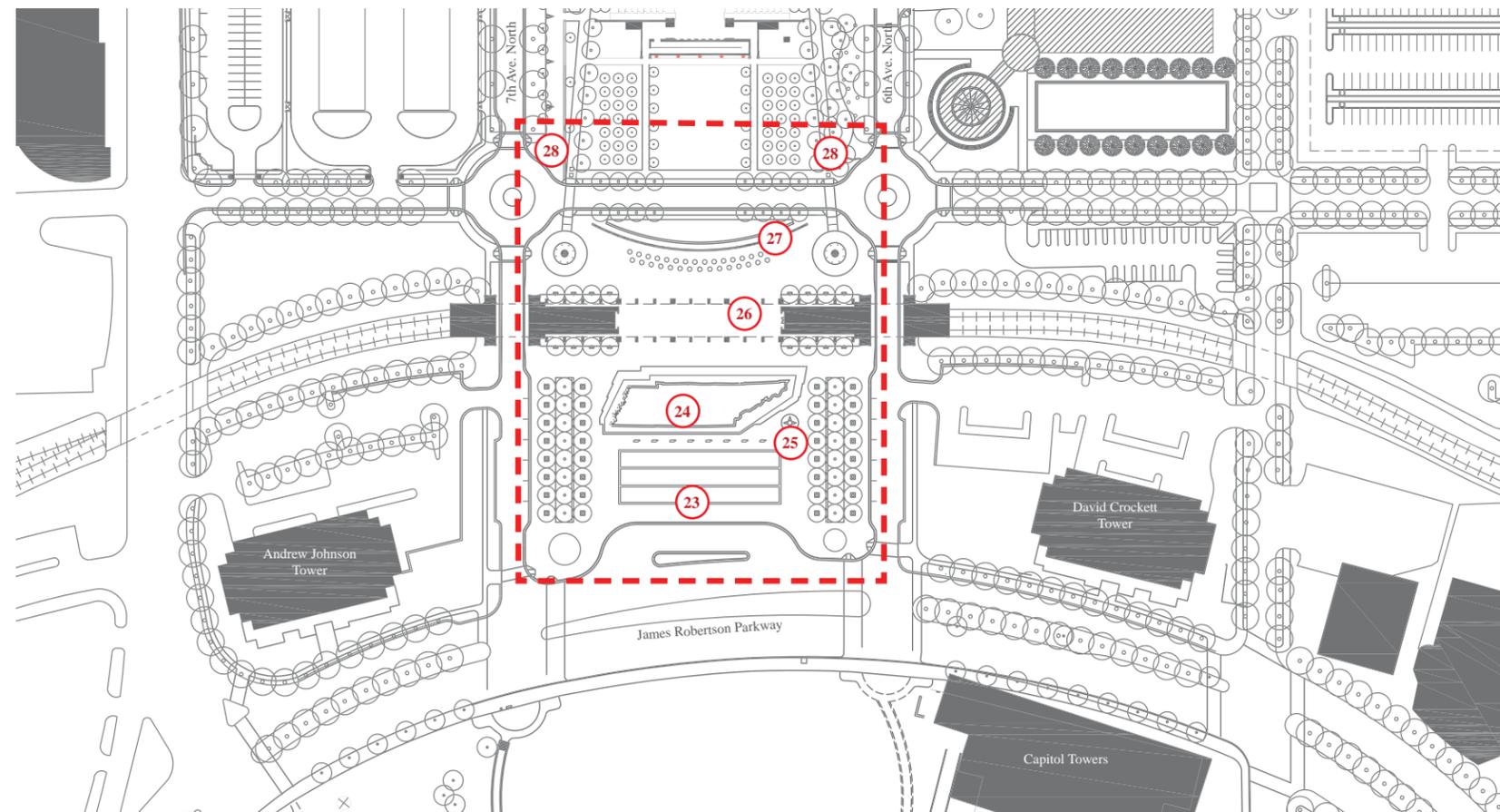
Location and Composition

Section E



Section E Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



Key

- # Monument Location
- Limits of Zone



23 Zero Milestone

Purpose: New marker replacing original that was lost in the 1960's.

Material: Granite, Stainless Steel



24 Map of Tennessee

Purpose: One of the largest ever made, this map allows visitors to traverse Tennessee. Eight smaller, raised map pillars showcase the "States" of the state.

Material: Granite, Stainless Steel



25 Compass Rose

Purpose: Provides cardinal orientation of both the giant map and also this specific place in Nashville.

Material: Granite



26 Railroad Trestle

Purpose: Massive twin-track railroad trestle spanning over Sixth Avenue, Seventh Avenue, and the Mall.

Material: Steel, Limestone, Concrete



27 Rivers of Tennessee

Purpose: Honoring waterways and creating a kinetic feature, 31 water jets front an engraved wall filled with information about Tennessee's abundant water resources

Material: Granite



28 Andrea Conte Pedestrian Walkway

Purpose: Granite markers installed in late 2013 (these are not approved by the Capitol Commission)

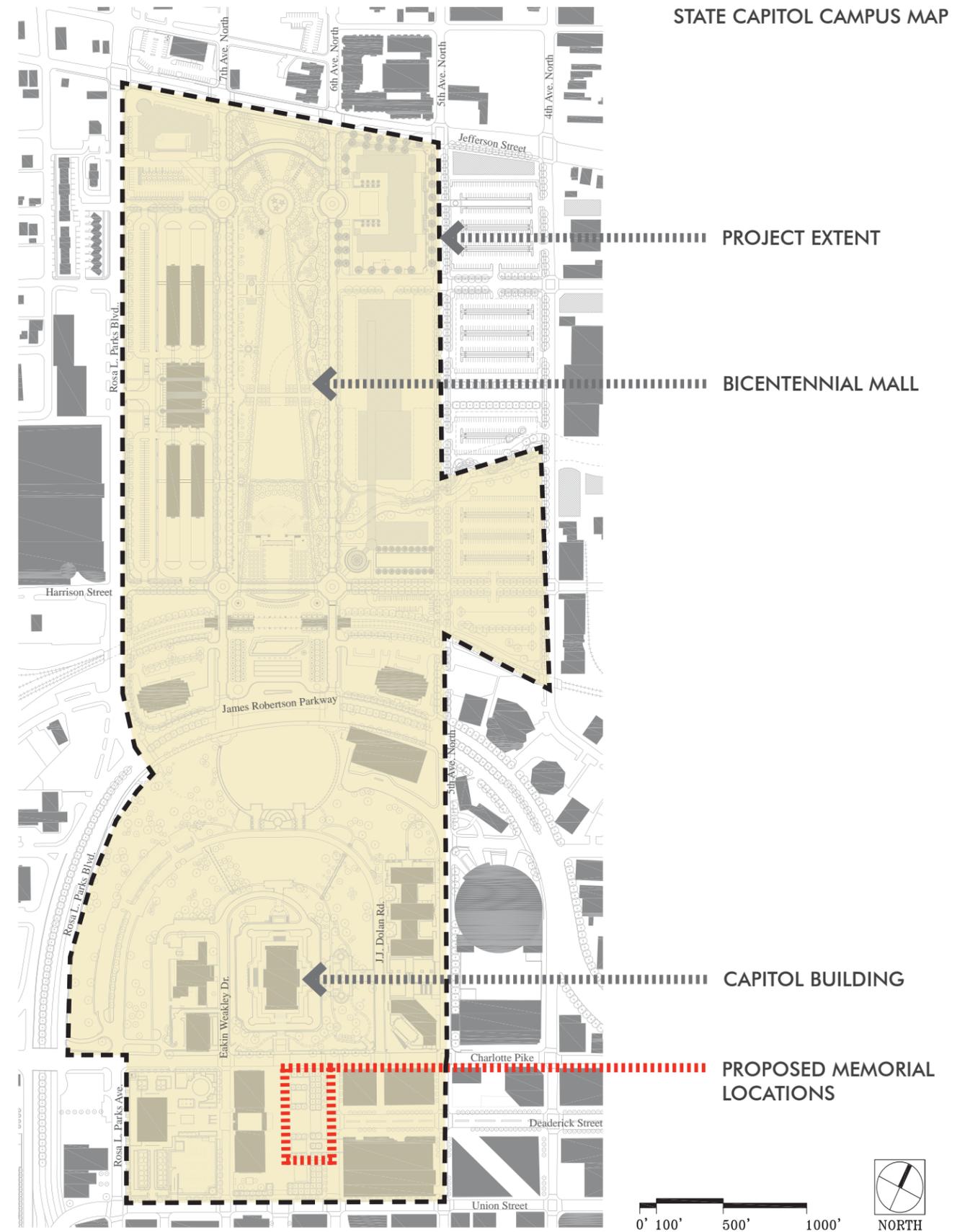
Donor: Tennessee Legislature

Material: Granite

PROPOSED MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

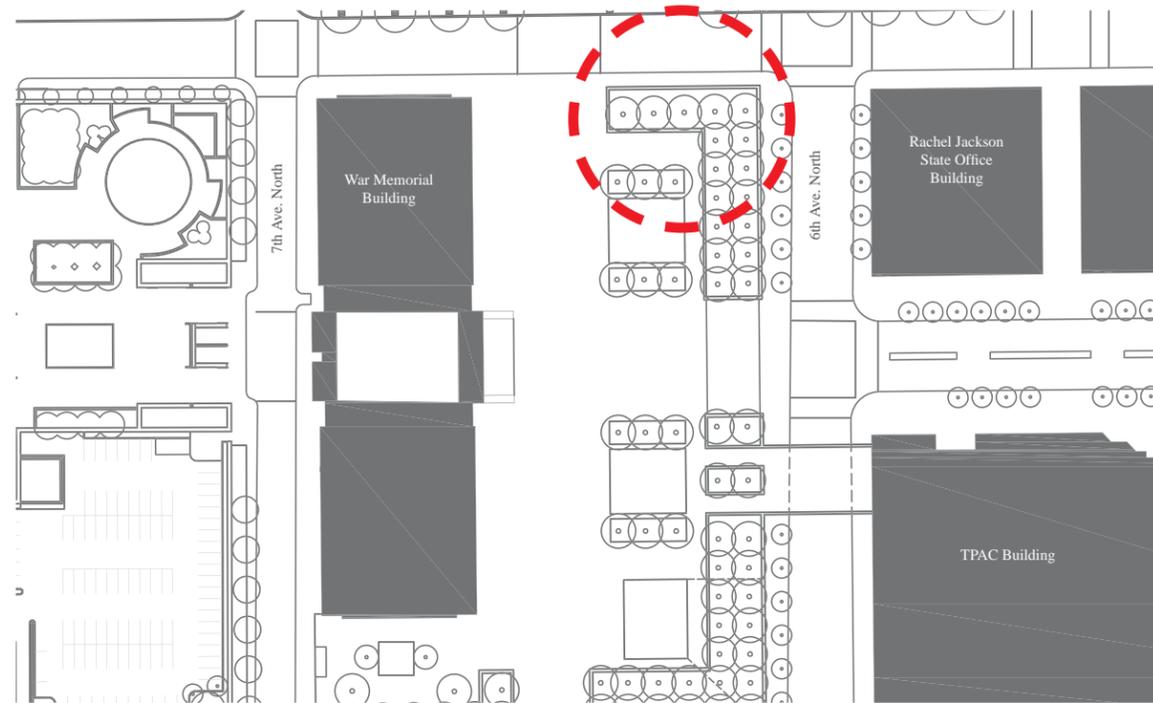
DESERT STORM AND WARRANT OFFICERS MEMORIALS

These memorials have been proposed but not constructed yet. In the case of the Desert Storm memorial an alternate location has been identified.



Proposed Memorials

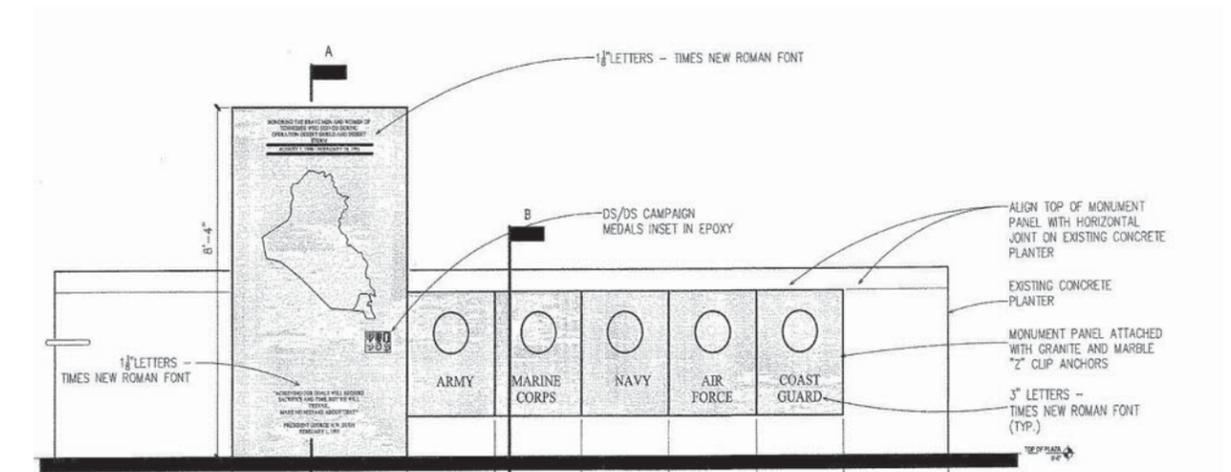
Proposed Desert Storm Memorial Location



Key

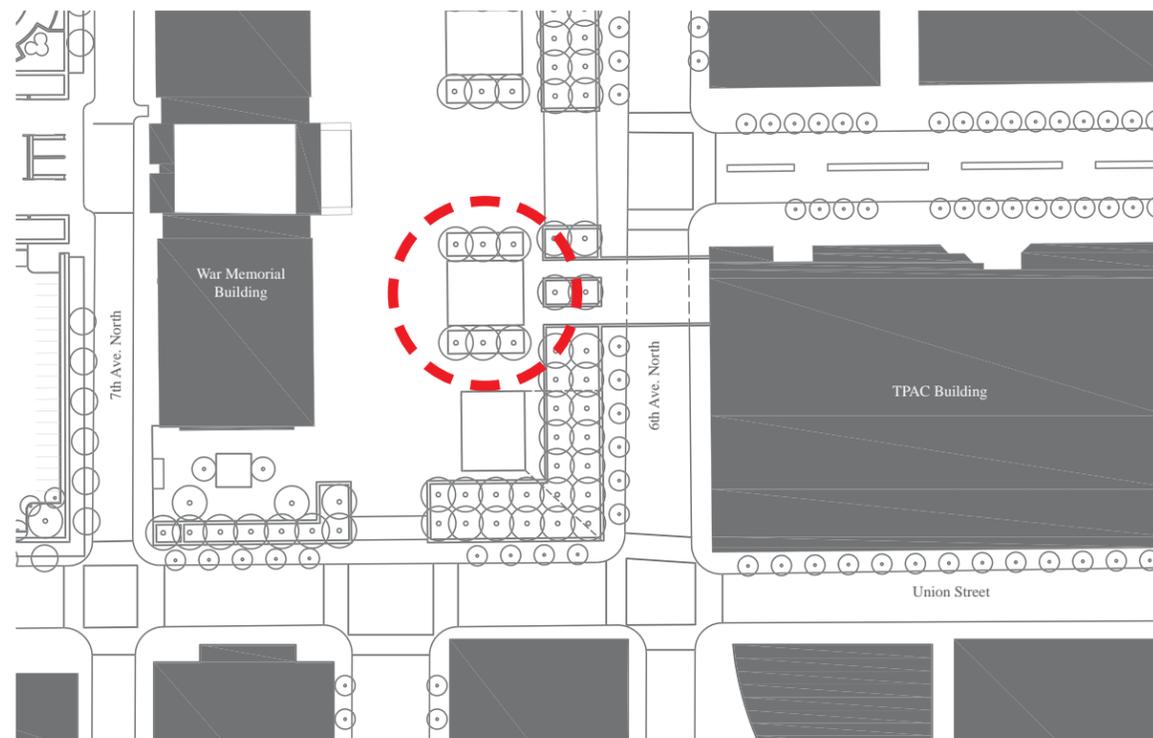
 Monument Location

Desert Storm Memorial Proposal



Desert Storm Memorial Sketch:
The image above shows a possible design for the Desert Storm Memorial.

Proposed Warrant Officers Memorial Location



Key

 Monument Location

Warrant Officers Memorial Proposal



Precedent Memorial:
This image is an example of how this memorial plaque should look.



Warrent Officers Memorial Content:
The image above is an example of what would be located on the Warrent Officers Memorial Plaque.

PRELIMINARY SITE ANALYSIS

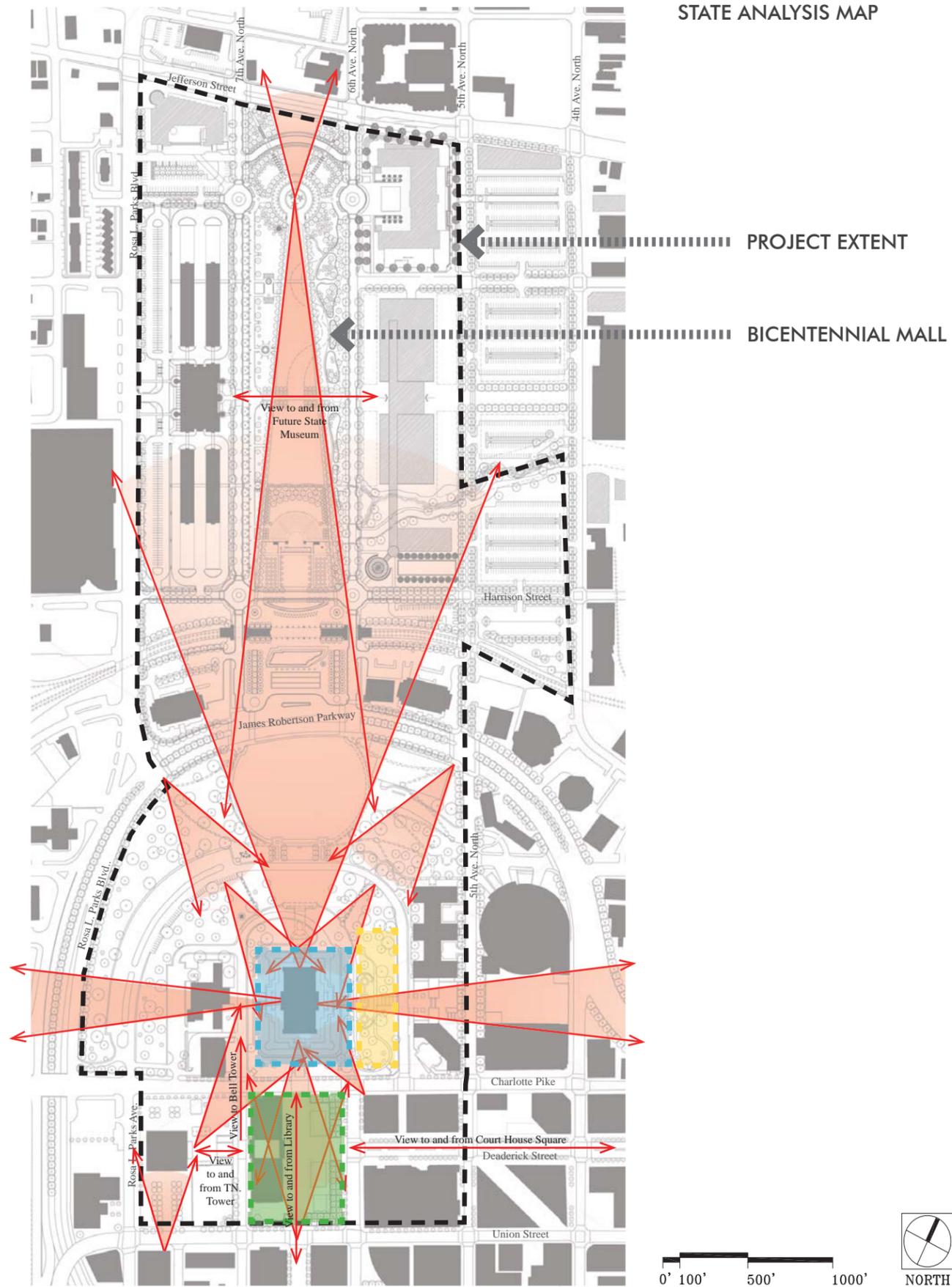
VIEWSHEDS AND ZONES SITE PLAN

The following site analysis was prepared in anticipation of the memorial and monument master plan.

View Sheds and Site Zones Map

The following Site Analysis Map indicates important zones of memorials and monuments within the State Campus. Special consideration should be given to locating future memorials and monuments in these areas that are in keeping with the various zones. For instance, war memorials should be located in the War Memorial Plaza.

The most important views that exist on the Capitol Campus are those focused towards the four sides of the State Capitol Building and the oblique views that exist towards the corners. Special consideration should be given not to block these important and historic views; but rather to frame them. Consideration should be given to future views that may be established to the river located to the east, land used north of Jefferson Street (to the north), and future views to and from the west.



Viewsheds and Zones Site Map

Legend

-  Viewsheds To Be Maintained
-  Presidential Zones
-  Historic Capitol Zone (No Vertical Monuments)
-  War Memorials Zone

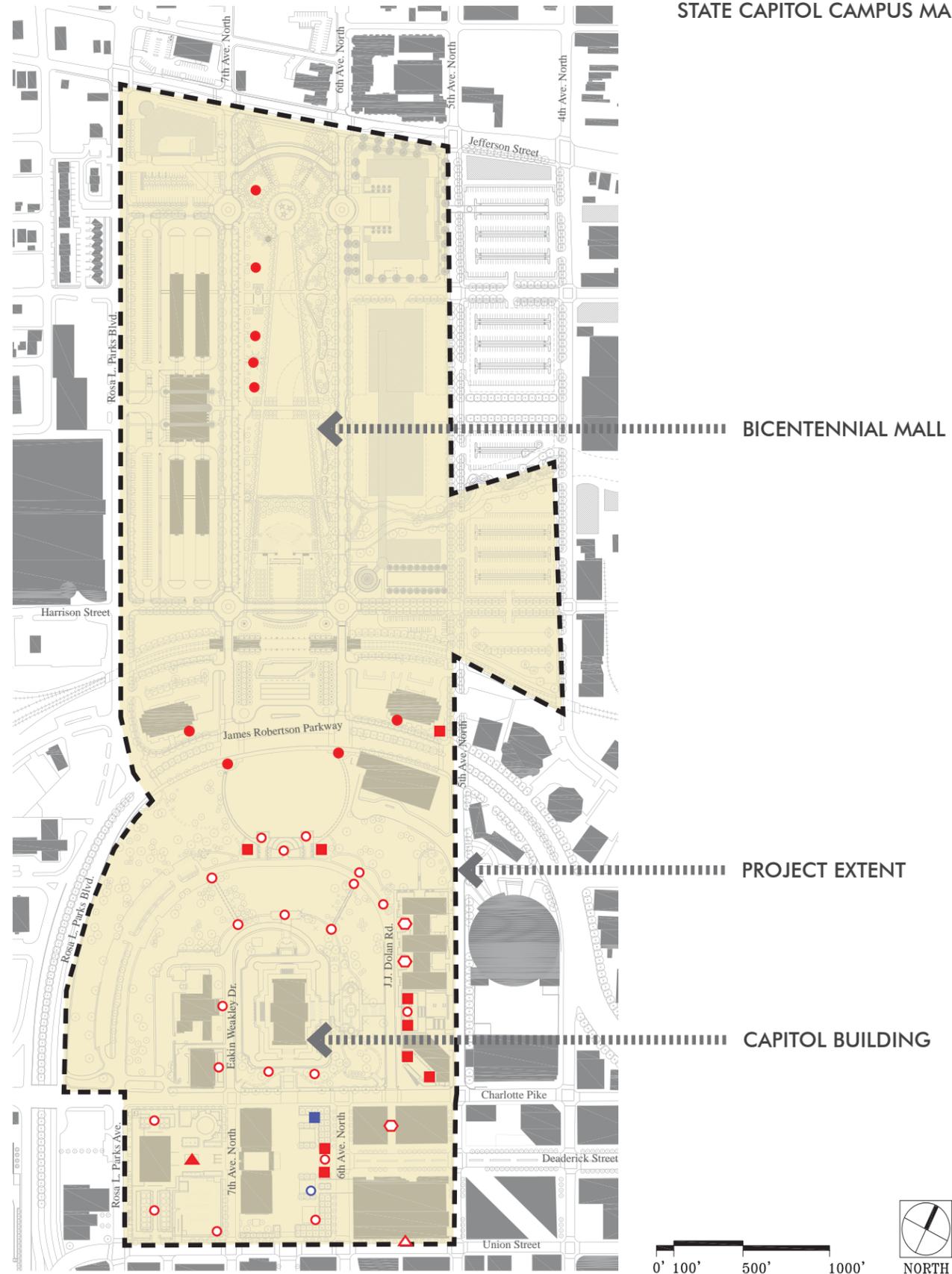
FUTURE MONUMENT AND MEMORIAL LOCATIONS

SITE PLAN

These plans represent the culmination of the preceding analysis and inventory as well as the Matrix that follows. It is meant to be a road-map that will guide the locations of future monuments and memorials. Various types of monuments and memorials are indicated in the legend. Each type follows the matrix (pages 81-84) by location. While not specific in terms of design or number, these general locations should be followed. Some areas (such as the East Hillside pages 7-8) should not allow future installations, if they are already filled. Guidelines follow that offer more specific information about these areas and materials.

The following images are in no way meant to reflect an opinion or suggest the design of a monument or memorial. Their purpose is only to help indicate the correct location and the type of monument or memorial (tall, small, low/raised, etc.). The symbols used to show these characteristics are just markers.

STATE CAPITOL CAMPUS MAP



Legend

Permitted Types and Locations

- TALL MONUMENT ELEMENT
- SMALL ELEMENT
- LOW/RAISED ELEMENT
- FLUSH ELEMENT
- ◇ GARDEN/COURTYARD ELEMENTS
- ▲ SCULPTURAL ART ELEMENT
- △ WALL-MOUNTED ART ELEMENT

Proposed Monuments and Memorials

- WARRANT OFFICERS MEMORIAL PROPOSED LOCATION
- DESERT STORM MEMORIAL PROPOSED LOCATION



CAPITOL HILL

FUTURE MONUMENT AND MEMORIAL GUIDELINES



Criteria

Perhaps the single most important building in Tennessee, the State Capitol was erected beginning in 1845 on one of highest hills in the still-young city of Nashville. Designed by noted Philadelphia architect William Strickland and completed in 1859, the building continues to serve as the most visible physical expression of Tennessee democracy.

As Capitol Hill evolved during the late nineteenth century and throughout the twentieth century, this most important hillside became the chosen site for the recognition of distinguished Tennesseans, most notably those who had been elected to the office of President of the United States. This occurred with the dedication in 1880 of the equestrian statue of President Andrew Jackson directly east of the statehouse, and with the relocation in 1891 of the tomb of President James K. Polk from Polk Avenue nearby to the northeast side of the hill. Capitol Hill also received many plaques and commemorative items, eventually evolving into a curious but thematically unaligned collection of good intentions.

In 1902, winding stone steps with a central water fountain were erected on the south slope of Capitol Hill. Corner entrances featuring stone piers and ornate metal gates had previously provided access to the Capitol, yet the new staircase provided a more convenient and direct connection to Charlotte Avenue, Capitol Boulevard, and later to the War Memorial Building. A bronze statue of Prohibitionist Edward Ward Carmack was added to the staircase composition in 1925. When the granite-clad Motlow Tunnel was completed in 1958, it provided an even more direct and conditioned access to the statehouse. Atop its austere, bunker-like form, a portion of the original winding staircase was relocated along with the statue of Carmack.

Commemoration of Tennesseans involved in wars became an important patriotic mission, and Capitol Hill seemed a most appropriate location. This began with the placement of a statue of Confederate boy hero Sam Davis on the southwest corner of Capitol Hill in 1909. Once the War Memorial Building was completed in 1925 to honor Tennesseans who fought and died in the “World War,” focus for the recognition of wartime participation or heroism shifted to Victory Square Park, a large formal garden that was located directly across Capitol Boulevard and fronting the neoclassical structure (this park was also known as War Memorial Square). An exception to this was the 1968 erection of a statue honoring World War I hero Alvin York at the southeast corner of Capitol Hill. With the replacement of the Victory Square Park in 1974 by completion of Legislative Plaza (an underground office facility for legislators and commission meetings), the spacious, granite rooftop plaza of the new facility would become the chosen location for wartime memorials. In 1995 the plaza was officially renamed War Memorial Plaza to avoid confusion with the legislative activities occurring directly beneath.

Criteria Continued...

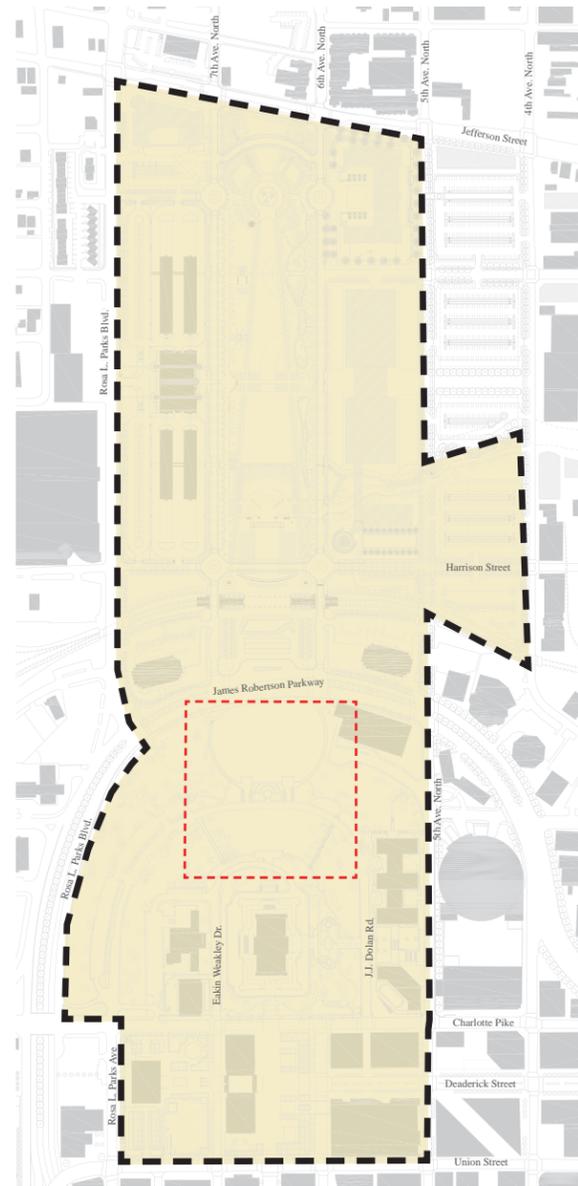
In 1960, the original carriage road that curved up to the Capitol from Park Place was relocated to start at the north terminus of Seventh Avenue. The hilltop was transformed into a flat acropolis, with granite embankments defining the now rectangular plateau. The spacious flat summit provided a peripheral road and abundant parking. Other dramatic changes were made to Capitol Hill including the creation of sweeping state employee parking areas on manmade terraces surrounding the north and west sides of the topographic prominence. Later Park Place would become a one-way street and renamed J.J. Dolan Avenue.

The east slope of Capitol Hill is already sprinkled with numerous elements, many unrelated in theme or purpose. The exception is the presence here of features (a tomb and two statues) that honor Tennesseans elected to the U.S. Presidency. Consequently, it is strongly recommended that future plaques, markers, or commemorative elements not be added on the east slope. The sole exception would be recognition in this special location of a future U.S. President from the Volunteer State.

Materials

Bronze, bronze plaques, copper, stainless steel, granite, marble, aluminum, hardened glass, cast iron, and limestone are found as materials on Capitol Hill and are therefore allowed. Materials that are developed in the future and possess similar high-durability properties shall also be permitted.

THE NORTH HILLSIDE



Area of Master Plan
 Limits of Zone
 0' 100' 500' 1000' NORTH

The North Hillside Future Monument and Memorial Guidelines

Upper Belvedere (Future):

- D This future overlook could provide a prominent location for a plaque or marker that could be set flush into the plaza pavement, because of its location on axis with the Capitol upper elevation. A statue or other vertical element is prohibited because such item would distract from the majesty of the Capitol Building.

Ceremonial Steps:

- E Round and small plaques would be permitted at the tops and bottoms of these pairs of ceremonial steps (western most set is scheduled to be constructed). There are five small plazas that could accommodate round plaques set into the walls or flush with the pavement.

Lower Belvedere:

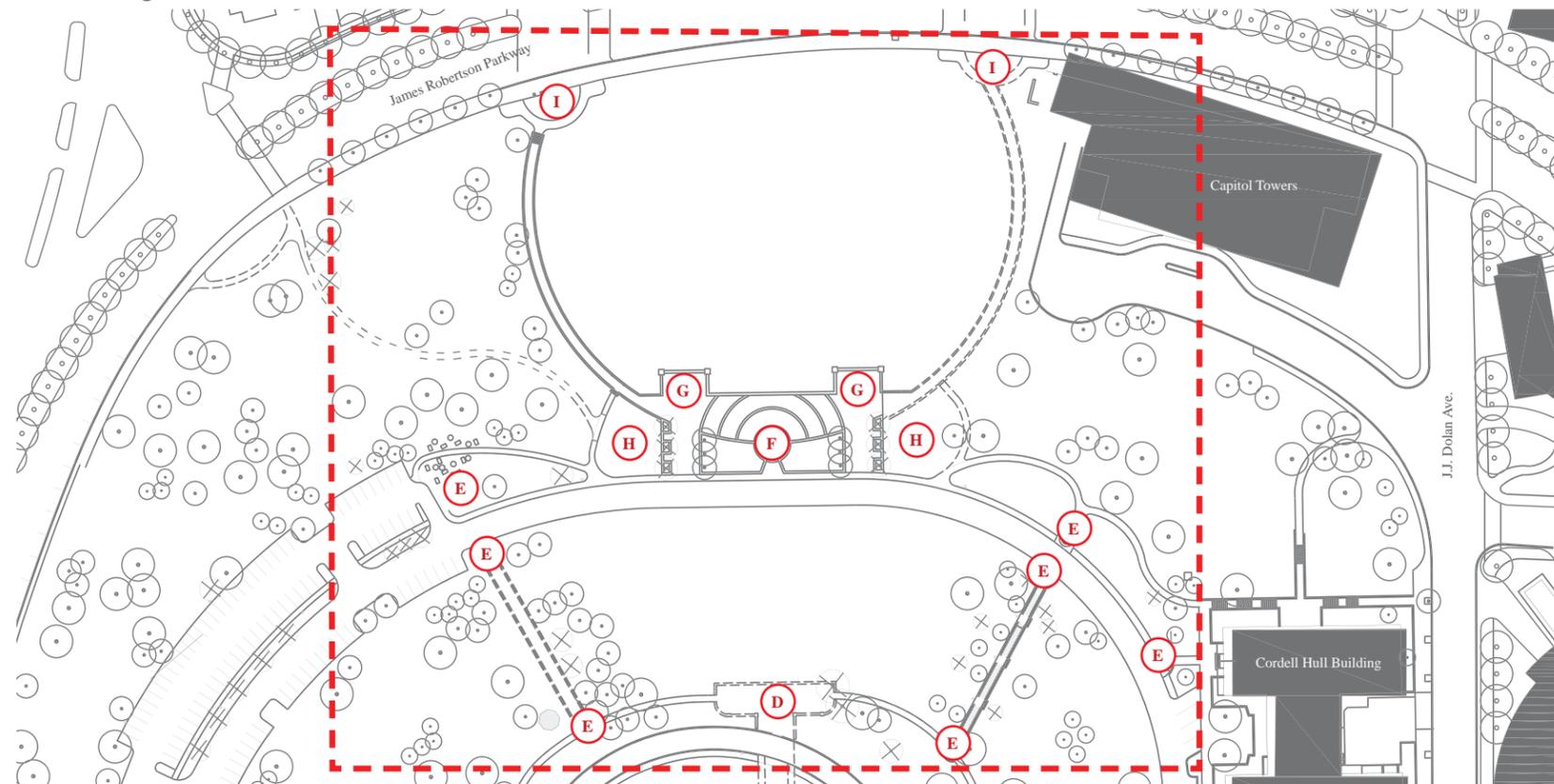
- F This overlook could provide a prominent location for several memorials. The central plaza could accommodate a flush plaque set into the plaza pavement. The flush installation would not obstruct the axial view of the Capitol.
- G Two Memorial flush monumental plaques could also be added in the two “boxed” overlook points, framing the central plaza.
- H A pair of memorial trees could be planted in the lawn areas that flank the Lower Belvedere. It will be important that these trees be columnar trees (to prevent the blockage of views) and they will need to be planted at the same time for uniformity. Memorial plaques could be set at the base of the trees.

Grand Steps:

- I Semi-circular grass panels exist at the base of the curved Grand Steps. (Eastern most set is scheduled to be constructed). These two lawn areas could be suitable for 24”x36” high monuments or memorials. A plaza could be incorporated. The height, mass, materials, and markers should be considered for each because of the symmetry of the space, especially when looking north from the Belvedere.

The North Hillside Future Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



Key
Proposed Monument Location
 Limits of Zone

Future Monument and Memorial Perspectives



E

A memorial plaque would be permitted at the top and bottom of both sets of Ceremonial Steps.

Permitted Plaque Location



F G

Low plaques would be permitted for this area as to not obstruct the view.

Permitted Plaque Location

Permitted Plaque Location



H

A set of tall, columnar memorial trees would visually frame the Capitol.

Permitted Memorial Tree Location

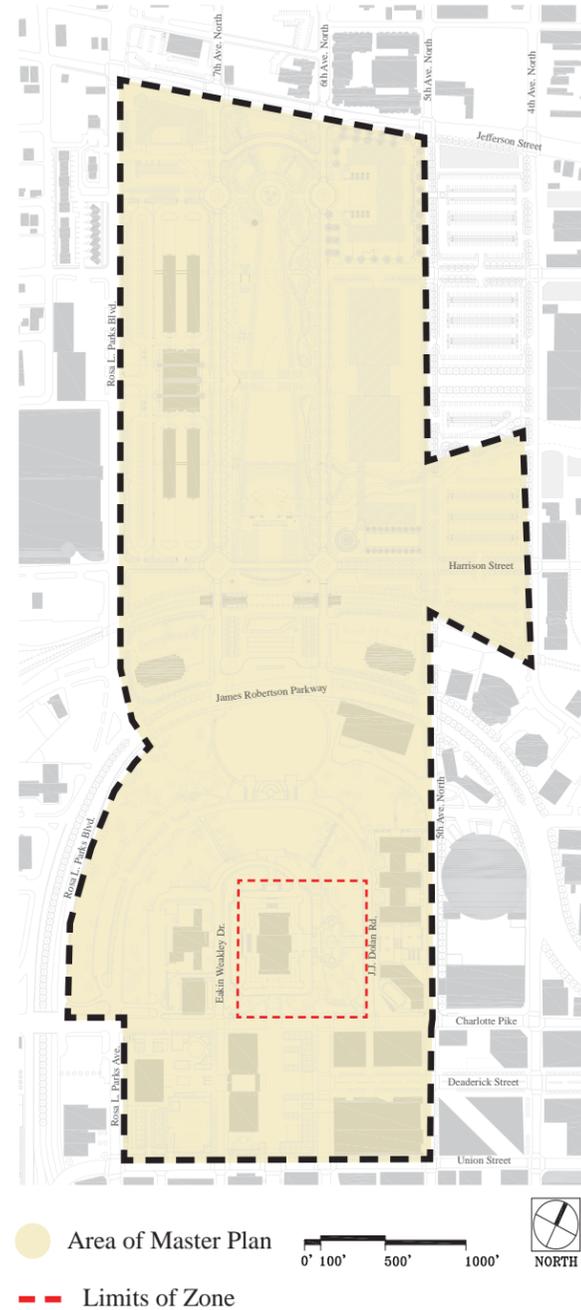


I

A pair of small statues/sculptures or raised plaques could be located at the foot of the ceremonial steps on the North Hillside.

Permitted Memorial Location

EAST, WEST AND SOUTH HILLSIDES



East, West, and South Hillside Future Monument and Memorial Guidelines

East Hillside:

There is presently a heavy concentration of monuments and memorials that exist in this area. The recommendation is that future monuments and memorials be located elsewhere. Should another Tennessean be elected U.S. President, perhaps a statue could be erected at the prominent Motlow Tunnel entrance. When the Masonic Marker time capsule is opened in 2027, it is recommended that the marble marker and iron fence be removed.

South Hillside:

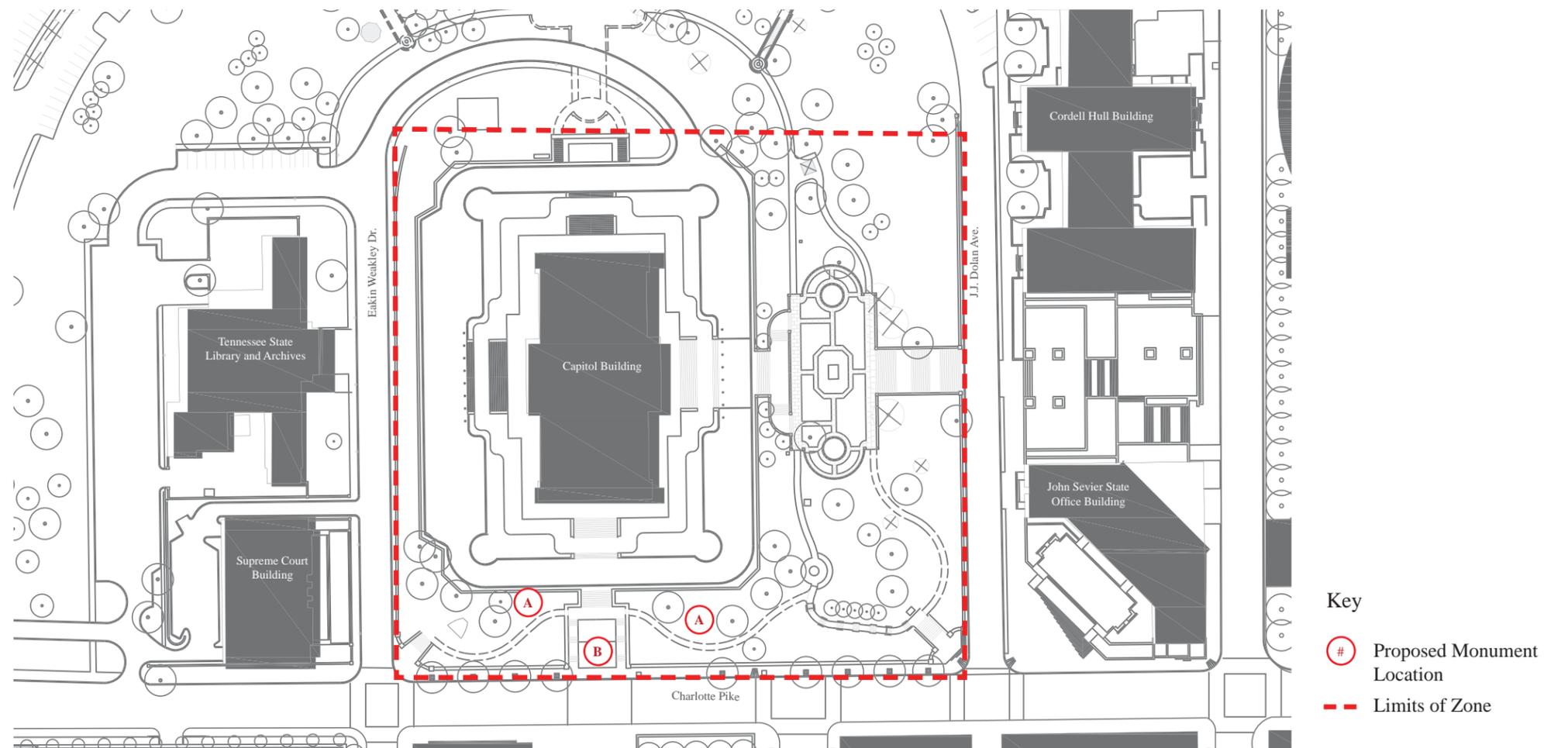
- A** Small monuments or plaques would be located adjacent to proposed walls and benches
- B** Consider the relocation of the Carmack statue. This would occur when the Motlow Tunnel is rebuilt. Its replacement should be a low and unobstructive element as to not block the view to the Capitol from the south.

West Hillside:

The west hillside is currently the site of the Capitol Building parking lot, and very steep slope.

East, West and South Hillside Future Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



Future Monument and Memorial Perspectives



B

The relocation of the Carmack Statue would allow for the view to the Capitol Building from the south to be uninterrupted. The relocation could occur during the renovation of the Motlow Tunnel.

Suggested Statue Relocation

SUPREME COURT BUILDING AND STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

FUTURE MONUMENT AND MEMORIAL GUIDELINES



Criteria

Not unlike the condition on the east side of Capitol Hill, the west side possesses two equally-stout government structures: The Tennessee Supreme Court Building designed by Marr & Holman and completed in 1937, and the Tennessee State Library & Archives designed by H. Clinton Parrent Jr. and completed in 1952. Fronting Seventh Avenue (renamed Eakin-Weakly Drive), these buildings continue to serve their original purposes, although a new Library & Archives building is planned, one that would grace the northeast end of the Bicentennial Mall. With completion of this future facility, the existing library building might be converted to provide expansion spaces for the adjacent Supreme Court facility. It should be noted that the state library was originally erected as the state's World War II memorial, but this mission seemed incomplete to veterans of the conflict and their determination to erect a much more definitive memorial at the Bicentennial Mall, one completed in 1997.

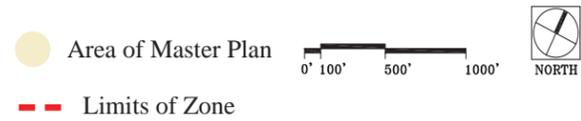
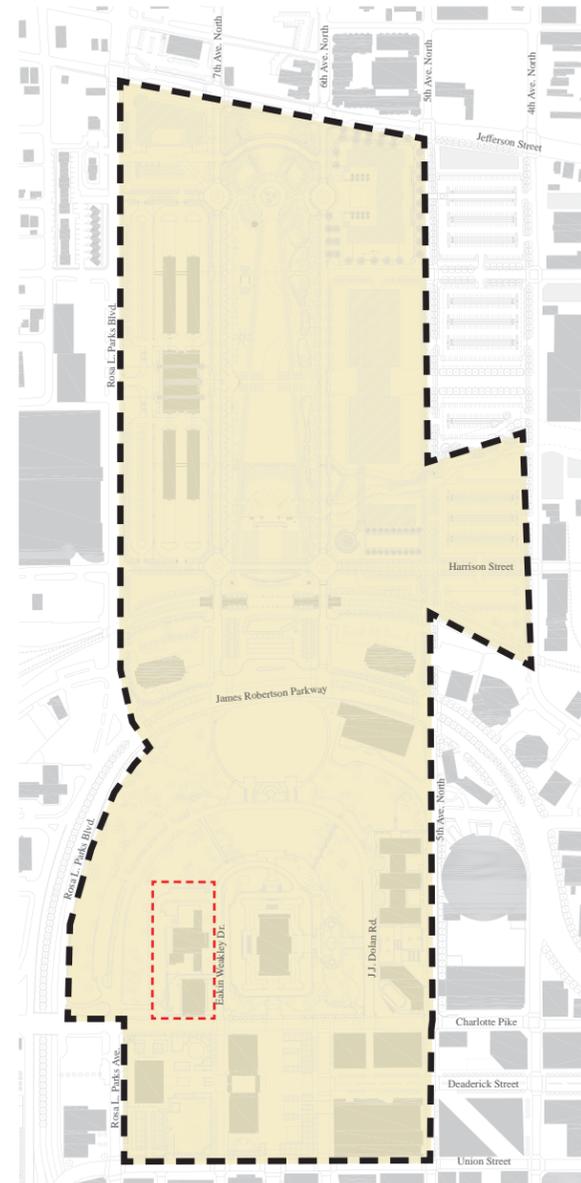
The Supreme Court and State Library & Archives buildings both possess strong neoclassical front facades that face the Capitol above, and both have original, main front entrances on Eakin-Weakley Drive, a public roadway. The east side of this road was cut into Capitol Hill, and therefore the hillside above the stone wall of the Capitol grounds is an unattractive, exposed and weathered rock edge. Due to the narrow condition of the space between this hillside edge and the statuesque front facades of the two buildings, large or prominent future commemorative features are prohibited. This is especially important at the Supreme Court Building, where a dramatic and unobstructed sandstone entrance plaza reinforces the architectural prowess of the structure. Lower elements or plaques are permitted, but these must not compromise the physical presence of the two buildings.

Topics for commemorative elements or memorials should relate to the very specific functions of these important state facilities. Consequently, persons or events or issues related to law and the Tennessee Constitution would be appropriate for the area surrounding the Supreme Court, whereas at the State Library & Archives, appropriate topics might include Tennessee authors, researchers, important publications, and archival events; although this might not be advisable given plans to erect a new library in the near future.

Materials

Given the predominance of granite and limestone on the Supreme Court Building and the State Library & Archives, these two materials are preferred. Specific metals would also be appropriate due to their use in the structures, with bronze at the Supreme Court Building, and stainless steel at the Library & Archives. Other durable materials would also be permitted including marble, aluminum, hardened glass, cast iron, and copper. Materials that are developed in the future and possess similar high-durability properties shall also be permitted.

SUPREME COURT AND STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES



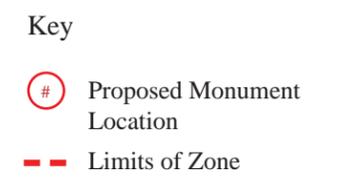
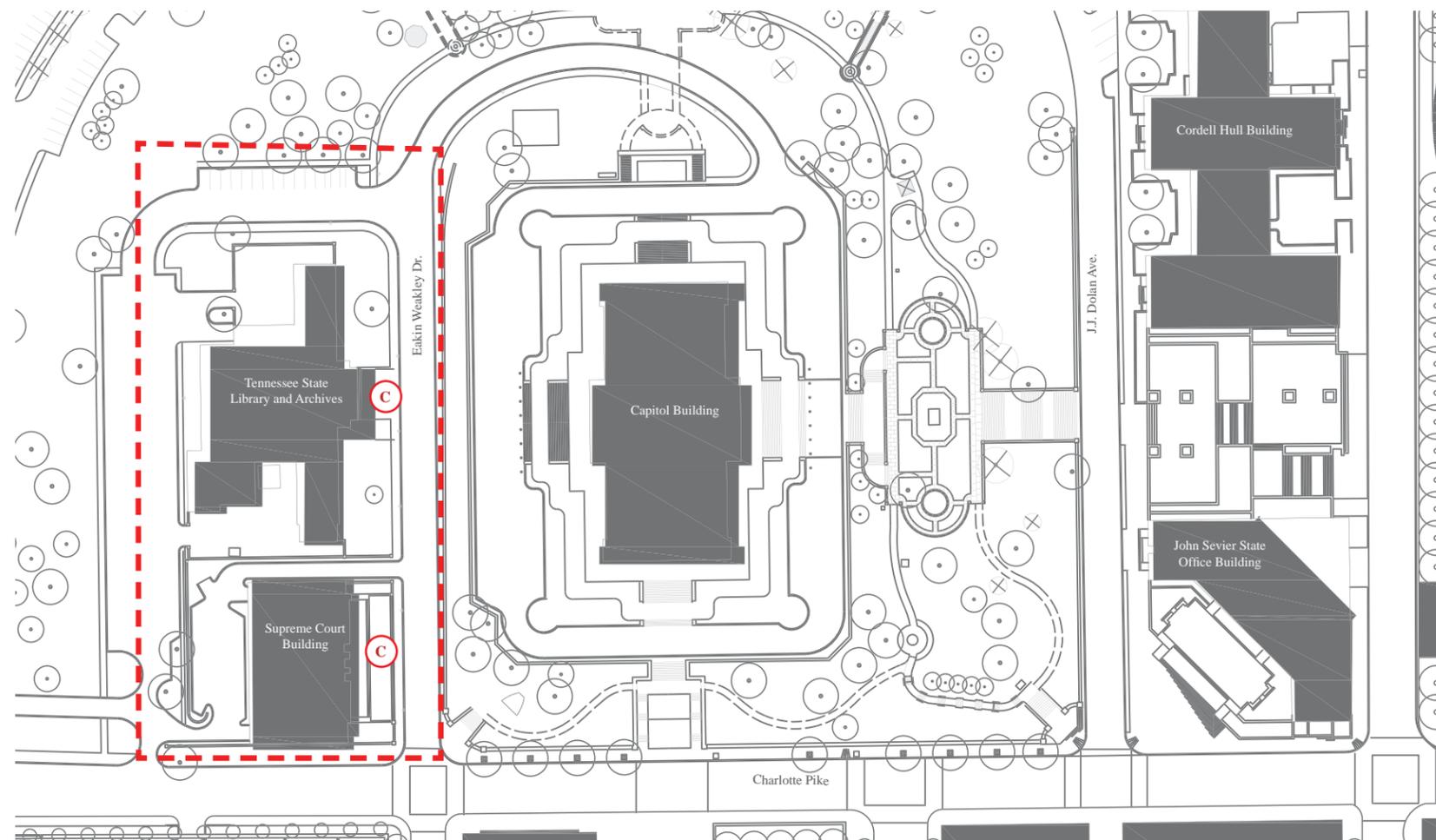
Supreme Court and State Library and Archives Future Monument and Memorial Guidelines

Supreme Court and State Library and Archives:

- Ⓢ Flush plaques are permitted in the plaza pavement in front of these two historic buildings. The memorials should relate to each building's use. They should be set in the pavement as not to compete with the historic architecture of the buildings.

East & West Hillside, Supreme Court, and State Library and Archives Future Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



Future Monument and Memorial Perspectives



©

A flush plaque is permitted in the front plazas of both the State Library and Archives Building and the Supreme Court Building.

Permitted Plaque Location

TENNESSEE TOWER

FUTURE MONUMENT AND MEMORIAL GUIDELINES



Criteria

A very spacious exterior area surrounds the base of the 30-story, glass and travertine-clad William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower. Due to the sloping site of the city-block governmental facility, the plaza surface aligns with street and sidewalk grade on its southeast perimeter at Union Street, whereas at its other three sides, the plaza is located well above the surrounding streets. This elevated and flat, acropolis-like condition has resulted in a spacious, open public space that in the past was rarely if ever used by the public or workers in the tower. The plaza and building were designed by Chicago-based Skidmore-Owens-Merrill (SOM), and dedicated in 1968. Originally the windswept architectural character of this large plaza clearly followed a Utopian, Modernist vision of vast, “clean,” and open public space.

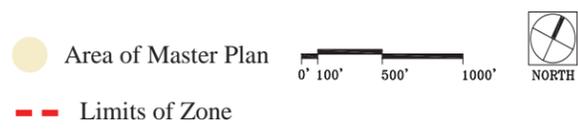
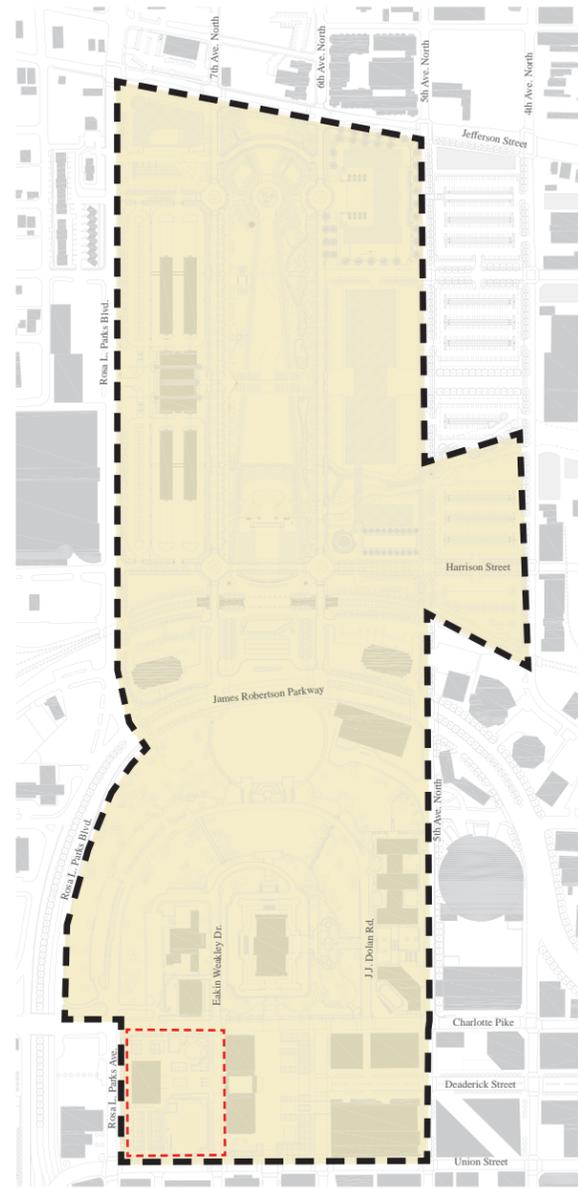
A recently-completed enhancement of the plaza designed by Hodgson & Douglas Landscape Architects sought to make the open environment a much more inviting space, and the plaza now effectively embraces the Modernist tower it surrounds. This unique outdoor space should be reserved for elements, plaques, walls, memorials, sculpture, or other items that commemorate Tennessee and/or Tennesseans. No element should obstruct views from the streets of the dramatic, recessed loggia that surrounds the base of the building at plaza level. In addition, no element should obstruct views from the building’s lobby of the west face of the War Memorial Building and its curiously-small exterior portal into the impressive World War I commemorative court and its Spirit of Youth statue. The sole exceptions to the above criteria would be; 1) the commemoration of a specific historic activity or event that took place and/or occurred on the plaza grounds, and 2) the commissioning of a large element or artwork that would complement the distinctly Modernist architectonic character of the tower.

An interesting historical fact is that the world-famous WSM Grand Ole Opry radio program began in the original National Life Insurance Building, a structure which was located at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Union Street. The building was demolished in the 1980s. The Opry had moved earlier in the twentieth century to the Ryman Auditorium, this very important cultural event might warrant more at this site than the standard Tennessee Historical Commission roadside sign.

Materials

Bronze, bronze plaques, copper, stainless steel, granite, marble, aluminum, hardened glass, cast iron, and limestone are allowed. Because travertine is abundant as the primary material at this large plaza and building, its use is also allowed but with clear knowledge of its open-vein and thus deterioration-prone characteristics and limitations. Materials that are developed in the future and possess similar high-durability properties shall also be permitted.

TENNESSEE TOWER



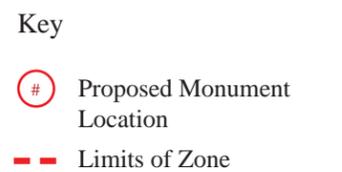
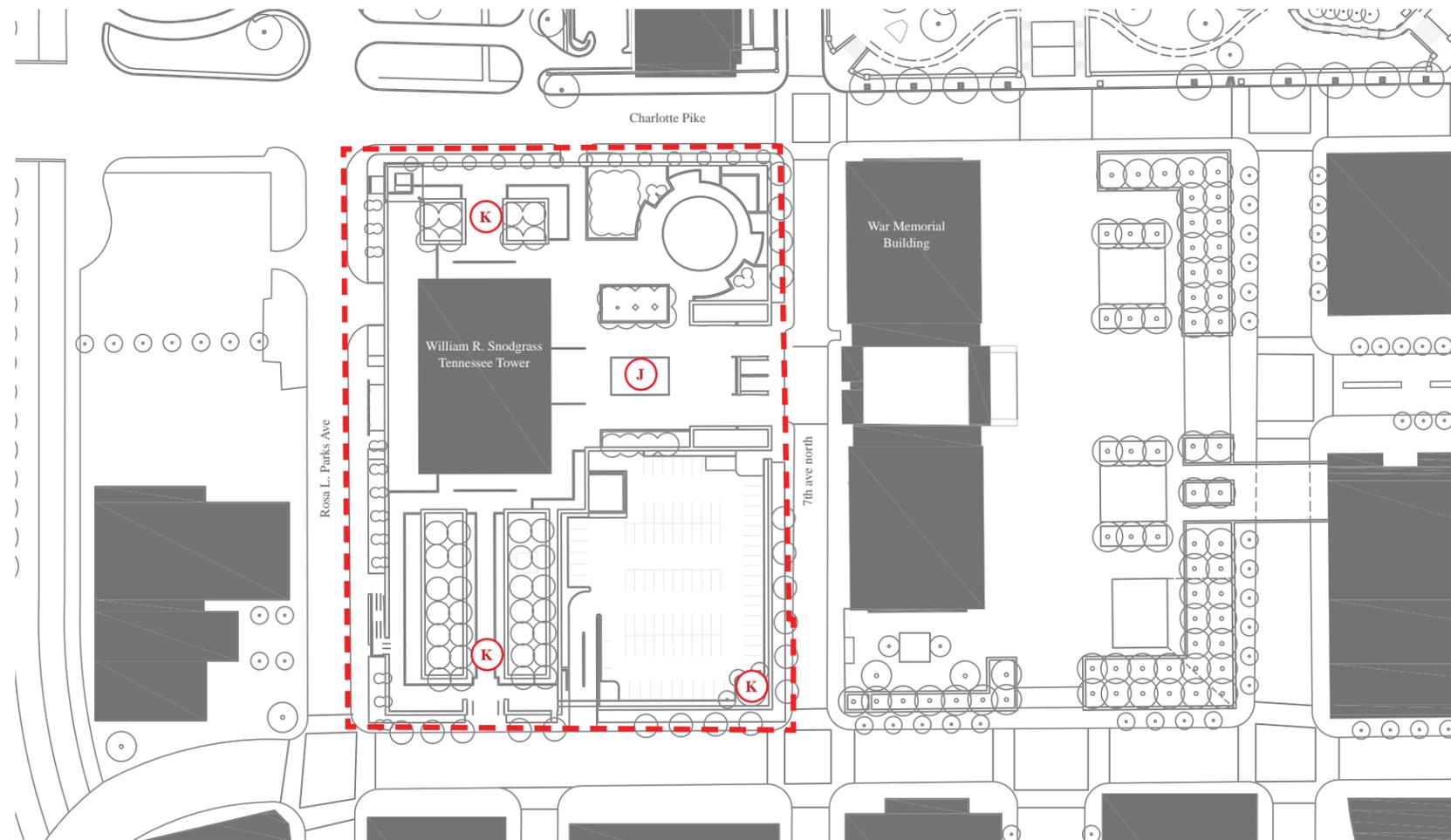
Tennessee Tower Future Monument and Memorial Guidelines

Tennessee Tower:

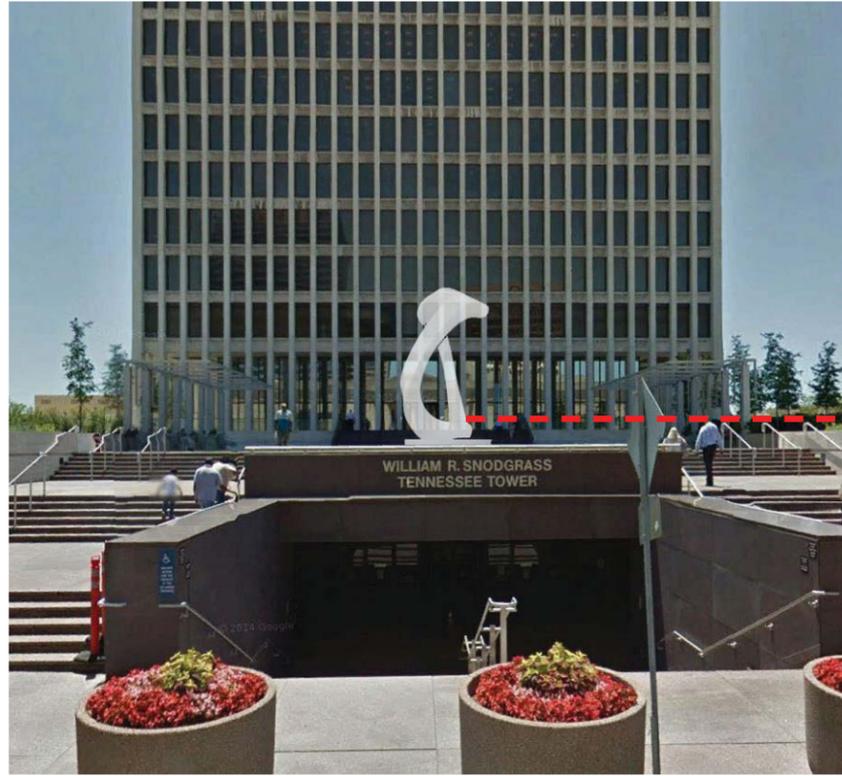
- J** Due to Tennessee Tower's style of architecture, a modern piece of art would be appropriate on the rectangular lawn at the building's entrance.
- K** Presently there are no memorials or monuments located on this plaza. There are opportunities for future plaques that must be carefully placed so as not to compete with the Utopian Modern Skidmore Owens and Merrill designed structure. These would be located in planters and on walls.

Tennessee Tower Future Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



Future Monument and Memorial Perspectives



J

A piece of pure art could be located on the lawn in front of Tennessee Tower. This art piece could be used to honor a person or event.

Permitted Sculpture Location



K

Low plaques would be incorporated into the Tennessee Tower Plaza as to not obstruct its views.

Permitted Plaque Location

CORDELL HULL BUILDING, CENTRAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATIVE PLAZA, AND JOHN SEVIER BUILDING

FUTURE MONUMENT AND MEMORIAL GUIDELINES



Criteria

Two very stout structures are located directly east of the Capitol: the John Sevier Building designed by Emmons Woolwine and completed in 1940, and the Cordell Hull Building designed by Hart & McBryde and completed in 1954. Named for prominent Tennesseans, these structures were both erected to contain offices of various state agencies and departments. Over time, the Sevier Building has come to contain offices of the Attorney General and other related law-enforcement functions, whereas the Cordell Hull Building remains the location of diverse offices and departments.

Sevier possesses a statuesque architectural composition, one reinforced by dramatic exterior stairs that focus on the street corner of Charlotte Avenue and the one-way road renamed J.J. Dolan Avenue. The Cordell Hull structure is often seen with less historical affection. Due to its inflexible configuration and deficiencies in its systems and overall condition, it may soon undergo substantial internal renovation or, if this is proven uneconomical, be demolished. At the present, both structures and their peripheral areas possess areas for future commemorative elements. This is especially true for the paved roof of a third structure located in this vicinity, the Central Services Building, a partially-underground structure erected in 1963 to connect Sevier and Cordell Hull (and provide an underground atomic bomb shelter).

At the Sevier Building, the most obvious location for additional commemorative elements would be the flat plaza at the top of the dramatic (and, for disabled individuals, imposing) exterior stairs. Any element or feature should not visually distract from the strong character of the building façade and consequently lower or horizontal elements would be preferred. Paired elements reinforcing the symmetry of the entrance façade might be appropriate. An existing complication is that this elevated plaza currently has limited accessibility, and the front doors of the building are now locked for security reasons; visitors and occupants of the building now gain access into the facility from a rather unimpressive entrance on Fifth Avenue. Until access and authentic use of the original entrance returns to its original and intended use, monuments or memorials should not be placed in this plaza. Not only does this building possess beautiful and stout bronze doors, but immediately inside are two of the most beautiful pieces of public art in Nashville, fabulous wall murals completed in 1941 by noted artist Dean Cornwell, masterpieces in the state's art collection that for the moment are currently inaccessible.

The Cordell Hull Building already possesses important sculptures by Puryear Mims at its four main entrances, and these may be sufficient for the immediate future. Nevertheless, the building's composition possesses two west-facing outdoor courtyards, spaces which could be altered and enhanced and contain commemorative elements. Honoring the national and international contributions of U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and his receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize, commemorative elements

Criteria Continued...

should be educational and celebrate the history of this Tennessean and his achievements. In addition, the evolution and contributions of the League of Nations which Secretary Hull helped establish (now the United Nations), might be appropriate topics for additional features.

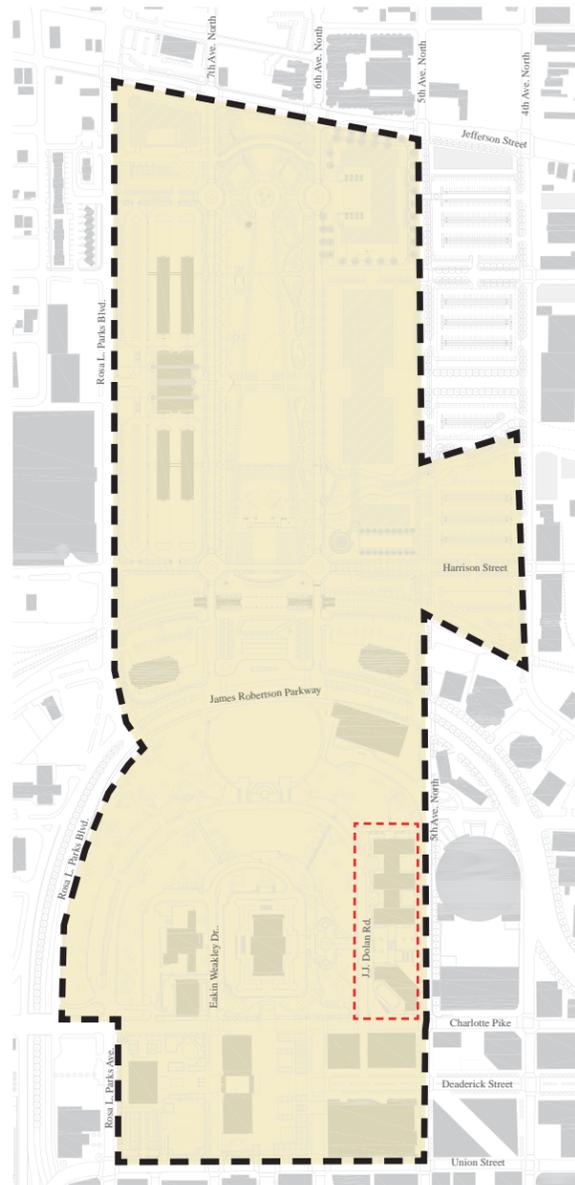
Construction in 1963 of the Central Services Building—more accurately described as an underground “connector”—fortunately did not obstruct views from the east upward to the State Capitol, and its paved rooftop provides two prominent locations for commemorative elements. It was intentionally designed to maintain the viewshed of the Capitol. It was constructed at grade level on both 6th and 5th Avenues. This same design was used for the plaza of the Municipal Auditorium. Given the vague name of the building and its subtle presence on Capitol Hill, topics for commemorative features or artistic expressions in this location are flexible. However, due to the extraordinary vista from the east upward toward the Capitol, the drama of the steep stairs on the east hillside, and the beauty of the Jackson equestrian statue, future elements on this plaza should not obstruct or distract from this cherished view (captured by photographer Robin Hood and used by the U.S. Postal Service for the Tennessee Bicentennial commemorative postage stamp). At the present time, the General Services Building possesses significant renovation challenges. If it is demolished, any replacement facility should not obstruct the impressive, currently-unobstructed view up to the Capitol and Jackson statue from below, and equally it should not obstruct views downward from the Capitol of this part of Nashville (Note: It is hoped that one day an open vista will be returned from the Capitol east to the Cumberland River, as the east side of the statehouse is the official front entrance façade, and it originally greeted guests and dignitaries arriving to the capital city by boat).

Materials

Given the predominance of granite and limestone on the Sevier, Cordell Hull, and Central Services buildings, these two materials are preferred. Bronze and bronze plaques would also be acceptable given the attractive bronze doors and features found on the Sevier Building.

Other durable materials would also be permitted including stainless steel, marble, aluminum, hardened glass, cast iron, and copper. Materials that are developed in the future and possess similar high-durability properties shall also be permitted.

CORDELL HULL BUILDING, CENTRAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATIVE PLAZA, AND JOHN SEVIER BUILDING



● Area of Master Plan
--- Limits of Zone
0' 100' 500' 1000'
NORTH

Cordell Hull Building, Central Services Administrative Plaza, and John Sevier Building Future Monument and Memorial Plan

John Sevier State Office Building:

- L** Large (life size) statues or memorials could be located in the courtyard to flank either side of the historic entrance. These memorials or monuments could be established when the historic main entrance, on the corner of Charlotte Pike and J.J. Dolan Ave., is made handicap accessible and reopens in the future. They should be similar as to reflect the beautiful symmetry of the building.

Cordell Hull Building:

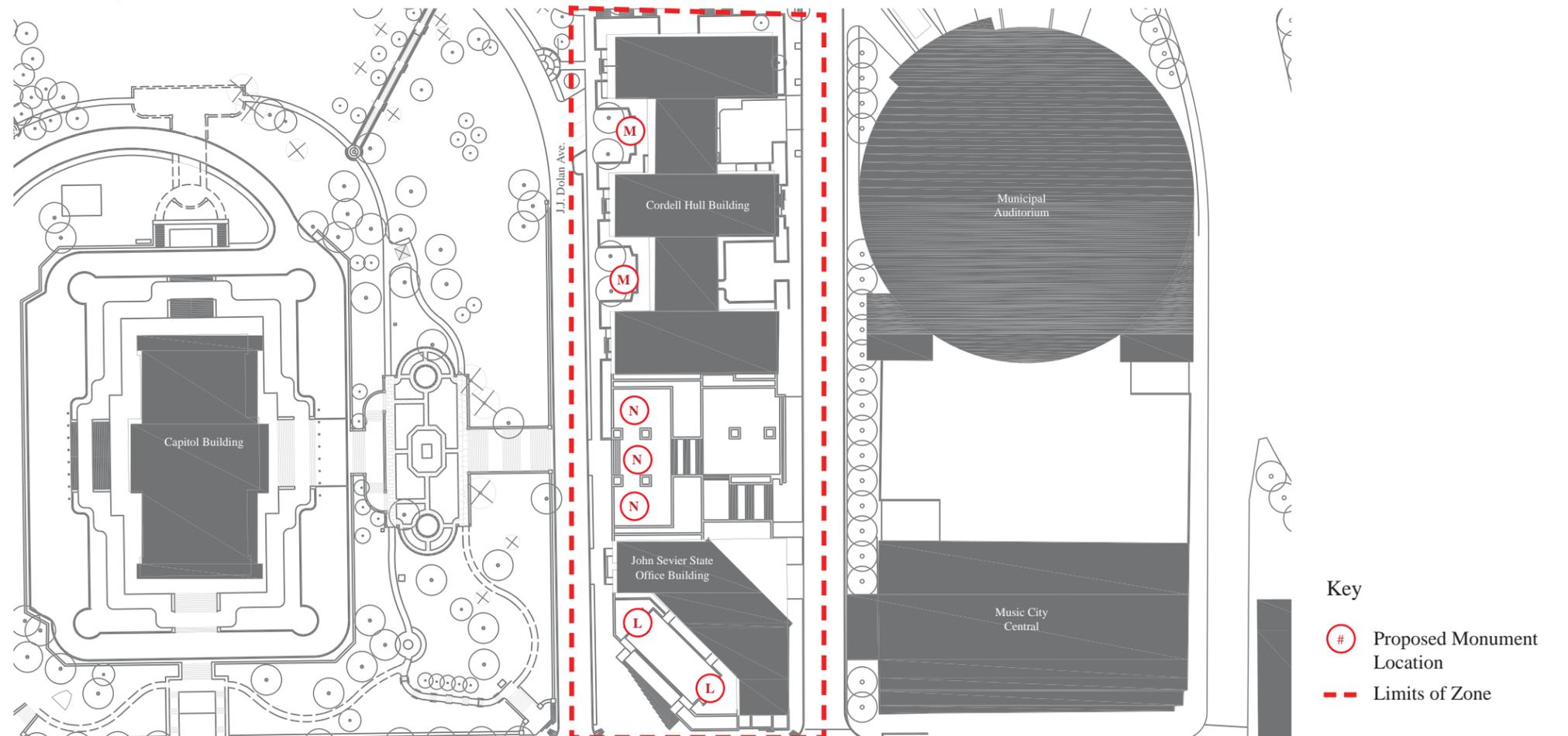
- M** Small memorials or statues are permitted in the courtyards on the west side of the building along J.J. Dolan Rd. Paved courtyards with landscaping could be incorporated into these small areas.

Central Services Administrative Plaza:

- N** This plaza is an important area as it is located on axis with the entrance to the historic Jackson Park, which is located just to the east of the historical main entrance to the Capitol. Sculpture memorials could be located in the two grass panels on either side of the central paved plaza. They would frame the view to the Jackson Statue. The central portion of the plaza should remain open, allowing only flush plaques on the plaza in hopes that the historic view to the Cumberland River might be restored in the future to the east. The view to the Jackson statue and the Capitol to the west should be maintained. Before any monuments can be located on the plaza, a structural engineer will need to provide an assessment.

Cordell Hull Buildings, Central Services Administrative Plaza, and John Sevier Building Future Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



Key
Proposed Monument Location
--- Limits of Zone

Future Monument and Memorial Perspectives



L

A pair of large statues would be placed on the plaza in front of the Sevier Building. Careful consideration should be made in choosing the statues. They should be similar in size, height and time of installation in order to be in keeping with the symmetry of the building.

Permitted Statue Location



M

Small garden courtyards would fill the niches of the Cordell Building. These gardens would provide a place for small memorial plaques or small statues.

Permitted Memorial Garden Location



N

Statues of the same mass and form should be located in the square lawns of the plaza. They should be art pieces that frame the view to the Cumberland River that will hopefully be reclaimed in the future.

Permitted Art Location

Permitted Plaque Location

WAR MEMORIAL PLAZA, WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING COURTYARD, AND VIETNAM VETERANS PLAZA

FUTURE MONUMENT AND MEMORIAL GUIDELINES



Criteria

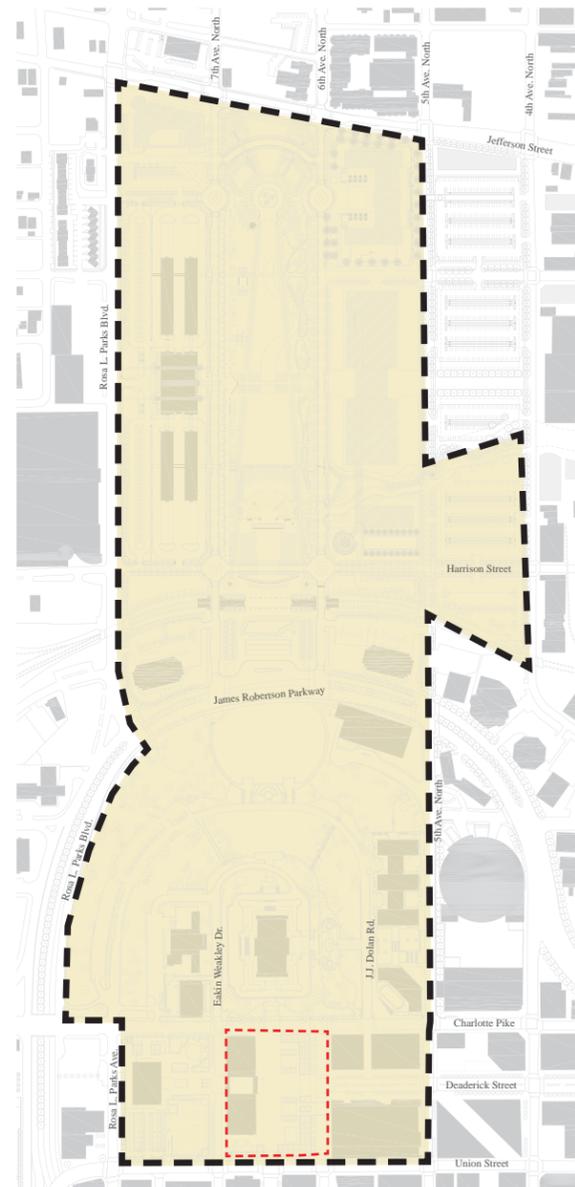
The War Memorial Building, designed by Edward Dougherty and completed in 1925, is one of Nashville's most impressive neoclassical structures. Erected fronting Capitol Boulevard and Seventh Avenue, this building commemorates Tennesseans involved in World War I. Presently this building contains state offices, a large auditorium, the Military Branch of the State Museum, and an impressive exterior courtyard at the center of the structure. This court possesses large bronze wall tablets listing all Tennesseans killed during the war and an impressive statue of "Victory" (The Spirit of Youth holding Nike) created by sculptor Belle Kinney and dedicated in 1926. Due to the formality and comprehensive statement of commemoration, no additional elements or memorials are allowed in this statuesque court.

Given the specific name of this large outdoor space and its numerous existing features and memorial elements, War Memorial Plaza shall be reserved for elements, plaques, walls, memorials, sculpture, or other items that commemorate Tennessee and/or Tennesseans in the defense of our state or nation. The sole exceptions to the above criteria would be: 1) the commemoration of a specific historic activity or event that took place and/or occurred on the plaza grounds; 2) recognition of the interesting history and significance of War Memorial Plaza as perhaps the most important outdoor assembly spaces in the capital city, one that honors and provides an impressive, unobstructed view of the Capitol; and 3) utilization of the sunken courtyard at the southeast corner of the plaza. The sunken courtyard includes the main pedestrian entryway into the underground Legislative Plaza facility, and hence it is visually, physically, and thematically separated from the spacious plaza above, and could therefore contain an element or commemorative feature connected to the State Legislature, its numerous members, and its important government function.

Materials

Bronze, bronze plaques, copper, stainless steel, granite, marble, aluminum, hardened glass, cast iron, and limestone are allowed. Materials that are developed in the future and possess similar high-durability properties shall also be permitted.

WAR MEMORIAL PLAZA, WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING COURTYARD, AND VIETNAM VETERANS PLAZA



Area of Master Plan
 Limits of Zone
 0' 100' 500' 1000' NORTH

War Memorial Plaza, War Memorial Building Courtyard, and Vietnam Veterans Plaza Future Monument and Memorial Guidelines

War Memorial Building Courtyard:

No additional memorials or monuments should be placed in the courtyard of the War Memorial Building; as not to compete with the Youth Statue and the colonnades surrounding it.

War Memorial Plaza:

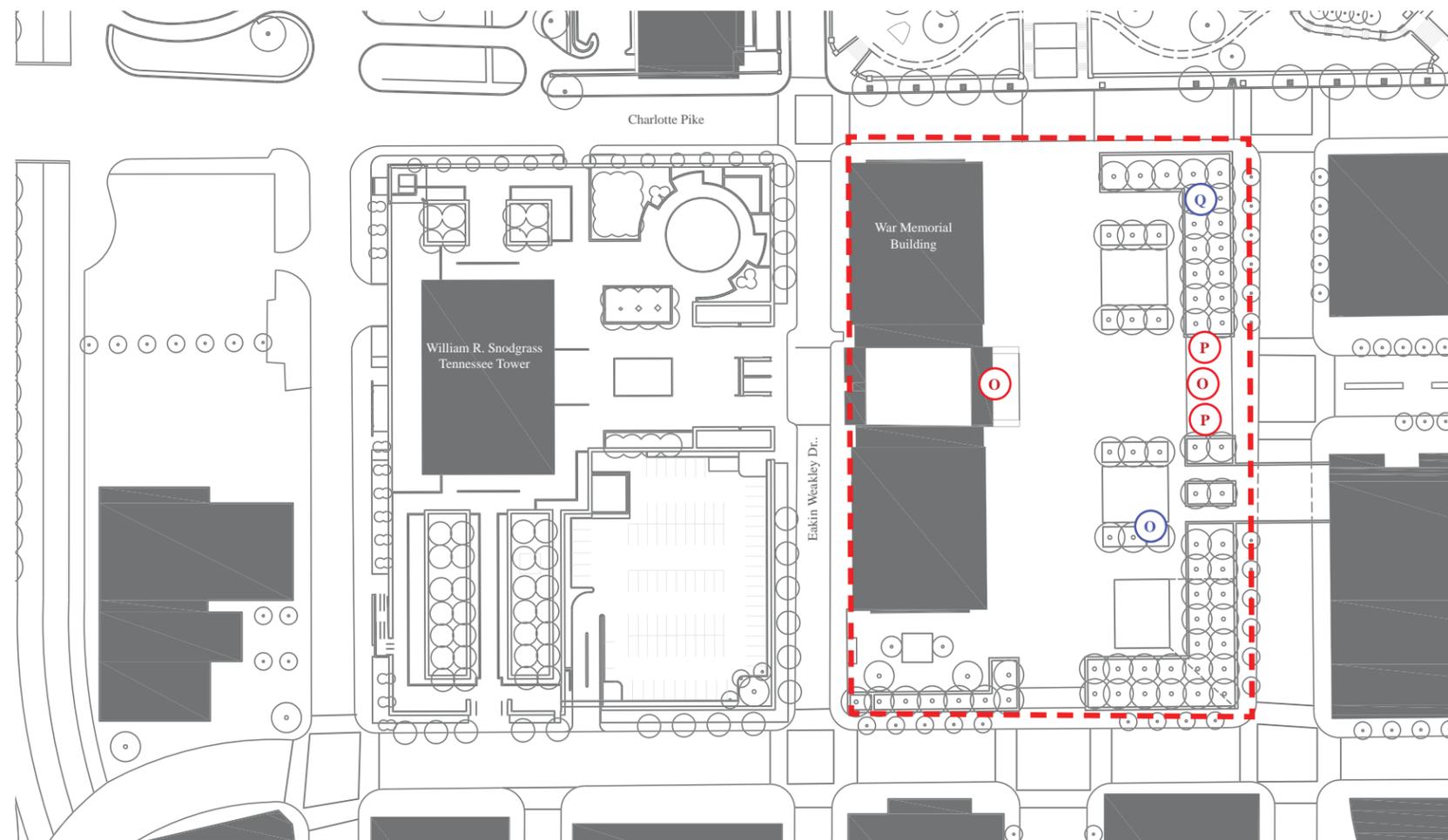
- Since several visible monuments and memorials could exist on the plaza, or are planned, it is recommended that future memorials be limited to plaques. These, of course, would be related to themes of war heroes, wars, and veterans; all with a connection to Tennessee. Specific locations would include the northeast and southeast corners adjacent to the stone planters. The plaques could be located along the planter walls for visibility. This would honor the important cross plaza views and historic architecture. A plaque announcing the arrival at the War Memorial Plaza could be located on the stairs leading from the War Memorial Building into the War Memorial Plaza.
- A pair of statues could be located on either end of the landing between the two flights of steps from 6th Ave North; due east of the War Memorial Building. Their heights would have to be carefully evaluated, so as not to block the views of the youth statue located in the War Memorial Building Courtyard.
- It is suggested that the future desert storm memorial be located at the south side of this planter. This would offer better exposure (south) from the proposed location on the northern side of the planter. Important views towards the Capitol would be left undisturbed.

Vietnam Veterans Plaza:

No additional memorials or monuments should be placed in Vietnam Veterans Plaza.

War Memorial Plaza, War Memorial Building Courtyard, and Vietnam Veterans Plaza Future Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



- Key**
- Proposed Warrant Officer Memorial Location
 - Proposed Desert Storm Memorial Location
 - # Proposed Monument Location
 - - - Limits of Zone

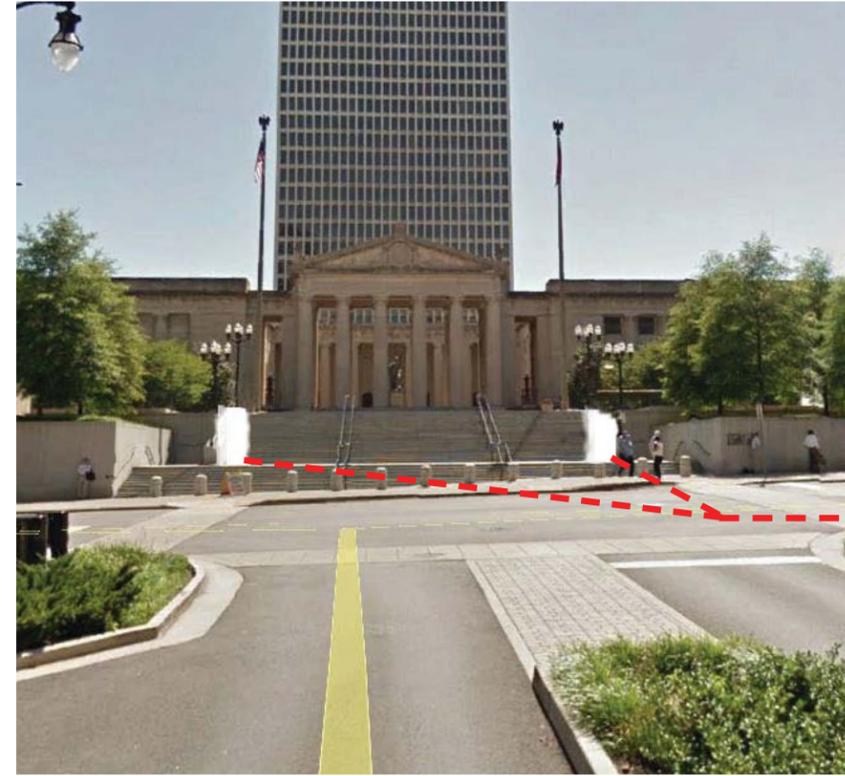
Future Monument and Memorial Perspectives



○

Memorial plaques could be added to the planters in Legislative Plaza in the Northeast and Southeast corners.

Proposed Plaque Location



○

This view shows a future pair of statue memorials located on the landing of the steps leading from Deaderick Street to Legislative Plaza. Note the symmetry of the statues does not distract from the War Memorial Building.

Proposed Element Location



○

The Desert Storm memorial location should be reconsidered from the original proposal. The placement of the memorial at the north east corner of the plaza would add interest to that currently empty area.

Proposed Desert Storm Memorial Location

RACHEL AND ANDREW JACKSON BUILDINGS

FUTURE MONUMENT AND MEMORIAL GUIDELINES



Criteria

Constructed in the Modernist Style, these two large government office buildings designed by Taylor & Crabtree Architects together occupy a full city block, surrounded by Deaderick Street, Charlotte Avenue, Fifth Avenue, and Sixth Avenue. The downward, easterly slope of the Deaderick and Charlotte roads creates a challenging urban design characteristic: the entrance level of the Rachel Jackson Building is level with Sixth Avenue yet at the Andrew Jackson Building, that same elevation is one full floor above Fifth Avenue. This condition was resolved with the creation of a flat plaza—a featureless paved terrace—that surrounds the base of the Andrew Jackson building. Both buildings are massive, clad with durable limestone, precast concrete, granite, and limestone. The Rachel Jackson Building literally fills its property, providing only sidewalk space around the three street edges. In slight contrast, the plaza/acropolis of the Andrew Jackson Building, elevated above the perimeter streets, provides opportunities for future art and commemorative elements.

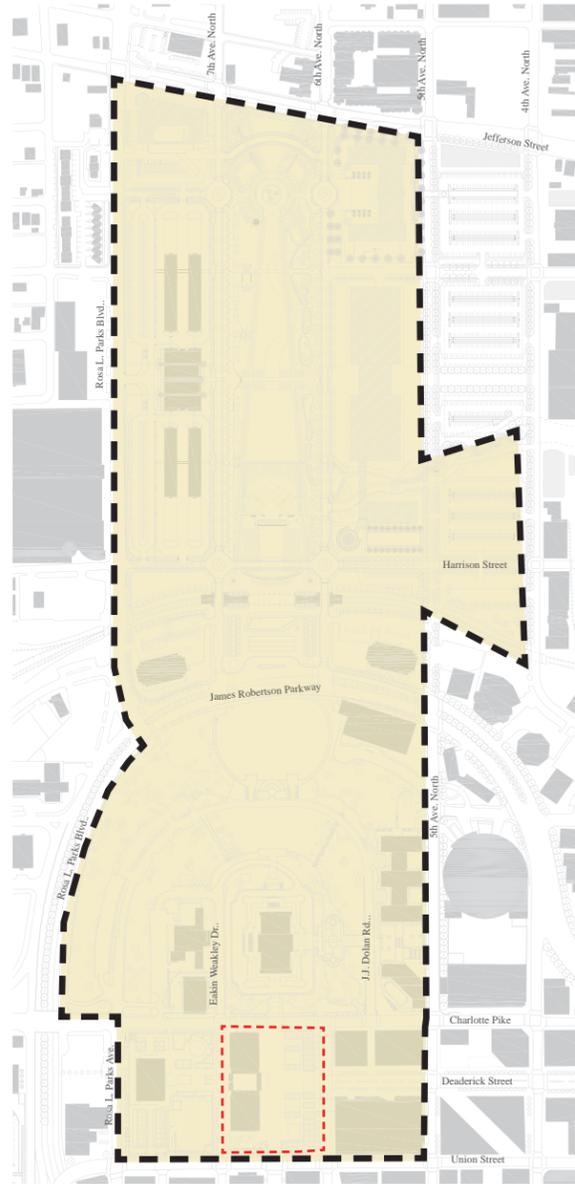
A unique opportunity for enhancement exists in the open space between the two tall buildings, a windswept, concrete-paved space that is shaded throughout the year, and consequently pleasant in the heat of summer but uncomfortable in the cold of winter. Because the two buildings were named in honor of the Jackson family, it would seem appropriate that any new element, sculpture, or commemorative item would have some connection to the Jackson family, Jackson’s distinguished presidency, or the Jacksonian Era, one of our country’s most important (and controversial). The sole exception to the above criteria would be the commemoration of a specific historic activity or event that took place and/or occurred on the plaza or the surrounding sidewalks in this part of Nashville. Finally, this rather harsh existing space might be redesigned as a tree-covered urban plaza, a more pleasant and inviting space that would offer relief from the preponderance of nearby paved surfaces.

Handsome directional and building name pylons are located on the sidewalks, and these work well to guide visitors and citizens to the two structures.

Materials

Bronze, bronze plaques, copper, stainless steel, granite, marble, aluminum, hardened glass, cast iron, and limestone are allowed. Materials that are developed in the future and possess similar high-durability properties shall also be permitted. A redesign of portions of this state property might include landscape elements; these might also serve a commemorative objective.

RACHEL AND ANDREW JACKSON BUILDINGS



● Area of Master Plan
 - - - Limits of Zone
 0' 100' 500' 1000' NORTH

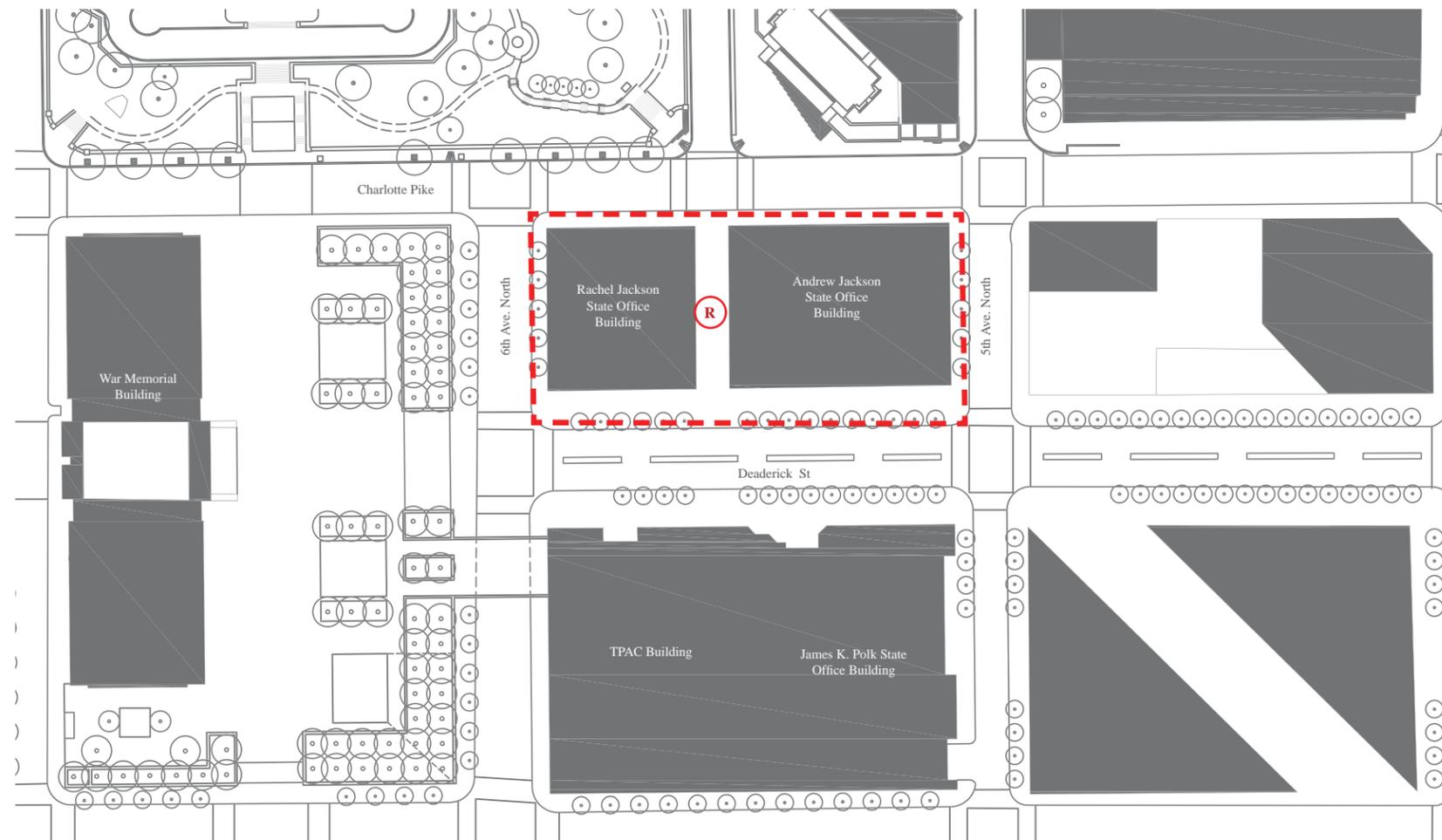
Rachel and Andrew Jackson Buildings Future Monument and Memorial Guidelines

Rachel and Andrew Jackson Buildings:

- Ⓡ Because the two buildings were named in honor of the Jackson family, it would seem appropriate that any new element, sculpture, or commemorative item would have some connection to the Jackson family, Jackson's distinguished presidency, or the Jacksonian Era. Finally, this rather harsh existing space might be redesigned as a tree-covered urban plaza, a more pleasant and inviting space that would offer relief from the preponderance of nearby paved surfaces.

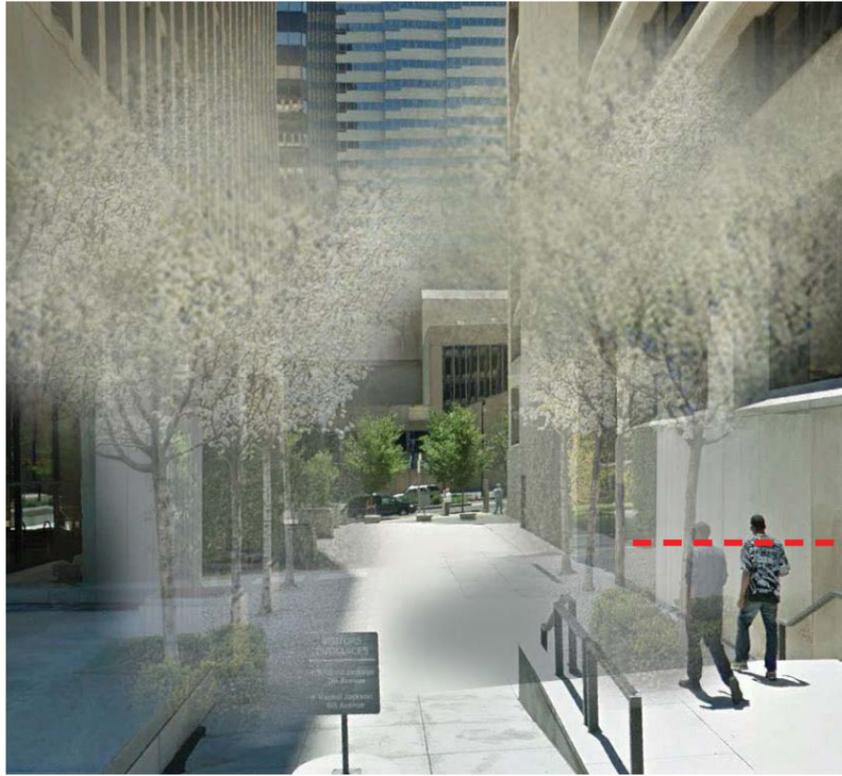
Rachel and Andrew Jackson Buildings Future Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



Key
 Ⓡ Proposed Monument Location
 - - - Limits of Zone

Future Monument and Memorial Perspectives



R

The Courtyard between the Rachel and Andrew Jackson buildings is currently cold and unwelcoming. With the addition of trees and other features the space will become more welcoming and will provide numerous opportunities for memorial trees, art, etc.

Proposed Courtyard Location

JAMES K. POLK STATE OFFICE BUILDING

FUTURE MONUMENT AND MEMORIAL GUIDELINES



Criteria

Designed by Taylor & Crabtree Architects and completed in 1981, this gigantic, multiple-function structure fills an entire city block bordered by Fifth Avenue North, Sixth Avenue North, Union Street, and Deaderick Street. Directly east of the War Memorial Plaza/Legislative Plaza government complex, the structure contains the Tennessee Performing Arts Center, the Tennessee State Museum, and, above, the James K. Polk office tower, a soaring glass-clad office tower filled with state agencies and offices. Not unlike the Rachel and Andrew Jackson Buildings immediately across Deaderick Street, the downward, easterly slope of the Deaderick and Union roads creates the identical and challenging urban design characteristic: the floor level of the entrance to the Polk Complex at the northwest corner on Sixth Avenue North is almost one full level above the street where the structure fronts Fifth Avenue North. Because the program for the building was so ambitious, there is little urban public space around the building, a condition that is acceptable along the newly-enhanced Deaderick Street sidewalk but still very harsh along Union Street. Here the windowless façade of the block-long building—rising directly from the property line and possessing no setback—is foreboding, with only staff and service entries on the otherwise featureless precast concrete and concrete-block composition.

The main entrance to the Tennessee State Museum is on the Fifth Avenue North façade, although many visitors reach the wonderful museum through entrances on Deaderick Street and Sixth Avenue. Given the windowless character and the presence of two large loading docks on the Fifth Avenue North façade, the entrance to the museum here is less than successful.

When Nashville erected a new arena on Fifth Avenue North on the other side of the downtown, the street was provided with a themed renaming of “Avenue of the Arts.” This gesture was made to provide a connection with all the cultural institutions located on Fifth Avenue, including the new arena, Country Music Hall of Fame & Museum, Ryman Auditorium, State Museum, and numerous art galleries located in the center of downtown. With increased redevelopment of the city—most notably the new Music City Center—this theme has been successfully fulfilled and deserves further endorsement.

Only minimal opportunities exist around the massive Polk Building for any new monument, element, sculpture, or commemorative item. Given the building’s name, such elements might refer to President Polk, his distinguished presidency, or the legacy of Polk’s accomplishments. Because the structure contains the Tennessee Performing Arts Center and the Tennessee State Museum, artistic expressions with these themes might be pondered for the flat, rather featureless precast concrete and concrete-block facades of this building. An exception to the above criteria would be the commemoration of a specific historic activity or event that took place and/or

Criteria Continued...

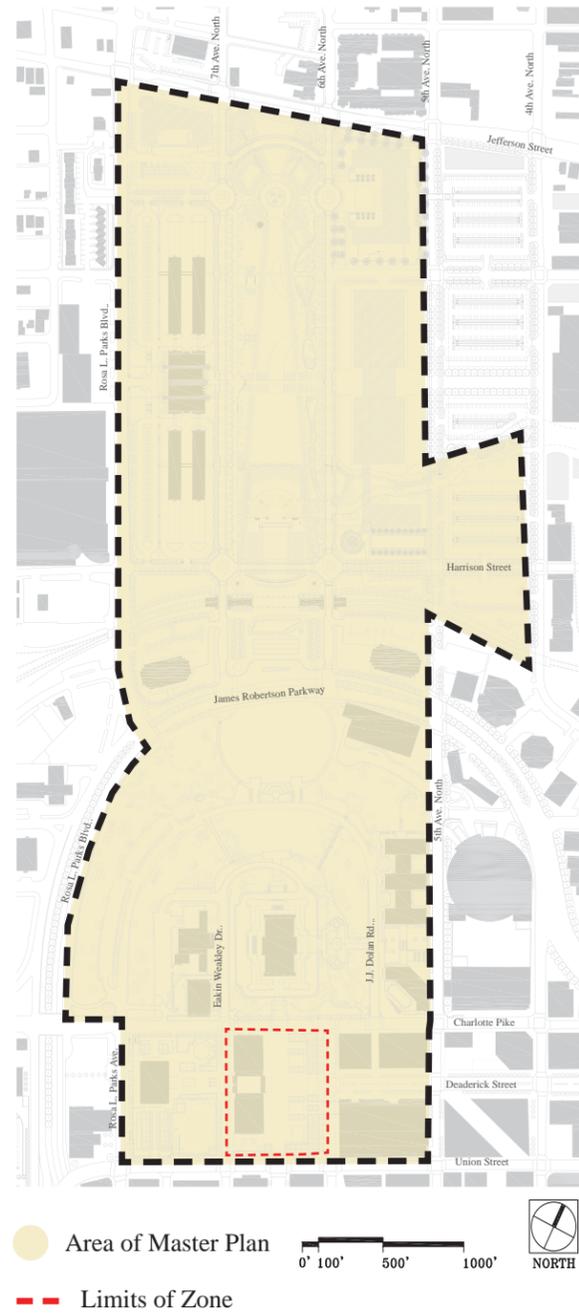
occurred in the building or on the surrounding sidewalks in this part of Nashville.

Handsome directional and building name pylons are located on the sidewalks, and these work well to guide visitors, citizens, patrons, and theatergoers to the vibrant activities in the multi-function center.

Materials

Bronze, bronze plaques, copper, stainless steel, granite, marble, aluminum, hardened glass, cast iron, and limestone are allowed. Materials that are developed in the future and possess similar high-durability properties shall also be permitted.

JAMES K. POLK STATE OFFICE BUILDING



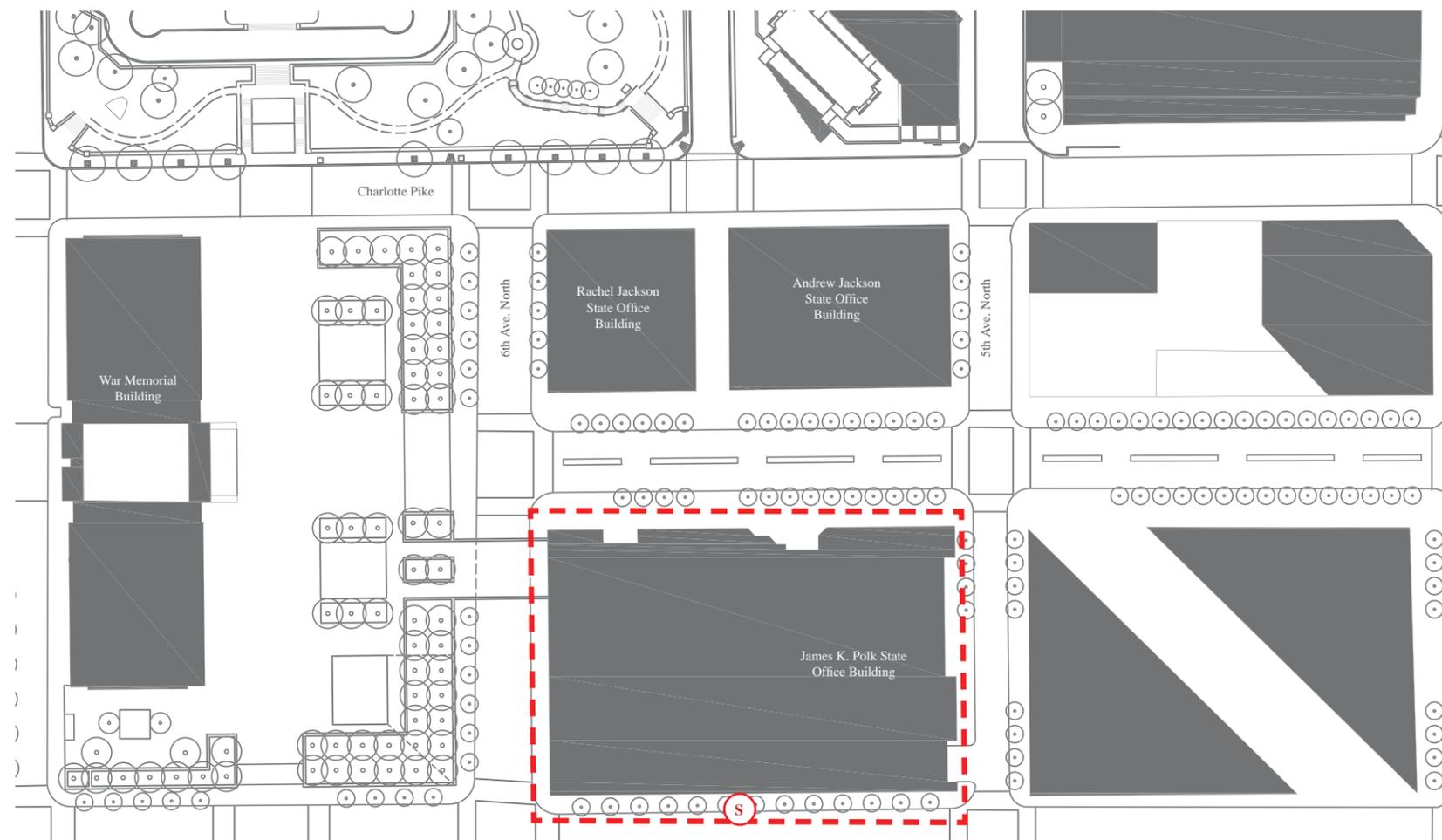
James K. Polk State Office Building Future Monument and Memorial Guidelines

TPAC and James K. Polk State Office Building:

- Ⓢ Because the structure contains the Tennessee Performing Arts Center and the Tennessee State Museum, artistic expressions with these themes might be pondered for the flat, rather featureless pre-cast concrete and concrete-block facades of this building.

James K. Polk State Office Building Future Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



- Key
- Ⓢ Proposed Monument Location
 - Limits of Zone

Future Monument and Memorial Perspectives



S

This view shows the TPAC building along Union Street. This large, blank facade could be revitalized with the addition of a wall installation which could honor a person, event, or this history/arts of Tennessee.

Proposed Wall Installation Location

DAVY CROCKETT TOWER AND ANDREW JOHNSON BUILDING

FUTURE MONUMENT AND MEMORIAL GUIDELINES



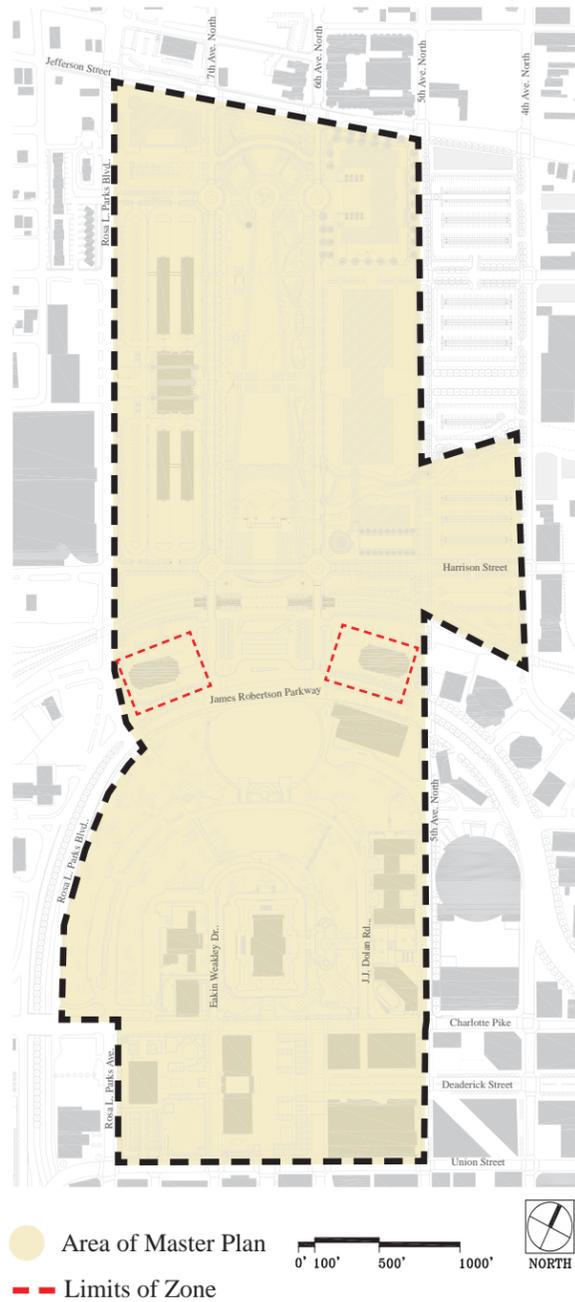
Criteria

Two rather nondescript but tall state office buildings are located just north of Capitol Hill on James Robertson Parkway. The Davy Crockett Building (originally named Volunteer State Office Building) was designed by Yearwood, Johnson, Stanton & Smith and completed in 1987. It was erected at the corner of the parkway and Fifth Avenue North. Nearly identical to the Crockett Building, the Andrew Johnson Building (originally named Gateway Plaza Building) was designed by the same firm and completed in 1993 at the corner of Eighth Avenue (now Rosa Parks Boulevard). Although not precisely centered, the two high-rise office structures together provide a bland but thankfully matching pair of buildings that “frame” the view southward from the Bicentennial Mall of the statehouse that crowns Capitol Hill. The two buildings continue to contain various state government departments, and each possesses an arched entry facing the adjacent busy boulevard that encircles the base of Capitol Hill’s north and west slopes. Both also contain shady entry courts, and little room is left for commemorative elements. Regardless, these entry areas might serve as locations for informative features, educating the occupant state workers and visitors of the contributions to Tennessee history made by the two individuals for which the structures were renamed. In addition, the corner of Fifth Avenue and James Robertson Parkway offers an unobscured location for a significant element (such as a tall statue, pier, pylon, etc., one that could appropriately honor Crockett and simultaneously connect with Fifth Avenue’s favored moniker of “Avenue of the Arts.”

Materials

Bronze, bronze plaques, copper, stainless steel, granite, marble, aluminum, hardened glass, cast iron, and limestone are allowed. Coloration of stone should match the precast concrete used as the primary exterior material of both buildings. Materials that are developed in the future and possess similar high-durability properties shall also be permitted.

DAVY CROCKETT TOWER AND ANDREW JOHNSON BUILDING



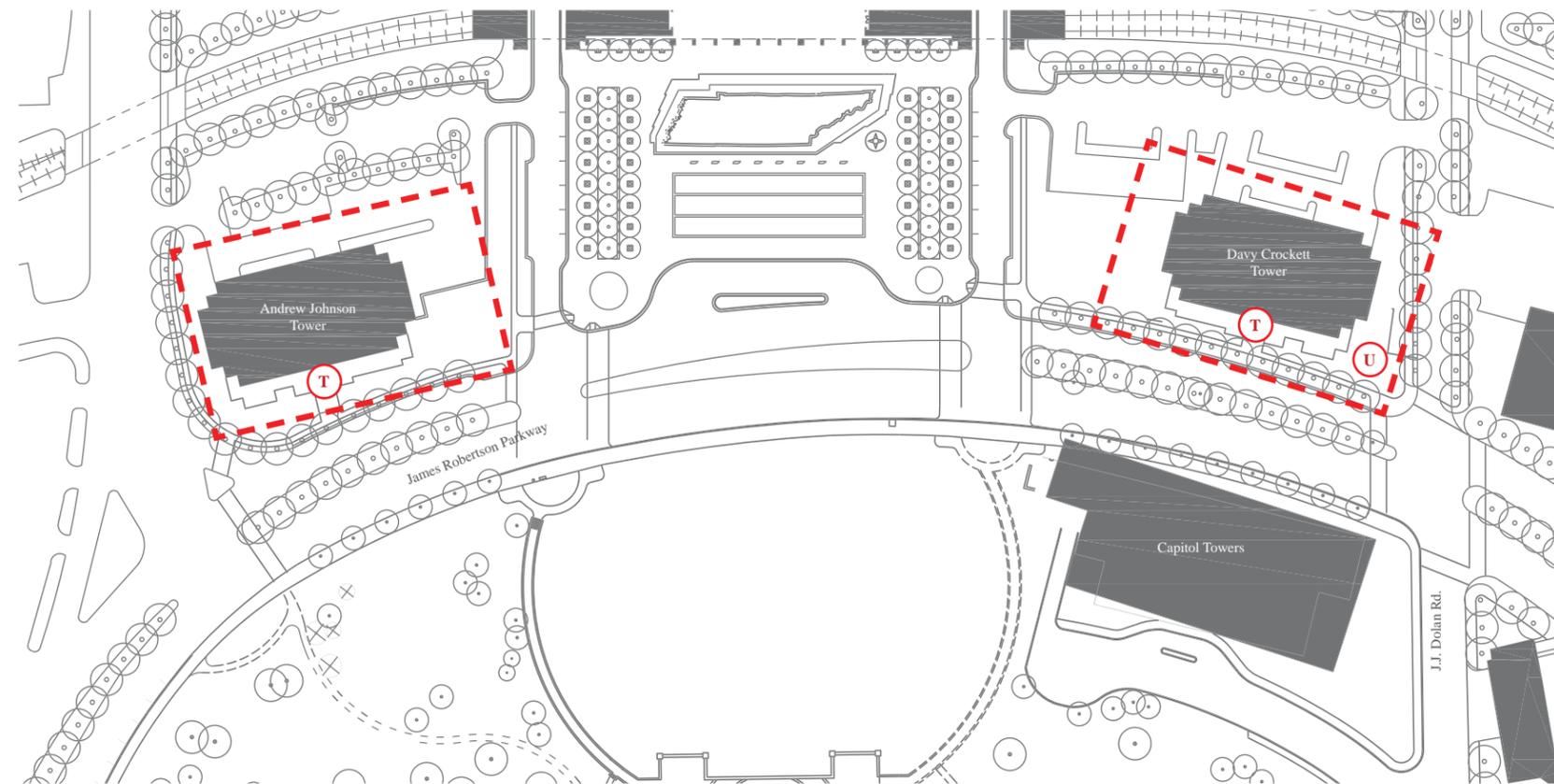
Davy Crockett Tower and Andrew Johnson Building Monument and Memorial Guidelines

Davy Crockett Tower and Andrew Johnson Building

- T** Low, raised elements or flush elements could be incorporated into the front plazas of both the David Crockett and Andrew Johnson Buildings. These memorials should be related to either Davy Crockett or Andrew Johnson.
- U** The corner of Fifth Avenue and James Robertson Parkway offers an unobscured location for a significant element (such as a tall statue, pier, pylon, etc.)

Section E Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



Future Monument and Memorial Perspectives



T

Low, raised elements could be incorporated into the front plazas of each building.

Proposed Element Location



U

A tall element on the corner of Fifth Avenue and James Robertson Parkway could honor Davy Crockett Tower and simultaneously connect with Fifth Avenue's favored moniker of "Avenue of the Arts".

Proposed Element Location

BICENTENNIAL MALL

FUTURE MONUMENT AND MEMORIAL GUIDELINES



Criteria

Designed and constructed as a permanent civic gift to recognize the celebration of Tennessee's 200th birthday, the Tennessee Bicentennial Capitol Mall honors the State Capitol by providing a permanent open vista of William Strickland's landmark statehouse on Capitol Hill from the north side of downtown Nashville. The original concept for a simple open lawn—stretching from the base of Capitol Hill at James Robertson Parkway northward to Jefferson Street—was enhanced by the development of a theme for the civic space, one that would honor the bicentennial occasion yet more importantly provide an engaging, educational destination in an otherwise lackluster part of the capital city. The theme, a clear expression of the state's heritage and influence during its first two centuries, was simple and straightforward: "The Land, the People, and the Music." These three words guided the design of the park, not only in its spatial organization arrangement but equally in the physical articulation of specific zones and architectonic elements throughout the civic space. Furthermore, the theme established a benevolent agenda to teach all visitors to the mall of Tennessee's unique landforms and vegetation, its long and complicated history, its prominent individuals and their separate and collective contributions, and its worldwide identity as one of the most important sources of America's diverse musical heritage.

The theme—conceived in 1991-1992 by a team of statewide designers, educators, and engineers—guided the spirit and mission for the Bicentennial Mall, and it also provided the framework for the design of the park by Tuck-Hinton Architects, Ross/Fowler Landscape Architects, and SSOE Engineers, an urban space completed and dedicated on June 1, 1996. Thus, this theme should continue to serve as a benchmark for any all future enhancements, additions, and contributing features in this northward expansion of the government campus.

Because the Mall was designed to have distinct zones for the expression of the comprehensive three-word theme, future addition or enhancements should be located to complement these areas of the urban park.

Materials

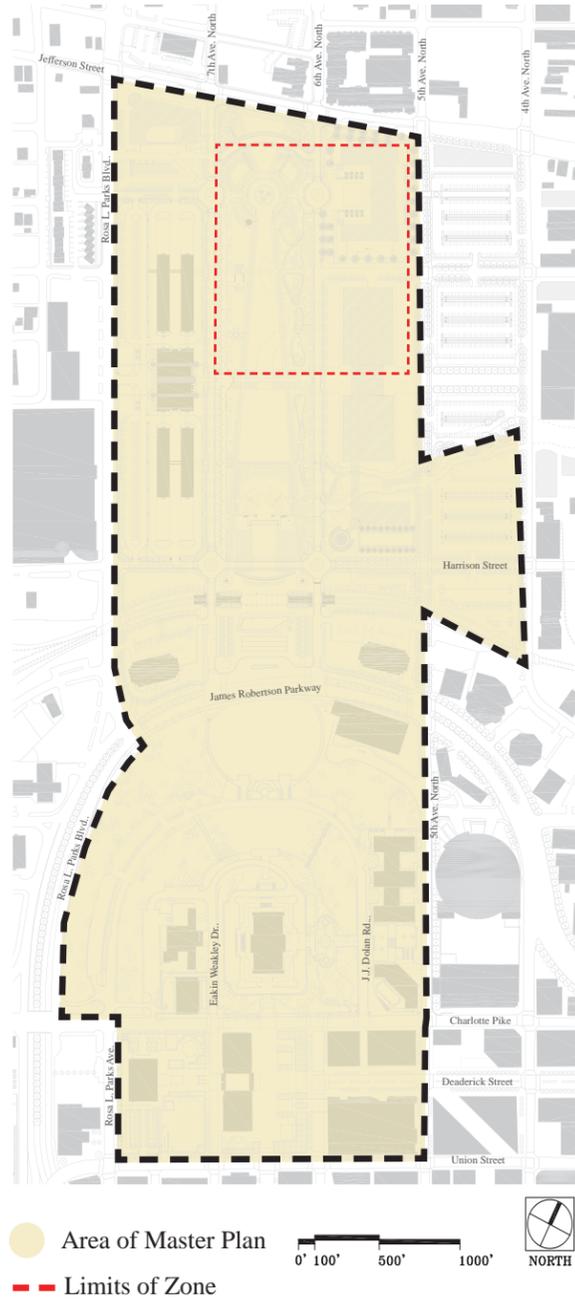
Of great concern during the development of the park design was the issue of long-term durability and maintenance. This important factor was addressed by an intentional use of very strong and long-lasting materials for all components of the project: walkways, walls, curbs, vertical elements, land forms, vegetation, educational features, and commemorative markers and plaques. This list was intentionally limited to granite, limestone, stainless steel, marble, and “Black Beauty” concrete (an attractive sandblasted version containing tiny aggregates). Bronze, aluminum, plastic, or copper plaques along with other materials were and remain prohibited. By strict enforcement of the use of the recommended materials, the Mall retains a cohesive character, and it avoids the unfortunate addition of inappropriate, less durable elements, markers, or memorials.

BICENTENNIAL MALL

Bicentennial Mall Monument and Memorial Guidelines

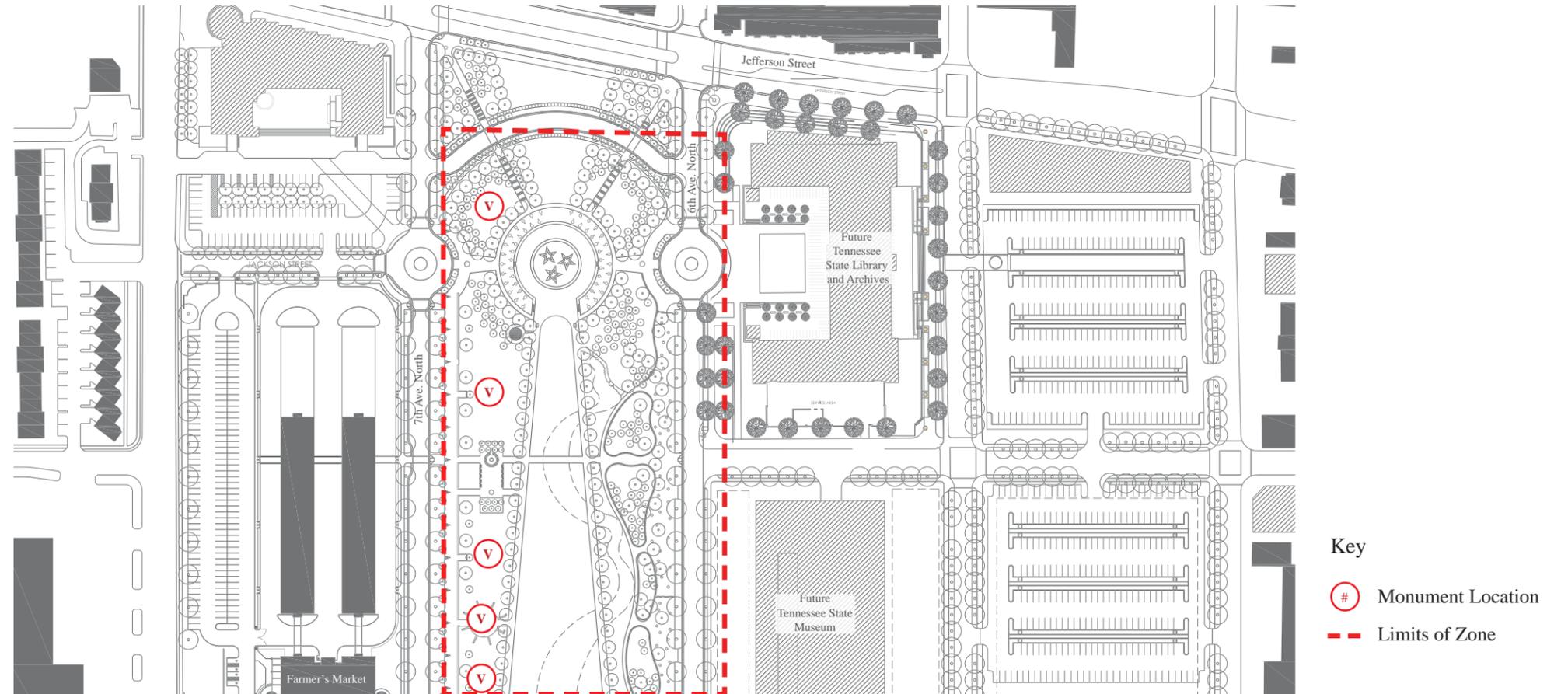
Section E

Ⓥ Low, raised elements could be incorporated into several areas along the west side of Bicentennial Mall. These monuments and memorials should relate to the theme of the area in which they are located.



Bicentennial Mall Monument and Memorial Locations

Plan Enlargement



Future Monument and Memorial Perspectives



Low, raised elements could be incorporated into several areas of Bicentennial Mall.

Proposed Element Location

PRECEDENT CAPITOL MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

MONUMENT AND MEMORIAL EXAMPLES

The following are examples of monuments and memorials that have been created in other various locations. Many of them are small memorials that are individual artist's work; while others form pieces of architecture that have been incorporated into buildings. Not all of these would be appropriate for the Tennessee Capitol Campus, but inspirations may be drawn from them.



Naval Service Training Command
Tallahassee, FL

This wall tells a story through a series of beautifully intricate illustrations.



Officer Down Memorial
Washington D.C.

Monuments and memorials can also be made more interactive and inclusive with the addition of different features. A braille portion of text is shown in the picture to the left.



Capitol Grounds
Charleston, WV

This memorial in Charleston not only contains a statue but also a story at its base. This allows for a viewer to fully understand the importance of the person or the event being honored. The inclusion of a didactic feature is important in all monuments and memorials.



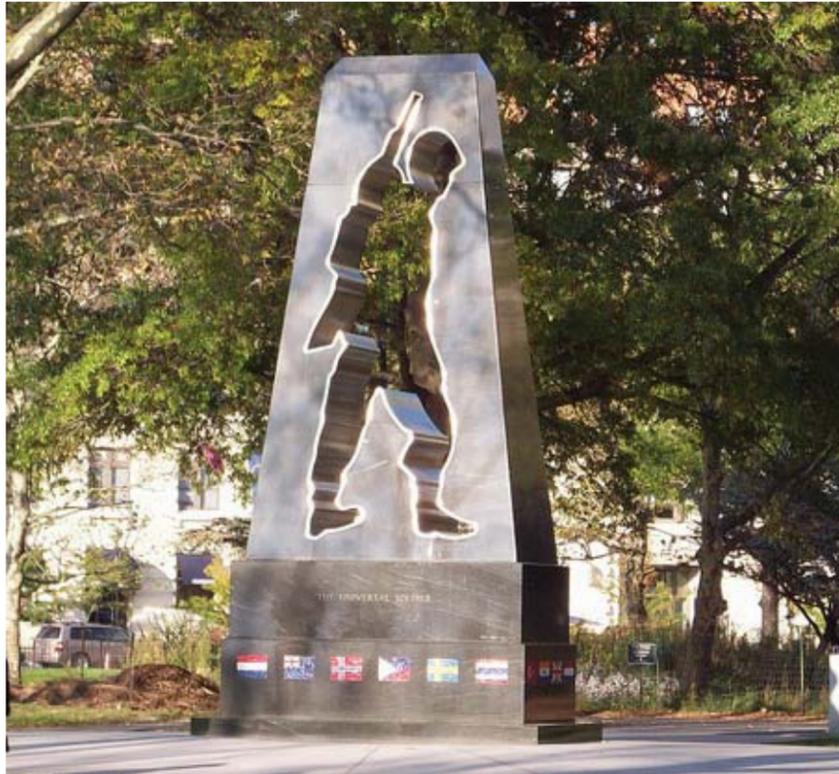
Tree Memorial
Plaque and Belt

Tree belts can be easily added to a tree for a memorial. The belt also allows it to be easily removed when the tree dies.



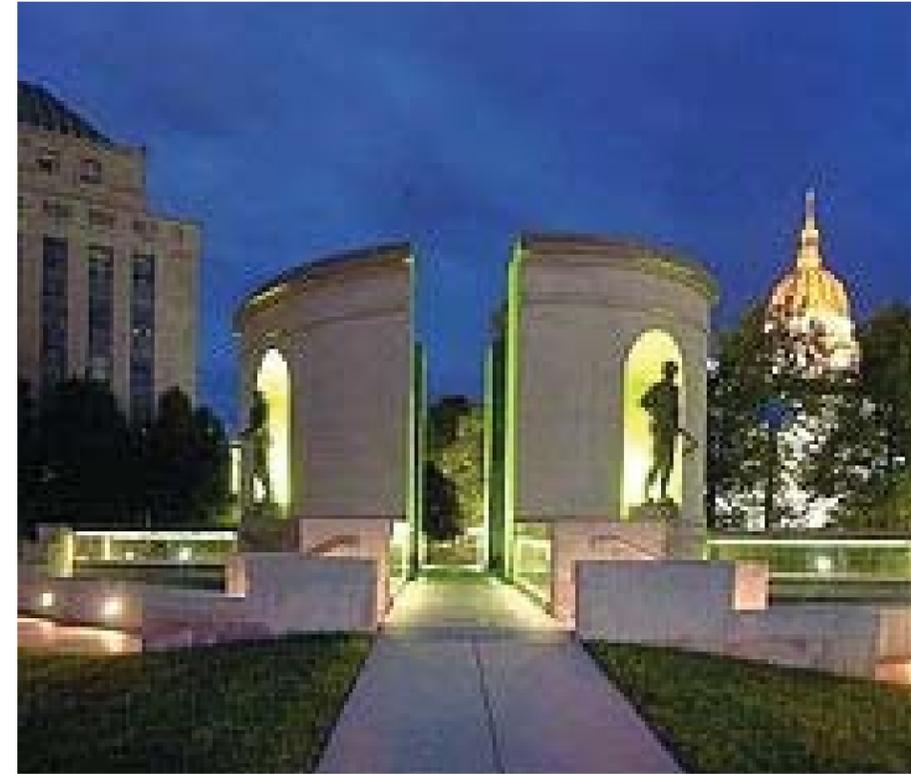
Korean War Memorial
Washington, DC

This Korean War memorial is a sculptural installation depicting soldiers from the Korean War. Their ghostly figures can be seen reflecting in the memorial wall which contains the names of the soldiers that lost their lives. This memorial becomes a beautiful art installation. Even without an explanation of this memorial's purpose, it is able to evoke deep emotion.



Korean War Memorial
Battery Park, NY

The Korean War Memorial in Battery Park is a sculptural piece that interacts with the landscape, when the soldier shaped void is filled with its surrounding elements.



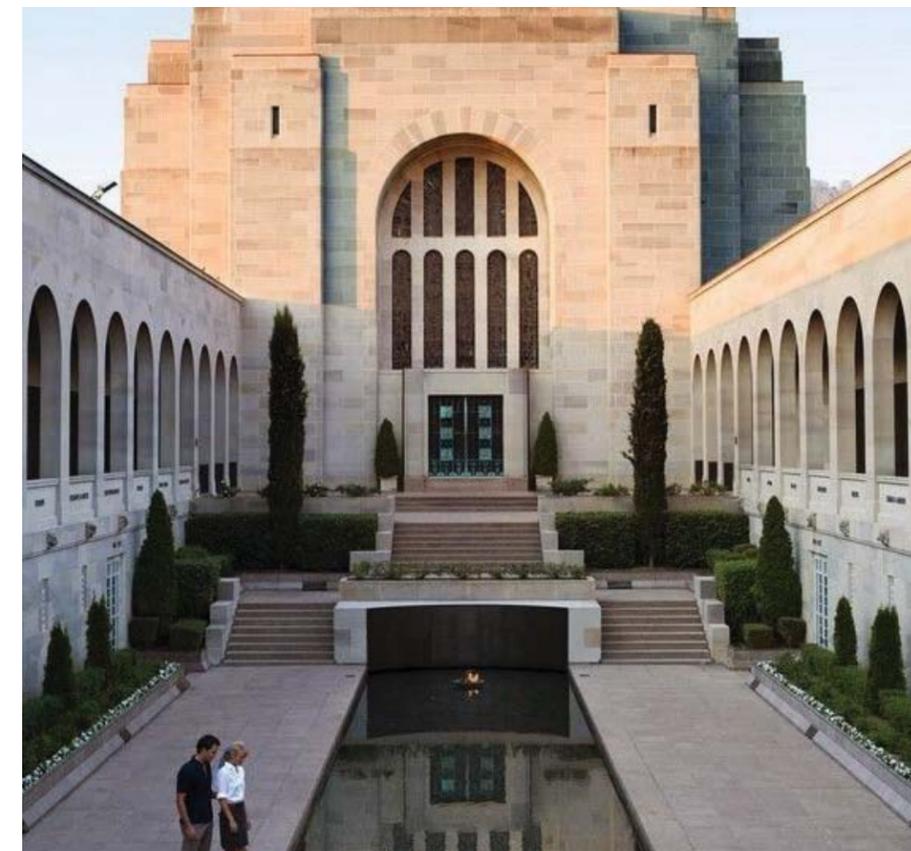
War Memorial
West Virginia

This memorial forms a round private area, creating a private place of mourning for those who might come to grieve.



Thomas Wolfe Memorial
North Carolina State Capitol

This memorial is a stunningly realistic sculpture that depicts the person or event it honors.



War Memorial
Canberra, Australia

Architecture can also be incorporated into a memorial, like the war memorial in the picture to the left.



War Memorial Virginia Tech

A series of simple, vertical walls create the edges to a plaza area in this memorial. Even though each wall contains only one relief, the dramatic height of the walls instills the desired emotion upon the viewer.



Memorial Canberra, Australia

This large memorial is a conceptual piece of art. Held up by ominous memorial walls, a large, steel circle is suspended above the viewer. This monument is not literal, like a traditional statue, but still is able to evoke a desired emotion. Its strategic placement of interesting elements also guide the visitor to a certain view or area. In this case the visitor's view is drawn up to look at the sky.

FUTURE MONUMENT AND MEMORIAL LOCATIONS MATRIX

PERMITTED LOCATIONS & METHODOLOGY

The following matrix was developed to provide a methodology for the placement of monuments and memorials in various areas of the Capitol Campus. Various types of monuments and memorials are found in the matrix, including: Complexes, Plaques, and Statues/Sculptures and Individual Markers. A key legend at the bottom of each page identifies: appropriate locations, possible locations, and inappropriate locations.

CRITERIA

FOR FUTURE MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Criteria for Future Memorials and Monuments

- Wars / War Heroes
- Significant Tennesseans
- Significant Tennessee Events
- Historical Events (and the involvement of Tennessee in them)

Physical Criteria for Future Memorials and Monuments

- Accessibility (by people and cars)
- Highway Visibility (needs to be seen from distance, but not necessarily accessed)
- Low Visibility (discrete- low plaques, etc.)

Design Guidelines

- Materials
- Size
- Maintenance
- Inscriptions

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Executive Summary

The area surrounding Capitol Hill has evolved considerably since William Strickland's Greek Revival masterpiece Tennessee State Capitol was completed in 1859. Numerous state office buildings erected in the immediate vicinity of the Capitol during the twentieth century have increased the importance and central position of the landmark statehouse. The arrival of the War Memorial Building, Legislative Plaza facility, and War Memorial Plaza has increased the prominence and stamina of the statuesque Capitol while accommodating added space for activities and memorials. The Bicentennial Mall was also conceived as an extension of the Capitol grounds, an area that would, like War Memorial Plaza, add emphasis, availability, and honor to the statehouse. The park was designed to preserve a dramatic view of the Capitol, symbolically conveying the accessibility of state government and revitalizing the district and nearby properties. Significant changes to the north slope of Capitol Hill and to areas surrounding the mall were also implemented at the end of the century to magnify the presence of the statehouse and to connect the park to Capitol Hill. Of great importance now is the need to compose guidelines that will ensure a cohesive Capitol area. Equally, these guidelines for the government campus should also include exterior spaces surrounding the numerous additional nearby buildings owned by the State of Tennessee.

Requested by the Capitol Commission and the State Building Commission, the enclosed guidelines provide a tool for change and evolution on Capitol Hill, on War Memorial Plaza, at the Bicentennial Mall, and at other important areas of the downtown campus of Tennessee State government. Information herein will help guide individuals and groups by providing fundamental principles, historic precedents, and place-making opportunities and responsibilities for future monuments and memorials.

Capitol Hill, War Memorial Plaza, Bicentennial Mall, and the exterior grounds of the many state buildings nearby are not static places. They will change over time, and efforts must be made to ensure that the expected evolution is guided in a thoughtful manner and that future elements markers, monuments, memorials, and other enhancements enrich these public spaces of government. The guidelines herein are therefore intended to establish a workable, clear process for this anticipated evolution and to serve as a tool for advocacy groups, clubs, veteran organizations, legislators, and concerned individuals. Specifically the guidelines address elements, markers, memorials, and other commemorative features that might be proposed for locations on Capitol Hill and at other exterior areas in the state government campus. With an informed understanding of the history and identity of these public spaces, sponsors and proponents of future elements and their designers will be better able to build upon the successes and lessons of the past.

Introduction and Objectives

"Monuments recall us to the values that have presided over our community by keeping alive the memory of those who were willing to subordinate their personal welfare and even survival to those values. Remembering them, we affirm our membership in our community; this remembrance becomes at the same time the resolve to ensure that the community will endure." Karsten Harries

Introduction

The design and placement of monuments and memorials on the Tennessee Capitol grounds and at other state properties in downtown Nashville is a critically important endeavor. The intention of this document is to give guidance and provide understanding as to how the important stories each of these artifacts tell can achieve their maximum impact without diminishing the stories of other monuments that also contain cultural value and social significance. Because of their very nature as enduring expressions of honor and remembrance, future monuments and memorials will have implications that will extend well into the future, past the lifetime of those responsible for these decisions. The responsibility for these tasks demands great thoughtfulness and reflection by each generation.

This document begins with the principle that the monuments that occupy this campus need to convey and link their individual stories to the State of Tennessee - its history, traditions, identity and aspirations. Because of their proximity to the Capitol Building, these elements must acknowledge that their stories are inevitably linked to the state's most important democratic institution. In many ways War Memorial Plaza, the Capitol grounds, and the Bicentennial Mall can all be thought of as memorials with the Capitol being their monument. This theme may also expand to all adjacent state properties, creating a campus of government structures that honor the statehouse. Just as the Capitol as a democratic institution should represent the full plurality and diversity of the State, the monuments and memorials on the grounds should also tell the rich, varied and sometimes conflicting yet full story of the State, its people, its institutions, and its landscapes. A full appreciation and recognition of the three grand divisions of Tennessee should be represented as these sections are distinct and unique, and together combine to make a parallelogram of extraordinary natural beauty and variety that is Tennessee. The purpose of this introduction is to bring some level of understanding to the significance and meaning of monuments and memorials, particularly when they are an integral part of the public realm. The qualities, characteristics, and essences should be part of the monument or memorial's program.

Communicating Significance

The intention of a monument or memorial is to communicate that which has lasting value, significance, and /or concern. They not only honor people but also complete and give meaning to our enduring institutions and the events which shaped them and by extension, us. Monuments and memorials are not passive but are active artifacts affirming a place, its people, and their values. The intention of these elements is to remember, inform, and educate; to have truly learned something is signaled by a change in outlook and behavior as that which we have learned has become integral to that which we are. Monuments and memorials attempt to link facts with beliefs to create something that has lasting value to a society, its people, and its culture.

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Communicating Significance Continued...

Monuments and memorials do not just recall or celebrate a life, an event, or an institution; they recall and celebrate a particular way of life as it is lived individually and collectively and as it is connected to the specifics of a place. They allow us to become part of a larger communal family that helped shape us. They remind us that we are citizens and help us understand and appreciate the civic purposefulness that created them in the first place. It is through such purposefulness that these elements call our attention to what has mattered in history and consequently in life itself. Thus, in addition to telling its specific narrative, a monument and memorial also contributes to the making of a larger more comprehensive narrative that is a fundamental part of any genuine community. These elements are enduring artifacts that simultaneously link themselves to the past, present and future. Helping preserve community, they help shape and give form to a society's values. They tie us to the specificity of place, for monuments cannot be located just anywhere. Rather as they are strategically placed in the landscape and in relation to one another, monuments and memorials have the capability to add to the ongoing narrative of the community as it is linked to its living history.

Affirming the Importance of Place

As monuments and memorials are commitments to the specificity of place, they can provide a community with centers of significance and orientation as well. As such, they affirm the notion that the past is still relevant and instructive to the future. As part of this larger continuum, they demand an inherent "publicness" about their position, expression and orientation. Reflective of this publicness is the necessity for the monument and memorial to be a kind of stage, allowing for a seeing/being-seen condition in which the public plays an active, participatory role with the element, enabling each to interact and celebrate their connectedness.

Monuments must not only affirm their connections to those in its community but also to strangers as well, as a way of celebrating to the world a community's legacies and aspirations. In their hospitality, monuments demonstrate to the world that a society and its people intend to endure; that life itself will triumph. As a consequence, monuments must be constructed in an enduring way so they may also triumph over time.

Crafting Ideas, Ideals, and Principles

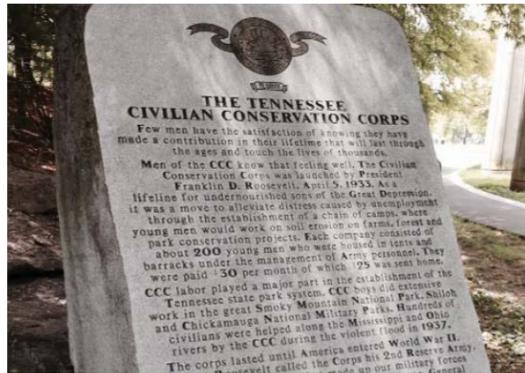
Because monuments contain within them ideas, principles, value and spirit; they cannot be acquired but rather they must be achieved. This has been physically expressed through many means, the most traditional being the use of large, heavy permanent materials constructed in ways that take a collective strength and commitment rather than merely an individual or private effort. Connected to this principle is a craft; a crafted object always reflects with pride the care lavished on it by its makers. A crafted monument or memorial is one in which the scale of the human hand is evident and the generosity of human spirit towards those present and future is made manifest in the enduring care of its making and its maintenance. A crafted object cares for us, and we in turn care for it as we use it, understand it and what it represents, and finally come to appreciate and honor it.

Engaging Tradition, Innovation, and Civic Purposefulness

It is the role of the monument and memorials as a cultural artifact to not just reflect and affirm its culture's traditions and values but extend them in perhaps unintended or unexpected ways. These elements must simultaneously affirm and challenge those who choose to engage them. Invention must be linked to tradition for these elements to fulfill their true function. So it is with monuments and memorials as well. Thus invention and creativity in the making of these elements are not ends in themselves, but are put in the service of the purposeful understanding, insights, and experiences the artifacts speak to. The conception and the design of monuments and memorials can exceed what society accepts—perhaps not by a great deal—but enough to create a space into which culture itself may eventually expand. This is the challenge and the promise of monuments and memorials placed in the public realm. In our present times of instant gratification, inexpensive construction, and planned obsolescence coupled with a seeming indifference to history, its traditions, and the heartfelt, hard won values past generations left as their legacy for future generations to benefit from, it may be difficult for some to even conceive of making a monument today which contains the authenticity and integrity of which this document calls. However, Tennesseans are singularly blessed with one of this nation's most recognized and most enduring monuments: our State Capitol Building. We need only turn to it for instruction. The Capitol is a communal object connected through time and position that tells a story about a place and its people; it contains values which past generations have thought to be enduring. While it is connected to a time and a place it is as the same moment transcendent, allowing it to tell of its story across the ages. The Capitol, for all its history remains fresh as its represents and re-presents that which is significant. Embodied in its walls and spaces are the ethos and pathos of a people and the places they inhabit. As a monument, the Capitol affirms the notion that we owe who we are to the past generations that formed us, our institutions, and our landscapes.

Creating a Living History

Finally and perhaps most importantly, the Capitol empowers us to understand that history lives, and that it is constantly in the making and that we as citizens are responsible for it. Those charged with the conception, design, and placement of monuments and memorials on the Capitol grounds and surrounding state properties would do well to closely study this living monument. If we challenge ourselves to meet and perhaps excel in qualities and characteristics of the Capitol, we can rest assured that our legacy as embodied in our monuments will also endure over time. Just as we are profoundly appreciative of those who sacrificed much to create the Capitol as a lasting memorial to a democratic way of life, our future memorials will continue to portray Tennessee: its people, its land, its music, and its heritage, and that they will also be appreciated by those who came after us if we commit our best ideas, values, creativity, craft, and care to these artifacts. Monuments are edifices whose purpose is to edify, and it is for this purpose we design and construct them in lasting and memorable ways. In this spirit, it is imperative that any and all future memorials, monuments, statues, markers, plaques, or elements receive full review and full approval by the Capitol Commission prior to fabrication and installation. This governing body was established to oversee the Capitol, War Memorial Plaza, and the Bicentennial Mall, and their authority must extend to include the other state properties included in this report and guidelines document. With this requirement of Capitol Commission approval, all citizens may rest and not one day awake to an inappropriate, ill-designed, misguided, confusing, inaccurate, unsightly, potentially harmful, or wrongly placed new element on Tennessee's sacred government headquarters landscape.



Incorrect Text



Text added incorrectly.



Text added correctly.



LED Light

The following apply to all monuments and memorials:

Graphics & Text

Graphic clarity is essential in outdoor elements such as memorials, markers, plaques, etc. Because many different elements have been erected during the past many years on Capitol Hill and at other areas surrounding the statehouse, there exists no single graphic standard or documented precedent for lettering, font style, or engraving technique. Markers contain lettering which has been carved out of stone or is raised in bronze. New inscriptions, engravings, and other lettering shall be legible and appropriately sized to successfully convey information to the general public. To avoid the conveyance of inaccurate or wrong information, all text that refers to a historical event, activity, participation, or the like shall be prepared—or at a minimum be thoroughly reviewed and officially approved—by the Tennessee State Museum. It is suggested that an experienced writer prepare any lengthy text such as paragraphs or explanations. Quotes, passages, artwork, and other graphic elements prepared by others shall also be used only with written permission from the source, be it individual or institutional.

Parameters for Graphics and Text:

Future markers throughout the Capitol campus should be sympathetic to the precedent of graphic styles in the immediate vicinity while also careful not to duplicate an unsuccessful past example. Graphic items added henceforth should include appropriate ways to acknowledge the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) including the usage of braille raised-letters.

Proposals regarding graphics and text should be evaluated on clarity, aesthetics, legibility through the seasons, and durability over time. Within the Bicentennial Mall, new elements should incorporate Times Roman letter font for all engraved text. Larger areas of text shall incorporate mixed case lettering for ease of reading; larger lettering or titles may be upper case letters.

Lighting

Most of downtown Nashville is illuminated at night by high-pressure and low-pressure sodium HID streetlights. These lights, selected primarily for their long lamp life, emit a yellow-to-orange glow that unfortunately removes a significant amount of the natural color spectrum. The widespread presence of these economical lights throughout the city, including the vicinity of the Capitol, has resulted in a rather bland, color-robbed evening character. At the state's premiere structure, such a condition should be improved. To provide evening distinction within the downtown, lighting of the Bicentennial Mall was accomplished with efficient, blue-white metal halide HID lamps. The result is quite effective - the mall at night has a distinct, whiter illumination quality that contrasts with the surrounding orange tone of the sodium illumination. Since that time in the late 1990s, new LED lighting has arrived with lamps that provide more light per watt, less heat, and much longer life. Although more expensive than metal halide or sodium lights, these are recommended in all future lighting revisions to save on long-term maintenance and operation costs.

Parameters for Graphics and Text:

It was an important goal that lighting in the area of the Bicentennial Mall convey to the public a renewed confidence in the surrounding area. Safety was of the highest priority, and instead of an approach based on tall, glaring "shopping center" parking-lot style lighting, a different strategy was adopted. To provide a welcoming, very abundant and efficient illumination, pole-mounted luminaries are relatively low, and the fixtures possess a low-cutoff pattern to direct the light downward (and not horizontally outward). This reduces glare while effectively lighting the desired areas. As a contrast, ground-mounted luminaries are used to accentuate important elements including the railroad trestle, Riverwall, date pylons, flagpoles, World War II Memorial pylons, carillon columns, and selected areas of vegetation. Lighting of future elements or features in the park must follow this established illumination strategy. A similar strategy must also be followed for the illumination of structures surrounding the park and at all future monument and memorial locations to create a safe and cohesive nighttime ambiance. New lighting at all of these locations should use efficient LED lamps for the lowest maintenance and highest efficiency. If future lighting technology is developed, this in turn should be studied and applied as appropriate.

Lighting of the Capitol should be carefully studied and revised. The existing ground-mounted sodium floodlights do little to accentuate the forms of the statehouse and instead deliver a rather bland rendition of this extraordinary structure. Lighting of the Capitol should accentuate the highly sculpted quality of the building, allowing its bold form and articulate elements to be celebrated through light and shadow. A thoughtful revision to the illumination should be implemented to provide visual strength and stamina now missing for this most cherished of all state buildings. (Note: Currently, a study is being prepared for a new strategy to illuminate the Capitol building. This will hopefully strengthen the majesty of the landmark statehouse at night.)



Dangerous Surfaces



Dangerous Surfaces



Water Feature

Access & Accessibility

Capitol Hill, War Memorial Plaza, Bicentennial Mall, Tennessee Tower plaza, and the other related areas addressed in these guidelines should all possess—where reasonably possible—access not only to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) but to also meet the inherent obligation of access for all citizens of the state. The evolution of laws regarding access will undoubtedly continue, and all reasonable efforts should be made to foresee future requirements and comply with them when adopted. Efforts shall be made to ensure that new elements are accessible to the general public, with exceptions that may be necessary given the unique and challenging topography of Capitol Hill. In specific cases, railings or other protection features may be appropriate to ensure that damage is not inflicted upon new features, sculpture, or elements.

Parameters for Access & Accessibility:

Accessibility should be seen as a prerequisite for success in the design of future markers, memorials, and other elements on state properties. Accessibility should also be seen in the larger context of transportation, both public and private. Access to Capitol Hill, the mall, and other areas in these guidelines should not focus solely on travel by car but should also encourage other forms of travel: foot, bus, bicycle, trolley, tram, bus, and rail. Accommodations regarding ADA should at all times be integral to the design instead of an additive afterthought.

An exciting ingredient in the access strategy was the suggestion early in the planning of the mall for a pedestrian walkway to the nearby Cumberland River. This pathway would follow the approximate route of the historic but now vanished Lick Branch. A two-block section of this walkway was later design and constructed. It currently terminates at Fourth Avenue. Later this concept was adopted as part of the Metro Nashville Greenways Project, and a conceptual design was developed linking the mall with the river and also with Riverfront Park. A path in the opposite direction was also proposed, one which would connect to the historic Marathon Motors rehabilitation project several blocks west. Walkway paths such as these would provide pedestrian access to the facilities in and around the mall while extending in an outward fashion the beneficial vegetation of the park. Construction of this pathway is encouraged. Memorials and markers along such paths should relate to the city and its history. The current greenway already contains such elements and the extension of this idea is encouraged. These and all other extensions of pedestrian walkways are fully encouraged to reinforce the connection of state government properties—the Capitol campus—with surrounding public and private land. Improving access may also involve the use of new technologies for self-guided tours. This could also be expanded, allowing individuals and touring groups to use GPS systems to access (via hand-held devices) specific information on all the existing (and future) monuments and memorials on the Capitol campus.

Safety Issues

Safety and security in the area of Capitol Hill, Bicentennial Mall, War Memorial Plaza, and all other state properties in the downtown area are of utmost importance. Governmental officers, elected officials, and state employees deserve a safe and secure environment, as should the many citizens, guests, and children who visit the important state facilities located here. Capitol Police provide ongoing observation of most of the state facilities including the Capitol.

Parameters for Safety:

Providing security at important state facilities such as the Capitol creates challenges because these areas also need to maintain a welcoming character for visitors and children who come to the area to learn about state government. The goal is to provide a balance between access and security, one that recognizes the needs of safety while also recognizing democratic ideals of availability. Additional security enhancements have been made in many of the state downtown buildings including the installation of additional guards and gateway entrances. Less aggressive improvements have been made at exterior public spaces such as Legislative Plaza. Here and at other similar locations, the best deterrent has been the presence of observant individuals such as Capitol Police.

When the Mall was completed it was determined that security would be handled by State Park Rangers. The rangers would lend a friendly and educational component, and this would reinforce the perception that the mall is a welcoming tourist destination. Since the opening of the park, the rangers have done an outstanding job of providing this image. This welcoming strategy for safety and observation should be expanded to all downtown Capitol campus properties, creating a safe, cohesive, and friendly experience for citizens and visitors to this part of Nashville.

The Mall was designed without a peripheral fence. At the time, this was somewhat controversial, and yet with the staffing of the park with rangers, the need for fencing has vanished. However, vandals or criminals may target the park if they perceive a less committed security presence. This could be disastrous, resulting in personal injury or damage to the numerous elements in the park. It has been recommended that very discreet security cameras be installed at peripheral areas of the Mall to augment the efforts of the rangers. However, it is crucial that the installation of such devices be handled with great care and sensitivity. The installation of large or clunky, pole-mounted cameras would immediately send a signal to law-abiding citizens that something is wrong, and this would damage the existing relatively safe image of the park. Smaller cameras, carefully placed, would lend help to the rangers and might prevent or solve crimes of assault or vandalism. Full 360-degree view IPIX cameras, developed in Tennessee, might be utilized since fewer would be required for equal coverage.

Another strategy for added security would be to enlist the help of senior citizen and youth groups as volunteers to simply help populate Capitol Hill, Bicentennial Mall, War Memorial Plaza, and other state properties in downtown Nashville. Similar to volunteer docent programs in museums, this might bring scheduled observation to the area. The simple presence of people is one of the best deterrents to undesirable behavior. The park and its rangers have helped to create an improved image for a large area of the downtown directly north of the Capitol. Every effort should be made to ensure that all state properties remain safe for all citizens and visitors.



Required trimming and upkeep



Water feature



Durable Material



Durable Material

Parameters for Safety Continued...

A final mention should be made regarding the design and installation of safe new elements on state property. New monuments or memorials must be reviewed by state authorities for structural stability and safety. Recognizing that children may encounter these future items, efforts should be made to prevent any climbing, hanging on, or perching from atop such elements. Furthermore, the weight of the future object must be duly considered by the designer, incorporating the assistance of a structural engineer to ensure that the location is suitable. This is especially true at War Memorial Plaza, which serves as a strong but not ridiculously oversized roof above subterranean offices.

Maintenance

The maintenance of the downtown state government campus is a difficult and crucial assignment. Officials employed by the Department of General Services face a continual challenge to maximize precious funds for cleaning, general maintenance, and landscape upkeep. The Capitol, Capitol Hill, War Memorial Plaza, Bicentennial Mall, Tennessee Tower plaza, and most of the downtown state properties are maintained by General Services. The Bicentennial Mall was designated as a state park, resulting in a combined assignment of General Services and State Park Rangers from the Department of Environment and Conservation.

The assignment of the Mall as an additional state property requiring ongoing maintenance was unusual due to the considerable variety of unique features in the park including the Riverwall geyser fountains, World War II floating globe, and 95-bell carillon. The park also contains an extensive amount of vegetation ranging from trees and shrubs to groundcover and flower beds. The Walkway of the Counties features an expansive list of plants that showcase the variety of native state vegetation, and this area of the park alone provides a considerable maintenance challenge. Extensive irrigation systems were installed to ensure the long-term growth of vegetation throughout the 19-acre park. And to help ensure nighttime safety and pleasing illumination, an abundance of light fixtures was provided, each requiring ongoing maintenance observation and upkeep.

Since the opening of the Mall, several maintenance issues and problems have surfaced. Many of these have been resolved, and from those experiences much has been learned. Maintenance of the park represents a significant challenge. Additional maintenance issues exist on Capitol Hill, War Memorial Plaza, and at the other downtown state properties, notably the need to prevent damage made by (unlawful) skateboarders. Many of the monuments and memorials are quite old and require cleaning and upkeep. Stone pavements, walls, and bases are in constant need of repointing or re-caulking of joints and replacement of cracked or broken pieces.

Parameters for Maintenance:

It is imperative that the maintenance of Capitol Hill, Bicentennial Mall, Legislative Plaza, and all other downtown state properties be at the same level as for the Capitol itself, since they are mutually dependent. To compromise a part would be to compromise the whole. Future elements proposed on Capitol Hill and at all other state properties should be carefully reviewed for long-term maintenance obligations.

Among a host of potential maintenance challenges, the use of water features (pools, fountains, water-walls, etc.) in proposed new commemorative elements must be thoroughly investigated. Water is a wonderful enhancement, yet if used requires extremely durable materials and piping, and following installation requires often intense cleaning, filter replacement, and plumbing repairs. These issues must be identified so that the Capitol Commission and General Services groups both accept the long-term obligation and commitment to maintain such water-enhanced elements.

Any element or other feature that contains an elevated surface must address the prevention of damage by skateboarders. Additionally, it is recommended that existing seatwalls or other slightly elevated horizontal stone surfaces receive small, preventative metal “buttons” that eliminate the continuously smooth—and terrible destructive—“ride” made on the edges by skateboard wheels.

Educational & Tennessee Authenticity Agenda

It is vital that new memorials or monuments possess a didactic quality, one that ensures that information is clearly conveyed regarding the purpose of the element, its designers/artists/sculptor, its sponsors, and its completion or dedication date. For statues or other artistic expressions, this information should be located immediately nearby on a plaque or marker. Additional text is encouraged to help expand the meaning and significance of the commemorated person or event and the specific significance in Tennessee history.

Furthermore, future elements should be rooted in Tennessee, for the Capitol and surrounding state properties should be populated with features that inform and inspire citizens and visitors about a state rich in history and natural beauty. This should not impede creative artists, sculptors, architects, landscape architects, or other designers from the creation of inventive and new expressions, quite the contrary. With the Volunteer State as a required thematic umbrella, the design of new monuments/memorials should teach, convey, and reinforce the subject Tennessee individuals, groups, or events being permanently honored. Igor Stravinsky explained this best, “The more art is controlled, limited, worked over, the more it is free.”

Due to the extraordinary talent and capabilities found within the state’s borders, it is most appropriate—and strongly encouraged—that Tennesseans shall be selected to design, fabricate, and install all forthcoming monuments and memorials on the Capitol campus.



Durable Material



Not durable



Ongoing replacement of elements



Replacement Item