

Historic Preservation Fund Grants Announced

In July, Gov. Haslam and the Tennessee Historical Commission announced the awarding of twenty-five matching grants from the Historic Preservation Fund to community organizations for programs and activities that support the preservation of historic and archaeological resources. “Maintaining Tennessee’s historic places is critical to preserving our state’s heritage,” Haslam said, adding that the grants provide “more than \$600,000 in assistance to communities across the state, ensuring that Tennessee’s rich history will continue to be shared with future generations.”

The grants awarded come from federal funds allocated by the Department of Interior under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act. The programs authorized by this act are administered by the Tennessee Historical Commission. The grants pay for up to 60% of the costs of approved project work and the grant recipient must provide the remaining 40% of the costs as matching funds.

“These grants help facilitate the protection and revitalization of Tennessee’s treasured historic buildings, sites and neighborhoods – places that make our state unique,” said Patrick McIntyre, Commission Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer. “Heritage tourism is one of our state’s biggest industries, and restoring historic buildings creates construction jobs and is key to helping create a sustainable environment.”

This year’s selection included architectural and archaeological surveys, design guidelines for historic districts, rehabilitation of several historic buildings, and a poster highlighting the state’s history. Priorities for grants include areas experiencing rapid growth and development, other threats to cultural resources, areas where there are gaps in knowledge regarding cultural resources, and communities that participate in the Certified Local Government program. Another important category of awarded grants are those for the repair and restoration of some of the state’s historic buildings. Properties that use the restoration grants must be listed in the National Register.

The grant recipients and/or sites of the projects include:

Hamblen County:
City of **Morristown** - \$15,000 for a survey of the commercial core of the city.

Hamilton County:
City of **Chattanooga** - \$10,050 for design guidelines for some of the city’s historic districts.

The Tennessee Historical Commission will meet on Thursday, October 10, at 1 PM (EST) in Room 11 of the Convention Center, 1150 Carter St, Chattanooga, TN 37402.

Jackson County:
City of **Gainesboro** - \$14,400 for rehabilitation of windows in the National Register-listed Fox School.

Knox County:
Knoxville-Knox County Metropolitan Planning Commission - \$7,500 for design guidelines for some of the city’s historic districts.

Knox County:
Knoxville-Knox County Metropolitan Planning Commission - \$3,500 for a one-day window workshop with noted restoration craftsman Bob Yapp.

Knox County:
Blount Mansion Association - \$22,200 for rehabilitation of windows of the National Historic Landmark Blount Mansion.

Monroe County:
Monroe County - \$25,000 for rehabilitation of brickwork on the National Register-listed Monroe County Courthouse.

Polk County:
Polk County - \$25,000 for masonry and window rehabilitation on the National Register-listed Polk County Courthouse.

Roane County:
City of **Harriman** - \$40,355 for the structural repair and stabilization of the Temperance Building.

Robertson County:
Tennessee State Museum Foundation - \$3,000 for a geophysical/GPR survey of an African American cemetery on the National Register-listed Wessington property.

Sumner County:
Tennessee Division of Archaeology - \$5,000 for remote sensing survey on the Rutherford-Kizer archaeological site.

Williamson County:
City of **Franklin** - \$5,160 for a preservation plan for the National Register-listed Rest Haven Cemetery and Franklin City Cemetery.

Wilson County:
Wilson County Black History Committee/Roy Bailey African American Museum Commission History Center - \$22,200 for rehabilitation of the National Register-listed Pickett Chapel.

Multi-County Grants:
Tennessee Preservation Trust - \$15,000 to fund the 2014 State Historic Preservation Conference.
Tennessee History for Kids - \$10,000 to fund posters for Tennessee schools and libraries, highlighting historic preservation in Tennessee.
Middle Tennessee State University - \$50,000 to digitize data for historic/

**Historic Preservation Fund...continued from page 1**

architectural survey files and for survey data entry for computerization of survey files.

South Central Tennessee Development District - \$50,000 to fund a preservation specialist staff position for the South Central Tennessee Development District.

East Tennessee Development District - \$32,000 to fund a preservation specialist staff position for the East Tennessee Development District.

First Tennessee Development District - \$25,000 to fund a preservation specialist staff position for the First Tennessee Development District.

Greater Nashville Regional Council - \$25,000 to fund a preservation specialist staff position for the Greater Nashville Regional Council.

Southeast Tennessee Development District - \$52,000 to fund a preservation specialist staff position for the Southeast Tennessee Development District.

Southwest Tennessee Development District - \$54,000 to fund a preservation specialist staff position for the Southwest Tennessee Development District.

Upper Cumberland Development District - \$50,000 to fund a preservation specialist staff position for the Upper Cumberland Development District.

Memphis Area Association of Governments - \$32,000 to fund a preservation specialist staff position for the Memphis Area Association of Governments.

Northwest Tennessee Development District - \$36,000 to fund a preservation specialist staff position for the Northwest Tennessee Development District.

For more information about the Tennessee Historical Commission, please visit the Web site at: www.tnhistoricalcommission.org

Walter Durham

The Commission was deeply saddened by the death of State Historian and former Tennessee Historical Commission chairman Walter Durham, who passed away on May 24 at age 88. Born in Nashville on October 7, 1924, Mr. Durham graduated from Gallatin High School. A successful businessman, Mr. Durham spent most of his life in Sumner County. He served in the Army Air Force during World War II, including Italy and Africa, and obtained B.A. and M.A. degrees from Vanderbilt University. He authored 24 books and numerous articles, many of which highlighted the history of his home area. In addition, Mr. Durham was president of the Tennessee Historical Society from 1973-75, and in 1983 he was the founding chairman of the Tennessee Heritage Alliance (now the Tennessee Preservation Trust.) Mr. Durham was first appointed to the Tennessee Historical Commission in January, 1975 by Gov. Winfield Dunn, and he was reappointed by Gov. Lamar Alexander in 1980. He served as the Commission's chairman from 1981-85. In 2002, Gov. Phil Bredesen appointed him State Historian, reappointing him to the position in 2011 shortly before leaving office.

Mr. Durham continued working until shortly before his death, and he leaves behind a wonderful legacy of service and great contributions to the study of Tennessee history. He was a friend to many, who shall miss him and continue to be inspired by his example. At its June meeting at Paris Landing, the Commission passed a memorial resolution, which stated in part "the members of the Tennessee Historical Commission recognize and celebrate the life and accomplishments of Walter Thomas Durham, a dear colleague and friend who was keenly knowledgeable of Tennessee history and an important contributor to its dissemination, appreciation, and advancement."

New Staff Member

Christine Mathieson joined the staff in June and works in the National Register Program. Mathieson succeeds Jaime Destefano, who left to work as a private consultant. Ms. Mathieson comes to the agency with diverse experience in Historic Preservation, Interior Design, and Financial Services. Prior to moving to Nashville, Mathieson worked in New York as an Architectural Historian doing project work for DMS Consulting. She served as an Edward I. Koch Fellow at the Historic House Trust of New York City, assisted with a furnishing plan for the Merchant's House Museum, and provided research to the Greenwich Village Society for Historic Preservation for the I.M Pei NYU Silver Towers Preservation Initiative. Mathieson also spent time in Hopkinsville, KY consulting on the collections of the Museums of Historic Hopkinsville. Prior to her career in Historic Preservation, Mathieson was an assistant interior designer for Richard Keith Langham, and a risk analyst at Marsh Inc., both in New York City.



Ms. Mathieson earned her undergraduate degree from Harvard University, and studied in Florence at the Lorenzo De' Medici School and the University of Saint Andrews in Scotland. She received a fellowship to attend graduate school in Charleston, SC, where she earned an MS in Historic Preservation from the Clemson University/College of Charleston program and served there as a Graduate Assistant. Her thesis, "Ambition's Apex: The Private Art Gallery of the Aiken-Rhett House," has

been published in book form. It was selected as Outstanding Master's Thesis by the MSHP faculty and awarded a prize by the Preservation Society of Charleston.

New State Historian

In July, Dr. Carroll Van West was appointed State Historian by Gov. Bill Haslam. Dr. West is a longtime preservation leader in Tennessee and has been with the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU) since 1985. He was appointed the director in 2002. West is also the director of the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area and co-chair of the Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission. An accomplished author and editor, West was the longtime editor of the *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, a collaborative partnership between the Tennessee Historical Society and Tennessee Historical Commission. West was also Editor-in-Chief of the *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* and authored *Tennessee's Historic Landscapes*. As State Historian, West will also serve as an ex officio member of the Tennessee Historical Commission. Commission Executive Director Patrick McIntyre noted "As a guiding force for historic preservation in our state, Dr. West will be a great addition to the Commission. I am excited to build upon our partnership, and I look forward to working with him in this capacity."

A native of Murfreesboro, West has an B.A. from MTSU, an M.A. from the University of Tennessee, and a Ph.D from the College of William and Mary. He and his wife Dr. Mary Hoffschwelle are the parents of two children.



Since the last issue of The Courier there have been four entries to the National Register of Historic Places from Tennessee. The properties are the following: Hawthorne Hill in Sumner County; the Memphis Bank and Trust Building and the Rosemark Historic District, both in Shelby County; and the American Baptist Theological Seminary in Davidson County.

Removed from the National Register were the Culvahouse House in Meigs County and Spring Place in Sullivan County because they are no longer in existence.

There are now 2,100 entries in the National Register from Tennessee including 277 districts for a total of 42,192 resources now listed.

Peggy Nickell, National Register Coordinator, State Historic Preservation Office

National Register of Historic Places News

By Christine Mathieson

Rosemark Historic District

The Rosemark Historic District is located in Rosemark, Tennessee, an unincorporated community of approximately 2,315, situated in the northeastern section of Shelby County near the Tipton County line. Although now a suburb of Memphis, the community was once a flourishing agricultural crossroads. The historic district is made up of forty-one parcels, thirty-five of which contain historic resources. There are seventy-two contributing resources in the district, including: thirty-four contributing buildings, thirty-five contributing structures, and three contributing objects. These



First Presbyterian Church

include: twenty-four houses, two churches, two industrial structures, and eight community buildings, comprising stores, schools, a bank, and a Masonic lodge.

Rosemark experienced its greatest period of growth before 1920, and the majority of resources were constructed prior to this date. However, a second phase of building activity occurred from 1940-1960 and five houses and six community buildings date to this era. The average parcel size in the district is approximately 2.67 acres. The most predominant

architectural form is the bungalow, but other domestic styles present in the district include English Cottage Revival, Minimal Traditional Cottage, and Queen Anne.

Rosemark is a representative example of a rural agricultural area in Shelby County. The district is noteworthy for its local significance in agriculture and industry, spanning the decades from the construction of the first remaining building in circa 1890 through 1963. Cotton production was the driving force behind the development of the community and its success resulted in Rosemark's commercial and residential development. The industrial infrastructure of the community was tied to the cotton gin, which is intact at the heart of the district.

Throughout the 20th century, agricultural development continued to evolve in Rosemark, particularly with the diversification efforts undertaken in the depression era and mechanization during the post WWII period. The district is important architecturally as it represents an early to mid-twentieth century rural district with many intact farmhouses and associated agricultural buildings, several intact commercial structures, and an intact cotton gin and lint house. Major urban sprawl has taken over much of Shelby County, and Rosemark Historic District is one of the few extant rural communities in the county.

The National Register nomination for the Rosemark Historic District was prepared by Leigh Ann Gardner, Jessica Bandel, and Elizabeth Humphreys with MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

Hawthorne Hill

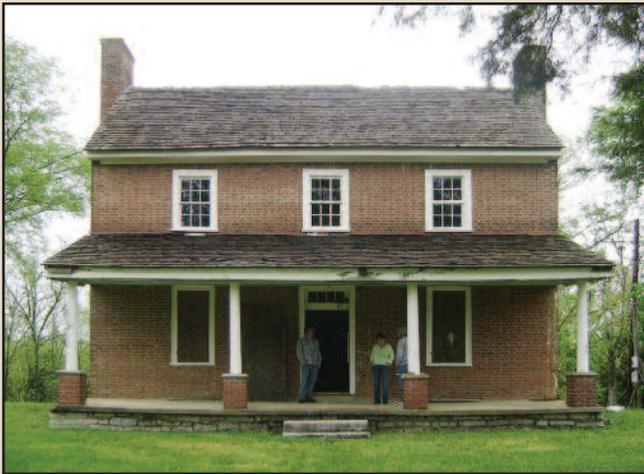
Hawthorne Hill, a circa 1805 Federal style house, is located off Old Highway 25 in Castalian Springs, a small unincorporated community in Sumner County. The house is

National Register *cont. page 4*

**Historic Places...continued from page 3**

situated on 10.45 acres sited approximately 200 feet from the main road. The dwelling is encircled by a mid-20th century barn, a late 20th century shed, and a 19th century family cemetery. There is a field to the west of the house and a circa 1805 cistern and natural spring to the south. The house retains 4.38 acres of original agricultural pasture.

The house at Hawthorne Hill is a two-story brick building in the Federal style. The dwelling is hall-and-parlor in plan and has a side-gable roof clad in cedar shingles. There is a front porch which has a shed roof. The exterior walls of the



Hawthorne Hill main (south) façade

house rest on a limestone foundation. The interior walls and log sleeper joists are supported by stacked limestone block piers. The interior and exterior of the house reflect the Federal style in the restrained yet elegant architectural detailing, millwork, and stenciling, as well as the symmetrical three-bay design.

The present land on which the house sits was once part of a 208-acre land grant given to Charles Carter in the 1790s by the state of North Carolina. For generations, the land was used as a farm, and represents the typical agricultural patterns seen throughout this frontier community. The house is an example of an antebellum rural farmhouse with elements of Federal architecture.

The main façade (south elevation) is three bays wide and features brick laid in a Flemish bond pattern. There are jack arches over the door and windows and a decorative blue glazed brick header belt course. Above the entry door is a four-light transom. The windows on the second floor are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The windows on the first floor are four-over-four double-hung wood sash, but these were originally nine-over-nine double-hung wood sash. There is a single story, full width front porch, constructed in the

1880s, with a shallow shed roof which is supported by circular wooden columns on modern era square brick bases.

The east and west elevations also feature Flemish bond brickwork with blue glazed headers and central brick exterior end double shouldered chimneys, while the rear elevation features common bond brickwork composed of three rows of stretches with one row of glazed blue headers. There are jack arches over the central door and five windows, which are the same in location and configuration as the main façade (south elevation).

The interior of Hawthorne Hill retains its original floor plan, but renovations and alterations were made during two significant periods. The first period was during the 1830s when Colonel Humphrey Bate converted the original hall-and-parlor plan into a central hall plan. Bate also enclosed the main staircase, added a wider staircase to the parlor and sealed off the interior doorway on the second floor. The second period occurred during the mid-to-late-20th century



Hawthorne Hill north elevation

when the house was converted back to its original hall-and-parlor plan, circa 1970.

Few early 19th century structures remain in Sumner County, and of these most have been altered or incorporated into larger houses over time, or represent the wealthiest class. Hawthorne Hill is a unique representation of middle class, Federal style settlement architecture.

The National Register nomination for Hawthorne Hill was prepared by Jessica Lauren White with MTSU Center American Baptist Theological Seminary Historic District.

National Register cont. page 5

**Historic Places...continued from page 4****The American Baptist Theological Seminary Historic District**

The American Baptist Theological Seminary Historic District (ABTS, now American Baptist College) is located in Nashville, Davidson County, on the banks of the Cumberland River just north of downtown Nashville. The district encompasses the 6.65 acre historic core of the current 55 acre campus. The district includes the three extant buildings historically associated with the campus, consisting of: the 1924 Griggs Hall, the 1947 J.B. Lawrence Administration Building, and the 1954 T.L. Holcomb Library, as well as the historic landscape and campus plan.

The three contributing buildings are minimal and restrained in their stylistic detailing, but all exhibit the trends

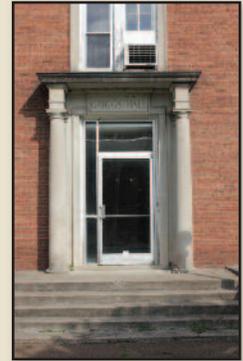


Main entrance to ABTS Historic District

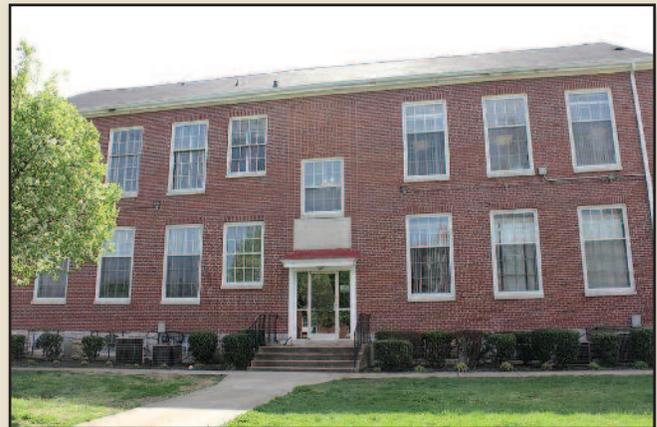
in scholastic architecture of their respective periods of construction. Classical influences are displayed in Griggs Hall, Colonial Revival aspects shown in the J.B. Lawrence Administration Building, and the T.L. Holcomb Library is characterized by stripped Classicism. The entrance surrounds particularly showcase each building's respective architectural influences.

All buildings are brick and rest on stone foundations, with composite hipped or gable roofs. Griggs Hall and the J.B. Lawrence Administration building both feature double-hung wood-sash windows, while the Library features hopper and tall awning windows. The historic landscape includes lawns, stone fences, driveways, walkways, and signage. The landscape features contribute to the overall setting and character of the historic district. The three historic buildings and various landscape elements form a cohesive district which is distinct from later campus development. With its intact historic buildings and campus plan, the ABTS Historic District retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association.

American Baptist Theological Seminary Historic District is significant as an African American theological seminary that committed itself to Christian education and racial equality. It also fostered leadership among its students many of whom went on to become prominent individuals in local and National Civil Rights efforts of the mid-20th century. The district is also significant for the Civil Rights Movement through its associations with Nashville and National civil rights leaders including John Lewis, Bernard Lafayette, C.T. Vivian, James Bevel, and Kelly Miller Smith. The success of the Civil Rights Movement in Nashville hinged on student involvement, and ATBS students played an important role. John Lewis, Bernard Lafayette, C.T. Vivian, and James Bevel were all students at ABTS who came to the movement under



Griggs Hall, detail of entrance on south facade



J.B. Lawrence Administration Building, north facade

the guidance of the Reverend Kelly Miller Smith. ABTS provided these men with the foundational experience to become leaders and icons of the Civil Rights Movement. ABTS served as a gathering place for Civil Rights leaders who held meetings in the three brick buildings that comprise the historic core. ABTS seminarians were mostly from poor rural America, but became key figures in the Nashville Civil Rights Movement and, ultimately, significant individuals in a movement that reshaped the nation.

American Baptist Theological Seminary, which became

National Register *cont. page 6*

**Historic Places...continued from page 5**

American Baptist College in 1971, was the first African American Bible College to be accredited by the Association of Biblical Higher Education. ABTS is significant and deserves recognition for its role in shaping the United States Civil Rights Movement. While the college has grown, the historic core of the campus retains a high degree of integrity.

The National Register nomination for American Baptist Theological Seminary Historic District was prepared by Carroll Van West, Elizabeth Humphreys, Amber Clawson, Jessica French, and Abigail Gautreau with MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

Memphis Bank and Trust Building

The Memphis bank and Trust Building, constructed in 1962, is a Modern Movement style skyscraper located in Downtown Memphis. The building is a twelve story 146-foot tall rectangular plan steel frame and steel reinforced concrete skyscraper. It has a flat roof, an aluminum and glass curtain wall system, and smooth limestone, polished granite, and brick veneer wall cladding. The building's curtain wall fenestration includes triple, awning-style window sashes with enamel clad aluminum spandrel panels. On the ground floor, the glass and aluminum storefront system entries are topped with cantilevered aluminum roofs.

On the interior, the ground floor lobby retains the original polished marble wall cladding and terrazzo floors and boasts a main stairwell of brushed aluminum. The lobby bank retains its original layout, walls, structural support columns, ceiling height, and terrazzo flooring. The main lobby has a bank of three elevators which retain their original aluminum and copper weave pattern doors, triangular elevator signal lights, and interior metal ceiling grills, and lights. The upper floors contain original elevator lobbies, wall finishes, doors, and ceilings. Each of the twelve floors contains 6,200 square feet of space. The upper ten levels maintain their original

elevator lobby configuration, ceiling heights, and acoustical tile ceilings. There are pairs of bathrooms on all floors which feature intact tile floors, colored metal dividers, single washbasin with original Formica counter, and tile backsplash.

The Memphis Bank and Trust Building housed the main offices of the Guardian Central Trust, Inc. and their flagship MB&T banking operation. The building is significant due to its association with the explosive growth of installment finance banking during the early 20th century. Installment financing was linked to the growth of the mass production of

many consumer goods, particularly the automobile. The Guardian Central Trust had grown from having a net worth of \$108,000 in 1945 (\$1,282,051 in 2012) to one of almost \$3 million (\$28.5 million in 2012). To celebrate this growth, the company set out to build a luxurious mid-rise skyscraper for their headquarters. build a luxurious mid-rise skyscraper for their headquarters. The building was designed by the prestigious Memphis-based architectural firm, Hanker and Heyer, and cost \$1.5 million to construct. The building also housed other high profile tenants, such as the prestigious law firm Evans, Petree, and Cobb.

The Modernist style Memphis Bank and Trust Building also played a pivotal role in recreating the metropolitan area in post-World War II Memphis. Although the original company is now defunct, today the MB&T building is still used for office

space. The former bank space, however, currently stands vacant. The Memphis Bank and Trust Building retains a high degree of integrity and is in excellent condition making this building a highly significant resource.

The National Register nomination for the Memphis Bank and Trust Building was prepared by Judith Johnson of Judith Johnson & Associates.



Memphis Bank and Trust Building





TENNESSEE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE:

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL AGENCY RESOLUTION OF ADVERSE EFFECTS
JULY, 1985 TO JULY 2013

Joseph Y. Garrison, PhD
Review and Compliance Coordinator
Tennessee SHPO, September 5, 2013

INTRODUCTION

Over the past 28 years, between July 1985 and July 2013, the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has conducted more than 64,000 consultative reviews consequent to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Requests for these reviews have been submitted by project managers and

applicants for assistance from more than 90 different Federal agencies that fund, license, and permit projects, programs, and activities in Tennessee that might affect Historic Properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This large volume of individual SHPO reviews, this extended period of time under consideration, and this wide diversity of Federal agencies requesting Section 106 review, all provide a solid and intriguing database of raw numbers that is readily susceptible to credible quantification and analysis.

While this base of raw data may, with great advantage, be examined from a number of points of interest, each of which would constructively inform this State's historic preservation policy, my focus here is much more circumscribed. It has to do with the total numbers of certain Federal agencies' reviewed undertakings, their relative and cumulative adverse effect upon Tennessee's Historic Properties that have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places,

Preservation Office *cont. page 8*

AGENCY	RAW NUMBERS – SUBMITTED SHPO SECTION 106 REVIEWS: JULY 1985 TO JULY 2013	% OF TOTAL SHPO SECTION 106 REVIEW SUBMISSIONS: JULY 1985 TO JULY 2013
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING, RECLAMATION, AND ENFORCEMENT	1,428	2.22
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION	1,528	2.37
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	1,740	2.70
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	1,769	2.75
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	2,332	3.62
NASHVILLE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS	4,016	6.24
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	5,411	8.41
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION	6,599	10.25
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION	7,942	12.34
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	18,523	28.78

**Preservation Office...continued from page 7**

and both the readiness and the ability of each of these specific Federal agencies to resolve their project-related adverse effects through consultation with this office (SHPO) and other stakeholders as prescribed by 36 CFR 800.6 to either avoid, minimize, or mitigate that adverse effect.

I began by quantifying percentages of each Federal agency's Section 106 reviews against the total number of reviews made by this office for the period under study. The reason behind this particular approach rests with the notion that the higher the percentage of undertakings a particular Federal agency proposes (calculated by the number of SHPO review requests) against the total volume of undertakings submitted by all Federal agencies for the period under study, the more likely that particular Federal agency may be to affect Historic Properties adversely.

I decided to focus on the ten Federal agencies that held the highest relative percentages of SHPO project reviews against the total number of reviews for the period under study. The following list shows the extrapolation in the form of lowest to highest percentage of total reviews.

- The Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation, and Enforcement (OSMRE) issues permits to applicants for surface and deep mining activities and reclamation of mine sites.
- The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) issues permits to applicants for commercial banks.
- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issues grants for storage and treatment of hazardous waste materials, air pollution control, water pollution control, sanitary landfills, water and sewer line installation and rehabilitation, and water and wastewater treatment plants.
- The Department Of Energy (DOE) is

involved in the, construction, decontamination, decommissioning, and demolition of buildings, disposal of hazardous waste, and general plant operations, and transfer of lands out of Federal ownership.

- The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) issues permits regarding specific activities on Tennessee Valley Authority lands, hydroplant modifications, hydroplant maintenance, hydroplant restoration, fossil plant operations, fossil plant maintenance, coal mining, disposal of coal lands, nuclear fuel operations, transmission line construction, substation construction, line relocation, service center construction, transmission line right of way, forest management, land use leases, licenses, easements, habitat improvement, recreational facilities, lake level control, reservoir releases, tailwater quality improvement, local flood protection, community assistance, and hydrology and modeling.
- The Nashville District, Corps Of Engineers (COE-N) issues permits to applicants for docks, watercourse crossings of utilities, placement of fill into wetlands areas, riprap, dredging, water intakes and outflow lines, marinas, boat ramps, boathouses, barge terminals, channel relocation, culverts, and impoundments. It is also involved in leasing of Corps owned lands, channel dredging, flood control, erosion control, harbor excavation, recreational facilities, and dam and reservoir construction.
- Rural Development (RD) provides rural housing mortgage support, foreclosures and re-transfer of rural property, and grants for utility lines and other activities.
- The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) issues licenses to applicants for fiber optic telephone

line installation, cellular telephone broadcast towers, and other types of broadcast facilities.

- The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funds Tennessee's Federal Aid Highways program (Interstate highways), bridge replacement, surface street improvements, and other types of highway projects.
- The Department of Housing And Urban Development (HUD) makes grants to applicants for housing rehabilitation, community development, demolition of abandoned structures, shelter for the homeless, mortgage insurance for sub-divisions, and low-interest home ownership.

ANALYSIS

Because these ten Federal agencies, among themselves, account for nearly 80% of all Tennessee SHPO Section 106 reviews during the period under study, it may be reasonably assumed that they would pose the greatest cumulative threat to Tennessee's Historic Properties by sheer volume of projects alone. Testing that assumption requires the employment of a statistically valid indicator. One strong numeric indicator of the intensity of the threat each of these ten Federal agencies would pose to Tennessee's Historic Properties is that agency's percentage of initial adverse effect findings measured against the initial adverse effect findings total for all Federal agencies for the period under review. Each initial adverse effect finding is made on a case-by-case basis after due consultation with the SHPO, as required by 36 CFR 800.5.

As the following table that captures both this raw and extrapolated percentage data illustrates, my assumption about cumulative threat proved to be true, up to a certain point.

Preservation Office *cont. page 9*

**Preservation Office...continued from page 8**

AGENCY	RAW NUMBERS – INITIAL ADVERSE EFFECT FINDINGS: JULY 1985 TO JULY 2013	% OF TOTAL INITIAL ADVERSE EFFECT FINDINGS: JULY 1985 TO JULY 2013
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING, RECLAMATION, AND ENFORCEMENT	2	0.1
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION	17	0.9
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	35	1.79
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	56	2.86
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	130	6.65
NASHVILLE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS	117	5.98
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	65	3.32
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION	658	33.66
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION	148	7.57
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	332	16.98

Among themselves, these ten Federal agencies do account for almost 79% of all initial project-related adverse effect to Historic Properties findings for the period under study. This cumulative percentage is very close to the cumulative percentage of these ten agencies' aggregated numbers against total reviews (80%). Since these two cumulative percentages are so close to each other, one might well expect individual percentages that are relatively close between a particular Federal agency's percentage of total reviews and that agency's percentage of initial adverse effect findings.

While making this comparison, however, I discovered some thought-provoking data that tended to challenge my initial expectations. The first two Federal agencies listed here are a case in point.

- While the FDIC accounted for 2.37% of total project reviews, it accounted for only 0.1% of initial adverse effect findings – a ratio of 0.042%.
- While the OSMRE accounted for

2.22% of total project reviews, it accounted for only 0.9% of initial adverse effect findings – a ratio of 0.40%.

This first tier of Federal agencies' ratios of initial adverse effects findings to total reviews for the period under study indicate what can only be interpreted as remarkably low threat levels. The second tier of Federal agencies came a bit closer to meeting my original expectations of percentage parity, but not by much.

- While the RD accounted for 8.41% of total project reviews, it accounted for only 3.32% of initial adverse effect findings – a ratio of 39%.
- While the HUD accounted for 28.78% of total project reviews, it accounted for only 16.98% of initial adverse effect findings – a ratio of 9%.
- While the FHWA accounted for 12.34% of total project reviews, it accounted for only 7.57% of initial adverse effect findings – a ratio of 61%.

- While the EPA accounted for 2.70% of total project reviews, it accounted for only 1.79% of initial adverse effect findings – a ratio of 66%.

The second tier of Federal agencies' individual ratios of initial adverse effect findings to total reviews were all still noticeably less than my expected 100% levels. Still, the third tier of Federal agencies came very close to meeting my expectations.

- While the COE-N accounted for 6.24% of total project reviews, it accounted for 5.98% of adverse effect findings – a ratio of 95%.

Analysis indicates that these seven of the ten Federal agencies under study with relatively high overall percentages of project reviews maintained ratios of initial adverse effect findings that were less than their total review percentages of reviews, and some agencies' initial adverse effects findings were substantially less than their total review percentages.

**Preservation Office...continued from page 9**

From the data analysis up to this point, it would seem a reasonable premise that neither the FDIC nor the OSMRE have posed much of a threat to Tennessee's Historic Properties during the period under study, either in volume of reviews or in initial adverse effect findings. The next stage in the analysis tested that premise as I compared those two agencies' initial adverse effect findings against their percentages of unsatisfactory resolution of their projects' adverse effects (failure to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect).

The remaining five Federal agencies (second and third tier), although their percentages of initial adverse effect findings are less than their overall percentages of reviews, still clearly pose increasing levels of threat to Tennessee's Historic Properties. Again, the ultimate level of this threat was determined through comparison of those agencies' initial adverse effect findings against their percentages of unsuccessful resolution of their projects' adverse effects (failure to

consult with this office and other Consulting Party stakeholders to resolve adverse effects).

Following are further comparison figures that include the remaining three Federal agencies (fourth tier) whose percentages of initial adverse effect findings are greater than parity of their percentages of reviews. These data are even more thought-provoking than the previous set.

- While the DOE accounted for only 2.75% of total project reviews, it accounted for 2.86% of initial adverse effect findings – a ratio of 104%.
- While the TVA accounted for only 3.62% of total project reviews, it accounted for 6.65% of initial adverse effect findings – a ratio of 183%.
- While the FCC accounted for just at 10.25% of total project reviews, it accounted for 33.66% of initial adverse effect findings – a ratio of 328%

These three Federal agencies'

percentage ratios of initial adverse effect findings to total reviews submitted clearly demonstrate that they pose increasingly intense threats to Tennessee's Historic Properties that more than offset the much lesser threats of the other seven Federal agencies being studied. All three had higher percentages of initial adverse effect findings than their percentages of total reviews submitted. And while DOE's ratio was barely above parity, TVA and FCC's ratios clearly document dramatic initial high threat levels.

But again, the final assessment of both the intensity and the character of a Federal agency's threat to Tennessee's Historic Properties depended upon an analysis of how well that particular agency resolves its initially-found adverse effects through consultation with the SHPO and other Consulting Parties and its resulting resolution of those adverse effects through avoidance, minimization, or mitigation.

Preservation Office *cont. page 11*

AGENCY	RAW NUMBERS – UNRESOLVED ADVERSE EFFECT: JULY 1985 TO JULY 2013	% OF TOTAL INITIAL ADVERSE EFFECT FINDINGS: JULY 1985 TO JULY 2013	% RATIO OF UNRESOLVED ADVERSE EFFECTS TO INITIALLY-FOUND ADVERSE EFFECTS: JULY 1985 TO JULY 2013
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING, RECLAMATION, AND ENFORCEMENT	0	0	0
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION	0	0	0
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	2	0.1	5
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	4	1.68	7
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	10	4.20	7
NASHVILLE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS	8	3.36	6
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	1	0.001	-1
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION	156	52.94	23
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION	6	2.52	4
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	39	16.39	11

**Preservation Office...continued from page 10****CONCLUSIONS**

Quantitative analysis leads to the following conclusions:

- The FDIC had no unresolved adverse effect findings for the period under study.
- The OSMRE had no unresolved adverse effect findings for the period under study.

These two Federal agencies, both issuing permits for very specific activities in Tennessee (banking facilities and mining operations respectively), have posed no discernible threat whatsoever to the State's Historic Properties during the period under study. Their overall initial adverse effect findings were very few and they both consulted with the SHPO to resolve every one of their initial adverse effect findings. Ongoing SHPO consultation with representatives of these two agencies and their permit applicants is at a level currently sufficient to prevent any anticipated future threat.

- The RD had 1 unresolved adverse effect finding out of a total of 65 initial adverse effect findings during the period under study – a ratio of less than 1%

This agency, funding a variety of projects, programs, and activities in Tennessee, has posed only the very slightest threat to the State's Historic Properties during the period under study because its representatives consulted with the SHPO and either avoided, minimized, or mitigated its project-related adverse effects save one. Ongoing SHPO consultation with representatives of this agency is currently sufficient to prevent any increased threat and eliminate any residual threat.

- The FHwA had 6 unresolved adverse effect findings out of a total of 148 initial adverse effect findings during the period under study – a ratio of 4%

This agency, funding a wide variety of major projects, programs, and activities in Tennessee, posed only a very slight threat to the State's Historic Properties during the period under study because representatives

of the Tennessee Department of Transportation's (TDOT) cultural resources review staff consulted with the SHPO and resolved all project-related adverse effect findings save six. Ongoing SHPO consultation with representatives of the TDOT, which is FHwA's pass-through agency, and especially such consultation with TDOT's most excellent heritage stewardship centered cultural resources review staff is currently sufficient to prevent increased threat and dramatically reduce any residual threat.

- The EPA had 2 unresolved adverse effects out of a total of 35 initial adverse effect findings during the period under study – a ratio of 5%

This agency, funding a variety of projects, programs, and activities in Tennessee, posed only a slight threat to the State's Historic Properties during the period under study, leaving only 5% of its initial adverse effect findings unresolved during the period under study. Ongoing SHPO consultation with representatives of this agency and its state pass-through, the Department of Environment and Conservation, is currently sufficient to prevent increased threat and hold existing threat at current very low levels.

- The COE-N had 8 unresolved adverse effect findings out of a total of 117 initial adverse effect findings during the period under study – a ratio of 6%

This agency, funding and permitting a wide variety of projects in Tennessee, posed a discernible threat to the State's Historic Properties during the period under study. Ongoing consultation with the SHPO has resolved all but eight of this agency's 117 initial adverse effect findings. The residual threat is anticipated to be substantially reduced through sustained SHPO consultation with representatives of that agency and its permit applicants. Such sustained consultation has been both suggested and agreed to by the agency's previous and current District Engineers. Time will tell whether this consultation will reduce this agency's threat levels in the future.

- The DOE had 4 unresolved adverse effect findings out of a total of 56 initial adverse effect findings during the period under study – a ratio of 7%

This agency, which funded a wide variety of weatherization projects in Tennessee late in the past decade, posed a discernible threat to the State's Historic Properties at that time. That threat has been substantially eliminated through the completion of that agency's housing weatherization program in Tennessee and its execution of various agreement documents. The SHPO does not anticipate discernible threat levels from this agency in the future. Again, time will tell.

- The TVA had 10 unresolved adverse effect findings out of a total of 130 initial adverse effect findings during the period under study – a ratio of 7%

This agency, funding and permitting a variety of projects, programs, and activities in Tennessee, posed a discernible threat to the State's Historic Properties during the period under study with 110 initial adverse effect findings. Consultation with the SHPO has resolved all but ten of these findings. Continuing levels of threat could be reduced substantially through sustained SHPO consultation with policy-making representatives of that agency and its applicants and renewed efforts on the part of that agency to strengthen the policy influencing ability of its internal cultural resources staff.

- The HUD had 39 unresolved adverse effect findings out of a total of 332 initial adverse effect findings during the period under study – a ratio of 11%

This agency, funding a very wide variety of major projects, programs, and activities in Tennessee, both directly and also by way of state and municipal pass through agencies, posed a very discernible threat to the State's Historic Properties during the period under study. Eleven percent of that agency's initial adverse effect findings remain unresolved as of this date. Levels



“From the Centennial to the Sesquicentennial, Where We Have Been and Where We Are Going”

By Fred M. Prouty

Mr. Fred M. Prouty, director of the Tennessee Wars Commission, was keynote speaker at the recent “Battlefields and Beyond”, Preservation Kentucky Civil War Conference in Danville, Kentucky. Mr. Prouty’s comments are recorded here as a call to preservationists to reenergize our efforts in preserving our nations endangered battlefield sites before they are gone forever.

My presentation is entitled, “From the Centennial to the Sesquicentennial, where we have been and where we are going,” and it covers a lot of information so hang on!

The Tennessee Wars Commission was created by our General Assembly in 1994 and is administratively attached to the Tennessee Historical Commission. As Military Sites Preservationist and Director of Programs my duties include the coordination, planning, preservation, and interpretation of Tennessee military sites associated with the French and Indian War (1754-1763) through the American Civil War era (1861-1865).

My personal involvement with Civil War history started at a very young age, when my uncle respectfully place and old weathered sword in my hand (taller than I was at the time) that had belonged to my great grandfather during the War. This was the beginning of my quest to locate the battlefields on which my great grandfather had walked and fought. My historically minded parents, drove me to those very fields of battle, and each time my feet touch hallowed ground I felt a sense of my great grandfathers’ presence and those of his comrades. There is something inexplicable

that draws us to these vast open spaces of battlefield, guarded by forests of “silent sentinels.” This was the beginning of a life-long fascination and passion for all things Civil War and has subsequently led to my position with the Tennessee Wars Commission, six decades later.

In his post war reflections after visiting Civil War battlefields on which he fought, Medal of Honor recipient General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain (of the 20th Maine, US Infantry), penned what I consider the ultimate visionary expression for future battlefield preservation: “In great deeds something abides. On great fields something stays. Forms change and pass. Bodies disappear: but spirits linger to consecrate ground for the vision place of the soul.”

As preservationists, once we truly understand the meaning of the “vision place of the soul,” you have begun to understand our responsibility, our duty to help preserve these grounds for future pilgrims like you and me.

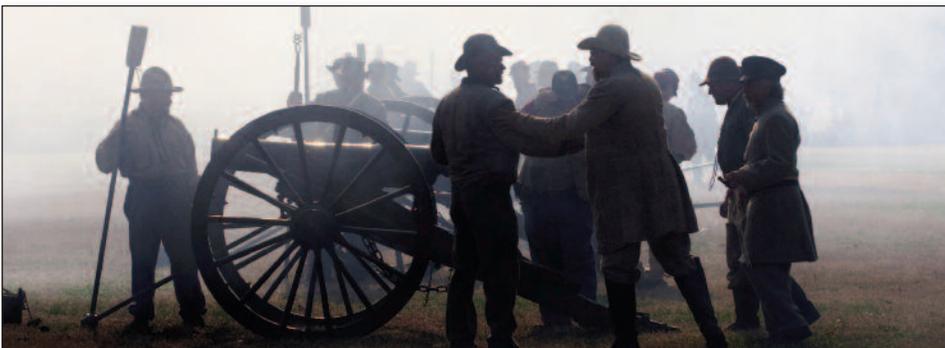
In 1960 I was one of the first Explorer Scouts to walk the fourteen mile Shiloh Battlefield Boy Scout Trail, hiking the trail on my own was a deeply moving experience, as I

traversed the very ground my ancestor’s fought, slept, and died on in 1862.

In 1961, I became an Eagle Scout and one of the personal goals in our Scout Pledge challenged me to “Treasure my American heritage and do all I can to preserve and enrich it.” My position as director of programs for the Tennessee Wars Commission allows me to literally “live” my Scout pledge, on a daily basis - what a pleasure and what a challenge. That same year I participated as a regimental drummer in the first living history reenactment event of the Civil War Centennial, at Manassas Battlefield, Virginia. President Dwight D. Eisenhower was there, along with Civil War author Bruce Catton, poet Robert Frost and many others.

Subsequently, I participated in the Centennial ceremonies at Shiloh National Military Park in 1962, Gettysburg in 1963 and the Battle of Franklin reenactment in 1964 and closed out the Centennial years with a commemorative event at Appomattox in 1965. The Centennial years were marked by many tragic national events that over shadowed efforts for preservation of our endangered Civil War battlefields.

I firmly believe the way to retain our history is “to like it” and I was able to do that by “living it.” Living history programs are a wonderful way to recruit young, future historians and the hobby invariably leads to the individual’s desire, as it did with me, to help preserve these endangered battle grounds. The Civil War Trust organization, one of Tennessee’s very best preservation partners, provides an excellent comparison, as many of their over 50,000 members are either



Sesquicentennial *cont. page 13*

This article is a copy of a presentation made by Director Prouty at the Preservation Kentucky Conference in Danville, KY, entitled “Battlefields and Beyond” on August 16, 2013.

**Sesquicentennial...continued from page 12**

current and/or former re-enactors. If you are looking for passionate and dedicated volunteers, look first to the living history community.

While a member of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, I helped initiate a statewide field survey of Civil War Era Military Sites that began in 1988. After reviewing concerns of the observable and accelerated loss of Tennessee Civil War sites, a quick search of the state site files revealed only 27 such sites had been recorded for the entire state. In 1989 we completed our first Survey of Civil War Military Sites in Middle Tennessee, with over 143 recorded. We repeated the survey again for West Tennessee in 1993, eventually recording East Tennessee in 1996 for a statewide total 443 sites. Today we currently have over 500 Civil War era military sites on file. The types of Civil War military sites that exist in Tennessee provided a context for understanding the relative importance of these individual sites. This is the “first step” in the preservation planning process for any historic site. Whether we are interested in the out-right acquisition of historic property, or hope to record the information before it is destroyed, our state reports have become a welcome preservation tool for many Civil War planning groups and agencies.

In 1990, with the efforts of preservationists, state and national officials and the outcry of public opinion over concerns in the increasing loss of our nation’s Civil War sites, a Congressional Civil War Sites Advisory Commission was formed. It completed its mission with the, “Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields”, in 1993. These were also the beginning years of our premier governmental preservation partners at the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program, whose matching grants have helped save hundreds of our nation’s battlefields.

Today, we are commemorating the third

year of the American Civil War Sesquicentennial. Thankfully, much has changed in our country, due in great part to the work of many outstanding battlefield preservation programs that emphasize the “complete story” of the war in all facets. We must continue to encourage American youth to study and understand the reasons for our nations historic rebirth. To this end, the Tennessee Wars Commission has funded and will soon launch a publication entitled, *Ready to Die for Liberty, Tennessee’s United States Colored Troops in the Civil War*. Two thousand of these richly illustrated and colorful books and DVD copies will be sent to



Parker's Cross Roads Battlefield. Picture courtesy Representative Steve McDaniel.

all Tennessee schools and libraries. We believe this publication is a long awaited opportunity to share with future generations the honoring of those former slaves, freedmen, and their white officers who enlisted in the ranks of Tennessee’s 20,000 United States Colored Troops. This represented forty percent of all who joined the Union ranks from Tennessee, truly a state of divided loyalties.

There are over 2,700 military actions that occurred on Tennessee soil during the War. Thirty-eight battlefield sites in Tennessee were selected by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission as being most significant to the outcome of the war. The remaining locales are ineligible for funding and unprotected. To this day they face great preservation challenges.

Historically, these 38 battlefields encompassed about 386,000 acres. Today 115,000 acres, or about one-third, of these Tennessee landscapes survive and retain enough significance and integrity to make them worthy of our highest preservation efforts. At present, about 20,000 acres in Tennessee, or 17 percent, are permanently protected by state and federal government and private nonprofit organizations. The remaining 95,000 acres are at risk. Let that sink in!

Since the creation of the Tennessee Wars Commission in 1994, more than 7,000 acres of Tennessee battlefield property has been saved from destruction, including our newest acquisition; 860 acres at Davis Bridge Battlefield (also known as “Hatchie Bridge”) and 380 acres at Parker’s Crossroads Battlefield. These purchases have been made, in large part, though the partnership, support and funding from the Tennessee State Land Acquisition Fund, the Tennessee Heritage Conservation Trust Fund, the Tennessee Wars and Historical Commission, our good friends at NPS, American Battlefield Protection Program, and our

close non-profit preservation partners at the Civil War Trust, the Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association, and many others. We are also very fortunate to have the crucial support of several state and national legislators who enthusiastically support battlefield preservation. Another partner, the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area, has awarded numerous federally funded grants for the promotion and interpretation of Civil War sites and associated activities in Tennessee.

In order for us to better understand how to approach the preservation of our remaining battlefields we need an old fashioned

Sesquicentennial *cont. page 14*

**Sesquicentennial...continued from page 13**

preservation “pep-talk.” To do that, I will paraphrase several preservationists about their special calling to preserve our nation’s hallowed grounds, one of whom is Ms. Susan West Montgomery of the, National Trust for Historic Preservation. I will be using several of her comments that will promote a better understanding of how to approach the task of preserving these “vision places of the soul”.

What is important to preserve isn’t just our battlefields, but to preserve the sense of time and place that comes with it. The experience comes in your mind’s eye, not from information, and education alone, but from that combination of writings and interpretation, your own imagination, and the landscape and dirt beneath your feet, that’s why preserved battlefields are so vividly important.

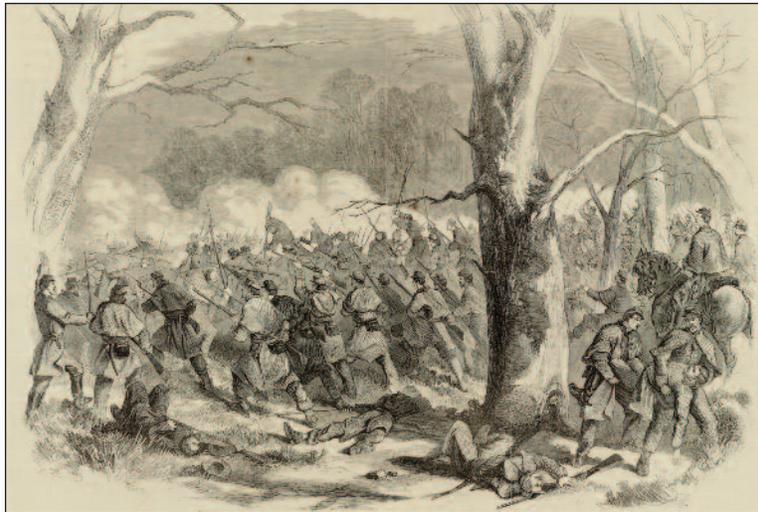
Our battlefield parks are for pilgrims, places we return to over and over again. To be still, to be contemplative and when we help save these lands they save us! There is something about these hallowed grounds that gives us the courage that allows us to be the best of who we are, as human beings.

One of the hardest things to deal with, at any Battlefield Park is that these sites are supposed to be as significant to Americans 500 years from now as they are today. In order to function, battlefield preservation can’t be an administrative process alone; it must be a popular movement.

What goes on just outside our State and National Parks can destroy the value of what’s inside it. New four-lane highways and massive development along fragile battlefield park boundaries have created tremendous pressure on our parks to retain their sense of time and place. It’s up to the local communities who value these resources enough, to do something to preserve them, not just for another day, but for evermore. This is not to say that development doesn’t occur, it means development is managed in a way that does not destroy our nations historical resources. That’s a huge challenge! That’s

what the preservation effort is all about. The process is painfully slow and many times we lose, but when we win a victory it’s an incredibly good feeling.

Those battlefields that do survive bear witness to our nation’s endurance. They are like messengers, gifts from our past that must remain for our future. It is my job as a preservationist, and the job of all of us, collectively and individually, to find ways to demonstrate to our elected local and Capitol Hill officials, that the preservation of historic battlefields is not only a worthwhile economic endeavor, it is an obligation, it’s the



Honorable and Right Thing to do.

Ms. West Montgomery advises, “If we are to achieve our preservation goals and objectives, you must move from being stewards to spokespersons, from historians to advocates, and yes, battlefield enthusiast’s to lobbyists. Lobbying is not a dirty word; it is a duty. Talking to your elected officials- “lobbying”- can be reduced to a 4-K system that should help you develop effective advocacy instincts:

- #1. Know your member: The committees he or she sits on, concerns and issues he or she cares about; and their voting record on preservation issues.
- #2. Know the issue:
- #3. Know the details: and how it affects your site.
- #4. Knock on doors: Write letters, make those phone calls, schedule visits and become a resource for the staffer on these issues.

So how do you get started? Become a part

of the network by joining a preservation organization, which is informed on the issues. Most importantly, do not be afraid to raise your voice and to tell the story of your historic resource!”

What you are trying to accomplish is of great service to our nation and you should never be afraid to blow your own bugle!

Preservationist John Muir stated, “The Enemies of preservation are invincible, and they are everywhere... nothing “dollarable” is safe, but the fight must go on, and as for every acre you save, the generations to come will rise up and call you blessed.”

Each year Tennessee averages nearly 5 million visitors to our state’s 61 Civil War tourist destinations and over 6 million on line visits. The Tennessee Wars Commission recently updated our brochure, *A Path Divided, Tennessee’s Civil War Trail*, still the most requested brochure at our State Welcome Centers. That fact tells us a great deal about Civil War tourism in the Volunteer State.

Tennessee’s Civil War Trail Program, a project of the Tennessee Sesquicentennial Commission, has over 200

interpretive signs statewide and I encourage you to visit our Sesquicentennial web site (Tn.civilwar150@tn.gov). There is also new Civil War interpretive kiosk in all our statewide Tennessee Welcome Centers, so please stop by as you travel. The Tennessee State Library and Archives in Nashville invites you to explore the Tennessee Civil War GIS Project (at:tnmap.tn.gov/civilwar), an interactive Web-based site and the Tennessee Civil War Sourcebook, compiled and edited by by Dr. Jim Jones of the Tennessee Historical Commission. These amazing and powerful tools for battlefield preservation and history will no doubt become the standard for future planning.

The Tennessee Wars Commission has also re-released our Emmy Award winning DVD that premiered on National Public Television;

Sesquicentennial cont. page 23



PUBLICATIONS TO NOTE

By Linda T. Wynn • Publications Editor

Publications of Texas A & M University Press, John H. Lindsey Building, Lewis Street, 4354 TAMU, College Station, Texas 77843-4354

Texas A & M University published **Southern Black Women in the Civil Rights Movement** edited by Bruce A. Glasrud and Merline Pitre. The contributors of the eleven original essays come from across the South and found common patterns and dynamics that distinguished civil rights activism in each of the former Confederate states. Supplementing previous investigations, the contributors draw attention to the roles played by African American women in the freedom struggle. Throughout the Southern region, African American women were pivotal to the modern Civil Rights Movement, serving as grassroots and organizational leaders. They protested and participated in nearly all phases of the movement. African American women served as bridge builders to the rest of the community. Ignored by white politicians and the media, they worked behind the scenes to effect the changes sought by the movement. In addition, until recently, historians overlooked their efforts. Although African American women organized all across the South, their strategies took different forms in different states, just as the opposition they faced from white segregationists took different forms. Studies of what happened at the state and local levels are critical not only because of what black women accomplished, but also because their activism, leadership, and courage demonstrated the pugnaciousness needed for a mass movement. In this volume, scholars address similarities and variations by providing case studies of the individual states during the 1950s and 1960s, laying the groundwork for more analyses of the circumstances, factors, and strategies used by black women in the former Confederate states to destroy the codified system of racial segregation in this country.

Divided into two parts, Part I is entitled

“Professional and Organizational Leaders” and Part II is entitled “Bridge Leaders and Foot Soldiers of the Deep South.” Southern Black Women in the Modern Civil Rights Movement will appeal to general readers and scholars with an interest in America’s modern civil rights struggle. Paper, \$24.75

Publications of The University of Tennessee Press, 110 Conference Center, 110 Henley Street, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-4108 included the following:

NAACP Youth and the Fight for Black Freedom, 1936-1965 by Thomas L. Bynum breaks new ground in the study of youth activism in the movement for black freedom. Because the majority of civil rights historians have concentrated principally on the activism of young people within the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) during the 1960s, the participation of young people affiliated with National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and their contributions to the struggle for racial equality in the United States have received little scholarly focus. Bynum, an assistant professor of history at Middle Tennessee State University, makes a significant contribution to the scholarship of youth activism. He illuminates the activities of the youth councils and college chapters from the 1930s to the 1960s. Often perceived as puerile and naïve to mount serious political action, Bynum argues that young people were political participants who played a major role in the fight for racial equality across America. Those young people active in the NAACP saw themselves as catalysts of social change within their communities and American society. Working within the scope of the association’s national agenda, the youth chapters staged antilynching demonstrations, campaigned for equal educational and employment opportunities, challenged discrimination

and segregation in public facilities, and called for full civil liberties. As historian Rebecca de Schweinitz asserts in her work, **If We Could Change the World: Young People and America’s Long Struggle for Racial Equality** (2009), the NAACP “used a wide range of protest strategies, some substantially more confrontational than those traditionally associated with the organization.” **NAACP Youth and the Fight for Black Freedom**, which is the “first on the youth perspective in the NAACP,” is necessary reading for those wanting a broader understanding of all young people who participated in the movement. Cloth, \$49.00.

Another book published by the University of Tennessee Press is **The Knoxville Campaign: Burnside and Longstreet in East Tennessee** by Earl J. Hess. Hess, the Stewart W. McClelland Distinguished Professor in Humanities and associate professor of history at Lincoln University brings into focus the fight to control the city of Knoxville by Union General Ambrose Burnside and Confederate General James Longstreet during the fall and winter of 1863. The campaign to control Knoxville, and with it the railroad that connected the Confederate east and west, has often been eclipsed by the battles at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. Consequently, it has never been treated comprehensively. The only work previously published on the Knoxville campaign was Digby Gordon Seymour’s **Divided Loyalties** (1963), which has remained a classic account revered by area Civil War enthusiasts. It was also published by the University of Tennessee Press in time for the centennial of the campaign. Professor Hess with his tome, **The Knoxville Campaign: Burnside and Longstreet in East Tennessee** fills a gap in Civil War scholarship, a contribution that coincides with the sesquicentennial of the Civil War. The East Tennessee campaign

Publications to Note cont. page 24



Heroes and Villains:

The Stereotypical Imagery of Loyalty and Secession Set in Civil War East Tennessee; Three Examples from Popular Fiction, 1862-1864

By James B. Jones, Jr. • Public Historian

Literary analysis of popular fiction provides a convincing estimation of social anxieties and interaction that are challenging to obtain in any other manner. When examined in the light of the Civil War, Federal heroes and villains (loyal unionists and secessionist rebels) fall into stereotypes often taken for granted in studies of the Civil War. Ironic tragedy, depictions of moral courage, social cowardice, gender and racial roles are represented in three fictional accounts of life in war-time east Tennessee: the narrative “The Blacksmith of Tennessee.”¹ “Whipping the Wrong Woman;”² and the novelette *Miss Martha Brownlow: or the Heroine of Tennessee;*³ It cannot be surprising that all three examples portray Confederates as villains and Unionists as heroes and African Americans as loyal slaves who earn their freedom as the result of assisting their benevolent Unionist masters. These depictions deserve consideration as they expose standpoints on masculinity, politics, slavery, manhood, honor, women and race in Tennessee as viewed through the genre medium of popular Civil War fiction.

Villains appeared as fervent Confederate zealots challenging equally fervent yet persecuted Unionists. Abolition was generally used as a pretext for any violence against Unionists. In the Tennessee Blacksmith, set at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, a stout village blacksmith, Bradley, aged 50, takes in a fugitive hotly pursued a posse from local committee of vigilance who is branded as an abolitionist. Bradley raises his “sledge hammer and brandishing about his head as if it were a sword, exclaimed: ‘Back! Touch him not, or, by the grace of God I’ll brain ye!’”

Not willing to challenge the village smithy is told he is harboring a fugitive and “a spy [a]nd abolitionist” at that. Did he support the North? Stubbornly Bradley answered that he “Supported to no North...I adhere to my country-my whole country-and will do so, so help me God! As long as I have breath” punctuating his oath by slamming his ponderous hammer to the ground with great force. He

took no heed of the posse’s warning that he will regret his decision in the morning and pointed to the door saying “Go.” As the posse retreated Bradley menacingly escorted them out of his shop, watching them until they were out of sight.

The fugitive was told that regardless of his wife and family, he must leave for Kentucky early the next morning otherwise the secessionists would return with a larger force and carry him off “and probably hang you on the first tree.”

Bradley’s daughter, Mattie, “a fine rosy girl” just 18 years old was the old blacksmith’s only child and all he had after the death of his wife. He admonished her in a firm but mild tone to take the fugitive to “the rendezvous” and so to Kentucky immediately or the bloodhounds would surely pick up on their scent. This was not the first time Mattie had performed such a task and told the fugitive to follow her into the night. Here is seen the heroine of the story, a woman actively taking part in an act of defiance to Confederate authority

Mattie reached the rendezvous and left the fugitive with others to whisk him to Unionist friendly locales in Kentucky. When she returned home her father was gone and “pools of blood” were on the ground.” She surmised the worst, that her father had been taken, but

not without a fight, by the vigilante group.

As Mattie stood perplexed a wagon with two passengers arrived. An “athletic young man of twenty-five years” entered the shop and discovered the cause for her anxiety. The young man, identified as “Massa John” by his slave servant “Joe,” pledges to rescue Mattie’s father from the committee. To do so, however, he required the help of his servant, and a bargain is made wherein Joe would gain his freedom for his participation in the rescue operation. Joe, weighing his options, agrees, declaring he “wouldn’t like very much to leabe you; but den



I'll Brain Ye!

L. P. Brockett, *The Camp, the Battlefield...*1866, 481

Heroes and Villains *cont. page 18*

¹ Harper's Weekly Magazine, March 29, 1862, p. 202. [Hereinafter: "Blacksmith."]

² As cited in: www.sonofthesouth.net/lee/foundation/civil-war/1862/march. See also: *Freedom's Champion*, [Atchison, KS], May 31, 1862; *The Dakotian* [Yankton SD], June 24, 1862 and *The Scioto Gazette* [Chillicothe OH], November 8, 1864, as cited in <http://galegroup.com>. A chapter in James T. Trowbridge's novel *Cudjo's Cave*, 1864.

³ Major W. D. Reynolds, (Late Acting Adjutant in the Western Army), *Miss Martha Brownlow; Or the Heroine of Tennessee, a Truthful and Graphic Account of the Many Perils of the Many Perils and Privations Endured by Miss Martha Brownlow*, (Barclay; 1863.)

**Heroes and Villains...continued from page 16**

I'se like to be a free man." Joe would "fight hard for youns any time, Massa John." The bargain was made after Joe knelt before his master and swore "before the ever living God" that if he "faltered from the danger he would "hereafter be assigned to eternal fire!"

Mattie was transferred to the relative safety of the parson's home with the preacher's wife and children. John and Joe then set plans to rescue the blacksmith.

Bradley, held at a nearby tavern, was arraigned and interrogated by the vigilance committee "in a long room on the ground floor, dimly lighted by a lap which stood on a small table in front of the chairman." Bradley's arms were pinioned yet he nevertheless "cast a defiant look upon those around him."

Asked what he had to say to the charges of aiding in the escape of an abolitionist, Bradley demanded to know by what authority he asked such questions. "The authority of the people of Tennessee," replied the chairman. Bravely denying any such authority, Bradley admitted fighting the posse at the blacksmith's shop and protecting the parson, but refused to disclose the location of the refugee preacher. Moreover he cursed the committee and its members as traitors to the Union. The chairman clutched the pistol that lay upon the table in front of him and Bradley was shortly to have been stabbed to death but

[b]efore he could make the fatal plunge a swift-winged messenger of death laid him death at the feet of his intended victim; while at the same instant, another plunged into the heart of the chairman, and he fell forward over the table, extinguishing the light and leaving all in darkness.

In the midst of the confusion Bradley was freed of his bonds and with his rescuers escaped through an open window and was driven off to the rendezvous point to "start at midnight across the mountains." The slave Joe was freed, while Mattie and John married so as to protect the blacksmith's daughter from harm when Bradley left for Kentucky. The refugee parson performed the nuptial service, Bradley left for the North with the other refugees, "rallying under the old flag, to fight for the Union, and as they said, 'Redeem old Tennessee!'"

A great more ironic is the tale "Whipping the Wrong Woman." Mrs. Stackridge, whose unionist husband was a man of influence in the mountain community, had hidden himself in the mountains to avoid the scrutiny of the local committee of safety. While she had gone to visit a neighbor, Mrs. Sprowl, a rabid secessionist whose son was head of the local home guard unit and held a commission in the new Confederate

army, with two Germans under his command. Upon finding Mrs. Stackridge absent, Mrs. Sprowl let herself in and began borrowing groceries from the well provisioned household. Taking corn meal, coffee, justifying her pilfering as only borrowing from a good neighbor. Showing her "craggy teeth" she reasoned that should Mrs. Stackridge arrive and catch her "why then I'll tell her I only jest a borryin, and see what she'll do about it. The prop'ty of these yer darned Union shirkers all gwine to be confiscated, and I reckon I may as well take my sheer when I can git it."

Hearing footsteps Mrs. Sprowl worried it was Mrs. or Mr. Stockbridge, or two slaves which she could face down. They won't das to make a fuss, for they're Union shriekers and my son's captin in the confederate army!"



Old Bradley confronted by the Committee of Safety, L. P. Brockett, *The Camp, the Battlefield*, 1866, 487

The door opened and exposed two stout strangers in Confederate uniform asked her with foreign faces with heavy Teutonic accents asked if she was Mrs. Stackridge. She answered positively, attempting to hide the basket of purloined provisions behind her skirt. One of the "Dutch" soldiers said to the other "This is the woman. She is getting provisions to send her husband 'in the mountains.'" Responding to the loud knocking at the door Mrs. Sprowling decided to play the role of Mrs.

Stackridge and invited the Germans inside, offering some food as hospitality.

As they ate bread and cold meat they asked her: "are you Mrs. Stackridge?...You da lady of da house?" To which Mrs. Sprowling answered affirmatively. Upon their asking where her husband was she realized if she "undeceived them, then they would know she had been stealing."

Her hastily acquired role of Mrs. Stockbridge, Mrs. Sprowl gave the two Germans suspicion enough to be convinced she was taking provisions for her husband in the mountains, even though her truncated response was to mention her husband was dead.

"Dead...No he was here last night, he was seen. You take dese tings to him in de mountains." Her attempt at a hasty egress was blocked by the two soldiers who demanded: "You will tell us where is your husband!" Caught in a lie, Mrs. Sprowling tried to establish her true identity but the "staid, determined looks" of the Teutonic duo told her they would not understand. One of the Germans took a cord from his pocket and cast it over the iron hook in the ceiling designed for the support of a kitchen pole. He insisted again she tell them where Mr. Stockbridge was ensconced and she in turn insisted it was all a mistake, her husband was dead, she was not Stackridge and her son Lysander

**Heroes and Villains...continued from page 17**

was an officer in the Confederate army. If she would not tell them what they needed to know they were authorized to whip her into confession. Her thumbs were tied and her hands were drawn above her head. "They then turned her skirts over her head, and fastened them," as Captain "Shprowling" had ordered them to do. After being asked yet again the whereabouts of Stockbridge and again insisting she was not his wife but a secessionist and mother of Captain Sprowling the Teutons began measuring out their whips. "Go for my son! My son is Capting Sprowl," gasped the stifled and terror stricken widow. The soldiers responded "Dat trick won't do. You shpeak, or we shtrike!" Her instance that they were mistaken was met with

Blow upon blow, shriek upon shriek...The soldiers counted the strokes aloud deliberately, conscientiously, as they gave them: one, two, tres," up to ten. There they stopped. But the screams did not stop. This punishment was no sport, no joke.

The "Dutch" soldiers again asked "You tell now? Where is your husband? No? then you git ten lash more. Always ten lash until you tell." At this moment Captain Sprowl came in and the Germans told him they had whipped her once but got no confession. The officer responded "Very well give her ten more." Mrs. Sprowling recognized her son's voice but her voice being muffled by her skirts, he did not recognize her. Sprowl then told the Dutch soldiers to give the captive a dozen, "[a]nd smart ones to wind up with." After receiving the lashes the Captain ordered the soldiers to uncover her face so that he could question her himself. The torture had proved too much for the Captain's mother who "fell in a swoon."

Shocked and angry, Lysander threatened to kill the two Germans.

They insisted they were only literally obeying orders, a retort the Captain could not contradict. As one of them said: "Vat you say we do. You say vat mean, dat is mistake for you." His mother consequently died, ironically, by attempts to revive her with water that caused her to drown. Here the mendacious pro-secessionist mother, a thieving symbol of slave-holding Confederate oppression in East Tennessee, is undone by her own sadistic rebel son's orders in imagery fit for an ancient Grecian tragedy.

THE HEROINE OF TENNESSEE

A more drawn out and even confusing narrative involves the story



Ms. Martha Brownlow defends the flag,
Heroine of Tennessee, 1863, 27

"The Heroine of Tennessee" nominally about the daughter of Parson William G. Brownlow but incorporating subplots about slaves, committees of public safety, Confederate soldiers, the spirits of disunion and the Union cast in human forms, and women. Martha Brownlow⁴ protects the "Old Flag" from a group of rowdy half drunken Confederates who are bent both upon tearing down the flag and stealing a kiss from the spunky daughter of the Parson. Their confrontation with her and her double barreled shotgun convinces them the task is much larger than they had

presumed and the flag remains flying outside the house.⁵ The incident, however, forces Martha and her father to leave the Knoxville environs for the safety of a network composing a sort of underground railroad that leads through Tennessee, ultimately to the relative safety of Kentucky.

In the meantime, chagrined by the reception of Martha, the rebel soldiers retreat also to the bosom of nature to lick their wounds. There

Heroes and Villains *cont. page 19*

⁴ Major W. D. Reynolds, (*Late Acting Adjutant in the Western Army*), *Miss Martha Brownlow; Or the Heroine of Tennessee, a Truthful and Graphic Account of the Many Perils of the Many Perils and Privations Endured by Miss Martha Brownlow*, (Barclay; 1863.) [Hereinafter: *Martha Brownlow*] (Her name was actually Susan. See: E. Merton Coulter, ed. *Durwood Dunn, Nonfiction editor, Appalachian Echoes Series, William G. Brownlow: Fighting Parson of the Southern Highlands, with a new introduction by Stephen V. Ash*, (Chapel Hill, 1937; Knoxville: 1999), p. 245.) *The Heroine of Tennessee* may likewise have been a dramatic presentation.

⁵ According to a story in the *Scioto Gazette* (Chillicothe, Ohio), November 26, 1861, the tale of Ms. Brownlow dates to at least November, 1861, and appeared in the *Chicago Journal*. However, it was Mrs. Brownlow, not her daughter, who bravely faced down the soldiers. Additionally, a Mrs. Williams, a Knoxville resident, carried out a similar act of defiance: *The Noble Wives of Knoxville*.

The *Chicago Journal* says that after Parson's [sic] Brownlow's paper was suppressed by the rebels, he still persisted in defending the flag of the Union, until at length it became apparent to his friends that it could no longer be of any service to keep it flying. They also saw that he was jeopardizing the life of all his family, and finally prevailed on him to take it down. His wife, on perceiving what he was about to do, forbade him. "No," said Mrs. Brownlow, "your hand shall never strike the American flag. If it must come down, I will take it down myself. That act shall never be written of Parson Brownlow-and she then reluctantly drew down the flag.

When Parson Brownlow's Stars and Stripes no longer tossed the folds to the breeze, there still waved another American flag at Knoxville. It was that of Mr. Williams. He was a bold, brave, true man-and had quietly but firmly attached and defended the flag on its standard at his house-top. His premises were closely watched by the rebels. They saw him depart one day for a far two or three miles distant, and immediately prepared for their work. Some horsemen were detailed to take the flag down. Mrs. Williams saw them coming and stepped to the door with a loaded rifle in her hand. When within hearing, "Halt" she exclaimed with the firm voice of a sentry "Halt!" and pointed the rifle into their midst. They all halted a moment and conversed together. Non dare advance. One by one they turned and rode away. Up to a late date that flag remained unfurled."

**Heroes and Villains...continued from page 18**

they are visited by a hideous, bearded and unkempt monster spirit, calling himself "the Rebel Fiend or the Scout of Secessia," described as:

.. seven feet in eight, hugely large. His right hand and same side of his face was white in color, while his left hand and left side of his face were frightfully black. His hair was black and bushy, the general contour of his head reminding you of the head of the buffalo rampant. Across his shoulders a coarse blanket carelessly hung dropping over his white arm, and partially concealing a naked knife of dagger in his hand, while in his left hand he grasped a charred flambeau, late extinguished.

The Rebel Fiend's mission "is blood. With fire and sword I reigned before; – the same I reign forevermore." Brandishing his weaponry he disappears into the woods. The leader of the rebel soldiers exclaims: "That chap's a trump" sentiments echoed by his fellow confederates with a chorus of "He is full 'secesh' sure...." The Fiend returns to hear the rebels renew their vow to "kill, destroy and gather booty, or 'beauty.' So let us to it as once together, pell mell! To heaven if we may, if not, then 'hand-in-hand to hell.'" The "Scout of Secessia" melts once again into the forest.



"The Scout of Secessia,"
Heroine of Tennessee, 1863, 50

Confederates lead by General Simon B. Buckner forced Garfield, and now Louis, to seek refuge in Kentucky. Louis thanks his beneficent former master saying; "You have been always kind to me; but his last act seems the kindest of them all." Louis rushes home to tell his wife, Emily, a "light mulatto" that they are free and must leave at once in order to maintain their liberty and escape eminent Confederate enslavement. Louis' speech patterns, significantly portrayed as "almost white," are quite proper and stilted, while his wife's voice is less so, a white literary caricature of negro-dialect. She concurs with Louis warning of haste saying: "'Den, ob course, to de Union we'll be true', chimed the happy but simple wife, returning her husband's happy



The Fight at Louis' Home.
Heroine of Tennessee, 1863, 41

embrace affectionately. 'God bress yer, Loo, yer am dearer to me now dan eber,' she concluded." She wishes to feed "Loo" his dinner but he admonishes her there was no time and quickly cleaned "the old gun first that has been hanging so long in the shed unused. It may prove useful in our travels." Emily is confused as to just what her freedom means and as she prepares for their journey through the night both is ecstatic about the notion but stays within the proscribed bounds of nineteenth-century cult of womanhood and speaking in the assumed African-American slave syntax, and says to herself:

Free, free! Got yer freedom for eber. Dat sounds strange like to me; bery strange and bery queer-like. I dun no what it am – what am it anyhow[?] Wonder how it am cooked, stewed, roasted, boiled, fired, raw or in de shell. Ha! Louis and I, Emily Nelson, his wife, free! – seems queer...Freedom! O' bress de Lor we am free!

As Louis fetches the aged rifle, a knock on the door reveals the rebel soldiers who demand food. Their leader makes sexual advances toward Emily, "chucking her under the chin" and "attempting rudely to embrace her." She screeches loudly for her husband's help "and pushing the [rebel] from her he falls partially under the table, which, [in] trying to save him[self] upsets, which the soldiers accept as a signal for destroying all the things in the place, in the midst of which having heard her scream Louis with his gun enters, hastily followed by his late master." Louis fires straight away at the amorous Confederate who is wounded in the "left arm." Colonel Garfield squeezes off a few rounds and kills two soldiers. Louis, "beside himself with revenge...at the site of his prostrate wife, aims a terrible blow at the head of the [soldier]" but hits the door sill instead, greatly injuring himself. As the melee subsides the "Rebel Fiend" appears declaring: "'So soon my faithful minions catch the spirit of my reign. – This is our right, we gain it by might, to scatter, tear, and slay; and so we win our way. – By force and fire, and sword, we reign;' and ere he could be prevented, with his blazing torch he deliberately fired the wooden structure," and then

Heroes and Villains cont. page 20



Heroes and Villains...continued from page 19

loudly laughing, dashes away, followed hastily by Louis. The recently freed slave attacks the "Scout of Secessia" but is instead captured and carried off to the rebel's encampment with Colonel Garfield and Emily. The leader of the squad of soldiers jeers at his captives, sneering at Emily in melodramatic tones: "Caught at last ye are, another Tartar caught, ye handsome contraband; come on this way."

The next day the prisoners were interrogated by General Buckner himself. The wounded lieutenant, claiming his wound was received in a skirmish with the enemy and not from a slave, was immediately challenged by Louis, who set the matter straight. His story, notwithstanding, was of no avail, and he and Colonel Garfield are taken away with the admonition that they were to be watched closely to prevent escape. Emily was set to task as a cook for Confederate soldiers.

The scene shifts to a more peaceful, "beautiful valley, shaded by great trees....a place wild and romantic in its primal beauty." Here was found the virtuous "Freedom," the antithesis of the "Rebel Fiend." After singing in a low tenor verses from "America the Beautiful" Freedom quietly murmured:

'Tis sweet to linger here, among the flitting birds and leaping squirrels, wandering brooks, and winds that shake the leaves and scatter as they pass, a fragrance from the cedars, thickly set with pale blue berries. In these peaceful shades – peaceful, unpruned, immeasurably old – my go up the long dim path of years, back to the earliest days of liberty.

Suddenly Parson Brownlow makes an appearance, stunned that Freedom is not "as poets dream, a fair young girl with lights and delicate limbs and wavy tresses, - [but] a bearded man, armed to the teeth art thou? One mailed hand grasps the broad shield, and one the sword." The Parson chides Freedom to awake to the threat posed by disunionists, saying "Oh, Freedom! – awake, gird on thy sword, and defend the refuge of thy latest home, America. Forget not forever, 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.'" His pleas to Freedom are abruptly broached by Pomp, "negro servant to Brownlow, and as black as ebony" with spectacular but false news General Sterling Prices' army was on the march in West Tennessee. Pomp, the docile, child-like slave provides comic relief in de rigueur nineteenth-century speech patterns as the narrative progresses. For example, he beseeches Brownlow "O' Massa, sabe me! sabe me!" Echoing Pomp's concern is Martha who emerges from the forested glen pleading "Haste this way or we are all undone...."⁶ The Parson defiantly states to Pomp that they must carry on a guerilla campaign against the on rushing Price, "we must fight and retreat, until we reach our friends." Running with some dispatch Pomp made the forest ring crying "Oh! oh! De debil am cumin...."

As the trio made their escape, Freedom, still slumbering, is approached by the "Rebel Fiend" who softly muttered "Sleep on, O Freedom; sleep on, my old foe. Soft be the easy numbers, on this

mossy mound....those wreaths of many victories bound round thy war scarred brow, contrast strangely and shade in fair relief these later chalets with which I bind the now – sleep on, for me 'tis not in vain, for while you sleep I reign." The "Scout of Secessia" binds Freedom with "hard thorny thongs" securing the "god of freedom to the earth where he lay." The lesson is clear.

Following "about a half mile away" were Colonel Garfield, Louis and Emily "having affected their escape from prison by killing the guard" who appear from the same direction as the Parson, Martha and Pomp. Louis leads the way through the dense forest, his clothing ripped to shreds by the underbrush. A thick volley of rifle balls whistles through the woods as they run.

In the meantime, the Fiend, with apparent carte blanche, and is about to plunge his great knife into Freedom who awakes, surprising the Fiend and "fiercely drew his sword, and stood prepared to meet the Fiend...." Mighty oaths were sworn by the two combatants as their Olympian combat began while in the background a more terrestrial battle is fought. The Parson, Louis, Colonel Garfield "loading and firing their weapons" as Pomp served as morale booster exclaiming "Dat's it, Massa Brownlow, Do 'em brown; shoot 'em down, and gib de debbil's h___."

As Freedom stands to fight the Fiend he finds himself still bound to the earth at his ankles and:

Soon the flaming evidence of a revenge worthy of the Fiend flashes up all around the place. The forest, the bridges that cross the numerous streams here, the tenement houses, the fences – in short everything that will burnt, even the crops in the earth – are all on fire, blazing by the torch of the "Rebel Fiend, the Scout of Secessia," presenting a terrible tableau – with patriots of freedom flying from their treacherous foes in the darkened, smoking background – a single emblem of liberty, the stars and stripes, yet appearing away in the distance, sadly drooping..."amid fire and smoke, the cannons' roar and the sabre's stroke." O, those were soul sickening days of despair to the patriot heart, when the once loyal State of Tennessee was overrun with traitors to the government and the laws, the rebel fiends of "Secessia!"

Parson Brownlow's party, recognizing the folly of fighting the overwhelming number of Confederate soldiers decided then to make a break for Kentucky and return with the Union army "to crush this wicked rebellion at once." As they prepare to leave Louis returns, panting, saying that he sought revenge for the burning of his house by setting alight the "Hog House." Pomp, grinning, exclaimed "Phew, golly, how it did burn do; [sic] ...yer ought for to seede it. But I would like to get some of de meat, do...." After gloating at their attack and seeing the city being consumed in fire the group left for Kentucky, "fleet as their feet would bear them."

In the meantime the Fiend and Freedom continued their cosmic

Heroes and Villains cont. page 21

⁶ Here the author of "The Heroine of Tennessee" is blatantly mistaken, as Price operated neither in Tennessee nor in Kentucky. There were, however, incredible rumors he was operating in West Tennessee. See: *Memphis Daily Appeal*, November 4, 1862.

**Heroes and Villains...continued from page 20**

conflict, “their swords ringing together with a clashing, clanging sound.”

Still stationed firmly to the ground, Freedom, not of woman born but blessed by nature which in “her purity first gave me birth” continues the struggle. Genuinely intimidated, the Fiend retreats after the bound Freedom knocks his foe’s weapon to the ground, swearing at his nemesis: “When we contend again it shall be to the death. For the day of vengeance is in my heart, and the year of my release has come.” Meanwhile, back at the Union camp, Louis, now a scout, comes across a rebel soldier was incognito “in a large hog skin,” creeping through the moonlight night to the Federal encampment’s water supply in order to poison it. Louis recognizes him as the man he wounded at the fight at his cabin but vows to capture him alive. After a tussle near the pond, sentries capture the “fine porker” and discover he carried arsenic enough to poison the entire Union contingent. After giving the countersign Louis goes to camp, followed shortly thereafter by Freedom, who cannot give the pass word. Not even Freedom can pass without the countersign when Colonel Garfield suddenly appears to give the countersign, vouching for the spirit of liberty, saying “Ha, ha, ha...Freedom and I are fast friends. I know him well, young soldier.” Freedom is welcomed at the commanders’ tent he is met by Martha and Emily who present him with “a beautiful silk flag” while singing verses of “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

At the nearby contraband camp Pomp is seen “cutting up all sorts of antics....” As a reaction to Fremont’s victory at “de mountain of freedom.” He exclaims to his newly found contraband girlfriend Lilly:

Ha, ha, ha...Lilly I’se so glad yer cum – I dun no what to do wid myself. De yur of Jubilee am cummin’; and I’se so glad; yah, yah, De day of de Pentecost am cummin’; and I’se berry happy.

Pomp had acted as a spy and stolen the Confederate’s maps and plans and provided them to Fremont thus helping substantially in Fremont’s victory. This did much to enhance Pomp’s standing and sense of self worth. He informs his girl friend, Lilly, that “we will be sumting sum consequence, too; - kase dey am goin’ to ederficate de poor nigger. – ‘Fore God, Lilly, de brack man ‘still libs.’”

Soon Colonel Garfield is leading Federal columns at Springs Mills⁸ through the thickest of the “of the fray, amid the roar of cannon, the incessant rattle of musketry, the flashing sabres, and the clang of arms generally.” The Confederates begin a retreat while Parson Brownlow encourages the Union soldiers to “follow them boys. They fly, they fly...Pour it into ‘em. Give ‘em h_ll....”

In the fog of battle Louis encounters the Fiend and cannot kill him although he thrusts his sword through him three times. “No man of woman born can ever slay Lucifer’s Son of the Morn” yells the Fiend as he joins the retreating rebel soldiers. Colonel Garfield is notified that General Felix Zollicoffer, “the traitor” was dead, “shot through the heart; and his whole command is completely routed.” In the distance,

however, the Colonel draws his comrades’ attention to a” grand hand-to-hand encounter” in “a distant part of the field” between the Fiend and Freedom, now free of his shackles. Cursing mighty oaths the two titans battle; the outcome is not difficult to predict and Freedom wins the contest.

Overborne by Freedom, the rugged Rebel Fiend fell; sank down exhausted beneath [Freedom’s] well used sword, drawing which from his heart – dripping with his black and corrupt blood, he drew his sword on high, and leaping off the dead body of the Fiend, stood on it in triumph.

The Parson, his daughter Martha, Louis, Emily, Colonel Garfield, Pomp, Lilly were then free to “return to their homes, escorted by the Union victors.” Pomp, “the eccentric ebony idle of jet black Lilly, the contraband; the bride, or course, followed. Upon returning to their home in Knoxville Martha exclaims “Father, ‘Our flag is still there!’” The Parson answered the Heroine of Tennessee saying “Yes! May our good old flag, - liberty’s noble ensign, be forever honored and loved at home; and respected on every sea’....”

While popular fiction portrayed a zeitgeist not too dissimilar from reality, it also draws attention to prevailing characterizations of fictional stereotypes. Such literature demonstrating a Confederate version of the justness of that cause is not known to exist, although a Richmond Enquirer review lampooned “The Heroine of Tennessee” giving a not unexpected response to the book:

We have, from a Philadelphia publishing house, a pea-green novel or romance entitled: Miss Martha Brownlow; or the Heroine of Tennessee....

The book is after the style dung-hill romances; a nasty mixture of bad grammar and big words...a specimen of...pea-green heroics:

It appears that after the retirement of “the parent” a raid of “rebels” is made on the fair Margaret of which the following is the scene and denouement:

“She was suddenly startled afresh by Roslyn commanding his men to force the gate and take down the distasteful flag, who, as he led them in over the lawn said, ‘If you will not remove it we will take it down for you.’ But Martha, soon recovering herself possession and hastening into the house, soon emerged again with a well charge musket, and taking her stand beneath the stars and stripes, brought the unerring weapon to her shoulder, like a well-practiced veteran and leveling it at her foes, exclaimed, ‘Back, you cowardly dogs! Leave me ere I make you bite the dust! Touch not the sacred folds of that good old flag!’”

Cowards, as they really were, they turned and skulked away, leaving the heroic Martha Brownlow unharmed.

“When her parent returned he found her again in the library sweetly singing, ‘Touch not that old flag.’”

Bully for Martha! Besides this accomplished goddess, the interest of the romance in heightened by her picture of the Fiend of the Forrest [sic] and the Scout of the Bloody Bones.”

⁸ Engagement at Logan’s Cross-Roads, on Fishing Creek, near Mill Springs, Ky., January 19, 1862. OR, Ser. I, pt. I, pp. 75-116.

⁹ Daily Richmond Examiner, January 13, 1864.



FAREWELL TO DICK TUNE

Dick Tune began working for the Tennessee Historical Commission in 1976 as the historical projects officer. After several years, he became a supervisor for the federal programs of the office and, eventually, the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. His responsibilities included managing grants, Section 106/review and compliance, National Register, survey, tax incentives, and the Certified Local Government program. Over numerous changes of staff, Dick has always given sage advice, been patient with the new staff, and taught everyone how to navigate the state and federal government bureaucracy.



Dick Tune in his early years with the THC/SHPO

While all of the staff considered that he cared about their program areas the most, Dick cared about all of the program areas. The review and compliance program, also known as Section 106, looks at projects that involve federal funding or licensing. This process can involve the state, federal agencies, and the public, and results in trying to minimize harmful impacts to historic resources. As Joe Garrison, review and compliance coordinator notes: "Even though Dick was responsible for the oversight of all SHPO Federal Programs, I always felt he took a special interest in making sure the 'big' Section 106 cases got the right amount of attention. Perhaps that was because he knew how much I valued his clear headedness and common sense wisdom." The "big" cases were those that took many years to complete because of diverse opinions among interested parties.

For the National Register program, Dick was a calming influence when staff had differences with property owners about eligibility or the level of documentation needed in a nomination. The Certified Local

Government program began in 1980, so Dick had to learn the program himself and train a succession of staff in that program area. Always interested in hands-on restoration, the preservation tax incentives program kept Dick busy, but also provided a break from the day to day drudgery of paperwork. Going out to survey historic properties is always a pleasure, but prioritizing what should be surveyed and how the files would be managed was another responsibility that fell to Dick as the officer supervisor. Survey coordinator Steve Rogers noted "...that several of Dick's best assets as a supervisor were his even-keeled



Dick Tune at his desk, at Clover Bottom Mansion c. 1995

temperament, his longevity that gave him the ability to see the 'big picture,' and his well-developed writing skills that allowed him to explain his decision-making process in a logical manner."

Dick retired in June 2011 but came back to work part time for two years. Claudette Stager, his successor as supervisor, will be forever grateful for his teaching her how to complete federal applications and work through the grant processes. He will be missed at the office, but deserves a wonderful retirement. As Joe Garrison said, "...I've never had a better boss, nor known a better friend to the cause than Dick Tune." We wish him the best in this final official retirement.

FEDERAL PRESERVATION GRANTS

The Tennessee Historical Commission will begin accepting grant applications for historic preservation projects for the 2013-2014 fiscal year in November 2013. These federally funded grants will be available after Congress passes the federal budget. The exact amount of funds available for grants is not known but it is expected to be in the range of \$200,000. Applications will be reviewed, rated, and ranked. Decisions on those to be funded will be made when the exact amount of funding is known. This may be as late as August 2014, depending on when Congress completes work on the budget.

The selection process will emphasize projects such as architectural and archaeological surveys, design guidelines for historic districts, and rehabilitation of historic buildings that are listed in the National Register and have a public use. Priorities for grants include areas experiencing rapid growth and development, other threats to cultural resources, areas where there are gaps in knowledge regarding cultural resources, and communities that participate in the Certified Local Government program.

For surveys, the projects should identify and record historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant to Tennessee's history and built before 1965. Surveys may be for a

specific geographic area or for sites associated with themes or events significant in the state's history, such as the development of railroads in the 19th century or the development of motor tourism in the 20th century. Preservation plans for towns, neighborhoods, and historic districts and the preparation of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places are other areas for possible grant funding. In addition to the rehabilitation of buildings, predevelopment work necessary to undertake rehabilitation is an acceptable grant. Rehabilitation and restoration of historic buildings must follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

The grants are matching grants and will pay for up to 60% of the costs of approved project work. The remaining 40% must be provided by the grantee as matching funds. Applications for grants will be available on November 1, 2013. For further information or for an application, contact the Tennessee Historical Commission at (615) 532-1550, William R. Snodgrass Tennessee Tower, Nashville Tennessee 37243. Applications may also be downloaded from the Tennessee Historical Commission website <http://www.tn.gov/environment/hist/>. Completed applications must be submitted by January 31, 2014.

**Sesquicentennial...continued from page 14**

"Hallowed Ground, Preserving Tennessee's Battlefields". I wish there was time to share the many letters from school kids who viewed the film and are so very interested in learning more about battlefield preservation. This gives me great hope.

To sum up I will read my favorite quote, written as an appeal for national battlefield preservation in 1910, by Washington Gardner, a Civil War Veteran of many Tennessee campaigns. His comments, which I paraphrased, refer to the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee but his words could pertain to any endangered Civil War site. They read:

To me, that field is Holy Ground. When I visit it, I feel like taking the shoes from off my feet. And yet, there is not a thing to mark it for the pilgrim that goes there. For the son of his father who died there, nothing is to be seen but a blank field. It ought to be accurately mapped and critical positions marked, at least. One hundred years from now intelligent young men and women who visit there will ask where is the field on which the battle was fought. Our children's children for generations to come will go to these places where their ancestors fought and many died and they will be

disappointed and grieved to find absolutely no recognition of the field where they struggled and died for once cause or the other.

Today, "pilgrims," like you and me, asked the same question..."where are those battlefields?" We have recorded over 500 Civil War era military sites in Tennessee, and without continued efforts and support of our local organizations, state and national Civil War preservation groups, we will soon be asking, where did they all go?

It has been a pleasure to share with you, my passion for battlefield preservation; it's preaching to the choir for many, but hopefully I have stirred something in at least one person who will "pick up the flag" and become our newest battlefield preservation advocate and pilgrim.

[My grateful appreciation to the following preservationists whose insightful comments have added greatly to the above: Ms. Susan West Montgomery, National Trust for Historic Preservation; Mr. John Hennessy, National Park Service; Mr. Terry T. Williams, documentary writer; Mr. Brian Pohanka, battlefield preservationist; and our mentor Mr. John Muir, preservationist extraordinaire.]

Preservation Office...continued from page 11

of that agency's threat could be reduced substantially through sustained SHPO consultation with representatives of that agency and its pass-through state and municipal grantees, plus the execution of various Memoranda of Agreement with certain of these pass-through agencies, both State and municipal, plus increased guidance given by that agency to its various pass-throughs concerning their responsibilities under Section 106 followed by rigorous commitment tracking and performance monitoring.

- The FCC had 156 unresolved adverse effect findings out of a total of 658 initial adverse effect findings during the period under study – a ratio of 23%

This agency, through its licensing of cellular and other wireless communications towers, generated almost 53% of Tennessee's total initial adverse effect findings for the period under study and still has 23% of its 658

initial adverse effect findings left unresolved as of this date. Based upon the results of the preceding analysis, the FCC's undertakings pose the greatest single threat to Tennessee's Historic Properties among all Federal agencies studied. That threat is especially intense with respect to the culturally significant settings of Historic Properties that form such a large part of their National Register of Historic Places eligibility.

The intensity of that threat could be reduced substantially through sustained and candid SHPO consultation with representatives of that agency, its license applicants, and their environmental review consultants. The threat to Historic Properties posed by FCC, which is arguably not confined to the State of Tennessee, could be even more substantially reduced through ongoing and frank consultation among the FCC, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.



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**Publications to Note...continued from page 15**

was an important part of the war in the West. It brought the conflict to and closed Knoxville from November 17 to December 4, 1863. The Knoxville campaign forced Union defenders to endure two weeks of siege in exacerbating winter conditions. Equally, the besieging Confederates also suffered as they endured supply shortages. Knoxville's civilian population was caught in the middle and the city itself underwent widespread destruction. The campaign culminated in the attack on Fort Sanders on November 29, 1863. The defeat of Longstreet's veterans contributed to the unraveling of Confederate hopes in the Western theater of operations. This publication will reorient one's view of the war as it played out in the mountains and valleys of East Tennessee. Hess's narrative and analysis will appeal to a broad audience, including scholars, the general reading public and new students of Tennessee and Civil War history. **Cloth, \$39.95**

The University of Tennessee Press also published *The Legacy of American Copper*

Smelting: Industrial Heritage versus Environmental Policy by Bode J. Morin. In this scholarly work, Morin investigates America's three premier copper sites: Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula, Tennessee's Copper Basin, and Butte-Anaconda, Montana. He focuses on what the copper industry meant to the townspeople working in and around these three major sites while also exploring the smelters' environmental effect. Each site dealt with pollution management differently, and each site had to balance an EPA-mandated cleanup effort along the preservation of a once proud industry. Essentially a heritage study, *The Legacy of American Copper Smelting: Industrial Heritage versus Environmental Policy* examines the debates about which things a community should save, how the final decisions are influenced and negotiated, and what, if anything, should ultimately be remembered about the past. As Morin reminds the reader, "these are not simple or uncontested questions because the significance of past events and historical

materials are not universally appreciated." He uses the identifiable genre of industrial heritage and the multifaceted perceptions of value in an often disheveled and blighted landscape to investigate these questions. This work explores how heritage-minded groups living in historic industrial communities and wishing to commemorate their past, preserve their historic resources, articulate, and negotiate that desire in the face of sometime overwhelming opposition. Morin, an industrial archaeologist and historic site administrator at Eckley Miners' Village outside of Weatherly, Pennsylvania, sheds new light on the EPA's efforts to utilize Superfund dollars and/or protocols to erase the environmental consequences of copper-smelting while locals and preservationists tried to keep memories of the copper industry alive in what were dying or declining post-industrial towns. **The Legacy of American Copper Smelting: Industrial Heritage versus Environmental Policy** should appeal to a wide array of readers. **Cloth, \$34.95.**

Federal Preservation Grants

The Tennessee Historical Commission will begin accepting grant applications for historic preservation projects for the 2013-2014 fiscal year in November 2013. These federally funded grants will be available after Congress passes the federal budget. The exact amount of funds available for grants is not known but it is expected to be in the range of \$200,000. Applications will be reviewed, rated, and ranked. Decisions on those to be funded will be made when the exact amount of funding is known. This may be as late as August 2014, depending on when Congress completes work on the budget.

The selection process will emphasize projects such as architectural and archaeological surveys, design guidelines for historic districts, and rehabilitation of historic buildings that are listed in

the National Register and have a public use. Priorities for grants include areas experiencing rapid growth and development, other threats to cultural resources, areas where there are gaps in knowledge regarding cultural resources, and communities that participate in the Certified Local Government program.

For surveys, the projects should identify and record historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant to Tennessee's history and built before 1965. Surveys may be for a specific geographic area or for sites associated with themes or events significant in the state's history, such as the development of railroads in the 19th century or the development of motor tourism in the 20th century. Preservation plans for towns, neighborhoods, and historic districts and the preparation of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places are other areas for possible grant

funding. In addition to the rehabilitation of buildings, predevelopment work necessary to undertake rehabilitation is an acceptable grant. Rehabilitation and restoration of historic buildings must follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

The grants are matching grants and will pay for up to 60% of the costs of approved project work. The remaining 40% must be provided by the grantee as matching funds. Applications for grants will be available on November 1, 2013. For further information or for an application, contact the Tennessee Historical Commission at (615) 532-1550, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37214. Applications may also be downloaded from the Tennessee Historical Commission website http://www.tn.gov/environment/history/history_preservation-grants.shtml. Completed applications must be submitted by January 31, 2014.