

A Master Plan for the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area

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University

October 2001



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I. Project Background and History

In 1995 Congress invited proposals from across the United States for the National Heritage Areas program of the National Park Service. A total of forty-one states submitted proposals and eight were ultimately selected, including Tennessee's application for a statewide Civil War Heritage Area prepared by the Middle Tennessee State University's Center for Historic Preservation (CHP) with the assistance of Congressman Bart Gordon.

On November 12, 1996, Congress passed Public Law 104-333, which authorized the creation of the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area. Tennessee, thus, became part of a select group of regions across the country where a federal, state, local, and private partnership coordinate ways to preserve, interpret, and enhance valuable historical and cultural resources. The Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area is one of eighteen congressionally designated heritage areas across the country that represent stories, people, and places of national significance.

The National Heritage Areas are:

1. Augusta Canal (Georgia)
2. Automobile Heritage (Michigan)
3. Blackstone River Valley Corridor (Massachusetts and Rhode Island)
4. Cane River (Louisiana)
5. Cache La Poudre (Colorado)
6. Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor (Pennsylvania)
7. Essex (Massachusetts)
8. Hudson River Valley (New York)
9. Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor (Illinois)
10. National Coal Heritage Area (West Virginia)
11. Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor (Ohio)
12. Path of Progress National Heritage Tour Route (Pennsylvania)
13. Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor (Massachusetts)
14. Rivers of Steel (Pennsylvania)
15. Shenandoah Valley Battlefields (Virginia) National Historic District Commission
16. Silos and Smokestacks (Iowa)
17. South Carolina National Heritage Corridor
18. Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area

The Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area also became a member of the Alliance of National Heritage Areas that takes as its motto "Celebrating and Conserving Real Places in America." The goals of the Alliance are to: enhance the quality of life for citizens and their communities; attract national and international visitors to those communities; and provide distinguished examples of sustainable destination development for our nation.

In 1997, Congress appropriated the first federal moneys for the Heritage Area subject to completion of a Compact, which is a document signed by the Governor and the Secretary of Interior that spells out how the goals, the administration, and the support of the Heritage Area. In August 1998 Governor Don Sundquist directed the MTSU Center for Historic Preservation to create the compact and to implement the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area, working with the Tennessee Historical Commission/Tennessee Wars Commission (THC). The original 1996 legislation creating the heritage area earlier had designated the Center as the "clearinghouse" for the heritage area.

To meet the Governor's mandate, the Center assembled a planning group, comprised of representatives from groups and organizations that have long supported heritage projects in the Civil War and Reconstruction period. These groups included the federal Civil War and Reconstruction-related national parks in Tennessee, the Tennessee Historical Commission, the

Tennessee General Assembly, the National Park Service, the Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association, Tennessee State University's African-American History Conference, the Office of the Governor, Tennessee State Parks, Tennessee Department of Transportation, Tennessee Tourist Development, and others to advise on how the Compact between the federal government and the state could best developed the proposed Heritage Area.

The planning effort took time, and eventually involved many other Tennesseans. The appointed participants met several times between September 1998 and March 1999 to review various ways of drafting the Compact of the Heritage Area. Also during those same months, Tennessee Historical Commission hired the firm of Looney Ricks Kiss (LRK) and Preservation Partners to create a historic preservation plan for the state's Civil War military sites. In March 1999 Commission staff and Philip Walker of LRK held four public meetings in Jackson, Murfreesboro, Knoxville, and Chattanooga to receive input from the public concerning the state's Civil War preservation plan. They also made the first public presentations about the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area and asked for comments and suggestions on the proposed Compact between the state and federal governments.

Following the initial meetings and a great deal of research, analysis, and planning, an initial draft of the compact was then submitted for comment in May 1999 to the National Park Service and the Secretary of Interior. After receiving comments from the National Park Service on this initial compact, in late September 1999, the MTSU Center for Historic Preservation entered into a two-year grant with the National Park Service to prepare a "master plan" that would define the final compact and set forth the initial framework for the heritage area. According to the cooperative agreement between the Center and the National Park Service, the two-year grant project was to address four points:

- a. The purpose of the master plan is to identify, inform, and involve all interested public and private parties and constituent groups in the identification, development, and dissemination of the goals and demonstration projects of the proposed TCWHA. The planning process will end with the production of a master plan and compact which will meet the purposes for the proposed heritage area as outlined in the authorizing legislation.*
- b. To create a community participation process and interactive advisory committee that will involve all interested parties and constituent groups, from both public and private sectors, and that will become an on-going participant in all phases of the development and implementation of the TCWHA.*
- c. To establish partnerships that will provide expertise and/or financial support to the project and provide personnel for a board of advisors for the TCWHA.*
- d. To establish a planning process that will involve interactive public participation and a thorough review and revision process, reflecting the congressionally mandated themes and chronological parameters of the Civil War, the Civil War Homefront and Occupation, and Reconstruction, 1850-1870.*

Working with historians, staff from state agencies, and many interested citizens, the Center carried out the development of the Heritage Area's Master Plan from October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2001, including a series of statewide public forums in May-June 2000 and May 2001 in order to identify the organizations and institutions that would want to participate in a program designed to preserve, interpret, and enhance the historic sites and properties associated with Tennessee's Civil War and Reconstruction years. Presentations and materials at these public meetings encouraged additional public participation in the creation of interpretative goals and programs and the establishment of the project's administration (what is called in the compact "the management entity") of the heritage area. Another important way that citizens chose to comment on the project was through an interactive web page, created and managed by the MTSU Center for Historic

Preservation, which was devoted to the heritage area. Launched in the summer of 2000 to provide further opportunities for the dissemination of information, for interactive public comment and participation, the web site address is www.mtsu.edu/~tncivwar.

The Center publicized the May-June 2000 public forums through newspapers, radio, television, and individual mailings. These forums served as opportunities to introduce the heritage area to citizens across the state unfamiliar with the program and to gather information from citizens for possible inclusion in the project. The meetings were held in Spring Hill, Somerville, Martin, Cleveland, Greeneville, Clarksville, and Cookeville.

From the comments and suggestions of those who attended the forums and others who reviewed the draft compact including the Tennessee Historical Commission, a final version was prepared and presented to the Secretary of Interior who approved and signed the document on January 10, 2001. Governor Don Sundquist signed the compact at a ceremony at Stones River National Battlefield in Murfreesboro on February 19, 2001. With the approved compact in place, the MTSU Center for Historic Preservation, designated as the lead agency within the heritage area's administration, worked with its two major state partners, the Tennessee Historical Commission and Tennessee Tourist Development to select the initial Board of Advisors for the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area. These members met for the first time in Murfreesboro in April 2001, where they reviewed the history of the projects, its goals and objectives, its preliminary interpretive plan outline, and proposed grant guidelines.

In May 2001, four additional public forums were held in Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. Participants in these meetings learned about and discussed the proposed interpretive themes of the heritage area in addition to guidelines for the 2001 grant applications. That summer, agencies and groups began to submit the first grant applications for the consideration of the Board of Advisors.

II. Public Participation

In May and June of 2000, seven forums were held across Tennessee to comply with the Cooperative Agreement's second task about public participation, which required "a series of workshops around the state to provide input on themes, demonstration projects, purpose, partnerships, management entity, sites/boundary, and vision of the TCWHA."

Planning and Publicity

The Center for Historic Preservation (CHP) at Middle Tennessee State University undertook, in consultation with the interim planning group, the arrangements, preparation, and implementation of this series. Staff from the Tennessee Historical Commission and the Tennessee Department of Tourist Development, worked cooperatively with the CHP and participated in each of forums, providing and gathering information for their respective programs and for their related work with the TCWHA.

The 2000 forums were held in the following locations on these dates:

Spring Hill, May 18
 Somerville, June 5
 Martin, June 6
 Cleveland, June 12
 Greeneville, June 13
 Clarksville, June 19
 Cookeville, June 20

A concerted effort was made to publicize these forums well in advance of their scheduled dates. Statewide and locale-specific news releases were distributed to broadcast and print media across the state through the services of MTSU News and Public Affairs. All identified potential partners and preliminary planning group members received letters of explanation and invitation with complete forum schedules. Newsletter editors of heritage-related organizations were provided with news releases for their publications. A mailing list of more than 2000, provided by the Heritage Tourism division of the Department of Tourist Development with additions from the Center that included Century Farm owners and African-American churches and others, received specially designed postcard invitations.

Forum Materials

Informational and interpretive pieces prepared especially for this project and other materials used as handouts or illustrations for the forums included:

- A welcome banner featuring the custom designed TCWHA logo;
- A pictorial and information poster featuring historic and current photographs depicting the Civil War and Reconstruction in Tennessee and an explanation of the purpose, objectives, and chronology of the project along with the proposed compact and contact information including the web site address. Each person attending was provided with a poster; copies of the poster are still available from the MTSU Center for Historic Preservation;
- Customized maps for each multi-county location detailing railroads, industrial sites, Civil War battles and associated sites. These 3x4 foot display maps were prepared by the Remote Sensing Lab of the Department of Geography at MTSU;
- A copy of a large 1864 Tennessee map showing counties, major towns, rural communities, roads, railroads, and troop movements;
- A three-color bookmark featuring the web site address;
- A copy of the proposed compact was provided to each person attending;
- An evaluation and comment form was provided to each person attending;

- Information was loaded on three laptop computers to use at the forums for demonstration purposes and for those who wished to explore more in-depth information and sources. The information loaded onto these computers included web pages featuring Tennessee's Civil War Technology and Industry theme; the CHP web site, and The Heritage Education Network (THEN). Accompanying flyers and materials were distributed explaining THEN - a national web site project for teachers funded by the National Park Service's Center for Preservation Technology and Training;
- A display of current books and recent publications related to the Civil War in Tennessee including the *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, a project of the Tennessee Historical Society, which included over a hundred entries addressing the significant events, people, institutions, and themes associated with the Civil War and Reconstruction years in Tennessee;
- Century Farm applications and brochures were distributed as the Center begins to focus on farms that existed or were established during the period of 1860-1875;
- Rural African-American Church Project applications and brochures, focusing on congregations created between 1860 and 1875, were distributed and a sign-up sheet was provided for the project's *Powerful Artifacts: A Guide to Surveying and Documenting Rural African-American Churches* (2000), a publication funded by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Public Participation

From the rosters of each public forum, the number of people attending each meeting is listed below: Spring Hill – 33; Somerville – 14; Martin – 17; Cleveland – 22; Greeneville – 54; Clarksville – 28; and Cookeville – 38. There were a total of at least 206 participants at the forums, because a number of participants at each meeting omitted signing in despite the best efforts by staff to ensure that all attendees signed the guest roster. The total number of citizens actually attending the meetings is estimated at 230.

A total of 41 counties across the state were represented at the forums. The participant list included a broad base of individuals including federal, state and local government officials, volunteers and staff of not-for-profit heritage-related organizations, chambers of commerce, tourism groups, academics, and interested citizens.

As of August 1, 2000, the CHP was still receiving comment/evaluation forms. Over 25% of participants responded with written comments--some were quite detailed. The responses were overwhelmingly positive and, as a group, they emphasized the war and Reconstruction's impact on the home front, the agricultural landscape, and industrialization and technology. Properties most often addressed were battlefields, cemeteries, churches, and homes/farms affected by the war and Reconstruction.

Participants also were forthcoming in spelling out how their community or institution could benefit from the heritage area:

“Help us pull our assets together, helping with Heritage Tourism, therefore also our preservation battles.” (preservationist – Middle Tennessee)

“The TCWHA can help me in providing materials for my students.” (educator –West Tennessee)

“Help us with exhibits, displays, programs for the Lenoir City Museum.” (historical society board member – East Tennessee)

“Assistance with erecting historic site markers and developing driving tour brochure.”

(interested citizen – Middle Tennessee)

Public Participation Continues as a Priority

With the success of the public forums as an encouraging catalyst, the CHP and major partners continued to spread the word and solicit responses and ideas about the TCWHA at meetings, conferences, and presentations. The posters, compact, and response forms have been provided to people attending such gatherings and also were mailed daily on request via phone, e-mail, fax, and the web site comment form. The Center has compiled an on-going database of information provided in these responses, which has value for the future development of the heritage area's interpretive plan and management plan.

In 2001 the MTSU Center for Historic Preservation hosted public meetings at the following locations:

Knoxville (at East Tennessee Historical Society on May 3);
Memphis (at the Memphis Pink Palace Museum on May 10);
Nashville (at Cloverbottom Mansion—the headquarters of the Tennessee Historical Commission-- on May 17); and
Chattanooga (at the Chattanooga Regional History Museum on May 24).

The purpose of these meetings was to address the major constituent groups potentially involved with the heritage area (state government agencies, historic sites, museums, heritage organizations, non-profits, major universities, and the major urban governments) and to introduce a preliminary draft of interpretive plan outline in a review and revise format. Comments and suggestions about potential associated properties were incorporated into the final interpretive plan outline given in this master plan document. Center staff also sought similar constituent group impact on the initial grant application guidelines, and answered questions about the grant application process.

The attendance at most meetings was as expected for such a target audience, ranging in Memphis, Knoxville, and Chattanooga between 9 to 13 attendees representing agencies, non-profits, universities, heritage organizations, and local governments. A Chattanooga television station conducted interviews about the project and filmed portions of the meeting for its nightly news broadcast. As might be expected, considering the concentration of primary state agencies, non-profit organizations, and heritage groups in a state capitol, the Nashville public meeting attracted over 50 people in attendance, more than the other three cities combined.

Staff from the Center for Historic Preservation (CHP) prepared and presented the program at each of the four sites. Carroll Van West introduced the interpretive plan outline through a slide program and opened the floor for suggestions and comments, while encouraging groups and individuals to reflect on the draft outline and submit later comments. Caneta Hankins presented the grant application guidelines and answered questions about procedures and possible amounts of money that may be available in 2001-2002. At their respective meetings, primary stakeholders and partners gave the welcome: Kent Whitworth of the East Tennessee Historical Society in Knoxville, Beverly Bond of the University of Memphis in Memphis, Dick Tune of the Tennessee Historical Commission in Nashville, and Vilma Scruggs-Fields of the Chattanooga African-American History Museum in Chattanooga. This format worked exceptionally well and encouraged discussions with staff during the break and after the meetings.

The draft interpretive plan outline received high marks for the comprehensiveness of its geographical scope and thematic diversity. Constituent groups concurred in the statewide breadth of the heritage area. Most of the questions brought up during the meetings concerned the grant process. Attendees asked: can grants be phased over several years, because this is Federal money, do we have to have multiple bids, and do we need to lobby for this? They asked for clarification about what could be included in their match and staff cautioned attendees about trying

the use of public money for a match since many times it is actually Federal money. The questions which many attendees asked which we can not answer at this time were: how much money will the heritage area be receiving, how much will it be given out in the form of grants, and when will we know?

As a result of the meetings, CHP staff members received communicationss about several additional sites and organizations and about groups who wished to submit letters of intent to apply for a 2001-2002 grant.

III. Partnerships within the Master Planning Process and with the Management Entity

A key development in the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area has been its effort to establish a broad, representative partnership approach to the administration and management of the Heritage Area. As defined in its approved compact (see Appendix I), the management entity (its administrative body) of the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area consists of an Executive Agency, which is supported, advised, and directed by the Board of Advisors, which is composed of representatives of the Heritage Area's primary institutional partners as well as a diverse group of citizens and other institutional representatives.

Executive Agency

The Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University is the Executive Agency and will function as the executive directorate, in consultation with its primary state government partners, the Tennessee Historical Commission and Tennessee Tourist Development, for the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area. The executive agency holds the duty and responsibility to direct and carry out the programs and activities of the Heritage Area. As legislatively mandated by PL 104-333, the Center for Historic Preservation is the "clearinghouse" for information, consultation, education, and research for the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area project.

With the advice, review, and consent of the Board of Advisors, the Executive Agency's responsibilities include the following:

- a. To develop an annual budget for the Heritage Area for submission to the National Park Service or other funding agencies.
- b. To propose an annual course of action intended to achieve the goals of the Heritage Area, including the development of a prioritized list of potential projects to be funded and/or supported by the Heritage Area.
- c. To monitor and report to the Board of Advisors on the execution and administration of all projects and programs funded or supported by the Heritage Area.
- d. To assume responsibility for the financial management of the project. Any and all funds appropriated, granted, or donated to the Heritage Area are lodged in a dedicated account at Middle Tennessee State University. An annual financial report shall be provided to the Board of Advisors for its review.

Board of Advisors

The Board of Advisors consists of six members representing the permanent public stakeholders in the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area and up to 29 members representing other institutional stakeholders and private citizens. The six permanent institutional stakeholders are (1) The Center for Historic Preservation, (2) The National Park Service, (3) The Tennessee Historical Commission, (4) The Tennessee Department of Tourism, (5) a member selected by and representing the Governor of Tennessee and (6) representatives of the two houses of the Tennessee General Assembly. The other members were selected so as to achieve a board that is diverse and representative of the state by race, gender, and geographical regions. Members also were selected for their ability to represent various disciplines, interests, and areas of expertise, which can contribute to the success and sustainability of the Heritage Area project. These individuals represent such key partner institutions as: Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (especially the Division of Archaeology and Tennessee State Parks), Tennessee Department of Transportation; the Tennessee State Museum; Tennessee Civil War Preservation

Association, Tennessee Municipal League, Tennessee County Services Association, Tennessee Historical Society, East Tennessee Historical Society, Tennessee Association of Museums, and the Tennessee R,C and D councils.

The Board of Advisors hold a term of office of three years and may be re-appointed. Terms will be staggered, based upon a rotation system decided upon during the board's fall-winter 2002 session, which will be held after the completion of the management plan of the heritage area. Proposed new board members will be nominated by the Executive Committee and must be approved by a majority of the Board of Advisors.

The duties and responsibilities of the Board of Advisors are:

1. To provide advice and direction to the Executive Agency as needed and appropriate to further the goals and objectives of the Heritage Area.
2. With the advice and coordination of the Executive Agency, to develop grant eligibility requirements, to solicit grant applications, and to approve the annual selection of matching grants for Heritage Area projects and programs.
3. To review and approve the annual budget and the annual work plan for the Heritage Area.

The Board of Advisors normally meets twice a year in open public meetings with the Executive Agency. Additional meetings may be called by the Executive Agency at any time. At least fifteen days notice of all meetings shall be given. At all meetings of the Board of Advisors one-third of the number of Advisors shall be necessary and sufficient to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the action of a majority of the Advisors present at any meeting at which there is a quorum, shall be the action of the Board of Advisors.

The representatives of the six permanent public members constitute the Executive Committee of the Board of Advisors with the power to act when the Board of Advisors is not able to meet or act. The Executive Committee shall also serve as a nominating committee for the purpose of proposing new members of the Board of Advisors.

The Board of Advisors also shall appoint other committees to facilitate and support its work and the efforts and projects of the heritage area. These committees shall consist of at least three Advisors and may include non-Advisors as non-voting consultants. At a minimum the following committees will be established:

- 1) Research, Interpretation, and Education
- 2) Preservation and Conservation
- 3) Heritage Tourism and Promotion
- 4) Funding and Sustainability

Efforts through these committees will allow the combined experience and expertise of the broad partnership of stakeholders and partners involved with and interested in the heritage area to help the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area to achieve its interpretive and management goals, as well as to achieve future sustainability.

4. Master Plan: Themes and Initial Projects

The Civil War and Reconstruction era (1860-1875) represents the pivotal period in Tennessee history and, as such, the war, occupation, emancipation, and associated legacies have left a profound impact on the state's historical landscape. People of tremendous courage and commitment created during those ten years a wide range of places where their struggle to fight the war, to survive the fighting and marauding, and, later, to translate the war's outcome into new social and political relationships, were carried out.

The current Master Plan contract (October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2001) between the National Park Service and the Center for Historic Preservation calls for the development of an interpretive plan outline to help guide the initial work of the heritage area, as well as to help guide the later development of the heritage area's full Management and Interpretive Plan, as called for in the Omnibus Parks Bill of 1996.

The material below is a proposed draft of such an interpretive outline. It lists the major themes, and their subthemes, for a project that stretches across the state of Tennessee and covers the years from 1850 to 1930. Under each subtheme are preliminary lists of probable sites and properties associated with the theme. A public presentation on this preliminary outline, along with a copy of the outline, was given at the initial Board of Advisors meeting in March 2001 as well as presented to the four public meetings in Knoxville, Memphis, Chattanooga, and Nashville later in 2001. Comments and suggestions were then incorporated into this final outline draft.

This draft interpretive outline also guided the major partners of the heritage area in designing and executing the initial pilot projects of the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area. These have included:

1. The development of a major web site devoted to public interpretation of, and participation in, the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area (www.mtsu.edu/~tncivwar)
2. Collaborative projects with the Tennessee Historical Commission, the Tennessee Wars Commission, the Southeast Tennessee Development District, and the National Park Service to develop a Multiple Property Submission of Civil War Sites Associated with the Battles for Chattanooga, 1863-1865, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2000.
3. Collaboration with the Tennessee Wars Commission, Tennessee State Parks, the City of Waverly, and the Humphreys County Chamber of Commerce in the National Register-listing of Fort Waverly, the Butterfield House, and Johnsonville State Historic Area in 2000.
4. The production of a video to explain the focus and goals of the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area, titled "An Introduction to the National Heritage Area for the Civil War in Tennessee" in 2000.
5. Collaboration with the Marshall County Government and a local Sons of Confederate Veterans group to list the Farmington Cemetery in the National Register in 2001.
6. Collaboration with the Tennessee Historical Commission to list the Officer Farm and Cemetery in the National Register in 2001.
7. Collaboration with local African-American groups to list the Golden Hill Cemetery in Clarksville to the National Register in 2001.
8. Collaboration with the City of Alexandria to list the Alexandria Cemeteries Historic District in DeKalb County to the National Register in 2001.
9. Collaboration with a community conservation group, heritage organizations, and environmental groups to list the The Transformation of the Nolichucky Valley Multiple Property Submission in the National Register in 2001.
10. Collaboration with a private property owner to list the Abernethy Farm in Giles County to the National Register in 2001.

An Interpretive Plan Outline: Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area

Introduction

A major theme in American history for over 130 years has been the story of how the American Civil War and the subsequent Reconstruction era **transformed** the nation in its economic structure (the increased impetus to industrialization and urbanization); its social structure (the end of slavery and the creation of a Jim Crow society); and its political structure (the rise to power of the Republican party and the temporary extension of the franchise to African-American males). Tennessee is an ideal laboratory to explore these significant changes because of its geographical diversity (from the Appalachian South to the Delta South), the very impact of the war (the second most battles of any state), and the fact that the Reconstruction President (Andrew Johnson) and major Reconstruction institutions (such as Fisk University) were established in the state during the post-war period.

As mandated in its authorization legislation, the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area does much more than explore the military and political side of the era because it is the totality of the war and Reconstruction experience that so marked the state's past. As soon as the fighting was over, the Civil War landscape became a powerful source of memory and identity to generations of Tennesseans because that landscape was more than battlefields, where gallant soldiers consecrated the soil with their blood and sacrifice. The landscape extended to many places that citizens associated with the war and Reconstruction efforts, and the memories became powerful because people saw, interacted with, and remembered these places on a daily, constant basis. The churches where soldiers billeted, the house hallways where doctors amputated, the farmsteads where soldiers stole and plundered, the roads they traveled in masses of thousands at a time, the places where people no longer enslaved could finally gather and begin to grasp the reality of new opportunity, and the cemeteries where loved ones could be buried but never forgotten—these too were significant places of conflict, memory, and identity for generations of Tennesseans.

Tennessee between 1860 and 1870 was awash with blood, sacrifice, and conflict because the violence did not suddenly end in the spring of 1865 but extended to race riots, nightriders, and other forms of extralegal violence during the immediate post-war years. Sometimes in those ten years, the battles were between great armies, but more often, the battles were more individual or small group affairs, taking place to one degree or another almost every day of the year, involving most every one and every day. The pervasiveness and totality of the violence, change, and challenge of 1860 to 1875 are why the power of the Civil War remains ingrained today. An event of momentous significance to the future of the nation and our democratic traditions was also the most intense and challenging experience of our existence.

The interpretive challenge of the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area is to convey the overall theme of transformation of lives, institutions, and place across the state—the primary message of the heritage area—while, at the same time, enveloping the many diverse narratives of how this transformation took place at individual places and sites, as interpreted by the various historic sites, museums, battlefields, and heritage groups concerned with the Civil War and Reconstruction years in the state.

In the outline described below, the heritage area's five major themes, mandated by its enabling legislation, are listed, along with various related subthemes. Underneath the subthemes are listed potential associated properties, which have been identified through research, prior surveys by state and federal agencies, suggestions from the public meetings, and recommendations from the heritage area's initial planning group and Board of Advisors. These properties are designated as public and private, with the public designation meaning that the property is accessible to the public at this time—it does not mean that the property is publicly owned. Also, if the property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR), as a National Historic Landmark (NHL), or as part of a

National Register Historic District (NRHD), that designation is listed with its appropriate abbreviation. These potential associated properties are a preliminary listing, and a more complete listing for planning purposes will be developed for the mandated Management Plan of the heritage area in 2001-2002.

THEME ONE: War Clouds on the Horizon, 1850-1861

A. The Political Fight Over Secession

1.1. State Capitol, Nashville (public, NHL). Completed in 1859 the Capitol was where pivotal votes concerning secession took place.

1.2. Greene County Courthouse lawn, Greeneville (public, NRHD). On the grounds of the courthouse is a marker signifying that here was the location of the Unionist Convention, which opposed joining the Confederacy and advocated the creation of a new unionist state.

1.3. Embree House, Old Andrew Johnson Highway, Telford vicinity, Washington County (private, NR). This was once the home of *Elihu Embree*, the founder of *The Emancipator*, the nation's first newspaper devoted to the abolitionist cause. The creation of the newspaper is also commemorated by a historical marker on Main Street in Jonesborough.

1.4. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Greeneville (public, NHL). Johnson was vocal in his denunciation of the secessionist movement.

1.5. Independent State of Scott, Scott County Courthouse grounds, Huntsville (public) and Big South Fork National Recreation Area. Pro-unionist vote to separate from Tennessee to be a Unionist state took place at Scott County Courthouse; Scott County was strongly unionist and large portions are now part of the Big South Fork NRA.

1.6. Emerald Hill (Gustavus Henry House), Clarksville, Montgomery County (public, NR)

1.7. Trousdale Place, Gallatin, Sumner County (public, NR). William Trousdale was prominent leader of Nashville Convention (pro-secessionist meeting) in 1850.

Other potential properties needing investigation: homes and/or offices associated with Isham Harris (Memphis); Henry S. Foote (Nashville); John Bell (Nashville); and Joseph Smith Fowler (Nashville)

B. Industrial infrastructure for a southern wartime economy

1.8. Great Western Iron Furnace, Land Between the Lakes, Stewart County (public, NR). In operation with slave labor at the beginning of the war.

1.9. Bear Springs Furnace, Stewart County (private, NR). Opened as a Reconstruction era effort to resuscitate Western Highland Rim iron industry.

1.10. Sycamore Mills, Cheatham County (private, NR). Site of major gunpowder works, operated by DuPont, at the beginning of the war. Some of the machinery moved to Confederate gun works at Augusta, Georgia.

1.11. Lost Sea Cave, Sweetwater vicinity, Monroe County (commercial). This commercial cave contains remnants of saltpeter works from the Civil War.

1.12. Big Bone Cave State Natural Area, White County (public). This state park operated site has extensive and well preserved saltpeter works from the Civil War.

1.13. Narrows of the Harpeth State Historical Area, Cheatham County (public, NHL). The location of the Patterson Forge, the Narrows was the site of the state's largest iron works at the time of the war, and the location of a large African-American slave work force.

1.14. Hiwassee Stack, Ducktown, Polk County (public, NRHD). This reproduction stack is part of the Ducktown historic district, and marks the earliest period of copper mining. Copper production took place through the war and Reconstruction years in Tennessee's Copper Basin.

1.15. Iron Furnace, Cumberland Gap NHP, Claiborne County (public, NHL). Part of the NPS property in Cumberland Gap, this remaining furnace documents the local industry at the time of the Civil War.

1.16. Lenoir Cotton Mill, Lenoir City, Loudon County (public, NR). The ruins of this mill site document a major family-operated industry at the time of the Civil War.

1.17. Newson Mill, Bellevue vicinity, Davidson County (public, NR). The ruins of this mill document a major family-operated industry at the time of the Civil War.

1.18. St. John Mill, Watauga, Washington County (commercial, NR). This 200-year-old family

business records both industrial development at the time of the war, and later expansion during the Reconstruction period.

1.19. Port Royal State Historical Area, Montgomery County (public, NR). The 1859 Masonic Lodge contains exhibits about the development of river traffic at Port Royal in the mid-19th century.

1.20. Missionary Ridge Tunnel, Hamilton County (commercial, NR). This slave-built engineering marvel is the site of frequent train tours by the Tennessee Valley Railroad Museum.

1.21. Big South Tunnel, Sumner County (private, NR determined eligible). Another slave-built tunnel on the Louisville and Nashville main line; fortified during the war.

1.22. East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Depot, Niota, Athens County (public, NR). The oldest (1854) and only Civil War-era depot left in Tennessee.

1.23. Howard Row, Memphis (private, NR). Site of the antebellum Memphis cotton market.

1.24. Cumberland Furnace Historic District, Dickson County (public and private, NRHD). The state's earliest mining region and community.

1.25. 1850 Homeplace Museum, Land between the Lakes, Stewart County (public). Recreated 1850s farmstead demonstrating rural life at the time of the Civil War.

1.26. Cedar Grove Iron Works, Perry County (private). Production stopped with occupation in 1862.

1.27. Natchez Trace Parkway, Wayne, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Hickman, Williamson, and Davidson counties (public). Portions of the extant Natchez Trace were utilized for troop movements; various mine and mill sites are associated with the wartime infrastructure and with post-war recovery efforts.

THEME TWO: Battles and Leaders, 1861-1865

Note: *The Preservation and Interpretation Plan for the Civil War in Tennessee*, prepared by Philip Walker in consultation with the Tennessee Historical Commission and the Tennessee Wars Commission in 1998 is the primary study document for the military history of the Civil War in Tennessee. It lists many eligible resources and properties across the state and denotes the primary themes for the military history of the war. This listing below gives primary historic sites and parks that document the battles and leaders of the war.

A. Warfare from 1861 to 1862

2.1. Fort Donelson National Battlefield, Stewart County (public, NHL)

2.2. Fort Henry site, Land Between the Lakes, Stewart County (public)

2.3. Island No. 10 monument, Highway 22, Lake County (public)

2.4. Confederate Cemetery, Island No. 10, Highway 22, Lake County (private). This cemetery, located at Jones Chapel Church of Christ on Highway 22, contains the burials of Confederate dead from the Battle of Island No. 10.

2.5. Shiloh National Military Park, Hardin County (public, NHL).

2.5. Stones River National Battlefield, Rutherford County (public, NHL)

2.6. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Greeneville, Greene County (public, NHL). Johnson became Military Governor of Tennessee.

2.7. Civil War fortifications, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Claiborne County (public, NHL). Due to its strategic location, both sides built extant fortifications

2.8. Cherry Mansion, Savannah, Hardin County (private, NR). Grant's headquarters during the Battle of Shiloh

2.9. Hunt-Phelan House, Memphis, Shelby County (private, NR). Confederate and Union headquarters from 1862 to 1865. Later center of Freedmen's Bureau activity.

2.10. Davis Bridge Battlefield, Big Hill Pond SNA, Pocahontas vicinity, Hardeman County (public, NR). Part of the Cornith campaign of 1862.

2.11. Britton Lane Battlefield, Jackson vicinity, Madison County (public, NR). Site of 1862 battle.

2.12. Salem Cemetery Battlefield, Jackson, Madison County (public). Site of 1862 cavalry battle.

2.13. Fort Pillow State Historical Area, Lauderdale County (public, NHL). Confederate fortifications

from 1861-1862 incorporated into later Union fort.

2.14. Fort Wright gunpowder magazine and site, Tipton County (private, NR eligible). Rare extant brick magazine associated with Mississippi River Confederate fort.

2.15. Parker's Crossroads Battlefield, Lexington vicinity, Henderson County (private and public, NR). Site of major battle in late December 1862.

2.16. Fort Defiance/ Fort Bruce, Clarksville, Montgomery County (public, NR). Excellent preserved remnants of 1861-1862 Confederate Fort Defiance as adapted into the later Federal Fort Bruce, 1862-1865.

2.17. Oaklands Mansion, Murfreesboro, Rutherford County (public, NR). Associated with Forrest's Raid on Murfreesboro in 1862.

2.18. Mabry-Hazen House, Knoxville, Knox County (public, NR). Headquarters for Gen. Felix Zollicoffer in 1861; later site of Union fortifications

2.19. Site of Battle of Middleburg, Middleburg, Madison County (private). Associated with Armstrong's raid of 1862.

2.20. Camp Harris ruins, Winchester vicinity, Franklin County (private). 1861 Confederate induction center.

2.21. Rucker's Battery, Island No. 10 defenses, New Markham vicinity, Lake County (private)

B. Warfare from 1863 to 1865

2.22. Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, Hamilton County (public, NHL)

2.23. Battle of Johnsonville, Nathan Bedford Forrest State Park, Camden vicinity, Benton County (public)

2.24. Johnsonville State Historic Area, New Johnsonville, Humphries County (public, NR). Union fortifications manned by United States Colored Troops (USCT).

2.25. Fort Pillow State Historic Area, Lauderdale County (public, NHL)

2.26. Franklin Battlefield, Williamson County (public and private, NHL). Included within this battlefield are scattered properties, including Winstead Hill, Roper's Knob, Carter House, Carnton Mansion, Lotz House, Harrison House, Fort Granger, and other fortifications.

2.27. Hartsville Battlefield, Trousdale County (private). Associated with campaigns of Confederate cavalry leader John Hunt Morgan

2.28. Spring Hill Battlefield, Williamson County (private).

2.29. Knoxville (Fort Sanders) Battlefield, Knox County (public and private, NRHD)

2.30. Germantown Fort, Shelby County (public, NR). Union fort built to protect Memphis and Charleston Railroad

2.31. Fort Waverly, Waverly, Humphries County (public, NR). Union fort built to protect Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. Garrisoned by USCT troops.

2.32. Fort Dickerson, Knoxville (public, NR). Union fort built to protect city from river attack; played pivotal role in Battle of Knoxville; later restored by Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1930s.

2.33. Fort Negley, Nashville (public, NR). Union fort built to protect city from Confederate attack. Garrisoned by USCT and played a pivotal role in the Battle of Nashville. Restored by WPA but allowed to deteriorate. Currently closed to the public.

2.34. Bulls Gap fortifications, Hawkins County (private, NR). Earthworks built to control vital railroad junction.

2.35. Strawberry Plains battlefield and fortifications, Knox County (private, NR).

2.36. Shy's Hill, Nashville, Davidson County (private). Important landmark and vantage point during the Battle of Nashville.

2.37. Bleak Hall (Confederate Memorial Hall), Knoxville (public, NR). Confederate headquarters during Battle of Nashville.

2.38. Dickson-Williams House, Greeneville, Greene County (public, NR). Associated with capture of John Hunt Morgan in 1864.

2.39. Athenaeum Rectory, Columbia, Maury County (public, NR). Temporary Union headquarters during the Hood Campaign of 1864.

2.40. Travelers Rest, Nashville, Davidson County (public, NR). Confederate headquarters during the Battle of Nashville and site of battle action.

2.41. Belle Meade Plantation, Nashville, Davidson County (public, NR). Confederate headquarters

during the Battle of Nashville.

2.42. Belmont Mansion, Nashville, Davidson County (public, NR). Union headquarters during the Battle of Nashville.

2.43. Rippavilla, Spring Hill, Maury County (public, NR). Temporary Confederate headquarters during the Hood Campaign of 1864.

2.44. Wartrace fortifications, Bedford County (private). Confederate fortifications built for Tullahoma campaign in 1863.

2.45. Beech Grove Battlefield and Cemetery, Coffee County (public). Associated with Tullahoma Campaign of 1863 and later Confederate memorial burials.

2.46. Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Jackson, Madison County (private, NR pending). African-American cemetery located at site of former Union fortifications.

2.47. Johnsonville landing, New Johnsonville, Humphries County (private). Site of sunk and wrecked Union boats from the battle of Johnsonville.

2.48. Carter House, Elizabethton, Carter County (private). Home of Union Brig. General Samuel Carter

2.49. Battle of Limestone Station, Limestone, Washington County (private).

2.50. Rutherford County Courthouse, Murfreesboro (public, NR). Associated with Forrest's Raid on Murfreesboro in 1862.

2.51. Properties and sites associated with Morgan's Raid of Ohio, DeKalb, Wilson, Trousdale, and Sumner counties (private).

2.52. Site of Battle of Blue Springs, Mosheim vicinity, Greene County (private)

2.53. Beechlawn House, Columbia vicinity, Maury County (private, NR). Both federal and Confederate headquarters during the Hood campaign.

THEME THREE: Occupation and Homefront, 1861-1865

A. Military government

3.1. Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Greeneville, Greene County (public, NHL)

3.2. State Capitol, Nashville (public, NHL)

3.3. Memphis Confederate government sites (to be identified)

3.4. Tipton-Haynes House, Johnson City, Washington County (public, NR). Home of Confederate Senator

3.5. Wiley Memorial Methodist Church (site, a later building is now extant), Chattanooga (private, NR). Former site of federal prisoner of war camp.

B. Industrial and transportation infrastructure

3.6. Nashville and Northwestern Railroad sites, Cheatham and Humphries County (public and private). Built by the federal government; also strongly associated with the USCT.

3.7. Brown's Ferry, Chattanooga vicinity, Hamilton County (public) and Kelly's Ferry, Chattanooga vicinity, Marion County (private). The story of the Cracker Line in breaking the siege of Chattanooga in 1863.

3.8. Old Wauhatchie Pike, Chattanooga, Hamilton County (public, NR). A Civil War era road around Lookout Mountain that has been converted into a hiking trail

B. Impact on Family Farms and Agriculture (partial list)

3.9. Ames Plantation, Hardeman County (public, NR eligible)

3.10. Davies Plantation, Shelby County (public, NR)

3.11. Rattle-N-Snap Plantation, Mt. Pleasant, Maury County (public, NHL)

3.12. Exchange Place, Kingsport, Sullivan County (public)

3.13. Woodlawn Mansion, Grand Junction vicinity (private, NRHD). Sherman's headquarters during his occupation period of West Tennessee

3.14. Dowell Farm, Knox County. Tennessee Century Farm (private). This property and the following Tennessee Century Farms all report specific evidence or events of deprivation, conflict, and even fighting on their property during the war years.

3.15. Alexander Farm, Loudon County. Tennessee Century Farm (private).

- 3.16. Eldridge Farm, Loudon County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.17. Harrison Bend Farm, Loudon County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.18. Ben M. Roberson Farm, Loudon County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.19. J. J. Ranch, Monroe County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.20. Tarwater Farm, Sevier County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.21. Pioneer Farm, Washington County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.23. Bennett Farm, Meigs County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.24. Abernathy Farm, Giles County (private, NR).
- 3.25. Woodard Hall Farm, Robertson County, Tennessee Century Farm (private, NR).
- 3.26. Caff-e-Hill Farm, Rutherford County, Tennessee Century Farm (private, NR).
- 3.27. Griffith Place Farm, Meigs County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.28. Fowler-Lenoir Farm, Monroe County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.29. Whitetown Acres Farm, Hamblen County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.30. Reed Crossing Farm, Greene County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.31. Earnest Farms Historic District, Greene County, Tennessee Century Farm (private, NR).
- 3.32. Glaze Farm, Washington County, Tennessee Century Farm (private, NR pending).
- 3.33. Massengill Farm, Grainger County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.34. Fugate Farm, Claiborne County, Tennessee Century Farm (private)
- 3.35. Fermanaugh-Ross Farm, Greene County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.36. E.E. Brown Farm, Washington County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.37. Maple Hill Farm, Hamblen County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.38. H.E.F. Blair Farm, Loudon County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.39. Hotchkiss Farm, Loudon County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.40. Best Farm, Blount County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.41. Fairdale Ranch, Anderson County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 3.42. Belle Meade Plantation, Nashville (public, NR).
- 3.43. Reynolds Home, Bearden vicinity, Knoxville (private). Longstreet's headquarters during the Battle of Knoxville
- 3.44. Harmony House, Greeneville, Greene County (private, NRHD)
- 3.45. DeBow House, Hartsville vicinity, Trousdale County (private, NR)
- 3.46. The Pillars (Bills House), Bolivar, Hardeman County (public, NR)
- 3.47. Historic Front Street, Henderson, Chester County (private)
- 3.48. Lucy Pickens House, LaGrange, Fayette County (private, NRHD)
- 3.49. Exchange Place, Kingsport, Sullivan County (public)

C. Slaves and extant slave housing

Currently Michael Strutt, a doctoral candidate in historic preservation at the Center for Historic Preservation, is completing a statewide survey of extant slave housing for the heritage area and the Tennessee Historical Commission. At this time, the listing below is a partial inventory of this on-going research.

- 3.50. Ames Plantation, Fayette County (public and private, NR eligible)
- 3.51. Fairvue Plantation, Gallatin, Sumner County (private, NHL).
- 3.52. Carter House, Franklin, Williamson County (public, NHL)
- 3.53. Carnton, Franklin, Williamson County (public, NR)
- 3.54. Brooks Farm, Carter County (private, NR)
- 3.55. Clifton Place, Maury County (private, NR)
- 3.56. Webster Farm, Maury County (private, NR)
- 3.57. The Hermitage, Nashville (public, NHL)
- 3.58. Wesyngton Plantation, Robertson County (private, NR)
- 3.59. Murray-Jernagin Farm, Rutherford County, Tennessee Century Farm (private, NR)
- 3.60. Sam Davis Home, Rutherford County (public, NR)

D. Underground Railroad

Related to the issues of slavery and emancipation are properties that through oral tradition are

linked to an effective underground railroad system, in East Tennessee especially, that centered around early Quaker communities such as Friendship in Blount Farm and a group of Quaker-owned farms in Loudon County

3.61. Craigs Chapel AME Zion Church, Loudon County (private, NR)

3.62. Griffiths Farm, Loudon County (private, NR)

3.63. Free Hill, Clay County (private). This rural enclave near the Kentucky border was composed of free African Americans as early as 1820.

3.64. Greater Warner Tabernacle AME Zion, Knoxville (private). Oldest African-American church in Knoxville, circa 1845.

E. Guérilla warfare and the harsh hand of Occupation

3.65. Bridgeburner sites, US Highway 11E, Greene County (private)

3.66. Officer Farm, Overton County, Tennessee Century Farm (private, NR)

3.67. Fortress Rosecrans, Rutherford County (public, NR)

3.68. Cravens House, Lookout Mountain (public, NR)

3.69. Mary Kate Patterson Kyle house, LaVergne, Rutherford County (private). Kyle was a Confederate spy and her former house and farm remain extant.

3.70. Sam Davis House, Smyrna, Rutherford County (public, NR). Davis was a Confederate spy hung in Pulaski.

3.71. Sam Davis Museum, Pulaski, Giles County (public, NRHD). Museum stands adjacent to where Davis was executed.

3.72. Town of LaGrange, Fayette County (public and private, NRHD). Town was occupied by Union forces, which used several extant buildings, from 1862 to the end of the war.

3.73. St. Paul Episcopal, Franklin, Williamson County (public, NR). used to house Union troops, livestock and supplies

3.74. Downtown Presbyterian Church, Nashville (public, NHL). used to house Union troops, livestock, and supplies and used as a hospital.

3.75. Bell Farm and Bell Cemetery, Unicoi County, Tennessee Century Farm (private). Site of Limestone Cove Massacre.

3.76. Newman Farm, Jefferson County, Tennessee Century Farm (private). Free black farmer killed by Confederate troopers in his front yard.

3.77. Easterly Farm, Greene County, Tennessee Century Farm (private). Bushwhackers attack and kidnap owner, who is freed by a slave.

3.78. Mabry-Hazen House, Knoxville (public, NR). Occupied and fortified by Union troops during their occupation of Knoxville.

3.79. Bethesda Church and Cemetery, Hamblen County (public, NR pending). Site of Confederate hospital and Confederate burials.

3.80. President's Island, Memphis (public and private). contraband camps and freedman labor.

3.81. Grand Junction, Hardeman County (private). site of Grant's initial experiments with contraband camps and labor

3.82. Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Jackson (public, NR pending). African-American cemetery built around a remaining defensive trench from the federal garrisoning of Jackson during the war.

3.83. Golden Hill Cemetery, Clarksville (public, NR). African-American cemetery established as black-owned property in 1863 during federal garrisoning of Clarksville.

3.84. Old Roane County Courthouse, Kingston (public, NR). Used as a hospital

3.85. Old City Hall (Tennessee School for the Deaf), Knoxville (public, NR). Used as Confederate hospital and later as Union occupation site.

3.86. Ferguson Hall, Spring Hill, Maury County (private, NR). Site of murder of Confederate general Van Dorn.

3.87. Carmichael Inn, Loudon, Loudon County (public)

3.88. Pomp Kersey monument and gravesite, Cannon County (public). Kersey was a Confederate guerilla killed in a fight with area Unionists in 1864.

3.89. Hurst Nation associated properties, Bethel Springs vicinity, McNairy County (private). Sites not yet identified with this significant Unionist guerilla fighter.

3.90. Champ Ferguson related sites, Putnam, Smith, Overton, White, and Cumberland counties.

Sites not yet identified with this significant Confederate guerilla fighter.

THEME FOUR: RECONSTRUCTION, 1865-1875

A. Political Reconstruction

- 4.1. State Capitol, Nashville (public, NHL).
- 4.2. Andrew Johnson NHS, Greeneville, Greene County (public, NHL)
- 4.3. President Andrew Johnson Museum and Library, Tusculum College, Greene County (public, NRHD)
- 4.4. William G. Brownlow-associated properties, Knoxville (not identified). Brownlow was a Reconstruction-era Republican governor.
- 4.5. John C. Brown House (Colonial Hall), Pulaski, Giles County (public, NR). Now part of Martin Methodist College, this Greek Revival house was home to Brown, a Tennessee governor and president of the 1870 Constitutional Convention
- 4.6. Gideon Pillow house, Victorian Village, Memphis (private, NRHD)
- 4.7. U.S. Custom House, Knoxville (public, NR). Now home to the East Tennessee Historical Society, the old Custom House was finished as a major federal office building in 1874.
- 4.8. T.A.R. Nelson associated properties, Knoxville (not identified)
- 4.9. A.O.P. Nicholson associated properties, Columbia and Nashville (not identified)
- 4.10. William Macon Smith properties, Memphis (not identified).
- 4.11. Butler House, Mountain City, Johnson County (private, NR). Butler was a Civil War veteran elected to Congress in 1867; the house dates to circa 1870.
- 4.12. Simonton House, Covington, Tipton County (private, NRHD).
- 4.13. Palmer House, Murfreesboro, Tipton County (private, NRHD)

B. Social and Economic Reconstruction

- 4.14. Fisk University, Nashville (public, NHL)
- 4.15. Lemoyne-Owen College, Memphis (public, NR)
- 4.16. Morristown College (now closed), Morristown (public, NR)
- 4.17. Anderson Hall, Maryville College, Blount County (public, NRHD). Built with Freedman Bureau funding.
- 4.18. Knoxville College, Knoxville (public, NRHD).
- 4.19. Tennessee Manual Labor University (site), Murfreesboro Rd, Nashville (private).
- 4.20. Roger Williams College (site), Nashville (private).
- 4.21. Glenmore, Jefferson City, Jefferson County (public, NR). railroad executive house
- 4.22. Crosby Spring Farm (1871), Rhea County, Tennessee Century Farm (private).
- 4.23. Matt Gardner Farm (c. 1870s), Giles County (public, NR). African-American farm.
- 4.24. Woodruff-Fontaine House, Victorian Village, Memphis (public, NR). Large mansion emblematic of Memphis's recovery by 1870
- 4.25. Drouillard House, Cumberland Furnace, Dickson County (private, NR).
- 4.26. Nolan House (1869), Waverly, Humphries County (public, NR). Nolan had commanded the Union fort at Waverly and returned to invest in the town in 1869.
- 4.27. Ketner Mill (1872), Sequatchie County (private, NR).
- 4.28. Ringold Mill (1874), Clarksville, Montgomery County (private, NR).
- 4.29. Falls Mill (1873), Franklin County (public, NR).
- 4.30. Telford Mill, Telford, Washington County (private). This mill documents the Reconstruction effort to interject industrial development into small Appalachian towns.
- 4.31. National Campground (1873), Loudon County (public, NR)
- 4.32. Freed House (1871), Trenton, Gibson County (public, NR). Jewish veteran of Confederate army opened a prosperous mercantile business in the Reconstruction era.
- 4.33. Cleburne Farm (circa 1870), Spring Hill vicinity, Maury County (private, NR)
- 4.34. Ewell Farm, Spring Hill vicinity, Maury County (private, NR)
- 4.35. Hillsman House, Carroll County (private, NR)
- 4.36. Bear Spring Furnace, Stewart County (public, NR)

C. Creation of freed African-American communities

In focusing on three physical resources—churches, schools, and cemeteries—as barometers for the creation of African-American communities in the wake of the Civil War, the heritage area is following the lead of scholarship, since scholars of the period have emphasized that these three property types were consistently the first that freed men and women created in the wake of emancipation. At this time, the heritage area's survey of historic nineteenth century African-American churches, schools, and cemeteries is not complete; the listing below, however, indicates the wealth of physical resources from which the African-American story of Reconstruction may be told.

1. Schools and Churches (a partial listing)

- 4.37. Pikeville AME Zion, Bledsoe County (private, NR)
- 4.38. Hord Chapel AME, Union Ridge, Bedford County (private)
- 4.39. St. John Primitive Baptist, Fayetteville, Lincoln County (private)
- 4.40. Stones River United Methodist, Murfreesboro, Rutherford County (private)
- 4.41. Jonesboro AME Zion, Washington County (private, NRHD)
- 4.42. Bethel Christian Church, Jonesborough, Washington County (private, NRHD)
- 4.43. Holston Baptist Female Institute, Jonesborough, Washington County (commercial, NRHD). Served as Freedman's Bureau school.
- 4.44. Ebenezer Primitive Baptist Church, Murfreesboro (private).
- 4.45. Bascum CME Church and Cemetery, Madison County (private)
- 4.46. St. Paul United Methodist, Dover, Stewart County (private).
- 4.47. Woodlawn Baptist Church and Cemetery, Haywood County (private, NR)
- 4.48. Cleaves Temple CME Church, Halls, Lauderdale County (private)
- 4.49. Hackney Chapel AME Zion Church and Cemetery, Loudon County (private, NR)
- 4.50. First Baptist (MB), Lynnvilve, Giles County (private).
- 4.51. Phillips Chapel United Methodist, Liberty, DeKalb County (private, NRHD).
- 4.52. New Salem Baptist Church, Sevierville, Sevier County (private).
- 4.53. Bewley's Chapel Methodist Church, Russellville, Hamblen County (private).
- 4.54. Henderson Chapel AME Zion, Rutledge, Grainger County (private, NRHD)
- 4.55. Wiley Memorial Methodist Church, Chattanooga (private, NR)
- 4.56. First Baptist Beale Street Church, Memphis (private, NHL)
- 4.57. St. John AME Church and Cemetery, Canaan, Maury County (private, NRHD)
- 4.58. St. Peter AME Church, Clarksville, Montgomery County (private, NR)
- 4.59. Shiloh Baptist Church, Chattanooga (private)
- 4.60. Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Knoxville (private)
- 4.61. Maney Avenue AME Church, Murfreesboro, Rutherford County (private, NR)
- 4.62. Bethsalem Presbyterian Church, Etowah vicinity, McMinn County (private, NR)

2. Cemeteries

Note that the cemeteries are listed as public, due to the fact that in Tennessee law all cemeteries must allow for public access. To protect valuable resources, some of these cemeteries are fenced and locked, but permission and access to the property are routinely granted. For more information on African-American cemeteries, please see the informative section on this valuable property type on the heritage area's web page.

- 4.63. Bailey Cemetery, Wilson County (public, NR)
- 4.64. Rest Hill Cemetery, Wilson County (public, NR)
- 4.65. Russellville Cemetery, Hamblen County (public)
- 4.66. Pierce Chapel cemetery, Sullivan County (public, NR)
- 4.67. Golden Hill Cemetery, Clarksville (public, NR)
- 4.68. Bascum CME Cemetery, Madison County (public)
- 4.69. Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Jackson, Madison County (public, NR pending)
- 4.70. Selmer African-American Cemetery, McNairy County (public)

- 4.71. Alexandria African-American Cemetery, Dekalb County (public, NRHD)
- 4.72. Barr Chapel CME Cemetery, Henry County (public)
- 4.73. South Guthrie Cemetery, Montgomery County (public)
- 4.74. Mt. Ararat Cemetery, Nashville (public, NR)
- 4.75. Ringo Cemetery, Fayetteville, Lincoln County (public)
- 4.76. Brown Chapel Baptist Cemetery, Madison County (public)
- 4.77. Denmark Missionary Baptist Cemetery, Madison County (public)
- 4.78. Cerro Gordo Baptist Cemetery, Madison County (public).
- 4.79. Toussaint L'Overture Cemetery, Franklin, Williamson County (public, NR)
- 4.80. Odd Fellows Cemetery, Knoxville (public)
- 4.81. Zion Cemetery, Memphis (public)

D. Freedmen Communities

- 4.82. Free Hill, Clay County (private)
- 4.83. Promise Land, Dickson County (private)
- 4.84. Free Hill Road (Rockland Community), Hendersonville, Sumner County (private)
- 4.85. Fredonia, Stanton vicinity, Haywood County (private)
- 4.86. Needmore, Wilson County (private)

E. Other Ethnic Communities from Civil War/ Reconstruction period:

- 4.87. Freed House, Trenton, Gibson County (public, NR). Jewish immigrants
- 4.88. Belvidere, Franklin county (private). German immigrants
- 4.89. Gruetli, Grundy County (private). Swiss immigrants

THEME FIVE: Legacies, 1870-1930

A. Commemoration

1. Monuments. While there exists a preponderance of monuments to Confederates in Tennessee, the state is notable for the local monuments dedicated to the Union soldier found in East Tennessee communities. The state is also home to the oldest Civil War monument in the country (Hazen's Monument), which was actually built during the war. The remaining monuments range from the late 1860s (Bolivar and Union City) to the late 1920s. Many of these came during the Jim Crow era, 1890 to 1920, and were sponsored primarily by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (which began in Nashville) and the United Confederate Veterans. The following listing is a sampling of the monuments found, mostly on the grounds of courthouses, across Tennessee. For additional discussion, please see the informative section on monuments on the heritage area web page.

- 5.1. Hazen's Monument, Stones River National Battlefield (public, NHL)
- 5.2. Monument to Union soldier, Greene County Courthouse, Greeneville (public, NRHD)
- 5.3. Confederate monument, Hardeman County Courthouse, Bolivar (public, NRHD)
- 5.4. Unknown Confederate Dead monument, Union City, Obion County (public, NR)
- 5.5. Farmington Confederate Cemetery Monument, Marshall County (public, NR)
- 5.6. Confederate Monument, Haywood County Courthouse, Brownsville (public)
- 5.7. Confederate Monument, Madison County Courthouse, Jackson (public, NR)
- 5.8. Confederate Monument, Kiwanis Park, Union City, Obion County (public, NR)
- 5.9. Confederate Monument, Trousdale County Courthouse, Hartsville (public, NRHD)
- 5.10. Confederate Monument, Dyer County Courthouse, Dyersburg (public, NRHD)
- 5.11. Confederate Monument, Gibson County, Trenton (public, NR)
- 5.12. Confederate Monument, Rutherford County Courthouse, Murfreesboro (public, NR)
- 5.13. Confederate Monument, Town Square, Franklin, Williamson County (public, NRHD)
- 5.14. Confederate Monument, Town Square, Lebanon, Williamson County (public, NRHD)
- 5.15. Confederate Monument, Marshall County Courthouse, Lewisburg (public)

- 5.16. Sam Davis Monument, Giles County Courthouse, Pulaski (public, NRHD)
- 5.17. Confederate Monument, Mulberry, Lincoln County (public).
- 5.18. Confederate Monument, Downtown Cleveland, Bradley County (public).
- 5.19. Forrest Monument, Forest Park, Memphis (public).
- 5.20. Jefferson Davis Monument, Confederate Park, Memphis (public)
- 5.21. Battle of Nashville Monument, Granny White Pike, Nashville (public)
- 5.22. Confederate Women's Monument, War Memorial Building, Nashville (public, NR).
- 5.23. Gen. A. P. Stewart monument, Hamilton County Courthouse, Chattanooga (public, NR)
- 5.24. Confederate monument, Hancock County Courthouse, Sneedville (public).
- 5.25. Sultana monument, Mt. Olive Cemetery, Knoxville (public).
- 5.26. Confederate monument, Chilhowee campground vicinity, Cherokee National Forest, Polk County (public)
- 5.27. Confederate monument, Sullivan County Courthouse, Blountville (public, NRHD)
- 5.28. Confederate monument, Unicoi County Courthouse, Erwin (public)
- 5.29. UDC memorial monument, Erwin, Unicoi County (public)
- 5.30. Union obelisk monument, Mountain Home, Johnson City, Washington County (public)
- 5.31. UDC memorial monument, Woodbury vicinity, Cannon County (public)
- 5.32. Sam Davis monument and Andrew Johnson monument, State Capitol, Nashville (public)
- 5.33. General Edmund Kirby-Smith Monument, University of the South, Sewanee (public)
- 5.34. Confederate monument, Lincoln County Courthouse, Fayetteville (public)
- 5.35. Confederate monument, town square, Mt. Pleasant, Maury County (public)
- 5.36. Confederate monument, Smith County Courthouse, Carthage (public, NR)
- 5.37. Confederate monument, Warren County Courthouse, McMinnville (public)
- 5.38. Confederate monument, Decatur County Courthouse, Decaturville (public)
- 5.39. Confederate monument, Henry County Courthouse, Paris (public)
- 5.40. Confederate monument, Tipton County Courthouse, Covington (public)
- 5.41. Confederate monument, Weakley County Courthouse, Dresden (public)

2. Cemeteries: national cemeteries

- 5.42. Nashville National Cemetery (public)
- 5.43. Memphis National Cemetery (public)
- 5.44. Chattanooga National Cemetery (public)
- 5.45. Knoxville National Cemetery (public)
- 5.46. Mountain Home National Cemetery, Johnson City (public).
- 5.47. Fort Donelson National Cemetery, Stewart County (public, NR)
- 5.48. Shiloh Battlefield National Cemetery, Hardin County (public, NR)
- 5.49. Stones River Battlefield National Cemetery, Rutherford County (public, NR)
- 5.50. Andrew Johnson NHS Cemetery, Greeneville, Greene County (public, NR).

3. Cemeteries: Confederate memorials

- 5.51. Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville (public, NR)
- 5.52. Old Gray Cemetery, Knoxville (public, NR)
- 5.53. Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis (public, NR)
- 5.54. Silverdale Cemetery, Chattanooga (public)
- 5.55. Beech Grove Cemetery, Coffee County (public)
- 5.56. Confederate Home Cemetery, The Hermitage, Nashville (public, NR)
- 5.57. Old City Cemetery, Dyersburg, Dyer County (public)
- 5.58. Confederate Cemetery, Knoxville (public).
- 5.59. McGavock Confederate Cemetery, Carnton Plantation, Franklin (public, NHL)
- 5.60. Mount Willow Cemetery, Shelbyville, Bedford County (public)
- 5.61. Old City Cemetery, Nashville (public, NR)
- 5.62. Old City Cemetery, Winchester, Franklin County (public)
- 5.63. Rose Hill Cemetery, Columbia, Maury County (public)
- 5.64. Greenwood Cemetery, Clarksville, Montgomery County (public)

- 5.65. Riverview Cemetery, Clarksville, Montgomery County (public)
5.66. Elmwood Cemetery, Springfield, Robertson County (public)
5.67. Oakland Cemetery, Trenton, Gibson County (public)
5.68. Riverside Cemetery, Jackson, Madison County (public, NR)
5.69. Confederate Cemetery, Tullahoma, Coffee County (public)
4. Process of creating national, state, local military parks, 1880-1930
5.70. Federal national battlefields: Chickamauga/Chattanooga; Shiloh; Fort Donelson; Stones River (public, NHL)
5.71. State, local, and private efforts: Lookout Mountain to Forrest State Park
5. Memorial Educational Institutions
5.72. Abraham Lincoln University, Harrogate, Claiborne County (public)
5.73. Tennessee Wesleyan University, Athens, McMinn Co. (public, NR)
5.74. University of the South, Sewanee, Franklin County (public)
6. Veteran institutions
5.75. Mountain Home, Johnson City, Washington County (public)
7. Sites of meetings of prominent organizations
5.76. United Daughters of the Confederacy, sites not identified
5.77. United Confederate Veterans, Brighton Campground, Brighton School, Tipton County (public)
5.78. Grand Army of the Republic, sites not identified
8. Creating Memory: The art, artifactual and archival nature of Civil War commemoration
5.79. Gilbert Gaul's studio at Fall Creek Falls, Van Buren County (public)
5.80. Tennessee State Library and Archives, Nashville (public)
5.81. Abraham Lincoln Museum, Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Claiborne County (public)
5.82. Museum of East Tennessee, East Tennessee Historical Society, Knoxville (public, NR)
5.83. Tennessee State Museum, Nashville (public)
5.84. Memphis Pink Palace Museum, Memphis (public, NR)
5.85. Chattanooga Regional History Museum, Chattanooga (public, NR)
5.86. Tennessee River Museum, Savannah, Hardin County (public, NR)
5.87. Clarksville/Montgomery County Museum, Clarksville (public, NR)
5.88. Mississippi River Museum, Memphis (public)
5.89. Battles for Chattanooga Museum, Chattanooga (public)
5.90. Tennessee Civil War Museum, Chattanooga (public)
5.91. Chattanooga African-American History Museum, Chattanooga (public)

Conclusion: Primary Corridors

Whether through occupation, military activities, infrastructure, guerilla warfare, emancipation/Reconstruction, and commemoration, the Civil War era touched every county in Tennessee. But clearly this southern state became a major stage for the war and Reconstruction due to the combined factors of people, time, and its strategic location as the gateway to the Deep South. When the events in Tennessee are placed within a larger, national context, major cultural landscapes that relate to the interplay of war, transportation, and infrastructure become apparent and become focused on four primary urban areas: Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, and Knoxville. These four major centers connect themselves and the rest of the state to major national and regional patterns of the Civil War era through significant cultural landscapes, which, in turn, reflect the combined influence of the state's three major river systems (Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland) and six historic railroad corridors that are largely paralleled by two-lane to four-lane highways

River Corridor 1: Mississippi River, from Island No. 10 to Memphis

This route begins at the Island No. 10 monument, on Tennessee Highway 22 north of the town of Tiptonville and extends south to Tiptonville, where it intersects with Tennessee Highway 78. The next leg of the corridor extends south on Tennessee Highway 78 to Dyersburg where it intersects with U.S. Highway 51 and continues south to the city of Memphis. There are four spur corridors: at Tiptonville, where a spur corridor, Tennessee Highway 21/22, goes to Union City; at Dyersburg, where a spur corridor, Tennessee Highway 104, goes east to Trenton; at Ripley, where a spur corridor, Tennessee Highway 19, goes to Brownsville, and at Henning, where a spur corridor, Tennessee Highway 87, goes to the Mississippi River and Fort Pillow.

River Corridor 1 includes sites and properties within the counties of Lake, Obion, Dyer, Lauderdale, Haywood, Tipton, Gibson, and Shelby.

River Corridor 2: Cumberland River, from Dover to Nashville

This route begins at the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area and connects to US Highway 79 west of the town of Dover. It continues east on US 79 to the Fort Donelson National Battlefield, the town of Dover, and the city of Clarksville, where it intersects with Tennessee Highway 12. It continues southeast on Tennessee 12 to the city of Nashville, where it intersects with US Highway 70. It continues US Highway 70 to the city of Lebanon, where it intersects with US Highway 70N. It continues east on US 70N to the village of Chestnut Mound, where it intersects with Tennessee Highway 53. This last leg turns north, along the Cumberland River, and continues to the Tennessee/Kentucky state line in Clay County. There is one spur corridor, Tennessee Highway 141, which connects Lebanon to the town of Hartsville.

River Corridor 2 includes sites and properties within the counties of Clay, Jackson, Smith, Trousdale, Wilson, Sumner, Davidson, Cheatham, Montgomery, and Stewart.

River Corridor 3: Tennessee River, from Fort Henry to Knoxville

This corridor has two separate routes. The west route begins at Fort Henry site within the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area and connects to US Highway 79 west of Dover. It continues west on US 79 to the city of Paris, where it intersects with US Highway 641 and continues south to the junction with Tennessee Highway 69 at I-40 in north Decatur County. It continues south on Tennessee 69 to the town of Crump, where it intersects with Tennessee 22. It continues south on Tennessee 22 to the Mississippi/Tennessee state line. There are three spur corridors: at Camden, where Tennessee 191 goes east to the village of Eva and US Highway 70 goes west to Huntingdon; at the I-40 intersection, where I-40 goes west to Parkers Crossroads; and at Crump, where US Highway 64 goes east to Savannah. The east route begins at the city of Knoxville, on US Highway 70, where it continues west to intersect, first, with Tennessee Highway 58, and, second, with US Highway 27. Both highways then continue southwest to the City of Chattanooga.

River Corridor 3 includes sites and properties within the counties of Stewart, Henry, Benton, Henderson, Decatur, Carroll, McNairy, Hardin, Knox, Roane, Meigs, Rhea, and Hamilton.

Railroad Corridor 1: Louisville & Nashville and the Nashville & Decatur, from Portland to Elkton and St. Joseph

This corridor begins at Portland on Tennessee Highway 19, where it continues south to the city of Gallatin, where it intersects with US Highway 31E. It continues on US 31E southwest to Nashville, where it intersects with US Highway 31. The route then goes south on US 31 to the city of Columbia. At that point it divides into two routes: US 31, which continues south to the Alabama/Tennessee border near Elkton, and US 43, which continues south to the Alabama/Tennessee border near St. Joseph.

Railroad Corridor 1 includes sites and properties within the counties of Sumner, Davidson, Williamson, Maury, Giles, and Lawrence.

Railroad Corridor 2: Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, from South Guthrie to Chattanooga

This corridor begins at South Guthrie and continues southeast on US Highway 41 to the city of Murfreesboro, where it intersects with US Highway 231. It continues south on US 231 to the city of Shelbyville, where it intersects with US Highway 41A. This route continues on US 41A to Monteagle, where it junctions with US 41, and continues south to Chattanooga.

Railroad Corridor 2 includes sites and properties within the counties of Montgomery, Robertson, Davidson, Rutherford, Bedford, Coffee, Franklin, Grundy, Marion, and Hamilton.

Railroad Corridor 3: East Tennessee & Virginia and East Tennessee & Georgia, from Bristol to Chattanooga

This corridor begins at Bristol, where it immediately splits into two groups, one on US Highway 11E from Bristol to Knoxville, and, the second on US Highway 11W from Bristol to Knoxville. From Knoxville, the corridor continues south on US 11 to Chattanooga. There are four spur corridors: US 25E, from Morristown to Cumberland Gap; Tennessee Highway 67, from Johnson City to Mountain City; Tennessee Highway 81, from Jonesborough to Erwin; US Highway 321 from Lenoir City to Maryville; and US Highway 64, from Cleveland to Ducktown.

Railroad Corridor 3 includes sites and properties in the counties of Sullivan, Washington, Carter, Polk, Blount, Johnson, Unicoi, Hawkins, Grainger, Knox, Hamblen, Jefferson, Loudon, McMinn, Monroe, Bradley, and Hamilton.

Railroad Corridor 4: Memphis & Charleston Railroad, from Memphis to Chewalla

This corridor begins in Memphis and moves east on US Highway 72 to Collierville, where it intersects with Tennessee Highway 57. It continues east on Tennessee 57 to the village of Chewalla. There is one spur corridor, from Grand Junction on Tennessee Highway 18 north to Jackson.

Railroad Corridor 4 includes sites and properties in the counties of Shelby, Fayette, Hardeman, Madison, and McNairy.

Railroad Corridor 5: Nashville & Northwestern, from Nashville to New Johnsonville

This corridor begins in Nashville and continues west on US Highway 70 to the Tennessee River at New Johnsonville.

Railroad Corridor 5 includes sites and properties in the counties of Davidson, Cheatham, Dickson, and Humphreys.

When combined together, these historic routes of war, occupation, and reconstruction create multi-layered cultural landscapes that travelers may explore by taking major highways. These landscapes, including the counties through which the highways pass, are logical focal points within the larger statewide heritage area.

INTERPRETIVE PRODUCTS

In the various public meetings and presentations concerning the creation of the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area, along with the meetings of the project planning group and the initial meetings of the Board of Advisors, attention has been given to the use of interpretive products. There is a strong consensus that more comprehensive interpretation is needed—especially where locally significant sites can link their history and story to larger statewide and national themes—but discussions have uncovered many different techniques to bring new research and interpretation to the public. Good suggestions have been made about the need for publications, ranging from books, travel guides, and brochures to a major internet site, developed by the MTSU Center for Historic

Preservation, in collaboration with many other agencies, institutions, and scholars. Historic site managers have called for teacher workshops and teacher curriculum materials. These same groups have called for workshops for site interpreters and museum staff who present Civil War and Reconstruction-related material to the public. New exhibits at various battlefield parks, along with the state's major urban history museums, as well as an aggressive public program initiative are additional ways of disseminating the message and story of the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area to both residents and visitors to the Volunteer State.

All of these excellent suggestions may be summarized into two major goals for interpretive products, along with the associated objectives to reach those goals.

Goal 1: To develop and implement a research and interpretative planning process that links the Tennessee Civil War experience, in strategy, on the battlefield and homefront, and in its Reconstruction-era legacy, to significant national events, people, and institutions that transformed the United States from 1860 to 1880.

Objectives:

1. Development of heritage area web page as a multi-source network of information, contacts, research, and interpretive features for all stakeholders in the heritage area.
2. New interpretive materials and exhibits at Civil War-era national park units, state park units, historic house museums, libraries, and archives
3. Heritage education efforts for K-12
4. Publication of annual research and interpretive report
5. Creation of research grants for professors, graduate students, public historians to encourage research into neglected homefront and Reconstruction era topics
6. Development of public programming to bring results of research and interpretation to broad public audience
7. Bi-annual Civil War heritage tourism conference
8. Annual heritage tourism workshops
9. Development of interpretive brochures and maps for heritage tourism destinations

Goal 2: To develop and implement a multi-disciplinary and multi-agency effort to identify, record, interpret, preserve, conserve, and enhance significant cultural resources associated with the Tennessee Civil War era, 1860-1880

1. Creation of grant program designed to bring forth undiscovered primary sources (diaries, letters, artifacts) to attention of the Tennessee State Museum, Tennessee State Library and Archives, local museums and archives, state park units, and national park units
2. Comprehensive survey of significant properties associated with the Civil War homefront, occupation, and Reconstruction eras to complement earlier survey of battlefield sites
3. Nomination to National Register of Historic Places of significant related Civil War era and Reconstruction era resources, as agreed to by individual property owners, through local, regional, and statewide Multiple Property Nomination projects

Pertinent Facts: Tennessee in the Civil War and Reconstruction Years

- The last of eleven states to leave the Union and join the Confederacy, Tennessee's secession on May 7, 1861 came at the conclusion of eight months of debate and three elections. Among the primary reasons for the state's decision to leave the Union were its geographic location as a buffer between the North and South, a position President Lincoln viewed as "the keystone of the Southern arch", and the inevitable threat of Federal invasion. Its position between the Eastern Theater of the war and the Mississippi River made Tennessee's location a natural target for Federal armies fighting an offensive war.

- Only eight months after declaring independence from the Union, however, Tennessee became the first state to fall to Federal troops. Union troops quickly captured Forts Henry and Donelson on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers in Nashville in early February 1862. Realizing they would be unable to defend the city, Confederate forces abandoned Nashville and headed south to Corinth, Mississippi.
- Approximately 2,900 military engagements were fought on Tennessee soil. Only the state of Virginia had more Civil War military engagements than Tennessee.
- The ratio of Confederate to Union battle casualties in Tennessee was nearly one to one. 64,333 Confederate soldiers perished and 58,521 Union soldiers died in Tennessee, representing a total number of battle casualties of 122,854.
- Only three percent of Tennessee's population (36,844 out of 1,109,801) owned slaves in 1861.
- Tennessee ranked third of all states in the supply of United States Colored Troops (USCT) to the Union. Of the 51,225 Union troops from Tennessee, forty percent (20,133) were African Americans.
- Unique to Tennessee before the onset of the Civil War in 1861 was *The Emancipator*, a monthly newspaper devoted exclusively to the antislavery cause. The first of its kind in the United States, *The Emancipator* debuted in April 1820 in Jonesborough and was published by Elihu Embree, one of the region's most prominent iron manufacturers and son of a Quaker minister.
- In June 1861 following Tennessee's official secession from the Union, East Tennessee Unionists held a convention in Greeneville at which they petitioned the General Assembly for permission to separate East Tennessee from the rest of the State. To the grave disappointment of the petitioners, however, their request was tolerantly received by the legislature but was never acted upon. Also in 1861, once the state joined the Confederacy, the Unionist county court of Scott County resolved to create the Independent State of Scott.
- As Southern states seceded from the Union in 1861, their Congressional Representatives gave up seats as well. Andrew Johnson, a Democrat U.S. Senator from Tennessee, however, chose to retain his seat in the Federal Senate, the only southern Senator to do so, making him both a hero in the North and a traitor in the eyes of most southerners. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him military governor of Tennessee and Johnson used the state as a laboratory for Reconstruction. In 1864 the Republican party nominated Johnson for Vice President.
- The Cumberland Iron Works in Stewart County was second only to the famous Tredegar Works in Richmond, Virginia, in the manufacture of Confederate cannons. Cumberland began producing artillery pieces in May 1861 but went out of business the next spring. General Grant had attacked the facility as part of his 1862 southward thrust through the state.
- Nashville factories produced 100,000 percussion caps daily by mid-July 1861. These caps were required to fire the black powder muskets used by the armies.
- Tennessee's oldest surviving African-American church edifice, First Beale Street Baptist, was built on Memphis's most famous avenue in 1864. Originally a frame structure, the congregation and the Reverend Morris Henderson purchased a lot and began construction

of a brick and stone building in October 1866. In 1877 when Henderson died, construction of the building had not been completed, but membership numbered in excess of 2,500. Among the church's most famous members were Ida B. Wells, nationally known civil rights activist, and Taylor Nightingale, First Beale Street Baptist pastor and 1888 founder of the *Free Speech and Headlight*, a Memphis newspaper vocal in its support for black rights.

- On March 3, 1865, Congress passed a bill authorizing the creation of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, commonly known as the Freedmen's Bureau, which was intended to serve as a safe haven entity for blacks and whose responsibilities included managing schools, negotiating labor contracts between ex-slaves and white employers, furnishing legal counsel to ex-slaves, and organizing hospitals, orphanages, and elderly homes. President Lincoln signed the bill into law the same day. Originally the bill specified that the Bureau would expire after one year, but in 1866 Congress voted to prolong the life of the Freedmen's Bureau until the summer of 1872.
- Also chartered by Congress in 1865 was the Freedmen's Savings Bank and Trust Company, a financial institution for the newly freed black population of former slave states. Thirty-three branches were established throughout the South; Tennessee branches were in Nashville (1865), Memphis (1865), Chattanooga (1868), and Columbia (1870). Although the majority of directors and upper management was white, blacks held trustee, cashier, and other positions. The banks required only a small deposit and gave up to seven percent interest on savings, which permitted many poor black Tennesseans to gain financial footing. The nation-wide financial panic of 1873-1874 contributed to the closing of the Freedmen's Savings Bank in 1874 as a result many investors lost significant sums of money.
- William G. Brownlow, fiery Unionist newspaper editor of *The Whig* in East Tennessee, was inaugurated governor on April 5, 1865, four days before General Robert E. Lee's surrender to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse and ten days before President Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Immediately the Tennessee General Assembly unanimously ratified the Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that abolished slavery.
- In late 1865, the Ku Klux Klan, one of several shadowy vigilante groups opposed to Governor Brownlow and the Freedmen's Bureau, was organized in Pulaski, Tennessee. The KKK and other similar organizations in the state were essentially social clubs made up largely of ex-Confederate soldiers with political ambitions who focused their attention on intimidating blacks as a means of acquiring political mobility. This initial Klan disbanded, however, in 1869 when Governor Brownlow decided to run for the U.S. Senate.
- Just before Tennessee's re-admission to the Union, race riots in Memphis erupted in the summer of 1866. Blacks accounted for over sixty percent of the population in Memphis in 1866 and on May 1 through 3, two whites and forty-six blacks lost their lives in the violent riots. Another seventy-five persons were injured, 100 persons robbed, five black women raped, ninety-one homes burned, four black churches demolished, eight black schools destroyed, and \$17,000 worth of government properties lost or stolen. No whites were punished or blacks compensated for these outrages.
- On July 18, 1866 Tennessee ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, which specified that no state should "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." All other former Confederate states except Tennessee refused to ratify this amendment in the summer of 1866.
- The following week on July 24, 1866, Tennessee became the first former Confederate state to return to the Union.

- In 1866 Fisk School, later renamed as Fisk University, was jointly founded in Nashville by the American Missionary Association and a branch of the Freedmen's Bureau and was intended to serve as a free school for blacks. Jubilee Hall on the Fisk University campus, completed in 1875, was the nation's first ever permanently erected building for the higher education of blacks.
- In February 1867, the Tennessee legislature approved Governor Brownlow's call for black suffrage in Tennessee. The state therefore enforced the black franchise two full years before Congress passed the Fifteenth Amendment and three years before the states finally ratified that amendment.
- In March 1867, Radical Republicans in Congress launched their own plans for the Reconstruction of former Confederate states which were harsher than the plans President Andrew Johnson of Tennessee had in mind for the South. Radicals went as far as placing restrictions on Johnson's administration and when the President allegedly violated one of those restrictions, the Tenure of Office Act, the U.S. House of Representatives voted eleven articles of impeachment against him. Johnson was subsequently tried by the Senate in the spring of 1868 and acquitted by only one vote.
- In January 1870, now under the governorship of DeWitt C. Senter of McMinn County, the Tennessee General Assembly met in a specially called constitutional convention to draft a new state constitution. Ratified by a three to one margin, the constitution of 1870, with amendments, remains today as Tennessee's official governing document. Written into this legislation, however, was a "poll tax" clause aimed specifically at disenfranchising blacks. Repealed three years later, the "poll tax" was implemented again in 1890.
- From 1871 to 1873 federal architect Alfred B. Mullett, who also designed the Old Executive Office Building next to the White House in Washington, D.C., constructed the U.S. Post Office and Customs House at the south end on Krutch Park in downtown Knoxville. Designed in Tennessee marble, the Custom House since 1983 has housed the East Tennessee Historical Society, the Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection, and the Knox County Archives. The ETHS, first founded in 1834 by prominent Knoxville civic leaders Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey and Judge William B. Reese, originally stored collections including the papers of William Blount, John Sevier, Samuel Wear, and Alexander Outlaw at Ramsey's "Mecklenburg" home in Knoxville. The entire collection was lost when Union soldiers burned "Mecklenburg" during the Civil War, and the ETHS ceased operation until 1883 when a group of Confederate officials, including William G. McAdoo and William Henderson, recognized the group as an auxiliary of the Southern Historical Society.
- Although not a single black served in the Tennessee General Assembly during the Radical Reconstruction years of 1865 to 1870, blacks did gain representation to the state legislature during the 1870s and 1880s, an accomplishment they would not witness again until 1965. Only one black served only one term in the Tennessee legislature in the 1870s; Sampson W. Keeble, a Nashville barber, in 1872 became the first black elected to the Tennessee House of Representatives. Twelve blacks were then elected to the General Assembly in the 1880s, and in 1876, though only polling one percent of the statewide vote, William F. Yardley of Knoxville became the first black gubernatorial candidate in Tennessee history.
- A series of three self-described "electoral reform" laws, which resulted in the disenfranchisement of blacks, were passed by the General Assembly in 1889, and in a special session the following year the legislature reactivated the "poll tax" that was first introduced in the 1870 constitution.

- East Tennessee Wesleyan College, known today as Tennessee Wesleyan College in Athens, changed its name to Grant Memorial University on the death of former U.S. President Ulysses S. Grant in 1885 as an attempt to appeal to northern supporters in the state. In 1889, Grant Memorial University merged with Chattanooga University and the two campuses together became known as U.S. Grant University. Conflicting interests as to which branch of the campus should control the liberal arts division of the institution prompted a lawsuit filed by supporters of the Athens branch. When the courts ruled in favor of the Chattanooga branch, the Athens branch became a preparatory school for the University of Chattanooga and the name of U.S. Grant University was lost in time.
- Another example of Union sympathies in East Tennessee is evident in the founding of Lincoln Memorial University (LMU) in Claiborne County. In 1897 the Reverend Arthur A. Myers, his wife Ellen, and former head of the Freedmen's Bureau General O.O. Howard founded a mountain school that expanded to become the accredited four-year institution of LMU. As Howard recalled his last conversation with Abraham Lincoln and the President's desire to reward East Tennessee mountaineers for their support of the Union, he vowed to make the school a living memorial to the slain president. Donations of Civil War and Lincoln memorabilia by General Howard and his friends form the core of artifacts and books housed today in the Abraham Lincoln Museum.
- As a final recompense for East Tennessee Unionism, in 1903 the federal government established the United States Soldier's Home (later known as Mountain Home), on the outskirts of Johnson City. A retirement home and medical center for former Union soldiers of the Civil War, this 447-acre complex of over thirty Renaissance Revival buildings, most of which were designed by New York architect J. H. Frelander, became a branch of the Veterans' Administration in 1930.

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Appendix I

A COMPACT
FOR THE CREATION OF
THE TENNESSEE CIVIL WAR NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

Part I

Background

On November 12, 1996, Congress passed Public Law 104-333, which created the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area. The stated purposes of the proposed area was to “(1) to preserve, conserve, and interpret the legacy of the Civil War in Tennessee; (2) to recognize and interpret important events and geographic locations representing key Civil War battles, campaigns, and engagements in Tennessee; (3) to recognize and interpret the effect of the Civil War on the civilian population of Tennessee during the war and postwar reconstruction period; and (4) to create partnerships among Federal, State, and local governments and their regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, enhance, and interpret the battlefields and associated sites associated with the Civil War in Tennessee.” Section 205 of the act “recognizes the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University as the clearing house for the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area.” In 1997, Congress appropriated the first federal moneys for the Heritage Area subject to completion of the Compact.

In August 1998, Governor Don Sundquist directed the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University to create the compact to implement the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area, working with the Tennessee Historical Commission. For this purpose the Center assembled a planning group representing potential partners in the Heritage Area which included persons representing Civil War related National Parks in Tennessee, the Tennessee Historical Commission, several state agencies, the Tennessee General Assembly, the National Park Service, the Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association, Tennessee State University’s African-American History Conference, the Office of the Governor, and others to help lay the foundation for a Heritage Area that would meet the stated congressional purposes of the act.

The appointed participants met several times between September 1998 and March 1999. After receiving National Park Service comments on a draft compact for the Heritage area in summer 1999 the Center for Historic Preservation entered into a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service to produce a master plan to guide the implementation and development of the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area and completion of the final compact. Master plan work began in October 1999 and included a series of statewide public forums in May and June 2000 in order to identify other potential partners and stakeholders and to solicit additional public participation in the creation of interpretative goals and programs and the management entity of the Heritage Area. An Internet web page devoted to the Heritage Area was launched in the summer of 2000 to provide further opportunities for the dissemination of information and for public comment and participation.

In summary, as mandated by Congress, the primary purposes of the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area are to preserve, enhance, and interpret the state’s rich Civil War and Reconstruction era heritage through partnerships and cooperation between local property owners, local, state, and federal government entities, and the private sector. Other goals of the National Heritage Area include education, cultural, recreational and economic benefits. The proposed compact herein described reflects the continued input of the Heritage Area planning group, state government, and the citizens and institutional representatives who attended the public forums or who provided comments through some other means.

Part II

Section 204 (a) of Public Law 104-333 states that the compact “shall include information relating to the objectives and management of the area proposed for designation as the national area. Such information shall include (but not be limited to) each of the following”:

(1) “A delineation of the boundaries of the proposed national heritage area.”

The proposed boundaries of the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area shall include the entire state of Tennessee for overall planning and eligibility requirements. Congress requires that the Heritage Area recognizes and interprets “the effect of the Civil War on the civilian population of Tennessee during the war and postwar reconstruction period.” The congressional legislation also requires the Heritage Area to “recognize and interpret important events and geographic locations representing key Civil War battles, campaigns, and engagements in Tennessee.” The themes of occupation, homefront, and Reconstruction necessitate a statewide boundary to address potentially associated properties for those themes and the Congressional directive to recognize and interpret the key Civil War battles, campaigns, and engagements. Within the overall state boundaries, sub regions have been identified which are associated particularly with the major themes of the military conflict. Research, interpretation, funding, and preservation, will be organized around the primary and secondary military activities, impacts and consequences of the Civil War in Tennessee as exemplified by the following topics and the geographic areas physically linked to them. The areas with their associated county boundaries are delineated on attached Map 1. These six themes and their associated regions are:

- (1) The Fight for West Tennessee.
- (2) The War for the Railroad.
- (3) By River Into Battle
- (4) The Struggle for Middle Tennessee
- (5) Hood’s Nashville Campaign
- (6) Tennessee’s Mountain War

(2) “A discussion of the goals and objectives of the proposed national heritage area, including an explanation of the approach, proposed by the partners referred to paragraph (4), to conservation and interpretation of resources”

The general goal of the National Heritage Area is to interpret, preserve, conserve, enhance, and promote the story and resources of Tennessee’s Civil War era through a collaborative effort involving every Tennessee county, community, agency, and organization interested in the potential of the Heritage Area. Partnerships will be developed among local agencies and institutions, including, but not limited to local governments and other organizations, state and national agencies and others who possess the necessary expertise to advise and assist with conservation and interpretive efforts, facilitated and coordinated by the Heritage Area’s management entity. Objectives of the Heritage Area include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. To provide associated cultural educational, recreational, environmental and economic benefits to the citizens of Tennessee and the United States through result-oriented heritage tourism promotion and historic site identification, preservation, enhancement, and education.

- b. To emphasize the diversity of the peoples involved in the both the campaigns and the homefront of the Civil War in Tennessee
- c. To emphasize the relationship between developing federal Reconstruction policy, war strategy, and evolving relationships between newly freed people and the rest of Tennessee's citizens during the war and postwar years.
- d. To provide assistance with local, state, and federal government efforts, and those from the private and non-profit sectors, to identify, preserve, and enhance significant sites, buildings, structures, properties, and objects associated with the Civil War and Reconstruction in Tennessee
- e. To establish and promote a partnership ethic among the key stakeholders in the Heritage Area to promote and enhance the programs, initiatives, and projects of the Heritage Area.
- f. To develop a prioritized list of properties and projects that would further the conservation, preservation, and interpretation of the Civil War era in Tennessee.
- g. To achieve financial self-sufficiency for the Heritage Area by the year 2012.

(3) "An identification and description of the management entity that will administer the proposed national heritage area"

The management entity of the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area shall consist of an Executive Agency, which shall be supported, advised, and directed by a Board of Advisors composed of representatives of the Heritage Area's primary institutional partners as well as a diverse group of citizen and other institutional representatives.

Executive Agency

The Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University shall serve as the Executive Agency and will function as the executive directorate for the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area. It shall be the duty and responsibility of the executive agency to direct and carry out the programs and activities of the heritage area. As legislatively mandated by PL 104-333, the Center for Historic Preservation shall also serve as the "clearinghouse" for information, consultation, education, and research for the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area project.

With the advice and consent of the Board of Advisors the Executive Agency's responsibilities shall include the following:

- e. To develop an annual budget for the Heritage Area for submission to the National Park Service or other funding agencies.
- f. To propose an annual course of action intended to achieve the goals of the Heritage Area, including the development of a prioritized list of potential projects to be funded and/or supported by the Heritage Area.
- g. To monitor and report to the Board of Advisors on the execution and administration of all projects and programs funded or supported by the Heritage Area.
- h. To assume responsibility for the financial management of the project. Any and all funds appropriated, granted, or donated to the Heritage Area shall be lodged in a dedicated account at Middle Tennessee State University. An annual financial report shall be provided to the Board of Advisors.

Board of Advisors

The Board of Advisors shall consist of six members representing the permanent public stakeholders in the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area and up to 29 members representing other institutional stakeholders and private citizens. The six permanent institutional stakeholders are (1) The Center for Historic Preservation, (2) The National Park Service, (3) The Tennessee Historical Commission, (4) The Tennessee Department of Tourism, (5) a member selected by and representing the Governor of Tennessee and 6) representatives of the two houses of the Tennessee General Assembly. The other members shall be selected so as to achieve a board which is diverse and representative of the state racially and geographically. Members will also be selected for their ability to represent various disciplines, interests, and areas of expertise, which can contribute to the success of the Heritage Area project. Some will be selected to represent other institutional entities beyond those which constitute the 6 permanent institutional members. These may include but not be limited to: the Tennessee Historical Society, the East Tennessee Historical Society, the West Tennessee Historical Society, the Tennessee Cultural Heritage Preservation Society, the Tennessee Trust for Historic Preservation, the Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association, the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, and the Tennessee Land Trust.

The duties and responsibilities of the Board of Advisors shall be:

4. To provide advice and direction to the Executive Agency as needed and appropriate to further the goals and objectives of the Heritage Area.
5. With the advice and coordination of the Executive Agency to develop grant eligibility requirements, to solicit grant applications, and to approve the annual selection of matching grants for Heritage Area projects and programs.
6. To review and approve the annual budget and the annual work plan for the Heritage Area.

The Board of Advisors shall normally meet twice a year in open public meetings with the Executive Agency. Additional meetings may be called by the Executive Agency if necessary. The Board of Advisors shall appoint committees to facilitate and to support its work and the efforts and projects of the Heritage Area. These committees shall consist of at least three Board Members and may include non-Board members as consultants and advisors. At a minimum the following committees shall be created: (1) Committee on Administration and Management, (2) Committee on Research, Interpretation, and Education, (3) Committee on Finance.

The representatives of the six permanent public members shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Board of Advisors with the power to act when the Board of Advisors is not able to meet or act. The Executive Committee shall also serve as a nominating committee for the purpose of proposing new members of the Board of Advisors. Proposed new board members must be approved by a majority of the Board of Advisors. Board members shall be appointed to serve for three-year terms and may be re-appointed. The terms of the initial Board may be staggered so that approximately one-third will expire in one year, one-third in two years, and the remaining third after the third year.

(4) “A list of the initial partners to be involved in developing and implementing the management plan for the proposed national heritage area, and a Statement of the financial commitment of the partners.”

In addition to the above named Tennessee Historical Commission and the Tennessee Department Tourism Development, state agencies who will play important consultative and support roles in the development of the management plan include the Tennessee departments of Agriculture, Economic and Community Development, Environment and Conservation (especially the Division of Archaeology and Tennessee State Parks), and Transportation; the Tennessee State Library and Archives; and the Tennessee State Museum. Also, representatives of the private sector such as the Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association, Tennessee Main Street network, Tennessee Trust for Historic Preservation, Tennessee Tourism Roundtable, Tennessee Municipal League, Tennessee County Services Association, Tennessee Farm Bureau, Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, the Tennessee Humanities Council, Tennessee Historical Society, East Tennessee Historical Society, Tennessee Cultural Heritage Preservation Society, Tennessee Association of Museums, Chambers of Commerce, Convention and Visitors Bureaus, and the Tennessee R,C and D councils will be participating as the project develops. These and other potential partners will enable the Executive agency and the Board of Advisors to better address such issues as:

- Resource, Research, Conservation, Preservation, Interpretation and Enhancement
- Economic Development
- Environmental Conservation & Recreation
- Hospitality Industry
- Civil War Attractions
- Marketing and Promotion

Financial support will consist of a combination of public and private sources, including the funding for qualified activities to come from federal sources in accordance with Public Law 104-333. At present, non-federal funding sources will include matching, both in moneys and in-kind services, from the Center for Historic Preservation and the other state agencies who are committed to the support of the project through the Office of the Governor and the Tennessee General Assembly. As the project develops it is expected that other partners and stakeholders will provide an increasing share of the matching moneys as projects sponsored by these entities are developed and further funding is allocated in future years for the Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area. As a part of the management plan a fundraising program will be designed to achieve the goal of financial self-sufficiency for the Heritage Area by the year 2012.

(5) “A description of the role of the State of Tennessee”

All public stakeholders are agencies of the State of Tennessee. The Center for Historic Preservation, based at Middle Tennessee State University, is the legislatively designated clearing house for the Heritage Area. The University is an academic institution governed by the Tennessee Board of Regents. State Agencies in the Executive Branch of state government have been designated by the Governor and the Tennessee General Assembly. The Tennessee Historical Commission has recently prepared a statewide plan for Civil War sites preservation in Tennessee. The activities of the Heritage Area will coordinate with and complement that plan.

Leadership & Technical Support

In addition to the leadership role of the Board of Advisors, the Center will provide leadership as the Executive agency. Other leadership will evolve during the process of developing the master plan. Formal collaborative ties to provide additional leadership and support will be established with the several state departments and agencies through coordination by the Tennessee Historical Commission.

Financial Support

Financial support, as deemed appropriate and subject to the appropriation of funds from the legislature will match other governmental and private sector funding. In-kind services as deemed appropriate for technical, administrative and other types of needed support.

Don Sundquist
Governor of Tennessee

Date

Bruce Babbitt
Secretary of Interior

Date