



THE COURIER



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TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

JUNE 2016

NEW HISTORIC PROPERTY FUND ESTABLISHED

Legislation adopted by the Tennessee General Assembly and signed into law by Gov. Haslam this Spring provides an important new source of preservation funding for Tennessee, as well as dedicated revenue source for the Tennessee Civil War Sites Protection Fund. The Historic Property Land Acquisition Fund (HPLAF) directs that 64% of the growth in the real estate transfer tax go to the Tennessee Civil War or War Between the States Site Preservation Fund. The other 36% of the growth in the tax will be distributed to the new HPLAF. "This law provides dedicated monies in times of growth for the Civil War Sites Preservation Fund and establishes a new fund that will help save and maintain treasured historic places in Tennessee," noted THC Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer Patrick McIntyre. McIntyre added "this is a major accomplishment for historic preservation in Tennessee, and we are grateful to the Governor and to the General Assembly for their commitment to protecting our state's unique historic places."

The Civil War Sites Preservation Fund, established in 2013, has helped save nearly 50 acres at Missionary Ridge in Chattanooga with \$482,000 in funding during its first year in 2013-2014. The fund received no monies in 2014-15, but received \$250,000 for this fiscal year. In October, 2015, the Tennessee Historical Commission approved grants of \$75,000 to acquire 38 acres of the Fullwood property, contiguous with the Shiloh National Military Park in Hardin County, and \$50,000 for partial matching funding to help acquire 11.60 acres in Hamilton County that includes Brown's Ferry, associated with the Trail of Tears in the 1830s and the epicenter of the Battle of

Wauhatchie fought October 28-29, 1863. For the new HPLAF, the Tennessee Historical Commission is authorized to grant monies for acquisition of land for any area designated as a historic place, defined as being on the National Register of Historic Places or an area of historic significance approved by a majority vote of the entire membership of the Commission. The funds can also be used to acquire easements to protect historic areas or for capital projects,

including improvements and maintenance of properties previously acquired by the State. In addition, funds may be used for capital grants to historic properties not owned or operated by the State. The legislation was sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Mark Norris and co-sponsored by Senators Randy McNally, Bo Watson, and Todd Gardenhire. In the House, the bill was sponsored by Rep. Charles Sargent, and co-sponsored by Rep. Gerald McCormick.

FROM THE DIRECTOR

Patrick McIntyre

Everyone is familiar with the expression to "get your house in order." Clover Bottom Mansion in Nashville, where our offices are located, contains several significant historic outbuildings associated with our 1850s house that have been in severely deteriorated condition for many years. The dilapidated appearance of these structures seemed at odds with the example that the State Historic Preservation Office should provide, and when I arrived nine years ago I was determined to restore these outbuildings and enhance the property for the enjoyment of the public. Thanks to generous funding by the Governor and General Assembly to the Department of General Services, following the development of a master plan by Hefferlin+Kronenberg Architects, the complex is now restored and serves as a model preservation project. The outbuildings include two of Davidson County's only remaining former slave cabins. One has been restored with board and batten siding to better reflect its original c. 1858 appearance, while the second reflects

additions through about 1940, when it was a tenant house. In addition, the c. 1850s carriage house, the 1890s barn, a 1920s chicken coop, and an early 20th century privy have been restored. Two of the buildings are coated in limewash, a 19th-century technique that was historically used here at Clover Bottom. Because this is the most extensive restoration work these buildings may see for many years, we opted for durability, choosing typical farm metal roofs instead of wood shakes. Dan Brown of our staff and Martha Akins (who was assisting prior to her departure) deserve great credit for making sure the work was done according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Architect Kevin Hudson at EOA Architects, the contractors at PBG Builders, and subcontractors Leatherwood did an excellent job. Over 150 native species trees have been planted on the property, interpretive signage has been added, and a walking trail around the property has been completed for the

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The June 2016 meeting of the Historical Commission will be held at the Hamilton Performing Arts Center located at Maple Street on the campus of the University of Memphis, Lambuth University, Jackson, Tennessee, at 9:00 a.m., Friday June 24.



The 1850s carriage house at Clover Bottom was rescued from severely deteriorated condition, as shown by these “before and after” photos. The cupola was restored based on an 1898 photo found in the Price collection, profiled in the June, 2015 issue.

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enjoyment of the public. A Civil War Trails Marker has been designed and installed in recent months highlighting the story of John McCline, born a slave on the property and who wrote his biography, “Slavery in the Clover Bottoms.”

On another important subject, the National Historic Preservation Act celebrates its 50th anniversary this year, and the State of Tennessee and the Tennessee Historical Commission are joining the commemoration. Passed in 1966 as a response to the widespread destruction of our national heritage caused by urban renewal, the first mention of the Act in the Minutes of the Commission appears in March, 1967. Upon the passage of the Act, each state was required to designate a State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO,) and the Tennessee Historical Commission was so designated by Gov. Buford Ellington. Dr. Sam B. Smith, the chairman of the Commission when the Act was passed and also the State Librarian, served as the first State Historic Preservation Officer (also known by the SHPO acronym.) Initially,

the position was known as the “State Historic Preservation Liaison.” Smith was succeeded in 1969 by Stephen Lawrence, the first Commission staff member to be known as the executive director of the Tennessee Historical Commission. Since that time, the Commission’s director has served either as the SHPO or Deputy SHPO. Herbert Harper served in both capacities at various times during his 32 years as director. Governor Bill Haslam signed a proclamation recognizing May, 2016 as National Preservation Month in the state. The Governor noted the 50th Anniversary in his proclamation, citing how it mandated surveys of historic properties in Tennessee, led to the creation of the National Register and Certified Local Government programs, and initiated the Section 106 Review Process that takes into account the impact on historic properties by federally funded, licensed or permitted projects. The THC gave a grant to the Tennessee Preservation Trust to highlight the ways the Act has enriched preserved efforts in Tennessee over the past half century, and the commemoration will be ongoing throughout 2016. I encourage you to reflect upon the ways the Act has enriched your community, and to share that with us.

THC CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AWARDS

Each May, as part of National Preservation Month, the THC recognizes Certificate of Merit winners. The awards program was established in 1975, and honors those who have made significant contributions in the prior year to historic preservation in Tennessee and/or to advancing Tennessee history. The recognitions are made in the categories of Historic Preservation; Book/Public Programming; and Special Commendations.

In the Historic Preservation category, John Garrott, Sr. of Gallatin received the Preservation Leadership Award for the donation of his

historic antebellum home for preservation, and for leading the successful fundraising campaign to purchase the adjacent former carriage factory. Garrott’s Greek Revival home was the factory owner’s house, and this rare antebellum manufacturing complex has been saved for use as a local historic museum. Garrott has spent a lifetime of service to historic preservation efforts in his region, including at nearby THC State Historic Sites such as Cragfont and Wynnewood.

Book/Public Programming awards were given to the Rutherford County Archives for “Forgotten Places, Living Traditions: The

Rutherford County Historic Cemetery Driving Tour.” This brochure was produced based on years of surveys, and highlights historic cemeteries in the county in a readable and usable format. Historic Lebanon received an award for the “Historic Sites of Wilson County Driving Tour.” This tour highlights 28 of the county’s most historic sites and is downloadable online. The tour sites feature signage that makes each stop easy to recognize. The book *TDOT: A Century of Achievement and Progress, 1915-2015*, by Tammy Sellers and Holly Barnett received a certificate. An excellent showcase

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of the agency's work over its first century, this book draws upon the TDOT archives as well as interviews with current and former TDOT staff. The Coffee County Historical Society received an award for the Civil War Soldiers of Coffee County, Tennessee project. This group of books chronicles over 1500 soldiers from the county who served during the war. It is a great tool for research, and a laudable effort by a driven group of volunteers. WKNO and Willie Bearden, of Memphis were recognized for their "Today in Memphis History" Radio Segments. These on-air segments of Memphis history, which air from Monday to Friday, continue to draw interest and attention to the items from the book, which received a THC Certificate of Merit last year. Author Peter Guralnick was recognized for Sam Phillips, The Man Who Invented Rock and Roll. Guralnick's 763 page book chronicles the life of a singular figure in American music, an Alabama native who made his home in Memphis. Phillips oversaw the first recordings of Elvis Presley, Johnny Cash, Carl Perkins, and Jerry Lee Lewis and was in charge of Sun Records, now a National Historic Landmark. The John Sevier Memorial Association at Marble Springs State Historic Site was awarded for their Commemoration Events for 200th Anniversary of Death of John Sevier. The award recognized

the variety of ways that the association highlighted the anniversary of Sevier's death. Events included a living history weekend and an educational program with the War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission. The Tennessee State Museum and exhibit curators Dr. Kevin Smith, Robert V. Sharp, and Dr. Rex Weeks received an award for the "Ancestors-Native American Sculpture Exhibit." This one of a kind exhibit of stone human figures is the largest ever assembled of statues made by Native Americans in what is now Tennessee. The exhibit features Mississippian Period statues from private collections and from museums, including the Smithsonian. Ward Weems received a certificate for the CCC Exhibit at Cumberland Mountain State Park Crossville. Mr. Weems oversaw the design of a comprehensive exhibit consisting of fourteen panels that highlight the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which built the park. There is also an introductory film, a uniform exhibit, and original 1930s recording of music from the area are broadcast in the exhibit area.

Four Special Commendation Awards were chosen this year. The African-American Heritage Society of Maury County received an award for its ongoing programs and work. The society has a lecture series, has led an effort to get THC markers erected at local historic sites,

and also had the names of African-American soldiers inscribed on the county war memorial. Former Downtown Memphis Commission

executive director Paul Morris was recognized for his leadership of the organization from 2010-2015. During Morris' tenure, many historic revitalization projects were accomplished in downtown Memphis. The former Wade School, located in Davidson County, received an award. In 1937, the Wade School opened in the rural Bells Bend region of Davidson County. It served generations of students prior to its closure in the 1990s. Listed on the "Nashville Nine" list of the area's Most Endangered Landmarks in 2012, its future looked uncertain until it became the centerpiece of a community revitalization effort. The former school now houses a bar, community event center, and can be rented for events. Organic produce is grown on the grounds. The final Special Commendation Award went to the CCC Bathhouse Restoration at Cumberland Mountain State Park, Crossville. For years, this c. 1939 building built by the Civilian Conservation Corps languished after it was no longer used for its original purpose. Under the leadership of Deputy Commissioner Brock Hill, the bathhouse now has restrooms, a small interpretive center, and gathering place.

NEW HISTORICAL COMMISSION MEMBERS

Since the last issue of the Courier, Gov. Bill Haslam has appointed four new members to the Tennessee Historical Commission. Jeremy Harrell of Franklin was appointed in February to the seat formerly held by Rick Warwick of Franklin. Harrell, a co-founder and principal of Stones River Group, served for several years as a member of Gov. Haslam's administration. There he oversaw the appointment process for boards and commissions and was involved with numerous policy initiatives. Harrell is also the former director of Tennesseans for Student Success, and he ran the 2008 statewide senate campaign for U.S. Senator Lamar Alexander. Mr. Harrell has a BA in History and Political Science from Trevecca Nazarene University. He and his wife Michelle have a son, Wesley. Harrell also serves on the board of the Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission.

In March, Dr. Keith Norman of Memphis replaced Paul A. Matthews, also of Memphis. Dr. Norman is the Pastor of the First Baptist Church, located in the Binghampton community of Memphis. A graduate of Morehouse College, he completed the Doctorate of Ministry Program

at the Memphis Theological Seminary in 2016. Pastor Norman has been a strong voice for the revitalization of a community being revitalized through affordable housing, education, and business opportunities. He is a past chairman of the Tennessee Bureau of Ethics and Campaign Finance Commission, and is also the First Vice President of Government Relations for Baptist Memorial Healthcare. In 2012, Pastor Norman received the "Champion of Change" Award as part of President Obama's Winning the Future initiative. Dr. Norman currently serves as the president of the Memphis Chapter of the NAACP.



Dr. Keith Norman

Dr. Kent T. Dollar of Sparta was appointed by Gov. Haslam on March 24th. Dr. Dollar replaced Dr. Calvin Dickinson of Cookeville. Dollar is an assistant professor of History at Tennessee Tech, and specializes in the study of 19th-century America and the Civil War. A native of Mississippi, Dollar earned his BA from the University of Southern Mississippi. He has a Master's Degree from Mississippi College, and holds a Ph.D from the University of Tennessee. Dollar is the author of *Soldiers of the Cross*:

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HISTORICAL COMMISSION STAFF TRANSITIONS

The Commission is currently undergoing the most staff transitions in its history, representing turnover in over half the office. From Fall, 2015, to the end of May, 2016 four long-serving staff members--representing over 135 years of combined state service-- have retired. In addition, two employees left the THC for new positions out of state, while two current staff members transferred to new jobs within the office. Doyal Vaughan, who served as comptroller and grants administrator since 1994, retired on March 31. Longtime Review and Compliance Coordinator Dr. Joe Garrison retired May 31. Dr. Garrison joined the staff of the Commission in 1984, and over the course of his career, he has completed over 71,341 project reviews. Administrative Secretary Bobbie McGill also retired May 31. McGill became a state employee in 1976, and worked for 22 of those years at the THC. The Tennessee Historical Commission thanks Joe, Doyal, and Bobbie for their extraordinary service and wishes them well in their retirement.

Dan Brown, who has served as the Certified Local Government Coordinator since 2011, is now the Historic Sites Program Director. Peggy Nickell, who has worked in the National Register Program since 2012, is the new coordinator for the Survey Program. The two replace longtime Survey Coordinator Steve Rogers and former Historic Sites Program staff Martha Akins, whose departures were noted in the February issue. In addition, the search is underway for a successor to Fred Prouty, Wars Commission Program director who has continued working in a part-time capacity following his retirement in early 2015.

Brenda Vaughan joined the staff of the Commission on March 7, 2015. As a 25 year employee of the Division of Fiscal Services in the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Brenda replaced Doyal Vaughan (no relation.) Ms. Vaughan grew up in Donelson. As the new grants administrator for the THC, Brenda comments "I had always wanted the opportunity to work at THC and the Clover Bottom Mansion. The mansion is a jewel, remaining untouched by the growth of the area around it. It has been a pleasure to begin serving in this position knowing I have played a small role helping to



Brenda Vaughan

preserve our historical heritage through the care and maintenance of Tennessee's historic sites." Reflecting on her work, Ms. Vaughan invoked the words of Frederick Law Olmsted, an avid supporter of protecting and preserving the present for the future. Olmsted noted "The rights of prosperity are more important than the desires of the present." When not at work, Ms. Vaughan loves spending time with her family, reading, and volunteering with animal rescue organizations. In addition, she is an avid photographer.

Holly Barnett joined the staff in March and is the new Historic Preservation Supervisor in the Commission's Federal Programs division. Barnett, who supervises six THC staff members, works in the National Register program. Prior to coming to the Commission, Holly had been at the Tennessee Department of Transportation since 2002, where she worked as an Environmental Supervisor. A native of Memphis, Ms. Barnett is a graduate of the Mississippi University for Women and received an M.A. in Public History from Middle Tennessee State University. While in graduate school, she interned at the THC. She is also a former board member of Historic Nashville, Inc. Barnett and her husband have three children, the youngest being Luke Wesley who arrived on May 2, 2016.



Holly Barnett

Jane-Coleman Harbison began work April 18th as the Certified Local Government Program Coordinator. Harbison is a native of Nashville and a graduate of Saint Cecilia Academy. She earned a Bachelor's degree in History and French from Denison University, where she focused on the history of slave societies in the Americas. After earning an MA in History from McGill University as a Fulbright Scholar, Harbison went on to earn a second Master's degree in Public Humanities from Brown University. While pursuing her graduate studies, Ms. Harbison interned at the historic preservation organization Preserve Rhode



Jane-Coleman Harbison

Island and was active in advocacy efforts to restore Rhode Island's historic preservation tax credits. Upon completing her MA in 2013, she worked as a program coordinator at the John Carter Brown Library in Providence and as a curatorial assistant at the Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library. Jane-Coleman Harbison joins the Tennessee Historical Commission after serving two years as the Collections Manager & Registrar at Cheekwood Botanical Garden and Museum of Art in Nashville. In her spare time, she enjoys singing in choir, outdoor activities, and volunteering as a docent at The Parthenon.

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Dr. Kent T. Dollar

Confederate Soldier-Christians and the Impact of War on Their Faith, published in 2005. In 2009, he co-edited *Sister States, Enemy States: The Civil War in Kentucky and Tennessee*. In 2015 he co-edited *Border Wars: The Civil War in Tennessee and Kentucky*, with Larry Whiteaker and Calvin Dickinson. Dr. Dollar is the founding organizer and president of the Upper Cumberland Civil War Roundtable, which meets monthly in Cookeville.

Linda Moss Mines of Chattanooga was appointed in April to the spot formerly held by John Trotter of Knoxville. Ms. Mines is a history teacher and the Hamilton County Historian. Further information on Ms. Mines will appear in the next issue.

In addition to the new members, Beverly Robertson of Memphis, who has served on the Commission since 2005, was reappointed in March. Ms. Robertson retired last year as the longtime executive director of the National Civil Rights Museum.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NEWS

By Caroline Eller

Five Tennessee Sites Added to the National Register of Historic Places

Bluefields Historic District

Located in the Donelson community about six miles east of downtown Nashville, Davidson County, Bluefields Historic District is a suburban development comprised of early- to mid-twentieth century residential buildings and includes a total of 278 resources, 247 of which are contributing.



Bluefields Historic District

The district has significance in community planning, development and architecture during the period from 1929 to 1965. A variety of architectural forms and styles are located throughout the district, including Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and revival styles that exhibit English Cottage, Colonial, and Tudor influences. Despite typical minor modifications, the neighborhood maintains a consistent feeling.

Platted in 1929 and 1930, the district retains its original spatial layout and picturesque setting, evident by the presence of historic design features including curvilinear streets, stone landscaping features, lack of sidewalks, and large lots with deep setbacks from the street.

Bluefields Historic District is a highly intact ensemble of resources that collectively represent evolving national trends in suburban design. The neighborhood exemplifies twentieth-century development of the Donelson community, which occurred following the subdivision of Clover Bottom Farm, one of Middle Tennessee's earliest-settled properties.



Bluefields Historic District

Donelson functioned primarily as an agricultural area during the nineteenth century, and in 1918 Clover Bottom Farm was purchased by a successful furniture manufacturer and dairy farmer, Arthur Fuqua Stanford. The land that would eventually be developed for Bluefields was utilized by Stanford's family for the Swiss Farm Dairy, in operation until the late 1960s. Arthur and his brother, Robert Donnell Stanford, were actively involved in the investment and commercial development of Donelson, with Robert eventually providing the land that became home to Bluefields.

The National Register nomination for the Bluefields Historic District was prepared by Lindsay L. Crockett, Jaime L. Destefano, and Michelle K. Taylor with History, Incorporated.

Hilltop

Overlooking Lyons Bend of the Tennessee River in Knoxville, Knox County, Hilltop is a two-and-one-half story Craftsman-style residence with Tudor Revival detailing that was constructed between 1915 and 1916. This private residence, built as a country retreat for prominent Knoxville merchant P.J. Briscoe, possesses local significance in the area of Architecture and represents a shift in design ideals from earlier, more formal classical period revival-style designs to modern American styles that evolved during the early twentieth century.



Hilltop

To date, Hilltop is the only Craftsman-style residence known to exist along Lyons View Pike, in an area that experienced rapid development in the early twentieth century during prolific construction of country homes for Knoxville's elite and nouveau riche populations. Briscoe, a founding member of the nearby Cherokee Country Club, purchased the land for Hilltop from Calvin M. McClung in 1904. At the time of purchase, a farmstead existed on the site with a large farmhouse and associated outbuildings remaining extant.



Hilltop

For several years, Briscoe's family used the old farm as a summer retreat from the burgeoning city. By 1915, Briscoe's health had declined and he decided to initiate construction of the current residence for his permanent home. The newly-completed estate, named "Hill Top Farm," served as the backdrop for the wedding of Briscoe's middle daughter, Rose. Daughters Charlotte Bateson and Rose Schoolfield owned Hilltop until it was sold and subdivided in 1956.

Hilltop's interior retains a high degree of integrity, boasting many original materials and architectural details including wood floors and trim, plaster walls, historic hardware and built-in cabinetry. The Living Room retains decorative plaster moldings and medallions that feature a stylized rose motif, reportedly installed in honor of the most beautiful of the Briscoe daughters with whom the flower shares its name. Original staircases, panel doors, and fireplaces add to the historic character of the residence. The parcel encompasses a few modern secondary buildings and structures, including a garage, pool house, gazebo and pergola (2010 additions). However, the property also retains a circa 1916 Servants Cottage, a charming hipped-roof frame building clad in wood shingles that is a contributing resource to the overall site.

The National Register nomination for Hilltop was prepared by Hallie A. Hearnese, with Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

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Inglewood Place Historic District

The residential Inglewood Place Historic District is located approximately four miles northeast of downtown Nashville, Davidson County and is one of the earliest planned portions of the larger Inglewood suburb. The district was first laid out in 1909, with later expansions in 1919 and 1933 due to subdivision of parts of the East Nashville Golf and Country Club.



Inglewood Place Historic District

Inglewood Place possesses significance in the areas of community planning, development and architecture during a period of 1909-1966. The nominated area encompasses a neighborhood filled with varying architectural styles and typologies that were popular during the early- to mid-20th century. Bungalows and Minimal Traditional house forms comprise the majority of the district, often with Craftsman and Colonial Revival stylistic detailing. Many homes are characterized by English Cottage or Tudor Revival styles, which contribute to an overall picturesque setting.

Three of the most ubiquitous house types found in Inglewood Place reflect nationwide trends in suburban residential design and efficiency, including the Practical Suburban House (1890-1920), Better Homes and the Small House Movement (1919 to 1945), the Efficient Low-Cost Home (1931-1948), and Postwar Suburban House and Yard (1945-1960). In total, the nominated area contains 599 resources (both primary and secondary buildings), of which 493 (82.3%) are contributing to the historic integrity of the district.



Ivy Hall

Ivy Hall, a grand Tudor Revival residence on Shelton Avenue that dates from 1936, lies within the district and is also individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the Dr. Cleo Miller House (NRHP-listed 08/25/1995).

The National Register nomination for the Inglewood Place Historic District was prepared by Lindsay L. Crockett, and Jaime L. Destefano, with History, Incorporated.

Morristown Main Street Historic District

Located in central Hamblen County, the Morristown Main Street Historic District is a locally-significant concentration of historic commercial buildings that hold significance for commerce, architecture, community planning and development. The district is significant as an extant assemblage of historic commercial buildings which developed around a major crossroads in the region and spurred local commerce, development, and industry between about 1880-1967. Like many other historic commercial districts in the nation, Morristown's Main Street District reflects varied architectural styles from roughly the last 140 years, and acts as a visual record of changes that shaped local and regional history. Morristown's Main Street Historic District is an example of late 19th- and early 20th-century commercial buildings that are embellished with Victorian era and 20th-century revival detailing. Metal cornices, cast iron columns, and decorative brick or terra cotta are seen on most buildings.



Morristown Main Street Historic District

The Morristown Main Street Historic District contains 58 buildings, of which 47 (81%) are contributing



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Public Comment Solicited

The Tennessee Historical Commission is again soliciting public comment and advice on its administration of the National Historic Preservation Act. Especially, we are seeking input on such matters as geographic areas or classes of properties which should be a priority for survey and/or registration efforts, criteria and priorities which should be established for restoration grants, and ways and means through which local efforts at preservation of historic properties can be most effectively assisted. Comments and advice on other areas and issues of a more general nature are also encouraged. Activities carried out by the Commission under the mandate of the Act include efforts to survey and inventory potentially-historic properties across the state and to nominate the most significant to the National Register of Historic Places. Other activities involve programs to protect and preserve properties once they are identified by reviewing Federal projects to determine if they will adversely affect historic properties and wish to earn the investment tax credits which are available; awarding and administering grants for the restoration of National Register properties; and providing technical assistance and advice to local governments which are attempting to establish local programs and ordinances to protect historic properties. Besides the restoration grants program, some of these activities are carried out in part by the provision of grant support to local groups and agencies. These grant funds are federal funds which are appropriated under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act to assist states in carrying out the purposes of the Act. The comments received will be used to structure the annual application to the National Park Service for these funds. The Tennessee Historical Commission expects to solicit applications for grants-in-aid in June of this year for the 2015 Fiscal Year (10/01/2014-9/30/2015). The public input and advice which we are soliciting now will help to set both general office objectives and to establish priorities and criteria for the review of grant applications. Comments are requested by April 15, 2014, and may be addressed to Claudette Stager, Assistant Director for National Register Programs, Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442.

This program receives Federal funds from the National Park Service. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental federally assisted programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or disability. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

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resources. Buildings within the Morristown Main Street Historic District reflect multiple styles and design influences and can be roughly grouped to represent major periods of growth in the area. Most buildings in the district were constructed between 1880 and 1930, though many of these would be modified during mid-20th-century modernization efforts. At the core of the district, architectural styles encompass a wide range of styles and interpretations including Queen Anne/Eastlake, romantic revivals, Colonial Revival, and 19th- and 20th-Century Commercial Styles.

In addition, the district boasts a unique contributing historic structure, the Skymart, a Brutalist-style overhead sidewalk system that was installed along Main Street between 1964 and 1967. This uncommon elevated concrete walkway, designed by Hubert Bebb, was modeled after a 13th century example from Chester, England. Bebb was a regionally-significant architect from Gatlinburg who contributed well-known works including the Knoxville Sunsphere (designed for the 1982 World's Fair Exposition) and the Clingman's Dome Observation Tower (NRHP-listed 08/15/2012), built in 1959 in both Tennessee and North Carolina in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Just prior to the Skymart's construction, extensive photographic documentation was completed for downtown Morristown, showing



Skymart, Morristown Historic District

detailed "before" views of almost every building within the district. As evidenced in these photos, several buildings had already begun to modify storefronts and entryways, especially on primary façades. Installation of the Skymart required the removal of signage or other projecting elements from buildings in the district, and in some cases required removal or modification of existing fenestration to accommodate second story entrances. Overall, however, installation of the Skymart was not the trigger for these wide-ranging modifications. Upper stories on many buildings retain elaborate architectural elements including detailed cornices or pediments, as seen at the Hasson-Bryan Hardware Company and Hill & McCrary Building. Many of the modifications made to primary façades in the district occurred within the architectural period of significance and are now considered historic alterations.

The 1914 Classical Revival-style U.S. Post Office at 134 North Henry Street (individually NRHP-listed 04/25/1983) also lies within the Morristown Main Street Historic district.

The National Register nomination for the Morristown Main Street Historic District was prepared by Caroline Eller, previously with the East Tennessee Development District.

Norris Hydroelectric Project

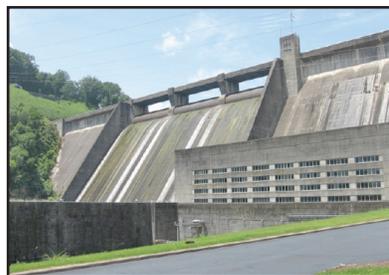
Constructed between 1933 and 1936 by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), the Norris Hydroelectric Project (also known as Norris Dam) spans both Anderson and Campbell Counties in East Tennessee, and is located



Norris Dam

approximately 79 miles from the mouth of the Clinch River near Kingston. The project was named after George Norris (1861-1944), Nebraska Senator and a strong proponent of TVA and its initiatives to provide rural populations with access to electricity. Norris Hydroelectric Project is nationally significant during a period of 1933-1965 for architecture, engineering, industry and conservation and holds state and local level significance in the areas of recreation and social history.

Contributing resources within the nominated property boundary include the 1,570-foot-long concrete Norris Dam structure, original powerhouse and switchyard, a 1950 Streamlined Moderne-style visitor building, and two circa 1950 office/garage and flammable storage buildings. The circa 1955 grounds and picnic area combine to form a contributing site and were developed for public use after World War II. Installed as part of TVA's mission to allow public access to the property, the grounds include sidewalks, picnic tables and benches, and a pavilion structure. Architects from both TVA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed the design and construction of the project.



Norris Hydroelectric dam and turbines.

Norris Hydroelectric Project retains significance in many aspects of history and design. As one of twenty-five dam sites constructed by TVA for the purposes of river control and provision of electricity, the dam represents improved quality of life for people in the region and progressive ideologies of TVA during the early 1930s. Norris Dam was the first hydroelectric project competed by TVA, an embodiment of the Streamlined Moderne style that ultimately contributed to larger conservation efforts including reforestation and introduction of progressive farming approaches. This project is recognized for its significance in industry, as evidenced through increased public access to electricity in homes and war-related manufacturing companies. Additional public benefit stemmed from the site's recreational usage, which TVA supported in its mission and accommodated with site improvements.

Norris Hydroelectric Project has been individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places and retains integrity under the registration requirements of the Multiple Property Document entitled "The Historical Resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project, 1933-1979."

The National Register nomination for the Norris Hydroelectric Project was prepared by Andra Kowalczyk and Phil Thomason with Thomason and Associates

PUBLICATIONS TO NOTE

By Linda T. Wynn

Assistant Director for State Programs & Publications Editor

Publications of The University of Chicago Press, 1427 E. 60th Street Chicago, Illinois 60637 include

Ansley T. Erickson's, *Making the Unequal Metropolis: School Desegregation and Its Limits*, expands the wide angle lens on Nashville, Tennessee, and exposes the hidden policy choices that until now have been nonexistent in the popular and legal narratives of inequality. The assistant professor of history and education at Teachers College, Columbia University presents a far-reaching, detail, and condemning rationale about the inextricable interrelatedness of school policies and the continuance of metropolitan-scale inequality. While many accounts of education in urban and metropolitan contexts describe schools as the victims of forces beyond their control, Erickson illustrates the countless ways that school bureaucrats have been interlaced with these forces and have in fact—through land-use decisions, curricula, and other apparatuses—helped uphold and sustain inequality. In this tome, “inequality emerges not only from individual racism and white communities’ resistance to desegregation, but as the result of long-standing linkages between schooling, property markets, labor markets, and the pursuit of economic growth. By making visible the full scope of the forces invested in and reinforcing inequality,” the author uncovers “the complex history of, and broad culpability for, ongoing struggles in our schools.” As noted by Matthew D. Lassiter, an Associate Professor of History at the University of Michigan’s College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, *Making the Unequal Metropolis: School Desegregation and Its Limits* is a “powerful history of four decades of school desegregation in Nashville and demonstrates how federal and municipal policies consistently reproduced racial inequality across the metropolitan landscapes

and inside the classroom of one of the nation’s most successful ‘statistically desegregated’ districts during the era of court-ordered bussing.” Erickson’s *Making the Unequal Metropolis: School Desegregation and Its Limits* “demonstrates how Nashville’s white leadership and educational system favored economic growth over racial equality, white suburbs over urban neighborhoods, and market logics over democracy and full citizenship.” Those interested in understanding Nashville and school desegregation should read this work. **Cloth, \$40.00.**

Publications of The University of Tennessee, 110 Conference Center, 600 Henley Street, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996 includes:

Black Power in the Bluff City: African Youth and Student Activism in Memphis, 1965-1975 by Shirletta J. Kinchen, an assistant professor in the Pan-African Studies Department at the University of Louisville. Kinchen, who received her Ph.D., from the University of Memphis, “deconstructs both the economic and social history of the Memphis black community” over this ten-year period. From its earliest days, Memphis was a mecca for black people fleeing plantations to seek a better life in the city. The history of Memphis, particularly with respect to its place within the larger historical narrative of the African American freedom movement in America, is often tied to one moment—the April 4, 1968 assassination of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. By no means is this intended to disregard the weight King’s assassination, for that moment was transformative in the modern civil rights era. In the late sixties, Black Power proponents advocating economic, political, and cultural self-determination effectively mobilized Memphis’s African American youth, using an array of moderate and radical approaches

to protest and change conditions on their campuses and in the community. While Black Power activism on the coasts and in the Midwest has attracted considerable scholarly attention, much less has been written about the movement’s impact outside these centers. In *Black Power in the Bluff City*, Kinchen redresses that imbalance by examining how young Memphis activists, dissatisfied by the pace of progress in a city emerging from the throes of the Jim Crow era, embraced the ethos of Black Power to tackle such challenges as glaring disparities in housing, education, and employment as well as police brutality and harassment. Two closely related Black Power organizations, the Black Organizing Project and the Invaders, became central to the Bluff City’s black youth movement in the late 1960s. The author conducted interviews with activists, examined FBI files, newspaper accounts from the period, and numerous other sources. Dr. Kinchen persuasively demonstrates not only how an up-and-coming generation helped facilitate and define the black freedom struggle in Memphis but also how they utilized the principles of Black Power to shape the broader community. This tome also illustrates how the ideology of Black Power propelled student activism at the historically black LeMoyne-Owen College and the predominately white Memphis State University (now University of Memphis), where African American students changed the campus by constructing parallel institutions that helped support black student cohesion and awareness in the face of subordinate relegation. Those interested in local history, Tennessee history, American history, African American history, the history of social movements or the history of Black Power should read Shirletta J. Kinchen’s *Black Power in the Bluff City: African American Youth and Student Activism in Memphis, 1965-1975*. **Cloth, \$49.95.**

HISTORICAL MARKERS

At its meeting on February 19, 2016 the Tennessee Historical Commission approved four historical markers: *Montvale Springs*, Blount County; *Bailey Cobb Elementary School*, Montgomery County; *Site of WHUB First Studios*, Putnam County; and *The Memphis Race Riot of 1866, “Memphis Massacre”*, Shelby County. Those interested in submitting proposed texts for markers should contact Linda T. Wynn at the Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442, or call (615) 770-1093.