



THE COURIER

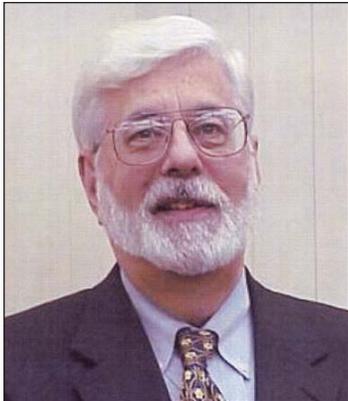


VOL. XLVII, NO. 3

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

OCTOBER 2009

New Commission Member Tim Sloan



Theodore Bradford “Tim” Sloan was appointed to the Tennessee Historical Commission on April 29, 2009. A native of Covington, Sloan spent forty years in the banking industry, retiring in 2000 as Chairman and CEO of First State Bank of Covington (now Regions.) He attended Rhodes College and is a graduate of the Graduate School of Banking at Louisiana State University. An avid student of history, Sloan organized the Tipton County Historical Society and has served as treasurer since its establishment. He has been instrumental in helping place numerous Covington buildings on the National Register of Historic Places, and has been the major sponsor of two books on Tipton County history. He has served as a Tipton County commissioner, Covington alderman, also as an officer and board member for five years with the Tennessee Preservation Trust, the statewide partner of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Sloan is married to the former Thirza Mobley, and has two children and four grandchildren.

Dickson’s Hotel Halbbrook Opens as State-Owned Historic Site

On June 2nd, the Hotel Halbbrook/Frank Clement Railroad Hotel Museum in Dickson opened with a gala celebration featuring several hundred attendees. The grand opening coincided with the 89th anniversary of the birth of Gov. Frank Clement, who was born in the railroad hotel operated by his parents in 1920. Constructed in 1913, the museum shows a variety of exhibits, including detailing the life of Clement. Other exhibits focus on local and regional history, Dickson County’s role in the

Civil War, and of course railroad history. Clement served as governor from 1953 to 1959 and again from 1963 until 1967. He was first elected at age 32, was instrumental in advancing the cause of Civil Rights in Tennessee through shepherding the peaceful integration of Clinton High School. Clement also saw that free textbooks were provided in public schools, and oversaw the development of the interstate system in Tennessee. The

Frank Clement Foundation donated the building to the state in 1990. Gov. Clement’s sister, former state senator Annabelle Clement O’Brien, worked tirelessly starting in the 1980s to see the museum become a reality. In attendance for the opening, Sen. O’Brien died on August 31 knowing that her dream had been achieved.

The museum becomes the 15th state-owned historic site to open to the public. It is only the second state-owned historic site located west of Nashville, and along with the Alex

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The Tennessee Historical Commission will meet on October 16, 2009, 9:00 a.m. at the Clover Bottom Mansion, Davidson County. The meeting is open to the public.

You can find this issue of The COURIER and back issues dating from October, 2003, at the Tennessee Historical Commission’s web page at www.state.tn.us/environment/hist. Click on the State Programs Menu to find the newsletter. For information on the Civil War in the Volunteer State visit www.tennessee.civilwarsourcebook.com.



Attending the Hotel Halbbrook celebration in Dickson on June 2nd included front row Left to right: State Architect Mike Fitts, TDOT Commissioner Gerald Nicely, museum director Cate Hamilton, Clement Foundation chair Bob Clement, Patrick McIntyre, TDEC Commissioner Jim Fyke. (Photo courtesy of Jim Baldwin Photography, Charlotte, Tennessee)



Since the last issue of *The Courier* there have been nine entries from the National Register of Historic Places. The properties are: Idlewild Presbyterian Church, Shelby County; Jackson County High School, Jackson County; Trousdale-Baskerville House, Sumner County; Shelving Rock Encampment, Carter County; Stratford, Knox County; Trinity United Methodist Church, McMinn County; Savannah Historic District (Boundary Increase); White Plains, Putnam County; Maden Hall Farm, Greene County.

There are now 2,019 entries in the National Register for Tennessee including 267 districts, for a total of 41,026 resources now listed.

CHURCHES

By Brian Beadles, Historic Preservation Specialist II

Churches are notable structures that reflect the heritage and values within local communities. Recently two churches in Tennessee were recognized for their historical significance through listing in the National Register. Idlewild Presbyterian Church is a large well-known landmark in Memphis. Its imposing size, solid stone exterior, and fine details easily demonstrate its importance in the community as a gathering place and a source of strength. Trinity United Methodist Church in Athens is likewise a landmark church. What it lacks in overwhelming size and detail of Idlewild is more than compensated with its clean lines and unique interior design elements. It is a landmark property serving its congregation and has been a landmark in Athens for over 100 years.

Idlewild Presbyterian Church

The richly detailed Idlewild Presbyterian Church in Memphis was designed by locally renowned architect George Awsumb (1880-1959). Born in Norway, Awsumb came to the United States with his family at the age of four, and received his formal architectural education at the University of Illinois. He came to Memphis in 1921 after winning a design competition for a civic auditorium.

Construction on the church began in the fall of 1925 and continued for three years with the sanctuary consecration held on September 16, 1928. The Gothic Revival style church complex features an imposing stone edifice, a large tower, and a cloistered courtyard that is encompassed by the sanctuary and education wing. A closer look, however, reveals a high level of ornate detail containing symbolic qualities throughout the



Idlewild Presbyterian Church, Memphis.

church. Awsumb felt that it was vitally important for the architectural details of the church to have a certain level of meaning. He once said, "ornament is one of the really vital phases of church design. When the ornamentation becomes meaningless, the church is no longer alive."

At the bottom of the wood arches supporting the sanctuary ceiling are eighteen stone corbels carved with grapevines and symbols of church history. The symbols include two crossed swords on a shield symbolizing St. Paul; the Greek letters Chi, Rho, and Alpha and Omega symbolizing Christ as the beginning and the end; arrows and carpenter's square symbolizing St. Thomas, a phoenix over a flame symbolizing the resurrection, and a ship symbolizing St. Jude. The wood carving on the pulpit contains figures of Martin Luther and St. Augustine of Hippo, and the canopy over the minister's seat has figures of John Calvin and John Knox. Below the organ screens are carved stone panels with a star above a serpent twined around a globe representing God's presence in a sinful world. An adjacent panel contains a cross and a butterfly representing eternal life and the redemption of mankind.

In addition to religious symbolism, more personal details can be found. The tower contains a carved caricature of Awsumb and the trim on the doorway in the courtyard contains carved depictions of two of his children.

Trinity United Methodist Church



Trinity United Methodist Church, Athens.

Trinity United Methodist Church in Athens, Tennessee was designed by Badgley and Nicklas Architects of Cleveland, Ohio. Although this is the only known church designed by this firm in Tennessee, they were well-known in Midwestern states for their church designs. Many of their churches share many of the same characteristics, such as octagonal domed ceilings, narthex towers, gabled wings, and the use of the Akron Style floor plan, which consists of a central open space attached to smaller spaces using movable partitions.

In the original configuration of the church the main sanctuary space was separated from a large Sunday School room and five other smaller rooms

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CONTRACT SIGNED FOR LAND PURCHASE AT DAVIS BRIDGE BATTLEFIELD

By Fred M. Prouty, Director of Programs

Tennessee Wars Commission

Combined national, state and private funds have recently facilitated the purchase of 650 acres of endangered Civil War battlefield property at Davis Bridge in McNairy and Hardeman County, Tennessee. The battlefield property is one of Tennessee's 38 most significant and one of few remaining in pristine condition in which over 15,000 troops participated and nearly 1,000 were casualties.

To help save the Davis Bridge Battlefield, the Tennessee Wars Commission (TWC) applied for and received an \$864,500 grant from the Tennessee Heritage Conservation Trust Fund (THCTF), followed by a grant from the State Lands Acquisition Fund for \$61,000. This was followed by a matching grant from our preservation partners at the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) for \$864,500. The Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT), the largest nonprofit battlefield preservation organization in the United States, volunteered to make up the difference and with a contribution of \$138,900. Funding of more than \$1.9 million was then in place to purchase the unprotected "hallowed grounds" of Davis Bridge Battlefield.

The State of Tennessee was unable to complete the purchase transaction due to the property owner's selling price that exceeded fair market value. The State of Tennessee



Official Participants at the Davis Bridge Battlefield Acquisition Observance.

mandates that property can only be acquired at fair market value, which is determined by an appraisal process. With the project at a stand still, Tennessee Wars Commission Director of Programs Fred M. Prouty consulted with officials of the Civil War Preservation Trust who successfully obtained CWPT board member approval for the purchase of the \$1.9 million property with the assurance that it would continue its support. On July 31, 2009, the Civil War Preservation Trust signed a contract with Miller Lumber Company (owners of the battlefield property) to purchase the entire 650-acre tract and at closing, "donated" the property to the State of Tennessee. The Tennessee Wars Commission acted as state "pass-through" agency to draw down federal and state matching funds and have repaid all but \$138,900 of the expenses incurred by the CWPT in its purchase of the battlefield property. With the addition of the above newly acquired land, approximately 98 percent of the original battlefield acreage has now been preserved and contains over 854 acres of "hallowed ground."

In addition to the above success story, the Tennessee Wars Commission was recently awarded a nearly \$1 million federal transportation enhancement grant to create a welcome and interpretive center in the state-owned historic Pocahontas Schoolhouse (c1924) located near the Davis Bridge Battlefield. The grant will also create 4 miles of interpretive walking trails, wayside

signs, and a pedestrian footbridge across the Hatchie River, allowing visitor access to the newly acquired battlefield property.

The staff of the Tennessee Wars and Historical Commission, along with all Tennesseans are deeply indebted to our state officials and legislative preservation partners who have contributed time, effort and funding in the effort to save hundreds of acres of endangered Tennessee Civil War battlefield property for generations to come.

August 12, 2009

HISTORICAL MARKERS

At its meeting on June 12, 2009, the Tennessee Historical Commission approved five historical markers: **The Dike that Saved Dandridge, Andrew Johnson: Champion of Public Education in Tennessee**, and **Baileyton**, Greene County; **Hampton School**, Dickson County; and **Walter Herschel Beech**, Giles County.

Those interested in submitting proposed texts for markers are urged to contact Linda T. Wynn at the Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442, or call (615) 532-1550.



Leaders in the effort to acquire the Davis Bridge Battlefield: (l to r) State Representative Barrett Rich (Fayette and Hardeman County), Senator Delores R. Gresham (Fayette, Hardeman, and Tipton Counties), Rep. Steve McDaniel, Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives, Fred Prouty, Director Of Programs, Tennessee Wars Commission, and Willie Spencer, Hardeman County Mayor.



The Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program

By Louis M. Jackson, Historic Preservation Specialist II

Ofentimes the thrill of owning a historic building gives way to more practical concerns. These matters usually concern questions about the best way to renovate and put the structure to good use while at the same time not compromising the integrity of the building's historic fabric and minimizing costs. One positive way to assist historic property owners with rehabilitation projects is the Rehabilitation Tax Credit (RITC) program initiated in 1981, administered by the National Park Service in partnership with the State Historic Preservation Office/Tennessee Historical Commission.

Buildings may qualify for RITC's either as "historic" or "non-historic." To be considered "historic" a building it must either be a listed on the National Register (a Certified Historic Structure) or be a contributing structure in a historic district recognized by the Secretary of the Interior. The costs of rehab on these buildings qualify for a 20% credit. An eligible "non-historic" building is simply one built before 1936, and it is eligible for a 10% credit. Buildings are eligible for the 20% credit only if they are used in a trade or are income-producing. Residential rental units qualify as well as nonresidential uses. For the 10% credit a building must be nonresidential. Also, the building must be income producing. The work must be approved by the National Park Service as well as the Tennessee Historical Commission. It is best to contact THC before starting work to prevent project denial.

The great incentive inherent in the RITC program is that tax credits are given, which provide a dollar-for-dollar reduction in the income tax owed, rather than just a deduction. The Rehab Investment Tax Credits taken may be used to offset up to \$25,000 of personal income tax

to repay 40% of the credit taken. The new owner would not be eligible for any portion of the credit.

An example will illustrate the important tax advantages of the RITC program to a property investor. First, assume an investment of \$1 million in the construction of a new building. With straight-line depreciation over 31.5 years (the standard rate) the tax benefits accruing over the years would be \$80,638. [Both examples give present value of such tax benefits, assuming 10% discount and 28% tax rate.]



Before and after successful RITC assistance of the Lowenstein Building, in Memphis.

For comparison assume an investment made up of \$250,000 to purchase a historic property and \$750,000 to rehabilitate it. With the resulting 20% credit for the rehab and similar depreciation the tax benefits would total \$204,906, more than two and one-half times the benefits.

In conclusion, it is important to realize that the tax credit program is complicated and subject to change. What has been described is a general overview of the major provisions. Before work is actually begun on any such project one should get the advice of a reliable financial advisor.



Before and after successful RITC assistance of the Garrett Mansion, in Lawrenceburg.

Since 1976 over \$50 billion dollars has been spent nationally through the RITC program. With over 35,600 approved projects, the tax credit program continues to attract private investment to historic cores of cities and Main Streets towns across America and generates needed jobs, enhances property values, creates affordable housing, and enhances local, state and federal government revenues.

In Tennessee \$791,739,288 have been spent on well over nine hundred projects. Projects range in size from a historic department store, B. Lowenstein Brothers, in Memphis to a bed and breakfast, Garrett Mansion, in Lawrenceburg. In Knoxville rehabilitation on Market Square and on Gay Street is taking advantage of the RITC program. From the S & W Cafeteria, underway, to the Tennessee Theater, completed, are examples of the different size projects in Knoxville. The newest project is the Chattanooga Bank Building in Chattanooga.

liability. Beyond that they may offset 75% of such liability. Credits not used in one tax year may be carried forward for up to 15 years or carried back three years.

Credits can be used only by individual taxpayers or closely held corporate taxpayers (five or fewer shareholders owning more than 50% of the stock). They do not apply to work done to buildings owned by other types of corporations or non-taxpaying institutions.

If the building is sold, exchanged or converted to personal use within five years after the credit is taken, the tax credit must be repaid at a recapture rate of 20% for every year under the 5 year minimum. For example, if the building was sold after three years the owner would need

Information on the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit program as well as technical briefs on rehab issues and project applications can be found at www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/tax or you may always call the Tennessee Historical Commission, Louis Jackson at 615-532-1550 X106.



P U B L I C A T I O N S T O N O T E

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

Publications of The University of Alabama Press, Box 870380, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0380 include:

Education for Liberation: The American Missionary Association and African Americans, 1890 to the Civil Rights Movement by Joe M. Richardson and Maxine D. Jones. This book began in 1986 with the publication of *Christian Reconstruction: The American Missionary Association and Southern Blacks, 1861-1890* by continuing the account of the American Missionary Association (AMA) from the end of Reconstruction to the post-World War II period. Going further in recognition of black ability, humanity, and aspiration than much of 19th and 20th century white America by publicly and persistently challenging unbridled lynching, segregation, disfranchisement, and discrimination, the AMA and the black educational facilities it supported from the elementary level to post-secondary schools, with their interracial faculties advocated for fundamental civil rights for American blacks. Richardson and his co-author, Professor Jones have written an impressive study that highlights the integral roles the AMA played in the South from the postbellum period to the mid-20th century. **Cloth, \$49.50.**

Publications of The University of Kentucky Press, 633 South Limestone Street, Lexington, Kentucky 40508 include:

Edited by Jonathan Bean and co-published with the Independent Institute, ***Race & Liberty in America: The Essential Reader*** is the first anthology that traces the critical role classical liberalism played in the nation's struggle against lynching, segregation, and racial distinctions in the law. Bean offers insightful comments about the historical and social significance of each work included in the anthology. Analyzing documents that range from the Declaration of Independence to the 2006 Open Letter on Immigration and beyond, Bean explores the history of race in America. This anthology provides a new perspective on the tradition of civil rights without lumping activists and leaders into "Left versus Right" camps and should be of interest to students, educators, and the general reader. **Paper, \$24.95.**

Sister State Enemy States: The Civil War in Kentucky and Tennessee is edited by Kent T. Dollar, Larry H. Whiteaker, and W. Calvin Dickinson. The outbreak of the American Civil War changed the relationship between Kentucky and Tennessee. The fifteenth and sixteenth states admitted to the United States of America, Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively, took different paths at the war's

eruption. Kentucky remained with the Union and Tennessee seceded. Both states felt the full impact of the war. For the first time, historians study the tenuous relationship that resulted from each state's effort to come to grips with the principled and political dilemmas of the Civil War era. Written by sixteen contributors, including the editors, all of whom are associated with Tennessee Technological University's Department of History, ***Sister States, Enemy States*** should be strike a chord with those interested in the history of this borderland theater of war. **Cloth, \$40.00.**

Publications of the University of Illinois Press, 1325 South Oak Street, Champaign, Illinois 61820-6903 include:

Lincoln's Political Generals by David Work addresses the contested legacy of Lincoln's military appointments by following the careers of sixteen generals through the Civil War. The sixteen were divided evenly as Democrats and Republicans. As the war proceeded, the value of the political generals became a matter of significant debate. Work finds that President Lincoln's policy was ultimately successful, as the generals provided effective political support and made important contributions in military administration and on the battlefield. ***Lincoln's Political Generals*** fills a gap in the study of the Civil War and adds late understanding of both the sixteenth president, his sixteen generals and the Civil War. **Cloth, \$34.95.**

Publications of the University Press of Mississippi, 3825 Ridgewood Road, Jackson, Mississippi 39211-6492 include the following:

Making a Way Out of No Way: African American Women and the Second Great Migration by Lisa Krissoff Boehm offers an engaging and informative account of the great migration, which gives voice to African American women who migrated North between 1940 and 1970 and transformed America. Utilizing the stories of forty African-American domestic servants who left the South for the North, ***Making a Way out of No Way*** gives vision to a collective triumph African-American historians have previously overlooked. Boehm provides a history of domesticity, private lives, and public policies. **Cloth, \$50.00.**

Another work published by the University Press of Mississippi is ***You Must Be From the North: Southern White Women in the Memphis Civil Rights Movement*** by Kimberly K. Little. Focusing on a generation of white women civil rights activists born between two world wars, who entered the civil rights arena as a result of their commitment to traditional female roles, the wives and mothers in

Memphis, Tennessee, ultimately found themselves challenging the South's system of racial caste and caught between the ostracism of the white community and suspicion within the African-American community. Little, has demonstrated who were not a part of the movement's protest. ***You Must Be From the North: Southern White Women in the Memphis Civil Rights Movement*** adds to the cannon of civil rights literature and the role played by white women in their attempt to equalize the South's racial hierarchy. **Cloth, \$40.00.**

Louisiana State University Press, Post Office Box 25053, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70894-5053 has published the following:

Edited by LeeAnn Whites and Alecia P. Long, ***Occupied Women, Gender, Military Occupation and the American Civil War***, twelve historians take into account how women's reactions to occupation affected both the strategies of military leaders and in time the outcome of the Civil War. With occupation, the home front and the battlefield fused and gave rise to a second front where civilians, mostly women stood against what they saw as domination. Whites and Long have gone against the grain of traditional depictions of Confederate women as inert and demonstrate that women came together to structure a concerted localized resistance to military invasion. The contributors examine the common experience of women and address the situations faced by each. This trailblazing monograph assists with reconfiguring the locus of the conflict and the Civil War's order of events. **Cloth, \$39.95.**

Publications of Ohio University Press, 19 Circle Drive, Athens, Ohio 45701-2979 include:

Donna M. DeBlasio, Charles F. Ganzert, David H. Mould, Stephen H. Paschen, and Howard L. Sacks have collaborated to produce ***Catching Stories: A Practical Guide to Oral History***. Designed as an introduction for groups unfamiliar with conducting oral history projects, this book walks readers through the entire process. It outlines the stages of a project from idea to the final product—the interviewing process, basic technical principles, sound and light, and audio and video recording techniques. An indispensable resource for community historians or family griots, this practical guide also covers interview transcription, legal issues, archiving, funding sources, and sharing oral history with audiences. **Paper, \$16.95.**

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Examples of Violence Associated with Journalism in Knoxville, 1882 and 1886

By Dr. James B. Jones, Jr., Public Historian

Violence involving newspaper men in Knoxville in the 1880s seems to have run true in spirit if not in substance to Mark Twain's comic short story "Journalism in Tennessee." William Rule, editor of the Republican *Knoxville Chronicle*, was accosted in the streets on the evening of March 11, 1882 by the editor of the Democratic *Knoxville Tribune*, James W. Wallace. That morning's *Chronicle* contained an article in which the youthful Wallace found offense. The trouble stemmed from intense political enmity but was sparked by an apolitical article in the *Chronicle* charging that the *Tribune* was guilty of unfair and even salacious advertising. According to Rule, "a few Sundays ago...after advertising that it would do so, [the *Tribune*] published a sensational romance, and then, in order to escape punishment, lied out of it, and begged and whined like the cowardly puppies that they are." It was a variety of Journalism the *Chronicle* would never engage in and "which no gentleman could take pride. But the *Tribune* boasts of its enterprise." It also branded the editors of the *Tribune* as "cowardly puppies," a common and insulting appellation of the day. Wallace met Rule on the street that evening and demanded a retraction. Rule refused and according to his account: "Thereupon the irate young man, who appeared to be writhing under some irrepressible grievance, hoarse with pent up wrath, trembling with excitement, commenced some sort of formal denunciation, which he had evidently been practicing for the occasion. In order to assist the young man in his explosion, we struck him a blow with a small cane about one-half inch in diameter at the larger end, about the neck, whereupon he drew a revolver and commenced firing. He fired two shots, the first at such close range that one side of our face was slightly burned with powder. We retreated a few feet behind one of the pillars in front of the store of Ross Brothers, when he fired again and then ran around the corner of the store, when we passed into the store, but came out, immediately and stood on the side-walk. Then Jim went in a dog grot across Gay Street into the *Tribune* office, and thus the curtain dropped on the first act which was intended to be a thrilling tragedy." Wallace had acted entirely in self defense, claimed the *Tribune*, and while Rule was not hurt, one of the bullets went "through his

hair." Wallace turned himself in and "leading Republicans were on the streets soon after making all kinds of threats." William F. ("the Governor") Yardley, the notable African-American Knoxville Republican attorney swore out a warrant for Rule's arrest. The reason for the altercation claimed the *Tribune's* editor was simply...we have advocated unswervingly the success of the Democratic party in national, state, county and city affairs, and shown up fearlessly the corrupt practices of the Republicans...Our efforts to show the thievery and rottenness of some of our local politicians have...won us the bitter hatred of the *Chronicle* and the Republican leaders in Knoxville."

No legal action was taken and it was regarded as satisfactorily concluded. While one member of the Rule family had escaped physical harm because of an offending editorial opinion, it was only the first of a second yet more violent editorial encounter in the streets of Knoxville. William Rule's brother, James (Jim), city editor of the *Knoxville Journal*, found himself in a much more serious situation six years later, and in a matter of local politics and family honor stemming from an insult in the paper. At the services at St. John's Episcopal Church on Sunday, January 29, 1888, the church organ resonated deeply and thunderously as a matter of editorial commentary stimulated a street brawl that would leave one man dead and two wounded. Just minutes before, James P. Rule, city editor of the *Knoxville Journal* was escorting his spouse and daughter to religious services and had taken her to the door. Rule was advised that three men on the opposite side of the street wished to speak with him. His wife entered the church and Rule walked across the street to meet with John and William West, and their companion Goodman. The three had visited Rule's house earlier that morning, but were unable to find him. They were told "he was probably not at home as he had an engagement to sing at St. John's Episcopal Church." Rule was afterward warned that they were making threats to attack him. The cause of the threats was a letter printed in that Sunday's *Journal* in which a doctor complained that the current city physician was unqualified for the position. Indeed, a series of communications on the topic had been printed in the *Journal*. Now the matter had demanded drastic

scrutiny, claimed a letter written by physician "XYZ."

"The Board of Aldermen had earlier passed an ordinance requiring the city physician...to hold a recognized medical degree...now the Board incredibly reappointed the notoriously incompetent [A. T. West]...who might call himself "doctor" and perhaps make himself useful at elections for aldermen...should...a severe epidemic visit our city within the next two years, it might prove to be very unfortunate to have the place of city physician filled by one made obnoxious to the whole body of the profession."

A. T. West was the designated city physician to whom the letter from "XYZ" referred. About 8:30 am Dr. A. T. West, his sons John and William and a companion, Will Goodman, foreman of the M. L. & Co. candy factory, called at the offices of the *Knoxville Journal* insisting they be given the physician who had written the scathing letter. He was told that he knew nothing of it, but the managing editor of the *Journal*, William Rule no doubt would give him the answer on Monday morning. "The doctor was very angry and replied that that would not satisfy him. "This thing has gone far enough," he exclaimed, 'and has got to be settled now, Today.'" West would not wait until Monday, but William "Captain" Rule was home asleep "and could not be disturbed." In the meantime the West brothers and Goodman left the newspaper office. Asked again if he would wait for a clarification on Monday, Dr. West told the clerk: "No, the boys have gone over to settle it now, I am waiting on them." The hostile trio went to William Rule's house and demanded an audience which was refused. He was asleep at his regular hours and promised them an answer the following morning. Mrs. Rule added that Jim Rule, city editor of the *Journal*, would be informed of the matter and provide an explanation. They asked about Jim's whereabouts and were told he was on his way to St. John's Episcopal Church where he was scheduled to sing. The three men hastened to the church and tried to call Rule out, but he was not yet at the church. They waited at the corner of Walnut and Cumberland and Rule, his wife and sister appeared one of the threesome was heard to

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Dickson's Hotel ...continued

Haley House in Henning is one of two with a primary focus on the 20th Century. Executive Director Cate Hamilton said "This is an exciting time to be with the Clement Railroad Hotel Museum. Everyone — from the board of directors, committee volunteers, docents, community leaders, and staff — has made the museum a reality through enthusiasm, vision, and careful planning. It is an honor to share the history...the stories...of our community, our region, and our state with our museum visitors." The museum is located at 100 Frank Clement Place and is open from 10 to 5 Monday through Friday and 10 until 4 on Saturdays. For additional information or to schedule



In July, THC executive Director Patrick McIntyre helped celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the Cumberland Homesteads in Crossville. Established in 1934 as a planned New Deal community, it was home to 250 families. In terms of area, it is the state's largest historic district.



Preservation Month was celebrated in May. Standing with Governor Bredesen are (left to right) THC Chair Sam Elliott, Patrick McIntyre, and Dan Brown, director of the Tennessee Preservation Trust.

a group tour, call (615) 446-0500, or visit the website at www.clementrailroadmuseum.org.

Correction

In the June issue of the Courier, the page eight article on the Tennessee Preservation Trust's 2009 Endangered List highlighted the Temple Heights Neighborhood on the University of Tennessee campus. The listing stated "it is a foregone conclusion that they [the buildings] are to be demolished. They were ignored in the inventory and assessment of historic structures on the UT campus recently funded by a grant from the Getty Trust." In fact, the report was not issued until September, and it did contain the buildings in the inventory. The Courier regrets the error. Revised information on the listing may be found at www.tennesseepreservationtrust.org.

Churches...continued

by a movable partition. This allowed for easier transition between the main church service and Sunday School activities, as well as providing more space in the sanctuary for special events. The combined total capacity was approximately 1,000 people.

The main sanctuary space is octagonal and is topped by a domed ceiling. Each of the eight walls contains a decorative pointed arch typical of the Gothic Revival style of architecture. Furthermore the sanctuary has eight supporting columns. The common use of octagonal spaces with eight supporting columns by Badgley and Nicklas has led some to speculate that these features represent the eight people who survived the flood in the Book of Genesis.

Before the construction of the current church building the congregation gathered at buildings on the campus of Tennessee Wesleyan College. This created a lasting bond between the church and college that continues today. The building continues to have a prominent location in the city, on the edge of downtown Athens and adjacent to the college.

Published by the TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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Tennessee Historical Commission, Authorization Number 327324, 27,000 copies yearly. This public document was promulgated at a cost of \$.15 per copy. Printed by State of Tennessee Printing and Media Services Division, Andrew Jackson Building, Nashville, TN 37243-0540.

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State of Tennessee Announces 23 Historic Preservation Fund Grants

Applications now available for 2010-2011 funding cycle; deadline September 1

NASHVILLE – Governor Phil Bredesen and the Tennessee Historical Commission announced earlier that a total of \$579,900 in Historic Preservation Fund grants has been awarded to 23 community organizations for programs and activities that support the preservation of historic and archaeological sites, districts and structures.

“Tennessee’s historic places are important to our state’s heritage,” said Bredesen. “This program helps fund the work of local governments, non-profit groups and others to preserve and protect these special places and I’m pleased we can provide this assistance to ensure their efforts continue.”

The grants awarded come from federal funds allocated by the Department of Interior under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act. The programs authorized by this Act are administered by the Tennessee Historical Commission.

“These grants help promote the protection and revitalization of Tennessee’s treasured historic buildings, sites, and neighborhoods – places that make our state unique,” said Patrick McIntyre, executive director of the Tennessee Historical Commission. “It is a great investment, because heritage tourism is one of our biggest industries, and reusing historic buildings is key to helping create a sustainable environment.”

This year’s selection process emphasized projects conducting architectural, archaeological and historic site surveys. Such projects are designed to identify and to record historic districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects built before 1960 that are significant to Tennessee’s history. Surveys could be for a specific geographic area or for sites associated with themes or events significant in the state’s history. Priorities for funding survey projects included areas experiencing rapid growth and development, other threats to cultural resources, areas where there are serious gaps in knowledge regarding cultural resources, and thematic surveys based upon existing historic study units produced by the State Historic Preservation Office.

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In Shelby County:

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In Sumner County:

Clark Chapter #13 / United Daughters of the Confederacy – \$25,000 to subsidize a new roof and guttering for Trousdale Place in Gallatin.

In Washington County:

Johnson City Historic Zoning Commission – \$8,400 to conduct historical / architectural surveys of residential neighborhoods north of downtown Johnson City, assessing local or National Register eligibility.

In Wilson County:

Wilson County Black History Committee – \$20,000 to restore Pickett’s Chapel United Methodist Church, including stabilization of chapel walls, roofing and window / door repair.

Multi-County Grants:

Tennessee Preservation Trust – \$15,000 to fund the 2010 Statewide Preservation Conference in Greeneville.
National Trust for Historic Preservation – \$15,000 to fund Tennessee scholarship program for the 2009 Conference in Nashville.

South Central Tennessee Development District – \$48,000 to fund a preservation specialist staff position for the South Central Tennessee Development District.

East Tennessee Development District – \$25,000 to fund a preservation specialist staff

cont. page 11

**Publications to Note...continued*****Power in the Blood: A Family Narrative***

by Linda Tate is a family history that traces her odyssey to rediscover the Cherokee-Appalachian branch of her family and presents an undaunted analysis of the poverty, discrimination, and family violence that blemished their lives. Tate threads the story of her father by pinning her script on three generations of females in the family, specifically her great-great-grandmother, great-grandmother, and grandmother. Through them, she adroitly interlaces personal reminiscences and the recollections of family members and blends those memories, interviews, and formal research into an engaging memoir. **Cloth, \$46.95.**

Publications of The University of North Carolina Press, 116 South. Boundary Street, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514-3808 includes:

David C. Carter investigates grassroots movements and organizations and their complicated relationships with the federal government and state authorities in his work, ***The Music Has Gone Out of the Movement: Civil Rights and the Johnson Administration, 1965-1968.*** Going beyond the movement's dominate narrative timeline, Carter brings to light the thorny alliance between the Johnson administration and activists groups advocating further change beyond the 1965 Voting Rights Act. By delving into the dynamic interactions between the most proactive civil rights presidency in the nation's history and heightened black protest against racial inequality, ***The Music Has Gone Out of the Movement*** questions standard analyses that suggest a predictable recoiling from 1965 through 1968. This work makes a significant contribution to not only the historiography of the Civil Rights Movement but also to the literature on the United States presidency during the decade of the 1960s and brings into focus the continuing debate about America's racial divide. **Cloth, \$35.00.**

Charles W. Eagles, has written ***The Price of Defiance: James Meredith and the Integration of Ole Miss.*** Using many previously untapped sources, including FBI and U. S. marshal files, army and university records, as well as the personal papers of James Meredith, Eagles lucidly reveals the culture of segregation and the eventual desegregation of one of the last bastions of racial segregation. An important case study in the interaction of politics and higher education and a compelling chronicle of the historical, political, and social forces that were at the center of the violent riot that seriously wounded numerous U. S. marshals, killed two civilians, and caused more casualties than any other clash of the civil

rights era, ***The Price of Defiance: James Meredith and the Integration of Ole Miss*** is a significant contribution to movement's literature but also places Meredith and Ole Miss into the broader context of the confluence of race, politics, and higher education in postwar Mississippi. **Cloth, \$35.00.**

In the Trenches at Petersburg: Field Fortifications and Confederate Defeat by Earl J. Hess is the third volume in his trilogy on the war in the eastern theater. Recounting the strategic and tactical operations in Virginia during the last ten months of the Civil War, Hess extrapolates evidence from maps and earthworks systems, historic photography of the entrenchments, extensive research in both published and archival accounts by men engaged in the campaign, official engineering reports, modern sound imaging to detect mine galleries, and firsthand examination of the remnants of fortifications on the battlefield today. Covering all aspects of the campaign, ***In the Trenches at Petersburg*** humanizes the experience of the soldiers working in the fortifications and discloses their attitudes toward attacking and defending earthworks and the human cost of trench warfare in the last days of the Civil War. **Cloth, \$45.00.**

Wanda Rushing's ***Memphis and the Paradox of Place: Globalization in the American South*** is a significant contribution to the burgeoning literature on cities and globalization and demonstrates how the concept of place can be used to challenge the view that globalization renders place generic or insignificant. Rushing argues that cultural and economic distinctiveness persists in part because of global processes, not in spite of them. Constructed upon an interdisciplinary narrative case-study approach, this tome denotes the complexities of the "River City" and elucidates its all-inclusive global import. **Paper, \$21.95.**

Another work published by the press is ***If We Could Change the World: Young People and America's Long Struggle for Racial Equality*** by Rebecca deSchweinitz offers a new perspective on the Civil Rights Movement by bringing children and youth to the forefront of the movement. One of the first works in the literature on the Civil Rights Movement that concentrates on children and youth, ***If We Could Change the World*** brings out the voices and experiences of participants who are rarely heard. Combining a history of black American youth with the narrative of the Civil Rights Movement contextualizes their role in the events of the modern liberation movement of the 1950s and 1960s. This work should be on interest to those wanting to further comprehend the history of one of America's greatest social movements. **Cloth, \$35.00.**

Daniel E. Sutherland's ***A Savage Conflict: The Decisive Role of Guerrillas in the American Civil War*** is the first work to treat guerrilla warfare as essential to discerning the course and outcome of the Civil War. Sutherland contends that irregular warfare took a sustained toll on the Confederate war effort by diminishing support for state and national governments and losing the trust citizens had in their officials to defend them. The guerrilla tactics supported by the Confederate military and political leaders escalated out of control and was adopted by others who had interests other than Confederate victory. Sutherland, gives notice to the attention that scholars are paying to guerrilla activity during America's Civil War. **Cloth, \$35.00.**

Wars within a War: Controversy and Conflict over the American Civil War is edited by Joan Vaughn and Gary W. Gallagher. Containing twelve essays this volume extends the discussion of controversies far past the death of the Confederacy. Integrating the Civil War battlefield and homefront, it dramatizes that in history and memory, the North and the South were not just implacable foes, but unstable and contested political constructs. Reflecting a variety of approaches and methodologies, ***Wars within a War*** provide a beginning point for anyone interested in how Americans have debated about the prosecution, meaning, and memory of the Civil War. **Cloth, \$30.00.**

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

At Home in Tennessee: Classic Historic Interiors by Donna Dorian and Anne Hall is a celebration of Tennessee's antebellum domestic décor and its influence on today's interiors. With a foreword by Mark Brown, director of the Belmont Mansion in Nashville, Tennessee, this work highlights twenty historic homes rich in material culture and includes 208 color photos. In addition to many of Tennessee's well-known historic houses, such as Andrew Jackson's Hermitage and General Winchester's Cragfont, other homes included a log cabin furnished with vernacular pieces designed by regional cabinetmakers and high-style brick mansions of planters and merchants filled with fine furniture. ***At Home in Tennessee*** adds detail to the state's antebellum architecture, interior design, and decorative arts, and their place in contemporary décor. **Cloth, \$49.95.**

John A. Jakle and Keith A. Sculle's ***America's Main Street Hotels: Transiency and Community in the Early Auto Age*** examines the role that small to mid-size city hotels

cont. next page

**Publications to Note...continued**

played in American life during the early decades of the twentieth century, when the automobile was rapidly becoming the principal mode of transportation. Looking at almost every aspect of these hotels, the authors give details about the building types, layouts, and logistics; how they were financed; hotel management and labor; hotel life and customers; food services; changing fads and designs; and what they look like today. Examining hotels from coast to coast, this monograph offers a retrospective look at a recent period in American history when the smallest urban places could look optimistically toward the future. **Paper, \$29.95.**

The Atomic Bomb and American Society,

New Perspectives edited by Rosemary B. Mariner and G. Kurt Piehler is a collection of eighteen essays that illuminates the cultural, social, political, environmental, and historical effects of the atomic bomb. Mariner and Piehler enhance the reader's understanding of how democratic institutions can coexist with a technology that affects all people. An outgrowth of a conference hosted by the Center for the Study of War and Society at the University of Tennessee, *The Atomic Bomb and American Society, New Perspectives* should appeal to a wide audience. **Cloth, \$42.00.**

In the Tennessee Mountains by Mary Noailles Murfree and edited by Bill Hardwig. The editor argues in his introduction to this

new edition that much can be taught about the aesthetic, political, and literary scene of America in the 1800s while contributing to contemporary deliberations about "literary tourism" and regional writing. Murfree, who wrote under pseudonym Charles Egbert Craddock, published her first collection of stories in 1884. Receiving critical and popular acclaim, *In the Tennessee Mountains* was reprinted sixteen times in the first two years of its publication. Hardwig compiled a useful new bibliography that entails all of Murfree's published and unpublished writings, along with critical works about her and contributions to current discussions of regional writing. **Paper, \$24.95.**

cont. next page

Violence and Journalism...continued

say: "I will rip him from head to foot when I get to him." All three were now stationed at the church's Walnut street entrance. When Rule made his way to the church one of the hostile young men "accosted him with the inquiry: 'Is your name Jim Rule?'" The answer was in the affirmative. The man then said, "I want to see you about an article in the *Journal*." Jim Rule suggested they cross the street to discuss the matter as Mrs. Rule and Cora entered the church. They demanded to know "XYZ's" identity but Rule declined, citing the newspaper's policy in such circumstances required notifying the author of the letter that complaints had been made. He promised to act with alacrity in the process. "This did not satisfy them and they said it must be done at once." Rule said it would be impossible as he was about to sing in St. John's and it was past time for him to be there and so it was impossible for him to discuss the matter further. They then began to parody him saying he was "a damned nice man to sing in a choir." The indecent epithets escalated and Rule continued to insist that in front of a church door was no place for settling the matter. But they could not be persuaded. Their threatening language and posture continued to intensify and Rule continued to suggest this was not the time or place to straighten out the question. John West drew a long knife and William a revolver. Probably forewarned, Rule likewise drew his revolver as the two West boys attacked. "Rule kept backing down the street until he struck the hitching rack...and fell. The two men then covered him, one of them beating him over the head with a pistol, the other striking him in the back with a knife. Meanwhile, in St. John's church the

congregation settled down for their hour of worship. The reverend rector read the opening sentence "The Lord is in His holy temple; let all the earth deep silence before Him." The choir had finished singing "'O' come let us sign unto the Lord,' the sweet melody made sweeter than ever by the added voice of Mrs. Rule, who for the first time was joining in the happy strains, when from the street came the awful sounds of the pistol shots with dull tones as if the brutal weapons had smothered their murderous throats before the awful Presence.'" Mrs. Rule immediately left choir and witnessed the melee. A churchgoer reacted first to the first of four gunshots as the thrashing was going on in the street. The second shot passed through Rule's wrists, while the third went wild. With great difficulty Rule found his pistol and, at close quarters, fired the fourth shot blindly at his attackers, mortally wounding John West. A bystander saw that Rule was struggling to his feet and took his pistol from his hand and offered to help him lie down. Rule said, no "I am not as badly hurt as you think I am", even though blood was streaming from his wounds. It appeared as though "the whole top of his head was shot off." But Rule, although wounded, was very much alive. He was taken home and his wounds attended to. The attackers left the scene with great haste thinking they had killed Rule, going in three separate directions. William West, following a circuitous route, was found by the constabulary on Central Avenue Pike. He was taken to City Hall in the midst of "an immense throng of people" where he was to be tried then next day. William Goodman had received a wound in the shoulder. He claimed to have accompanied the West brothers as a peacemaker. John West was taken to his

father's residence on Mabry street. He was wounded in the abdomen. He lingered there, insisting on his innocence. In his deathbed confession he contended:

"I said to Jim Rule, if you don't tell me I will hold you responsible for it. I then said that anybody who would write such a slanderous piece and not sign the name was a black s_____ of a b_____. Rule then stepped back about four feet, drew his revolver and shot me. I did not go there for a fuss, but only to find out who wrote it. I was unarmed.

"Question-Did you stab Rule? Answer-As it was to be seen I defended my _____ Here he broke completely down and was unable to speak again. He died just a few minutes after the clock struck twelve. A jury of inquest was held shortly after West died and decided that the dead man came to his end by a gun-shot wound at the hands of J. F. Rule. The remains were sent to Dandridge accompanied by a large number of friends and relatives."

Attributions: Mark Twain, *Journalism in Tennessee*, (ca. 1871); *Knoxville Chronicle*, March 12, 14, 1882. *St. Louis Globe*, March 12, 1882, and *The North American* (Philadelphia), March 13, 1882; *Knoxville Journal*, January 31, 1888; *The Daily Picayune*, January 30, 1888; *Milwaukee Sentinel*, January 30, 1888; *Boston Daily Advertiser*, January 20, 1888; *Daily Inter Ocean* (Chicago), January 20, 1888; *News and Observer* (Raleigh), February 1, 1888.

This article is part of a larger work © on violence and journalism in nineteenth-century Tennessee now being reviewed for publication.



Preservation Fund Grants...continued

position for the East Tennessee Development District.

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

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

Southeast Tennessee Development District – \$50,000 to fund a preservation specialist staff position for the Southeast Tennessee Development District.

Southwest Tennessee Development District – \$50,000 to fund a preservation specialist staff position for the Southwest Tennessee Development District.

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

The Tennessee Historical Commission is accepting grant applications for historic preservation projects for the 2010-2011 fiscal year. These grants, which are federally funded, will be available after October 1, 2010. The precise amount of funds available in Tennessee will not be known until Congress has passed the FY 2010-2011 budget. However, it is expected to be approximately \$400,000. After review, applications will be rated and ranked. Funding decisions will be made when the exact amount of the federal allocation is known. This normally occurs by December but could be as late as spring 2010.

Completed applications must be postmarked by September 1, 2010.

Applications for grants are available from the Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442. Applications also may be downloaded from the Historical Commission's Web site at www.tn.gov/environment/hist/federal/presgrnt.shtml.

For more information about the Tennessee Historical Commission, please visit <http://tn.gov/environment/hist> or call (615) 532-1550.

Publications to Note...continued

Another work published by the University of Tennessee Press is *TVA Archaeology: Seventy-Five Years of Prehistoric Site Research*, edited by Erin E. Pritchard with Todd M. Ahlman. Composed of fourteen essays, the contributors, who have worked with the TVA in its conservation efforts, discuss prehistoric excavations conducted at Tellico, Normandy, Jonathan's Creek, and numerous other sites. Exploring the agency's role in the excavations, they delve into the history of TVA as it grew from a New Deal Program to a federal corporation. Students and researchers interested in prehistoric archaeology, the Tennessee Valley, and the history of TVA will find this tome an important addition to the study of the region. **Cloth, \$45.00.**

White Collar Radicals: TVA's Knoxville Fifteen, the New Deal, and the McCarthy Era by Aaron D. Purcell illustrates how a small group of idealists was catapulted from anonymity into the national spotlight, both as victims and participants of the second Red Scare following World War II. This work follows the lives of the Knoxville Fifteen from the New Deal activism in the 1930s through the 1940s and 1950s government investigations into what was seen as subversive deeds. Formerl and Purcell for the first time convey how these persons endured the dark days of McCarthyism and offer modern-day lessons on freedom, civil liberties, and the authority of the government. **Cloth, \$39.95.**

(Publications to Note are produced with the cooperation and submissions of the books' publishers.)

THE COURIER

STATE OF TENNESSEE
TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
2941 LEBANON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 32714-0442

SEPTEMBER 2009

TO: Tennessee Historical Commission
Tennessee State Review Board



TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

PROGRESS REPORT

For the National Historic Preservation Act Activities

REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE

Statistics

Between May 11 and August 31, 2009, the Review and Compliance Section commented on approximately 730 review requests, EISs, cultural resources survey reports, et cetera. The Section reviewed approximately 60 survey reports concerning the National Register eligibility of properties located within project Areas of Potential Effects. The section rendered 48 “no cultural resource” determinations and 417 Most federal actions reviewed resulted in “no historic properties affected” determinations. There were approximately equal numbers of “no cultural resource” determinations, “no adverse effect” findings, and “adverse effect” findings.

Major Ongoing Cases

Elkmont Historic District, NPS, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Sevier County

Wynnewood NHL Rehabilitation, FEMA, Castalian Springs, Sumner County

Milky Way Farms, COE-N, Giles County

K-25 D&D, DOE, Oak Ridge, Anderson County

Ft. Defiance Interpretive Center, FHWA, Clarksville, Montgomery County

Rolling Mill Hill, HUD, Nashville Davidson County

Various TVA projects

There were no conferences or training during this time.

Below: Work has begun on the Beale Street Landing project in Memphis.



Below: A meeting was held in Memphis regarding a project near the cobblestone landing, part of the National Register-listed Cotton Row Historic District



INVESTMENT TAX CREDITS

<u>Building</u>	<u>address</u>	<u>city</u>	<u>\$ expended</u>
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Part 1

Henry House	305 Henry Lane	Greenback	
Beechlawn Farm	3 Hamstring Road	Fayetteville	
Bank of Lynnville	139 Mill Street	Lynnville	
Bob Jones Museum	135 Mill Street	Lynnville	
36 Market Square	36 Market Square	Knoxville	
St. George Hotel	1445 Market Street	Chattanooga	



Left:
Chattanooga Bank Building

Part 2

Daylight Bldg	501 Union	Knoxville	7,500,000
Henry House	305 Henry Lane	Greenback	200,000
36 Market Square	36 Market Sq	Knoxville	1,500,000
Chattanooga Bank	736 Broad	Chattanooga	18,000,000
Daughtery's	307 N. Main	Clinton	2,500,000
St George Hotel	1445 Market St.	Chattanooga	(ph1)82,122



Above: Daylight Building, Knoxville

Total for this report \$29,782,122



Part 3

JFG Coffee	200 West Jackson	Knoxville	6,000,000
Rosenbaum Bldg	105 South Main	Memphis	1,320,000



Above: JFG Flats, Knoxville

Total for this report \$7,320,000

Total since program inception \$799,059,288

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The following properties have been added to the National Register from May 1 through August 31:

Idlewild Presbyterian Church, Shelby Co.	4
Jackson County High School, Jackson Co.	2
Trousdale-Baskerville House, Sumner Co.	1
Shelving Rock Encampment, Carter Co.	2
Trinity UM Church, McMinn Co.	1
Savannah Historic District (boundary increase), Hardin Co.	23

White Plains, Putnam Co.	1
Maden Hall Farm, Greene Co.	8
Stratford, Knox Co.	4

This adds another 46 properties to the National Register from Tennessee.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (con't)



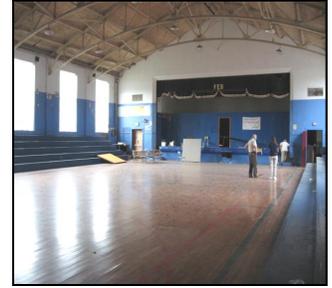
Above: Idlewild Presbyterian Church.



Below: Shelving Rock Encampment



Above: Jackson County High School



Below: Stratford



SURVEY

Survey activities have centered around finalizing grant contract for the various survey projects.

Archaeological investigations

in Nashville were conducted to locate and identify the grave of Charles Dickinson, the person killed in the 1806 duel with Andrew Jackson.

These excavations were successful and the location of the grave was confirmed. A documentary for children of this story is being produced.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LaGrange has become Tennessee's newest Certified Local Government. The National Park Service approved the town's application July 24, 2009, bringing the total number of Certified Local Governments (CLG) in the state to thirty-one. LaGrange, a community of about 140, is located in south Fayette County.

Fayetteville is a community of 7,000 residents located in Lincoln County. The community is

working to further expand its local historic zoning coverage. Staff has begun working with their historic zoning commission chair and other representatives of the city government. Their goal is to eventually apply for certification.

There have been trips to speak about historic zoning and the CLG program throughout the state. The East Tennessee Preservation Alliance (ETPA) is

holding its first Regional Preservation Conference in Townsend on September 18 and 19, 2009. One session is on local historic zoning and the Tennessee Historical Commission's CLG program. The presentation will include information on what a local ordinance is and what becoming a CLG means to the community. ETPA serves Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Loudon, Roane, Sevier, and Union counties.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

As the state agency primarily responsible for the stewardship of historic resources in the State of Tennessee, the Tennessee Historical Commission has taken the lead in efforts to develop a comprehensive plan for historic preservation in the state. The development of such a plan is a requirement of the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the provisions of which are carried out in

Tennessee by the Historical Commission.

The plan has been printed and a limited number of copies are available. Contact Richard Tune at 615/532-1550 for more information. The plan can also be accessed at our web site <http://state.tn.us/environment/hist/pdf/HistoricPreserv.pdf>.

GRANTS

Grant awards have been made for the FY-2009 round of grants and a list of these awards is included below. Applications have been received for the FY-2010 round of grants and preliminary review of these applications will take place this fall. Awards will be made after the Department Interior's budget for FY-2010 is passed. Work on FY-2008 grant projects will conclude by September 30 and those projects will be closed out.

A total of \$579,900 in Historic Preservation Fund grants has been awarded to 23 community organizations for programs and activities that support the preservation of historic and archaeological sites, districts, and structures. The grants awarded come from federal funds allocated by the Department of Interior under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act. This year's selection process emphasized projects conducting architectural, archaeological, and historic site surveys. Such projects are designed to identify and to record historic districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects built before 1960 that are significant to Tennessee's history. Surveys could be for a specific geographic area or for sites associated with themes or events significant in the state's history. Priorities for funding survey projects included areas experiencing rapid growth and development, other threats to cultural resources, areas where there are serious gaps in knowledge regarding cultural resources, and thematic surveys based upon existing historic study units produced by the State Historic Preservation Office

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GRANTS

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Seven Islands



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