



THE COURIER



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TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

SUMMER 2018

2018 THC MERIT AWARDS ANNOUNCED

As part of its annual recognition of National Preservation Month, The THC recently announced the 2018 Merit Award recipients. Kim Trent of Knoxville received a Preservation Leadership Award in recognition of her 15 years of service and many accomplishments as executive director of Knox Heritage. Ms. Trent recently retired from her position.

In the category of Historic Preservation, the Battle of Franklin Trust received an award for the restoration of the Carter House Farm Office at the Carter House State Historic Site in Franklin. The Union County Preservation Association was recognized for saving the

historic Oak Grove School in Sharp's Chapel, which was formerly on the East Tennessee Preservation Alliance "Most Endangered" list.

In the category of Book or Public Programming, South Cumberland State Park, Monteagle, received an award for their "Hike into History; Guerillas on the Plateau" program. Alvin York State Park in Pall Mall earned a certificate for their comprehensive First World War Commemorative Living History Programs.

This year the Commission bestowed four awards in the Special Commendation category. Teresa Prober, Preservation Planner for the South Central Development District in

Mt. Pleasant, received an award for helping with successful Certified Local Government applications for four communities in the service region. Seth Sumner, with the City of Athens, was given honors for facilitating and supporting the city's successful 2017 application to the Certified Local Government program. Clayborn Temple in Memphis was awarded in recognition of its ongoing preservation and restoration efforts. And Barry Thacker and Carol Moore of the Coal Creek Watershed Foundation were honored for various restorations and programming to bring attention to the history of the Coal Creek area.

ACTIVE SUMMER FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES

Activities Include Historic Decorative Painting, Sites' Professional Development, and Capital Projects

By Dan Brown,
State Historic Sites Program Director

The historic decorative painting at the recently opened Tennessee Historic Commission Sabine Hill State Historic Site, managed in partnership with Sycamore Shoals State Park near Elizabethton, has been preserved and reconstructed under the highest professional standards currently practiced nationally. The THC engaged Matthew Mosca, one of the foremost historic paint conservation consultants in the US for analysis and oversight. He performed in-depth paint analysis a few years ago and developed a recommended detailed outline of exposures, conservation, and repainting recommendations. After an extensive process of professionally qualifying a select group of regional conservators, and accepting sample panels with competitive bidding, THC contracted with Cass Holly, a conservator based in Chattanooga, who has completed the detailed decorative repainting and preservation. THC's consulting historic

preservation architect, Jim Thompson with Centric Architecture, in conjunction with the THC, coordinated and supervised Mosca and Holly with the painstakingly detailed work after also jointly developing and conducting the qualification process with the THC as well.

The results have been well worth this complex multi-year process. This c. 1818 federally influenced and detailed frontier I-house's interior was also repapered last year with historic, period appropriate Adelphi hand block printed wallpaper that was applied using historically based glues on a muslin sub-base. The results of the painting conservation and wallpaper replacement accurately present an "exuberant," historically based, uniquely American, refinished interior referred to as "American Fancy." Sumpter Priddy's book, *American Fancy: Exuberance in the Arts, 1790-1840*, presents a lively academic analysis of this American decorative detailing that often involved faux painting and hand-blocked wallpapers in uniquely expressive color combinations. Its application

spanned Federal, Gothic, Greek Revival, and Italianate architectural styling in the US from 1790-1840 and is often a hallmark of premier frontier housing in Tennessee. The THC is also conserving a similar interior at Hawthorn Hill in Castalian Springs which is a component of the Wynnewood State Historic Site. THC is also involved, through a federal Historic Preservation Fund grant, with a study of the similarly painted interior of the c. 1780 Carter Mansion, Tennessee's oldest clapboard-sheathed, timber-frame house at nearby Sycamore Shoals State Park. This project also involves Matthew Mosca conducting the historic decorative paint analysis.

Please make plans to see this special interior at Sabine Hill and be sure to stop at the other nearby THC State Historic Sites-Chester Inn (Jonesborough), Rocky Mount (Piney Flats), and Tipton Haynes (Johnson City) while you are in the area.

Active Summer, continued on page 2



THC STAFF PARTICIPATES IN ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY FIELD SCHOOL

This May, Historic Preservation Specialist Jane-Coleman Cottone participated in the Architectural History Field School at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest. The site of the country retreat of the third President of the United States, the historic house is quite possibly the finest restored example of Jefferson's unique architectural talents. After his death in 1826, the house went through multiple owners and was remodeled several times, particularly after an 1845 fire that destroyed much of the original Jeffersonian woodwork and interior features. In 1984, a nonprofit corporation took ownership of Poplar Forest and established a mission to restore it to the highest degree of architectural integrity. A special advisory panel for the restoration project developed a plan and guidelines that set the course for "doing it right" regardless of the cost of materials or the time it would take to complete various phases of the restoration. As a result, the ongoing restoration of Poplar Forest has become the paradigm for similar endeavors across the county.

In 1990, the Architectural Historic Field School was established for the purpose of providing students and working professionals with hands-on experience in the restoration project. Participants spend two weeks closely



Poplar Forest South Lawn

observing the methods of the Poplar Forest restoration staff and conducting research and documentation that will be of use to a local preservation project. Tennessee Historical Commission Executive Director Patrick McIntyre participated in the field school in 1996 and described the invaluable experience as an intensive course on real-world preservation methods that can't be easily taught in the university classroom. For this reason, he suggested Jane-Coleman attend so that she

could learn new technical preservation skills that she could use to better assist Tennessee's Certified Local Governments.

This year the field school included ten participants from a variety of backgrounds including SHPO staff, architecture students, preservation consultants, curators, and a restoration carpenter. The school is directed by Travis McDonald, a seasoned preservation

School, continued on page 4

Active Summer, continued from page 1

In addition to all of the physical improvements and capital projects in process at the THC State Historic Sites, we have also engaged the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) in a year long process of professional development called "Visitor's Count." It involves hundreds of surveys conducted at each site over the summer and fall of 2018 that will be utilized to offer detailed professional development recommendations uniquely customized to each site. This program segues with AASLH's StEPS program- Standards and Excellence Program for History Organizations in which all of our sites are currently enrolled. It is a self-study assessment program with achievement steps for policies, practices, operations and planning. At our annual meeting at Clover Bottom in 2019 site

administrators will assess the survey findings and plan for implementation in 2019.

Capital projects are still in planning and development for the Burra Burra site buildings rehabs in Ducktown (\$2.3M), Carter House Visitor's Center in Franklin (\$3.5M), Chester Inn historic windows replacements in Jonesborough (\$400K), Cragfont barn and sinkhole repairs in Castalian Springs (\$400K), and Halbrook historic windows repairs in Dickson (\$400K), with capital projects to begin development in July for Alex Haley site repairs (\$500K), Tipton Haynes site repairs (\$750K), and Marble Springs site repairs (\$400K).

The Rocky Mount site capital repairs (\$800K) were completed this spring with a Grand Opening that took place in April. The Grand Opening coincided with their annual "Woolly Day" spring celebration. It was a beautiful spring day with perfect weather

and they hosted approximately 800 visitors, a recent record number for the event. This author was able to attend representing THC administrative staff. Numerous dignitaries and public officials attended including THC Commissioner Mr. David Tipton. The site managing nonprofit, the Rocky Mount Historical association, hosted a dedication ceremony, conducted by site director Sam Wegner, followed by a tour of the work across the site and a reception in the rehabilitated Visitor's Center.

As always, we invite you to visit our historic sites and support them and the partner non-profits that operate them day-to-day with your visitation and attendance during this summer and fall. Full listings, site contact details, and other site information can be found at the THC webpage by clicking on the "State Programs" tab at tnhistoricalcommission.org



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NEWS

By Rebecca Schmitt

Five Tennessee Properties Added to National Register of Historic Places

In March, the National Park Service added five Tennessee properties to the National Register of Historic Places. The sites added to the National Register are:



Sanda Hosiery Mills

Sanda Hosiery Mills (Cleveland – Bradley County)

Sanda Hosiery Mills was once one of Cleveland’s largest employers. The mill building was constructed in phases from 1926 and 1968. It was situated on the south side of Edwards Street along the railroad tracks for easy distribution access. Workers produced the “Famous Baby Bootie Sock” under the Humpty Dumpty brand name, as well as “Bobby Socks.” All production processes occurred within the mill, including knitting, sewing, dyeing, packaging, and shipping. The south end of the building also housed a wholesale grocery. Former employees remembered the mill as a “good place to work” with a family atmosphere. Textile production was one of Tennessee’s largest industries from the nineteenth century until production companies began to move overseas in the late twentieth century. While most companies had closed by the 1990s, Sanda Hosiery Mills continued to operate until 2000.

The nomination was prepared by Sybil H. Argintar of Southeast Preservation Services

Bethel Methodist Church (Morristown – Hamblen County)

Located at the intersection of North Cumberland Avenue and East 6th North Street, the Bethel Methodist Church has served as a vital component of Morristown’s African-American community since its construction in 1907-1908. The church was designed with a cross-gable form and Gothic Revival details. Its segmented-vault sanctuary provided a place



Bethel Methodist Church

for community meetings during the Jim Crow era. In 1940 various women’s groups united to form the Women’s Society of Christian Service, which organized events and fundraisers for the church. The church continues to serve the African-American community of Morristown today.

The nomination for Bethel Methodist Church was prepared by Lindsay Crockett, Historic Preservation Planner at the East Tennessee Development District.



Oaklawn Garden

Oaklawn Garden (Germantown – Shelby County)

Oaklawn Garden was established as a commercial nursery in 1923 by Mamie Cloyes and her uncle Fritz Hussy. Cloyes cultivated numerous plants, including magnolias, chrysanthemums, and daffodils. Initially she used a treeless depression microclimate area at the southeast corner of the property as a natural greenhouse until she was able to build greenhouse structures. Cloyes’ only child, Harry Frederick, was born on the property in 1926. He aided his mother and great-uncle with the business. In the 1950s and 1960s, business increased as Germantown’s population

boomed. When Harry Cloyes took over the business in 1968, he began collecting historic artifacts from the town and displaying them at the nursery. These include railroad cars, a jail building, and architectural salvage from Mable Williams High School. In 1976 the City of Germantown purchased the property but allowed the Cloyes family to continue residing there until their deaths. Today Oaklawn Gardens is a public park and outdoor museum.

The nomination was prepared by Judith Johnson of J. Johnson & Associates.



Sterick North Garage and Hotel

Sterick North Garage and Hotel (Memphis – Shelby County)

Designed by noted Memphis architect Merrill G. Ehrman, the Sterick North Garage and Hotel was built in 1963 as a combination seven-story parking garage and three-story hotel. Located at the southeast corner of B.B. King Boulevard and Court Avenue, it was America’s first Holiday Inn. The 400-car garage also provided a parking area for people from the adjacent Sterick Building. The building is notable for its early usage of the pressed concrete construction.

The nomination was prepared by Charles “Chooch” Pickard, AIA, of Architecture Incorporated.

National Register, continued on page 4



**National Register,
continued from page 3**



Bozo's Hot Pit Bar-B-Q

Bozo's Hot Pit Bar-B-Q
(Mason – Tipton County)

Bozo's Hot Pit Bar-B-Q was founded in January 1923 by Thomas Jefferson "Bozo" Williams on the east side of Mason. In 1925 the restaurant moved to a new location along Highway 70, Tennessee's first state road and a major thoroughfare before the creation of the interstate system. In the early days, Williams sold a "pig" sandwich for 15 cents. When pork deliveries became limited during World War II, the restaurant expanded its menu to include salads and other types of sandwiches. Bozo's was housed in several different buildings until the current building was constructed with its "hot pit" preparation area at the rear of the building. The new restaurant opened its doors on April 5, 1950. In 1982 the Williams family attempted to trademark the restaurant's name, but their request was opposed by Larry Harmon who played Bozo the Clown and held its copyrights and trademarks. However, because Bozo's Hot Pit Bar-B-Q was open at least two decades before the creation of Bozo the Clown, the Williams family prevailed.

The National Register nomination for Bozo's Hot Pit Bar-B-Q was prepared by Jasmine Champion from the Memphis Area Association of Governments and Holly Barnett from the Tennessee Historical Commission.

School, continued from page 2

expert who has spent nearly thirty years managing the restoration of Poplar Forest. The first few days of the school focused on understanding Poplar Forest architecture and the history of the ongoing restoration work of the site. As one of America's first architects, Jefferson fused elements from Palladian, French, British and Virginian design into his own unique style sometimes referred to as "Jeffersonian Classicism." In his later years, the deluge of visitors at Monticello led him to escape Charlottesville to build his retreat at Poplar Forest. The house was unlike anything that had ever been built before or since. The main structure consists of a large octagon made up of four octagonal rooms surrounding an interior square-shaped dining room lit by a large skylight from above. The resulting effect is that of an Italian villa where the boundary between nature and the indoors is blurred by an expanse of light and air.

The restoration team, led by Travis McDonald, spent decades researching drawings, correspondence, and prototypical evidence to recreate every detail of Jefferson's original design. Keeping the house unfurnished allows the interpretation to focus on the story of the architecture and the restoration. Special care is taken to restore the entire fabric of the house even though many elements will never be seen by a visitor.

To supplement what can be learned onsite at Poplar Forest, the Architectural Historic Field School also includes visits to the other Jefferson-designed properties of Monticello, the University of Virginia, and the ruins of the house of Barboursville. The field school also explored house museums and historic sites throughout Lynchburg-Piedmont region of Virginia, including the Anne Spence House, Mead's Tavern, Montpelier, Highland, Point of Honor, and Prestwoud Plantation.

The Field School culminated in a special project investigating a house on the Poplar Forest grounds known as the South Tenant House. Dating from the 1850's when the plantation was owned by the Cobbs/Hutter family, the building was most probably constructed as quarters for enslaved workers. Since the 1980s, it has served at administrative offices for the Poplar Forest Foundation. At one point the organization had considered demolishing the house since it did not contribute to the Jefferson-era history of the site. However, recent scholarly emphasis

on the contributions of enslaved workers led the staff to rethink this plan. Because no Jeffersonian slave structures survive, restoring and interpreting the South Tenant House is an opportunity to share that important part of the plantation's history.

Before restoration of the building can begin, it is necessary to create a timeline of how the building might have looked throughout the multiple phases of its history. The field school participants began by researching historical documents, photographs, oral histories and secondary sources to understand the full context of the building's construction. The method of destructive investigation allowed the field school participants to dig deeper into understanding the historic materials and methods of construction. Students tested samples of paint, plaster, and mortar using laboratory methods in order to date the materials to specific time periods. The investigation concluded with a report to be used as a basis for further restoration plans of the South Tenant House.

Through a blend of classroom instruction, site visits, and a hands-on architectural investigation, Jane-Coleman is equipped with a new set of skills that will help her to better advise on a variety of technical preservation projects. Any historic restoration or adaptive reuse must begin with a thorough investigation into the architectural history of the resource. If you have a project in mind are looking for guidance about where to start, Tennessee Historical Commission staff are here to help.

HISTORICAL MARKERS

At its meeting on February 16, 2018 the Tennessee Historical Commission approved seven historical markers: *Site of B-17 Crash*, Carroll County; *Dale Hollow Dam/Dale Hollow Powerhouse*, Clay County; *Nashville Student Movement Office Rest*, Davidson County; *Airplane Filling Station*, Knox County; *Steve Enloe Wylie*, Montgomery County; *Capshaw School*, Putnam County; and *Keebler-Keefauver Home*, Washington County. Those interested in submitting proposed texts for markers should contact Linda T. Wynn at the Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Pike, Nashville, Tennessee 37214-2508, or call (615) 770-1093.



SECTION 106 VISIT TO OAK RIDGE

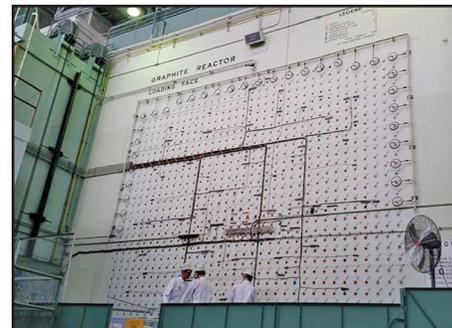
Section 106 staff, Casey Lee and Justin Heskew, visited Oak Ridge to look at Department of Energy (DOE) cultural resources. The visit included calls on all three sections of the DOE Oak Ridge Reservation; the East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP), the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), and the Y-12 National Security Complex. Staff also visited the Federal Building Complex, closer to the town of Oak Ridge. Most of the cultural resources visited were associated with the Manhattan Project, but the DOE reservation contains resources from before and after this time, and Section 106 considers all resources as long as they meet National Register eligibility criteria. Getting familiar with DOE's cultural resources allows the Section 106 staff to assist DOE more effectively and efficiently in their Section 106 reviews, allowing for quicker project delivery.

The visit consisted of familiarizing staff with DOE's cultural resources at the entire reservation. At ETTP, the former K-25 site, the staff saw the remaining portions of the K-25 concrete slab, which will be interpreted as part of the Manhattan Project National Historical Park. K-25 was the site where gaseous diffusion uranium enrichment technology was pioneered. The Manhattan Project National Historical Park includes three sites; Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Hanford, Washington; and Los Alamos, New Mexico. ETTP will be the site of the park's visitor center and museum for the Oak Ridge portion of the site. At Y-12, 106 staff visited Building 9731 where they viewed an alpha calutron used to separate uranium isotopes for uranium enrichment. This building, along with Building 9204-3 in the Y-12 complex, along with the K-25 Building site, and the X-10 Graphite Reactor at ORNL are included within the Manhattan Project National Historical Park.

While visiting ORNL, the staff was treated to a visit to the Graphite Reactor. The X-10 Graphite Reactor at ORNL was the world's first continuously operated nuclear reactor. Built as part of the Manhattan Project during World War II, the Graphite Reactor successfully produced plutonium and enabled the demonstration of the chemical separation processes used to produce plutonium for the second atomic bomb. It was also built as a prototype to ensure the technology before



Federal Building, Oak Ridge



X-10 Graphite Reactor, ORNL

building a larger Graphite Reactor at Hanford. After the war, the Graphite Reactor became essential to research. It was the nation's principal source of radioisotopes for academic, scientific, medical, and industrial use. The X-10 Graphite Reactor is Oak Ridge's only National Historic Landmark associated with the Manhattan Project. Staff also visited the New Bethel Baptist Church located at ORNL. It is a National Register listed resource that represents the community that was displaced when the Manhattan Project was established here. Many communities in Oak Ridge were supplanted as a result of the Manhattan Project. Many other communities were similarly demolished throughout the Oak Ridge environs.

For more information about the Manhattan Project National Historical Park, visit: <https://www.nps.gov/mapr/oakridge.htm>



Guard Portal at K-25 (ETTP)



New Bethel Baptist Church, ORNL



PUBLICATIONS TO NOTE

By Linda T. Wynn

Assistant Director of State Programs & Publications Editor

**Clearbrook Press, Nashville, Tennessee
37205 www.clearbrookpress.com**

Clearbrook Press has published **Bill Carey's *Runaways, Coffles and Fancy Girls: A History of Slavery in Tennessee*** in which he argues that the institution of slavery was entrenched in every level of Tennessee society. Although Tennessee had a smaller percentage of enslaved people than most other Southern states, families who did not own those trapped in the peculiar institution, leased them. Local governments such as Nashville, without regard for separating families, bought slaves from Virginia and Maryland. Carey, who is the author of *Fortunes, Fiddles and Fried Chicken: A Nashville Business History* and a columnist for *Tennessee Magazine*, asserts that every resident of antebellum Tennessee would have been accustomed to the sight and sound of enslaved "chain gangs", also known as coffles being taken from one place to another. Carey drew from newspapers and first-person accounts from more than 900 runaway slave ads published in across Tennessee from 1792 until 1864. Composed of twenty-five chapters and three appendices noting Tennessee's runaway slave notices, Clerk and Master Sales, and Nashville's purchase of the enslaved from 1830 through 1831, this tome should be of interest to those wanting to enhance their knowledge about the institution of the enslaved Tennessee. **Cloth: \$34.95**

**Louisiana State University Press,
338 Johnston Hall, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
70803**

The Desegregation of Public Libraries in the Jim Crow South: Civil Rights and Local Activism by Wayne A. and Shirley A. Wiegand narrates the comprehensive account of the desegregation of southern public libraries. As in other efforts to desegregate public institutions during the modern civil rights era in the 1950s and 1960s, the tenacity of local activists successfully won the crusade against segregated libraries. The commitment and will of young African American community members who endured insults, jail confinement, and in some instances beating

by whites, law enforcement officials and those not affiliated with law enforcement. Their willingness to participate in organized direct protest actions, in spite of the danger they faced, ensured that local libraries would ultimately render such public libraries truly accessible to all citizens regardless of race. Wayne A. Wiegand F. William Summers Professor of Library and Information Studies Emeritus and professor of American Studies at Florida State University and Shirley A. Wiegand is professor emerita of law at Marquette University. The authors or coauthors of numerous books, including the 2007 publication of *Books on Trial: Red Scare in the Heartland*, the Wiegands trace the struggle for equal access to the years prior to the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, when southern African-American activists concentrated their efforts on equalizing accommodations, rather than on the more daunting task of undoing racial segregation. *Desegregation of Public Libraries in the Jim Crow South* is composed nine chapters, including one on Memphis, Tennessee, and Greenville, South Carolina. The public library system in Memphis like many libraries in the South maintained its "hard-core" segregation stance against desegregating its public library space. Often contrasted with Nashville, its sister city, Memphis was considered by some to be the "fourth most segregated city" in the nation. Shortly after the student sit-in movement began in the winter of 1960, on March 19 one day after protesters conducted lunch counter sit-ins, forty-one African American demonstrators (mostly college students) protested the city's racially segregated public library facilities. Law enforcement arrested and jailed the demonstrators after they attempted to desegregate the Cossitt Library and one white branch. Notwithstanding the Bluff City's hard-core stance against desegregation on October 13, 1960, the facilities of the public libraries were made available to all its citizens regardless of race. ***The Desegregation of Public Libraries in the Jim Crow South*** brings to light another aspect of the Modern Civil Rights Movement that has been neglected in the movement's

scholarship. This book which weaves the account of racial discrimination in public libraries through the national narrative of the movement will be of interest to those wanting to comprehend the complexities and depth of the nation's struggle with racial inclusiveness. **Cloth: \$38.00.**

**University of Kentucky Press, 663
South Limestone Street, Lexington,
Kentucky 40508-4008**

An Unseen Light: Black Struggles for Freedom in Memphis, Tennessee edited by Aram Goudsouzian and Charles W. McKinney Jr., is a book in the University Press of Kentucky's Civil Rights and the Struggle for Black Equality in the Twentieth Century Series. This work provided an in-depth investigation of the understudies aspects of the civil rights movement in Memphis. No event has defined the "Bluff City" as profoundly as the assassination of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 4, 1968, at the Lorraine Hotel. While King's slaying exemplifies a defining moment in the struggle for civil rights, it has eclipsed Memphis's contributions to African American history and to the Modern Civil Rights Movement. Goudsouzian and McKinney gathered experts from across the country to cover a broad range of topics pertaining to the African American struggle for freedom, equality, and justice in Memphis. These eminent and rising scholars offer a multidisciplinary examination of Memphis's role in the civil rights movement by investigating episodes such as the 1940 "Reign of Terror," when African American Memphians experienced a prolonged campaign of harassment, mass arrests, and violence at the hands of local law enforcement agents. The city's African American population rivaled that of Richmond, Birmingham, New Orleans, and Atlanta, which provided the impetus for numerous notable civil rights demonstrations, such as the Sanitation Workers Strike, which brought King to the

Publications, continued on page 8



ITC IN TENNESSEE

Historic Preservation In Action--The Federal Tax Incentives for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2017, is now available on the National Park Service's Technical Preservation Services website.

The eight-page annual report summarizes information about the program (e.g., total number of projects reviewed, broken down by state, rehabilitation cost, new use, etc.) and includes photos and short descriptions of some representative projects. Highlights at the national level, according to the report, include:

- 1,501 proposed projects that were preliminarily approved by the NPS (a 18% increase over the last fiscal year), totaling over \$9.07 billion in proposed rehabilitation work.
- 1,035 completed projects were certified by the NPS, totaling over \$ 5.82 billion in private investment in rehabilitation of historic buildings.

In Tennessee, buildings of almost every type conceivable have benefited from the Investment Tax Credit (ITC) program, from bed and breakfasts and hotels and shotgun houses to big scale business developments. Today, over 1,000 structures in Tennessee have been renewed by utilizing the ITC program, producing over \$ 1 billion in investments in the Volunteer State's historic buildings.

Total rehabilitation costs in Tennessee: \$103.8 million; producing 1,086 jobs; resulting in \$72.9 million in income; with a GDP of \$100.8 million in GDP with an out

put of \$193.6 million. Also, the tax impact in Tennessee amounted to \$3 million at the local level, \$2.2 million at the state level and \$16.9 at the federal level, for a grand total of \$22 million.

Please follow this link to view the Federal Tax Incentives for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2017: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives/taxdocs/tax-incentives-2017annual.pdf>

HISTORICAL MARKERS

At its meeting on June 15, 2018 the Tennessee Historical Commission approved eleven historical markers: *The Tipton Family*, Carter County; *Nashville Slave Market* and *Vanderbilt Memorial Gym*, Davidson County; *"Lonesome" Cabin*, Dickson County; *Hunter's Grocery*, Franklin County; *Blue Springs Church and Cemetery: Mosheim, Tennessee*, Greene County; *61st US Colored Infantry Regiment, June 1862*, Madison County; *Etowah Carnegie Library*, McMinn County; *Robert Smith Sanders, M. D.* and *Bethel*, Rutherford County; *Johnson City: Home of Mountain Dew*, Washington County. Those interested in submitting proposed texts for markers should contact Linda T. Wynn at the Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Pike, Nashville, Tennessee 37214-2508, or call (615) 770-1093.

NEW STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND GRANT DEBUTS

Applications for the Tennessee Historic Properties/Land Acquisition Fund (HPLAF) are soon to be accepted by the Tennessee Historical Commission. This grant program offers a new source of funding for capital grants for worthy preservation projects in Tennessee. "This is a tremendous new source of funding for the preservation of historic properties across Tennessee" notes Tennessee Historical Commission Executive Director Patrick McIntyre. The total amount of funds available for the

new state grant fund in Tennessee for the 2018-19 year is expected to be \$500,000. Preference is given to projects with a public interest, such as house museums, or institutions in National Register-listed or eligible buildings, and matching funding is encouraged. Grant applications can be obtained by contacting Angela Miller, Tennessee Historical Commission at angela.miller@tn.gov, (615) 770-1097 or via mail at 2941 Lebanon Pike, Nashville TN 37214.



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Linda T. Wynn, Assistant Director of
State Programs and Publications Editor

As the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Tennessee Historical Commission is soliciting public comment and advice on its administration of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Especially, we are seeking input on such matters as geographic areas or classes of properties which may be a priority for survey and/or registration efforts, criteria and priorities which should be established for Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants, and ways and means through which local efforts at preservation of historic properties can be most effectively assisted. The HPF is the federal fund appropriated under the authority of the NHPA to assist states in carrying out the purposes of the NHPA. Comments and advice on other areas and issues of a more general nature are also encouraged. Activities carried out by SHPO under the mandate of the NHPA include efforts to survey and inventory historic properties across the state and to nominate the most significant of them 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; administering the federal historic tax credit program; awarding and administering HPF grants; and providing technical assistance and advice to local governments which are attempting to establish local programs and ordinances to protect historic properties.

The comments received will be used to structure the SHPO's annual application to the National Park Service for these funds. 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 accepted throughout the year and should be addressed to Claudette Stager, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Pike, Nashville, Tennessee 37214.

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

Tennessee Historical Commission, Authorization Number 327324, 16,800 copies promulgated at a cost of \$0.17 per copy, 08/18.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
2941 LEBANON PIKE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37214

THE COURIER

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Publications, continued from page 6

Lorraine Hotel on that fateful evening in April. Historian James Conway addresses the 1969 Black Monday Protest, exploring the NAACP-led marches, boycotts, pickets, violence, and vandalism in response to the low percentage of African American teachers and administrators hired in predominantly African American schools. Darius Young focuses his chapter on Ell Persons, whose 1917 lynching spurred a flurry of black political protest. Covering topics as diverse as politics, sports, music, activism, and religion, *An Unseen Light* establishes Memphis's place in the long struggle for African American freedom and human dignity and should be of use to anyone interested in African-American and civil rights' history in Memphis. Hardback: \$45.00

W. W. Norton & Company, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York 10110 W. W. Norton & Company published Michael K. Honey's *To The Promise Land: Martin Luther King and the Fight for Economic Justice*.

One of numerous books published during the fiftieth anniversary of King's 1968 assassination, this work explores King's commitment to the poor and working class and his call for "nonviolent resistance" to all forms of oppression including economic injustice that "take necessities from the masses to give luxuries to the classes." Honey explains that King saw desegregation as a first step on a longer path toward full citizenship and economic justice. *To the Promised Land* provides the reader with an authentic representation of King's radical aspirations. Tracing King's labor and economic justice struggles throughout his life, it also constructs queries about the economic elements of racial discrimination. Honey, a life-long peace, labor, and racial justice activist is a Guggenheim Fellow and a recipient of the Robert F. Kennedy Book Award for *Going Down Jericho Road: The Memphis Strike, Martin Luther King's Last Campaign*.

The author of several books including *Southern Labor and Black Civil Rights: Organizing Memphis Workers* and *All Labor Has Dignity* an edited collection of King's labor speeches, the author brings the reader to an awareness of King's two-pronged agenda. While the first phase of King's agenda led to the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act, the second phase of activism included organizing poor people, both African Americans and whites, demonstrating for union rights while seeking a "moral revolution" to replace the self-seeking individualism of the rich with an overriding concern for the common good. *To the Promised Land: Martin Luther King and the Fight for Economic Justice* challenges the reader to ponder what it would mean to genuinely fulfill King's legacy and move toward his vision of "the promised land" within the current Zeitgeist. **Cloth, \$25.95.**