

2013 Merit Award Recipients Honored in Cookeville

The THC's 2013 Certificates of Merit Awards were presented on May 16 in conjunction with the Statewide Preservation Conference at the Putnam County Courthouse in Cookeville. Executive Director Patrick McIntyre presided over the event, which drew a diverse group of participants from across Tennessee to celebrate achievements in history and heritage preservation. Eighteen awards were presented in the categories of Historic Preservation, Books or Public Programming, and Special Commendations. The Commission began its Merit Awards Program in 1975. Commission member and Vice Chair for West Tennessee Paul A. Matthews of Memphis chairs the THC Awards Committee, and members Kathie Fuston of Columbia and Derita C. Williams of Memphis also currently serve. The full Commission approves the award recipients. This is the first time that the Commission has partnered with the Tennessee Preservation Trust to present the awards during their annual conference, and there was a large attendance. The specific awards included the following:

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1. Dr. Kevin Smith was recognized for the Castalian Springs Mounds Research Project. A nationally-known and -respected archaeologist and Professor of Anthropology at MTSU, Smith has been researching and excavating since 2006 the Castalian Springs Mound Site (40SU14), an important Mississippian Period complex owned by the State of Tennessee. Featured in various publications and presentations, this project has resulted in greater understanding of the site within the context of southeastern U.S. prehistory. Smith is also commended for his personal interest and direct support of the preservation of this property, including his regular



In February preservation supporters from Tennessee traveled to Washington, DC for the Annual Meeting of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) and Advocacy Day. THC Director Patrick McIntyre was elected Treasurer for NCSHPO. Pictured left to right are:----- Phil Thomason, Patrick McIntyre, Sen. Lamar Alexander, Sen. Bob Corker, Robin Ziegler, Claudette Stager, David Sprouse.

monitoring and his arranging maintenance projects at the site.

2. The Westview Community Action Group was recognized for their efforts to restore the West View Historic Cemetery District. As is often the case with cemeteries lacking a perpetual care fund, overgrown vegetation and toppled monuments diminished and obscured the final resting places of those interred. Over the past 20 years, this neighborhood organization has worked to reclaim Crestview Cemetery in

Knoxville. Beginning in the fall of 2010 and continuing through 2012, the group turned their attention to Longview and Southern Chain Cemeteries, returning dignity to these burial grounds and helping to ensure that the people buried there will not be forgotten.

3. Jennifer Tucker (Executive Director of the Mallory-Neely House), Michael Lemm (City of Memphis Office of Building

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From the Director

This year's session of the Tennessee General Assembly has ended, and with it has come some significant accomplishments of interest to the state's heritage supporters. We are grateful for Gov. Haslam and the Tennessee General Assembly's strong support of our agency's mission and programs. The numbers are tentative, but next year includes an additional \$1,200,000 for the Tennessee Historical Commission, not including capital budget projects. This funding includes \$500,000 for the acquisition of historic property, which should support the ongoing effort to acquire and protect the War of 1812 mustering ground Camp Blount in Fayetteville. \$150,000 has been included to address maintenance needs at the James K. Polk Home State Historic Site in Columbia, and \$50,000 in non-recurring support will help augment funding at the Alex Haley Boyhood Home State Historic Site in Henning. In addition, \$30,000 of annual support will provide an operating grant to Parker's Crossroads Battlefield, owned by THC. \$18,000 has been included in the budget to publish "Ready to Die for Liberty," the Tennessee Wars Commission-sponsored history of the United States Colored Troops.

Important legislation was also passed this session. The Tennessee Civil War Sites Preservation Act of 2013, with lead sponsors Rep. Steve McDaniel in the House and Sen. Bill Ketron in the Senate, will allow for a new state funding source for the preservation of the National Park Service's designated 38 most significant battlefield sites in Tennessee. The fund will be administered by the THC, and \$482,000 has been included in our budget next year for this program. In addition, the Commission had its statutory authority strengthened with the passage of the Tennessee Heritage Preservation Act of 2013, also with Sen. Ketron and Rep. McDaniel as primary sponsors. This law prevents the moving, alteration, or re-naming of war memorials on public property in the state and gives entities with control over such properties the opportunity to petition the THC for a waiver. In addition, I would not want to overlook that fact that an omnibus bill was passed that included a provision to name the new bridge on Route 109 in Sumner County after our respected State Historian and former THC Chair Walter T. Durham. Significantly, this bridge will be the one normally crossed by THC staff as they travel from our office to our THC state-owned historic sites in Sumner County—Rock Castle, Cragfont, Wynnewood, and Hawthorn Hill. These are sites about which Mr. Durham has written extensively, and for which he cares deeply.

Speaking of the state historic sites, I hope that as you travel this summer that you will take an opportunity to visit and support one or more of these exciting destinations. Each property is managed and operated by a dedicated non-profit that staffs the property and provides the majority of the funding needed to operate it. The key support that is given by these local organizations is always well worth mentioning and applauding, but especially this year with the pending closure of several state historic sites being seriously considered in North Carolina. Whether it is standing on a porch in Henning where a young Alex Haley first heard stories of his ancestors such as Kunta Kinte, visiting the schoolhouse near Maryville where young Sam Houston taught, or touching the bullet-riddled wall of what is likely the most heavily damaged building to survive the Civil War at the Carter House State Historic Site in Franklin, a unique and meaningful experience awaits you! For more information, go to <http://www.tn.gov/environment/hist/stateown/>

As this issue went to press, the THC was deeply saddened to learn of the death of our former chairman and Tennessee State Historian, Walter T. Durham, on May 24, 2013. Please look for an article in the next issue of the Courier

Obituary of Note

Mrs. Sarah King, died on February 20 at the age of 91.

Long an advocate for historic preservations, Mrs. King made the address to the City Council to save Oaklands Mansion as an Historic Site, and also made the address to the County Court in 1959, which was responsible for saving the Rutherford County Courthouse from demolition; she was Regent of the Sam Davis Memorial Association for 8 years and member of the Board for more than 30 years. She was Vice-President of the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, as well as a member of the Rutherford County Historical Commission Chapter VII of the Colonial Dames of America, Vice-Regent of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists and organizing Regent of the Captain Thomas Jameson Chapter. A member of many other patriotic organizations, she was a Live Member of the Ladies Hermitage Association, and the First Methodist Church, Murfreesboro.



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TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

2941 Lebanon Road
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Sam D. Elliott, Chairman
E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.,
Executive Director & SHPO
Dr. James B. Jones, Jr., Public Historian,
Editor, *The Courier*
Linda T. Wynn, Assistant Director of
State Programs and Publications Editor

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**2013 Merit Awards...continued**

Design and Construction), Steve Pike and Wesley Creel (Pink Palace Family of Museums), Scott Blake (Executive Director, Victorian Village, Inc.), Memphis Mayor A C Wharton, Janet Hooks (Director, City of Memphis Division of Public Services and Neighborhoods), Lee Harris (Memphis City Councilman, District 7), Larry Clark and Dianne Dixon (Clark/Dixon Architects), and Don Dohman (Jessie Bryant Roofing) were recognized for their roles in the restoration and reopening of the Mallory-Neely House, Memphis. Located in Victorian Village, this *ca.* 1850s Victorian dwelling is a much-loved house museum that was open to the public from the 1980s until budget issues forced its closure in 2005. Mayor AC Wharton and others procured necessary funding for repairs, including a new roof and handicapped accessibility, and for staffing and general operations, so that this significant site could reopen and serve a new generation of visitors. The return of the Mallory-Neely House as a cultural icon is a good sign for the continued resurgence of this Preserve America-certified neighborhood.

4. Skipper and Debbie Carlisle were recognized for restoration of the historic house Breezeway, near Franklin. For over 20 years, the Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson County worked to save this National Register-listed, long-vacant home built *ca.* 1830. After the farm was sold for development, the foundation worked with real estate developer Bob Parks to incorporate the house and 30 acres of open space around it into the site development plan. Parks painted and repaired the front façade of the home to help it look its best for prospective buyers. Recognizing the potential, the Carlises purchased the house, restored it, and made it into the showplace it now is. This project demonstrates how collective efforts in a smart, determined, and pro-active manner can save a landmark for another generation to know and appreciate.
5. The Martin Foundation was recognized for the restoration of the Parham House in Leiper's Fork. Located at the gateway to this thriving Williamson County community near the Natchez Trace, the *ca.* 1890s Parham House had seen many changes to its surroundings through the decades, as well as changes to its exterior. In recent years the

village has continued to develop its reputation as a tourist destination. The Martin Foundation removed artificial siding from the house and, using a period photograph as a guide, reproduced cutwork and restored the exterior to its original appearance. Today it shines again as a store that sells Tennessee-made crafts – an architectural icon included in a recent boundary expansion for the Leiper's Fork National Register Historic District.

6. Knoxville Community Development Foundation and Eastport Architects were recognized for the Residences at Eastport School, Knoxville. A vacant *ca.* 1932 school was skillfully transformed into affordable residential units for senior citizens as part of this creative project that maintained the property's historic integrity and represents the best in sustainable building practices. The project included a sensitive new addition, and the building received a LEED-H Platinum rating from the American Green Building Council.
7. Wayne Owens was recognized for the restoration of Whitaker-Higgins Cemetery, Lincoln County. Having visited this long-neglected, early rural cemetery in the Bellville community since he was a child, Owens decided upon his retirement that he might do something to bring back its former dignity. Owens obtained permission of the landowner to restore the cemetery and began his project in 2010. With only three graves evident in the beginning, eventually he located over 65 graves. He cleaned and re-set stones. In many cases, headstones had been buried for years. His project included the restoration of burial plots for Caucasians and for African-Americans associated with them. Owens has given presentations about his project and serves as an example of the good that one person can achieve with vision, hard work, and commitment.

BOOK/PUBLIC PROGRAMMING

1. Thomas Price, curator, was recognized for the James K. Polk Home State Historic Site's three 2012 exhibits: "A Matter of Utmost Caution: James K. Polk and Slavery;" "The Toughest Decisions: The War Presidents;" and "Sarah Polk: First Lady of Style." Mr. Price has served as exhibits curator for the

Polk Home for 15 years and works to procure funding and the lending of artifacts, as well as producing signage and audiovisual materials for the exhibits. These three exhibits typify the high level of quality and professionalism displayed by Price's work.

2. Vivian Lee Sims was recognized for the June 23, 2012, community celebration she organized to commemorate the placement of the *ca.* 1830s Wilkinson House in Pulaski on the National Register of Historic Places. The celebration was widely promoted and incorporated an unusually large number of groups, such as Confederate and Union reenactors and representatives of local government and other historical organizations. This observance of African-American history in a small town was notable for its wide scope and extensive participation.
3. Myers Brown and the Tennessee War of 1812 Commission were recognized for the exhibit "Becoming the Volunteer State: Tennessee in the War of 1812" and supporting programming at the Tennessee State Museum. Last year's milestone exhibit commemorating the war's bicentennial chronicled Tennessee's pivotal role in the War of 1812. Using artifacts from the Tennessee State Museum, the Hermitage, and the Tennessee Historical Society, this exhibit also included a teacher's workshop and symposium.
4. The City of Soddy Daisy was recognized for public programming that has occurred at the re-created Poe's Tavern at a site near the location of the now-demolished original building. Since September 2012, the structure has housed historical exhibits and served as the focal point for historical observances.
5. Nashville Public Television and The Renaissance Center was recognized for three half-hour public television documentaries produced in connection with the Civil War sesquicentennial: "No Going Back: Women and the War;" "Shiloh: The Devil's Own Day;" and "Crisis of Faith." These programs are engaging visually and feature noted scholars discussing various aspects of the war and its effects in the state. They have

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**2013 Merit Awards...continued**

been shown locally several times and released to other PBS stations for broadcast throughout the country.

6. Paul Clements was recognized for *Chronicles of the Cumberland Settlements, 1779-1796*. Clements spent eleven years researching and writing this monumental, thoroughly-researched 785-page book about the early history and settlement of Middle Tennessee. The book consists of first-person accounts painstakingly gleaned from family papers, manuscript collections, archival records, and newspapers. Maps and contemporary aerial photographs feature key locations of places associated with settlements and significant events, and there are 140 pages of end notes.
7. Dr. Jeanette Keith, a journalist and historian, was recognized for *Fever Season: The Story of a Terrifying Epidemic and the People Who Saved a City*. An outstanding account of the devastating yellow fever epidemic in 1878 that hit over two-thirds of Memphians and killed over 5,000 of them. Twenty-five thousand residents fled the city during the first week, and the plague abated only as weather cooled and disease-bearing mosquitos died off. Critically-acclaimed, Keith's book is written in a novelistic style that grabs the reader's attention. Her accounts of courage and cowardice, leadership and failure paint a fascinating human portrait of a city in crisis.
8. Ron Goode was recognized for the publication of *No Greater Sacrifice – The Smith Family During the Civil War and Ridding the Country of Guerrillas – The Nerrod Family During the Civil War*. These compelling accounts chronicle the stories of two Overton County families during the Civil War with transcribed letters and other

documents that follow them through the period and highlight the divided loyalties that gripped the region. These well-researched accounts are excellent examples of local history that might otherwise have been lost or overlooked if not for the work of grass-level historians such as Goode.

9. Russell Bailey and *The Covington Leader* were recognized for Bailey's weekly newspaper articles in *The Covington Leader* newspaper on events of the Civil War in Tipton County and the effect on Tipton County residents of Civil War events occurring elsewhere. Bailey has written, and continues to write, a series of weekly columns outlining events and battles of 150 years ago, and has incorporated the stories of Tipton County soldiers and units into those accounts. As Tipton County Historian, he has a long and dedicated record of recording and preserving the heritage of his county.

SPECIAL COMMENDATION

1. The John Marshall Roberts Memorial Archival Library Group was recognized for the establishment of the John Marshall Roberts Memorial Archival Library. Over 2,000 Overton County records form the core collection of this new facility, which has seen the addition of even more records during its first few months of operation. This project was truly a collective, grass-roots effort.
2. Michael Sicuro of the Memphis Division of Housing and Community Development was recognized for his many years of service, continuing to the present, in identifying and evaluating historic properties in Memphis relative to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requests from the Tennessee Historical Commission. Thanks to his dedication, many thousands of properties in the state's largest city have been identified and protected.

—Paul A. Matthews



Recipients of 2013 Historic Preservation Awards at Cookeville, May 16, 2013.

Federal Preservation Grants

The Tennessee Historical Commission usually begins soliciting applications for federal grants and announcing the federal grants we have awarded in June of each year. This year there will be a delay. We hope to have this information by the October issue of The Courier. There will also be a press release about the availability of the grants later this year and information will be posted on the Tennessee Historical Commission's web page. If you are interested in finding out more about the program of federal grants available through our office you can go to:

www.tn.gov/environment/hist/federal/preservation_grants.shtml

HISTORICAL MARKERS

At its meeting on February 15, 2013, the Tennessee Historical Commission approved eight historical markers: **St. Clair Cobb**, Knox County; **Abby Crawford Milton**, Hamilton County; **GrafTech International/National Carbon Company**, Maury County; **Hartsaw Cove Farm**, Overton County; **Whitehouse Stage Coach Inn**, Robertson County; **Hardy Murfree**, Rutherford County; **Robert Karriem**, Shelby County; and **William Owen Bradley** in Sumner County. Those interested in submitting proposed texts for markers should contact Linda T. Wynn at the Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442, or call (615) 532-1550.



DENDROCHRONOLOGY STUDY AT STATE HISTORIC SITE WYNNEWOOD

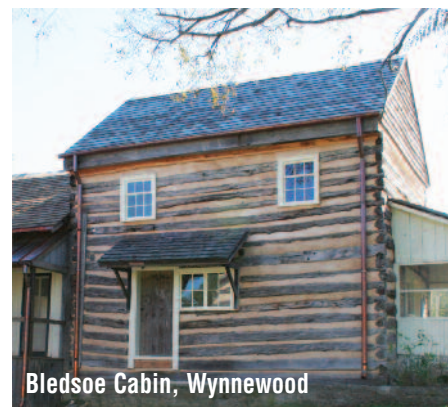
On March 22, and 23, 2013, Dr. Henri Grissino-Mayer, Professor of Geography and Director of the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Science at the University of Tennessee- Knoxville, led a team of seven students in a dendrochronology research study of the Bledsoe and Spencer log buildings at Wynnewood State Historic Site in Castalian Springs, Sumner County, Tennessee. Grissino-Mayer, a nationally known dendrochronologist who specializes in the use of tree-ring analysis to reconstruct environmental and cultural history, extracted a series of wooden cores from several logs in each structure in order to determine the exact date of construction for the cabins at Wynnewood. The Bledsoe cabin, a very significant diamond-notched structure, is believed to predate the actual 1828 construction date of Wynnewood, and determining its construction date will help to accurately establish the site's early history.

Wynnewood was built as a stagecoach inn and later served as resort spa operated by the Wynne family. The site was purchased by the state in 1971. On February 6, 2008, Wynnewood was struck by a devastating tornado that tore off the second story of the log structure, collapsed the stone chimneys, weakened the stone foundation of the building, and forever changed the landscape of the Wynnewood site. After a lengthy four-year restoration process, Wynnewood reopened to visitors on July 4, 2012. Determining the exact date of construction of these two cabins is important in developing an accurate site chronology. The logs used in these cabins were probably cut from old-growth trees that were potentially 200-300 years old. A detailed analysis of their tree rings should help establish a chronology back to the year 1530, and can be used in helping to date other log structures in Middle Tennessee. This tree-ring study will also yield important information on past climatic trends in the middle Tennessee area.

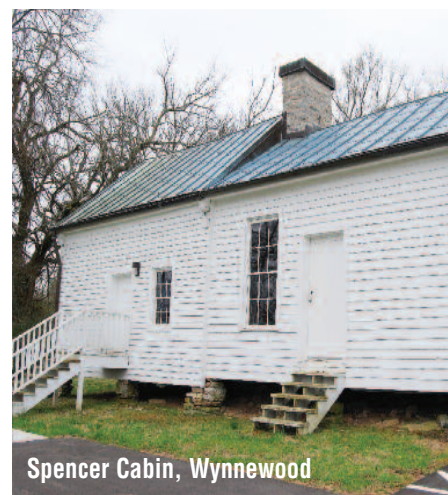
The use of dendrochronology to establish exact construction dates on historic structures in Tennessee is well documented. Work at the State Historic Site Rocky Mount

in Sullivan County in 2004 and 2007 helped correct the long-held belief the log building was built by William Cobb in the early 1770s and later served as John Sevier's territorial capital in the 1780s. Information from the dendrochronology study determined the log building at Rocky Mount was actually built in 1828. In Cocke County, Swaggerty Blockhouse, originally believed to have been built by James Swaggerty in 1787, was actually a small cantilever log barn built by Jacob Stephens in 1860 and used for hog farming. Another study of the log cabins at the Hermitage determined the log cabin known as the First Hermitage was actually built in 1798-1800 by Nathaniel Hays prior to Andrew Jackson's acquisition of the property in 1804. That study also determined the log kitchen was built by Jackson in 1804. A subsequent study at the Hermitage of "Uncle Alfred's Cabin" revealed an 1843 construction date.

Results of the Wynnewood dendrochronology study should be completed by this fall, and the information it provides will be incorporated into ongoing interpretation of this important state-owned historic site.



Bledsoe Cabin, Wynnewood



Spencer Cabin, Wynnewood



Dr. Henri Grissino-Mayer taking wooden core samples from logs at the Spencer Cabin



WAR OF 1812 BICENTENNIAL

Expedition *Natchez 1813:* Becoming "OLD HICKORY"



Friday & Saturday April 12-14, 2013



Select events presented by the City of Natchez

FRIDAY, APRIL 12

6:00 P.M. Parade Of Jackson's Troops Through Natchez
 6:30 P.M. Reception For Andrew Jackson And His
 Volunteers, The Exclusive Prentiss Club, Tickets* \$30.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13

9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. Living History Encampment Of Jackson's
 Soldiers And Washington Community Faire, Historic
 Jefferson College, \$5 for adults. No charge
 for children.
 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. War Of 1812 Lectures at Historic
 Jefferson College, included with admission.
 3:00 P.M. 1813 Ladies' Tea At Auburn Historic Home,
 Admission \$5
 6:00 P.M. Fife And Drum Concert At Natchez Eola Hotel
 6:45 P.M. Period Dinner For General Jackson And His
 Brave Volunteers, Natchez Eola Hotel, Tickets* \$30

SUNDAY, APRIL 14

Community Faire Events continue at Historic Jefferson College

*Tickets available at select downtown merchants and the
 Natchez Historical Society, 108 South Commerce Street,
 Phone 601-442-2500 or 601-445-8220

Enjoy The
 "Second Saturday Arts On The Bluff"
 and Downtown Natchez Saturday Evening

For more information: www.visitnatchez.org www.cottonbaler.com www.natcheztrace.info





TENNESSEE WARS COMMISSION REPORT OF ACTIVITIES May 7, 2013

By Fred M. Prouty • Photos by David Wright



As a member of Tennessee's War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission I was fortunate to have attended our April 2013 signature event in Natchez, Mississippi and sites along the Natchez Trace. The event featured a symposium including War of 1812 historian Dr. Tom Kannon of the Tennessee State Library and Archives and other noted speakers, along with living history programs including a military camp of instruction on the grounds of historic Jefferson College built in 1802. The event honored Tennessee's General Andrew Jackson and his military "Volunteers" who were sent to Natchez, Mississippi by Governor William Blount to help protect the Southwest territories during the Wars of 1812.

I have asked Mr. Tony Turnbow, member of the Tennessee War of 1812 Commission and coordinator of the Natchez event, to

share his thoughts on the Expedition Natchez 1813 commemoration. His comments are as follows:

The story of Andrew Jackson and the 1812 Tennessee Volunteers was recounted with a series of War of 1812 bicentennial events from Natchez to Nashville along the Natchez Trace in April. The Natchez Trace Parkway Association joined with the 7th U.S. Living History Association and several other partners to use living history to bring to life accounts of the 1813 Natchez Expedition.

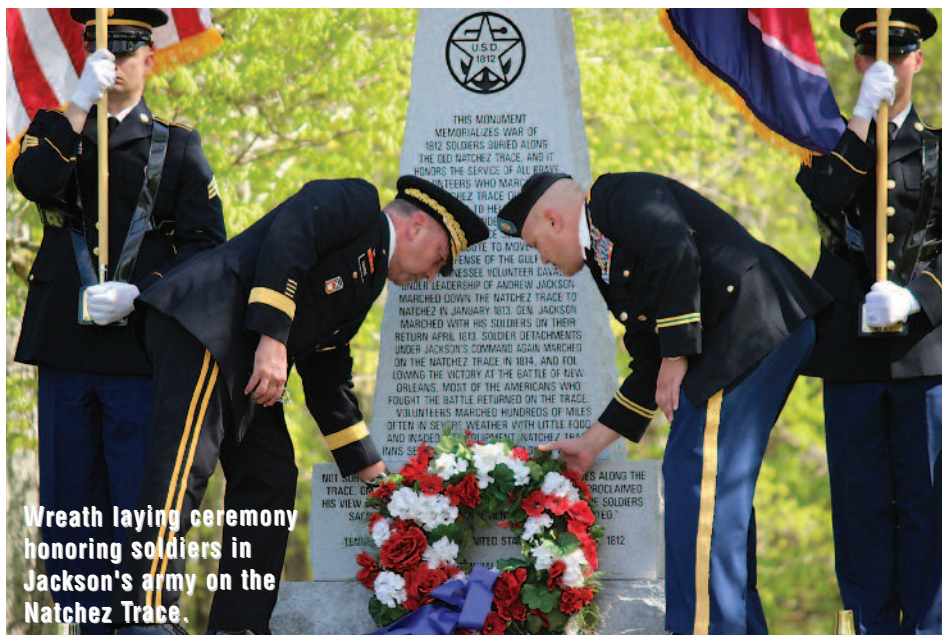
The commemoration began as over one-hundred re-enactors marched up the old Natchez Trace and assembled at Propinquity, home of Fort Dearborn commander Lt. Col. Leonard Covington, to remember the soldiers who were quartered at Fort Dearborn. The parade of Jackson's troops through Natchez



was re-created, followed by a period reception at the Prentiss Club. The encampment of the troops was portrayed adjacent to historic Fort Dearborn site. At a period living history dinner in Natchez, toasts from Jackson's original 1812 Fourth of July officer's dinner were re-created, and Washington Jackson's descendant William Ferrell accepted public acknowledgment of his ancestor's supply of hundreds of pairs of boots for the soldiers'



**Reenactors at
Grinders Station.**



**Wreath laying ceremony
honoring soldiers in
Jackson's army on the
Natchez Trace.**

return march (of over 450 miles) on the Natchez Trace. Historic Nashville bankers Washington Jackson and James Jackson also helped finance the military expedition and lent money to Jackson for food and medicines for his troops.

The following week, a detachment of 40 living history participants portrayed the returning soldiers through Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee. Over 2,000 middle school students from Mississippi were

introduced to the story in living history camps set up along the old Natchez Trace. Grinder's Stand, located at the 1813 recognized Chickasaw Nation/Tennessee border, provided a Tennessee homecoming and dismissal area. Re-enactors from the Regency Society portrayed Tennessee families welcoming home their sons and husbands. The same group that had portrayed the Tennessee Volunteers from Natchez to Nashville ended their journey at the grave site of President Jackson on the grounds

of the Hermitage in Old Hickory, Tennessee where a wreath laying ceremony was held.

Mississippi Supreme Court Chief Justice and former Brigadier General of the Mississippi National Guard, William Waller addressed Andrew Jackson's military leadership in a ceremony held at the old Mississippi State Capitol in Jackson. General Buford Blount, who led U.S. troops including the modern 7th U.S. Infantry into Iraq in 2001, was also in attendance, along with Kevin Parker, vice-chief of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians. Living history personality Grant Hardin, who portrays General Jackson, read the speech Jackson had prepared to read (but due to illness it was read by another), at the Old State Capitol building on the 25th anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans in 1839.

A ceremony in Tuscumbia, Alabama honored the contribution of the Chickasaw Nation to the soldiers on the 1813 march. The Chickasaws used their stores of winter food supplies to feed Jackson's troops to prevent starvation. Descendants of cavalry commander John Coffee and Chickasaw chiefs George Colbert and Levi Colbert participated in the ceremony. Peyton "Bud" Clark, direct descendant of William Clark, who served as Indian agent in the west and who worked with the Chickasaws, represented his ancestor at the ceremony.



Tennessee Army National Guard Major General Robert Harris spoke at a ceremony at the new War of 1812 Memorial site on the Natchez Trace Parkway. Major General Harris told the audience that Jackson showed extraordinary leadership in refusing to abandon his men and by leading them home on the Natchez Trace. Dr. Sam Gant of the General Society of 1812 commented that the Natchez Trace is hallowed ground because of the men who sacrificed and died on it during the War of 1812.

Bicentennial Hickory trees were planted from the bluff of the Mississippi River in Natchez to the Hermitage and at sites associated with the Natchez Expedition. Andrew Jackson earned the name "Old Hickory" on the 1813 return march when he refused to abandon his men as ordered and walked with them all but the first twenty miles on the arduous march on the Natchez Trace, back to Tennessee. The Tennessee Society U.S. Daughters of 1812, the Tennessee Society Daughters of the American Revolution and other DAR chapters and historical groups sponsored the trees.

Representatives of the Chickasaw Nation, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, and the Poarch Band of Creek Indians participated in the events to broaden the perspective of the commemoration and to tell the stories of their own people. Through discussions on the contributions of the American Indians in assisting Jackson's troops and later in serving under his command, as well as the consequences of the war and Indian Removal, the groups began a fresh examination of the period when American Indians partnered with the U.S. army to defend the nation against foreign invasion.

The War of 1812 was discussed in lectures in one of the old classrooms at the circa 1802

Historic Jefferson College in Natchez. Speakers included Dr. Tom Kanon of the Tennessee State Library and Archives who spoke about the causes of the War of 1812 and speakers Jim Parker, Mike Bunn and Tony Turnbow.

The bicentennial event represents a major step forward for the efforts of the Natchez Trace Parkway Association to create an ongoing living history program on the parkway. The association plans to re-create the end-of-war victory celebrations in 2015.

We thank Mr. Tony Turnbow for his comments and leadership in planning and coordinating the memorable "Expedition Natchez 1813" events honoring those Tennesseans who gave their all and in doing so secured Tennessee's position as, the "Volunteer State".

A gallery of photos is posted on the web site at www.natcheztrace.org.

CAMP BLOUNT BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION Fayetteville, Tennessee

This fall, Fayetteville will celebrate the 200th anniversary of Camp Blount's involvement in the War of 1812. The militant Creek Indians armed by Great Britain had attacked Fort Mims and massacred 250 men, women and children. Governor Willie Blount issued a call for Tennessee volunteers to assemble at the great oaks on the Elk River and answer this threat. The turnout (over 2,000) gave Tennessee the nickname, "Volunteer State". General Andrew Jackson left Fayetteville in October 1813 and met and defeated the Creek Indians at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend thus ending the Indian threat on the frontier. Less than one year later, the troops assembled again at Camp Blount and went to New Orleans and under direction of General Jackson defeated the British and closing out the War of 1812 and the final attempt by Great Britain to colonize America. General Jackson became an instant hero and was elected the 7th President of the United States.

Samuel Houston also gained recognition during this period and would become the 7th Governor of Tennessee and later the first Governor of Texas. A young man by the name of David Crockett, who served as a scout for General Jackson and later gave his life at the Alamo, became a household word.

In order to honor these men and the Lincoln County volunteers that were involved in this historical event, the Camp Blount Memorial Park Committee will hold a Bicentennial Celebration on September 27-28, 2013.

The event will include a living history presentation to accurately portray what occurred during this turbulent period. There will be military units that re-enact the 1813 muster at Camp Blount, along with period civilian vendors and sutlers. Interpreters representing General Jackson, Ensign Sam Houston, Private David Crockett, Dr. Charles McKinney, and Colonel John Coffee will be on hand to discuss their thoughts on the coming battles they were certain to face.

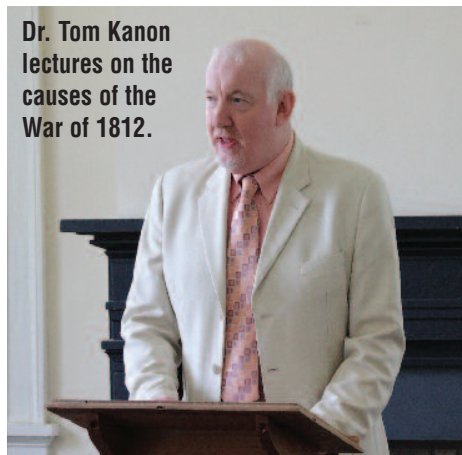
Plans call for a School Day Friday, Sept. 27 to enlighten our young people on the tremendous heritage left them by General Jackson and his Tennessee Volunteers.

TENNESSEE CIVIL WAR SESQUICENTENNIAL SIGNATURE EVENT "Occupation and Liberation" Chattanooga, TN

Tennessee's Civil War history is rich and complex with the staggering effects of total war felt in every part of the state. The Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission is the sponsor of a series of annual symposiums, which began in 2010 and continue through 2015 at locations across the state.

The first three Signature Events drew large crowds in Nashville, Cookeville and Shiloh with over 13,000 attending. Join us October 9-12, 2013 at the Chattanooga Convention Center as presenters discuss the battles, events and stories of the Civil War. Tennessee Historical Commission Chairman, author and historian Sam Elliott will moderate the Saturday October 13th Military Strategy in the Civil Warsession. The symposium is jointly sponsored by the Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission, Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area, Tennessee Department of Tourist Development, Tennessee Historical Society, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, The Friends of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park and the Chattanooga Convention and Visitors Bureau.

For hotel information or agenda visit www.tncivilwar150.com. To register call 615-532-7520 or email tn.civilwar150@tn.gov.





“River and Rails: Daggers of the Civil War” **NPT Documentary**

As Charles Dickens might have described it, rivers and rails brought the best of times and the worst of times to 19th century Tennessee.

“Rivers and Rails: Daggers of the Civil War,” the latest episode in the “Tennessee Civil War 150” series, a joint venture between Nashville Public Television (NPT) and The Renaissance Center, explores how transportation by water and steel brought great prosperity to the state just before the Civil War, only to give the invading Union Army a highway directly into the Deep South, eventually helping force the Confederacy to its knees.

The Nashville Public Television documentary, co-produced by the Emmy Award-winning team of Stephen Hall and Ken Tucker of The Renaissance Center, premieres Thursday, May 30 at 8 p.m. on NPT-Channel 8. It is the seventh episode in the “Tennessee Civil War 150” series, a multi-part project coinciding with the Sesquicentennial anniversary of the Civil War. “We didn’t want this to be a documentary focused completely on military strategy,” Hall said. “It was important to show how the lives of ordinary citizens were disrupted and destroyed. The story shows not only how the Union used boats and trains to their tactical advantage, but how people in Tennessee suffered because of it.”

The documentary includes a scholarly lineup of historians, including Dr. Carroll Van West, MTSU; Fred Prouty, Tennessee Wars/Historical Commission; Dr. Minoa Uffelman, Austin Peay State University, Dr. Wayne Moore, Tennessee State Library and Archives, and Melinda Senn, Southern Museum of Civil War and Locomotive History. Following the documentaries premiere on NPT, ***“Rivers and Rails: Daggers of the Civil War”*** will be broadcast on other PBS stations around the state. Both NPT and The Renaissance Center were recently honored with a Tennessee Historical Commission Certificate of Merit for 2013 in the category “Book/Public Programming” for “No Going Back: Women & The War,” “Shiloh: The Devil’s Own Day” and “Crisis of Faith.” The award recognizes projects that contribute to the history and historic preservation efforts in Tennessee.

The Renaissance Center is a state-of-the-art facility for fine arts, performing arts, media production, technology and education located

about 35 miles from downtown Nashville in Dickson, Tennessee. The Tennessee Wars Commission has partnered with the Renaissance Center on several major Civil War productions including the Emmy Award winning film, ***Hallowed Ground, Preserving Tennessee’s Battlefields***. Over 2,000 DVD-copies of the above film were sent to all Tennessee school libraries through a grant made possible by the Tennessee Wars Commission.

“Kentucky Battlefields and Beyond” **Preservation Kentucky Conference**

Mr. Fred M. Prouty, Director of Programs for the Tennessee Wars Commission, will be keynote speaker for Preservation Kentucky Conference, “Kentucky Battlefields and Beyond; Civil War Sites in the 21st Century”, in August 2013. Mr. Prouty’s presentation is entitled, Civil War Battlefields in Tennessee: Opportunities and Outcomes. The Tennessee Wars Commission has led efforts across the state to preserve battlefields for almost two decades. One of their most successful has been at Parker’s Crossroads in Henderson County. With the Civil War Sesquicentennial underway, opportunities in battlefield preservation exist across Tennessee where more battles were fought than in any other state outside Virginia.

For more information on the event see: www.preservationkentucky.org.

Tennessee’s Civil War National Parks **Excellent Economic Generators**

In 2011, the National Park Service (NPS) received 279 million recreation visitors who spent \$13 billion in local gateway regions. That spending supported 252,000 local jobs, which had a \$30 billion benefit to the national economy. Every dollar invested in the NPS through Congressional appropriations resulted in a \$10 benefit to the national economy according to the recent report. The NPS annual economic impact data report used National Park and public data to examine the impacts visitor spending had on the local economy in terms of sales, income and jobs in 2011.

Visitor spending most directly affected lodging, restaurants, retail trade, and recreation and entertainment. Spending from these sources supported 45,200 jobs in restaurants and bars, 34,100 jobs in lodging sectors,

15,500 jobs in the retail and wholesale trade, and 20,000 jobs in recreation and entertainment.

Statistics for Tennessee’s Civil War National Battlefield Parks sited as recreation visits and total visitor spending are as follows:

1. Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park:
VISITORS: 1,036,699
Visitor Spending: \$54,908,000

2. Fort Donelson National Battlefield:
VISITORS: 257,389
Visitor Spending: \$9,538,000

3. Shiloh National Military Park:
VISITORS: 387,816
Visitor Spending: \$14,371,000

4. Stones River National Battlefield:
VISITORS: 187,208
Visitor Spending: \$9,911,000

TOTAL VISITORS: 1,869,112
TOTAL Visitor Spending: \$88,728,000

The NPS report is available at www.nature.nps.gov/socialscience/products.cfm#MGM and click on “Economic Benefits to Local Communities from National Park Visitation, 2011”.

Tennessee has 38 Civil War sites deemed “significant to the outcome of the War” as referred to in the Secretary of the Interior’s report, Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation’s Civil War Battlefields (1998). Currently, a total of 61 Tennessee Civil War tourist destinations are included with in the Tennessee Wars Commission brochure, A Path Divided, Tennessee’s Civil War Heritage Trail. Copies are available in all Tennessee Welcome Centers and while there be sure to see the recently installed 150th Tennessee Civil War Sesquicentennial permanent exhibit displays.

COMMENTS SHOULD BE SENT TO:

Fred M. Prouty
Director of Programs
Tennessee Wars Commission
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37214
Fred.Prouty@tn.gov



Report on the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program

By Dan Brown, Statewide CLG Coordinator

It has been a busy spring for the CLG program. We have visited and engaged in various projects in Hartsville, Hohenwald, Johnson City, Murfreesboro, Rogersville, and Shelbyville. We have been developing new CLG programs in Jamestown, Lebanon, Dickson, and Lawrenceburg.

We recently toured Hartsville with Tonya Blades, Preservation Planner at the General Nashville Regional Council Development District to evaluate development of a local school and church. We met with local non-profit leaders in the community to discuss potential development.

We attended the Hohenwald Historic Zoning Commission (HZC) monthly meeting recently and toured their historic districts addressing technical and development issues. In addition CLG staff have: worked with the Johnson City Planning office and Historic Zoning Commission recently to successfully expand their downtown historic district; worked in conjunction with Historic Zoning Commissioner Jim Thompson in Murfreesboro to conduct yearly training for their Commission; training was broadcast on the local public access channel; have met with the Rogersville HZC, TDOT officials, and local administration to address preservation issues relative to development projects in the city; met with Hawkins County officials and Rogersville representatives to address rehabilitation issues with the Antebellum Clay-Kenner house in Rogersville's National Register District; have been working with them to search for potential grant solutions for the building; met in Shelbyville with Brianne Huitt the Preservation Planner for the South Central Develop District to participate in training for the Shelbyville HZC; have met recently with the mayor of Jamestown, the Honorable Ryan Smith to discuss potential CLG Development for the community. A working session was conducted in Jamestown at the end of May; have participated in a number of public meetings and working sessions in Lebanon as they move toward CLG development. They are also developing a Main Street Program for the downtown. Another working session is scheduled with the City Council in May and they are on schedule for CLG completion this summer; Representatives from Dickson have met with us to further their CLG development. They are also pursuing a Main Street program; met with the HZC, mayor, Main Street Manager, and presented to the City Council in Lawrenceburg to develop their CLG program.

We anticipate working sessions in the near future.

In addition to working in communities and developing new CLGs we have also been involved with conference attendance and presentations: have participated in the History Day judging at the state level in Nashville, Development District meetings in Nashville; the National Main Street Conference in New Orleans, the Rural development Conference in Cookeville, judged the Franklin and Williamson County annual preservation awards, the

Cumberland Region Tomorrow yearly Summit in Nashville, the Tennessee Building Officials Association annual conference and 50th anniversary in Gatlinburg, and the Statewide Preservation Conference and National Alliance of Preservation Commissions Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) in Cookeville.

The History Day judging was coordinated with the Tennessee Historical Society and the National Association of State and Local Historians at the Capitol Complex in Nashville this spring. Winners in the state competition will now participate in National competition later in the year.

A scholarship was received from the National Park Service to participate in the Main Street National Conference in New Orleans in April. State CLG Coordinators from across the nation interfaced and participated in the Main Street program and attended special sessions on Federal Grant Administration.

We participated in yearly Development District meetings in Nashville in March and worked with planning staff from across the state; participated in the Rural Development conference in Cookeville this spring and interacted with planning staff and CLG representatives from across the state.

In May we judged the Heritage Franklin and Williamson County yearly preservation awards and participated in the awards ceremony. An exceptional selection of new construction, residential and commercial rehabilitations, and sustainability projects were recognized and awarded; participated in the Cumberland Region Tomorrow (CRT) yearly Summit in Nashville in May and attended sessions from development specialists from across the regions and nation as they outlined the development visions for the ten county Cumberland Region in Middle Tennessee. The THC will participate in future committee meetings related to CRT planning.

We partnered with Senior Vice President Joe Castellano, P.E. with Rolf Jensen Engineers in Atlanta to make a half day presentation on Building Codes in Historic Districts at the Tennessee Building Officials Association annual training 50th anniversary conference in Gatlinburg at the end of April. We provided training to building officials from across the state and the State Fire Marshal's Office, and developed critical contacts for future technical issues related to historic district rehabilitations.

As of the composition of this publication, the Statewide Preservation Conference was underway in Cookeville. The THC has underwritten the conference, and as it did in 2010 and 2012, has also underwritten a National Alliance of Preservation Commission, Commission Assistance and Mentoring Program (CAMP) in conjunction with the conference. The CLG office has worked closely with Tennessee Preservation Trust (TPT) the

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PUBLICATIONS TO NOTE

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

Scarecrow Press, Inc., an imprint of the Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group, 200 Park Avenue, South, Suite 1109, New York, New York 10003-1503.

The Day Lincoln Was Almost Shot: The Fort Stevens Story: The Fort Stevens Story by Benjamin Franklin Cooling III recounts the story of President Abraham Lincoln's role in the Battle of Fort Stevens in July of 1864. This engagement stands represents the only time in American history that a sitting American president came under enemy fire while in office. This new study brings into focus an overlooked moment in American history and Cooling puts forth a disquieting question: What if Lincoln had been shot and killed during this short battle? The Battle of Fort Stevens occurred just nine months prior to President Lincoln's assassination by John Wilkes Booth's in Ford's Theater. A potentially critical moment in the Civil War, the Battle of Fort Stevens could have changed—with Lincoln's demise—the course of American history. Notwithstanding, ***The Day Lincoln Was Almost Shot*** is more than a contemplation on an alternate history of the United States. It is also an examination of the attempt by Confederate General Jubal Early to capture Washington, D.C., to remove the president and the Union government from power, and to turn the tide of the Civil War in the South's favor. Cooling, a well-known Civil War historian who has written numerous publications on America's Civil War, as well as military and naval history, taps fresh documentary sources and offers a fresh interpretation of the defense of the nation's capital narrative. Commemorating this largely forgotten and under-appreciated chapter in the study of Lincoln and the Civil War, ***The Day Lincoln Was Almost Shot*** is an intriguing study of this potential turning point in American history. **Cloth, \$45.00**

The University of North Carolina Press, 116 S. Boundary Street, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514-3808.

The University of North Carolina Press has published the final volume in *The New Encyclopedia of Southern Culture* series. Edited by Thomas C. Holt and Laurie B. Green Volume 24: *Race* and sponsored by the Center for the Study of Southern Culture at the University of Mississippi, with Charles Regan Wilson serving as the General Editor of the series. *Race*, the concluding volume of series challenges previous understanding and reveals the region's rich, ever-expanding diversity and provides new explorations of race relations. In 36 thematic and 29 topical essays, numerous contributors examine such subjects as the Tuskegee Syphilis Study, Japanese American incarceration in the South, relations between African American and Native Americans, Chinese men adopting Mexican identities, Latino religious practices, and Vietnamese life in the southern region. Since the 1989 publication of the original *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*, scholars have produced exciting new literature that positions the South, as a society that attempted to impose rigid racial boundaries, but transcended those attempts, resulting in a dynamic, diverse, and fluid society, all of which is reflected in the articles of *The New Encyclopedia of Southern Culture's* Volume 24**. The authors of these entries take as a fundamental principle that race is a socially constructed classification, and they examine ideas about racial differences with a multi-racial context that provide new ways of looking at the South's racial past and future. Under the editorship of Thomas C. Holt, the James Westfall Distinguished Service Professor of American and African American History at the University of Chicago and Laurie B. Green, associate professor of history, women's and gender studies, and African American studies at the University of Texas at Austin, the essays capture a nuanced representation of how the concept of race in the South have influenced its history, art, politics, and culture beyond the familiar binary of black and white. **Paper, \$24.95****

Report on CLG Program...continued

host organization of the conference to select presenters and develop the choice of sessions. Three nationally prominent preservation professionals, Jack Williams, Monica Callahan, and Autumn Rierson Michael are presenting. Please look for conference details and THC preservations awards information in the newsletter.

The CLG office anticipates an equally busy summer and fall as we continue to develop CLG communities and work with existing CLGs and other communities across the state. We also plan to participate in Bobb Yapp's nationally recognized window training in Missouri in September. Please let us know how we may be a resource to your community.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NEWS

Five Tennessee Sites Added to the National Register of Historic Places

The information for this article was provided by the Tennessee Historical Commission Press Release: "Five Tennessee Sites Added to the National Register of Historic Places" draft dated Monday, April 29, 2013 and written by Claudette Stager.

BODENHAM MILL

The Bodenham Mill was built around 1930 on the ruins and foundation of a mill built nearly 100 years earlier. The 2 ½ story frame building, with a Fitz overshot wheel, was the center of the Bodenham community in Giles County for 25 years.

The grist and flour mill was constructed at a time when commercial patterns were changing in rural parts of the state. The first mill on the site drew customers from far away, but by the 1930s, as transportation improved in the 20th century, most farmers travelled to cities like Pulaski where there were larger mills that were more efficient. The Bodenham Mill then served the local region, providing more specialized and personalized service. Operated by water power, the basic technology of the mill did not change from the 1830s, but the milling



Bodenham Mill

equipment inside was updated. The mill ceased operating in 1955.

The National Register nomination for Bodenham Mill was prepared by Jaime Destefano and Peggy Nickell of the Tennessee Historical Commission.



OAK HILL FARM

Oak Hill Farm spans Tipton and Haywood counties in West Tennessee. The centerpiece of the 213-acre farm is the 1834 Taylor farmhouse.

Other historic resources on the property include a barn, dairy parlor, hog house, tenant houses, granary, smoke house, well house, chicken house, pond, cemetery, and the agricultural fields.



The Taylor family began farming here in the 1830s and the land continues to be farmed. The changes to the resources and addition of buildings on the farm reflect the changes in agricultural trends, such as changes in crop production and sharecropping. The farm is an important part of the agricultural and architectural history of Tipton and Haywood counties. The house is a fine example of a Federal I-house and the farm itself is representative of pre-WWII progressive farming and post-WWII agricultural innovation.

The National Register nomination for Oak Hill Farm was prepared by Abigail Gautreau, Elizabeth Humphreys, and Dr. Carroll Van West of the Center for Historic Preservation at MTSU.



Allendale Farm

ALLENDALE FARM

The Allen House in Montgomery County was listed in the National Register in 1978 with less than 4 acres of land, known as the domestic complex, around the main house. The expanded nomination includes 310 acres, and additional information on the agricultural importance and settlement history of the farm. The Allen House is an 1858 Federal-style residence with a 1919 extension that connects to a circa 1800 log building. Other historic resources on the farm include servants' quarters, tenant houses, ponds, a stock barn, and the agricultural landscape. New information in the nomination documents that by the mid-20th century, Allendale Farm was involved in statewide farm demonstration programs with Austin Peay State College (now University) and the University of Tennessee, making the Allen family leaders in agricultural innovation.

The National Register nomination for Allen House Boundary Increase was prepared by Carroll Van West, Elizabeth Humphreys, Jessica Bandel, Jessica French and Amy Kostine of the Center for Historic Preservation at MTSU.



Thomas P. Kennedy, Jr. House

THOMAS P. KENNEDY, JR. HOUSE

The Thomas P. Kennedy Jr. House was listed in the National Register in 2003 for its architectural importance. This revised nomination expands the boundaries from 25.7 acres to 166.6 acres in order to document how the property represents a country estate of the early-20th century. The Colonial Revival style house was designed by Nashville architect Donald Southgate and built in 1937 on the outskirts of Nashville.

In addition to Kennedy's house, stock barns and farm outbuildings were built on the property and several 19th century features such as stone walls, a historic cemetery, springhouse, and sunken roadbed were incorporated into the landscaping. The Thomas P. Kennedy Jr. House is one of the few historic estates like this in the Nashville area.

The National Register nomination for the Thomas P. Kennedy Jr. House Boundary Increase was prepared Phil Thomason and Andra Martens of Thomason and Associates, Preservation Planners.



Thomas P. Kennedy, Jr. House

MOYE BOARDING HOUSE

Constructed between 1878 and 1892, the Moyer Boarding House was originally a 1-story frame Cumberland plan house with two rooms. The Cumberland plan is characterized by two front entrances, now visible on the south elevation of the house.

A 1 1/2-story central hall plan house was added to the west end in 1882, becoming the front of the house, and in 1892 the rear porch was partially enclosed and the wood porches and additional decorative woodwork were added to the house giving it the current Folk Victorian styling.



Moyer Boarding House



Moyer Boarding House

The house is a good local representation of the early Cumberland plan, the later central hall plan, and the turned and sawn woodwork that give it a distinctive architectural character in Portland. Today known locally as the Moyer-Green House, the property is important as an early commercial enterprise in the community.

The National Register nomination for the Moyer Boarding House was prepared by Tonya Blades of the Greater Nashville Regional Council and Jaime Destefano of the Tennessee Historical Commission.



JOHN WOOD DODGE, TENNESSEE ARTIST

By W. Calvin Dickinson

John W. Dodge, a famous 19th century painter who specialized in miniature portraits, was a resident of Tennessee. He is famous today, and his paintings still sell well on the Sotheby auction market. The art collection of Cheekwood Museum in Nashville has a valuable

collection of his paintings, and the May 2013 issue of American Art Review (pp. 74-77) features his work along with other famous miniaturists of his time. There is a historical marker on Highway 70 at Pomona in Cumberland County denoting his residence there before and after the Civil War.

Dodge was born in New York in 1807. His mother was a native of Canada and his father was a goldsmith and watchmaker in New York. The family was modestly wealthy. Apprenticed to a sign painter in 1823, Dodge was dissatisfied with such mundane work. He borrowed some miniature paintings from a friend and began to copy them, displaying a native talent for this work. Miniatures are paintings only a few inches tall, some as small as two or three inches. They could be carried by a person in a pocket or on a chain. Ivory was the material on which they were painted. Miniatures were a popular art form during this time period due to their intimate nature, portability and cost. Dodge could produce a miniature in two or three days. Caption: Example of Dodge's miniature work, unknown subject.

In the winter of 1826-27 Dodge received his only academic training, enrolling in the National Academy of Design in New York. At this time he began selling his paintings, receiving \$11.50 for his first sales and as much as \$75.00 in a short time. Within six years he was selected as an associate of the Academy, which was a prestigious designation.

In 1838 John Dodge, his wife Mary Louise and five children, left New York and moved to

Tennessee. Health problems were a major reason for moving south, and cheaper living expenses may have contributed to the decision. Less competition from other artists in Tennessee was an added benefit. The

Dodge family first settled in Nashville, and while there he painted a six inch miniature of Andrew Jackson setting at a table, a work which he called "the most correct and perfect picture I ever painted." Other sources quote Jackson in this form:

"I have heard many of those long and b e s t acquainted with me observe that his is the best and most perfect of any they have ever seen of me." Dodge had

engravings made of the Jackson miniature, and these were a valuable source of income for him in ensuing years. A New York publication wrote that "no Democrat should be without this portrait in his house." A short time later Dodge painted a small oil portrait of Henry Clay sitting under a tree with a dog lying at his side. He sold it for \$250. Dodge later painted a miniature of Clay that the statesman pronounced as "unexcelled." Dodge completed other miniatures of Felix Grundy, Jacob McGavock, President James K. Polk, General William Harding, and other prominent Americans. He had painted over two hundred miniatures of Tennesseans by 1854. When photography became a rival to art Dodge engaged the new technology by adopting it and by hand-coloring photographs.

His health again became an issue, and in 1845 Dodge bought 5000 acres in Cumberland County, Tennessee, where he built a log house and planted an apple orchard. John's brother William and his family joined the Dodges in the wilderness of the Cumberland Plateau. The orchards produced bountifully, and the Dodge families prospered. They named the

location of their farm "Pomona," a name inspired by the Roman goddess of fruit and orchards. "Pomona" eventually became the permanent name of the small community. He divided his time between Pomona and Nashville. Spring, summer, and fall were spent at Pomona, and he lived and worked in Nashville in the winter. Caption: unknown subject of Dodge's artistry.

When the Civil War started Dodge was frightened by the violence. Although Cumberland County was mostly pro-Union and Dodge was a Unionist, he decided to return to New York for safety. The family left Pomona in wagons under the cover of darkness. Destitute when he arrived in New York, and with miniature painting in decline, Dodge worked mainly as a photographer. He painted a miniature of George Washington after studying earlier portraits, and he painted a portrait of President Andrew Johnson in 1865, selling copies in photographic form. He also painted portraits of Abraham Lincoln and John Brown during the war. [Caption: Miniature of George Washington by Dodge.] In 1889 Dodge and his family, along with a number of his friends, returned to Cumberland County, establishing a "colony" at Pomona. The new residents built houses in the most modern style of the time. The Nashville American welcomed Dodge's return: "Now in his 83rd year John W. Dodge still paints with his old time skill." Dodge found that while the orchard had been damaged during the war; he was soon enjoying record crops from thousands of trees, and his apples again became famous in Tennessee. The Crossville Times reported in 1886 that "Pomona in the past three years has grown rapidly. Houses have sprung up and improvements have been made."

In his final years deafness troubled Dodge, and in December of 1893 he contracted pneumonia and died. He is buried at Oak Lawn Cemetery in Pomona with his wife. A New York Times obituary claimed the Dodge "ranked first in the United States in that [miniature portrait] line."

FROM TOP LEFT: Example of Dodge's miniature work, unknown subject, another unknown subject. Miniature of George Washington by Dodge.





NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED CONSULTANT VISITS THREE STATE HISTORIC SITES

By Martha D. Akins, Historic Sites Program Director



Matthew Mosca collecting samples from hall staircase in Sabine Hill. Note the "stipple-marble" on the bracket.

controversy as part of the state tried to secede from North Carolina. David Haynes bought the property from the Tipton family and in turn his eldest child Landon Carter Haynes became the next owner. Landon Carter Haynes (1816-1875) was an attorney, politician, and newspaper editor. During the Civil War, he represented Tennessee in the Confederate States Senate, while coming from a mostly pro-Union part of the state—a challenging situation as he lived the remainder of his life in West Tennessee.

At Tipton-Haynes the study revealed that procuring paint materials must have been rather difficult. It appears that Colonel John Tipton, Jr., did not paint the exterior boards of the house after its construction. Landon Carter Haynes, however, made several changes to the property. Due to the paint similarities on different portions of the house, it appears that the ell may be approximately as old as the house, or perhaps built no more than ten to twelve years later. This finding supports the information that Haynes constructed the ell, may have moved it to its present location, with the kitchen added at the north end.

Evidence shows that the original finish was the only finish from the changes made

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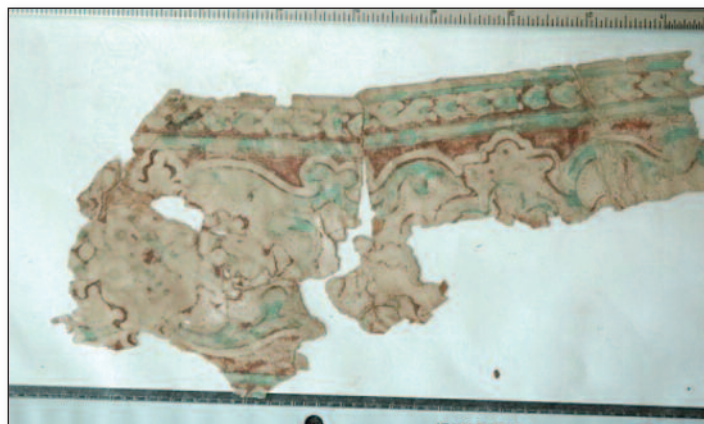
Matthew & Martha

Matthew Mosca, of Baltimore, Maryland, recently visited three state historic sites to conduct historic paint research. Using micro-chemical testing, he is able to identify the constituents of paint finishes, and therefore determine original hues. Furthermore, the location of similar paint finishes can support or negate construction dates and architectural changes to the structure. His investigation often answers many questions and sometimes yields surprises or produces more questions.

TIPTON-HAYNES STATE HISTORIC SITE

Tipton-Haynes State Historic Site in Johnson City was originally the home of Colonel John Tipton from 1784 to 1813 and his heirs until 1837. Colonel Tipton served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, as well as in various political positions during this nation's formative years. Colonel Tipton is most noted for his loyalty to North Carolina during the State of Franklin

This paper, which may be a border, was found in the sitting room of Tipton-Haynes during some work in 1990. Photo courtesy of Matthew Mosca.



**Consultant...continued**

by Haynes to after ca. 1936, nearly a century! In other words, the site was minimally maintained, from before the Civil War until long after. The historic paint finish was a lead white, with undertones of gray. This color was found on the exterior boards, trim, porch ceilings, and doors. Implementing this color in the upcoming painting project will not be a major change on the exterior, but it is certainly consistent with the Greek Revival fashion, in which it was preferred to have restrained white buildings in a unpretentious landscape.

The historic interior of the house is a much more exciting find. The board walls and ceilings were originally papered! This fact may be somewhat surprising but board construction was less expensive than plaster, and once papered over, the substrate mattered not. It is possible to restore the sitting room to Colonel John Tipton's period with his original mantel. But that approach would be incongruent with the rest of the home which reflects Haynes's changes, including the mantel in the parlor. With such an extensive use of paper throughout the home, one could surmise that there was a hierarchy of papers: more expensive papers used in the public areas on the first floor, and less expensive ones on the second floor and the spare room.

Some previously found pieces of wallpaper are archived at the site, and Mosca found red staining that may indicate wallpaper color in another area. It is unknown at this time whether the original paper may be in production today by Aldelphi or a similar manufacturer, or if it is possible to reproduce the 1850s wallpaper based on the size samples that are available.

Other changes will affect the look of the interior in a more subtle way. Mosca revealed that the crown molding in the hall was lead white and that the now painted stair balusters were oak grained historically.

The kitchen, however, may be the most unexpected room as it apparently had no paint or paper at all before the mid-20th century. The approach here would be to remove the paint, producing a stark contrast to the family and public rooms of the house.

The Law Office's exterior was the same white as the house. The interior was simple as well. The window frames, front door, and baseboards were all grained historically, and those elements appropriately have replicated graining today. The ceiling and crown molding were a flat, yellowish white, while the mantel was a high gloss black. The only drama in the room was the light orange paint on the walls.

SABINE HILL STATE HISTORIC SITE

Connected to Tipton-Haynes by way of marriage is another state-owned historic site. Completed ca. 1818, Sabine Hill in Elizabethton was home to Mary Patton Taylor, the widow of Brigadier-General Nathaniel Taylor, and their children. One of their children, Nathaniel G. Taylor married Emmaline Haynes, Landon Carter Haynes's sister. Landon Carter Haynes was named in honor of Landon Carter, owner of Carter Mansion which also still stands in Elizabethton. Once Sabine Hill is restored, it will be a satellite site of Sycamore Shoals State Park, as the Carter Mansion is.

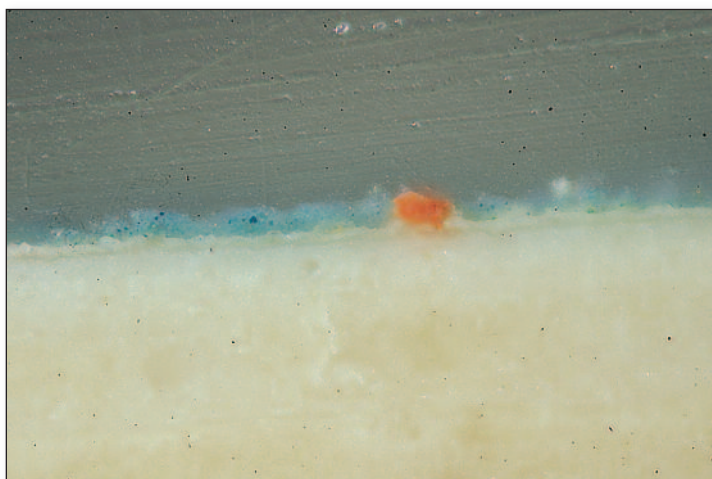
Whereas Tipton-Haynes lent itself to fairly easy investigation, Sabine Hill was much more challenging. Evidence shows that the original finishes were still intact in 1936, but subsequent alterations affected a lot of the historical data. It is possible to restore the interior, but it will not be easy. Modern alterations eliminated some historical information, and modern alkylid paint strongly adheres to the early paint.

Regardless of the challenges presented by previous owners, Sabine Hill has some exceptional woodwork and paint finishes on the interior. Most notable is the west parlor which has original, high-style, red mahogany graining with yellow string inlay. This type of painting technique is also seen along the East Coast from ca. 1790 to ca. 1835. Other colors evident are Prussian blue and lead white. The color scheme created the folklore of the "Red, White, and Blue Room" as the fabled office of General Taylor. The type of plaster in this room is the kind that is typically used for wallpaper, and wallpaper was extensively used during this early time period. Unfortunately, no known samples of wallpaper remain.

This same Prussian blue and lead white appear to have been used extensively throughout the downstairs. The staircase bracket has the original "stipple-marble" effect which also appears to have been used in other locations. For the baseboards, a gray-black was revealed. The exterior of the house, as with Tipton-Haynes, would have been the characteristic lead white color.

Additional investigative work will be continued in "Phase II." Due to existing conditions of pigeon guano, the lack of electricity, modern wall material, and modern kitchen, a complete assessment was not possible in the first visit. Once these items have been handled, Mosca will return and look for anticipated marbled wood wainscoting in the stair hall and along the wall up the stairs. According to the Historic American Building Survey Data pages, Sabine Hill is "the first and only example we have found in the State of Tennessee where the practice of 'obvious imitation' has been

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This photomicrograph courtesy of Matthew Mosca is a cross section of the stencil decoration in the east parlor. Chrome orange pigment as found in the particle evident here was used to tint the background color—a very pale orange—of the stencil. The stenciling itself was Prussian blue, the same color found at Sabine Hill.



Public Comment Solicited

The Tennessee Historical Commission is again soliciting public comment and advice on its administration of the National Historic Preservation Act. Especially, we are seeking input on such matters as geographic areas or classes of properties which should be a priority for survey and/or registration efforts, criteria and priorities which should be established for restoration grants, and ways and means through which local efforts at preservation of historic properties can be most effectively assisted. Comments and advice on other areas and issues of a more general nature are also encouraged. Activities carried out by the Commission under the mandate of the Act include efforts to survey and inventory potentially-historic properties across the state and to nominate the most significant to the National Register of Historic Places. Other activities involve programs to protect and preserve properties once they are identified by reviewing Federal projects to determine if they will adversely affect historic properties and wish to earn the investment tax credits which are available; awarding and administering grants for the restoration of National Register properties; and providing technical assistance and advice to local governments which are attempting to establish local programs and ordinances to protect historic properties. Besides the restoration grants program, some of these activities are carried out in part by the provision of grant support to local groups and agencies. These grant funds are

federal funds which are appropriated under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act to assist states in carrying out the purposes of the Act. The comments received will be used to structure the annual application to the National Park Service for these funds. The Tennessee Historical Commission expects to solicit applications for grants-in-aid in June of this year for the 2014 Fiscal Year (10/01/2013-9/30/2014). The public input and advice which we are soliciting now will help to set both general office objectives and to establish priorities and criteria for the review of grant applications. Comments are requested by August 15, 2013, and may be addressed to Claudette Stager, Assistant Director for National Register Programs, Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442.

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

Consultant...continued

used as applied in the Capitol Building at Williamsburg...the execution closely resembles..." (excerpt from page 3)

He will also take more samples from the east parlor, hall, and modern kitchen. The modern kitchen during the first phase appears to have been a significant room historically. Collected paint samples reveal marbling on trim and a rich Prussian blue wall color. Historic building elements (i.e., mantels) which had been taken off site for security purposes will be examined during the second phase.

HAWTHORNE HILL STATE HISTORIC SITE

Hawthorne Hill in Castalian Springs was

built ca. 1800. This Federal styled structure was home to several distinguished people. Humphrey Bate was an early settler in Middle Tennessee and Colonel in the War of 1812. Bate's grandson, William B. Bate was a Confederate General, Governor of Tennessee, and U. S. Senator. General Bate's cousin, Dr. Humphrey Bate, who was known for his harmonica skills and leadership of a string band, was one of the founders of the Grand Ole Opry.

As with Sabine Hill, some incredible historic painting techniques survive. At Hawthorne Hill, Mosca spent approximately a week analyzing possible conservation techniques and gathering specimens. At this point in time he is currently assessing the samples collected and preparing the report.

With all the above information from Mosca in hand, the Tennessee Historical

Commission will be able to restore accurately the historic paint colors at these three state-owned sites and interpret these sites more authentically.

Matthew Mosca was a major contributor in developing a program for paint research at the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the early 1970s, and since then he has established proficiency in examining pigments using polarized light and UV fluorescent microscopy. His most notable projects include Mount Vernon (home of George Washington), U.S. Treasury Building, the Octagon (Washington, D.C.) and in Tennessee—the Hermitage and Carter House State Historic Site. Traveling across the U.S., he consults from his office based in Baltimore, Maryland.



THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND SECTION 106 REVIEW, 1985 – 2012

Joseph Y. Garrison, Review and Compliance Coordinator, Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires all State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) to consult with a host of Federal agencies that fund projects, programs, and activities and those various State agencies that apply for Federal assistance. These agencies are required to seek SHPO consultation as they carry out their historic preservation responsibilities under Section 106 of NHPA. Section 106 requires Federal agencies and their applicants for Federal assistance, licenses, permits, and approvals to take historic properties into account as they plan and implement their projects. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has codified the process by which Federal agencies and applicants seek SHPO review and comment at the 36 CFR 800 regulation.

For a time after passage of the NHPA in 1966, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) attempted to comply with Section 106 by submitting all of its funded projects directly to the ACHP for review. Yet, within a decade it was obvious that the burden of doing so had become too cumbersome. So, the FHWA formally required its recipient state Departments of Transportation, including the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT), to comply with all Section 106 review requirements as a cost of receiving each year's Federal funding.

For decades, TDOT has applied for and received substantial Federal financial assistance in carrying out its various projects. That assistance from the FHWA has come primarily in the form of Federal Aid Highway funds and Bridge Replacement funds. Because of the demolition and construction associated with the kinds of projects TDOT carries out, the various projects funded through either of these sources and other Federal funding sources, have had a great potential to affect cultural resources located in Tennessee that are eligible National Register listing.

In the late 1970s, mindful of the consequences to Tennessee's historic properties that could result from highway project implementation without benefit of Section 106 consultation, TDOT, in consultation with the Tennessee SHPO, established protocols to ensure compliance with Section 106. These protocols involve TDOT preparation of cultural resources survey reports of project effect for each federally-funded TDOT project and the subsequent review by the Tennessee SHPO.

For over thirty years, Ms. Martha Carver and Mr. Gerald Kline have effectively managed these protocols. They have done so in close consultation with the Tennessee SHPO and consulting parties. Because of their tireless efforts, and those of the various staffers they have led over the years, it is fair to say that, had the thousands of highway projects been designed and implemented over the past thirty years without benefit of their oversight, a significant number of historic resources would have adversely altered the characteristics of Tennessee's cultural properties. Specifically, these TDOT projects would have resulted in such serious adverse effects as the physical destruction of or damage to all or portions of numbers of historic properties.

Under the management of Ms. Carver and Mr. Kline, TDOT has maintained a sizable in-house cultural resources section of dedicated staff employees, all of whom have attained advanced degrees in historic preservation related fields of study and vast years of experience in identifying, evaluating, and historic properties. Through the years, these TDOT staffers have worked closely with the Federal Programs staff of the Tennessee SHPO ensuring that TDOT makes every effort consistent to avoid or minimize any adverse effects to historic properties caused by its Federally-funded projects.

In Federal FY' 85, Tennessee SHPO Review and Compliance staff began logging all Federal projects submitted for Section 106 review into an electronic database. Using this database today, we can quantify that, between FY'85 and FY'12, TDOT's cultural resources section submitted more than 8,000 FHWA-funded undertakings to the SHPO for Section 106 review plus an additional 250 State-funded undertakings. During that time, TDOT cultural resources section submitted to the SHPO some 3,860 survey reports prepared in-house or by cultural resources consultants, documenting conditions of some 2,348 Tennessee buildings and 1,847 archaeological sites.

During the period under study, through the efforts of Ms. Carver and Mr. Kline, TDOT was sufficiently mindful of the potential for adverse effect to survey-identified historic properties that in 371 cases it made certain that its preliminary project design refrained from adversely affecting any of those identified historic properties located within its project impact areas. In an additional 148 cases, TDOT and the SHPO reached consensus that a preliminary design of a TDOT project would adversely affect an identified National Register eligible historic property. In 88 of these 148 cases, TDOT re-evaluated its original project design and proposed a final project design that would not adversely affect any historic property. Over a period of the past 27 years, and out of more than 8,000 federally-funded TDOT projects reviewed by the SHPO, only the last 60 required mitigation through agreement documents. Of that total, 27 involved the replacement of historically significant bridges. The remaining 33 involved highway widening or new construction that affected historic properties. These

60 mitigated FHWA-funded TDOT projects represent .0075% of the total FHWA/TDOT Section 106 case load for the period under study. The number of mitigated adverse effect cases is so small because of the dedicated efforts of Ms. Carver and Mr. Kline and their staffs to ensure that all pending TDOT projects are surveyed and proper mitigating strategies are implemented.

For Ms. Carver and Mr. Kline and their staffs, the preceding facts and figures indicate the very successful careers in carrying out the Section 106 consultation protocols. Prudence dictates that due notice of that certainty should be made, even at this late date. We here at the SHPO have reason to believe it has done so and to trust it will continue.



Martha Carver



Gerald Kline



Tennessee Volunteers and the “Splendid Little War.”

Throughout the late 1890s pressure had been building in America to attack the Spanish colony of Cuba then undergoing a revolution. American sugar production in Cuba was vulnerable to the “insurrectos” guerrilla war, which led to large scale destruction of American owned sugar plantations on the island, a factor that cannot be ignored as a cause for what would become known as the Spanish-American War (a.k.a. the “Splendid Little War”). The task of suppressing the Cuban revolt was assigned to Spanish General Valeriano (“Butcher”) Weyler, who after February 10, 1898, established concentration camps where he indiscriminately confined revolutionists, sympathizers, and neutrals, including women and children. His aim was to cut off the rebels’ base of support. Many if not most became victims of semi-starvation, disease and ruthless treatment. American sympathy for the

camp policy. Spanish loyalists in Havana rejected the concessions and the yellow press renewed its attack upon Spain. Within the Republican Party a group of younger imperialistic politicians – including Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge - regarded Cuba as the key to the economic domination of the Caribbean and favored American expansionism, calling for a firmer U. S. stance. Two incidents led to war. One was the De Lome letter, written by the Spanish ambassador to America, which was stolen and printed in the Journal. It criticized President William McKinley as “weak and bidder for the admiration of the crowd.” The letter further aggravated American public opinion against Spain. The other event was the famous sinking of the U. S. S. Maine in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898. While a naval court of inquiry could not definitely ascertain who was responsible for the sinking of the

concessions. His April 20 the Congress adopted a war resolution asking the President to: 1), recognize the independence of Cuba; 2), demand the withdrawal of Spanish armed forces; 3), empowered the president to use American armed forces to carry out these demands; and 4), restated the U.S. had no territorial ambitions in Cuba and would leave the control of Cuba to its people after peace had been restored. McKinley signed the War Resolution and immediately began a naval boycott of the island. If the Spanish did not accede to these demands, read the resolution, the U.S. would take actions to secure Cuba’s independence from Spain. Faced with such demands the Spanish government declared war on April 24, 1898, and the U.S. retaliated the next day.

The first major fight of the war took place not in Cuba but at Manila Bay, in the Spanish colony of the Philippine Islands. Ironically,



The Battle of Manila Bay

Cuban rebels was fanned by the “yellow press,” led by William Randolph Hearst’s New York Journal and Joseph Pulitzer’s New York World, both of which printed lurid (and often times untrue) tales of victimization and the hardships of the rebels as a successful gimmick to increase sales.

By concurrent resolution, the Senate and the House called for the United States to confer belligerent rights to the Cuban revolutionists and to offer its good offices to Spain for the recognition of an independent Cuba. The Spanish government agreed to recall Weyler, grant the Cubans a measure of autonomy and a reform of the concentration

battleship, the yellow press insisted it was the work of a Spanish mine, further inflaming Americans opinion. “Remember the Maine” became a popular catchphrase. President McKinley pursued a peaceful tack including a statement that America had not territorial designs on Cuba and that it sought and end to the concentration camp policy and an armistice. Spain yielded to the U.S. demand for an armistice, and informed McKinley in a cable sent on April 10.

The next day, swayed by the powerful popular demand for war with Spain in and out of Congress, McKinley reversed his anti-war policy even before learning of the Spanish

the Philippines were not even mentioned in the American declaration of war. Most Americans did not even know where they were. The U.S. Navy stationed at Hong Kong had been put on emergency alert by Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt, by secret orders sent on February 25. The battle, May 1, 1898, was a one sided affair, beginning at 5:40 A.M. and ending in seven [Caption for picture: The Battle of Manila Bay] hours. The Spanish Pacific fleet was destroyed with but one loss of life by the American fleet. Most Americans, while they knew where Cuba was, had little idea of where the Philippine Islands were. At the



outbreak of the Spanish American War the U.S. covertly returned the Filipino insurrectionist leader Emilio Aguinaldo, then underground in China, to the Philippines to direct the native uprising against the Spanish. Aguinaldo organized a Filipino army and on June 12, 1898, established a provisional government, proclaiming its independence from Spain. The Filipino rebels had reason to believe that the U.S. would grant freedom and independence to the islands. But, when Aguinaldo learned, on January 4, 1899, that the Treaty of Paris gave the U.S. control of the Philippines he called upon the Filipinos the very next day to declare their independence. On February 4, 1899, the calm broke out in armed revolt against American rule. To suppress the uprising the U.S. employed a force of 70,000 men against a Filipino army nearly as large. Organized Filipino resistance came to an end by the close of 1899 but guerrilla warfare continued until 1902. The conflict is known as the Philippine-American War by the Filipinos.

It was in this far-away, quick-paced and Machiavellian setting that Tennessee raised volunteer regiments to serve in the Pacific and Caribbean war zones. The Philippines would serve nicely as a base for American expansion into Asia but would have to be under U.S. control, and therein lay the rub. The Filipinos had long fought the Spanish for their independence and relied on the American and Dewey's initial promise of support for that dream. But now the Americans switched places with the Spanish and were there to stay. Consequently, the Filipinos resolved to fight the Americans as they had their erstwhile Spanish rulers. Thus, expansion into the Philippines, while cast in the light of civilizing the Filipinos, was no more civilized than the European imperialists from which Americans professed to be dissimilar.

Governor Robert ("Our Bob") Taylor ordered the First, Second, Third and Fourth Volunteer Regiments of infantry to rendezvous in April, preparatory to being mustered into the service of the United States.

After initial screening the First Regiment of Tennessee Volunteer Infantry took shape in Nashville. Excitement was high and the prospects of active service were enticing to youth and seniors who promptly answered the call, eager to put on the army uniform. The First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry regiment, heralded in the War of 1812, the Seminole Indian Wars, and the Civil War and most recently in the suppression of the Tennessee Miner's Revolt of 1891-92, received the most attention and was composed of men from the Middle Tennessee environs. One writer described the enthusiastic scene when the First learned its destination was the Philippines:

No member of the regiment will ever forget the exciting moment when the news that we were to go to the Philippines spread through the camp. We did not know just where these islands were, but we wanted to go bad and find out their location.¹

The First Regiment was soon sent across the country to San Francisco where it was prepared for duty overseas. "To say we were given the glad hand by the people of San Francisco but poorly expresse[d] our reception by them. Never before was there seen such free-handed hospitality and welcome given to so ragged a lot of soldiers." After learning the ways of military life the First left San Francisco for Hawaii and then the Philippine Islands on November 1, 1898 and "neither friend no foe could find fault with our appearance, or, we might say, the former could not, and the latter would not, for obvious reasons."² The only blemish on the First's record While in San Francisco was a saloon fight which nearly resulted in the lynching of an African American crab fisherman.³

The First reached Manila in December 1898 - just as the war had ended by the Treaty of Paris - and were promptly put into camp under General Robert P. Hughes, in the

Provost Guard, where they performed garrison duty in the walled city of Manila. The work was peaceful and routine; so much so that one volunteer's letter written in Manila on January 10, 1899 to his brother in Nashville complained: "I wish I were back in Nashville with you pursuing the paths of peace instead of those of war." Another stated: "Well the boys would like to see some fighting, and I think we would all enjoy a little excitement at present." Manila was a dull place, described as

a unique city, dirty, stinking, but still interesting. The natives bathe naked under the public hydrants. The people here don't know what good whisky is. The native drink "Beno" is to be let alone. One drink makes you drunk and two puts you in the hospital.⁴

All remained tranquil until the night of February 4, 1899. Sometime near 9:00 P.M. the American soldiers were "aroused by the sound of small arms firing in the outskirts of the city, and shortly after electrified by the inspiring notes of the 'call to arms,' [that] sounded from the walls of the city."⁵ According to one veteran:

From this time on, for two days, it was hike and shoot, then hike again, always toward the front until the tired and footsore, but cheerful and happy we got back to the camp. In this, our first engagement, the regiment received much favorable comment from the commanding officers and really did its duty in workmanship like manner. Individual cases of coolness and bravery were numerous and received merited praise.⁶

As the battalion neared the Filipino outposts the reality of war was brought home to the boys. "Little covered carts going to the rear, with a pair of shoes and leggings protruding from under the over told the story plainly of duty and death. The firing became

¹ Jas. K. Polk, First Lieutenant and Adjutant, "First Tennessee Vol. Infy, Spanish-American War, 1898-9," p 19, in *Official Programme and Souvenir of the 1st Tenn. Vol. Infantry, First Annual Reunion, Nashville Tennessee, September 25, 26, 27, 190*. Tennessee State Library and Archives vertical files. [Hereinafter: Polk, *First Reunion*.] Courtesy of the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

² Polk, *First Reunion*, p. 20

³ *Nashville American*, August 16, 1898.

⁴ *Ibid.*, February 26, 1899.

⁵ Polk, *First Reunion*, p. 20.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 21. See also: *Nashville American*, June 25, 26; July 1, 4, 5, 12, 27; August 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 23, 24; September 6, 8, 14, 29; October 22, 29; November 7, 27, 1898 and; January 12; March 1, 1899.



plainer and we heard that peculiar sing of Mauser bullets and knew that there would be a hot time in a few minutes." The insurgents, or insurrectos, fled from the city, unable to withstand the American advance. Houses were burned by the soldiers "as we advanced, so as to show the exact position of the American troops to Admiral Dewey, who was shelling the country in our front with shrapnel." The First's regimental commander, Colonel William C. Smith, fell dead on the morning of February 5, but not from a bullet wound, but a heart attack.⁷ When the Tennesseans returned they "were tired enough to sleep on a clothes line and army beans tasted better than ice cream."⁸ One Tennessee Volunteer, Lt. John H. Bright, wrote to his mother about the fight at Manila:

War with all its horrors has at last burst forth upon us and we have seen some very active service the past two weeks. My battalion moved...on the first of February and joined the rest of the regiment...at Manila. I was on as officer of the Guard at the Main Prison in Manila, where we have about two thousand native military prisoners confined. Last Saturday night, Feb 4th when the first fighting commenced. The first shots were fired by the Nebraska Regiment who were on guard at San Juan Bridge about a mile to the right of the prison, and in less than ten minutes we were right in the midst of firing, as the prison is situated in the edge of town. The fighting soon continued around the whole town a distance of about fourteen miles [a]long the firing line. The insurgents had attacked us on all sides simultaneously and it was all we could do to hold our lines. I had my hands full as I only had eighty men on guard and I was afraid the prisoners would make a break. The bullets were coming down like hail inside the prison walls which made things rather uncomfortable for us as we were not fighting ourselves. Then was one continuous round of firing all night, which helps me on the go seeing every thing was all right. It was a grand sight one that I shall never forget. Dewey's fleet was sending shells after shell over our heads to

the insurgent entrenchments which made the whole earth fairly tremble while our artillery and small arms kept up a continuous roar. I was relived Sunday morning at eight o'clock and hurried to camp to find that my Battalion was just leaving for the front. They had been held in reserve all night. I came to them without stopping to get anything to eat- and we were soon in the hottest of the fight. We had been ordered to relieve the 1st Nebraska right at San Juan Bridge about two miles...on the opposite side of the city. Just as we reached the outskirts of the city the firing became very heavy & Remington bullets were playing a tune among the bamboo bushes over our head. Just as we reached a bend in the road on a little hill, Col. Smith, who was riding at the head of our column, fell forward from his pony dead....We learned he died from apoplexy. We were then only a few hundred yards from the firing line. We made a rush down into an old rice field and laid down to catch our breath - it was then that the bullets made us hug the ground as the Insurgents had our range and were just across a small stream...on the right side of a hill, in a bamboo thicket. Had it not been for some small ridges about eighteen inches high used for drainage, half of us would have been killed. No less than a dozen Mauser bullets cut the top of the ridge over my head in less than a minute. To have them singing within two inches of your head is far from pleasant. We were only kept here three of four minutes which seemed like hours. When the order came for us to charge across a stone bridge with an old time Rebel yell we made the charge in a column of fours - the yell that we sent up must have been all that saved us for we got across without losing a man - and took position on the side of a road and poured volley after volley into their line whenever we saw a puff of smoke. We soon drove them back and found ourselves in possession of the field. As we advanced they would jump up like rabbits only a few feet from us....The grass and bushes were thick with dead and wounded...when we stopped for water and a short rest, which

we needed badly as it was the hottest day I ever felt. From here we deployed mile to a small bamboo village which we took without much trouble as over half of it was on fire and all the inhabitants had fled leaving every thing behind. We took possession of an old convent that was riddled with bullets and tore to pieces with shells, where we camped for the night. With the sky red for miles from the burning of bamboo huts as far as the eye could see...served to remind us that they were somebodies [*sic*] houses and that ours - that is, [were]...far away. But the noise and uproar did not keep us from sleeping....⁹

The next day, in conjunction with units from Colorado and Nebraska infantry and the Utah battery the First Tennessee took the city water works.

They made a line about six miles long we swept everything before them. After wading through swamps and rice fields and stumbling through bamboo thickets "with the constant 'ping ping' of Mauser bullets...over head we reach and took possession of the pumping station at dark and raised our flag amid a mighty cheer."¹⁰

On February 6, rather than pursue the Filipinos into the jungle, the First was ordered to the city of Iloilo on the island of Panay and joined the Eighteenth U.S. Infantry and a detachment of the Sixth U.S. Artillery in an effort to take the city and disperse the insurgents. The municipality of Iloilo was pounded by American forces in the bay after a single shot from an ancient smooth bore cannon by the insurrectos lead to a retaliatory shelling from U.S. naval vessels. Soon the ancient town was afire as 500 pound shells exploded in the town. The insurgents, having beforehand realized it would be useless to resist the Americans, had saturated the houses of Iloilo with coal oil, robbed wealthy Spanish citizens, public buildings and store houses were looted. Tennessee troops, anxious to join the fight, jumped from their landing craft and waded to the shore. After forming companies they did join the fight, meeting opposition from the insurgents in the burning town. The fighting began and lasted until nightfall. "And it was the sight of their

⁷ Polk, *First Reunion*, p. 21.

⁸ Nashville American, March 22, 1899.

⁹ Bright Family Papers, v-L-4, Small Collections, courtesy of the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

¹⁰ Ibid.



lives!...It was grand!"¹¹ The "American soldiers suffered intensely from the heat. The sun in this country is hot enough, but when aided and abetted by a burning city, the heat is intolerable. Marching through streets with both sides lined with blazing buildings and a tropical sun overhead, it is hardly surprising that a horrible word was frequently heard between gasps for breath and 'got any water in that canteen?'"¹² While in Iloilo looting occurred in some of the more grand homes of former Spanish colonial elite. One Tennessean, D. M. Mickle, with Company "F," First Tennessee Regiment at Iloilo wrote in a letter home about the scene in one Spanish mansion:

The building had been taken possession of by a United States officer, and he looted it to a finish. I suspected something and followed one of his men to the place. I expected to be jumped on by the officer as soon as I found him there, as I was away from my post, but it seems he was afraid I would give him away; in fact, we were both afraid of each other. He was half drunk, and every time he saw me looking at anything he would say, "Tennessee, do you like that? Well, put it in your pocket."....The house was a fine one, and richly furnished, but had been looted to a finish. The contents of every drawer had been emptied on the floor. You have no idea what a mania for destruction the average man has when the fear of the law is removed. I have seen them -- old sober business men too -- knock chandeliers and plate-glass mirrors to pieces just because they couldn't carry it off. It is such a pity.¹³

By September, 1899, their one year tour of duty was completed. The First received orders to embark to the United States via the island of Cebu and Manila to muster out, "which was welcome." The First Battalion of the First Regiment had been stationed at Cebu for several weeks and when the two were reunited

with the rest of the regiment it was obvious that insurgents were active on the island, entrenched in the mountains some seven miles from the city. "It was decided that they must be taught a farewell lesson...the boys...whose thoughts were occupied with dreams of home and loved ones, once again shouldered their rifles and took the hardest hike...of their entire existence."¹⁴ After three days of arduous marching and climbing precipitous mountains they reached the insurrecto bastion. Their objective was taken.¹⁵ After which, being aware that their term of service had expired, the homesick "boys" of the First returned to garrison duty in Iloilo and Cebu. According to a dispatch appearing in the Nashville American, duty was simply characterized by "the boys that are not on guard are sleeping and resting from the fatigue of yesterday and the anticipation of guard tomorrow," and dreamed of Easter while preparing themselves for the return to Nashville.¹⁶ A One homesick soldier's letter printed in the Banner expressed the soldiers' irritation with the policy. According to the letter:

The boys are getting sick of fighting these heathens, and all say we volunteered to fight Spain, not heathens. Their patience is wearing off....They will be fighting 400 years, and then never whip these people, for there are not enough of us to follow them up....The people of the United States ought to raise a howl and have us sent home.¹⁷

Men of the First were tired of the stifling weather, wishing to be back home in Tennessee in the colder climate. Boredom was a problem. According to one letter writer: "The less you do, the less you feel like doing, but despite your feelings Uncle Sam succeeds in getting as much work out of us as a good healthy man can stand." Defensive outposts were established to keep the Filipino guerillas at bay. Two of Commodore Dewey's ships, the Charleston and Concord assisted the First

in brightening their lackluster occupation duty at Iloilo. All night the searchlights on the two ships flashed up and down the stretch of ground between the American outposts and the insurgent trenches. "When the search light is on our lines the boys lay low behind their breastworks, for in the range of the lights objects are made as visible as the noonday sun. But when the long streak of light leaves us in darkness and instead illumines the dark forests and works of the enemy, discretion is forgotten and every sense is strained to catch a glimpse of the enemy. Many a snap shot is taken in this manner, and many a sneaking foe lurking in the darkness, suddenly revealed by the friendly lights, takes a short cut to the happy hunting grounds."¹⁸ By August a member of Company "K" wrote to a friend in Nashville: "We are not having any trouble with any of Aggie's army of googoo's¹⁹...and [w]e have given up hopes of going home until our full enlistment expires."²⁰

By November 15 the American stated that



Souvenir Celebrating the Return of the First Regiment to Tennessee. Courtesy of Tennessee State Library and Archives.

¹¹ Nashville American, April 7, 1899.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/58/>

¹⁴ Polk, *First Reunion*, p. 21.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Nashville American, May 6, 26, 1899.

¹⁷ As cited in Gregory Dean Chapman, "Taking up the White Man's Burden: Tennesseans in the Philippine Insurrection, 1899," *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XLVII, No. 1 (Spring 1988), pp. 27-40, as cited from the Nashville Banner, April 17, 1899. [Hereinafter cited as Chapman, "White Man's Burden."]

¹⁸ Ibid. May 29, 1899.

¹⁹ Derisive names for Aguinaldo and his soldiers.

²⁰ Nashville American, August 11, 1899.



First page of Nashville American, November 30, 1899, celebrating the return of the First Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers.

President McKinley would remove every obstacle to facilitate their return to Nashville. On November 17 it was announced from San Francisco that: "The First Tennessee has practically gone out of business." On the 23rd it was completely mustered out. After eighteen months service in the Philippines, the Regiment marched triumphantly through Nashville amid the cheers of massive crowds of gleeful onlookers on November 29th.²¹

While the First Regiment had gained laurels by picking quarrels the same was not

true of the Second, Third and Fourth Regiments of Tennessee U.S.V. The Fourth Regiment of Tennessee Volunteer Infantry was sent to Cuba where it performed garrison duty guarding American sugar plantations from insurgents.²² They were not engaged in any combat missions and suffered from dysentery, small pox and malaria. Many members of the Fourth sent letters to Governor Benton McMillin complaining of the unsanitary conditions and peril of malaria, contradicting press stories painting their stay

in Cuba as serene²³ and asking him to remove them from the island for their health's sake. One letter to the Governor stated their concerns plainly:

It is reported here that there is being an extra effort made by the higher officials of the Fourth Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers to have the regiment retained in service and that they have reported...that the enlisted men want to remain in service until the expiration of the term for which they enlisted but this is a sad mistake. We are all dissatisfied and want to come home and get out of the service as soon as possible. The men of this regiment enlisted to fight for the honor of their country and not to do garrison duty in a foreign country and now since there is no fighting to be down and no honors to be won. We are very anxious to get back to Tenn., and out of the service. We have already begun to realize that an American soldier can not live in Cuba during the rainy season. 50% of the men are not able for duty now, and when the rainy season begins the per cent will doubtless be much larger and we, the undersigned members of Company "K" as you as the Governor of the "Old Volunteer State" to use your influence in getting ... [us] out of service and we assure you that in so doing you will win our gratitude in any future the hearty support of the men here of the "Fourth Tennessee. [sic]"²⁴

The letter had appended to it a list of seventy-four names from Company "K." Another letter expressed that: "It is an undisputed fact that numerous false reports have been sent back to the War Department by individuals to whose interest it is to remain here that this regiment has very little sickness. I ...can easily prove by nine-tenths of the enlisted men what I and what I am going to say is fact." Since arriving in Cuba on the 6th of January, 1899, "as soon as we struck this tropical climate the men began to turn sick and die....This is a serious matter, and required the attention of every true American, and especially a Tennessean." Numerous letters bearing lengthy petitions were sent to the Governor in similar efforts to be relieved

²¹ Ibid., November 24, 28, 30, 1899.

²² Ibid., March 5, 1899.

²³ Ibid., February 10, 1899.

²⁴ Papers of Governor Benton McMillin, Box 22, folder 7, Tennessee State Library and Archives.



of garrison duty in Cuba.²⁵ A letter from Captain Cordell Hull, Company "H," Fourth Tennessee, related that five men in the Fourth Regiment had died from disease in Cuba and that the regiment would "lose some more."²⁶

The Second and Third Regiments never left American soil, having been assigned to units of the regular army. They spent their time in army camps in Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina, and if there were complaints the historical record is apparently void of them. One might imagine, however, that there was discontent by the men of these two regiments at not being sent to join in the fight for empire. The men of the Second Regiment, for example,²⁷ were "sore" about not being sent to Cuba or the Philippines being kept instead in camp in Virginia.²⁸

Anti-war sentiment was expressed at a citizen's meeting in Nashville in April, 1899. There was a concerted effort in a meeting of parents of soldiers in the First Regiment petitioned the Governor to have the volunteers quickly returned to Tennessee.²⁹ The Nashville American, while sympathizing with these feelings believed that the regiment's return would a mistake. "We believe the meeting, held to bring pressure upon Gov. McMillin to induce him to appeal to the General Government for the immediate recall of the First Tennessee is a mistake; that the fathers and mothers did not realize that they were requesting something which was not consonant with the honor of the United States; that the situation was not properly presented to them, and that, while the war with Spain is ended, the conditions in the Philippines are such that the United States cannot just now diminish its forces."³⁰

It is noteworthy to ask why the U. S. decided to take on the responsibility of ruling over the Philippines when the islands were not listed as an objective in the American declaration of war with Spain. One answer might be found in the then popular phrase "the white man's burden." President McKinley, speaking to a group of protestant clergymen

visiting the White House soon after America took the Philippines, intimated that after praying on the matter he came to the realization that:

...there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them, and by God's grace do the very best we could by them as our fellow men for whom Christ died.³¹

As Colonel William Smith opined before his death in the Philippines: "I am profoundly impressed with the possibilities of the Philippine people under the guidance of a modern civilization....When we consider the whole situation...the United States has gone so far in the matter that I do not see how it can recede from its position in the eyes of the civilized world."³² Another Nashvillian, Will Caruthers, in a letter to his brother Judge John Caruthers, dated Iololo, the Philippines, March 13, 1899, gave voice to a similar and common frame of mind:

The idea of self-government by these people is preposterous. Never will they reach the front lines of civilization until they are broken from the religion, which, in the name of God, keeps them in woeful ignorance. But break them away from this mad idolatry and the Filipino is capable of great and quick culture....They have no traditions of peace, and only in that sense can it be said that they are born insurrectionists.

...If it be true that nations have missions no less noble than individuals, if nations, like men, owe duties to civilization, then we cannot shirk the question that arises out of our present relations in this hemisphere. It is like taking an abused but naughty child from the custody of its legal parents and leaving it to the mercy of the streets to leave these people to pursue the even tenor of their way.

As for myself, I am an expansionist. Nations should not live unto themselves. We should not select a spot on the great world, and after fortifying ourselves therein, say, "D—n the rest of the world — we'll rest here." Upon the Anglo-Saxon race has fallen...the question of civilizing the tropics, and with England as a national ally, bound by ties of sympathy in similar work, similar aspirations, we should work out the problem. Let us earn the blessings of God upon our republic by doing something for the progress of mankind....³³

It took the United States seventy-thousand troops and three years (1899-1902) of fighting to defeat the Insurrection and to "uplift and Christianize" the Filipinos.³⁴ In the end the islands, together with Guam, Puerto Rico, were by the peace treaty signed with Spain in December 1898, parts of an American empire that already included: the Hawaiian Islands, Wake Island and American Samoa. Cuba, occupied by American troops, was now firmly within America's sphere of influence. Tennesseans, particularly of the First Regiment, were aware of such notions as the "white man's burden," and fully one-third of their number enlisted in the U. S. Army to see the job through.³⁵ Tennesseans played a notable role in the expansion of the American empire, especially in the Philippine Islands. Taking the Philippines was rationalized not just on the basis of the extending the so-called sanctifications of Anglo-Saxon civilization, but more realistically upon the perceived necessity for an American naval base in the Pacific to protect markets for American goods throughout Asia. Indeed, the empire served as much as an economic system than as one to enlighten the Filipinos and to bring them independent government. In any event, the law of unintended consequences dictated that American holdings in the Philippines would become less an asset and more a liability forty years after the end of the Filipino Insurrection in 1902.

²⁵ Nashville American, March 5, 1899.

²⁶ Ibid., December 22, 1898.

²⁷ United States. Adjutant-General's Office. Correspondence Relating to the War with Spain. Including the Insurrection in the Philippine Islands and the China Relief Expedition, April 15, 1898, to July 30, 1902, 2 vols. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1902; rpt. Center of Military History, United States Army: Washington, DC, 1993), vol. 1 pp. 618-619, and Nashville American, December 10, 1898.

²⁸ Nashville American, July 22, 1899.

²⁹ Ibid., April 18, 1899.

³⁰ Ibid., April, 19, 21, 1899.

³¹ Ray Ginger, Age of Excess; The United States from 1877 to 1914, 2nd ed. (NY

1975), p. 214; see also, Howard Zinn, A People's History of the United States, (NY: Harper & Row, 1980), pp. 305-306.

³² Nashville American, February 21, 1899.

³³ Ibid., April 24, 1899. One method to accomplish such goals was parodied in a song popular amongst the homesick American soldiers in the Philippines at that time, "Damn, Damn, Damn the Filipinos." It had as a refrain: "Underneath our starry flag, Civilize 'em with a Krag, and return us to our beloved home." A "Krag" was the Norwegian Krag-Jørgensen repeating bolt action rifle used by the American troops. <http://www.oocities.org/athens/forum/3807/features/krag.html>

³⁴ A large percentage of the Filipino population was already Catholic.

³⁵ Chapman, "White Man's Burden," pp. 37-40.