

TENNESSEE'S HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN



2019-2029

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TENNESSEE'S HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN: 2019-2029



Contract RFP 32701-03596

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A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robbie D. Jones".

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September 30, 2019



FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

In 2019, the Tennessee Historical Commission proudly celebrated its one hundredth anniversary. For just over half that time - subsequent to the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 - the Commission has also served as Tennessee's State Historic Preservation Office. The Commission's ongoing work through federally and state-mandated programs benefits all 95 counties, from National Register-listed properties and historic markers to our funding of regional preservation planners in all nine development districts.

More than \$26 million in matching federal Historic Preservation Fund grants have been awarded by the office to support the restoration of time-honored historic places across the state and to facilitate planning, architectural surveys, and archaeological projects. The survey program has now documented over 160,000 historic resources in Tennessee. Since 1978, when the program was established, the State Historic Preservation Office has helped facilitate the rehabilitation of over 1,000 buildings totaling \$1.2 billion in certified federal Historic Tax Credit projects.

The state programs of the agency include overseeing an important group of 18 state-owned historic sites that provide keystone contributions to the tourism economy in the communities in which they are located. And since its

establishment 25 years ago, the Tennessee Wars Commission, a division of our agency, has helped save over 7,000 acres of historic battlefield properties that might have otherwise been lost forever.

One of the most important mandates of the National Historic Preservation Act is to develop a comprehensive plan for historic preservation in our state. We are proud to present our plan for 2019-2029, that builds upon prior editions, including "A Future for the Past" that guided our work from 2013-2018. This preservation plan also serves as the agency's strategic plan.

Tennessee has a treasured inheritance of historic places that connect us with our past and enrich our present. The Tennessee Historical Commission looks forward to the next decade of continuing to partner with individuals and organizations across the state to accomplish the revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, communities, and rural areas.



E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.

Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission
State Historic Preservation Officer

(Opposite) Chattanooga skyline (Kevin Ruck | Dreamstime.com). (Below) Railroad Bridge over Tennessee River, Loudon (Jacqueline Nix | Dreamstime.com).





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Tennessee's first plan for the federal program of historic preservation was in 1970, when the State Historic Preservation Officer was known as the State Liaison Officer and the Tennessee Historical Commission was under the aegis of the Tennessee State Library and Archives. The approval letter for the plan was from the Chief of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Subsequent approvals came from the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places and the Chief, State, Tribal, Local Plans & Grants. As early as 1973, our office realized the need to coordinate with other state and federal agencies, and we have continued to do this ever since. The early preservation plans were essentially a recitation of what had been done, and they allowed the office to receive federal funds. Today, we do this as part of our end-of-year report and annual application, and our preservation plans encompass much more.

As the plans moved from stating what we did, to what we hoped do in the coming years, to serving as federal program reviews every few years, to considering planning to be historic contexts important to the state, they document the evolution of the responsibilities of the State Historic Preservation Office. Subsequent plans involved much more public outreach and looked at why preserving historic resources is important. After years of working to incorporate historic preservation into the larger planning process, we have seen this begin to happen. The State Historic Preservation Office plans from the 1980s through the last plan in 2013 have always been written in-house. As our office took on more responsibilities and realized how much time and outreach would be necessary on the 2019-2029 plan, we looked into the possibility of hiring a consultant. Going through the state's procurement process was a new and lengthy adventure. For guiding us through this process, we would like to acknowledge Ian Jakul in the Central Procurement Office, Department of General Services.

In November 2018, New South Associates, Inc. was awarded the contract for the plan, which consists of an online survey questionnaire, this comprehensive planning report, and an executive summary. Our office would like to thank

Robbie Jones, principal author of the plan and survey for New South, and Carolyn Brackett, co-author of the plan and executive summary, for their work and dedication to complete this project. Mr. Jones was responsible for creating the online survey, compiling statistical information, and assembling the final document and executive summary. Ms. Brackett focused on research and creating the goals, objectives, and strategy sections. We would also like to thank the New South graphics team for producing such a visually appealing report and executive summary. The resulting plan is a comprehensive document that will serve as guidance for the next 10 years.

Every staff member involved in the State Historic Preservation function of the office in 2018-2019 participated in completing the plan, and all deserve credit and acknowledgement. Holly Barnett, preservation supervisor and National Register/preservation tax incentives; Jane-Coleman Cottone, Certified Local Government; Patrick McIntyre, State Historic Preservation Officer; and myself were the primary team members. Peggy Nickell, survey; Casey Lee, review and compliance; and Rebecca Schmitt, National Register; also contributed to the plan. From the state's Division of Archaeology, Jennifer Barnett, review and compliance archaeologist for the State Historic Preservation Office; Mike Moore, State Archaeologist; Ben Nance, historic archaeologist; and Aaron Deter-Wolf, prehistoric archaeologist, added sections to the plan. Unless otherwise noted, all photographs in this report were provided by THC staff members. This preservation plan would not be a success without the work of our predecessors, including Herbert Harper and Dick Tune, State Historic Preservation Officer and Deputy, respectively, who worked on earlier versions of the plan that set the stage for this new venture.



Claudette Stager
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Assistant Director for Federal Programs, Tennessee Historical Commission

*(Opposite) Woodburn Farm, Somerville.
(Calvin L. Leake | Dreamstime.com).*



ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

The Tennessee Historical Commission prepared this document in accordance with National Park Service requirements for states to participate in the National Historic Preservation Program. This publication has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. The views and conclusions contained in this document, however, are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing the opinions or policies of the U.S. Government, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the U.S. Government.

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Lorraine Motel, Memphis (Peek Creative Collective | Dreamstime.com).



Tennessee Theater, Knoxville.

ACRONYMS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ARC	Appalachian Regional Commission
CHP	Center for Historic Preservation
CLG	Certified Local Government
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
DoD	Department of Defense
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
HABS	Historic American Buildings Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
HALS	Historic American Landscapes Survey
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
MPDF	Multiple Property Documentation Form
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
MTSU	Middle Tennessee State University
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NTHP	National Trust for Historic Preservation
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
TDA	Tennessee Department of Agriculture
TDECD	Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development
TDEC	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
TDLWD	Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development
TDOA	Tennessee Division of Archaeology
TDOT	Tennessee Department of Transportation
TDTD	Tennessee Department of Tourist Development
THC	Tennessee Historical Commission
TOHA	Tennessee Overhill Heritage Association
TPT	Tennessee Preservation Trust
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority
TWC	Tennessee Wars Commission
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geologic Survey
WPA	Works Progress Administration



Burgess Falls Dam, Putnam County (Calvin L. Leake | Dreamstime.com).

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Bristol Neon Sign (Bernadette Adkins | Dreamstime.com).



I. INTRODUCTION

As the state agency responsible for promoting and carrying out the preservation and stewardship of historic resources across the state of Tennessee, the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC) is mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, to develop a comprehensive plan for historic preservation in the state.

Celebration of the THC's one hundredth anniversary in 2019 appropriately coincided with preparation of a strategic historic preservation plan to guide activities through 2029. The THC's previous strategic plan, "A Future for the Past: A Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation in Tennessee, 2013-2018," recognized the role of historic preservation as a "fundamental

Figure 1. The THC Celebrated its 100th Anniversary in 2019.



cornerstone of economic development, essential to retaining and strengthening community identity, and key to sustainable environmental practice" (Figures 1-2) (Tennessee Historical Commission 2019a).

Many accomplishments by the THC and its partners during the previous plan's time period provide the foundation for the 2019-2029 preservation plan including: establishing numerous new partnerships with preservation advocates and stakeholders across the state, the addition of 11 Certified Local Governments (CLGs), an increase in National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nominations focused on diversity, placement of preservation planners in all nine development districts, grant-funded support of numerous preservation projects, the acquisition of new state-owned historic sites, significant federal tax credit rehabilitation projects, successful Section 106 review, and mitigation of damage to historic resources.

Development of the 2019-2029 preservation plan afforded opportunities to build on accomplishments from the previous plan through public outreach; assessment of socioeconomic factors, including demographics and economic well-being; in-depth analysis of current THC federal and state programs; identification of external threats to historic preservation across the state; determination of new programs and activities; assessment of the status of federal, state, and local partnerships; and evaluation of staff capacity and future staffing needs.

In the coming decade, this strategic plan will be used by the THC in the following ways:

- **Big Picture** – The plan will provide a reference point for the THC's adherence to the overall vision for historic preservation in the state of Tennessee.
- **Mission** – The plan will provide a reference point for the THC in accomplishing the agency's mission statement.

- **Tracking** – The plan’s goals, objectives, strategies, and action steps provide a system for tracking progress on each activity undertaken by the THC and its partners.
- **Measurement** – The plan provides a reference point for evaluating the success of programs and activities. At the five-year, mid-point of the plan’s implementation, the THC will conduct an internal review of accomplishments for each goal, objective, strategy, and action step.

As the baseline for measurement, the staff considered the five-year mid-point of the plan to be an appropriate time to review the goals. At that time an internal review will be conducted, and staff will determine the most appropriate way to involve the public in assessing the plan. The survey (Appendix A) asked respondents if they wanted to receive a copy of the plan and be informed of THC actions. They will be contacted and a survey will be conducted for others to respond.

VISION STATEMENT

The vision of the THC over the next decade is that Tennesseans and visitors will continue to appreciate the complex tapestry of the state’s past and value the historic and cultural resources which contribute to each community’s present and future spiritual, intellectual, aesthetic, and economic well-being. The THC envisions that the civic and political environment of Tennessee will offer enhanced opportunities for governments, institutions, organizations, and individuals to preserve and steward historic and cultural resources as part of each community’s unique character. Additionally, the state of Tennessee and the THC will continue to work with partners across the state to create new opportunities, tools, resources, and incentives to support historic preservation as an essential component of planning for each community’s growth and sustainability.



Figure 2. THC Staff and Consulting Parties Evaluating Effects to the Eighth Avenue Reservoir, Nashville, 2018.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the THC is to encourage the inclusive, diverse study of Tennessee’s history for the benefit of future generations; to protect, preserve, interpret, operate, maintain, and administer historic sites; to mark important locations, persons, and events in Tennessee history; to assist in worthy publication projects; to review, comment on, and identify projects that will potentially impact state-owned and non-state-owned historic properties; to locate, identify, record and nominate to the NRHP all properties which meet NRHP criteria, and to implement other programs of the NHPA of 1966, as amended (Figure 2).

ABOUT THE TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The THC is an independent state agency administratively attached to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC). The THC is federally designated as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in compliance with the NHPA of 1966, as amended.

Originally named the “Tennessee Historical Committee,” the Tennessee General Assembly established the THC in January 1919 to assemble documents related to the state’s participation in World War I. In 1921, the committee’s duties expanded to include “care for the proper marking and preservation of battlefields, houses, and other places celebrated in the history of the state.” In 1940, Governor Prentice Cooper and the Tennessee General Assembly formally renamed the Tennessee Historical Committee as the “Tennessee Historical Commission.” That year, the THC initiated its core programs of preservation of historic sites through acquisition or funding support, technical assistance, placement of historic markers, and publications about Tennessee history (Harper 2018).

In 1966, Congressional passage of the NHPA was a milestone for historic preservation in the U.S. as it specified the federal and state governments’ role in the preservation of historic resources. The 1966 legislation and later amendments established a wide range of policies to provide leadership in historic preservation and to assist state and local governments, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) to expand and accelerate their historic preservation program and activities.

In keeping with this directive, beginning in 1966 the work of the THC expanded to include county-by-county architectural surveys of all properties



Figure 3. THC Staff, 1977.

50 years or older, nominations for listing resources in the NRHP, review of projects using federal funds to determine potential threats to cultural resources, technical assistance for federal rehabilitation tax incentives, managing grants through the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), and administering the Certified Local Government (CLG) program. (Figure 3).

In 1994, the Tennessee General Assembly created the Tennessee Wars Commission (TWC) in recognition of the state’s exceptional cultural resources related to many wars. As a result of the legislative act, the role of the THC expanded to include coordination of planning, preservation, and promotion of historic resources associated with five wars, including the French and Indian War (1754-1763), American Revolutionary War (1775-1783), War of 1812 (1812-1815), U.S.-Mexican War (1846-1848), and the Civil War (1861-1865). The TWC’s strategic plan provides incentives to local landowners and governments to preserve and restore battlefields and historic sites related to the stated time frames. The TWC is charged

with acquiring or providing funds for the acquisition of battlegrounds, cemeteries, and other historic properties associated with these five wars. The TWC is overseen by a professional staff member housed within the THC offices.

Professional staff have led the THC since 1942. Executive staff members include Rebecca W. DeWitt (1942-1956), Dr. William T. Alderson (1956-1961), H. Glyn Thomas (1962-1963), and James W. Moody, Jr. (1963-1967). Since 1967, the head of THC has served in the dual role of executive director of the state agency and as the federally designated State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Deputy SHPO. The following people served as head of the THC and SHPO or Deputy SHPO: Stephen Lawrence (1967-1971), Dr. Michael J. Smith (1971-1973), Herbert L. Harper

Figure 4. THC Staff and Preservation Professionals with U.S. Rep. Jim Cooper (Center), Washington, D.C., 2019.

(1973-1974), Lawrence Henry (1974-1975), Herbert L. Harper (1975-2006), Richard G. Tune (2006-2007), and E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr. (2007-current).

The following commission(s) and board oversee THC's activities:

Tennessee Historical Commission - The agency operates under the authority of the 29 members of the THC. Twenty-four members appointed to five-year terms by the Governor are equally divided among the state's three Grand Divisions. Five ex officio members include the Governor, the State Historian, the State Archaeologist, the Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, and the State Librarian and Archivist. The commission typically meets three times per year. The THC's functions as the SHPO are mandated and evaluated by federal law and are not overseen by the THC's board. The board of the THC is also responsible for voting on petitions under Tennessee Heritage Protection Act (Figure 4).





Figure 5. Clover Bottom, Nashville. (Left) Mansion, 2018. (Center) Slave Cabins, 2016. (Right) Horse Barn, 2016.

Sixteen individuals have served as chairman of the THC. For many years, the Director of the Tennessee State Library and Archives was also by virtue of the position the chairman of the Commission. The names and terms of the chairmen are: John Trotwood Moore (Nashville) 1919-1929; Judge Samuel Cole Williams, (Johnson City) 1940-1946; William E. Beard (Nashville) 1946-1950; Dan M. Robison, (Nashville) 1950-1961; Dr. William T. Alderson (Nashville) 1961-1964; Sam B. Smith, (Nashville) 1964-1969; Robert A. McGaw (Nashville) 1969-1975; Judge Harry Wellford (Memphis) 1975-77; Richard W. Weesner (Nashville) 1977-1981; Walter T. Durham (Gallatin) 1981-1985; Russell Hippe (Nashville) 1985-1990; Robert Corlew (Murfreesboro) 1990-1997; Ward DeWitt, Jr. (Nashville) 1997-2003; Norman Hill (Murfreesboro) 2003-2009; Sam D. Elliott (Signal Mountain) 2009-2015; and Dr. Reavis L. Mitchell, Jr. (Nashville) 2015–Current.

The THC also functions as the Tennessee Wars Commission, which is authorized to expend funds received from state appropriations and other sources, for granting funds to municipalities, counties, and nonprofit organizations to maintain and restore existing memorials and cemeteries

related to the wars. The commission is also authorized to receive and accept loans, gifts, grants, donations, or contributions of money, property, facilities, and services.

State Review Board – The State Historic Preservation Officer appoints up to 15 members to the State Review Board, which is responsible for the review and approval of nominations for listing historic properties in the NRHP. The board is required to consist of professionals in the field of history, archaeology, architectural history or architecture, planning, and historic preservation. The chair of the Historic Sites Commission of the THC serves as an ex officio member. The board typically meets three times per year.

Since 1994, the THC offices have been located at Clover Bottom Mansion, an NRHP-listed and state-owned property located in Nashville. The former plantation and horse farm includes an 1850s-era Italianate-style dwelling, two circa 1858 slave cabins, a circa 1850s carriage house, and an 1890s horse barn. All buildings were restored under the direction of the THC. The grounds are open to the public during daylight hours. Tours of the dwelling, which houses professional staff offices, are by appointment only (Figure 5).



Figure 6. THC Staff Evaluating the T.B. Sutton General Store, Granville, 2018. (Top) Interior and (Above) Exterior

PURPOSE OF THE TENNESSEE PRESERVATION PLAN

One of the THC's duties under the NHPA of 1966, as amended, is to develop a comprehensive plan for historic preservation in the state. This preservation plan is intended to guide the THC's activities from 2019 through 2029 and to provide a mechanism for monitoring the successful implementation of activities and the growth of support for historic preservation across the state. This historic preservation plan will also bolster the state's efforts to preserve underrepresented and diverse resources. The THC will conduct an internal review of the plan after five years (Figure 6).

Planning Process

Creation of a useful statewide historic preservation plan is dependent upon engagement of preservation stakeholders, advocates, and the public to assist the THC staff in careful analysis of existing programs and identification of new opportunities to document, plan, and preserve historic and cultural resources.

Statewide Online Survey

As part of developing the plan, the THC sought public input through an online survey administered through SurveyMonkey®. The 26-question survey asked the state's residents about aspects of historic preservation that are important to them, as well as areas of concern that need to be addressed (Appendix A). The survey was open for six weeks, from February 19 to March 31, 2019, and promoted through social media, press releases, newspaper articles, email listservs, websites, and direct emails to local historians, historic preservation advocacy groups, nonprofit organizations, historic commissions, county mayors, CLG communities, regional preservation planners, newsletters, Main Street communities,

and local and state government agencies. The 2019 online survey was distributed to multiple individuals and groups in all 95 counties (Figure 7).

One-third of respondents identified themselves as private citizens. This would seem to indicate that past efforts at educating and promoting historic preservation have been effective. This will continue to be a priority. Government employees or officials and history enthusiasts were the next largest number of respondents. (See question 19 in Appendix A for more breakdowns).

Figure 7. 2019
THC Online Survey.
(Below) Website
Introduction.
(Right) Facebook
Post. (Far Right)
Spring Hill
Newspaper.



Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

1. Introduction

The following Survey Questionnaire is part of the 2019 update of the **Tennessee Preservation Plan**, developed and published by the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC). The THC is required by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, to develop a comprehensive plan for historic preservation in Tennessee. Periodically, the THC undertakes a public planning process to help define the goals of the Tennessee Preservation Plan, which is updated and revised as circumstances within the state change over time. This iteration of the Tennessee Preservation Plan is intended to guide statewide efforts to protect Tennessee's cultural heritage through 2028, as well as bolster the state's efforts to preserve underrepresented and diverse resources. **The survey will close on March 31, 2019.**

The Vision Statement for the 2013-2018 THC Preservation Plan states, "in Tennessee, historic buildings, sites, landscapes, and neighborhoods are valued as assets which contribute to the spiritual, intellectual, aesthetic, and economic well-being of the community; the social and political environment allows governments, institutions, organizations, and individuals to act on this ethic by working effectively to preserve, protect, and integrate historic properties into community life and fabric; processes, mechanisms, tools, and agencies manage and balance development with preservation and other environmental concerns without needless and costly conflicts or the sacrifice of other important community goals and values."

The current 2013-2018 THC Preservation Plan can be downloaded in its entirety at [Tennessee's Plan for Historic Preservation](#). We would like to note that the THC includes state programs and federal programs operated under the auspices of the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office (TN-SHPO). For more information about the various programs operated by THC, please visit [Tennessee Historical Commission](#). Please direct any questions about this survey to Claudette Stager at claudette.stager@tn.gov.

Commission wants public input on plan to guide Historic Preservation efforts



TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The State Historic Preservation Office, part of the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC) is seeking public input for an update to Tennessee's Plan for Historic Preservation during the next ten years.

As the state agency primarily responsible for the stewardship of historic resources in Tennessee through the administration of various federal and state programs, including the State Historic Preservation Office, the Historical Commission has taken the lead in efforts to develop a comprehensive plan for historic preservation.

"Periodically, our office undertakes a public planning process to help define the goals of the plan, which is updated and revised as circumstances within the state change over time," stated Patrick McIntyre, executive director of the THC and State Historic Preservation Officer. "The new version of the Tennessee Preservation Plan is intended to guide statewide efforts to protect the state's cultural heritage through 2028, as well as bolster the state's efforts to preserve underrepresented and diverse resources."

The 2019 online survey collected 605 responses from at least 75 of the state's 95 counties. The number of responses was a nearly 300 percent increase from the 2012 online survey. More than 200 survey respondents requested to receive the preservation plan when completed.

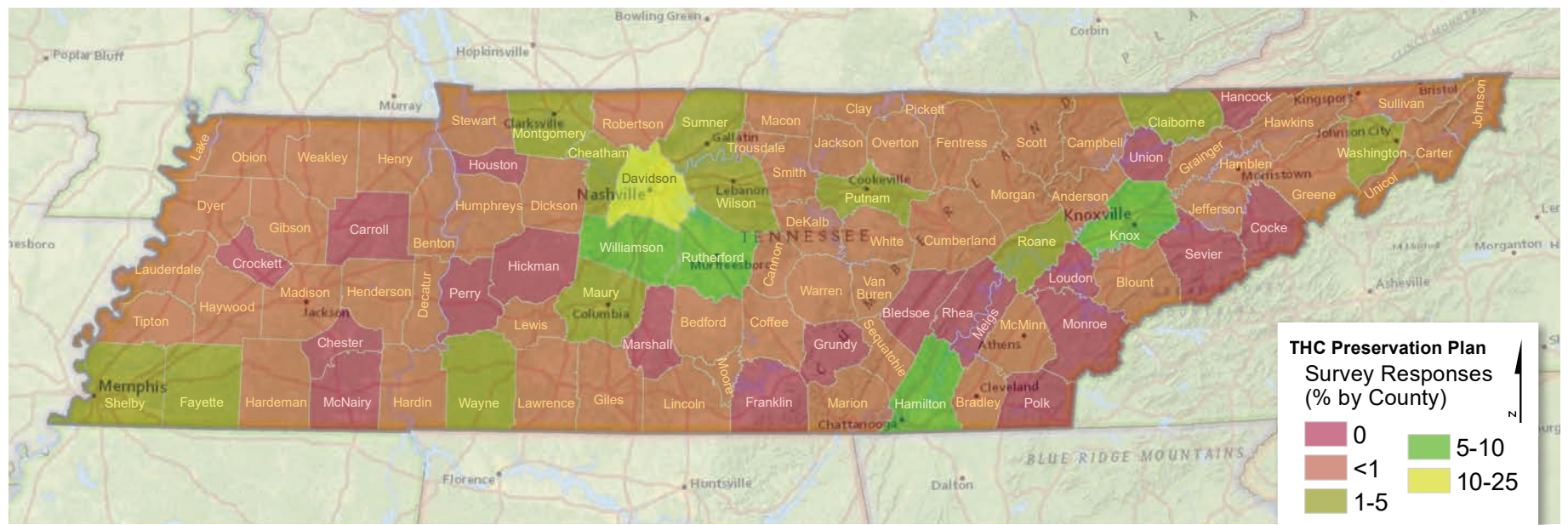
Of the 605 overall survey responses, three were from out of state, and 418 identified the specific county they lived in - or 70 percent. The 20 counties that received no documented responses were mostly in very rural areas, but also some suburban counties near Knoxville and Chattanooga. The average response for all counties that identified their origin was 4.4. The first executive order issued by Governor Bill Lee in January 2019 directed all state departments to develop recommendations to serve rural Tennessee. Many of the strategies and action steps in this plan can aid rural areas in preservation of their historic resources. There were 17 counties that exceeded that average, including: Davidson (97), Williamson

(35), Hamilton (25), Rutherford (25), Knox (23), Shelby (13), Sumner (12), Claiborne (10), Maury (10), Wayne (9), Wilson (8), Putnam (7), Cheatham (7), Fayette (6), Montgomery (6), Roane (6), and Washington (6) (Figure 8).

When county populations are taken into account, the response ratios for the 17 individual counties are ranked in order as: Wayne, Claiborne, Williamson, Cheatham, Davidson, Fayette, Maury, Roane, Rutherford, Putnam, Sumner, Hamilton, Wilson, Knox, Washington, Montgomery, and Shelby. The response rate based on population for Tennessee's 11 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Tennessee counties only) was ranked in order as: Nashville, Cookeville, Union City, Chattanooga, Greeneville, Tullahoma, Clarksville, Knoxville, Tri-Cities, Memphis, and Jackson.

As seen in Figure 8, Nashville and its suburban counties containing Franklin, Murfreesboro, Columbia, and Ashland City dominated the survey responses. Cookeville also exceeded, as did Wayne, Claiborne, Fayette, and Roane Counties. Chattanooga saw few or no responses from nearby cities

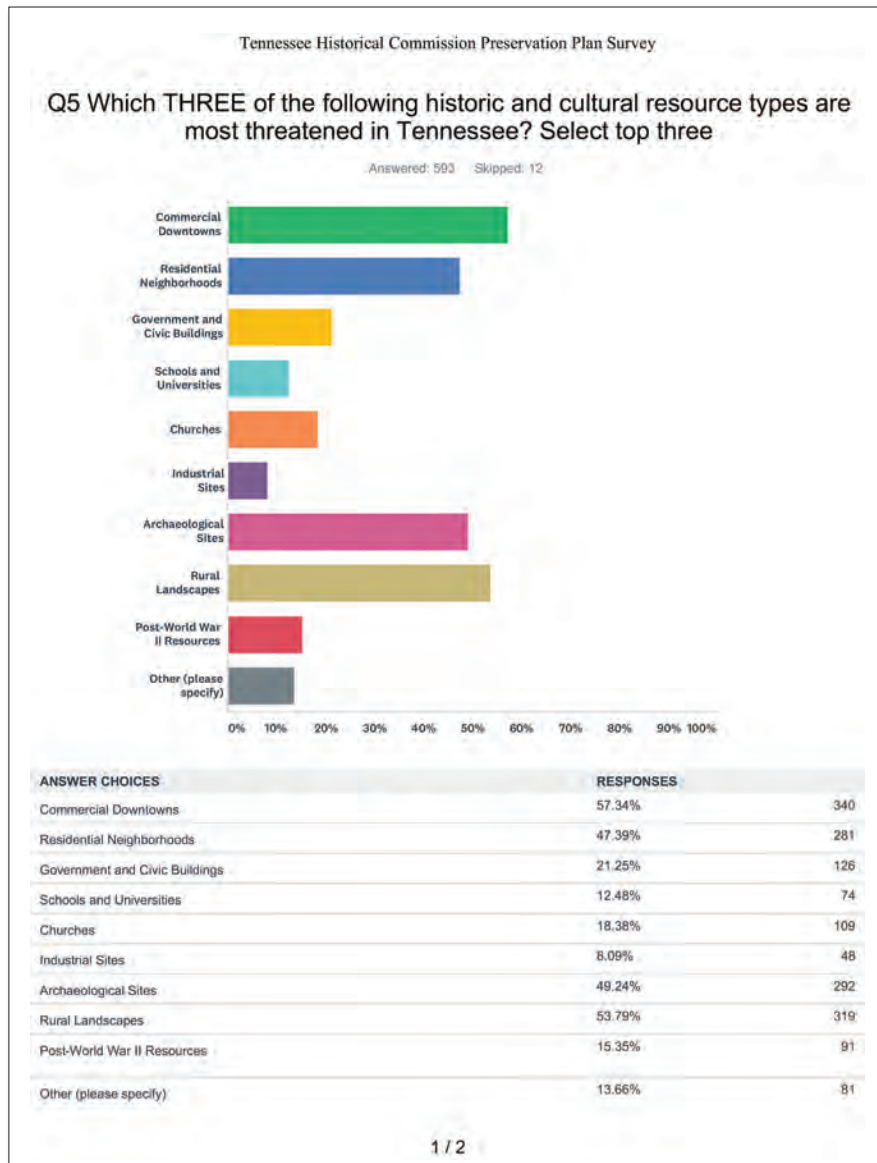
Figure 8. Location of 2019 Online Survey Responses.



Base Map Source: National Geographic Society (2013).

such as Cleveland and Athens. The large and mid-sized metropolitan areas that were most underrepresented include Memphis and Jackson in

Figure 9. Sample Response to the 2019 Online Survey.



West Tennessee, Clarksville in Middle Tennessee, and Knoxville and the Tri-Cities in East Tennessee. In addition, there were few to no responses identified from Oak Ridge, Maryville, Loudon, Newport, or Sevier County. This quantitative analysis of the demographics of the 2019 online survey responses provided valuable insights and new information to consider for the updated preservation plan. The survey responses also indicated there are several areas in Tennessee that most likely need focused attention at the state level, including Knoxville, Clarksville, the Tri-Cities, and Memphis. Based on the survey responses, historic preservation advocacy and interest appears to be strong in Nashville and its suburbs, Chattanooga, Cookeville, and several small towns and rural communities located throughout all three of Tennessee’s Grand Divisions.

Figure 9 shows a sample question and response from the 2019 online survey. A summary of all 26 questions and responses can be found in Appendix A. These questions and answers shaped the goals, objectives, strategies and action steps of the 2019-2029 preservation plan (Figure 9).

THC Program Analysis and Evaluation

In addition to the 2019 online survey, the THC staff conducted a thorough analysis of the agency’s functions including:

- Assessing the number, type, and status of projects currently underway such as assisting with NRHP nominations, awarding grants, providing technical assistance for tax credit rehabilitations, placing historical markers, and others;
- Identifying specific areas where staff’s expertise could be used to expand existing programs or create new opportunities to save historic and cultural resources; and
- Evaluating the capacity to add programs or projects in the coming years as staffing and funding resources allow.

The THC prepared the ten-year plan to provide sufficient time to allow accomplishment of goals and to revise or amend goals, strategies, or action steps as needed. Internal checks will occur annually through the state's Individual Performance Plans (IPPs). These plans set out goals for staff in every program area, based on the Governor's strategic goals, that are tailored to meet the program goals in the preservation plan. Although the IPPs are written to conform to state guidelines, they align with the responsibilities of each program area (survey, National Register, etc.) for a year. Because this state-required review is a continuing annual program, specifics are not included in the ten-year plan. After the five-year mid-point of the plan, staff will assess the yearly information and evaluate accomplishments. This will start with an internal review and then move to, at minimum, contacting participants in the original plan who asked to be

kept informed and asking how they judge the THC's success in accomplishing goals. Once this data is analyzed, staff will determine if goals, strategies or action steps will be revised.



GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, AND ACTION STEPS

The plan's goals, objectives, strategies, and action steps are summarized in the following chart.

Table 1. Goals, Objectives, Strategies, and Action Steps.

TENNESSEE PRESERVATION PLAN, 2019-2029		
<p>The vision of the THC over the next decade is that Tennesseans and visitors will continue to appreciate the complex tapestry of the state's past and value the historic and cultural resources, which contribute to each community's present and future spiritual, intellectual, aesthetic, and economic well-being. The THC envisions that the civic and political environment of Tennessee will offer enhanced opportunities for governments, institutions, organizations, and individuals to preserve and steward historic and cultural resources as part of each community's unique character. Additionally, the state of Tennessee and the THC will continue to work with partners across the state in creating new opportunities, tools, resources, and incentives to support historic preservation as an essential component of planning for each community's growth and sustainability.</p>		
PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION		
<p>GOAL 1 Save historic and cultural resources as a result of sustained public outreach and education to engage an increasing number of Tennesseans in the preservation movement.</p>		
Objective	Strategy	Action Steps
1) Continue to consistently engage the public	1) Create a communications plan	1) Enhance external communications 2) Increase media engagement 3) Organize public events
	2) Strengthen local preservation expertise	1) Support preservation planners 2) Support preservation partners 3) Create educational resources

Table 1. Goals, Objectives, Strategies, and Action Steps. (continued)

FEDERAL AND STATE PRESERVATION PROGRAMS		
SECTION 1: INCENTIVES, PROGRAMS AND PLANS		
GOAL 2 Develop and promote preservation practices that protect historic resources.		
Objective	Strategy	Action Steps
1) Support historic preservation	1) Increase the use of economic incentives	1) Promote federal historic tax credits 2) Promote Tennessee historic tax credit 3) Manage Historic Preservation Fund 4) Promote other grants 5) Establish efficient monitoring for HPF/federal project covenants
	2) Fine-tune management of CLG program	1) Provide training 2) Prioritize for HPF grants 3) Provide networking opportunities 4) Produce newsletter
	3) Encourage preservation in plans	1) Review local preservation plans 2) Assist with preservation planning 3) Recognize model preservation plans
2) Implement preservation laws	1) Comply with Section 106 review	1) Review federally funded undertakings 2) Establish a more efficient program to monitor MOAs, MOUs, PAs
	2) Comply with Tennessee Public Law 699	1) Improve and strengthen Public Law 699 2) Review state-funded undertakings 3) Increase accessibility and efficiency with digital process
	3) Establish historic zoning commissions	1) Provide HZC assistance 2) Provide CLG guidance
	4) Create a Cemeteries Preservation Program	1) Establish an advisory committee 2) Conduct study of preservation and protections for cemeteries 3) Coordinate with TDOA
	5) Review state appropriations	1) Ensure projects follow guidelines 2) Ensure projects serve a diverse audience
	6) Facilitate Tennessee Heritage Preservation Act	1) Maintain information on website 2) Review petitions

SECTION 2: DOCUMENT HISTORIC RESOURCES

GOAL 3

Document historic and cultural resources to build awareness of their significance and to increase support for preservation statewide.

Objective	Strategy	Action Steps
1) Document and digitize records for historic and cultural resources	1) Increase NRHP nominations	1) Promote diversity 2) Update NRHP packet 3) Promote funding sources 4) Assist CLGs and HZCs 5) Protect NRHP resources
	2) Increase surveys	1) Request state funds for surveys 2) Promote GIS database 3) Digitize survey data 4) Provide CLG training to use survey data
	3) Manage state historic marker program	1) Continue to focus on diversity 2) Promote historic marker program 3) Create online marker guide
	4) Coordinate with TDOA	1) Support TDOA 2) Encourage TDOA and THC staff interaction

SECTION 3: REVITALIZE COMMUNITIES

GOAL 4

Support community revitalization and tourism efforts that contribute to the preservation of historic resources.

Objective	Strategy	Action Steps
1) Expand the use of state and local programs and partnerships to revitalize communities	1) Support Main Street Program	1) Establish regular contact with TN Main Street to develop a preservation-focused partnership 2) Develop preservation webinars for income-producing historic downtown buildings. 3) Encourage Main Streets to become CLGs
	2) Manage state-owned historic sites program	1) Provide funding 2) Assist with maintenance 3) Consider acquisitions 4) Facilitate planning
	3) Manage Tennessee Wars Commission	1) Review TWC grants 2) Inspect easement properties 3) Advocate for preservation of sites
	4) Support cultural heritage tourism	1) Partner with TDTD 2) Assist rural tourism 3) Encourage participation with TDTD 4) Request TDTD to assist THC

II. TENNESSEE'S SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

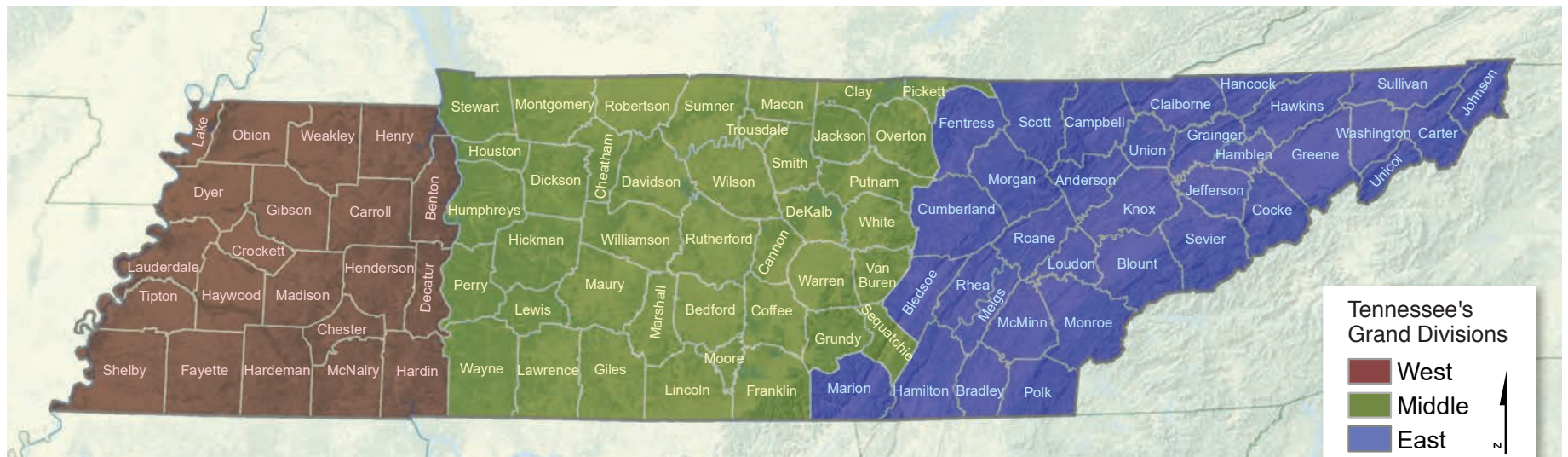
GRAND DIVISIONS

Tennessee is divided into 95 counties; however, the state's geography, history, economy, and culture are most clearly defined by three Grand Divisions: East, Middle, and West Tennessee. The Grand Divisions are represented by three stars on the state flag. The Grand Divisions are recognized in the state constitution, and each division's counties are specified in state law – 41 in Middle Tennessee, 33 in East Tennessee, and 21 in West Tennessee. In fact, the divisions are so distinct that in the mid-twentieth century, tourism promotions invited visitors to experience the "Three States of Tennessee." Tennessee is also divided into two time zones with the majority of East Tennessee in the eastern time zone and Middle and West Tennessee in the central time zone.

The landscape of each Grand Division is unique. The mountainous terrain of East Tennessee encompasses the Appalachian Mountains, including the Great Smoky Mountains and the Cumberland Mountains flanking the Great Valley of East Tennessee. Middle Tennessee is characterized by rolling hills surrounding the Nashville Basin. Between East and Middle Tennessee is the Cumberland Plateau, a distinct sub-region with highlands, ridges, and valleys. West Tennessee is situated between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers and features an almost uniformly flat coast plain topography (Figure 10).

Each Grand Division includes at least one MSA with a population in excess of one million people, including Nashville, Memphis, and Knoxville. Chattanooga and the Tri-Cities each contain more than 400,000 people. Smaller regional areas with at least 100,000 people include Jackson, Clarksville, Tullahoma, and Cookeville. The remaining areas in each division are characterized by towns of varying sizes and rural landscapes.

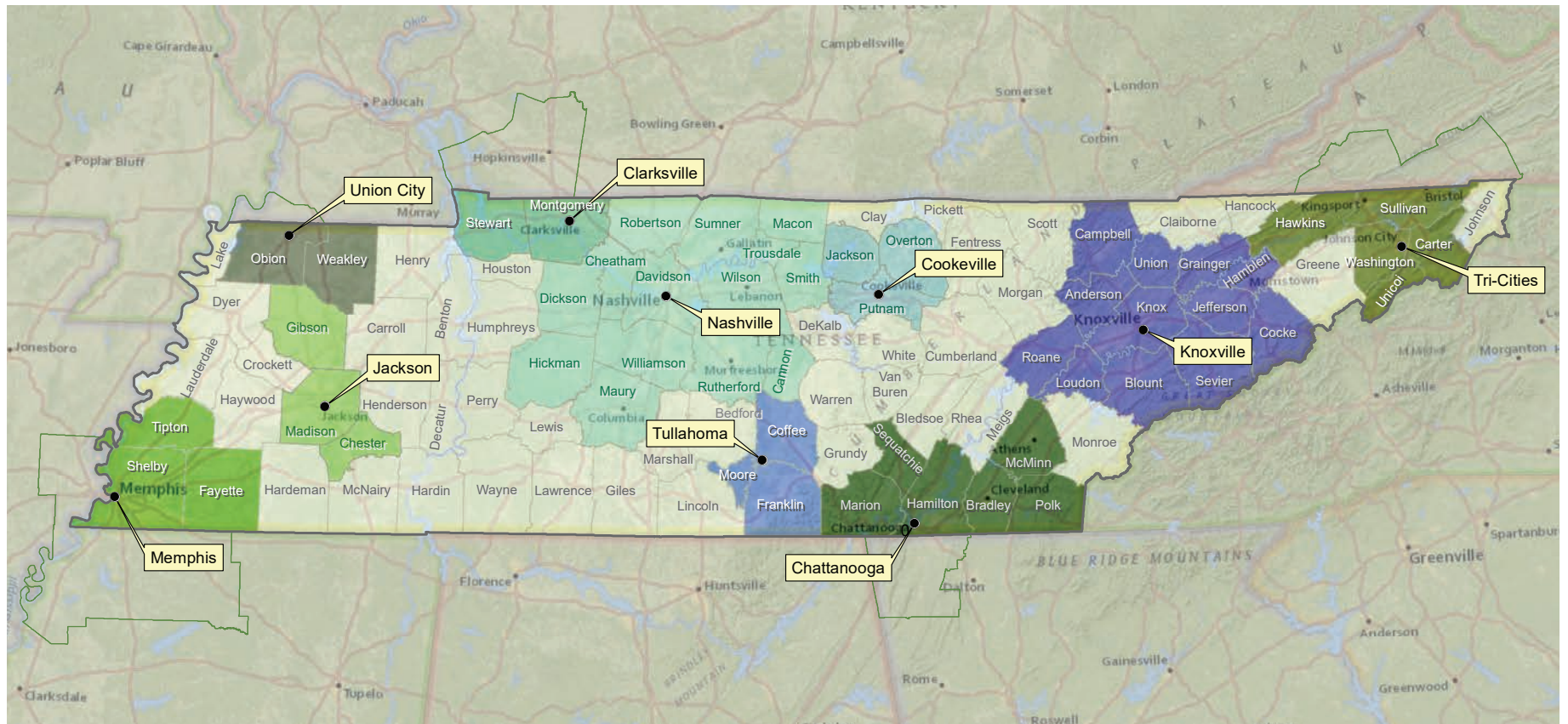
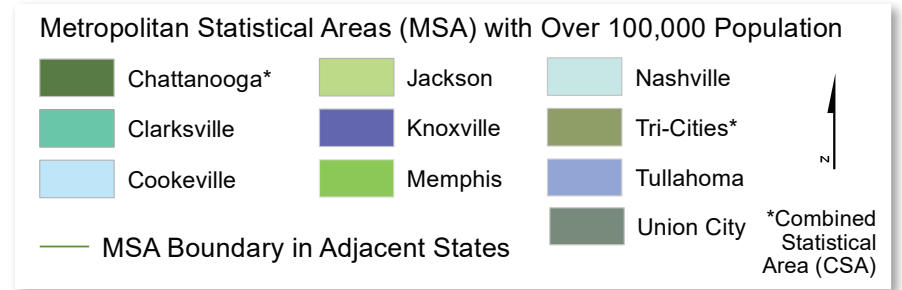
Figure 10. Tennessee's Topography and Grand Divisions.



Base Map Source: National Geographic Society (2013).

In 2016, the most populated Grand Division was Middle Tennessee with nearly 2.7 million people; East Tennessee was second with more than 2.4 million people. West Tennessee was the least populated with nearly 1.6 million. As of 2019, Tennessee's total population was over 6.83 million people, an increase of 11.5 percent since the 2010 census. Since the state contains only 42,143 square miles, this makes Tennessee the twentieth most densely populated in the U.S. with an average of 153.9 people per square mile. Based on current growth trends, it is projected that Tennessee's population will exceed 7 million by the 2020 census and pass the 7.5 million mark before 2025 (Figure 11 and Table 2) (U.S. Census Bureau 2018, 2019; World Population Review 2019).

Figure 11. Tennessee's 10 Metropolitan Statistical Areas.



Base Map Source: National Geographic Society (2013) and ESRI Resource Data (2019).

Table 2. Tennessee’s Largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Cities, 2018.

Grand Division	1,000,000+	500,000-1,000,000	100,000-500,000	25,000-100,000	10,000-25,000	Total**
East	Knoxville (1.13M)	Chattanooga (556K*)	Tri-Cities (398K*)	Greenville (65K)Crossville (59K)	None	2.40M
Middle	Nashville (2.05M)	None	Clarksville (160K*) Cookeville (112K) Tullahoma (104K)	Shelbyville (49K) Lawrenceburg (43K) McMinnville (40K) Lewisburg (33K)	None	2.68M
West	Memphis (1.04M*)	None	Jackson (160K)	Union City (65K*) Dyersburg (37K) Paris (32K)	Brownsville (17K)	1.56M

*2018 U.S. Census population totals include only Tennessee counties and exclude counties in surrounding states of Mississippi, Arkansas, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia.
 **Total based on 2016 U.S. Census.

This chapter explores Tennessee’s socioeconomic environment in two areas:

- **Demographics:** Examines the locations of populations in urban, suburban, and rural areas and provides an overview of Tennessee’s population by age, ethnicity, employment and income rates, occupations, and education; and
- **Distressed/At-Risk Counties:** Identification of special challenges faced by counties designated as economically distressed or at-risk.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The following section on demographics focuses population, age and ethnicity, employment and income, and education.

Population

The U.S. Census Bureau categorizes urban and rural areas by population. The bureau identifies two types of urban areas: urbanized areas have a populations of 50,000 or more; urban clusters have populations of a

minimum of 2,500 and less than 50,000. Areas that do not fit into either urban category are considered rural.

A 2016 report to the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations titled “Just How Rural or Urban Are Tennessee’s Counties?: Finding a Measure for Policy Makers” explained:

[M]ost Tennessee counties remained primarily rural even in 2010. In fact, the entire population of 20 Tennessee counties was rural in 2010 according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Another 21 were more than three quarters rural, and all told, the populations of some 70 counties were more than 50 percent rural. Only eight counties are more than three-quarters urban: Shelby, Davidson, Hamilton, Knox, Rutherford, Williamson, Montgomery, and Hamblen. Only Shelby and Davidson were more than 90 percent urban.

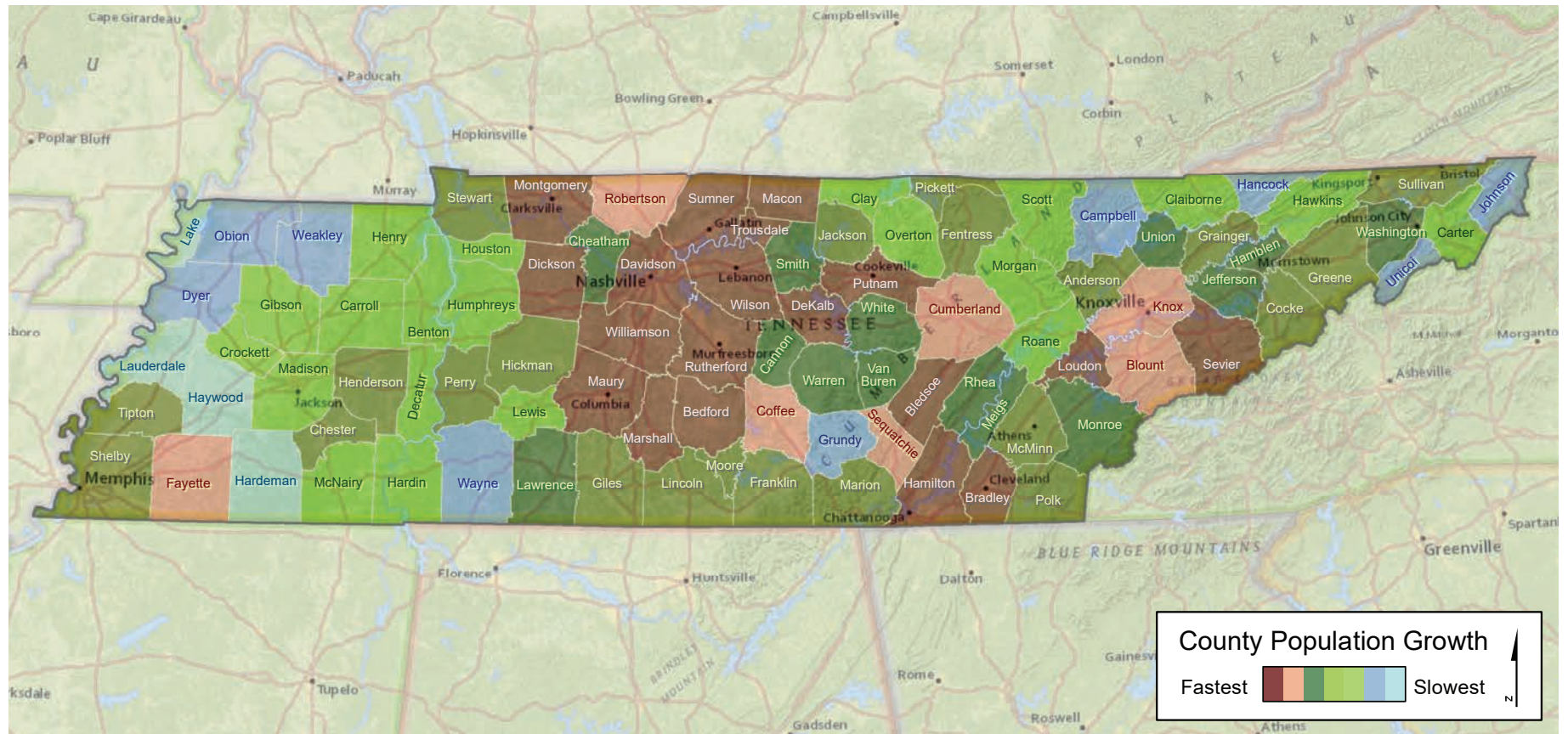
Even though most of the state’s 95 counties remain largely rural, only about a third of Tennessee’s total population is rural, decreasing slightly from about 36.4 percent of the state total in 2000 to 33.6 percent in 2010, as 90 percent of the population growth during the

past decade occurred in what are defined as urban or urbanizing areas. Seventeen counties became more rural in that decade, and 20 remained entirely rural (Roehrich-Patrick et al. 2016:15).

Considering Tennessee's population by Grand Division, the highest percentage of rural counties is found in the west. Although West Tennessee encompasses the fewest counties (21), the region represents the highest percentage of rural populations - 86 percent. Middle Tennessee, which includes 41 counties, has a rural population of 79 percent, as does East Tennessee whose population is 79 percent rural in the area's 33 counties (Roehrich-Patrick et al. 2016:15).

From 2000 to 2015, the fastest growing counties were located primarily in Middle Tennessee. The fastest growing county was Williamson County at 15 percent. The counties of Davidson, Rutherford, and Maury all had population increases of more than 5 percent. Montgomery County posted a gain of 11.72 percent and Sumner County grew by 9.11 percent. Besides Nashville and its suburbs, other fast-growing areas included Knoxville, Chattanooga, Cookeville, and Crossville. The northwestern counties had the largest population declines. Hardeman County in the southwestern corner had the largest decline at 5.34 percent. Other counties with

Figure 12. Tennessee's Fastest Growing Counties.



Base Map Sources: National Geographic Society (2013) and www.WorldPopulationReview.com (2019).

declining populations, all less than 5 percent, included Haywood and Weakley in West Tennessee, and Hancock and Roane in East Tennessee.

The THC addresses the wide variety of needs across the state by financially supporting placement of preservation planners in each of the state's nine development districts.

Age and Ethnicity

Data compiled in 2016 by the U.S. Census Bureau found the median age of Tennesseans is 38.7 years, slightly older than the national media age of 37.9. The population mirrors the national average with 49 percent male and 51 percent female. Additional findings include:

- The counties that reported the highest median ages were primarily rural counties in Middle Tennessee – Pickett, Jackson and Clay – and Cumberland in East Tennessee (along with Loudon County which fell into the urban category). Reporting the highest median age of 50.8 years, Cumberland County utilizes an active retiree recruitment program and is a designated an “Official Retiree Tennessee” county, a program of the Tennessee Department of Tourist Development (TDTD). (Other designated counties include Anderson, Campbell, Carter, Dickson, Franklin, Hamblen, Hamilton, Hardin, Henderson, Jefferson, Loudon, Maury, Monroe, Putnam, Roane, Robertson, Sullivan, Sumner, Unicoi, Warren, and Washington.)
- Counties reporting the lowest median ages were in Middle Tennessee – Davidson, Montgomery, Rutherford, and Putnam, as well as Shelby County in West Tennessee. Montgomery County reported the lowest median age – 30.7 – most likely due to the presence of the nearby U.S. Army military base at Fort Campbell.
- Racial categories were reported as:
 - White – 5,234,030 or 77.8 percent;

- Black or African American – 1,137,075 or 16.8 percent;
- Asian – 120,219 or 1.7 percent;
- American Indian or Alaska Native – 29,866 or 0.1 percent; and
- Two or more races – 123,572 or 2.1 percent.

Tennessee’s counties with the largest minority populations include: Shelby (63.2 percent), Haywood (55.3 percent), Davidson (43.4 percent), Madison (43.3 percent), Hardeman (41.6 percent), Montgomery (34.9 percent), Lauderdale (39.5 percent), Fayette (31.9 percent), Hamilton (28.5 percent), Rutherford (26.6 percent), Crockett (24.9 percent), Tipton (23.9 percent), Gibson (22.9 percent), Bedford (21.8 percent), Maury (20.1 percent), Grundy (19.7 percent), Dyer (19.6 percent), Hamblen (17.8 percent), and Knox (17.1 percent). The cities with the largest minority populations include Memphis, Nashville, Clarksville, Brownsville, Jackson, Shelbyville, and Chattanooga. Overall, the region with the fewest number of minorities is East Tennessee, and the region with the largest number of minorities is West Tennessee (Figure 13).

Employment and Income

In early 2019, the Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development (TDLWD) reported that over the previous year, unemployment decreased from 3.6 percent to 3.2 percent – a record low for the state. The report noted increases in employment in the leisure and hospitality industry, trade/transportation/utilities, and manufacturing (Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development 2019).

The TDLWD’s 2017 report, “Continued Growth for Tennessee’s Economy,” found several positive indicators of the state’s economic health:

- The average annual wage increased nearly 1.7 percent in 2016-2017. The median wage improved by 3.2 percent, bringing the state’s median wage to \$33,870; and

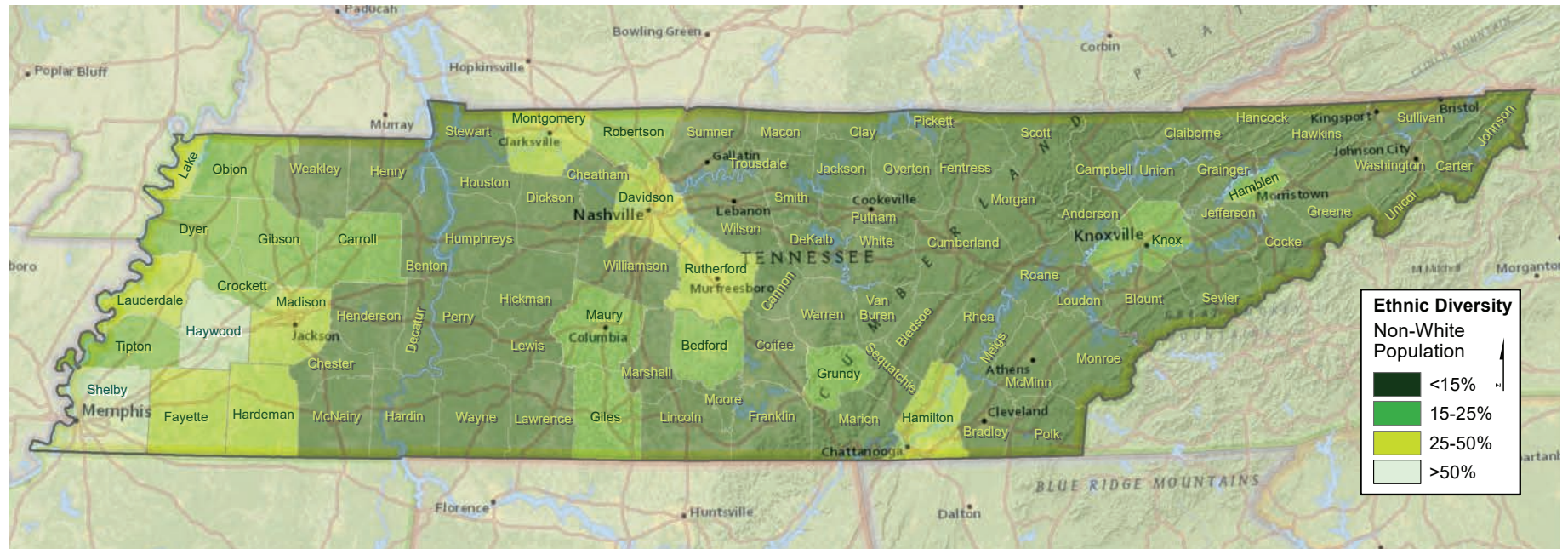


Figure 13. Tennessee's Racial Makeup.

- The average annual nonfarm employment increased 1.5 percent from 2016 to 2017, adding 44,500 jobs (Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development 2017).

A 2016 evaluation of per capita income across the state by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis found great disparity between urban and rural areas. Counties with the highest per capita incomes were in an urban MSA. In East Tennessee, the counties with the highest per capita personal incomes were Hamilton (\$48,053) in the Chattanooga MSA; Knox (\$46,305) and Loudon (\$43,868) in the Knoxville MSA. In Middle Tennessee, four counties in the Nashville MSA were among the highest income counties in the state: Williamson (\$90,979), Davidson (\$58,283), Sumner (\$43,951), and Wilson (\$43,650). In West Tennessee, Fayette (\$50,209) and Shelby (\$46,234) counties in the Memphis MSA were among the

state's highest. Except for two counties, Union (\$26,104) in the Knoxville MSA and Hickman, (\$26,982) in the Nashville MSA, the rest of the lowest per capita income counties are rural. They include Bledsoe (\$21,432), Hancock (\$23,104), Scott (\$26,374), Wayne (\$26,492), Van Buren (\$26,648), Lauderdale (\$25,468), and Lake (\$23,582). A 2017 report from Forbes placed Williamson County seventh on the list of the 10 wealthiest counties in the country with a median household income of \$104,367 (Hubbard 2017; Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development 2017).

Education

The U.S. Census Bureau's "2013-2017 American Community Survey" found that 32.6 percent of Tennesseans age 25 and older graduated from high school (includes equivalency). Tennesseans with higher education include those who attended college (20.9 percent), completed an associate's degree (7 percent), earned a bachelor's degree (16.5 percent),

and earned a graduate or professional degree (9.6 percent). Thirteen-and-a-half (13.5) percent attended school but did not receive high school diplomas (U.S. Census Bureau 2019).

Poverty rates for each category show a direct correlation between educational attainment and income: 29.5 percent for those with less than a high school degree; 15.7 percent for those with a high school degree; 10.5 percent for those with some college or an associate's degree, and 4.3 percent for those with a bachelor's degree or higher (U.S. Census Bureau 2019).

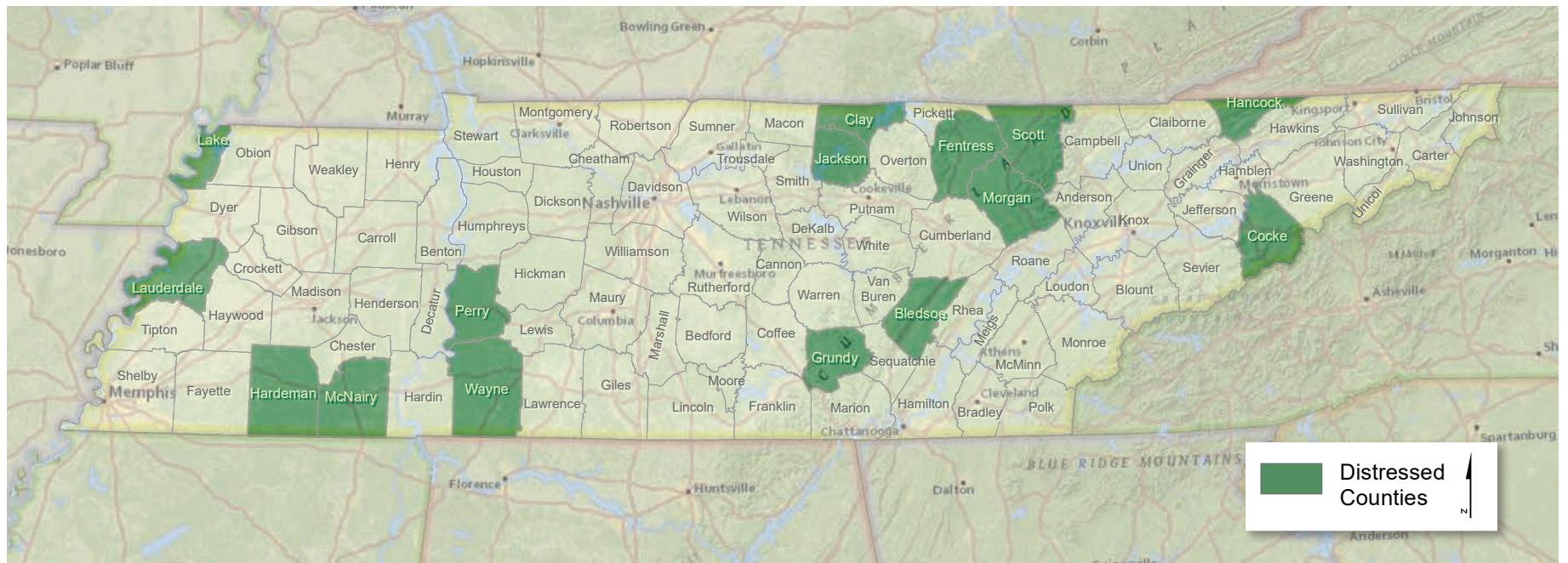
DISTRESSED/AT-RISK COUNTIES

In addition to analyzing standard socioeconomic metrics, the state of Tennessee uses an index of county economic status prepared by the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), a federal agency.

Designations are determined by measuring each county's three-year average unemployment rate, per capita market income, and poverty rate. Counties are categorized as distressed, at-risk, transitional, competitive, or attainment. Forty-one percent of Tennessee's counties are in the distressed or at-risk categories. All are located in rural areas of the state with the majority in East Tennessee, followed by West Tennessee and Middle Tennessee (Tennessee Government Services 2019).

Tennessee's 15 distressed counties are among the 10 percent ranked as most economically distressed in the nation. They are: Lake, Lauderdale, Hardeman, and McNairy in West Tennessee; Perry, Wayne, Jackson, Clay, Fentress, and Grundy in Middle Tennessee; and Bledsoe, Morgan, Scott, Hancock, and Cocke in East Tennessee. Additionally, Tennessee's 24 at-risk counties rank between 10-25 percent of the most economically

Figure 14. Tennessee's 15 Distressed Counties.



Base Map Source: (Tennessee Government Services 2019).

distressed counties in the nation. They include: Obion, Weakley, Carroll, Benton, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Houston, and Decatur in West Tennessee; Lewis, Warren, Van Buren, and Overton in Middle Tennessee; and Rhea, Meigs, Monroe, Campbell, Claiborne, Union, Grainger, Hawkins, Unicoi, Carter, and Johnson in East Tennessee (Figure 14) (Tennessee Government Services 2019).

Upon taking office in January 2019, Governor Bill Lee's first executive order required the state's 22 departments to provide recommendations to better serve the state's rural areas with a particular focus on support for the 15 distressed counties (Tennessee Government Services 2019; Tennessee Office of the Governor 2019).

THE ROLE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Providing equitable distribution of the THC's resources - including grants and technical assistance - in the Grand Divisions' metropolitan

cities, towns, and rural areas can be complicated due to the differing methods used by various state and federal agencies to define each area's population, economic status, specific needs such as jobs, health care or education, and local or regional interest in the preservation of historic and cultural resources.

The socioeconomic information in this chapter informs the THC's strategies and the staff's work with partner agencies and organizations across the state. Advocating and providing leadership for the preservation of Tennessee's historic and cultural resources demonstrably generates economic impact and supports an improved quality of life for residents.



*(Below) Delozier Farm, Blount County.
(Roger8777 | Dreamstime.com).*





What are historic and cultural resources?

Historic and cultural resources include many different types of human-made or natural resources. Resource types may include:

- **Buildings:** houses, churches, schools, commercial or government buildings
- **Districts:** residential or commercial concentration of buildings with a common history
- **Structures:** bridges, levees, roads, fences
- **Landscapes:** features of cultural significance such as farms and parks
- **Sites:** cemeteries, battlefields, archaeological sites
- **Objects:** monuments, sculptures, foundations

III. TENNESSEE'S HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The stories of Tennessee's evolution – from prehistoric eras to statehood, growth of populations and communities, wars, economic enterprises, civic, political, educational and faith-based endeavors, and the state's constant role on the national stage – are reflected in extant historic and cultural resources found across the state (Figure 15).

Preservation of these resources is the focus of the THC and numerous partners who undertake identification and study to inform advocacy and planning for preservation. Documentation includes evaluating the connection of historic resources to national, state, and local events, people, or groups. In recent years, an increased emphasis on diversity has revealed numerous resources

connected to the history of African Americans, American Indians, and other underrepresented ethnic groups in the state.

In addition to reflecting the past and creating a sense of place, preservation of these resources offers measurable economic benefits to communities through increased property values, attracting heritage travelers, creating affordable spaces for new businesses and new jobs, and increasing a community's tax base by attracting new residents.

This section examines the types of historic and cultural resources found in Tennessee as well as some of the methods used for documentation, study, and planning.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Almost 100 percent of respondents to the 2019 online survey noted familiarity with the NRHP, by far the greatest recognition of all federal preservation programs administered by the THC. The NRHP was created by Congress as part of the NHPA of 1966 as the nation's official list of places that meet historic or architectural criteria, retain integrity, and are worthy of preservation. As of 2019, more than 95,000 listings in the NRHP represent 1.8 million historic resources nationwide.

The NRHP program is managed at the federal level by the National Park Service (NPS) and by the THC at the state level. Identifying and listing properties in the NRHP can be a significant first step for a community or historical organization to undertake planning that incorporates historic preservation. Although the designation is primarily honorific, inclusion in the NRHP also offers tangible benefits, including access to federal tax incentives for rehabilitation, access to historic preservation grants, and in-depth consideration of adverse effects to and mitigation for the historic resource caused by federally funded or federally permitted undertakings -



Figure 15. Cultural Resource Types. (Top Left) Building - Shavin House, Chattanooga, 2015. (Top Right) District - Castle Heights Military Academy, Lebanon, 2015. (Middle Left) Structure – Doe River Covered Bridge, Elizabethton, 2002. (Middle Right) Landscape – Alvin C. York Farm, Pall Mall, 2016. (Left) Site – Mountain Home National Cemetery, Johnson City, 2006.



Courtesy: Jack Boucher, NPS/HABS.

Courtesy: Clayton B. Fraser, NPS/HALS.

such as construction of highways, cell towers, electricity transmission lines, natural gas pipelines, airport runways, mass transit systems, hydroelectric dams, national parks, or military bases.

With 2,216 listings across the state encompassing 288 districts and 44,434 resources – and at least one listing in each of Tennessee’s 95 counties – the NRHP is a visible declaration of the importance of historic places. Properties may be NRHP listed individually or as part of a historic district. Additionally, there are 32 NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Forms (MPDF) which document the history of specific areas and property types – such as farms, fire towers, or housing - and provide a foundation for preparing individual NRHP nominations. (See Goal 1 and Goal 3 for more information.)

The following are examples of unique historic resources recently listed in the NRHP in Tennessee.

Airplane Service Station, Knoxville

When the Airplane Service Station in Knoxville was listed in the NRHP in 2004, the occasion marked a milestone in efforts to give the iconic roadside building new life after being abandoned for many years. In 1930, brothers Henry and Elmer Nickle picked an ideal spot for their new

service station along the eastern portion of the Dixie Highway, part of the National Auto Trail constructed in the early twentieth century to connect automobile roads from Michigan to Florida. Capitalizing on the popularity of novelty roadside attractions, the brothers decided to build an eye-catching airplane-shaped building resembling Charles Lindberg’s *Spirit of St. Louis*. For more than three decades, the station served local residents and travelers, but by the 1970s, travelers bypassed the Dixie Highway, now known as Clinton Highway (U.S. 25W), in favor of the nearby Interstate-75, bringing an end of the station’s operations. In the ensuing years, the building housed other businesses, but by 2002 it was vacant and quickly deteriorating.

Fortunately, local resident Tom Milligan convinced the owners to sell him the roadside landmark. Other local residents became interested and soon the Airplane Filling Station Preservation Association (AFSPA), a nonprofit 501(c)3 organization, was formed. As funds were raised, including several grants from the THC totaling \$69,000, the unique building was carefully restored (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Airplane Service Station, Knoxville. (Left) Front, 2009 (Middle) Rear, 2009. (Right) Restored, 2015.





Assistance from the THC to save the Airplane Service Station included:

- Preservation grants totaling \$69,000;
- Review of the NRHP nomination and approval by the State Review Board; and
- Acceptance of an easement to ensure continued preservation.

of the region's heritage. Additionally, the THC accepted a preservation easement to guarantee the property's continued preservation. As of 2019, the restored Airplane Service Station houses a popular barbershop and has been featured on travel shows, in a Mercedes-Benz commercial, and in many national publications.

The local landmark's importance was also demonstrated in an NRHP nomination prepared by planning students at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, as part of a class assignment. The NRHP nomination noted its importance as a rare example of Fantastic design, defined as "unexpected and whimsical design which mimic objects one would not anticipate seeing along a roadway, in order to draw the attention of customers" (Lehto and Wood 2004).

Upon completing restoration, the AFSPA transferred ownership of the Airplane Service Station in 2018 to Knox Heritage, a local nonprofit 501(c)3 preservation organization based in Knoxville. That year, Knox Heritage presented the project with its annual East Tennessee Preservation Award for contributing to the protection

Booker T. Motel, Humboldt

The Booker T. Motel in Humboldt was listed in the NRHP in 2018 for its significance in African American history and commerce. Located in Gibson County and named in honor of Booker T. Washington – an early twentieth century African American educator, author, and civil rights leader - the motel and associated barbeque restaurant were operated by Velva and Alfred Pulliam to accommodate African Americans who were traveling between Memphis to Nashville. Opening in 1954, the motel was quickly a success, and by 1955, the owners had expanded to a total of 15 rooms, with a coffee shop, restaurant, and beauty shop. The motel was advertised in *The Negro Motorist Green Book*, a travel guide started in 1937 by Victor H. Green to give African Americans guidance on where they could safely stop or stay along their route. The red and white metal motel sign which reads "Booker T. Motel Colored Humboldt, Tenn." is included in an exhibition at the Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History and Culture in Washington, D.C. A replica of the sign is also exhibited at the Tennessee State Museum in Nashville (Figure 17).

House of David Recording Studio Complex, Nashville

The House of David Recording Studio Complex was listed in the NRHP in 2016 as part of the Music Industry Resources of Nashville, Tennessee, MPDF prepared by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and New South Associates. Consisting of two adjacent buildings on Nashville's legendary Music Row, the music recording studio and publishing office was listed for its significance in performing arts, commerce, and architecture with a period of significance of 1974-1989. David Briggs adaptively reused two former residences into a state-of-the-art music recording studio and publishing house complex that include living and support spaces for artists, singers, musicians, producers, songwriters, and other music industry professionals (Figure 18) (Brackett and Jones 2016; Jones 2016).



Figure 17. Booker T. Motel, Humboldt. (Below) Motel Exterior, 2018. (Bottom) Café Interior, 2018. (Left) Sign Exhibited at the Smithsonian, 2019.



Figure 18. House of David Recording Studio, Nashville, 2015. (Top) Recording Studio Exterior. (Above) Recording Studio Interior.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

A National Historic Landmark (NHL) is a building, district, object, site, or structure that is officially recognized by the U.S. government for its outstanding historical or architectural significance at a national level. Only some 2,500 of over 95,000 places – less than three percent - listed in the country's NRHP are recognized as NHLs. Administered by the NPS, the NHL program was formally established in 1960, and evolved from the National Historic Sites Act of 1935. There are 28 NHLs located entirely in Tennessee, and one that includes elements in both Tennessee and Mississippi (Figure 19). NHLs in Tennessee include:

- Beale Street Historic District, Memphis;
- Blount Mansion, Knoxville;
- Chucalissa Site, Memphis;
- Fort Loudoun, Vonore;
- Fort Pillow, Henning;
- Franklin Battlefield, Franklin;
- George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville;
- Graceland, Memphis;
- The Hermitage, Nashville;
- Hiram Masonic Lodge No. 7, Franklin;
- Jubilee Hall, Fisk University, Nashville;
- Long Island of the Holston, Kingsport;
- Moccasin Bend Archaeological District, Chattanooga;
- Montgomery Bell Tunnel, White Bluff;
- Mountain Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Johnson City;
- Old First Presbyterian Church, Nashville;
- Pinson Mounds, Pinson;
- James K. Polk Home, Columbia;
- Rattle and Snap, Columbia;

- Rhea County Courthouse, Dayton;
- Ryman Auditorium, Nashville;
- Siege and Battle Corinth Sites, Pochontas, Mississippi;
- Shiloh Indian Mounds Site, Hurley;
- Sun Recording Studio, Memphis;
- Sycamore Shoals, Elizabethton;
- Tennessee State Capitol, Nashville;
- Wynnewood, Castalian Springs;
- X-10 Reactor, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge; and
- Alvin Cullom York Farm, Pall Mall

In addition to the NHLs, the NPS administers six NRHP-listed historic areas in Tennessee, including the Cumberland Gap National Historic Park (shared with Kentucky and Virginia), established in 1940 at Harrogate; the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, established as a National Monument in 1935 at Greeneville; and four Civil War sites:

- Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park (shared with Georgia). Established in 1890, the park now includes the Moccasin Bend Archeological District that is a separately designated NHL;
- Fort Donelson National Battlefield established in 1928 at Dover;
- Shiloh National Military Park (shared with Mississippi) established in 1994 at Shiloh. The Native American mounds in the park are separately designated as an NHL; and
- Stones River National Battlefield established in 1927 at Murfreesboro.

The entire state is also designated as the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area, which is administered by the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University in partnership with the NPS. The National Heritage Area also partners with the TDTD and Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) to implement the statewide Tennessee Civil War Trails marker and signage program, with

Figure 19. Representative National Historic Landmarks in Tennessee. (Top Left) Blount Mansion, Knoxville, 2015. (Top Right) Rhea County Courthouse, Dayton, 2015. (Bottom Left) Hiram Masonic Lodge No. 7, Franklin, 2014. (Bottom Right) Graceland, Memphis, 2015.



Courtesy: Skye Marthaler.

over 400 markers across the state. The Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Center is located at 225 West College Street in Murfreesboro (MTSU CHP 2007). (See Section VII: Tennessee's Preservation Partners.)

TENNESSEE MAIN STREET COMMUNITIES

The Tennessee Main Street Program grew out of a late-1970s national effort to revitalize historic downtown business districts in America's small towns and cities. The NTHP pioneered the successful downtown revitalization approach and later created the National Main Street Center as a subsidiary of the organization. (See Section VII: Tennessee's Preservation Partners and Page 30: Certified Local Governments.)

The Tennessee Main Street Program launched in 1983 with preservation of historic resources as the foundation of the program's economic revitalization strategy. The program is located in the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development (TDECD) and provides technical assistance, training, and guidance to revitalize historic downtowns across the state. Communities can also apply for grant funds which may be used for building rehabilitation. In 2019, 35 Main Street communities in Tennessee were accredited according to the standards set by the National Main Street Center (Figure 21).

To assist communities that are launching downtown revitalization efforts, the Tennessee Downtowns Program was created in 2010 to offer technical assistance to selected communities over a two-year period. By 2017, 58 communities had participated in the Tennessee Downtowns Program, with the majority completing grant-funded projects. A survey taken in 2017 found that 97 percent of program participants said they focused on a design component which could include building façade improvements. Almost 76 percent said there was a noticeable improvement to downtown buildings (Williams 2017).

Main Street communities follow the four-point approach developed by the National Main Street Center and administered by the Tennessee Main Street Program (National Main Street Center, Inc. 2018). The four points include: Economic Vitality, Design, Promotion, and Organization. Each Main Street community adapts the four-point approach to the unique needs of the community, implementing creative strategies to revitalize historic downtown districts. Examples of successful outcomes include the following (Figure 20).

Main Street Greeneville

In 1983, Greeneville became one of the five pilot towns in Tennessee to become a Main Street community. Today, Greeneville has a thriving downtown filled with shops, restaurants, churches, offices, and museums, and a regular schedule of events. Through a cooperative agreement with the NPS and the President Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Main Street Greeneville offers daily tours along the streets walked by the seventeenth president when he returned home in 1869.

Main Street Lawrenceburg

Each year Main Street Lawrenceburg sponsors the James D. Vaughan Southern Gospel Music Festival to honor the man known as the Father of Gospel Music. Vaughan lived in Lawrenceburg in the early twentieth century where he owned a music publishing company, formed the first gospel quartet, and started a music school. The festival is held at the NRHP-listed Crockett Theatre in Lawrenceburg's historic downtown.

Main Street Union City

In 2019, Main Street Union City created a line of clothing featuring the program's logo and brand "Where Union City Comes to Life." Proceeds were earmarked to support revitalization projects in the historic



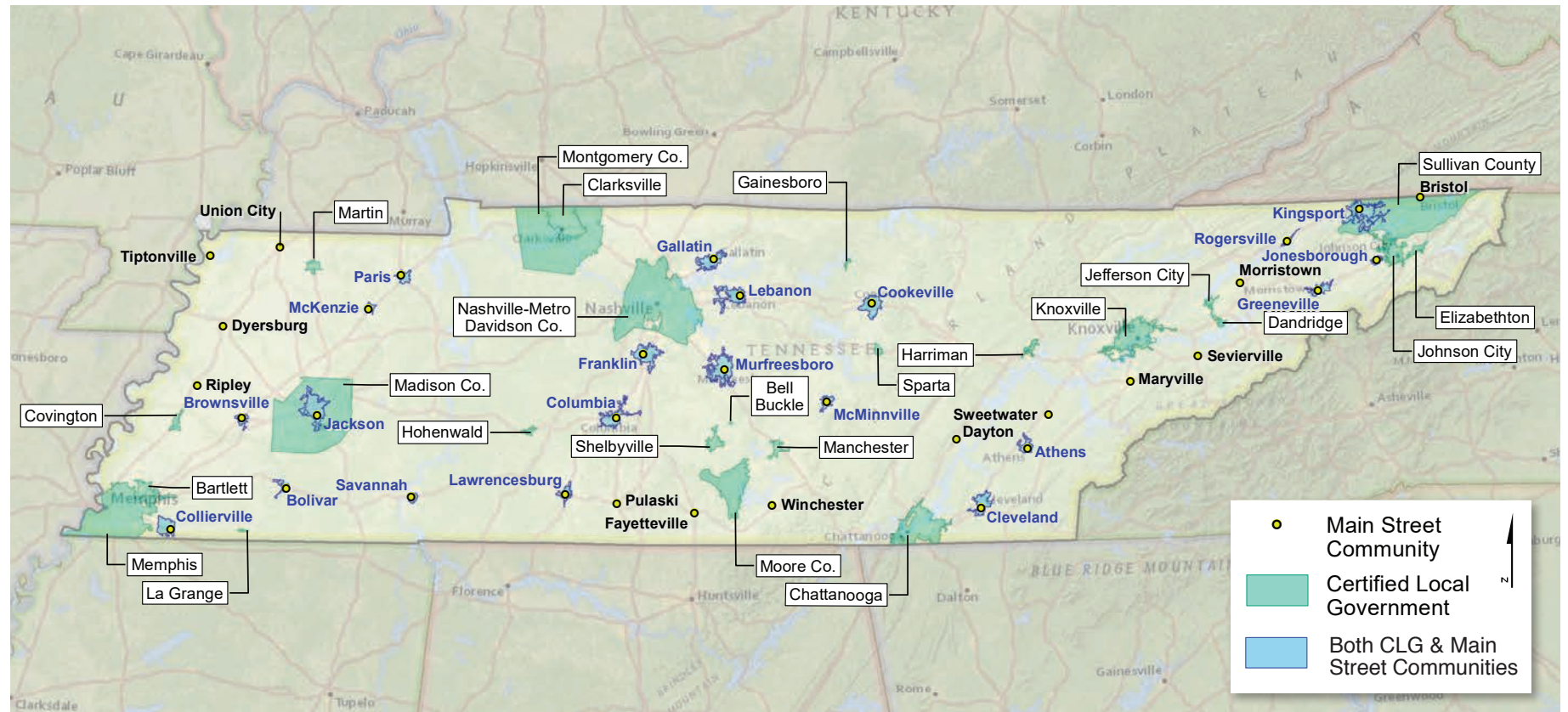
Figure 20. Representative Tennessee Main Street Communities. (Top Left) Savannah, 2019. (Top Right) McMinnville, 2016. (Above) Bolivar, 2011. (Right) Jonesborough, 2015.

downtown. The project was preceded in 2016 with a \$100,000 award from the Tennessee Main Street Program/TDECD which was re-granted to property owners for exterior rehabilitation of historic buildings.

CityScape Historic Cookeville

The nonprofit organization CityScape Historic Cookeville formed in 1991 to advocate for downtown Cookeville and joined the Main Street Program in 2018. A recent project focused on revitalizing the historic Masonic Lodge.

Figure 21. Main Street Communities and CLGs in Tennessee.



CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMUNITIES

The goal of the Certified Local Government (CLG) program is preservation through partnership. By making a local commitment to preservation, cities, towns, and counties work with state and federal governments to help save and preserve the irreplaceable character of historic places. Administered by the NPS in partnership with the THC and local governments, the CLG program offers a significant tool to aid local communities in preserving and protecting their historic resources. Certified communities must organize a local historic preservation commission and enact a local historic zoning ordinance, survey and

maintain an inventory of historic resources, and facilitate public engagement in preservation.



CLGs Address Top Preservation Priorities

Tennessee's CLG program addresses the top priorities for historic preservation identified by respondents to the 2019 online survey:

- Local preservation planning;
- Public outreach and education;
- Local and state government incentives; and
- Balance between preservation and redevelopment.

CLG communities receive priority access to grants through the Historic Preservation Fund, as well as technical assistance and training from the THC. As of 2019, there are 45 towns, cities, and counties in Tennessee that are designated CLGs. Of these, 13 are in West Tennessee, 17 in Middle Tennessee, and 15 in East Tennessee. The program continues to show steady growth with 13 new CLG designations in the past decade. Additionally, 10 communities are exploring the potential to achieve CLG designation (Figure 21).

NATURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

Tennessee's landscapes, from the mountains of East Tennessee to Middle Tennessee's rolling hills and the farmland of West Tennessee, impacted development and events since

the first human habitation, creating a tangible legacy of prehistoric and historic resources. The state's geographic location also influenced its history as a pathway for westward expansion to its pivotal role in the Civil War to its continued importance as an agricultural center. Today, Tennessee's natural landscapes bear witness to various eras of the state's history and human habitation through historic structures, battlefields, farms, and state and national parks.

The Tennessee Department of Conservation - now the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) - was established in 1937 as the management entity for state parks, recreation areas, and monuments. Starting with creation of the first state park, Hamilton County's Harrison Bay State Park, in 1938, the number of state parks reached 56 in 2013 when Seven Islands State Birding Park opened in Knox County. The statewide system of parks encompasses hundreds of historic resources including cabins, pavilions, boat houses, and administration buildings built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Pickett, Standing Stone, Cumberland Mountain, and parts of Norris and Cedars of Lebanon State Parks are listed in the NRHP or identified as eligible for designation (Butters 2017).

Tennessee is also home to several national parks and recreation areas including the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, and the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Support for the preservation of landscapes is available through several THC programs, including Historic Preservation Fund grants, acquisition of battlefield property, review and impact assessment of projects such as highway construction, NRHP nominations, and tracking historic resources through a GIS system.

Tennesseans are fortunate to have more than 50 state parks – consistently ranked as some of the best in the country - as well as several popular national parks located across the state. Each park reflects the unique geography and history of its location, and many offer guided or self-guided tours, interpretive exhibits, and programs for visitors. Examples include:

Natchez Trace Parkway: Davidson, Williamson, Maury, Hickman, Lewis, and Wayne Counties

From the first buffalo trampling through the wilderness to the American Indians, European settlers, soldiers, ministers, and bandits who followed, the Natchez Trace provided an approximately 450-mile pathway for a continual procession throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Connecting Nashville with Natchez, Mississippi, the modern parkway, managed as a unit of the NPS, roughly follows the original Natchez Trace (listed in the NRHP), starting in Nashville, passing through the northwest corner of Alabama, and ending in Natchez, Mississippi. Because the parkway is federally owned and managed, the THC works with the NPS when changes are proposed that could impact its NRHP listing. The most recent review was conducted in 2019.

The Natchez Trace Parkway features a bridge rising 155 feet above SR-96 in Williamson County. Completed in 1994, the “double arch bridge” is the first segmentally constructed concrete arch bridge in the U.S. Awards include a Presidential Award for Design Excellence in 1995 and an Award of Merit from the FHWA in 1996 (Figure 22).

In addition to recreational activities including hiking, biking, and camping, travelers can stop along the parkway’s route to learn about various historical eras. A highlight of any trip is the chance to walk the original portions of the Natchez Trace that have been preserved, to read historic

markers, and to stop at the Meriwether Lewis Monument to examine interpretive displays that tell the story of the famed explorer’s tragic death in 1809 (Figure 22).

The parkway and nearby communities are promoted by the Natchez Trace Compact, which formed in 1999. The Compact includes the state tourism departments for Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, as well as communities along the route. In Tennessee, partners include Collinwood, Hohenwald, Leiper’s Fork, and Nashville (Natchez Trace Compact 2019). The THC placed a historic marker in Wayne County with the inscription:

Natchez Trace

Crossing the highway here, this famous road followed ancient Indian trails used by the travelers between Natchez and Nashville. It was built in 1801 by Army Engineers. Officially “The Columbian Road,” it was for many years the only highway linking mid-Tennessee with the lower Mississippi.

Reelfoot Lake State Park, Tiptonville

A series of earthquakes in 1811 and 1812 created the 15,000-acre Reelfoot Lake in the northwest corner of the state. Today, the lake is the centerpiece of a state park in Tiptonville noted for its fishing, boating, and wildlife viewing. Reelfoot Lake is a flooded forest with a unique ecosystem. Large cypress trees rise above the water, and below the surface are many submerged cypress stumps. A variety of aquatic plants and flowers occupy the shoreline and saturate the shallow water. The lake harbors a variety of shore and wading birds as well as golden and American bald eagles.

After the state acquired title to the lake in 1914, Verne Sabin and his wife Nonie Rhoads Sabin in nearby Union City were instrumental in

convincing the state to create a park in the 1920s. The couple opened a photography studio there in 1919 and left an important legacy of some 300 photographs of Reelfoot Lake. In 1923, the Sabins offered the photography collection to the state for thirty-five dollars. The offer was declined, but two years later the state purchased some of the property surrounding the lake and established the 280-acre Reelfoot Lake State Park. In 1989 the Sabins' daughter donated the photographs to the Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA) (Figure 22).

Norris Dam State Park, Norris

Norris Dam State Park, located in East Tennessee's Norris community, encompasses the stories of several periods of the state's history, from the prehistoric era to the mid-twentieth century. Archaeological excavations in the mid-1930s revealed evidence of American Indian habitation including home sites and burial mounds dating to the Archaic period (circa 8,000-10,000 B.C.).

In the mid-twentieth century, the area was the setting for major projects by the federal government including construction of Norris Dam. Work began in 1933 as the first project by the TVA, designed to control flooding and bring electricity and economic development to the Great Valley of East Tennessee, one of the state's physiographic regions. During these years, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers began constructing facilities for the park including a lodge, cabins, and an amphitheater. The state purchased the land in 1953. The park also includes the Lenoir Museum Cultural Complex which features several buildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

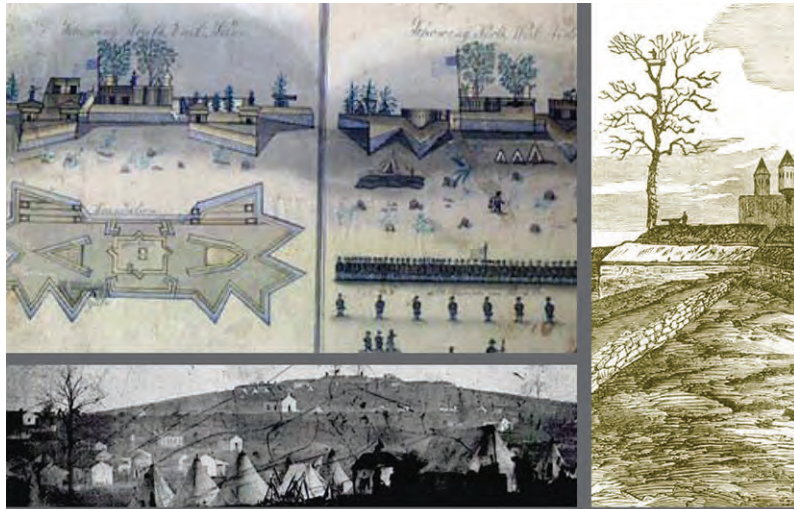
In 2014, the THC staff prepared an NRHP nomination for the Norris Dam State Park Rustic Cabins Historic District. The district includes 19 Rustic-style cabins, a linen house, a tearoom (formerly the lodge), an

amphitheater, two ranger residences with supporting buildings and structures, and an original rustic cut-stone water fountain. The district is a tangible example of the cooperation of federal agencies coordinating public works projects during the Great Depression. The nomination recognized the buildings' architectural style as an excellent example of the 1930s-era of Rustic-style park architecture (Figure 22) (Mathieson 2014).

In 2016, the THC facilitated nomination of the Norris Hydroelectric Project to the NRHP. Constructed between 1933 and 1936, the Norris Hydroelectric Project (also known as Norris Dam) was the first hydroelectric project completed by the TVA. The dam was included in a NRHP MPDF entitled "The Historical Resources of the Tennessee Valley Authority Hydroelectric Project, 1933- 1979" before being listed individually. The dam is identified as nationally significant for architecture, engineering, industry, and conservation, and holds state and local level significance in the areas of recreation and social history (Eller 2016; Martens et al. 2016; National Park Service 2019a).

Fort Negley, Nashville

Located in Nashville, Fort Negley was a Federal Civil War fortification built largely by African American labor in 1862 and garrisoned in part by African American soldiers during the Battle of Nashville in December 1864. Fort Negley represented the first extensive use of newly freed blacks in the Federal war effort. Designed by U.S. Army engineer James St. Clair Morton, the design of the fort is a star-shaped, polygonal structure measuring approximately 600 by 300 feet and composed of dirt, limestone, and timber. The largest inland fort built during the war, the fort featured an extensive system of underground magazines and storage spaces. After the war, the fort became a gathering place for the Ku Klux Klan (Cultural Landscape Foundation 2018; Robinson 2013; West 2018a).



Fort Negley

Cultural Landscapes Report
for Nashville Metropolitan Parks

ENCORE
INTERPRETIVE
DESIGN



Figure 22. Natural and Historic Landscapes. (Above) Fort Negley, Cultural Landscapes Report, 2017. (Top Right) Natchez Trace Bridge, 2006. (Bottom Left) Reelfoot Lake State Park, 1938. (Bottom Right) Norris Dam State Park, 2013.



The abandoned and deteriorated fort was restored by the WPA from 1936-1937, and sections of the surrounding grounds were converted into a 55-acre municipal park with recreational ballfields. Later, a children's museum and professional baseball field were constructed within the boundaries. Listed in the NRHP in 1975, in 2004, the preserved ruins of Fort Negley were opened to the public with a visitor's center, interpretive exhibits, and educational programs. In 2005, the fort was designated a local landmark district. In 2017, a city-sponsored, mixed-used redevelopment project within the park boundaries was cancelled after preservationists around the nation argued the project would have an adverse effect to the fort and associated African American cultural resources. In 2018, the THC provided grant funding for a Cultural Landscapes Report to guide future land use and management of the entire park. Fort Negley is now listed as a Site of Memory in the Slave Route Project of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (Figure 22) (Cultural Landscape Foundation 2018; Robinson 2013; West 2018a)

Tennessee's Century Farms



The Tennessee Department of Agriculture (TDA) notes that although 79,000-plus farms comprise more than 43 percent of the state's total land area, more than 60,000 acres of farmland are lost each year to development. Many farms include historic resources and contribute to an area's cultural landscape. Century Farms, a program administered by the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University in Murfreesboro, has documented more than 1,800 farms that have been in the same family for at least 100 years. Many Century Farms are listed in the NRHP through the efforts and guidance of the THC's NRHP staff (Figure 23) (MTSU CHP 2019).



Figure 23. Carverdale Tennessee Century Farm, Jackson County, 2018.

STATE-OWNED HISTORIC SITES

The 18 historic sites owned by the State of Tennessee are recognized by three-quarters of respondents to the 2019 online survey as a primary program of the THC. Eight are located in Middle Tennessee, nine are in East Tennessee, and one site is in West Tennessee (Figure 24). State-owned historic sites are important resources for their communities, offering educational programs for schools to teach local history and generating economic impact through increased tourism. Collectively, the sites represent all eras of Tennessee's history, encompassing stories of American Indian, frontier settlement, the Civil War, African American slavery and freedom, government, agriculture, and industrialization. All

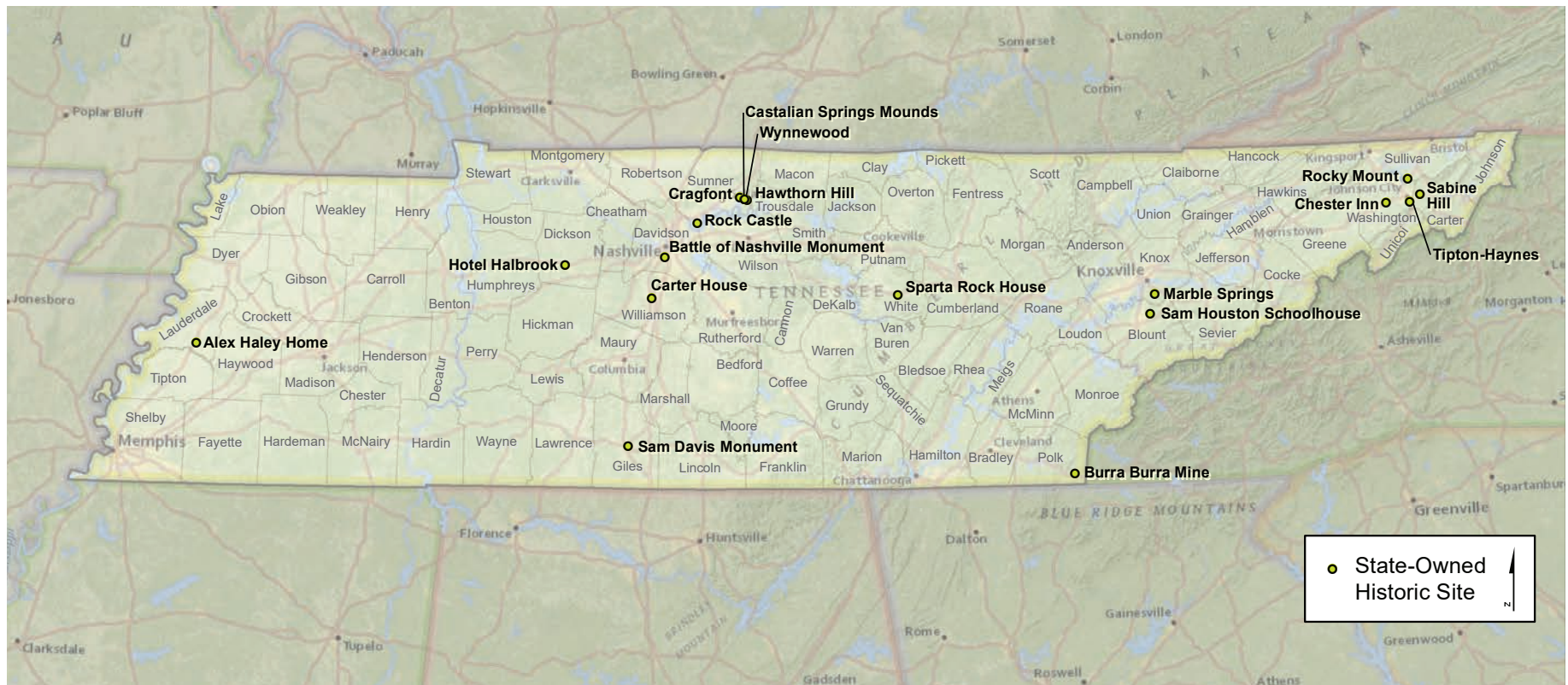
but the Battle of Nashville Monument are listed in the NRHP, and two are designated as an NHL or part of an NHL district – Carter House and Wynnewood.

The historic sites also represent an effective state-local partnership model. Owned by the State of Tennessee, most sites are operated by local nonprofit organizations with oversight from the THC. Local management organizations are responsible for raising funds to operate and maintain each site, and the THC provides annual grants to support this work. Larger maintenance or rehabilitation costs are included in the agency’s annual capital budget requests.

Sabine Hill, Elizabethton

Located on a hill at Elizabethton, Sabine Hill is an example of successful preservation partnerships between local residents and state agencies. General Nathaniel Taylor initiated construction of the Federal-style dwelling between 1814 and 1816. After he died in 1818, his widow, Mary “Polly” Patton Taylor, completed construction in 1820 and lived in the home until her death in 1853. Featuring particularly high-quality interior details, the home remained in the Taylor family until 1947. A subsequent owner kept the house until 1999, making many repairs and having it listed in the NRHP in 1973. The property was purchased by a developer who intended to demolish the landmark to make way for condominiums. In

Figure 24. Tennessee’s State-Owned Historic Sites.



Base Map Source: National Geographic Society (2013).



Figure 25. Sabine Hill, Elizabethton. (Top) Exterior, 2016. (Above) Interior, 2018.

2007, Sabine Hill was placed on the Tennessee Preservation Trust's (TPT) most endangered *Ten in Tennessee* list. That year, a group of residents bought and held the home until it was purchased by the State of Tennessee. A complete restoration was undertaken by the THC, including a conditions assessment developed in partnership with the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area. In 2017, Sabine Hill opened to the public as a unit of Sycamore Shoals State Park to interpret the state's early history (Figure 25) (Clawson et al. 2012).

MILITARY HERITAGE RESOURCES

Hundreds of military heritage resources are found across the state providing evidence of training operations, battles and occupations from various conflicts throughout the history of the state and nation. Military heritage resources include many sites: battlefields, cemeteries, homes, training camps, military institutes, veterans' hospitals, military facilities, and others. The majority of sites are associated with the Civil War (1861-1865), the largest military conflict to occur on Tennessee soil. Sites are also associated with other conflicts including the French and Indian War (1754-1763), American Revolutionary War (1775-1783), War of 1812 (1812-1815), U.S.-Mexican War (1846-1848), World War I (1914-1918), and World War II (1941-1945). Archaeological sites from World War II include airfields, training camps and headquarters, prisoner of war camps, and military facilities. The Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) also conducted a study of Civil War sites and prepared NRHP nominations for several sites with support from HPF grants awarded by the THC.

Federally-owned and managed sites are primarily from the Civil War era - including Chickamauga, Shiloh, and Donelson - as well as the World War II-era Manhattan Project National Historical Park in Oak Ridge, which was designated in 2015 as a three-unit national park along with associated



Figure 26. Military Heritage Resources. (Right) Shiloh. (Left and Inset) THC Staff Evaluating Centerville Army.

sites in Los Alamos, New Mexico, and Hanford, Washington (Figure 26). The primary activity of the THC in support of preserving military heritage resources is through the Tennessee Wars Commission (TWC). More information about TWC and partners can be found on page 101.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA), housed in the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), maintains records for more than 26,000 archaeological sites across the state. The division was created in 1970 through the Tennessee Antiquities Act and is contracted to provide archaeological review and compliance services to the THC.



Archaeological resources may include cemeteries, battlefields, plantation slave quarter sites, American Indian villages, prehistoric sites, World War II camps and training grounds, among others. Archaeological excavation on state-owned or state-managed lands

is controlled by multiple state laws. There is no state law that requires private landowners to avoid disturbing archaeological sites on their property, unless the site contains human burials.

Archaeological organizations across the state focus on specific geographic areas. A list with contact information is found on page 108.

The Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology is the statewide nonprofit advisor and advocate for the field of archaeology. More than 100 archaeological sites in Tennessee are listed in the NRHP. Because of the threat of vandalism, the exact location or address of archaeological sites may be omitted from publicly accessible NRHP documents.

Mound Bottom, Cheatham County

In 2017, the TDOA received a grant from the THC to conduct geospatial remote sensing at the Mound Bottom State Archaeological Area in Cheatham County. The American Indian site dates to the Mississippian period of regional prehistory (circa 900-1350 CE). This flat-topped mound stands approximately 25 feet tall and was initially constructed around 1000 CE. The site consists of between 11 and 14 earthen mounds arranged around a seven-acre plaza, as well as surrounding structures, activity areas, and cemeteries. The site was listed in the NRHP in 1971 and is managed by TDEC as part of the Harpeth River State Park. Mound A is the largest mound at Mound Bottom (Figure 27).

HPF grant funds were used to contract with Dr. Tim DeSmet of Binghamton University in New York to perform a variety of non-invasive geophysical techniques throughout the core area during the summer of 2018. Dr. DeSmet used unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) to collect multispectral and thermal infrared data, as well as near-surface applied geophysical techniques including magnetometry, electrical resistivity, and ground-penetrating radar. Each technique measures a different physical property of the subsurface to identify potential buried archaeological features (Figure 27). Combined photogrammetric imagery and magnetometry returns from Mound Bottom showed subsurface anomalies in the main plaza. Some of the anomalies were historic metal objects related to agricultural activity, while others represented prehistoric features. The square features identified by red arrows are the substructural

footprints of several of the site's earthen mounds. The bright reflection identified by the white arrow is likely a fired clay surface. The faint circular shape identified by the black arrow may be a wall trench structure that predates mound construction.

The survey generated photogrammetric imagery for 80 acres of the site. Near-surface techniques collected geophysical measurements over a total of 13.55 acres in three separate core areas, including in the central portion of the main plaza, the front face and summit of Mound A (the largest mound at the site), and a residential area identified by archaeological testing in the 1970s. Data revealed new information about the architecture of the site's earthen mounds, including determinations as to the original shape and orientation of the earthworks. On the summit of Mound A, geophysical examinations documented the presence of structure footprints and activity areas associated with early mound stages. Within the plaza and residential area, the project identified the exact locations of prior excavation blocks and documented the presence of several previously unknown intact structure footprints. In the future, limited archaeological excavations will examine specific anomalies identified in the geophysical data in order to confirm their cultural and chronological associations.

Information will be used to update the NRHP listing to incorporate new data regarding its integrity under Criterion D - history of yielding, or potential to yield, information important in prehistory or history - and the distribution of archaeological features. The Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey of the summit of Mound A revealed the presence of a large rectangular structure footprint the northwest and several possible activity areas beneath the surface. This data will also be used as a planning tool to assist Tennessee State Parks and TDOA in avoiding archaeologically sensitive areas while facilitating public site access and interpretation (Figure 27).

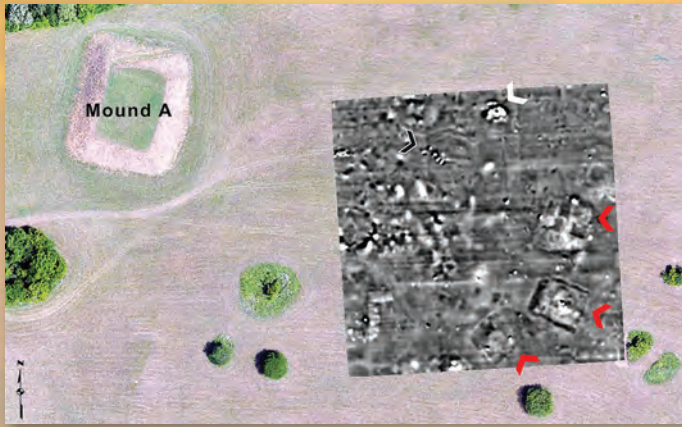


Figure 27. Mound Bottom.
(Background) Mound A.
(Left Inset) Photogrammatic
Imagery. (Inset Right) GPR
Survey.



HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOODS

After mid-twentieth century losses of many historic neighborhoods due to urban renewal, residents have reclaimed remaining areas – restoring homes and revitalizing neighborhoods for the twenty-first century. Historic neighborhoods add to the character of communities across the state, offering architecturally interesting homes and a cohesive environment often defined by walkability to nearby schools, places of worship and commercial areas – features that are in demand among homebuyers and often replicated by new home builders.

Goal 2 of the previous THC Preservation Plan, entitled "Identify the range of historic resources," included an objective to survey and nominate twentieth century neighborhoods to the NRHP. Grant funding supported this objective. The current preservation plan continues this objective by incorporation into the objective "Revitalize Communities" in Section 3.

In Tennessee, historic neighborhoods reflect many eras of the state's history such as late nineteenth-century Queen Anne and Italianate-style homes; early twentieth-century Tudor Revival-style dwellings, Four Squares, and Craftsman-style Bungalows; post-World War II mass-produced Minimal Traditional-style residences; or mid-twentieth-century Ranch homes. Historic neighborhoods are the focus of planning at the local, state, and national level. Work begins with surveys and documentation to identify architectural styles, building conditions, and the number of buildings that contribute to the neighborhood's potential as a historic district.

Respondents to the 2019 online survey identified residential areas as among the historic and cultural resource types that are most threatened - ranking third after commercial downtowns and rural landscapes. The THC seeks to address preservation of historic neighborhoods through grants and technical assistance. CLG communities may receive grants to survey residential areas and to prepare design guidelines. Grants and technical

assistance are available to survey neighborhoods or prepare NRHP nominations. Examples of historic neighborhoods include:

Hard Bargain, Franklin

In 1875, Harvey McLemore, a freed slave, began to subdivide 15 acres he had purchased near downtown Franklin from his former owner, Judge W.S. McLemore. Lots were purchased by freed slaves who built homes and created a thriving African American community known as Hard Bargain. In 2019, there were over 130 households with many families having roots in the historic neighborhood for several generations. In recent years, the neighborhood has been the focus of intensive preservation efforts by residents and supporters who appreciate its unique history. The mission of the Hard Bargain Association, a nonprofit 501(c)3 organization, is "to preserve the historic Hard Bargain neighborhood by renovating existing homes, building high quality affordable housing, and enriching the lives of our neighbors" (Hard Bargain Association 2019). Current programs include:

- Rehabilitation – Launched in 2009, the rehab program depends on volunteers to make repairs to the homes of elderly or low-income residents, allowing them to stay in their homes and saving older homes in the neighborhood;
- Home ownership – Affordable homes are built and sold to low and moderate-income owners. Homes are designed to fit within the existing neighborhood's scale and character; and
- Ty's House Community Center – Offers a variety of classes and is available to rent for special events.

Harvey McLemore's NRHP-listed home is now a museum managed by the African American Heritage Society and is open for tours (Figure 28). Other landmarks in the neighborhood from the late nineteenth century include an African American church and cemetery.



Figure 28. Historic Neighborhoods. (Left) Harvey McLemore House, Franklin, 2016. (Middle) Germantown, Nashville, 2019. (Right) St. Elmo, Chattanooga, 2019.

Germantown, Nashville


The Germantown neighborhood was established by European immigrants in the 1850s as Nashville’s first suburb. Today, Germantown is undergoing dynamic changes. The neighborhood’s historic large brick townhomes and modest workers’ cottages are being restored and enjoyed by a new generation as homes, businesses and restaurants. At the same time, the area surrounding the historic neighborhood is experiencing tremendous construction of apartment, commercial, and mixed-use buildings (Figure 28).

To assist developers in planning new projects, the Historic Germantown Neighborhood Association created its *Good Neighbors Partnership Program* in 2016. The association makes developers aware of the neighborhood’s historic character and provides guidelines for compatible design. Additionally, the guidelines inform developers of neighbors’

expectations during the construction phase to minimize disruptions to traffic, to keep streets and sidewalks clear of construction debris and to schedule work only during daylight hours (Historic Germantown Neighborhood Association 2019).

St. Elmo, Chattanooga

Located at the base of Lookout Mountain in Chattanooga, the St. Elmo neighborhood contains hundreds of properties that were listed in the NRHP in 1982 and designated a local landmark district in 1996. Established in 1885, the streetcar neighborhood was named after the popular 1866 novel *St. Elmo*, written by local author Augusta J. Evans Wilson, who found the view from Lookout Mountain was similar to that of the St. Elmo Castle in Naples, Italy. Dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, many of the historic buildings in St. Elmo have been restored and preserved, including a Queen Anne-style house designed by Knoxville architect George F. Barber (Figure 28). The neighborhood features the famed Incline Railway, the world’s steepest passenger railway and individually listed in the NRHP.



Preserving Historic Neighborhoods

National Register of Historic Places – Listing in the NRHP does not offer any local protection against demolition; however, designation of a historic neighborhood district can heighten local awareness of the area’s architectural and cultural significance and encourage residents and local leaders to preserve the district.

Local Historic Districts – The creation of historic neighborhood districts reflects the desire of residents to protect the area’s integrity as well as their investment in a home. Often starting with advocacy from a neighborhood association, local historic districts rely on design guidelines that are enforced through a local historic zoning commission to ensure the continued integrity of the area.

CEMETERIES

Tennessee’s thousands of cemeteries include large federally owned military cemeteries; cemeteries owned by cities, church congregations, and private companies; and small family cemeteries located on family homesteads. Cemeteries reflect the culture and values of Tennessee’s historical eras. Burial sites from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were often segregated – white from black, Jew from Christian, or aristocracy and prominent elected officials from those considered to be commoners. Some cemeteries have a separate area for the graves of Confederate soldiers while national cemeteries were established by the federal government to inter Union soldiers.

In addition to grave sites and markers, cemeteries may include historic resources such as statues, monuments, mausoleums, chapels, columbariums, administrative office buildings, groundskeeper’s housing, gates, fences, and other structures. At least 32 cemeteries in Tennessee are listed individually in the NRHP, with distinctive examples including: Temple Cemetery in Nashville, Cross Mountain Mine Disaster Cemetery in Briceville, Hufstedler Gravehouse near Linden, St. Mary’s Cemetery in Lawrence County, and the Toussaint L’Ouverture County Cemetery in Franklin (Figure 29).

The NRHP guidelines for evaluating historic cemeteries for possible nomination state:

Distinctive mortuary features and burial places may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register as freestanding buildings and sites nominated individually. Others are eligible because they are significant in a larger context, as, for example, a mausoleum located in a cemetery or a family burial plot on a farmstead or plantation. Cemeteries have been included in the National Register as component elements of historic districts encompassing entire villages, military reservations, or industrial complexes, as well as in association with churches. When a cemetery is included in a larger historic district, it is evaluated like other resources in the district: it contributes to the district’s historic significance if it dates from the historic period, relates to the district’s significance, and retains integrity; or if it possesses significance independent of the district. Cemeteries also may be historic districts in their own right.

A number of state statutes govern cemeteries and individual grave sites including relocation of cemeteries, new construction buffers around cemeteries, and desecration of grave sites. Nevertheless, cemeteries are vulnerable to destruction and loss from vandalism of graves, markers



Figure 29. Hufstедler Gravehouse, Linden; Restoration Funded by a THC Grant in 2014. (Background) Entrance, After Restoration, 2015. (Left) Side, Before Restoration, 2014. (Right) Side, After Restoration, 2015.



and monuments; weather, new construction, lack of maintenance, deterioration of markers, and being lost to time by overgrowth.

Efforts to locate, document, preserve and protect historic cemeteries are an ongoing process. In the 1930s, the WPA developed a “Historical Records Survey of Tennessee Cemeteries.” Only 31 counties, mostly in Middle Tennessee, with a few in East and West Tennessee, were surveyed before the project was discontinued (Stratvert 1968). Volunteer projects to locate and document historic cemeteries often result from the efforts of local historical societies or genealogists. In addition to searching through archival records, ground penetrating radar can be helpful in locating lost burial sites (Stratvert 1968; Tennessee Historical Commission n.d.)

The THC will undertake a study of historic cemeteries in the coming years and will prepare a report on research findings and recommendations for their preservation. See page 82 for information.

National Cemeteries

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs maintains five cemeteries in Tennessee: Chattanooga National Cemetery, Mountain Home National Cemetery in Johnson City, Knoxville National Cemetery, Nashville National Cemetery, and Memphis National Cemetery. The U.S. Department of Interior also maintains several cemeteries at various historic sites in Tennessee, including Fort Donelson National Battlefield, Shiloh National Military Park, Stones River National Battlefield, and the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site. All five of Tennessee’s national cemeteries, as well as the Andrew Johnson National Cemetery in Greeneville, have been listed in the NRHP and documented by the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) (Figure 30).



Figure 30. National Cemeteries. (Top Right) Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro. (Right) Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, Greeneville.



Ryman Auditorium, Nashville. (Source: Kenn Stilger | Dreamstime.com).

IV. EXTERNAL THREATS TO PRESERVATION

Tennessee's multitude of historic and cultural resources is apparent in the number of NRHP listings, thousands of entries in the statewide survey, rehabilitations using federal tax credits, the growing popularity of cultural heritage tourism, and ongoing efforts by preservation partners to revitalize historic downtowns and save significant places in communities across the state. (See Appendix A, Question 4.)

Despite the positive outcomes of many of these efforts, many threats to the preservation of historic and cultural resources remain. Respondents to the 2019 online survey shared their concerns:

- *It's difficult for smaller, distressed counties to muster the resources to do more on the local level;*
- *Encourage cities and universities to protect historic neighborhoods and buildings, instead of tearing them down in the name of progress;*
- *As a state we need to adopt a culture of preservation;*
- *Update National Register nominations to reflect more diverse stories;*
- *Preservation should be broad to include as much diversity as possible; and*
- *Save those cool old buildings before all you have are condos!*

Survey respondents identified **commercial downtowns** at 58 percent and **rural landscapes** at 53 percent as the two most threatened resource types. A critical role of the THC is to identify and monitor external threats to preservation across the state. In response to ongoing analysis, the strategies outlined in this plan are intended to provide tools and resources to address these challenges.

Demolitions and Redevelopment

In smaller communities and rural areas, the threat is often focused on cultural landscapes, clearing away farms and small commercial districts for construction of new homes or shopping centers. Preservationists across the state, particularly in urban areas, face challenges to educate developers about the benefits of rehabilitating historic buildings rather than pursuing demolition to make way for new construction that can dramatically change the character of a community.

In rural and suburban areas this threat impacts historic preservation because it diminishes the agricultural landscape, which is a vital part of the state's history. It also means that in cities like Nashville, twentieth century residential neighborhoods are lost to new residential redevelopment. In some case, this results in a demographic change to the neighborhood.

MUSIC ROW, NASHVILLE

Music Row, the epicenter of Nashville's internationally renowned music industry for almost 70 years, has been directly affected by the city's booming development, which is subsidized by numerous incentives for demolition and new construction. Adverse effects to Music Row have been exacerbated by the city's lack of preservation-based planning or incentives. Between 2013 and 2019, at least 55 music-related buildings on Music Row were demolished, in most cases to make way for large-scale apartment and condominium buildings. The city's nonprofit preservation advocacy organization, Historic Nashville, Inc., placed Music Row and/or its associated landmarks on its Nashville Nine most endangered places list in 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2018. The National Trust for Historic Preservation named Music Row a National Treasure in 2015, and in 2019 placed Music Row on its list of 11 Most Endangered historic places in the nation. Since



Figure 31. Music Row, Nashville. (Top Left) Scotty Moore's Studio 19 was demolished in 2017 for a parking lot; Ringo Starr recorded *Beaucoups of Blues* here in 1970. (Top Middle) Grey House Studio/Barnaby Records was demolished in 2019 for an office tower. (Top Right) Bobby's Idle Hour Tavern in 2019 before demolition for an office building. (Bottom Left) Chet Atkins' Offices in

2019 shortly before demolition for an office highrise. (Bottom Middle) Warner Brothers Records, originally Nashville's Florence Crittendon Home for Unwed Mothers, was demolished in 2018 for an apartment highrise. (Bottom Right) Pete Drake's Studio and Porter Wagoner's Fireside Studio were demolished in 2013 for this apartment building.



the famous RCA Victor Studio A was almost demolished in 2014, the ongoing demolitions on Nashville's legendary Music Row have been featured in countless articles in the local, state, national, and international media outlets. The demolition and redevelopment of Music Row, however, continues unabated (Figure 31) (Historic Nashville 2019; National Trust for Historic Preservation 2019a). This is an example of application of preservation goals and objectives that did not yield a successful outcome.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE AT KNOXVILLE

The University of Tennessee at Knoxville, founded in 1794 as the state's flagship university, has a mixed record on preserving historic resources at its historic riverside campus. Since the 1970s, the university has demolished many academic buildings on campus as well as private dwellings in adjacent neighborhoods, leading to UT-Knoxville being added to Knox



Heritage’s annual most endangered historic places list several times, beginning in 2001. A longtime campus planner and vice chancellor was quoted in 2004 as stating, “We really don’t have buildings that are historic. Being old is not necessarily historic.” In 2006, the faculty senate found that “past policies and attitudes toward campus historic preservation have been



Figure 32. UT-Knoxville. (Top Left) Ayres Hall, 2015. (Top Right) Estabrook Hall, Interior, 2016. (Bottom Left) Demolition of Estabrook and Berry Halls, 2018. (Bottom Right) Demolition of Sophronia Strong Hall, 2017.



Source: Luke Greene Demolition.

minimal or inadequate in addressing the campus' rich architectural and archaeological heritage." The faculty senate's recommendations resulted in a campus cultural resources survey funded by the Getty Foundation, completed in 2009, and the listing of Ayres Hall (Figure 32), Hopecote, and the Tyson House in the NRHP in 2012 (Ezzell 2009; Schroedl et al. 2006).

These actions were in sharp contrast to the university's strict policy since at least the 1970s that prevented campus buildings from being nominated to the NRHP. The 2009 Getty Foundation campus survey of 76 resources determined that 14 individual buildings and two historic districts – the Agricultural Campus and The Hill - were eligible for listing in the NRHP. Since 2009, at least two NRHP-eligible buildings – Estabrook Hall and Berry Hall – have been demolished, and the long-vacant and NRHP-eligible Eugenia Williams Estate is for sale. Several other historic landmarks, including the Carolyn P. Brown University Center, General Robert Neyland House, Stokely Athletics Center, Temple Court, and the Sophronia Strong Hall - have also been demolished (Figure 32) (Ezzell 2009; Schroedl et al. 2006).

Lack of Government Incentives and Regulations

The THC currently works with 45 Certified Local Governments (CLGs) and additional communities with historic zoning commissions. However, the majority of Tennessee's local governments have implemented little to no legislation, incentives, or regulations to support preservation. Additionally, as discussed in Section 1: Incentives, Laws and Regulations (page 63), in 2019, Tennessee is one of only 14 states that does not offer a state tax credit for rehabilitation of historic buildings. In many cities, zoning, land use policies, and financial incentives favor new construction, resulting in a persistent misperception of preservationists who oppose continual demolition of historic resources as obstructionists to economic growth and "progress."

These challenges directly impact Goal 2: Develop and Promote Preservation Practices that Protect Historic Resources. Developers in all



Figure 33. Abandoned or Vacant Resources. (Top) Eugenia Williams Estate, Knoxville. (Middle) Tennessee School for the Blind, Nashville. (Above) Grand Guitar Building, Bristol - Demolished in August 2019.

parts of the state can offer large amounts of money to purchase property for commercial and residential redevelopment. Many property owners do not want easements or covenants, and there are no financial incentives to encourage preservation of their properties.

Abandoned or Vacant Resources

Abandoned or vacant historic buildings present special challenges for communities, particularly where efforts are underway to revitalize historic commercial districts or neighborhoods. The buildings can reflect a community's economic hardship or the building owner's lack of interest in preserving a building for a viable use. Additionally, the presence of empty, dilapidated buildings can decrease the value of nearby properties and hamper efforts toward revitalization of a commercial or residential district (Figure 33). Some states, such as New York and Washington, have passed legislation to combat urban blight and to prevent so-called zombie properties (New York State 2016; Ordway 2018).

Lack of Attention to Underrepresented Resources

The historic preservation field's traditional emphasis on documenting outstanding "high-style" architecture and saving places associated with community, state, or national political leaders has expanded in recent years. Preservationists are increasingly focusing on telling a fuller story of Tennessee's history and saving associated historic and cultural resources. Despite these efforts, many historic and cultural resources are now endangered due to lack of comprehensive surveys to identify and document sites, years of vacancy resulting in dilapidated conditions, and an absence of funding for rehabilitation, interpretation, and reuse. The THC continues to prioritize attention to underrepresented resources by encouraging grant applications for surveys and rehabilitations, nominations to the NRHP, and providing technical assistance (Figure 34). (See Goal 3, Strategies 2 and 3.)

Disaster Planning and Climate Change in Preservation Planning

A relatively new acknowledged threat to historic resources is the effect of climate change, which creates the challenge of planning for and responding to natural disasters such as tornados, earthquakes, mudslides, drought-induced wildfires, and flooding. The National Trust for Historic Preservation notes:

Historic communities, landmarks, and cultural resources have a new set of challenges: those related to climate change and sea level rise. New adaptation and mitigation tools and models are needed to support communities as they learn to adapt to a new normal. Climate change and resilience represent key issues in modern preservation, ranging from incorporating historic places into adaptation and mitigation planning to understanding intangible heritage and loss of cultural attachment to place in the face of land loss (National Trust for Historic Preservation 2017a).

In recent years, Tennessee's historic sites and communities have been directly impacted by flooding, tornadoes, mudslides, droughts, and wildfires. In May 2010, heavy rains exceeded the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' dam capacities along the Cumberland River, flooding low-lying areas in Nashville and surrounding areas in Middle Tennessee. In March 2016, a 30-hour heavy downpour in Memphis resulted in 350 million gallons of sewage overflow. In February 2019, several flash floods resulted in mudslides that shut down highways, interstates, and businesses across the state, resulting in states of emergency and killing several residents. Likewise, droughts and warmer temperatures are having adverse impacts to agricultural production, particularly in the farming areas of West Tennessee, as well as dairy and cattle farms throughout the state (States at Risk 2019; U.S. Global Change Research Program 2018; West 2018b). (See Goal 2, Strategy 3.)



Source: Brian Stansberry.



(Opposite) Figure 34. Underrepresented Resources. (Background) Greyhound Bus Station, Jackson, rare Streamline Moderne roadside architecture completed in 1938. (Top Left) Temple Adas Israel, Brownsville, built in 1882 by German Jewish immigrants. (Top Middle) U.S. Post Office and Mine Rescue Station, Jellico, built in 1915 to serve the local coal mining region. (Top Right) New Salem Baptist Church, Sevierville, built in 1886 for an African American congregation, 2011; THC provided a restoration grant in 2018.

In November 2016, a catastrophic drought-induced and wind-driven wildfire struck the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Sevier County, killing 14 people and injuring 134 more. Destroying or damaging over 2,000 buildings, the wildfire was one of the most destructive natural disasters in the history of Tennessee. The wildfires destroyed several historic resources in and near Gatlinburg. Extreme temperatures and droughts will continue to exacerbate heat islands in the state's biggest cities; currently, Chattanooga is the sixth fastest warming-city in the U.S. And, extreme weather events are predicted to have significant impacts to infrastructure serving Nashville and Memphis. Extreme weather events and flooding also require increased maintenance and repairs to historic buildings, especially to prevent water infiltration, and protection of sensitive archaeological sites (States at Risk 2019; U.S. Global Change Research Program 2018; West 2018b).

The following are two examples of preservation responses to natural disasters.

WYNNEWOOD STATE HISTORIC SITE, CASTALIAN SPRINGS

The previous Tennessee Preservation Plan included a case study for the Wynnewood State Historic Site, a National Historic Landmark (NHL) that was severely damaged by a tornado in 2008. Located in Castalian Springs in Sumner County, Wynnewood is a log stagecoach inn and mineral springs resort built in the late 1820s. Measuring 142-feet in length, the

inn is the largest log building in Tennessee, and perhaps the U.S. A grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) assisted in a \$4 million restoration of the main log building and several log and stone service outbuildings. The THC reviewed and oversaw the multi-phase restoration project (Figure 35) The site reopened in 2012 (Jones 2019).



MEMPHIS FLOOD PROTECTION WALLS

Located along the banks of the Mississippi River, Memphis has long undertaken various measures to protect the city from flooding. While the downtown area is protected by its location on high bluffs, areas north and south of the central city are not naturally protected from flooding. Memphis was devastated by a series of floods in 1927 and 1937. As a result, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and city government devised a flood-control project comprised of overflow reservoirs, pumping stations, and miles of earthen levees and concrete walls. The northern section of the concrete flood walls runs roughly parallel to the Wolf River through several neighborhoods ending just east of North McLean. The southern portion runs along Nonconnah Creek from Riverside Park to Prospect Street near Pine Hills Golf Course (City of Memphis 2019; Lauderdale 2011).

Constructed in the late 1940s, the concrete flood walls are 12 inches thick and stand from three to eight feet in height. At the floodgates - gaps for roads and rail lines - massive wooden gates can be dropped quickly into place during flooding. Many of the flood walls have been covered with colorful murals. As the result of a TDOT project, the THC recently determined the Memphis Flood Protection Walls are eligible for listing in the NRHP (Figure 35) (City of Memphis 2019; Lauderdale 2011).



Figure 35.
Disaster Planning
Resources.
(Below)
Wynnewood,
Castalian Springs,
2015. (Left)
Memphis Flood
Protection Walls.



V. THC – PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

This chapter focuses on the THC's public outreach and educational programs. The chapter is organized around a primary goal and objective supported by two strategies. Each strategy will be implemented through multi-pronged action steps.

The THC Preservation Plan contains four Goals. This chapter focuses on Goal 1. The four Goals are separated into two chapters due to the importance THC is placing on public outreach and education.

Goal 1: Sustained Public Outreach

This goal will save historic and cultural resources as a result of sustained public outreach and education to engage an increasing number of Tennesseans in the preservation movement. A key component of the successful implementation of this goal is the THC's continued efforts to digitize all records and communications for easy access and use by the public.

Public outreach and education ranked as a top priority for the preservation community in the 2019 online survey. Respondents elaborated on the ranking with multiple comments identifying a variety of audiences who should be reached:

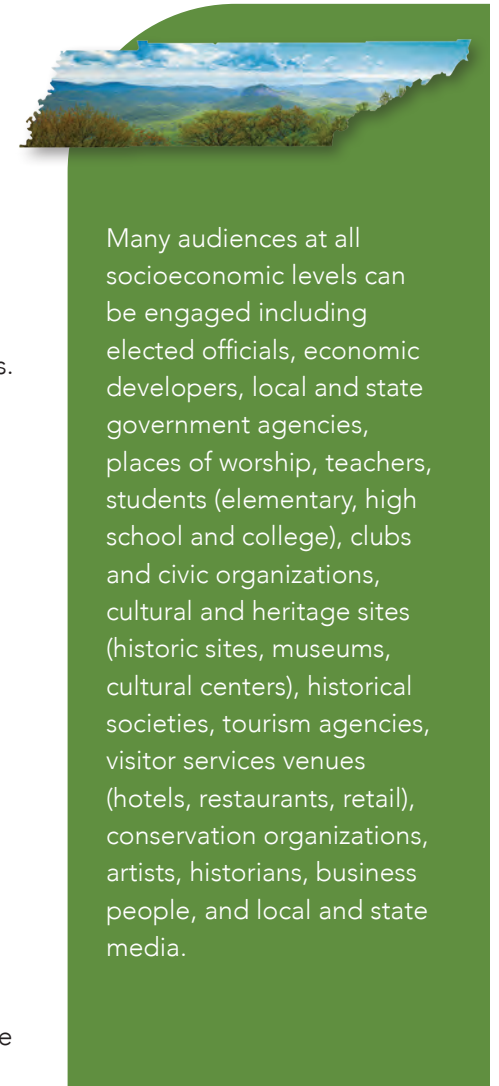
- teach about protecting and preserving;
- making the public and developers more aware of the information and resources available to save historic places;
- communicate and educate county commissioners;
- educate local legislators;

- teach respect for our history;
- educate citizens about our cultural resources, the threats to them, and the consequences of their loss;
- better communication and media coverage; and
- more publicity about threatened historic structures.

Increasing the number of preservation advocates and stakeholders across the state and supporting their work is the foundation for achieving the mission of the THC. In 2019, the THC added a staff position focused on communication and outreach. Although this chapter focuses on specific actions to support public outreach and education, it should be noted that all of the preservation plan's strategies offer many ways for advocates and stakeholders to be engaged.

CONTINUE TO CONSISTENTLY ENGAGE THE PUBLIC

This objective will increase the number of Tennesseans educated and engaged in preservation issues and opportunities.



Many audiences at all socioeconomic levels can be engaged including elected officials, economic developers, local and state government agencies, places of worship, teachers, students (elementary, high school and college), clubs and civic organizations, cultural and heritage sites (historic sites, museums, cultural centers), historical societies, tourism agencies, visitor services venues (hotels, restaurants, retail), conservation organizations, artists, historians, business people, and local and state media.

Strategy 1: Create Communications Plan

This strategy will implement and manage a comprehensive communications and awareness plan through three action steps. THC staff will begin by reviewing state communications policies which will be adapted to the communications plan.

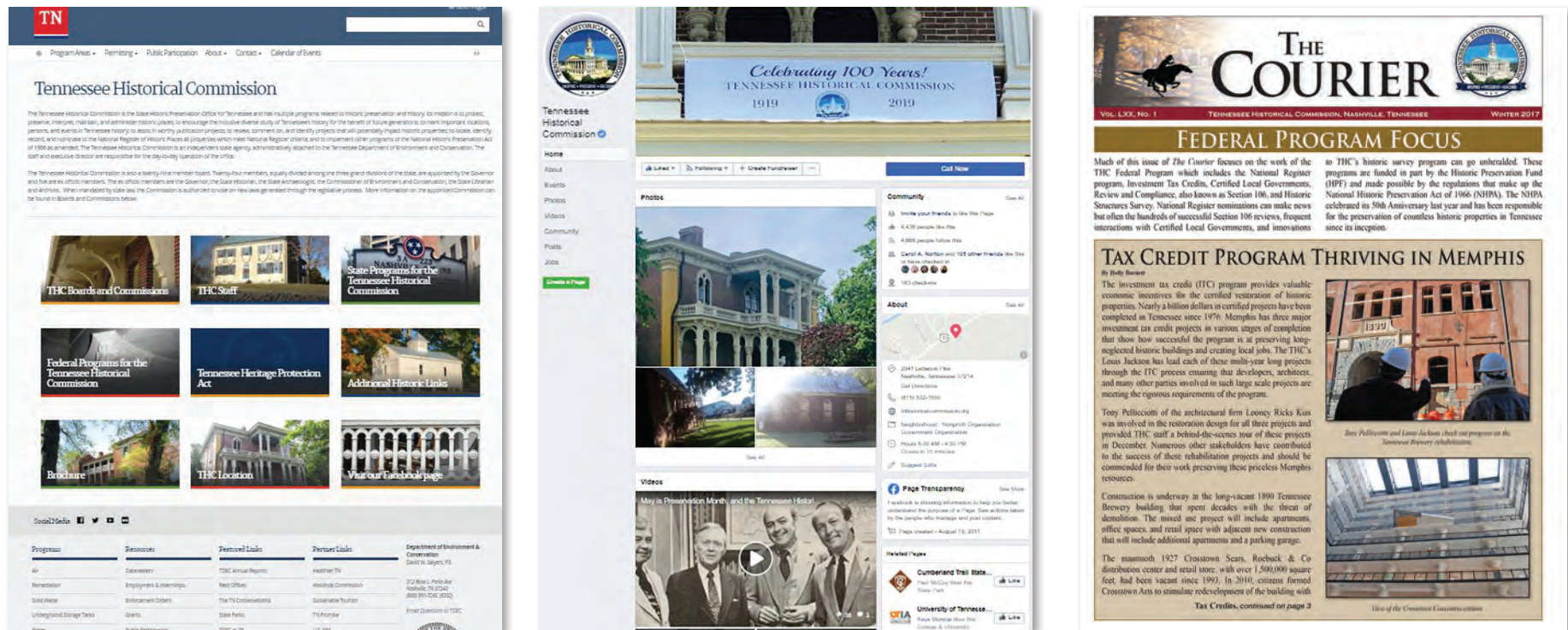
Action Step 1: Enhance External Communications

This action step will develop printed publications and articles and maintain an active presence online. Communications will relay a consistent message of the significant benefits of preserving historic resources and will highlight current preservation successes, threats, and losses. Communications channels action steps are:

- *The Courier* – The official newsletter of the THC is published quarterly and features articles on Tennessee history and current projects in which the THC is engaged. The newsletter is available on the THC website as a PDF, and a print version is mailed to subscribers (Tennessee Historical Commission 2019b).

Slightly more than 20 percent of respondents to the 2019 online survey indicated familiarity with *The Courier*. To increase readership, consideration will be given to several changes in the print version including: an updated design with a focus on news briefs and shorter articles, an at-a-glance chart reporting successful federal or state initiatives, a “how-to” article in each issue (e.g. how to be a successful

Figure 36. Public Outreach and Education. THC Website (Left), THC Social Media (Middle), and The Courier (Right).



advocate, how to nominate a property to the NRHP, how to set up a local historic zoning commission), opportunities for partners to submit guest columns about a local preservation successes or losses; outreach to the THC database to invite subscription to print or emailed issues. Consideration will also be given to creating a stand-alone e-newsletter that contains information from *The Courier* and links to additional stories and information (Figure 36).

- **THC Website and Social Media** – The THC maintains a section on the TDEC website that provides detailed information about programs and staff contacts. Located at tnhistoricalcommission.org, the website's format is designed by TDEC staff with the THC staff providing content. The THC's social media presence is its Facebook page, which had approximately 4,500 followers in 2019. From January to mid-July 2019, there were two or three weekly posts, highlighting grants, awards, workshops, job opportunities, preservation projects, and other stories or announcements. In the future, staff will increase postings on these and other topics and encourage followers to share the posts through their own social media channels. Staff will also explore the potential of creating a communications presence on other social media platforms such as Instagram, YouTube, and Twitter, and will evaluate the staff capacity to manage additional social media sites and assess the outreach benefits of each social media channel (Figure 55).
- **Preservation-oriented Publication and Websites** – The THC actively supports preservation-oriented publications and websites through grants to fund publications including the *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, published by the Tennessee Historical Society, and presidential papers projects at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville for Presidents Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson. THC staff members also contribute preservation-themed articles to publications and websites when requested.

Action Step 2: Increase Media Engagement

This action step will position the THC staff as the “go to” preservation experts for local and state media. THC staff members have expertise on all preservation-related programs and topics as well as in-depth knowledge of the state's historic resources and preservation partners. As staff travel the state, their visits to communities are often highlighted in local media and social media coverage. This will continue to be an important action step for staff in the coming years. Additional action steps include:

- Create a general information press kit about the THC's programs and resources;
- Develop a policy for use of the THC's social media and *The Courier* to respond to requests from partners for access to these outlets;
- Continue to make preservation partners and stakeholders aware of staff availability as subject matter experts for local and state media requests; and
- Track annual traditional and social media impressions for the THC.

Action Step 3: Organize Public Events

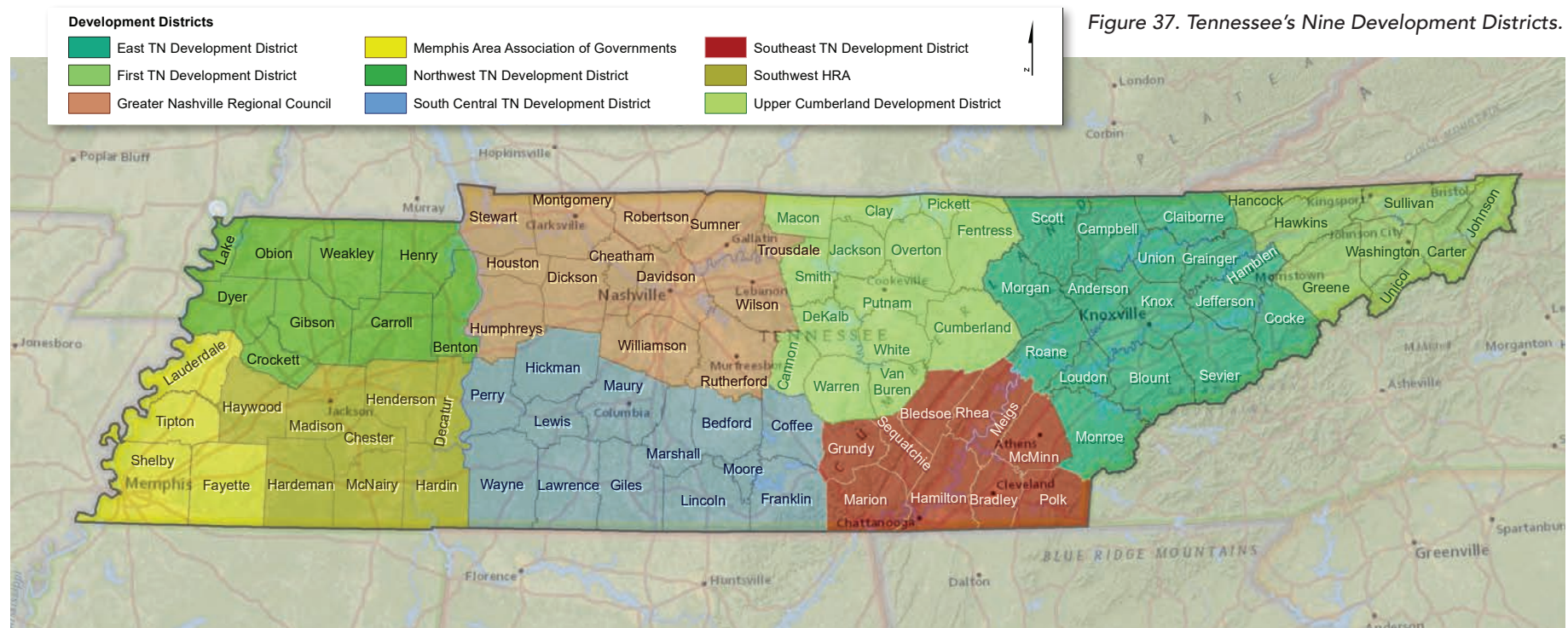
This action step will organize and encourage public events to showcase preservation successes. The annual THC Certificate of Merit Preservation Awards program, begun in 1975, creates an opportunity to showcase and honor the work of the THC and preservationists across the state. The THC currently invites nominations through statewide press releases and Facebook posts. Certificates of Merit preservation awards are presented to individuals, groups, agencies or organizations for significant contributions to the study and preservation of Tennessee's heritage in the previous year. The awards program is the THC's signature event in celebration of Preservation Month each May. Preservation Month is an

initiative of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and is observed by preservation organizations across the country. The THC will continue to hold the awards program in the coming years. Additional action steps will include:

- Encourage preservation organizations that do not already have local awards programs to consider implementing a program that will honor successes in their communities in preserving, interpreting and promoting their heritage and culture. The THC can provide guidance as requested from local organizations to create award categories and a process for selection of award recipients;
- Serve as a clearinghouse for events happening across the state in observation of Preservation Month and publicize through press releases and social media.

Strategy 2: Strengthen Local Preservation Expertise

This strategy will strengthen and support local preservation expertise through training, technical assistance, and resources. Despite ongoing preservation efforts by individuals, organizations and communities, historic resources across the state face many challenges to their future preservation and sustainability. In addition to awareness of the importance of historic resources, there is an ongoing need for preservation experts who can guide appropriate rehabilitations and preservation planning. The 2019 online survey identified local preservation planning as a top priority – along with public outreach and education – for Tennessee’s preservation community in the coming years. The THC will implement three action steps to provide this support.



Base Map Source: National Geographic Society (2013).

Action Step 1: Support Preservation Planners

This action step will support preservation planners in development districts. In addition to THC staff providing their expertise to preservation stakeholders, outreach capabilities are expanded by placement of nine preservation planners across the state. Preservation planners are housed in development districts which were established by the Tennessee General Assembly in 1965 (Figure 37). The THC assists in funding these positions with matching grants and coordinates with staff in each district. Preservation planners work in specified counties, ranging from four to 17 per district - depending on population and geographic area. Preservation planners support historic preservation efforts in their districts, facilitate the nomination of properties to the NRHP, assist with reviews for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and prepare grant applications to preserve and promote historic resources. Since publication of the last edition of the Tennessee Preservation Plan, the THC achieved the stated goal of having a preservation planner in each of the nine development districts. The THC's action steps for the future are:

- Continue to financially support the nine staff positions, and
- Continue to coordinate with preservation planners in each district to achieve the goals of the statewide plan and to assist in achieving goals in local communities.

Action Step 2: Support Preservation Partners

This action step will encourage the THC's work with partnership organizations and facilitate a statewide preservation network. Preservation advocates and stakeholders across the state bring a wide variety of interests and expertise to save historic resources as well as varying capacities for involvement with the THC's activities. Many communities have a core group of advocates – often a historical society or nonprofit

preservation organization – who are the collective voice for preservation; however, there is undoubtedly a large percentage of the population that is not yet involved. The THC will build on the strong foundation it has established with partners to facilitate continued growth of the preservation movement in Tennessee (Figure 38). The THC's actions steps are:

- Continue staff outreach through speaking at conferences and local events (e.g., historical society programs, local government committees, school groups); serving on selected boards for preservation-focused groups; and offering media availability to communities when traveling across the state. THC staff will prepare PowerPoint presentations with information on the THC's programs, an introduction to historic preservation, and other topics for staff's use when requested to make presentations.
- Continue to support efforts to build and maintain a statewide preservation network. The Tennessee Preservation Trust (TPT) formed in the early 1980s as Tennessee's statewide nonprofit preservation organization. The TPT's mission is *to promote, preserve, and protect our state's diverse historic resources through education, advocacy, and collaborative partnerships*. Over the past two decades, the TPT has organized statewide preservation conferences; announced Ten in Tennessee, an annual list of endangered places; and held workshops for realtors focused on selling historic properties. The TPT has also taken direct action to save several historic places including two Rosenwald Schools in Sumner County, and the Cherokee-associated James Brown House in Hamilton County. In 2013, the TPT undertook an initiative to save and restore properties that were part of the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, a civil rights training facility in the early 1960s. Although in recent years the TPT has struggled to raise funds to support staff and build programs, in 2019 efforts were underway to revitalize the organization. The THC will offer



Figure 38. Staff Evaluating the Wooten Fallout Shelter in Memphis. (Background) Hoyt B. Wooten completed this 11-room underground bomb shelter in 1963. (Left Inset) THC Staff inspected the long-vacant 5,600sf shelter, which could house 52 people for 31 days. (Inset Right) Historic photograph of the shelter's interior.



support to the TPT through representation on the board of directors, providing staff expertise for specific projects, and considering grant applications. The THC will also offer support to other statewide preservation advocacy networks that may emerge in the future.

- Maintain and build partnerships with preservation organizations across the state and nationally. The THC currently maintains a partnership network of more than 30 preservation and historical organizations, as well as a public participation list of planners, county historians, and local historic groups. Statewide organizations include the Tennessee Historical Society, Tennessee Archaeology Network, Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University, Land Trust for Tennessee, Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area, and Tennessee Main Street Program. Local and regional partners include the East Tennessee Historical Society, West Tennessee Historical Society, Knox Heritage, Memphis Heritage, Cornerstones, Historic Nashville, Inc., and others. National partners include the National Park Service, National Trust for Historic Preservation, and American Battlefield Trust. (Note: A list of partners and links for more information is found in Chapter VII.)

Action Step 3: Create Educational Resources

Education, including public workshops, webinars, and other resources ranked as a priority among respondents to the 2019 online survey. More than 80 percent of respondents identified public workshops as a desired service offered by the THC.

This action step will create educational resources for professional and volunteer preservationists. Preservation projects can begin for many reasons from saving an important historic site to revitalizing an entire neighborhood or commercial area. A successful outcome can involve navigating through areas that require knowledge or expertise

in documentation, adhering to local laws, obtaining local or national historic designations, and developing long-term plans for sustainability of the historic resources. Linking partners to information is a central responsibility for the THC and a need that continues to grow across the state. Action steps include:

- **Present educational training programs.** The THC will identify topics and develop educational workshops to address these issues. In particular, training will address the primary topics identified by respondents to the 2019 online survey: finding incentives and funding and understanding state and local laws related to preservation. An annual slate of workshop topics will be developed. Training program formats may include on-site workshops, inclusion in other statewide conferences, or webinars. Sessions will be recorded and posted, along with training materials, on the THC's website.
- **Document best practice case studies from across the state.** The THC has a large collection of best practice case studies, including those included in this plan or featured periodically in *The Courier* or accessible through other sources such as the Society of Architectural Historians Archipedia (online website at sah-archipedia.org), the Cultural Landscape Foundation, and many local preservation organizations. Collecting and making available best practice case studies will have many benefits such as: inspiring action, providing technical details on specific preservation issues, and including contact information to connect preservation advocates.
- **Maintain a database of preservation professionals.** The THC staff are often a point-of-contact for preservation organizations seeking to locate and contract with experts in everything from restoration of historic buildings to preparing NRHP nominations to planning a fundraising campaign. The THC maintains informal lists of preservation professionals to respond to these inquiries. In the coming years, the THC will continue to add contacts to this list, organized by category,

and to make preservation partners aware of this resource. The database will include a statement that the list is only provided for information and that inclusion of preservation professionals on the list does not indicate a recommendation from the THC.

Creating Case Studies

- Description of the threat (demolition, neglect, development, lack of funds, natural disaster)
- How groups or individuals rallied to save the resource (who was involved)
- Sources of support (political, financial, volunteer)
- Action steps and outcomes (fundraising, new regulations, enforcement, publicity)
- Contacts

- **Support history-focused events and programs.** Preservation organizations and historical societies across the state host special events and programs each year to educate Tennesseans of all ages and interests. The THC will respond to opportunities for participation in these events, the Tennessee Archaeology Day (brochure on right), and share information about THC programs and public outreach."

The THC will also continue involvement with these programs:

Tennessee History Day. This is a program of the Tennessee Historical Society and an affiliate of National History Day. The year-long educational program is designed for students in grades 6-12. Students compete in regional, state and national contests to write

essays, produce a documentary, prepare an exhibit, or create a website based on selected themes. More than 7,000 students across the state participate each year, and 65 are selected to compete in National History Day. The THC staff provides assistance as volunteers for this event.

Teaching with Historic Places. The National Park Service's *Teaching with Historic Places* program uses historic places in national parks and listed in the NRHP as resources for educational programs and activities. Lesson plans for Tennessee include the Civil War Battle of Stones River, Rosenwald Schools, the Trail of Tears, and others. The THC will promote this resource through its website, social media, and newsletter (National Park Service 2019b).



VI. THC - FEDERAL AND STATE PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

This chapter focuses on the THC's federal and state-mandated preservation programs. As noted in previous chapters, Tennessee has a wealth of historic and cultural resources, but there are many challenges to their preservation and sustainability. This chapter discusses specific actions by the THC, federal, state and local governments, nonprofit preservation organizations, and multiple partners to address current needs and to provide tools to respond to those needs.

This chapter is organized in three sections:

- Incentives, Laws and Regulations
- Document Historic Resources
- Revitalize Communities

The THC Preservation Plan contains four Goals. This chapter focuses on Goals 2-4.

SECTION 1: INCENTIVES, LAWS, AND REGULATIONS

Goal 2: Develop and Promote Preservation Practices that Protect Historic Resources

This goal will advance preservation practices across the state to save historic and cultural resources. Preservation of historic and cultural resources requires action at the local, state, and federal level. The THC is the conduit to provide federal and state resources to local communities and to manage or monitor their use.



OBJECTIVE: SUPPORT HISTORIC PRESERVATION

This objective will use a variety of federal and state programs to support historic preservation through funding, technical assistance, and direct action.

Strategy 1: Increase the Use of Economic Incentives

This strategy will offer and advocate for economic incentives and funding to support preservation. The need for economic incentives and sources of funding were the primary responses to the 2019 online survey question: *How could we do better with protecting and preserving Tennessee's rich diversity of cultural resources that encompass all of the state's history?*

Tennesseans can currently access two federal programs through the THC which offer economic incentives and funding. A third potential incentive could be available through creation of a state tax credit. Following is a description of each incentive or funding source along with action steps.



Comments from the 2019 Online Survey

- The distressed counties in Tennessee do not have the funds or resources to effectively protect historical areas/building;
- Encourage preservation through tax incentives;
- A state tax incentive for preservation like our neighboring states have would be helpful;
- Offer more incentives at the state level and encourage development of more incentives at the local level; and
- More money!

(See Appendix A)

Action Step 1: Promote Federal Historic Tax Credits

Through this action step, the THC will continue to promote, publicize, and manage the federal historic tax credit (HTC) program in Tennessee. The THC will continue to publicize the availability of federal HTCs through its statewide network of partners, in particular by working with the state's nine development districts to reach areas where tax credits have not been used or where historic properties could benefit from the use of tax credits. The THC will also continue to have a tax credit specialist on staff to provide technical assistance and to share example of successful tax credit projects.

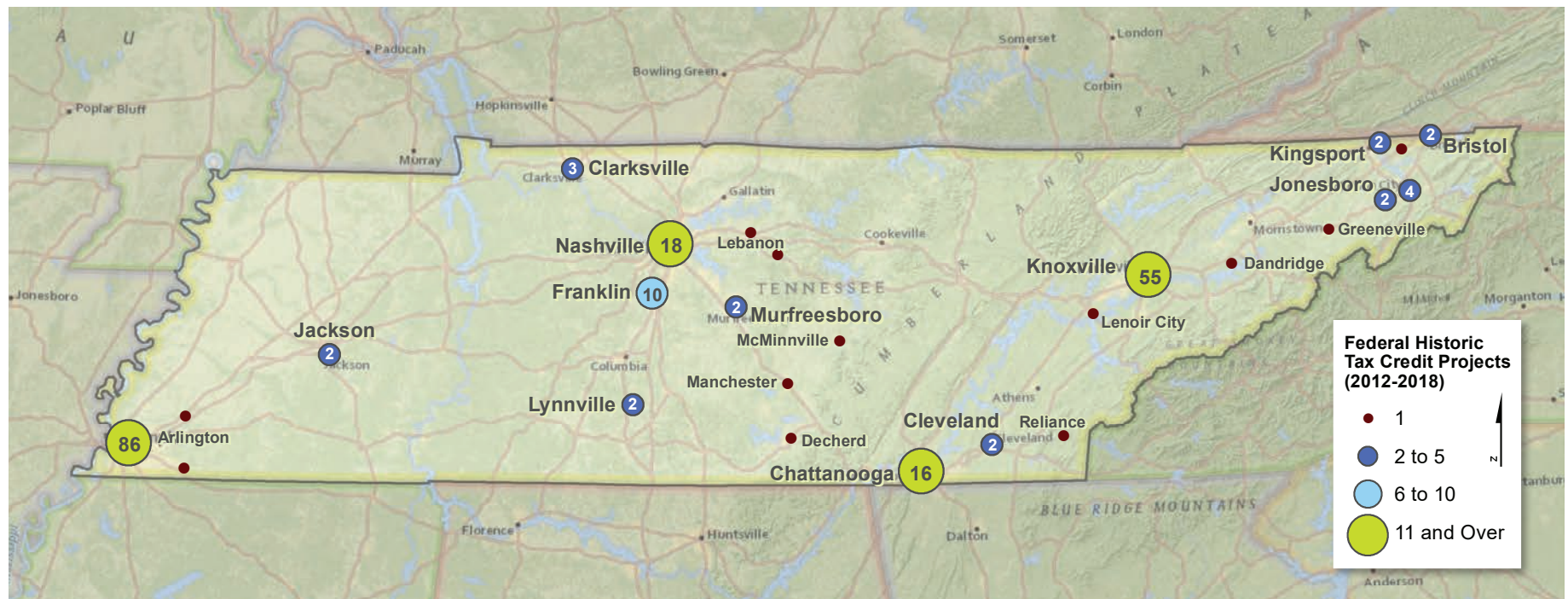
The HTC is the most significant investment by the federal government to encourage private sector investment by making rehabilitation of historic buildings financially feasible. Research has repeatedly shown that

investment in rehabilitating buildings to become income-producing has multiple benefits including increasing property values, creating spaces for new businesses, attracting new residents, and enlarging a community's tax base.

How does the Historic Tax Credit Program Work in Tennessee?

The HTC program is administered through the National Park Service (NPS) and Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in partnership with the THC. A 20 percent tax credit on qualifying expenses is available for the rehabilitation of certified historic properties that meet the Secretary of Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation* (National Park Service 2019c).

Figure 39. Federal Historic Tax Credit Projects from 2002-2018.



Base Map Source: National Geographic Society (2013).

The program only applies to buildings that will be income-producing (private residences are not eligible). The THC is the first point-of-contact for a historic building owner. The THC's tax credit specialist provides critical guidance to explain program requirements, assess eligibility of the property to be certified as a historic property, and serve as the liaison between the building owner or developer and the NPS (Tennessee Historical Commission 2019c).

In Tennessee, almost \$1 billion was invested in historic buildings between 2002 and 2018, according to data compiled by the NPS. During these years, there were 218 rehabilitations in Tennessee. Memphis had by far the greatest number, totaling 86, followed by Knoxville with 55, Nashville with 18, Chattanooga with 16, and Franklin with 10 (Figure 39). Additionally, rehabilitation projects created 6,295 construction jobs and 7,055 permanent jobs in the U.S. (National Trust for Historic Preservation 2018).

The following are two examples of stellar tax credit projects that revitalized unused buildings

Woolworth on 5th, Nashville

In February 1960, the nascent civil rights movement arrived in Nashville when African American students at local colleges such as Fisk University and American Baptist College staged a series of nonviolent sit-ins to protest segregation at Woolworth's and other downtown lunch counters. Their success in May 1960 made Nashville the first southern city to desegregate public accommodations and won an early victory in the American civil rights movement. Almost 60 years later, the former five and dime store reopened as a restaurant, Woolworth on 5th, and was declared "the most historically important restaurant in the city of Nashville" by a restaurant reviewer (Rogers 2018).

The rehabilitation was made possible with more than \$5 million in qualified expenditures from the HTC program. Nashville restaurateur Tom Morales took great care to preserve and recognize the important civil rights story while creating a vibrant new use for the building. The restaurant pays homage to its past, featuring photo displays of the sit-ins, a reconstructed lunch counter, and new maple panels and booths based on the building's original Art Deco style. Restoration of the original terrazzo floors revealed patched holes showing where the segregated lunch counter was located on the mezzanine level (Figure 40) (Woolworth on 5th 2019).

Tennessee Brewery, Memphis

A recent Memphis success story is housed in the 1890 Tennessee Brewery building, once home to the largest brewery in the South. Listed in the NRHP since 1980, the prominent Richardsonian Romanesque styled, four-story industrial space was under threat of demolition for decades and was included on Memphis Heritage's Most Endangered Historic Places list in 2011. Developer Billy Orgel adaptively reused the former industrial space for apartments, retail, and office space in a \$16 million project that is the central component of a larger \$42 million mixed-use development.

The project has energized the South Bluffs area as potential apartment residents are invited to "Be a part of history" by living in one of the units. In less than five months the building achieved full occupancy, according to Mark Fogelman, president of Fogelman Properties, managers of the property. The Brewery is "a proven success story of adaptive reuse in Memphis" and one of his company's fastest projects from opening to full occupancy, Fogelman notes. The certified rehabilitation earned the *Memphis Business Journal's* Building Memphis Awards Project of the Year for 2018. The Brewery was awarded as a model development that used sustainable green building practices, positively impacted the community, and is not simply a building, but a focal point (Figure 41) (The Tennessee Brewery 2019).



Figure 40. Woolworth on 5th. (Above) Exterior. (Below) Interior Lunch Counter.



Action Step 2: Promote Tennessee Historic Tax Credit

Through this action step, the THC will support efforts to create a Tennessee historic tax credit. Preservation efforts in Tennessee are severely hampered by the lack of a state historic tax credit for rehabilitation of historic structures. When Hawaii became the thirty-sixth state to create a state tax credit program in July 2019, Tennessee was left as one of only 14 states that does not offer this preservation tool (Figure 42). Since Tennessee does not have an income tax, developers could use the tax credits towards any state tax liability for insurance premium taxes, retaliatory taxes, business taxes, and franchise and excise taxes, among others.

In the past decade, numerous groups and organizations have worked with the Tennessee General Assembly to pass legislation creating a state historic tax credit. In 2019, partners and supporters across the state rallied to convince legislators of the need – and the benefits – of the credit. Collaborators included the National Trust for Historic Preservation, AIA Tennessee, the Tennessee Main Street Program, and the THC. In addition, multiple nonprofit preservation organizations, such as Historic Nashville, Memphis Heritage, and Knox Heritage mobilized to build support among local elected officials and the state representatives.

A compelling message was communicated through resolutions passed by many local city councils and county commissions, multiple city and county mayors signing a letter of support, and many letters to the editor, opinion columns, social media posts, and interviews. Legislators responded positively, introducing the *Main Street Historic Tourism and Revitalization Act* with many speaking in favor of the legislation in various committees; however, the bill ultimately failed to advance.

Although not successful in 2019, organizers intend to reintroduce legislation in the Tennessee General Assembly's 2020 session. The THC will offer support by providing information on historic resources in

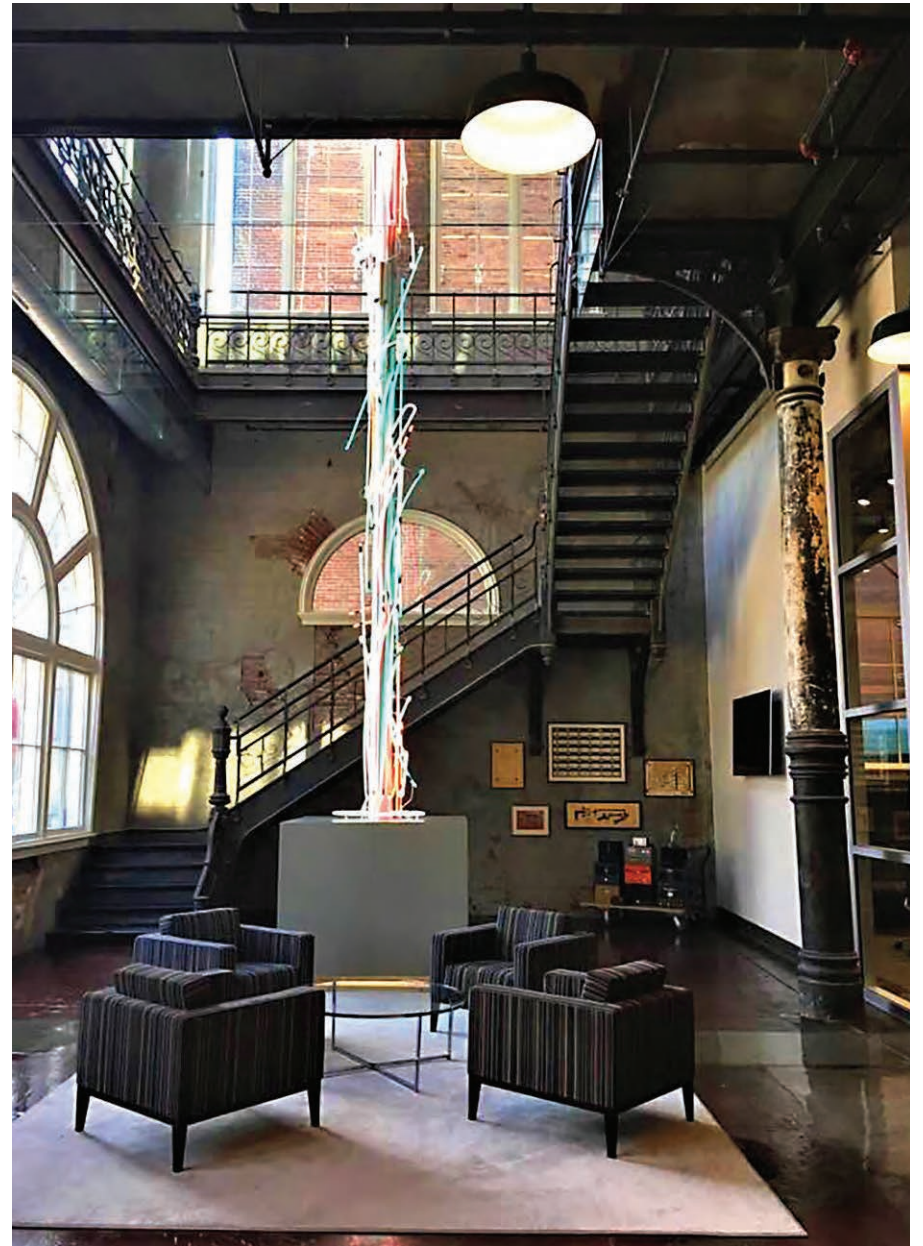


Figure 41. Tennessee Brewery, Memphis.
(Left) Exterior and (Above) Interior.

Tennessee that can benefit from the state tax credit. If future efforts are successful, the state tax credit program will be housed and staffed at the THC. (See page 68.)

Guthrie Building, Gallatin

Located on the corner of the courthouse square, the Guthrie building is one of the most prominent buildings in downtown Gallatin. Although renovation plans were designed and explored several times, the rehabilitation project appears to not be economically feasible. A state historic rehabilitation tax credit would provide the necessary incentive to rehabilitate this building, which could serve as a catalytic project in the area (Figure 47) (AIA TN 2013).

Action Step 3: Manage Historic Preservation Fund

Through this action step, the THC will continue to manage the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) program and award grants to advance preservation goals across the state. The HPF was created in 1977 as part of an amendment to the NHPA of 1966 and includes a grant program administered through the NPS in partnership with each state historic preservation office. The amount of available funds is dependent on annual Congressional appropriations (National Park Service 2017, 2019d; Tennessee Historical Commission 2019d).

Grants provide 60 percent of project funds with a 40 percent match required from the grant recipient. Tennessee's 2013-2018 preservation plan notes grants awarded by the THC were primarily for acquisition and development (A&D) with an average of 10 awarded annually. These grants have frequently proven to be the means by which larger restoration projects were started, with the additional benefit of expanded awareness and support for preservation within a community. Grants are very competitive. THC staff annual work plans (known as Individual

Performance Plans) assist in determining HPF grant spending priorities and management. In addition to THC review and rating, the NPS reviews the grants to ensure they comply with the goals in the THC's preservation plan.

As funds continue to be appropriated in each year's federal budget, THC staff will manage the HPF program by continuing the following steps:

- Support preservation planners in Tennessee's nine development districts (see page 58 for more information);
- Fund digitization of the statewide survey (see page 89 for more information);
- Determine areas of focus to ensure grants will advance the preservation needs identified in the Tennessee Preservation Plan. In previous years, an average of nine planning grants and five survey grants (buildings and archaeology) were awarded. In addition to A&D, THC staff will encourage more applications for NRHP nominations, education, and other preservation activities;
- Continue to publicize upcoming grant opportunities and deadlines through the THC's statewide network of partners, media and social media channels; and
- Continue to provide assistance to applicants as requested to ensure a clear understanding of the grant's guidelines and requirements.

The THC encourages HPF grant applicants to be creative in their approach to informing constituents about historic preservation. Examples include:

Tennessee Archaeology Awareness Month Posters

Since 2014, HPF grants were awarded to Middle Tennessee State University's Sociology and Anthropology Department to design, print, and distribute posters in celebration of Tennessee's annual Archaeology Awareness Month (Figure 43).



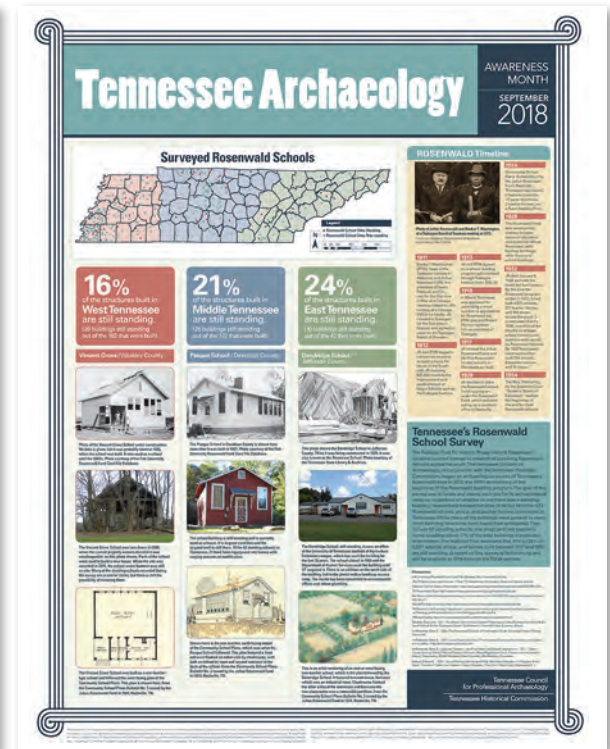
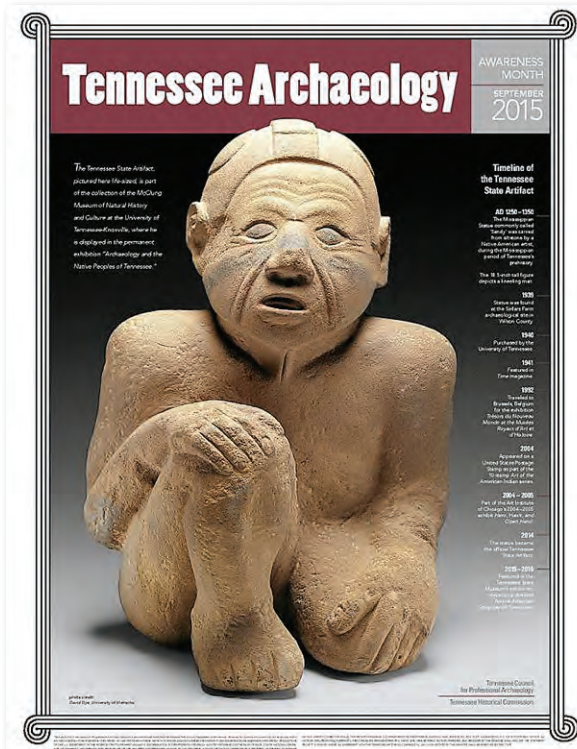
Rosenwald Schools Survey

More than 350 Rosenwald schools were built for African American students in Tennessee in the segregated years of the early twentieth century. HPF grant funds were awarded to the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) to support continuation of an archaeological survey of extant and non-extant schools, archival research, and completing minimal testing on three sites to establish baseline artifact distribution patterns and to investigate subsurface features that indicate activity areas. A poster with information gathered in the survey was also produced (Figure 43). More information about this project can be found on pages 95-97 in this report.

Historic Preservation Website

In 2018, the THC awarded a grant to the Haywood Heritage Foundation, a county-wide nonprofit; Main Street Brownsville; and the city of Brownsville, a Certified Local Government, to develop a website dedicated to historic preservation education. The website can be found at haywoodheritage.org (Figure 43) (Haywood Heritage Foundation 2018).

Figure 43. Historic Preservation Fund Projects Funded by THC. (Top Left) Tennessee Archaeology Poster, 2015. (Top Right) Tennessee Archaeology Poster, 2018 (Bottom) Haywood Heritage Website, 2019.



Action Step 4: Promote Other Grants

Through this action step, the THC will share information about other funding sources for preservation of historic and cultural resources. In addition to grants awarded by the THC through the HPF, other preservation-focused grants are available through the NPS, the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development Program. The THC will publicize these grants through *The Courier* and social media as well as notifying preservation planners in the nine development district offices and partners across the state.

Examples of grant opportunities include:

African American Civil Rights and African American History

The NPS and the NTHP offer grants to document, interpret, and preserve the sites and stories related to the African American struggle to gain equal rights as citizens in the twentieth century, as well as those associated with African American history (National Park Service 2019d; National Trust for Historic Preservation 2019b).

Clayborn Temple, Memphis

Two grants totaling \$900,000 have been awarded to support restoration of Clayborn Temple through the NPS's African American Civil Rights Grant Program. The church is listed in the NRHP for national significance due to its role in the Sanitation Workers' Strike of 1968. During the strike, sanitation workers, civil rights and labor activists organized inside Clayborn Temple, an African Methodist Episcopal (AME) church, and marched from the church to City Hall each day to demand better working conditions and higher wages. Additionally, the iconic "I AM A MAN" signs

carried by the sanitation workers were printed at the church. The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. came to Memphis to support the strike and was assassinated on April 4, 1968, at the nearby Lorraine Motel. After being vacant for many years, the church building reopened in 2015 with a new organization, Clayborn Reborn, and a new congregation, Downtown Church, as occupants. Plans are underway to restore the building. The NPS grants will support structural restoration on the \$10-\$12 million project (Figure 44).

Underrepresented Communities

This NPS grant assists to increase the number of listings in the NRHP associated with African Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans, and LGBT Americans (National Park Service 2019d).

Save America's Treasures

This NPS grant funds preservation and/or conservation work on nationally significant intellectual and cultural artifacts and historic structures and sites (National Park Service 2019d).

Historically Black Colleges and Universities

This NPS grant assists to identify and restore structures considered to be historically significant and physically threatened. Tennessee's HBCU's including Fisk University, Knoxville College, Tennessee State University, and LeMoyne-Owen College are recipients of many grants through this program (National Park Service 2019d).

Preservation Funds

The NTHP offers small grants that support planning, education, and outreach (National Trust for Historic Preservation 2017b).



Figure 44. Clayborn Temple, Memphis. (Above) Exterior and (Left) Interior.

Metro Historical Commission, Nashville

In 2018, the Metro Historical Commission (MHC) undertook a study to determine the economic impact of historic preservation in the city of Nashville and to produce a report titled: *The New Nashville: A Study on the Impacts of Historic Preservation*. The MHC selected Place Economics to conduct the study which used the city’s comprehensive plan, *NashvilleNext*,

as a framework for analysis including impacts on downtown revitalization, property values and neighborhood stability, sustainable and Smart Growth, employment and jobs and social impacts. Analysis of an additional component, the impact of cultural and heritage tourism, was made possible with a grant from the NTHP. Due to the growth in the city’s tourism market in recent years, the benefits of historic preservation in attracting tourists was demonstrated through the number of heritage attractions and

tours, as well as lodging, shopping and entertainment venues in historic properties (Figure 45) (Metro Historical Commission 2019).

Special Grants

The NTHP offers grant funds dedicated to specific preservation activities including building rehabilitation, organizational development, battlefield preservation, historic interior restoration, and others (National Trust for Historic Preservation 2017c).

National Fund for Sacred Places

The NTHP offers grants in collaboration with Partners for Sacred Places. Following competitive selection, places of worship may apply for grants to support training, planning, or capital improvement projects (National Trust for Historic Preservation 2016).

Action Step 5: Improve Covenant Monitoring Program.

Grants awarded by the THC through the federal Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) must be accompanied by a covenant for the historic site's ongoing preservation and protection. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, states:

No grant may be made under this Act unless the grantee has agreed to assume, after completion of the project, the total cost of the continued maintenance, repair, and administration of the property in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary (of Interior).

Each covenant or preservation agreement is tailored to the specific historic property. Covenants and preservation agreements ensure that after the grant-assisted work is completed, the owner will maintain the premises for a minimum term of years to preserve the historical significance and integrity which made the property eligible for listing

in the NRHP. If the property is sold, a covenant recorded with the deed passes these requirements along to the new owner (National Park Service 2007).

The THC maintains covenants on an average of 50 properties at any given time. Properties retain covenants for varying periods of time ranging from five years to perpetuity. To efficiently monitor these covenants, the THC will implement the following steps:

- Develop a comprehensive database for consisting tracking of the condition of historic properties. The database will include the addresses, names of property owners or property transfers, expiration dates of the agreements, and dates of any on-site visit.
- Conduct occasional site visits and correspond with owners to remind them of their responsibilities, provide technical assistance for the property's preservation, and document in the database.

Strategy 2: Fine-tune Management of CLG Program

Through this strategy, the THC will manage the Certified Local Government (CLG) program through technical assistance and funding. The CLG program was established through amendments to the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act and functions as a local, state, and federal partnership. In 2019, Tennessee recognized 45 CLGs located across the state: 15 in East, 17 in Middle, and 13 in West Tennessee. The program has grown significantly with the addition of 11 CLGs since 2015. In Tennessee, any local government with an established local historic zoning commission is eligible to become a CLG. The program provides technical assistance and grants to local governments who are committed to protecting their historic and architectural heritage for future generations (National Park Service 2019e; Tennessee Historical Commission 2019e). For more information about Tennessee's CLG program see pages 30-31.



How does a community become a CLG?

- Enact a historic zoning ordinance, in compliance with the state enabling legislation, to protect historic districts and/or landmarks;
- Enforce the ordinance through design review by a qualified historic zoning commission
- Maintain a system for a survey and inventory of historic properties;
- Provide for adequate public participation in the local preservation program; and
- Perform the responsibilities specified in the NHPA.

Action Step 1: Provide Training

Through this action step, the THC will continue to provide technical assistance and training to CLGs. The THC's CLG coordinator provides a year-round slate of services to Tennessee's 45 designated CLGs. Services include workshops and training for historic zoning commissions, and assistance in writing historic preservation ordinances, developing design review guidelines, and preparing grant applications.

Action Step 2: Prioritize for HPF Grants

Through this action step, the THC will offer priority status to CLGs for HPF grant applications. The THC is required to allocate 10 percent of HPF grant funds to CLGs. In previous years, grants funded development of preservation plans and design guidelines, historic building rehabilitation, surveys of historic properties, training for historic zoning commissions, and preservation education projects.

Columbia

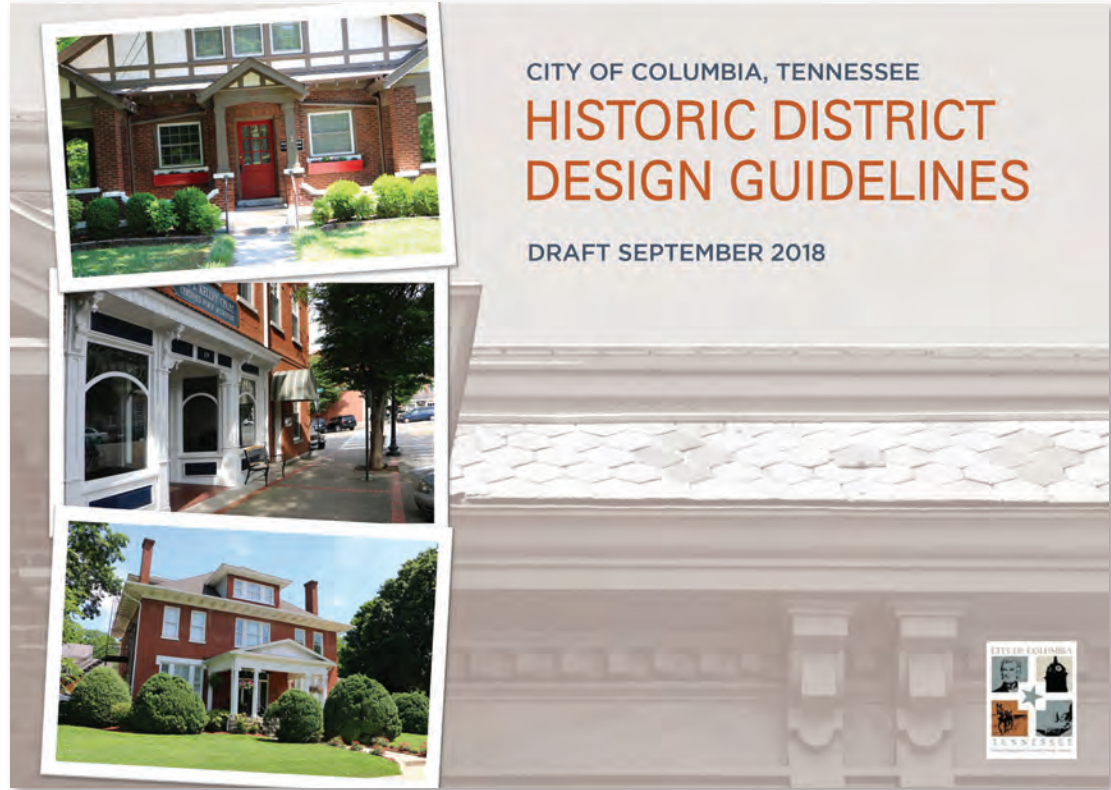
In 2016, city planners in Columbia realized the limitations of having several different sets of design guidelines for multiple historic districts. Most of the guidelines were outdated, and the local historic zoning commission preferred more consistent standards across the city. The planning staff initially revised the guidelines in-house, but neighborhood groups voiced a desire to be more involved in the revision process.

After consultation with staff from the THC, the city decided to apply for a federal HPF grant to hire a professional historic preservation consultant to develop a new set of design guidelines that could be used for reviewing both commercial and residential properties. Having a neutral third party take the lead on writing the guidelines ensured that feedback from all stakeholders was heard equally.

A successful application in January 2017 led to \$18,000 in HPF funds being awarded for the 2017-2018 grant cycle. The city hired Alan Higgins from Cultural Resources Analysts, Inc. to revise the design guidelines. After a draft was completed, the Columbia Historic Zoning Commission hosted a series of public meetings to discuss revisions. The final version of the guidelines is expected to be adopted by the Columbia HZC in late 2019 (Figure 45).

Action Step 3: Provide Networking Opportunities

Through this action step, the THC will provide networking opportunities for CLGs. Through working with Tennessee's CLGs, THC's CLG coordinator has in-depth knowledge of best practices, challenges, and accomplishments in the 45 designated communities. An important role for the CLG coordinator is connecting communities with similar challenges and opportunities so they may share information and resources. This



(Opposite) Figure 45. Preservation Planning Reports, 2019. (Left) Historic Preservation Economic Impact Report, Nashville. (Right) Historic District Design Guidelines Report, Columbia.

will be accomplished through community-to-community connections, or regional or statewide gatherings.

Action Step 4: Produce Newsletter

Through this action step, the THC will continue to produce a monthly CLG newsletter. The CLG newsletter will continue to be distributed via email each month. The newsletter will include preservation tips, news, and announcements on training opportunities.

Athens

One of Tennessee’s newest CLGs is the City of Athens. Historic preservation played an integral role in a local initiative for Athens to become a hub between Knoxville and Chattanooga along the 1-75 corridor, and for this reason, this CLG presents the perfect case study to explain how the CLG program can boost historic preservation while offering other economic and social benefits. Indeed, in the case of Athens, historic preservation is an effective means to achieve the type of growth and development that makes Athens thrive.





Figure 46. Restored House, Athens. (Left) Exterior Before Restoration. (Bottom Left) Exterior After Restoration.

Local resources listed in the NRHP include several churches, landmark homes, and the original building of the Athens Female College. The effort to certify the City of Athens as a CLG gained momentum following the arrival of Seth Sumner as the new City Manager in February 2017. Sumner had previously been the Assistant City Manager of Savannah, Tennessee, where he oversaw the local Main Street Program and helped establish a Historic Zoning Commission, which led to Savannah becoming a CLG in 2016. Sumner used this experience to bolster preservation efforts for Athens, which was already a Main Street community. Under his guidance, the Athens Historic Preservation Commission (AHPC) helped save and restore a large Queen Anne-style residence that was endangered with demolition (Figure 46).



With the support of local groups such as Main Street Athens and the Downtown Business Association, the AHPC embarked on a series of meetings to provide training and education for its members and to review the city council's ordinance, the commission's procedures, and the local historic preservation design guidelines. The council replaced the lengthy original ordinance with a three-page order that removed most of the jargon and recited the state enabling legislation for historic zoning. Throughout the process, all property owners in the local historic district were contacted for their input. Feedback included a desire for enhanced protections through better design guidelines and an expansion of the overlay to include the historic commercial district.

During this period, city council reshaped the AHPC into one of the most diverse and representative citizen committees in the city. Within a few short months, the city was ready to become a CLG, receiving their certification letter from the NPS in December 2017. The committee members have since attended multiple CLG training workshops and

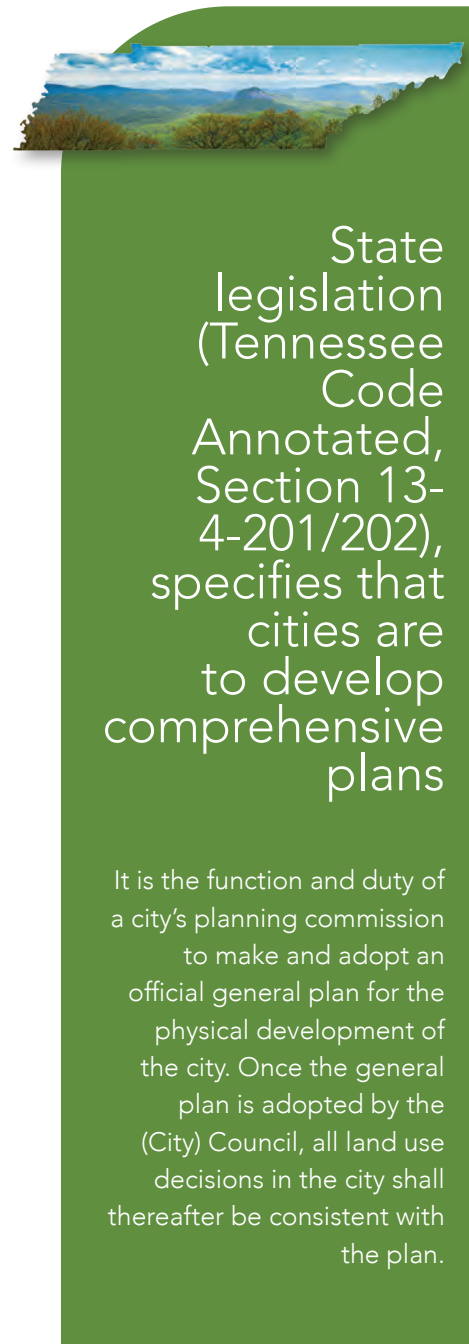
received an HPF grant to hire a consultant in 2019 to develop new design guidelines for the residential district and the historic commercial core. Setting the goal to become a CLG enabled the City of Athens to retool their local historic preservation program into a beneficial means for economic and community development. The CLG requirement of maintaining a local system for the survey and inventory of historic properties will undoubtedly help the city achieve the goal to list a commercial district or several individual commercial buildings in the NRHP, which will make the properties eligible to receive federal investment tax credits.

The technical assistance provided to CLGs by staff from the THC will support the city in their efforts to streamline the entire historic zoning process. Historic zoning and the CLG program have given property owners the power to protect their investments, celebrate their heritage, grow the local economy, and build community.

Strategy 3: Encourage Preservation in Plans

Through this strategy, the THC will encourage city and county governments to include preservation assessments, goals and policies in comprehensive plans. Respondents to the 2019 online survey identified “local preservation planning” as the top priority (along with public outreach and education) for the state’s preservation community in the coming decade.

An important means of accomplishing this priority is incorporating preservation goals and policies in city and county comprehensive plans. Comprehensive plans describe a community’s vision for 10-to-20 years. Usually developed through an extensive community engagement process, the resulting plan assesses the community through economics, infrastructure, transportation, education and other factors, and sets



State
legislation
(Tennessee
Code
Annotated,
Section 13-
4-201/202),
specifies that
cities are
to develop
comprehensive
plans

It is the function and duty of a city's planning commission to make and adopt an official general plan for the physical development of the city. Once the general plan is adopted by the (City) Council, all land use decisions in the city shall thereafter be consistent with the plan.

policies for future development. (County governments as well as cities may develop comprehensive plans.) Because the comprehensive plan is the guiding document for a community’s future, the inclusion of preservation assessments, goals and policies is essential.

Action Step 1: Review Local Comprehensive Plans

Through this action step, the THC will prioritize and review city and county comprehensive plans and assess the inclusion of preservation goals and policies. A sample survey of more than 30 city or county comprehensive plans found few with chapters focused on preservation or with specific references to preservation goals. Although some cities, particularly CLGs, have separate design guideline documents for historic areas, there appears to be little cross-referencing with a community’s comprehensive plan. A complete assessment of comprehensive plans – and subsequent publicity about the

findings – will illuminate to local elected officials and planners across the state of the importance of including preservation in future planning.

Action Step 2: Assist with Preservation Planning

Through this action step, the THC will assist local governments with preservation planning by compiling examples and case studies of comprehensive plans which incorporate preservation and share with communities across the state. In addition to highlighting the lack of preservation goals and policies, compilation of successful plans will further encourage other communities to follow this model.

Action Step 3: Recognize Model Preservation Plans

Through this action step, the THC will recognize outstanding model preservation plans by inviting nominations for the THC’s Certificate of Merit for city or county comprehensive plans that incorporate preservation goals and policies. THC’s Certificate of Merit awards program will provide an opportunity to showcase communities that have successfully incorporated preservation into their community plans, thereby beginning to set a standard for this practice.

Gallatin

The city of Gallatin is a Main Street community and a CLG (Figure 72). The city’s comprehensive general development and transportation plan, entitled “Gallatin on the Move 2020,” includes a chapter titled “Community Design and Historic Preservation Plan” (MACTEC Engineering and Consulting, Inc. and Crawford, Bunte, Brammeier 2009). The plan includes a lengthy list of recommendations and strategies including:

- Actively promote underutilized historic properties that have been identified and are located in areas of the city with existing utilities and infrastructure allocations for reuse;
- Promote Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation with regards to all historic preservation efforts in Gallatin;
- Establish and promote guidelines and standards that drive development and are applied consistently;
- Revitalization and redevelopment of underutilized commercial corridors with walkable mixed-use development;
- Progressively continue streetscape enhancements throughout downtown, in accordance with the Downtown Master Plan;
- Create a locally designated downtown historic district with protective design and development guidelines that foster the revitalization of downtown;
- Create NRHP and locally designated neighborhood historic districts throughout the city as incentives for historic building restoration;
- Support area historic sites (e.g. Bledsoe Fort, Rose Mont, Cragfont, Wynnewood, Trousdale Place); and
- Encourage renovation versus demolition of historic sites.

OBJECTIVE: IMPLEMENT PRESERVATION LAWS

This objective will achieve requirements of federal, state, and local preservation laws and regulations.

Strategy 1: Comply with Section 106 Review

This strategy will result in the THC overseeing compliance with federal Section 106 review. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, is designed to protect and save historic resources which are listed in or determined eligible for the NRHP.





Figure 47. Gallatin, 2019. (Left) Guthrie Building, Courthouse Square. (Above) Courthouse Square. (Below) Main Street/Service Station.



Overseen by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Section 106 review process includes two steps to ensure that federal agencies take preservation values into consideration when they propose a project that may affect historic properties:

- *Provide a forum for public input and feedback.* Federal agencies are responsible for notification of upcoming projects and consulting with the public to resolve impacts on historic properties before proceeding with possibly damaging historic and cultural resources.
- *Survey potentially historic resources.* Surveys are conducted within the project's Area of Potential Effects to determine if those resources are either listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The process requires federal agencies to complete the following:

- Initiate Section 106 review process;
- Identify historic resources;
- Assess adverse effects;
- Obtain public input on the project's effect on historic resources;
- Resolve adverse effects; and
- Implement the project.

Action Step 1: Review Federally Funded Undertakings

Each year, the THC reviews approximately 2,000 projects per the request of various federal agencies. The THC staff facilitates public outreach to gather feedback on each project and submit a written report to the federal agencies that are undertaking the project.

Action Step 2: Establish a More Efficient Program to Monitor MOAs, MOUs, and PAs

The result of Section 106 review may be a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), or Programmatic

Agreement (PA). These documents will specify the federal agency's mitigation steps to minimize damage to historic resources. The THC will establish a comprehensive database of all agreements to monitor implementation and to identify areas where further communication may be needed to ensure compliance.

Shofner's Lutheran Church and Cemetery, Bedford County

As a part of ongoing planning and consultation that began in 1996, the THC reviewed a federally funded TDOT transportation undertaking for improvements to State Route 16 (U.S. 41A) in the Thompson Creek community near Shelbyville in Bedford County. In January 2017, the THC determined the project would adversely affect the NRHP-listed Shofner's Lutheran Church and Cemetery, a historic church built in 1870 along Thompson Creek. Founded in 1808 and listed in the NRHP in 1998, Shofner's Lutheran Church and Cemetery is located at the site of the earliest Lutheran congregation founded in Tennessee.

Since the adverse effect could not be avoided, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed in 2017 in order to stipulate minimization and mitigation efforts. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the THC were signatories on the agreement while the TDOT was an invited signatory as TDOT acts on behalf of the FHWA in Tennessee. A representative of the congregation that owns Shofner's Lutheran Church and Cemetery was invited to be a concurring party and participate in the MOA consultation process.

Stipulations for mitigating the adverse effect of the undertaking included:

- Design modifications to the road project to avoid the historic resource;
- Landscaping to buffer the viewshed of the historic resource from the new road;

- Documentation of the Thompson Creek Rural Historic District in the form of a NRHP nomination;
- Preparation of a NRHP MPDF nomination for agriculture in Bedford County; and
- Signage for Shofner's Lutheran Church and Cemetery.

The TDOT, on behalf of FHWA, ensured that all mitigation stipulations were completed. In 2018, the Thompson Creek Rural Historic District NRHP nomination and Bedford County Historic Agricultural Resources MPDF were approved by the Tennessee State Review Board and NPS, formally documenting the history of the Thompson Creek area and creating a context and framework to list other agricultural properties in Bedford County in the NRHP.

This undertaking is representative of the consultation process that successful Section 106 reviews achieve when there is an adverse effect to a historic resource. This process involved the THC, the federal agency funding the undertaking (FHWA), the state agency acting on behalf of the federal agency (TDOT), and public participation throughout the consultation process to best mitigate the adverse effect.

This project also highlights how the Section 106 review and consultation process works with other federal programs in the THC. In this case study, mitigation for the adverse effect was primarily resolved through preparation of a NRHP MPDF nomination. Mitigation can also take the form of architectural survey, preparation of historic contexts, creation of interpretive exhibits, and publications.

The Section 106 review and consultation process requires that the THC work with many federal agencies for federal undertakings that involve historic resources. These agencies include:

- Department of Defense (DoD)
- Department of Energy (DOE)

- Department of the Interior (DOI)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Federal Highways Administration (FHWA)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Federal Energy Regulation Commission (FERC)
- Federal Transit Authority (FTA)
- Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
- General Services Administration (GSA)
- National Park Service (NPS)
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- U.S.D.A. Forest Service (USFS)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- Veterans Administration (VA)

Strategy 2: Comply with Tennessee Public Law 699

This strategy will result in the THC overseeing compliance with Tennessee Public Law 699. Enacted in 1988, Tennessee Public Law 699 requires all state agencies to review and comment on any project that might demolish or alter a historic property. In addition, the law requires all state agencies to consult with the THC prior to transferring ownership of any property out of state ownership. In order to consistently identify and preserve historic resources, the TDOT historians and the THC staff generally apply the same reporting standards to historic properties as they would for federal projects under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended (Tennessee Department of Transportation 2018).

Action Step 1: Improve and Strengthen Public Law 699

In order to ensure accomplishment of the law's purpose – avoiding loss of historic properties through state projects – THC staff will recommend strengthening the law. New provisions to the law would give the THC

increased authority to affect the proposed outcome of projects with opportunity for specific mitigation measures and corresponding MOUs, MOAs or PAs, following the model for federal Section 106 review (see page 78).

Currently the law only provides the THC with the opportunity to comment on detrimental effects of proposed projects or transfer of property out of state ownership. For example, in 2013, the state considered demolishing the historic Cordell Hull State Office Building, an 11-story Art Deco landmark in downtown Nashville. A petition from preservationists and a study by an architectural firm suggested it would cost less to renovate the Cordell Hull than demolish and replace the limestone landmark with a new building. Through Public Law 699, the THC supported the refurbishment of the Cordell Hull instead of its demolition. In 2015, Governor Bill Haslam announced the Cordell Hull would undergo a \$126 million renovation into offices for the Tennessee General Assembly and other government agencies, and a new 452-foot tunnel would connect the building to the State Capitol. The renovation won a 2018 Best Project award from *Engineering News-Record* (Ebert 2017; *Engineering News-Record* 2018).

Action Step 2: Review State-funded Undertakings

Through this action step, the THC will continue to provide review and comment on potential adverse effects to historic resources for state-funded projects, such as those undertaken by the TDOT. The THC will also continue to provide review and comment on potential adverse effects to historic resources that may be transferred out of state ownership.

Action Step 3: Increase Accessibility and Efficiency with Digital Process

The THC will establish a comprehensive database of all projects or proposed property sales that are reviewed under Public Law 699. The database will include information on the property's historic

significance, proposed changes or sale, date of review, THC findings and recommendations, and MOUs, MOAs or PAs.

Strategy 3: Establish Historic Zoning Commissions That Are in Compliance with Tennessee Code Enabling Legislation

This strategy will assist local communities which have or plan to establish local historic preservation commissions. In 2019, there were at least 15 communities with historic zoning commissions which were not yet CLGs. In addition to working with Tennessee's CLGs, the THC's CLG coordinator also works with these communities to encourage them to become CLGs.

Action Step 1: Provide HZC Assistance

Through this action step, the THC will provide assistance to historic zoning commissions (HZC). Assistance may include writing historic zoning ordinances, conducting public meetings, and establishing historic districts and design guidelines.

Action Step 2: Provide CLG Guidance

Provide guidance to communities seeking CLG designation. The CLG coordinator will continue to encourage communities with historic zoning commissions to take the next step to become CLGs. The coordinator will provide assistance in meeting the requirements and guiding the application to the NPS.

Strategy 4: Establish a Cemeteries Preservation Program

Thousands of cemeteries located across the state are found in widely varying conditions ranging from national veterans' cemeteries to city, commercial, church or synagogue-owned cemeteries to small family-owned cemeteries. The cemeteries' condition also varies from those that are well-maintained by staff to those which are unmarked and abandoned.



State Law for Historic Zoning

Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 13, Chapter 7, Part 4 enables local historic zoning. The legislation permits towns, cities, and counties to create overlay zoning that regulates the “construction, repair, alteration, rehabilitation, relocation, and demolition of any building or other structure which is located or proposed to be located within the boundaries of any historic district or zone.” The legislation also requires creation of historic zoning commissions of five to nine persons to review applications, based upon design guidelines created for the historic district.

In 2018 the Tennessee General Assembly passed legislation to study existing protections and preservation efforts for cemeteries of historical importance and to identify the need to enhance the care of Tennessee’s cemeteries.

Action Step 1: Establish Committee

Through this action step, the THC will establish a Historic Cemetery Advisory Committee to include seven members.

Action Step 2: Conduct Study

The advisory committee will work with the THC staff to conduct the study and to issue a report by December 1, 2020. The report will be updated every five years.

Action Step 3: Coordinate with TDOA

The advisory committee and the THC staff will coordinate efforts with the Tennessee Department of Archaeology (TDOA) to include information on cemeteries documented through the agency’s work.

Strategy 5: Review State Appropriations

This strategy will recommend that the THC provide oversight regulations for direct appropriations by the Tennessee General Assembly or governor for historic site restoration. At the request of constituents, members of the Tennessee General Assembly and the governor may include direct appropriations in the state’s budget to support restoration of historic sites.

Antoinette Hall Opera House, Pulaski

An example is the 2019 direct appropriation of \$550,000 to support restoration of the NRHP-listed Antoinette Hall Opera House (now known as STAAR Theatre) in Pulaski. An \$8 million restoration will transform the long-vacant 1868 Second Empire-style landmark, located in the Pulaski Courthouse Square Historic District, into a center for the performing and visual arts.

Action Step 1: Ensure Projects Follow Guidelines

Through this action step, the THC will ensure that projects receiving direct appropriations follow appropriate historic preservation guidelines. The THC will recommend creation of a two-part regulation:

- The THC staff will be notified of pending direct appropriations, providing the opportunity for THC to contact potential recipients and provide feedback to the governor or Tennessee General Assembly.
- The regulation will require the THC staff oversight and approval of restoration plans.

Camp Blount, Fayetteville

In 2018, the Tennessee General Assembly budgeted a direct appropriation of \$500,000 to the City of Fayetteville to fund work at Camp

Blount, a historic site associated with the War of 1812. The city operates the property under an agreement with the THC. Work funded by the appropriation will follow the master plan which was developed under the direction of the Tennessee Wars Commission. Although this project represents a state-owned site appropriation, it provides a model for all direct appropriations for historic resources.

Action Step 2: Ensure Projects Serve a Diverse Audience

Through this action step, the THC will encourage members of the Tennessee General Assembly to support direct appropriations for projects that serve a diverse audience. As part of the assessment provided through Action Step 1, the THC staff will provide feedback on audiences who could be engaged through proposed direct appropriations for historic properties.

Strategy 6: Facilitate Tennessee Heritage Preservation Act

This strategy will result in the THC continuing to comply with the administrative requirements of the Tennessee Heritage Protection Act. The Tennessee Heritage Protection Act was created by the Tennessee General Assembly in 2013 and amended in 2016 and 2018. The law prohibits the removal, relocation, or renaming of a memorial that is public property or located on public property. The 29-member board of the THC is responsible for voting on petitions under this law. Public entities which control a memorial may petition the THC for a waiver (Tennessee Historical Commission 2018). THC staff will manage the law's requirements through the following action steps:

Action Step 1: Maintain Information on Website

Through this action step, the THC will maintain information on THC website to provide access to complaint forms.

Action Step 2: Review Petitions

Through this action step, the THC will receive and process petitions from the public. The THC's governor-appointed and ex-officio members of the board have the sole authority to review petitions and vote on whether to grant or deny the waiver.

SECTION 2: DOCUMENT HISTORIC RESOURCES

Goal 3: Document Historic and Cultural Resources to Build Awareness of Their Significance and to Increase Support for Preservation Statewide

This goal will result in the documentation of Tennessee's historic and cultural resources to build awareness of their significance and to increase support for preservation of these resources.

Objective: This objective will use federal and state programs to document historic and cultural resources with an emphasis on digitizing records to make them easily available to the public.

Strategy 1: Increase NRHP Nominations

This strategy will increase the number of nominations for listing in the NRHP in order to recognize Tennessee's diversity of historic and cultural resources. The NRHP is by the far the most recognized THC-administered federal program, identified by 95 percent of respondents to the 2019 online survey - outpacing *preservation grants* which placed second for familiarity at 58 percent.

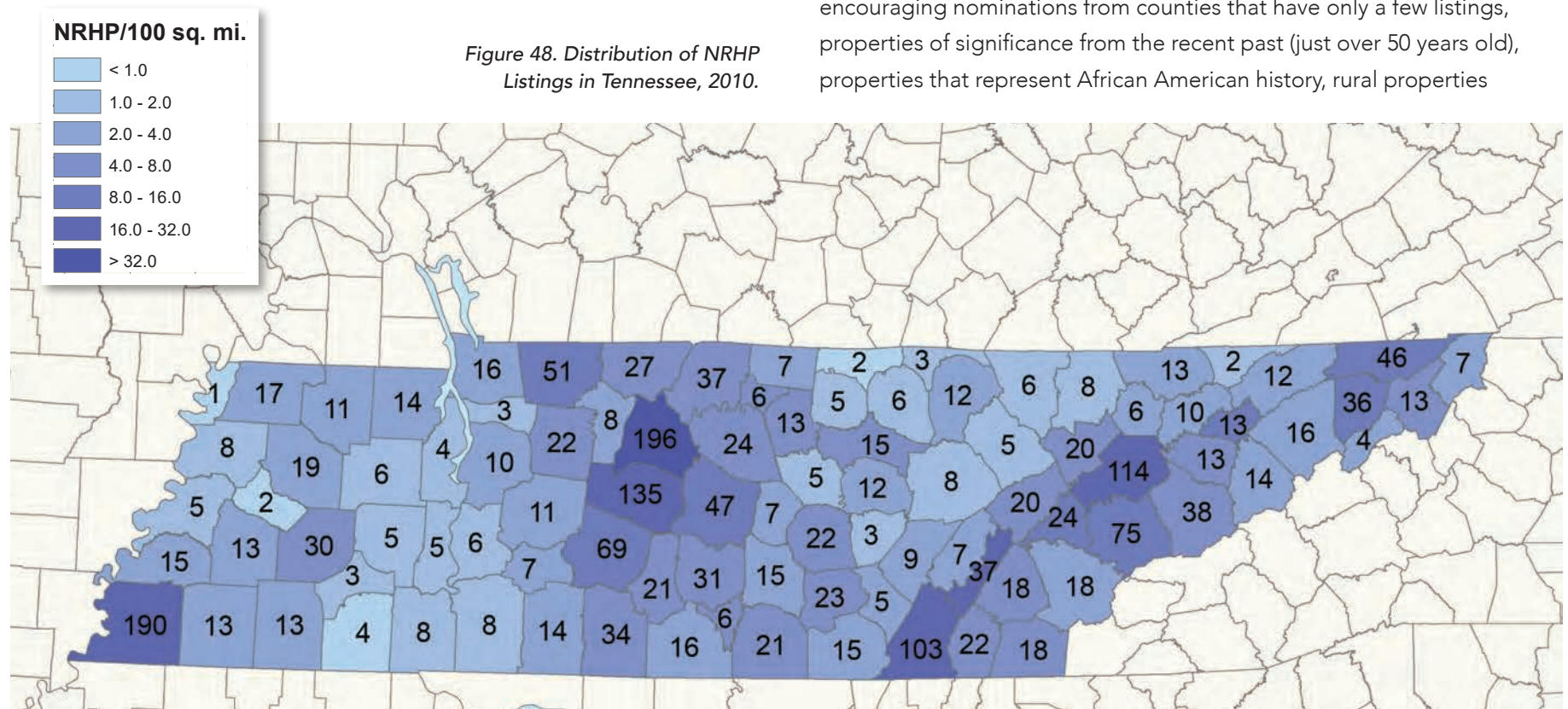
In May 2019, there were 2,216 NRHP listings in Tennessee including a total of 44 districts and 44,434 resources. Additionally, there were 28 NPS-designated National Historic Landmarks (NHLs). Each of Tennessee's 95 counties has at least one NRHP listing (Figure 48). As of 2010, Davidson

County, site of the state capitol, Nashville, has 196 listings, including six NHLs, the largest number of NRHP and NHL listings of any county in the state. Other counties with more than 100 listings are: Shelby County (Memphis), 190, including four NHLs; Williamson (Franklin), 135 including two NHLs; Knox (Knoxville), 114 including one NHL; and Hamilton (Chattanooga), 103 including one NHL.

Tennessee's NRHP listings represent a broad range of the state's historical eras and include schools, homes, farms, commercial buildings, churches, historic districts, government buildings, industrial sites, civic buildings, bridges, fire lookouts, cemeteries, hydroelectric plants, archaeological sites, and railroad depots.

Prior to submission, the THC staff devotes many hours to working with property owners and historians who are preparing nominations. Applicants are also encouraged to apply for HPF grants to support researching and writing nominations. Assistance from preservation planners in Tennessee's nine development districts is also critical to generating more nominations. The THC staff review an average of 23 NRHP nominations annually. The number of nominations has declined in the past decade, most likely a result of the increased complexity of the nomination form, and the cost to retain a professional historian or historic preservation consultant to conduct research and prepare a nomination.

In the previous state preservation plan, areas of focus included encouraging nominations from counties that have only a few listings, properties of significance from the recent past (just over 50 years old), properties that represent African American history, rural properties



threatened by neglect, and income-producing properties where the owner is using federal rehabilitation tax credits. (See page 21 for more information.)

Among the results from these areas of focus were nominations associated with African American history – the Booker T. Motel and Mt. Zion AME Church - in West Tennessee’s Gibson County (Figure 49). In addition,

15 Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) hydroelectric dams constructed between the 1930s and 1950s were listed from 2016-2018 including: Norris (Campbell County), Chickamauga (Hamilton County), Cherokee (Jefferson County), Fort Loudoun (Loudon County), Watts Bar (Meigs County), and Boone (Sullivan County).

Figure 49. Mt. Zion AME Church, Centerville.



The THC's NRHP staff assisted with a nomination for the former industrial building Kern's Bakery in Knoxville. The beloved community landmark (thanks to its popular bread) will be rehabilitated using tax credits for mixed use retail, apartments, and restaurants.

Looking ahead, the THC will continue to emphasize increased diversity in NRHP nominations. This effort reflects the focus on diversity of the NPS which found in a 2010 study that nationally, only eight percent of the more than 86,000 listings in the NRHP, and only three percent of 2,500 NHLs, represent women and racially and ethnically diverse places.

While these places are worthy of listing in the NRHP, the THC staff will seek to increase awareness of the need for a diversity of nominations, to expand understanding of the types of historic places which may be eligible for listing, and to provide guidance to find funding for preparation of nominations.

Action Step 1: Promote Diversity

Through this action step, the THC will identify NRHP-eligible properties that represent diversity and encourage nominations. Eligible properties that represent Tennessee's diverse history will be identified through analysis of the state's survey of historic resources. Property owners and preservation partners will be notified and encouraged to prepare nominations. The THC staff will guide nominations by providing technical assistance and preparation for review by the State Review Board and submission to the NPS. Preservation planners in each of the state's nine development districts will also be encouraged to prepare or assist with preparation of nominations as requested by stakeholders in their assigned counties.



Action Step 2: Update NRHP Packet

Through this action step, the THC will update its NRHP information packet. The packet will be revised to include information on:

- The THC's priority to increase nominations representing diverse history;
- Sources of funding to prepare nominations;
- Additional questions about Criterion A for history and Criterion B for people associated with the property, as well as the time period that would be specified in a nomination.

Action Step 3: Promote Funding Sources for Completing Nominations

Through this action step, the THC will direct property owners and preservation partners to sources of funding and assistance to prepare nominations, particularly those representing diversity. Lack of resources – money, expertise, and time – present ongoing challenges to preparing NRHP nominations. The THC will publicize sources of funding and assistance:

- **Historic Preservation Fund Grants** – As available through Congressional appropriations, the THC will prioritize grant applications for nominations representing diverse history and places. Applications are prioritized for nonprofits and communities (grants are not typically awarded to individual property owners).
- **National Park Service Underrepresented Communities grant** – As available through Congressional appropriation, this grant program is designed to recognize, preserve, and interpret the stories of historically disenfranchised and underrepresented groups and to increase the diversity of sites listed in the NRHP and designated as NHLs. Grants support projects to survey, inventory, and nominate new sites to or amend previous listings in the NRHP and designated as NHLs (National Park Service 2019f).

Action Step 4: Assist CLGs and HZCs

CLGs are required to update their surveys every 10 years. Through this action step, the THC will encourage and provide technical assistance to CLGs and Historic Zoning Commissions (HZC) to survey and nominate properties or districts. The THC will continue to educate CLGs and HZCs about the benefits of the NRHP as a planning tool through the survey, research and nomination of properties or districts.

Action Step 5: Protect NRHP Resources

Through this action step, the THC will protect NRHP listed and eligible properties (Tennessee Historical Commission 2019f). The THC will seek to protect properties from local and federal threats including:

- Notification of community preservation partners of threats to historic resources through demolition by neglect or other threats and proposing mitigation measures;
- Review of federally funded or licensed projects and notification of threats to historic resources (See Section 106, page 78); and
- Review of threats to state-owned properties that may be transferred out of state ownership (See Public Law 699, page 81).

Crosstown Sears Concourse, Memphis

The Sears Roebuck & Company Catalog Distribution Center and Retail Store opened in Memphis in 1927 as one of the country's largest retail and catalog distribution centers with 650,000 square feet of space in a 10-story Art Moderne-style building. Known locally as Crosstown Sears, it spurred suburban development on the eastern edge of the Memphis Parkway, providing an employment and commercial hub until serving the last retail customers in 1983 and closing as a catalog distribution facility in 1993.



What is the National Register of Historic Places?

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the official list of the nation's historic places that retain historic integrity and are considered worthy of preservation. The National Register is managed by the federal government through the National Park Service and on the state level by the THC. In order to be listed, a property must possess significance and integrity. A nomination that describes the resource and explains its significance is vetted at the state and national level. NRHP designation:

- Does not abridge or alter private property rights;
- May make income-producing properties eligible for financial incentives and grants; and
- Requires any federal undertaking that impacts the property to explore mitigation for adverse effect.

Developers looked for ways to bring it back to life but the building's massive square footage stalled progress. The building was considered blighted, and amid calls for demolition, it was listed in the Tennessee Preservation Trust's 2005 Ten in Tennessee most endangered historic properties list.

THC staff assisted developers in listing the property in the NRHP in 2013 for historic significance, representing Sears' changing business model

from a catalog-only company to direct retail, and architectural significance as a commercial example of the Art Moderne-style by Chicago architect George C. Nimmons. The NRHP nomination documents the history of the 16-acre complex with a period of significance extending through 1967, encompassing a series of additions in 1937, 1941, 1965, and 1967 that increased the warehouse capacity and merchandise handling capability to a massive 1.365 million square feet, making it one of the largest buildings under one roof in Memphis. The nomination also includes a striking Modern-style 1964 garage, built to encourage shoppers to continue coming to Crosstown when a newer Sears in an auto-oriented shopping center began to eclipse Crosstown's popularity.

Due to the NRHP listing, Crosstown was able to combine federal historic tax credits along with a variety of funding sources and the commitment of nearly 40 founding tenants to make an ambitious rehabilitation project financially feasible. The THC's involvement throughout the process ensured the massive \$200 million project followed the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* and retained important character-defining features documented in the NRHP nomination like open retail spaces, the grid of cast concrete support piers with flared capitals, and several large parcel chutes. New windows were meticulously designed to replace the originals but to meet modern standards that along with other innovative features caused the building's design team to earn Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Platinum certification.

Since opening in 2017, the LEED certification is one of many awards the project has garnered. Touted as a vertical urban village, it was designed to meet community needs in arts, education, and healthcare while providing residential and commercial spaces that respect the history of the Crosstown complex. Crosstown now has a vibrant future thanks to its NRHP listing (Figure 50).

Strategy 2: Increase Surveys

Through this strategy, the THC will continue to support county surveys and to build and publicize the GIS database of historic resources. Although grants continue to be awarded to support surveys of historic resources, the THC's emphasis has shifted to creation of a GIS system to digitize data collected over many years. The GIS system's data is searchable by county, architectural style, building use, and construction date. When completed, the system will allow users to overlay aerial imagery, NRHP district boundaries, and road and water systems onto architectural survey data.

As of July 2019, surveys in 77 of Tennessee's 95 counties have been completed; surveys for three additional counties are currently in progress. Five counties have been partially surveyed. Ten counties have not been surveyed, primarily in West Tennessee. Priorities for surveys will continue to focus on counties that have not been surveyed, counties where surveys have not been completed, and counties with surveys that need to be updated, along with quality control of all data for completed surveys (Figure 51).

Action Step 1: Request State Funds for Surveys

State funds have been appropriated intermittently to support surveys of historic resources with the last appropriation in 2007. The state funds were used to match federal HPF grants and enabled surveys for communities that did not have their own funding. The THC will continue to request state appropriations to support surveys. With the governor's directive for increased support to Tennessee's distressed and at-risk counties, surveys can provide an important tool to identify historic resources as a first step in their preservation and usage plans which can support a county's economic revitalization.

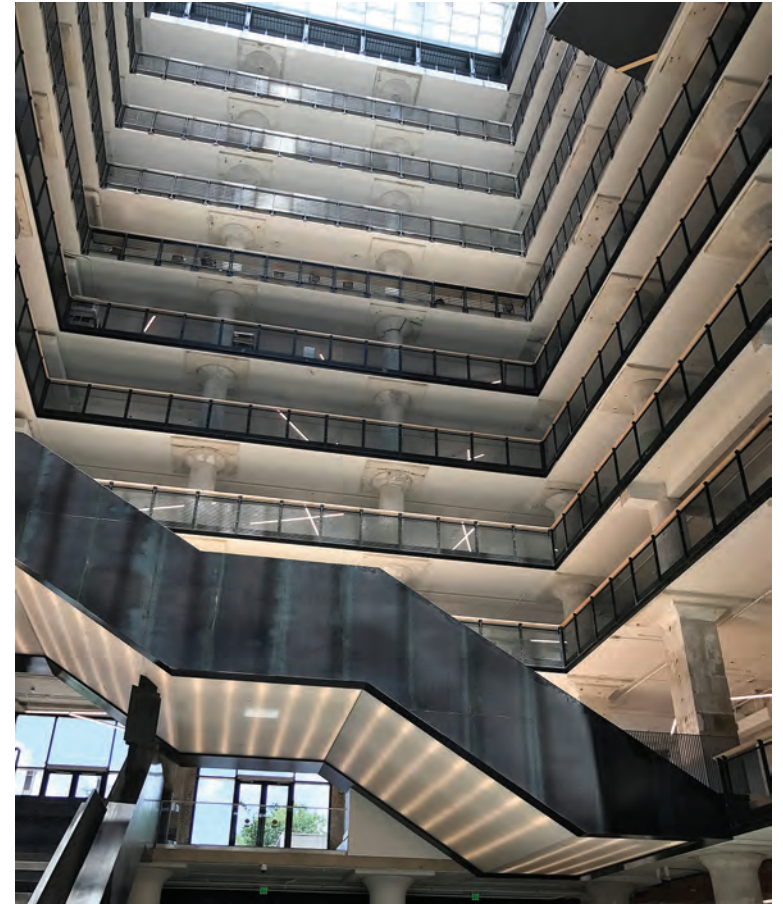


Figure 50. Crosstown Sears Concourse, Memphis. (Top Left) Aerial During Restoration. (Right) Interior Atrium During Restoration. (Above) Interior After Restoration.

Action Step 2: Promote GIS Database

Through this action step, the THC will promote and publicize its GIS database of surveyed resources. The GIS database represents a critical first step in saving historic resources through survey and documentation. Surveys provide the foundation for NRHP nominations, creation of historic districts, and identification of historical contexts - such as battlefields, family farms, or roadside tourist sites. Surveys offer the opportunity to expand traditional perceptions of

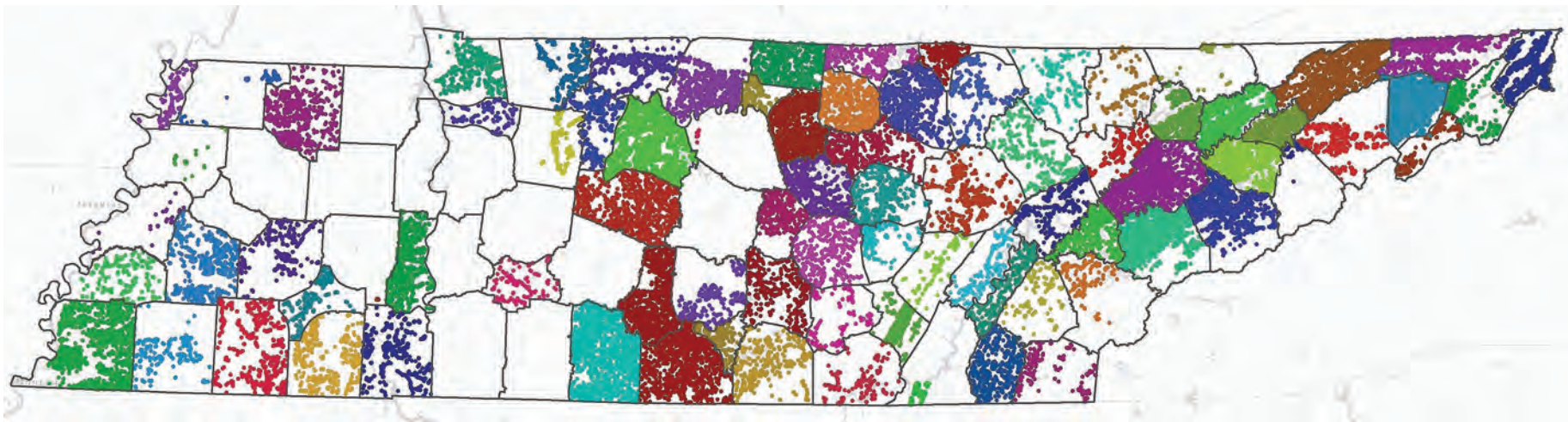


Figure 51. Tennessee's County Survey Status. (Colors differentiate counties)

important resources to include the diversity of the state's history. With the database's accessibility, researchers, planners and preservationists have a new tool to advocate for preservation. The THC will publicize the database through its communications channels to make potential users aware of the database. Additionally, the THC will incorporate training in how to use the database into workshops and webinars.

Action Step 3: Digitize Survey Data

Through this action step, the THC will continue to digitize survey data to the GIS database. In 2019, partial or complete survey data for 82 counties was available online. The THC will continue to transfer survey data from paper forms and maps to the GIS system. The THC will also continue to scan photographs and link to survey and map data. Additionally, NRHP data will be entered with a searchable database to offer public access to Tennessee's listings. To further support digitization, an electronic survey form and an update of the survey manual were in development in 2019 (Tennessee Historical Commission 2019g).

Action Step 4: Provide CLG Training for Survey Data

As part of CLG designation, communities are required to update their surveys of historic resources periodically. CLG communities will receive training from the THC to effectively use survey data in developing plans for future preservation activities and community development.

Bledsoe County Survey

In 2018, a survey was conducted in East Tennessee's Bledsoe County by the historic preservation consulting firm of Thomason and Associates and administered by Bledsoe County government. Bledsoe County is one of Tennessee's 15 Distressed Counties (see page 19). This survey was funded through THC's HPF grant program and the 2007 state appropriation for surveys. The entire county was surveyed with the exception of Fall Creek Falls State Park. The survey included 205 historic resources built prior to 1968, including residential and commercial buildings, farmsteads, industrial buildings, government buildings, and structures such as fire towers, and sites such as cemeteries.



Figure 52. Bledsoe County Surveyed Resources, 2018. (Background) Bledsoe County Jail. (Top Left) Ann Carney House. (Top Center) Summer City Fire Lookout Tower. (Top Right) Swafford Chapel Cemetery. (Source: Thomason & Associates).

The primary purpose for county surveys is to assist with the evaluation of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Bledsoe County featured one residential NRHP-listed historic district along South Main Street, which was listed in 1994. The district includes 25 primary properties; all are residential with the exception of one church. The district contains representative examples of architectural styles from 1885-1935 including Queen Anne, Colonial, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman. Additionally, two schools are individually NRHP listed (Bellview School and Lincoln School), one church (Pikeville



AME Church), two government buildings (Bledsoe County Jail and the Bledsoe County Courthouse), a fire lookout tower (Fall Creek Falls Fire Lookout Tower/Bradden Knob Tower), and two residential buildings (John Bridgman House and the Dr. James A Ross House).

The survey identified 16 individual resources and one historic district as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. These resources include the circa 1918 Etherton Store, 1949 Dill School, 1949 Bledsoe County Memorial Hospital, 1890 Bledsoe County Home of the Poor, circa 1875 Ann Carney House, and the Mansfield/Cooper Mill Dam. Also included in the list of potentially NRHP-eligible resources are the circa 1861 Sequatchie College dormitory and the 1820 Swafford Chapel and Cemetery. The cemetery contains excellent examples of vaulted stone tombs (Figure 52).

Two sections of the Trail of Tears may also be NRHP-eligible. The Higgenbotham Trace is a one-mile long portion of roadbed that connects the Sequatchie Valley with Cumberland Plateau while the two-mile portion of the roadbed along Lloyd Gap Road connects the Sequatchie Valley to Walden's Ridge. The circa 1935 fire-lookout tower located in Summer City may also be NRHP-eligible under the MPDF nomination of CCC/WPA Fire Lookout Towers. Eight residential properties are included in the survey. The potentially NRHP-eligible historic district is located downtown across from the Bledsoe County Courthouse and includes 17 brick commercial buildings ranging in age from 1900 to the 1930s and the circa 1900 Pikeville Church of Christ (Figure 52).

Strategy 3: Manage State Historic Marker Program

This strategy will result in the THC continuing to manage the state's historic marker program. More than 85 percent of respondents to the 2019 online survey identified historic markers as the THC state program with which they are most familiar. Although the earliest state marker programs

date to the 1920s, many states, including Tennessee, began an active program after World War II when tourists began traveling by car along newly constructed state highways. As interest in historic markers grew, placement options expanded to locations away from highways including placement in front of historic buildings across the state.

In 2019, almost 2,000 markers commemorating sites, persons, and events significant in Tennessee history are located throughout the state. Content for each marker is carefully reviewed and approved by THC staff. Approximately 12 markers that are funded by sponsors are approved annually along with several funded with state monies.

Two guidebooks are available for purchase – *Journey to Our Past*, which highlights markers relative to the heritage of African Americans, and *Tennessee Historic Markers*, featuring all markers placed through 1995 (Figure 53).

Action Step 1: Continue to Focus on Diversity

Through this action step, the THC will continue to focus on diversity when funding state historic markers or encouraging local groups to fund a marker. Recent efforts to recognize African American history have resulted in new historic markers. Examples include:

1960 Memphis Sit-In Movement – A marker on the LeMoyne-Owen College campus honors 36 students who participated in sit-ins protesting racial segregation at downtown lunch counters. The Memphis sit-ins inspired others at city museums, parks, churches, and department stores.

Dunbar Rosenwald School, Loudon – Restoration of the school building is part of a heritage tourism development plan led by the Dunbar Rosenwald School Foundation. An important first step



Figure 53. THC Historic Markers. (Left) Durham's Chapel Rosenwald School, Sumner County. (Center) Tennessee Historic Markers Guidebook. (Right) Nashville Slave Market.

was placement of a historic marker recognizing the school which served African American students from 1923 until 1965. In 2019, the THC provided the Dunbar Foundation with a \$40,000 HPF grant for exterior restoration of the school.

Action Step 2: Promote Historic Marker Program

Through this action step, the THC will publicize the historic marker program to generate interest in placement of markers. The THC will create a webinar to explain how the historic marker program works. The

webinar will be recorded and placed on THC's website. The webinar will discuss choosing a location and historical topic, how to research and write text, securing permissions to install a marker, THC technical assistance including approving text, costs for acquiring a marker, maintenance considerations and other topics. The webinar will be modeled on the Texas Historical Commission's training (Texas Historical Commission 2019).

Action Step 3: Create Online Marker Guide

Through this action step, the THC will develop and implement a website featuring its historic markers. Additionally, the THC will request that the Tennessee Department of Tourist Development (TDTD) post the guidebooks on the state's vacation planning website, tnvacation.com.

Strategy 4: Coordinate with TDOA

Through this strategy, the THC will continue to coordinate and share information between the THC and the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA). The TDOA is charged with documentation and preservation of the state's historic and prehistoric archaeological resources. The TDOA accomplishes this by working with the THC and other state agencies to protect and manage archaeological sites on state property, surveying the state to identify archaeological sites, conducting research and publishing findings, maintaining the state's archaeological site file and archive, and actively working to protect and preserve archaeological sites. Only a small percentage of the state has been surveyed for archaeological sites. There are at present approximately 26,800 sites recorded in the TDOA's site file.

Action Step 1: Support TDOA

Through this action step, the THC will continue to support TDOA's work with HPF grants. The THC has supported TDOA's work with several HPF grants and will continue to award grants for qualifying projects as funds are available. The THC and TDOA have an ongoing beneficial partnership through a TDOA staff member who reviews all archaeology Section 106 documents under contract through an HPF grant.

Additional sources for archaeological events, stewardship, and news include the Tennessee Archaeology Network (TAN) and Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology (TCRA).

Action Step 2: Encourage TDOA and THC Staff Interaction

The THC staff will continue to build a strong relationship with TDOA staff through the following actions:

- Facilitate an annual interagency staff meeting to share information on each department's work and to discuss areas of coordination and collaboration.
- Participate in special events such as Tennessee Archaeology Day and other community and professional activities.

Rosenwald Schools Survey

In 1911 Booker T. Washington, a former slave who later founded the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, met with Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck, and Company, to discuss a plan to build schools for African American children in the South. Their subsequent collaboration led to the establishment of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the construction of more than 5,300 schools, industrial shops, and teacher homes in 15 states between 1912 and 1932. In Tennessee, the Rosenwald Fund contributed to the construction of 354 schools, 10 industrial shops, and nine teacher homes.

As the one hundredth anniversary of the Rosenwald program in 2012 approached, there was an increased interest in locating surviving Rosenwald Schools, spurred by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. With funding from the THC, between 2013 and 2017 the TDOA completed a systematic statewide archaeological survey of Rosenwald School sites consisting of archival research, field checking, data compilation, and recording sites in the statewide database maintained by the TDOA. This approach was used successfully in several previous historical surveys conducted by the division and resulted recording more than 2,000 historical archaeological sites (Eckhardt and Nance 2018; Nance 2014).

The site survey method of research analyzes data on a national or statewide basis then breaks down the research to a county and local level. For the

Rosenwald project, researchers began with the Rosenwald Fund card file database maintained by Fisk University in Nashville, which contains the basic information about each school including building size, construction cost, and construction date. Exact locations are not given on the data cards, so it was necessary to examine other sources of information.

Early research for the Rosenwald survey took place at the Tennessee State Library and Archives and local libraries, and used architectural surveys and publications, and NRHP nominations for individual Rosenwald Schools. Maps became one of the most important sources of information for locating school sites, particularly U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) topographic quad maps. Other maps important to this study include the 1936 Tennessee County Educational Maps that show, for most counties, maps of the road conditions and bus routes and sometimes pupil distribution. These maps show the public schools operating in a particular year marked to indicate whether the school was for black or white students. Tennessee County Highway Maps, some dating to the 1920s, also show schools.

Deeds recorded at a county level can provide specific information about the location of a particular school and were used where other information was not available. County school board records also proved useful. When preliminary archival research was completed for each county, each site was field checked to confirm the location and assess the archaeological integrity of the site. Site conditions ranged from standing buildings in various states of preservation, to surface remains, to sites with no visible remains. Some sites had been destroyed. Photographs were taken, and the data was compiled into an archaeological site form for recording in the database maintained by the TDOA.

Many local informants were interviewed during field visits, providing a crucial source of information for archaeological surveys. Several former

students were interviewed who were often able to provide confirmation of a school's location and provide some of the site's history. Although memories vary and informants did not always agree, the information gained was a crucial part of the overall research for this project.

The TDOA was able to locate all but 14 of the 373 Rosenwald schools, shops, and teacher homes constructed in Tennessee. While many of the buildings were gone or in ruins, more standing buildings were found than anticipated. They include 62 schools, one shop, and one teacher's home equaling about 17 percent of the total buildings constructed in Tennessee. The NTHP estimates that 10-12 percent of the 5,300 schools, shops, and homes built from 1917-1932 are still standing. This means that Tennessee has more standing Rosenwald schools than other states, although several have been destroyed since being recorded and many others are endangered (Figure 54).

The survey documented that of the 183 Rosenwald schools constructed in West Tennessee, 29 are still standing; 25 of the 122 schools built in Middle Tennessee are extant, as are 10 of the 42 built in East Tennessee. Shelby County had more Rosenwald schools – 68 – than any other county. Seven Rosenwald schools were individually listed in the NRHP, such as the Cairo Rosenwald School in Sumner County and the Free Hills Rosenwald School in Clay County. Others were restored, such as Durham's Chapel in Sumner County, with the assistance of the Tennessee Preservation Trust (TPT). Fieldwork has been completed, and completion of a final report is expected in 2019. The THC funded a poster in 2017 (Figure 54). The report will initially be an electronic document available through the TDOA website. (See page 70 for more information.)

(Opposite) Figure 54. Archaeological Survey of Tennessee's Rosenwald Schools, 2017.





Archaeological Survey of Tennessee's Rosenwald Schools

By Ben Nance and Sarah Levithol Eckhardt, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Nashville, TN



INTRODUCTION

The Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) completed an archaeological site survey of Tennessee's Rosenwald Schools in 2017. This project was undertaken in an attempt to systematically find each Rosenwald School site in Tennessee and assess its archaeological integrity and potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. Every documented site was recorded in the publicly accessible statewide archaeological database maintained by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. The TDOA has conducted similar statewide site surveys since 1977, which have been essential in developing a context model for historic sites. Fifteen previous site surveys have resulted in the addition of approximately 2,000 recorded historic period archaeological sites to the site database (Smith 2007).

To date, all 70 of the Tennessee counties in which Rosenwald Schools were built have been systematically surveyed (Figure 1). The archaeological survey approach this project employed was thorough, relying on multiple resources such as archival documents, maps, oral histories, and field exploration of the sites to search for physical remains.



Figure 1. Map of Tennessee counties showing number of Rosenwald buildings in each county.

BACKGROUND

In 1912 Booker T. Washington, head of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, approached Julius Rosenwald for funding to build schools for black children in the south. Rosenwald, the president of Sears, Roebuck and Company, had recently joined Tuskegee's Board of Trustees (Figure 2). Rosenwald established a fund to provide seed money to build schools throughout the south. Between 1912 and 1932 the Julius Rosenwald Fund contributed to the construction of 4,997 schools, 163 industrial shop buildings, and 217 teachers' homes. By 1928, one-third of the South's rural black school children and teachers were served by Rosenwald Schools (National Trust). Tennessee had an estimated 354 schools, 10 shops, and 9 teachers' homes (Fisk).



Figure 2. One of the few photos of Julius Rosenwald and Booker T. Washington together. From the Library of Congress, dated 1915.

METHODS

Research for the Rosenwald School survey began online with the Fisk University Rosenwald Fund Card File Database (Fisk). After compiling a list of schools for each county from this database, several maps including U.S. Geologic Survey topographic maps, county highway maps, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, and Tennessee County Educational maps were used to locate possible school sites (Figure 3 and 4). Archival research was then conducted and relied heavily on the Tennessee Department of Education's Application for Classification of Rural Elementary Schools, which were used to assess the current conditions of public schools (Figure 5, TSLA). These documents provided information about schools, such as classes taught, the names of teachers and principals, the condition of libraries, and more. Census and deed records were also consulted (TSLA). Some of the most valuable sources of information, however, were former Rosenwald School students and members of the communities where the schools stood.

After compiling archival data on each school, TDOA staff went into the field to locate them and assess the condition of each site. This included looking for artifacts and other features that may have been left behind. Site conditions include standing structures, building ruins, structural remnants, and artifact scatters. Even if there are no visible surface remains, there is potential for buried archaeological deposits.



Figure 3. 1947 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Lebanon, Tennessee (Wilson County), Wilson County Training School, a Rosenwald funded school, is circled in red.



Figure 4. State of Tennessee, County Educational Maps 1936 (Summer County). Four of the Rosenwald Schools in this county are circled in red on the map.

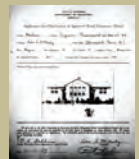


Figure 5. State of Tennessee, Department of Education, Application for Classification of Approved Rural Elementary School, Ingram Rosenwald School, Madison County.

REFERENCES

Smith, Samuel D. 2007. Investigating Tennessee's Historic-Period Archaeological Site Themes: A 30-Year Summary. Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology, 22:12-17.
Fisk University Rosenwald Fund Card File Database: <http://rosenwald.fisk.edu/>
The Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA): Tennessee Department of Education, Deed, and Census records.
National Trust for Historic Preservation: <https://savingplaces.org/places/rosenwald-schools/WfZw9nGLk>

RESULTS

The conditions in which we found Rosenwald School buildings during our survey ranged from completely restored and preserved (Figure 7) to abandoned buildings and ruins (Figure 8) and, in most cases they were gone. In those cases where no remnants of the building remained we searched for other indicators that a school once stood in a specific spot as determined by our research such as privies, wells and fountains, and artifacts (Figure 11-Figure 13). These artifacts and features played an important role in helping us determine if a school actually existed at a site, especially if there were no other remnants of the school building. In fact, we were more likely to find these additional features and artifacts than the actual school structures. Below are tables, maps, and photos that summarize our findings.

Standing Schools	Standing Shops	Standing Teacher Homes	Sites w/ Remains	Sites w/ privies	Sites w/ Wells/Fountains	Sites on NRHP
59	1	1	137	38	52	7

Table 1. Summary Table of Sites with standing buildings or remains. The standing shop can be seen in Figure 10 and the standing teacher's home in Figure 9.

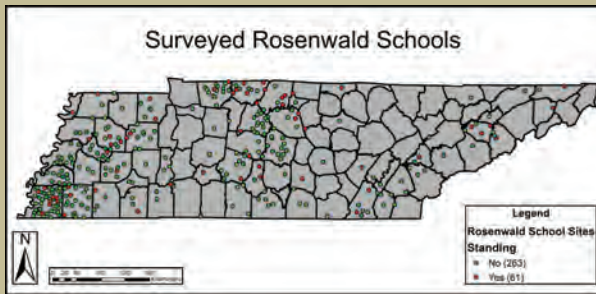


Figure 6. Map showing the location of Rosenwald Schools in Tennessee. The dots in red denote a standing school building and those in green denote sites where the Rosenwald School building was no longer standing.

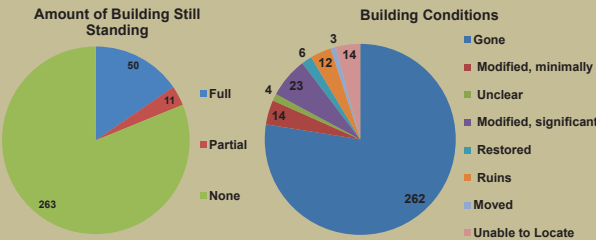


Table 2. Summary of how many buildings were fully or partially standing.

Table 3. Summary of the condition in which Rosenwald school sites were found.

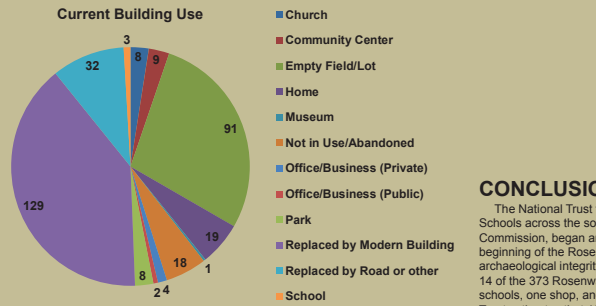


Table 4. Summary of the current use of each Rosenwald site and/or building.



Figure 7. Durham's Chapel School, Summer County. Restored through a partnership between the Tennessee Preservation Trust and Middle Tennessee State University. It now serves as a community center.



Figure 8. Antloch School, Crockett County. The building still stands, but it is abandoned and in poor condition. The black and white photo is undated and from the Fisk University database.



Figure 9. Teacher's home at the Millington School, Shelby County. It is the only surviving home we found and is now used by a church for an unknown purpose.



Figure 10. Shop at Langston School, Washington County. It is the only surviving shop we found and is now used as a county garage.



Figure 11. Examples of privy remnants found. Often, it was only the remains of privies that were left at the school sites we surveyed. These features, however, helped confirm that a school did once exist at the site. Left: The concrete foundation of the privy at the Farmington School, Marshall County. Right: A fairly intact privy at the Chapel Hill School, Marshall County.



Figure 12. The remnants of a water pump and fountain at the Durham's Chapel School, Summer County.



Figure 13. Desk parts found at two different sites are an example of artifacts found during the survey. The remnants on the top are from the Mount Pleasant School in Rutherford County and those on the bottom are from the Dillard School in Rutherford County.

CONCLUSION

The National Trust for Historic Preservation's Rosenwald Initiative spurred interest in research of surviving Rosenwald Schools across the south. The Tennessee Division of Archaeology, in conjunction with the Tennessee Historical Commission, began an archaeological survey of Tennessee's Rosenwald sites in 2012, the 100th anniversary of the beginning of the Rosenwald building program. The goal of the survey was to locate and assess each site for its archaeological integrity, regardless of whether or not there was a standing building. Researchers located the sites of all but 14 of the 373 Rosenwald schools, shops, and teacher homes constructed in Tennessee. These sites include 59 standing schools, one shop, and one teacher home equaling about 17% of the total buildings constructed in Tennessee. The National Trust estimates that 10% to 12% of 3,537 schools, shops, and homes built between 1917 and 1932 are still standing.

SECTION 3: REVITALIZE COMMUNITIES

Goal 4: Support Revitalization of Communities through Federal and State Programs

This goal will allow the THC to support community revitalization and tourism efforts that contribute to the preservation of historic resources.

Objective: This objective will expand the use of state and local programs to revitalize communities.

Strategy 1: Support Main Street Program

The THC will provide support to the Tennessee Main Street Program to rehabilitate and revitalize historic downtowns with a particular focus on ensuring that building rehabilitations meet the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* and are eligible for federal rehabilitation tax credits. As noted on page 30, the Tennessee Main Street Program was created in 1983. In 2019, 34 Main Street communities were accredited according to the standards set by the National Main Street Center, a subsidiary of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. An additional 58 communities have participated in the Tennessee Downtowns program. The Tennessee Main Street Program is housed in the Tennessee Office of Economic and Community Development (TECD).

The Tennessee Main Street Program is a tremendous economic development tool that uses preservation as the primary strategy to revitalize downtowns. A report from TECD found that the state's Main Street Program generated 332 building rehabilitation projects in 2016. The program also sparked more than \$124 million in private/public investment and created more than 1,000 new jobs (TNECD 2019).

Action Step 1: Maintain Contact with Tennessee Main Street Program

Through this action step, the THC will coordinate efforts in communities that are part of the Tennessee Main Street Program and are CLGs (Figure 21). In 2019, 29 communities were part of the Tennessee Main Street Program - 21 are Main Street communities and eight are participants in Tennessee Downtowns - and were also CLGs. There is great opportunity to capitalize on both of these programs through coordination of efforts to document, rehabilitate and revitalize historic downtowns. THC's CLG coordinator will stay apprised of Main Street Program activities in CLG communities through communication with the state's Main Street coordinator and local coordinators in CLG communities. Coordination may include informing partners of grant opportunities, inviting Main Street representatives to attend CLG workshops and publicizing success stories from both programs.

Action Step 2: Develop Preservation Webinars for Income-Producing Buildings.

As part of the THC's development of training webinars (see page 61), staff will develop a webinar focused on the benefits of rehabilitating historic buildings in Tennessee Main Street downtowns for commercial use. The webinar will explain the considerations and steps property owners should follow to maintain the integrity of a historic building including the potential for use of federal tax credits. The webinar will provide case studies of historic buildings that have been rehabilitated and are generating new jobs and economic impact in their communities.

Action Step 3: Encourage Main Streets to Become CLGs

Through this action step, the THC will encourage Main Street and Tennessee Downtown communities to become CLGs. In 2019, there were 13 Main Street communities and 44 communities that were participants in

the Tennessee Downtowns Program that were not CLGs. The interest these communities have demonstrated in revitalizing their downtowns may make them candidates for CLG participation. The CLG coordinator will share information with Main Street contacts in these communities about the CLG program's benefits and will follow up with interested communities to provide guidance on the requirements and process for becoming a CLG.

Brownsville

There are currently 29 CLGs that participate in either the Main Street or the Tennessee Downtowns program. The Main Street program's four-point approach to downtown revitalization inspires communities to use their historic resources as tools for economic development. The historic resources in turn find a new importance as businesses move into previously vacant buildings. In towns like Brownsville, the historic zoning component of the CLG program has ensured that the historic building stock remains intact and available for investment. Historic zoning also protects the architectural integrity of buildings listed in the NRHP, creating the opportunity for federal tax credits.

Strategy 2: Manage State-Owned Historic Sites Program

The THC will continue partnerships with local nonprofit organizations to manage state-owned historic sites. The THC's enabling legislation was amended in 1921 to include the ability to preserve historic sites, when it was charged with undertaking "the proper marking and preservation of battlefields, houses, and other places celebrated in the history of the state." In 2019, there were 18 historic sites that were owned, supported, and under THC oversight, and operated in partnership with local nonprofit organizations. Nine are located in East Tennessee; eight are in Middle Tennessee, and one is in West Tennessee – see Figure 24 for a location map. All but the Battle of Nashville Monument are listed on the NRHP and two are designated as NHLs (Figure 55). Currently, there

is one THC staff position to oversee these properties which include 110 buildings. These sites are examples of the importance of historic preservation in many ways including:

- Preserving places that represent many historical eras and events;
- Providing an educational resource to school groups of all ages to learn about local history and its effect on state and national history;
- Generating economic impact through increased cultural heritage tourism (see Strategy 4 for additional information on cultural heritage tourism); and
- Serving as the center of civic life for many communities by providing a place for public and private meetings, conferences, events, and other gatherings.

Action Step 1: Provide Funding

Through this action step, the THC will continue to provide grant funding to assist with maintenance and operating costs. Although the local nonprofit management entity is responsible for funding each site's operation, the THC is able to assist with minor maintenance projects and a portion of operating costs.

Action Step 2: Assist with Maintenance

Through this action step, the THC will assist sites to receive state funding for major maintenance projects. The THC will continue to assist with larger maintenance projects which are funded in two ways: 1) Projects budgeted under \$100,000 are addressed through the Major Maintenance Work Program Fund, pending annual appropriations in the state's budget; and 2) Projects budgeted over \$100,000 are submitted as a capital budget request. Requests are reviewed, approved or denied by the State Building Commission. As part of Public Law 699 (see page 81), the THC is able to submit assessments and recommendations for these requests.



Figure 55. State-Owned Historic Sites. (Top Left) Cragfont, Castalian Springs. (Top Right) Hotel Halbrook, Dickson. (Bottom Left) Hawthorn Hill, Castalian Springs. (Bottom Right) Carter House, Franklin.

Action Step 3: Consider Acquisitions

The THC may consider state acquisition of additional historic sites under specific conditions including: 1) The addition of THC staff to oversee sites; 2) The site's compelling historic importance and eligibility for listing in the NRHP; and 3) The presence of a local nonprofit or government partner to staff and operate the site and raise funds for administration.

Action Step 4: Facilitate Planning

THC staff will continue to work with sites to facilitate planning for interpretation, professional development, and master planning for long-range development.

Strategy 3: Manage Tennessee Wars Commission

This strategy will allow the THC to continue to manage activities of the Tennessee Wars Commission (TWC). Awareness of the TWC ranked third among respondents to the 2019 online survey with 30 percent noting familiarity with this state program - following historic markers and state historic sites. The TWC was created by the Tennessee General Assembly in 1994 as a program of THC.

The TWC's directive is to coordinate efforts to preserve, plan for, and promote historic resources including structures, buildings, sites, and battlefields associated with five wars: the French and Indian War (1754-1763); American Revolutionary War (1775-1783); War of 1812 (1812-1815); U.S.-Mexican War (1846-1848); and the Civil War (1861-1865).

The TWC's funds may be directed to the acquisition and protection of property associated with one of the five wars; maintenance or restoration of memorials and cemeteries related to the wars; awarding of grants, and other activities allowed by legislation. The TWC and partners have

purchased and preserved more than 7,000 acres of endangered Civil War battlefield property in Tennessee, and, in doing, so have also created new battlefield parks as heritage tourism destinations (Civil War Trust 2015).

The TWC works with numerous federal, state, and local grant programs: 1) the Tennessee Civil War Sites Preservation Fund provides grants for the acquisition of battlefield land and Underground Railroad sites eligible for the National Register or NHL designation; and 2) the TWC Grant Fund supports projects such as interpretive planning and implementation at war-related sites.

The TWC works with numerous Federal, state and local partners including the Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association, American Battlefield Trust, National Park Service/American Battlefield Protection Program, and the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area - housed at the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University.

Action Step 1: Review TWC Grants

Through this action step, the THC will continue to review grant applications submitted to the TWC. The Tennessee Civil War Sites Preservation Fund was created in 2013 to provide matching funds for properties associated with the 38 most significant Civil War sites in Tennessee. The fund has continued to increase, reaching a level of more than \$2 million in 2018. Grants are reviewed, scored, and ranked by the staff of the THC and the TWC. The THC votes to approve selected projects (Civil War Trust 2015; Tennessee Wars Commission 2018).

Action Step 2: Inspect Easement Properties

Through this action step, the TWC will periodically inspect battlefield conservation easement properties. In 2019, the THC held conservation

easements on more than 700 acres of battlefield property in five counties. The TWC staff will continue to conduct periodic inspections to ensure conditions of the easements are met and to photograph and document conditions at each location.

Action Step 3: Advocate for Preservation of Sites

Through this action step, the TWC and the THC will continue to serve as advocates and advisors for the preservation and protection of sites associated with the five wars. Recent TWC advocacy included preservation of Fort Negley in Nashville (see page 33). Advisory roles included assisting in gathering data for the Tennessee Battlefield Preservation Plan, which will catalog every Civil War site and subsequent plans for interpretation, acquisition, or other intervention to preserve and protect these sites, such as the the National Historic Landmark-designated Battle of Franklin, containing the state-owned Carter House (Figure 55).

Strategy 4: Support Cultural Heritage Tourism

This strategy allows the THC to continue to support cultural heritage tourism as a preservation and economic development tool. For three decades, Tennessee has led the way nationally in cultural heritage tourism with two key programs:

- The Main Street Program, started in the 1980s, sparked new interest from travelers as downtowns were revitalized, creating new destinations with shops, restaurants, lodging and festivals.
- The Heritage Tourism Initiative began in 1990 to explore the coexistence of historic preservation and tourism. The Tennessee Department of Tourist Development (TDTD) partnered with the THC, Tennessee Main Street Program, Tennessee Arts Commission, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation for a three-year pilot program. The program's success set a national standard and created guidelines

for cultural heritage tourism development which have since been used in hundreds of communities across the country.

Tourism is Tennessee's second largest industry - reaching an all-time high of \$20.7 billion in expenditures in 2017, up 6.3 percent over the previous year with increases in all 95 counties (TDTD 2018a). The TDTD's description of the state's brand promise clearly reflects a cultural heritage tourism focus: "The promise of Tennessee — the home of blues, bluegrass, country, gospel, rockabilly, soul and rock 'n' roll — is to be the global music destination of choice. To deliver an unparalleled experience of beauty, history and family adventure, infused with music that creates a vacation that is *The Soundtrack of America - Made in Tennessee*" (TDTD 2018b).

Tennessee's continued focus on cultural heritage tourism is an important component of preservation and economic development. Respondents to the 2019 online survey ranked heritage tourism as the top benefit of the THC's preservation programs (81 percent). The second and third ranked benefits - history-related education (75 percent) and creating a sense of place (58 percent) – can also be connected to preservation of places that are enjoyed by cultural heritage travelers (TDTD 2018b).

The TDTD's 2018 annual report cited several findings that offer opportunities for communities across the state to attract visitors to their cultural heritage attractions and events:

- Tennessee tourism relies heavily on Tennessee residents
- The most popular activities for visitors are shopping, culinary/dining, visiting friends and relatives, national/state parks, touring/sightseeing and historic sites.

As these findings reflect, cultural travel tourism is a visitor experience that encompasses a variety of activities. Communities across the state

can offer the desired visitor experience through a multitude of cultural and historic resources including historic hotels, bed-and-breakfasts, downtowns, scenic byways, heritage trails, museums, historic sites, museums, parks, restaurants, tours, special events, and festivals.

The TDTD offers many programs and promotions that directly benefit communities working to preserve and promote their culture and heritage including:

Heritage Trails

Discover Tennessee Trails and Byways, Tennessee Music Pathways, Tennessee Civil War Trail, and the U.S. Civil Rights Trail offer numerous thematic tours through every part of the state.

U.S. Civil Rights Trail

Travel South USA – a partnership of 15 tourism offices – launched the U.S. Civil Rights Trail in 2018 to highlight the stories of the 1950s and 1960s civil rights movement in the South and to encourage visitation to associated sites (Figure 56). In addition to Tennessee, participating states include Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia (Travel South USA 2018). Ten sites in Tennessee include:

- **Memphis** - Clayborn Temple, Mason Temple Church of God in Christ, National Civil Rights Museum at the Lorraine Motel;
- **Nashville** - Civil Rights Room at the Nashville Public Library, Clark Memorial United Methodist Church, Davidson County Courthouse and Witness Walls, Fifth Avenue Historic District/Woolworth on 5th, Fisk University, Griggs Hall at American Baptist College; and
- **Clinton** – Clinton 12 statue at Green McAdoo Cultural Center.

Tourism Enhancement Grants

This grant program is funded through the Rural Economic Opportunity Act of 2016 and is a partnership of the TDTD and the TDECD. Grants fund the development of tourism attractions which can include historic and cultural resources.

Scott County Jail, Huntsville

The Town of Huntsville received a \$75,000 Tourism Enhancement Grant to assist in restoring the historic Scott County Jail as an event space and tourism destination. The sandstone jail was built in 1906 and was listed in the NRHP in 1974. In the fall of 2018, renovations allowed local groups to hold two fundraising events in the building.

Office of Rural Tourism

In 2019, the TDTD announced formation of a new Office of Rural Tourism. The office will provide technical assistance and resources to the state's rural communities, particularly focusing on counties identified as economically distressed or at-risk.

Action Step 1: Partner with TDTD

Through this action step, the THC will partner with TDTD to preserve and develop historic and cultural resources as tourism attractions. The THC will provide information from the statewide survey, NRHP nominations, CLG documentation and other resources to assist in development of heritage trails, community tourism plans and promotions. In particular, the THC will seek to work with historic properties receiving Tourism Enhancement Grants to ensure that rehabilitations follow the Secretary of Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*.



Figure 56. U.S. Civil Rights Trail Sites. (Top Left) American Baptist College Nashville. (Top Right) Jubilee Hall, Fisk University, Nashville. (Bottom Left) Lorraine Motel, Memphis. (Bottom Right) Davidson County Courthouse, Nashville.

Action Step 2: Assist Rural Tourism

Through this action step, the THC will assist TDTD’s Office of Rural Tourism to develop asset inventories. In the coming years, the Office of Rural Tourism will begin developing asset inventories for the state’s rural communities, focusing on economically distressed and at-risk counties. The THC will offer assistance in identifying and evaluating cultural and historic resources that have potential to become tourism destinations. The THC will also assist by connecting the Office of Tourism with local preservation partners, such as Historic Rugby, and additional resources (Figure 57).

Figure 57. (Left) Rugby, 2016. Thomas Hughes Free Public Library, Rugby. (Middle) Kingstone Lisle, Rugby (Right) Etowah Railroad Depot



Action Step 3: Encourage Participation with TDTD

Through this action step, the THC will encourage partners at state-owned historic sites and TWC sites to participate in TDTD programs and promotions. The THC will share information on opportunities to participate in TDTD programs and promotions that can result in increased visitation to these sites.

Action Step 4: Request TDTD to Assist THC

Through this action step, the THC will request TDTD to publicize THC’s grants. The THC will request TDTD to publicize the Historic Preservation Fund, Tennessee Wars Commission grants and others such as NPS grants that could help preserve historic resources as tourism destinations.

Tennessee Overhill Heritage Association: McMinn, Monroe, and Polk Counties

The Tennessee Overhill Heritage Association (TOHA) began in 1990 when McMinn, Monroe, and Polk counties were selected as a pilot area for the National Trust for Historic Preservation’s Heritage Tourism Initiative

in partnership with the TDTD, a program that combined planning to preserve and promote historic, natural and cultural resources. The name "Overhill" was selected to honor the area's earliest residents, the Overhill Cherokees. The three-county region encompassed stories of industrial and railroad heritage, traditional music and folk arts as well as holding within its borders numerous small one-time company towns, the southern half of the Cherokee National Forest, and two state parks (Tennessee Overhill Heritage Association 2019).




The TDTD served as the state's coordinating agency and worked in partnership with the THC during the three-year pilot program. Support came from throughout the three counties as numerous organizations and government agencies partnered to create a tourism program that honored local history, traditions, culture, and natural resources. Early visionaries included museum directors, business owners, artists, outdoor enthusiasts, tourism professionals, managers of public lands, farmers, and civic volunteers.

TOHA was established as a non-profit, state-chartered group. Annual funding is provided by local governments, with special projects funded through grants, donations, earned income, and partnerships. In addition to actively promoting the three counties to visitors, TOHA works to preserve the area's historic and cultural resources.

The THC has awarded several grants to TOHA including a grant to survey the Knoxville Southern Railroad in McMinn and Polk counties. A second grant from THC supported preparation of nomination for the Knoxville Southern Railroad Historic District for listing in the NRHP. Nineteen miles of the rail line were recognized as having statewide importance when they were listed in the NRHP in 2007.

In 2019, the THC awarded the City of Etowah a grant of \$45,600 to fund the restoration of the windows in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Depot. Listed in the NRHP, the depot houses the offices of the Tennessee Overhill Heritage Association and a museum exhibit called *Growing UP With The L&N: Life and Times in a Railroad Town* (Figure 57).



Cultural Heritage Tourism: A Tool for Preservation

National findings from *The Cultural and Heritage Traveler, 2013 Edition* (Mandala Research, LLC) make the connection to preservation of local culture and heritage clear:

- 76% of U.S. leisure travelers take part in cultural heritage activities while traveling totaling \$171 billion annual cultural heritage travel expenditures.
- 72% of tourists say they want to visit places where the destination, its buildings and surroundings have retained their character.
- 87% want a variety of activities – shopping, culture, nature, dining.
- 81% want to purchase local memorabilia.
- 49% would pay more for lodging that reflects the cultural and/or heritage destination.

VII. TENNESSEE'S PRESERVATION PARTNERS

The following chapter contains a list of organizations that partner with the THC with its archaeology and historic preservation programs. This list is not all-inclusive, and includes associated websites, where available.

ARCHAEOLOGY ORGANIZATIONS

Tennessee Archaeology Network

<https://capone.mtsu.edu/kesmith/TNARCH/index.html>

Cumberland River Archaeological Society

Dickson County Archaeological Society

Jackson Archaeological Society

<https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/arch-archaeology/redirect---tennessee-archaeology-societies-and-organizations/jackson-archaeological-society-.html>

Memphis Archaeological and Geological Society

<http://www.memphisgeology.org/>

Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society

<http://capone.mtsu.edu/kesmith/TNARCH/MCAS.html>

Old Stone Fort Archaeology Society

<https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/arch-archaeology/redirect---tennessee-archaeology-societies-and-organizations/old-stone-fort-archaeological-society-.html>

Rutherford County Archaeology Society

<https://rutherfordarchaeology.org/>

Tennessee River Archaeological Society

Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology

<https://tennesseearchaeologycouncil.wordpress.com/>

Williamson County Archaeology Society

<https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/arch-archaeology/redirect---tennessee-archaeology-societies-and-organizations/williamson-county-archaeological-society-.html>

PRESERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

National

American Association for State & Local History, Nashville

<http://www.aaslh.org/>

American Battlefield Trust, Washington, DC

<https://www.battlefields.org/>

Main Street America, Chicago, IL

<https://www.mainstreet.org/home>

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions, Virginia Beach, VA

<http://napcommissions.org/>

National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, DC

www.savingplaces.org

Preservation Action, Washington, DC

<http://preservationaction.org/>

State

Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, Nashville
www.theapta.org

Land Trust for Tennessee, Nashville
www.landtrusttn.org

Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area
<http://www.tncivilwar.org/>

Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association
<http://www.tcwpa.org/>

Tennessee Preservation Trust
Nashville <http://www.tennesseepreservationtrust.org/>

Regional

East Tennessee Preservation Alliance, Knoxville
<http://knoxheritage.org/etpa/>

Heritage Alliance of Northeast Tennessee and Southwest Virginia,
Jonesborough
www.heritageall.org

Tennessee Overhill Heritage Association
<https://tennesseeoverhill.com/>

Local

Cornerstones, Inc., Chattanooga
www.cornerstonesinc.org

Heritage Foundation of Williamson County, Franklin
<https://williamsonheritage.org/>

Historic Nashville, Inc.
www.historicnashvilleinc.org

Knox Heritage, Knoxville
www.knoxheritage.org

Memphis Heritage
www.memphisheritage.org

UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS

Archaeology

East Tennessee State University, Johnson City
<https://www.etsu.edu/cas/sociology/>

Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro
<https://www.mtsu.edu/soc/>

University of Memphis
<https://www.memphis.edu/archaeology/>

University of Tennessee, Chattanooga
<https://www.utc.edu/social-cultural-justice-studies/index.php>

University of Tennessee, Knoxville
<https://anthropology.utk.edu/>

Vanderbilt University, Nashville
<https://as.vanderbilt.edu/anthropology/>

Preservation/Public History

Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro - Center for Historic Preservation

www.mtsuhistpres.org/

Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro – Public History

<https://www.mtsu.edu/programs/public-history-ma/>

Tusculum College, Greeneville - Museum Studies

<http://www2.tusculum.edu/museumstudiesprogram/>

University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, Department of Interior Architecture and Design

<https://www.utc.edu/interior-design/>

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Planning

University of Memphis, Department of Architecture

<https://www.memphis.edu/architecture/>

University of Memphis, City and Regional Planning

<https://www.memphis.edu/planning/>

University of Tennessee at Knoxville, College of Architecture + Design

<https://archdesign.utk.edu/>

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

National

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington, DC

<https://www.achp.gov/>

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, Natchitoches, Louisiana

<http://www.ncptt.nps.gov/>

National Park Service – National Register for Historic Places

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>

National Park Service – National Historic Landmarks, Washington, DC

<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1582/index.htm>

National Park Service – Heritage Documentation (HABS/HAER/HALS), Washington, DC

<https://www.nps.gov/hdp/>

National Park Service – Technical Preservation Services, Washington, DC

<https://www.nps.gov/tps/>

National Park Service – State Tribal and Local Plans and Grants, Washington, DC

<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1623/index.htm>

Tennessee Valley Authority – Cultural Resources Management, Knoxville

<https://www.tva.gov/Environment/Environmental-Stewardship/Land-Management/Cultural-%2B-Historic-Preservation>

State

Tennessee Division of Archaeology

<https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/arch-archaeology.html>

Tennessee Archaeological Advisory Council

<https://www.tn.gov/environment/about-tdec/boards-and-commissions/board-tennessee-archaeological-advisory-council.html>

Tennessee Department of Transportation – Archaeology Section

<https://www.tn.gov/tdot/environmental-home/transportation-environmental-analysis-office/archaeology.html>

Tennessee Department of Transportation – Historic Preservation Section

<https://www.tn.gov/tdot/environmental-home/transportation-environmental-analysis-office/transportation-environmental-analysis-historic-preservation.html>

Tennessee Development District Association

<https://www.tennesseedevelopmentdistricts.org/>

Tennessee Main Street Program

www.tn.gov/ecd/rural-development/tennessee-main-street-programs.html

Tennessee State Library & Archives

<https://sos.tn.gov/tsla>

Tennessee State Parks – *The Tennessee Conservationist*

<https://tdec.tn.gov/conservationistPublic/#/home>

Local

A list of local government historical commissions, planning commissions, and certified local government commissions, as well as local, regional, and state historical societies, can be found at PreservationDirectory.com.

<http://preservationdirectory.com>

The THC also maintains a Public Participation List that includes county historians, development districts, interested public organizations, and local groups. This list is constantly updated and available through the THC staff.

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APPENDIX A: 2019 ONLINE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE



Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

1. Introduction

The following Survey Questionnaire is part of the 2019 update of the Tennessee Preservation Plan, developed and published by the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC). The THC is required by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, to develop a comprehensive plan for historic preservation in Tennessee. Periodically, the THC undertakes a public planning process to help define the goals of the Tennessee Preservation Plan, which is updated and revised as circumstances within the state change over time. This iteration of the Tennessee Preservation Plan is intended to guide statewide efforts to protect Tennessee's cultural heritage through 2028, as well as bolster the state's efforts to preserve underrepresented and diverse resources. The survey will close on March 31, 2019.

The Vision Statement for the 2013-2018 THC Preservation Plan states, "In Tennessee, historic buildings, sites, landscapes, and neighborhoods are valued as assets which contribute to the spiritual, intellectual, aesthetic, and economic well-being of the community; the social and political environment allows governments, institutions, organizations, and individuals to act on this ethic by working effectively to preserve, protect, and integrate historic properties into community life and fabric; processes, mechanisms, tools, and agencies manage and balance development with preservation and other environmental concerns without needless and costly conflicts or the sacrifice of other important community goals and values."

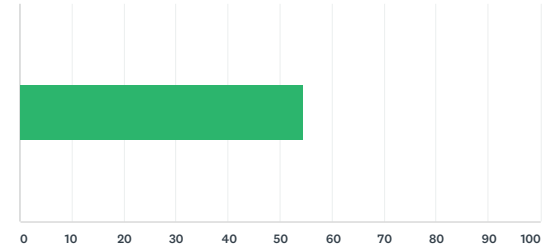
The current 2013-2018 THC Preservation Plan can be downloaded in its entirety at [Tennessee's Plan for Historic Preservation](#). We would like to note that the THC includes state programs and federal programs operated under the auspices of the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office (TN-SHPO). For more information about the various programs operated by THC, please visit [Tennessee Historical Commission](#). Please direct any questions about this survey to Claudette Stager at claudette.stager@tn.gov.

OK

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

Q1 In your experience, how effective are current efforts to preserve the significant historic places in Tennessee?

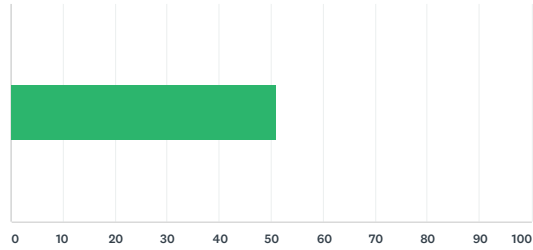
Answered: 592 Skipped: 13



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	55	32,370	592
Total Respondents: 592			

Q2 In your experience, how effective are current efforts to preserve the significant archaeological places in Tennessee?

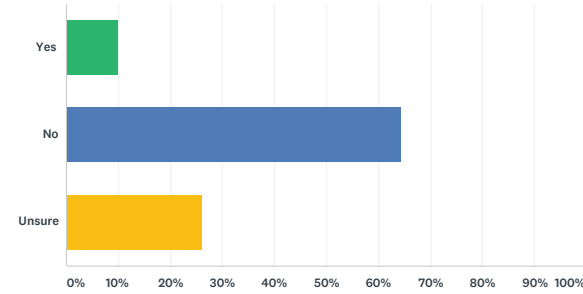
Answered: 586 Skipped: 19



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	51	29,941	586
Total Respondents: 586			

Q3 Does your local and state government provide sufficient financial incentives and policies to preserve cultural resources?

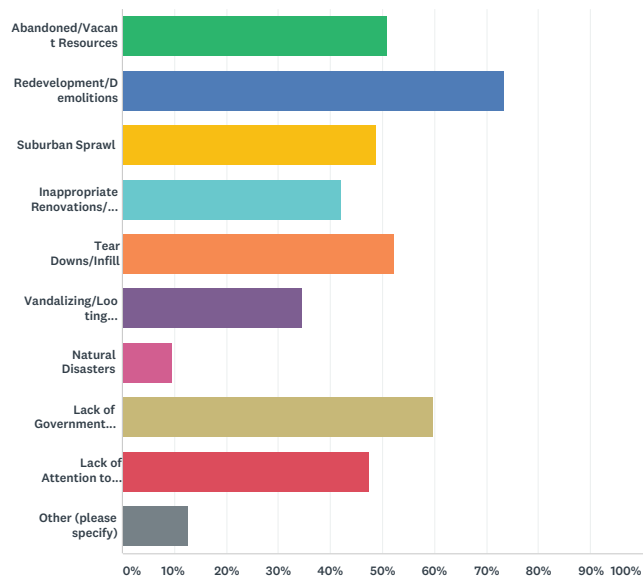
Answered: 594 Skipped: 11



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	9.76% 58
No	64.14% 381
Unsure	26.09% 155
TOTAL	594

Q4 What are the major threats to preservation of cultural resources in the state? Check all that apply

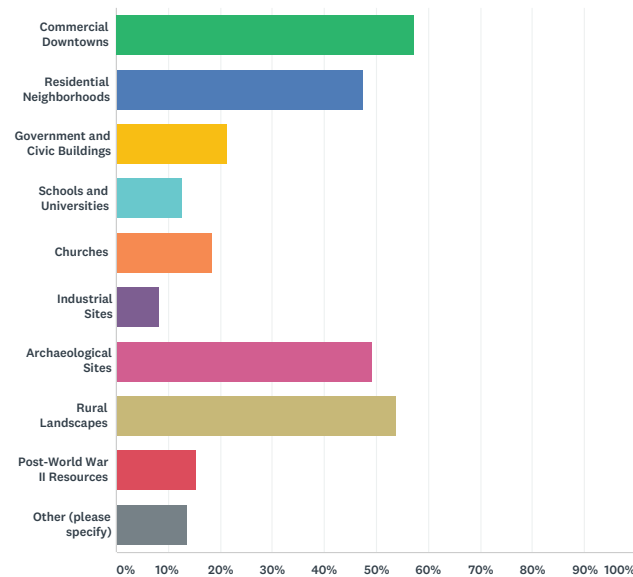
Answered: 594 Skipped: 11



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Abandoned/Vacant Resources	302	50.84%
Redevelopment/Demolitions	436	73.40%
Suburban Sprawl	289	48.65%
Inappropriate Renovations/Flips	250	42.09%
Tear Downs/Infill	311	52.36%
Vandalizing/Looting Archaeological Sites	205	34.51%
Natural Disasters	57	9.60%
Lack of Government Incentives and/or Legislation	354	59.60%
Lack of Attention to Underrepresented/Diverse Resources	282	47.47%
Other (please specify)	74	12.46%

Q5 Which THREE of the following historic and cultural resource types are most threatened in Tennessee? Select top three

Answered: 593 Skipped: 12



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Commercial Downtowns	340	57.34%
Residential Neighborhoods	281	47.39%
Government and Civic Buildings	126	21.25%
Schools and Universities	74	12.48%
Churches	109	18.38%
Industrial Sites	48	8.09%
Archaeological Sites	292	49.24%
Rural Landscapes	319	53.79%
Post-World War II Resources	91	15.35%
Other (please specify)	81	13.66%

Q6 How could we do better with protecting and preserving Tennessee's rich diversity of cultural resources that encompass all of the state's history?

Answered: 443 Skipped: 162

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	I have to give a rural standpoint, since that's my background. As is the case with almost any cultural or economic development issue in smaller communities, it usually boils down to a lack of resources and manpower. Much work is done by volunteers, but there is always a limit to how much can be done by them. We have a wealth of knowledge about the cultural resources in our community, but funding to preserve these things is very limited at the local level.	4/5/2019 4:44 AM
2	Offer more incentives and options for reusing and re-adapting, while at the same time being less-stringent on codes if someone chooses to reuse a property because it not remaining completely historically correct or whatnot, is certainly better than the alternative - it no longer existing in any shape at all.	4/1/2019 10:21 AM
3	Better laws to protect historic sites.	3/31/2019 7:01 PM
4	Keep in mind the civil war wasn't just about white confederates. We should also preserve sights and events that represent the black experience during the civil war and beyond.	3/31/2019 9:45 AM
5	I (with a group) are starting a 501(c)(3) to restore old graveyards/cemeteries abandoned due to lack of [insert reason here].	3/30/2019 2:00 PM
6	Identify important sites & facilities, promote public awareness & involvement, establish priorities & focus groups...	3/30/2019 4:15 AM
7	Digitize all perishable items in the local library genealogy rooms.	3/29/2019 5:04 PM
8	Lobbying for more state and federal incentives for private property owners to restore their structures. Also, educating these owners about the difference between restoration and improper renovation.	3/29/2019 4:17 PM
9	TN state historic tax credit	3/29/2019 4:02 PM
10	Bring awareness to the public	3/29/2019 3:45 PM
11	Advocate for additional local incentive programs	3/29/2019 3:16 PM
12	Better incentives to help people preserve historic sites.	3/29/2019 3:13 PM
13	Get sponsor groups	3/29/2019 2:11 PM
14	Fund projects in the more rural/less commercial counties where fiscal resources are just not available to protect and preserve historical and heritage artifacts/knowledge.	3/28/2019 8:06 PM
15	Creating of financial incentives for private property owners to preserve their property when it doesn't qualify for grants or tax credits	3/28/2019 12:14 PM
16	Develop a clear definition of the phrase "all of the state's history," as it is indeed rich in diversity. I think that it is often the case that examples of such diversity slip through the "preservation safety net." Not that this is the doing of the SHPO as much as the result of contemporary development and political pressures.	3/28/2019 10:39 AM
17	More legislation to make demolitions less enticing.	3/28/2019 7:22 AM
18	First you must define "all of the state's history."	3/28/2019 5:38 AM
19	Be more broad-minded with allowing designation of NRHP historic districts.	3/27/2019 4:30 AM
20	To Teach about protecting and preserving.	3/26/2019 10:38 AM
21	Provide more assistance with preserving historical sites.	3/26/2019 10:04 AM

Q6 contiued

22	Maintain a list of regions with areas of historic significance that need to be preserved and protected from the wrecking ball.	3/26/2019 7:42 AM
23	Think things through before acting. don't take one side - look at the big picture.	3/25/2019 8:17 AM
24	Additional resources, including educating communities on the economic benefits of preserving historic places.	3/25/2019 7:55 AM
25	more involmnet with counties	3/25/2019 7:04 AM
26	Enact legislation that penalizes local governments for not enforcing the laws in place that preserve historical sites regardless of public sentiment about said site	3/25/2019 6:18 AM
27	Making the public and developers more aware of the information and resources available to saving these historic places	3/25/2019 5:03 AM
28	Become more active rather than passive as an arm of the State's efforts to partnership and salvage Tennessee as well as the nations important natural, rural, civil rights, and cultural heritage. Look at what other states are doing well, TN needs some new ideas to move forward in the next decades, while sustaining our history and way of life. Right now its all being sold to the highest bidder.	3/25/2019 4:59 AM
29	Continue to work to get funding. Fund studies for Historic Districts.	3/25/2019 3:50 AM
30	Get funding.	3/22/2019 3:02 PM
31	Certainly, more dollars would be most helpful. Local news stories about historical resources right in our own neighborhoods. Solicit, the assistance of regional commercial as well as educational TV stations to better inform the public as to the destiny of our most endangered resources. Too often the public is not well informed until it is all too late.	3/22/2019 1:51 PM
32	In the distressed counties where very little money is available to preserve historical sites and buildings, the state must step in with financial assistance.	3/22/2019 1:31 PM
33	Pass legislation allowing incentives for historic building preservation	3/22/2019 12:20 PM
34	Education of decision makers at local and state levels of govt	3/22/2019 9:57 AM
35	not sure	3/22/2019 8:33 AM
36	Have the Governor declare such a priority	3/22/2019 8:22 AM
37	Provide more support, more education, and more funding.	3/22/2019 6:26 AM
38	Communicate and educate local County Commissioner's	3/22/2019 6:03 AM
39	I think a good effort is being made. It's difficult for smaller, distressed counties to muster the resources to do more on the local level.	3/22/2019 6:00 AM
40	Financial assistance with Historic Preservation sites, such as DeKalb County Fair Grandstands. They can't be torn down & no funding to help preserve and make safe.	3/22/2019 5:41 AM
41	Each community, large or small, MUST make it their own priority to set the standards each wants for his/her community! THEN look at the State's willingness to help make those high standards happen....one has to MAKE things happen! Cookeville/Putnam County, Algood, Baxter, Monterey are perfect examples of taking the initiative and making things happen!!	3/22/2019 5:26 AM
42	Focus on small counties and towns.	3/22/2019 4:53 AM
43	Provide more incentives for private business to restore historical landmarks.	3/22/2019 4:37 AM
44	more money to help small downtown	3/22/2019 4:21 AM
45	The distressed Counties in Tennessee do not have the funds or resources to effectively protect Historical areas/Buildings in their respective Counties.	3/22/2019 4:09 AM
46	Identify the area's in need and provide assistance where needed. Many rural area's are not included in the current program.	3/22/2019 4:08 AM
47	Have more funding to preserve these sites. Local governments don't have the resources, especially in rural communities.	3/22/2019 4:05 AM



Q6 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

48	Educating the public. A lot of people don't think about it, so they don't care. Spreading awareness to public spaces that inactivity is detrimental. Prompting groups such as girl and boy scout troops, church groups, college clubs to get educated and get active on assisting with preservation could be a real boon to the issue.	3/22/2019 3:17 AM
49	Educate local legislatures that ignoring a "tiny piece of history" and forsaking it for a bit of "progress" (read:parking lot) today simply isn't worth it. Help buck this growing trend in the big cities that historical preservation isn't something to be handled by the gov't (it's a thing now in Knoxville and Nashville).	3/22/2019 3:07 AM
50	More funding and education to historical sites. We do not pay attention or consider these sites important. Funding and education go along way to preserve future and present sites.	3/21/2019 3:12 PM
51	More public awareness/participation statewide.	3/21/2019 2:25 PM
52	Keep historic houses, building and acreage.	3/21/2019 4:59 AM
53	I do not know	3/20/2019 6:15 PM
54	Listen to the protests of people in court	3/20/2019 6:31 AM
55	By informing Tennessean's of the rich diversity of cultural resources that encompasses all of the state's history.	3/19/2019 4:43 PM
56	In my opinion it boils down to teaching a respect for our history. Not nearly enough of this goes on in schools or at home and it needs to start at an early age. I love history and they was instilled in me from a young age. I think instilling that love in younger generations will go a long way toward preservation. As far as THPS doing better...I think you're doing the best you can with the resources you have available to you.	3/19/2019 4:41 PM
57	Incentives to developers to perserve not tear down; zoning overlays to protect significant sites and publicity of sites at risk	3/19/2019 3:23 PM
58	Encourage cities and universities to protect historic neighborhoods and buildings, instead of tearing them down in the name of progress. Increase public transit efforts across the state to make living in existing neighborhoods more attractive. Fund low-income home improvements. Help scientists and land owners secure archeological sites. Increase the punishment for artifact damage and site destruction. Create a catalog of historical architecture resources available for those wishing to renovate. Incentivize reuse of building materials. Enact severe punishment for developers who proceed with teardowns without public review. In my 44 years I've seen much of urban TN loose it's historical character and archeological site raided repeatedly. It is terrible. We also MUST start protecting the site and stories of people other than just white men!	3/19/2019 1:09 PM
59	Have a person in each county to contact and oversee what is being done in each county to protect and preserve that county's resources. The County Mayor/Executive should be ultimately responsible.	3/19/2019 12:21 PM
60	More money!	3/19/2019 9:59 AM
61	Better public education	3/19/2019 8:14 AM
62	Do more to peak the interest of the younger generation to help them see and appreciate historic places.	3/19/2019 7:49 AM
63	I'm not sure, but the Nashville Planning Commission could probably use some lessons on historic preservation and the value it adds to our city and state.	3/19/2019 7:24 AM
64	I may lack the expertise to give an informed answer	3/19/2019 7:16 AM
65	Enforce the Heritage Preservation Act.	3/19/2019 7:06 AM
66	Protect the structures from demolition and unsympathetic renovations through restrictive zoning and encourage preservation through tax incentives.	3/19/2019 2:36 AM
67	You're doing a great job. However, you're fighting an ignorant legislature for stste funding	3/19/2019 2:02 AM
68	Stop all the building	3/19/2019 12:29 AM
69	Oversight of historical preservation. Though I am supportive of confederate history, the Union structures are neglected because it does fit the "narrative", particularly in East TN. Carter County has already let the Cloudland Hotel be demolished years ago. I'm not sure where these resources go, but it's heartbreaking to see having grown up around a family that restored historical homes.	3/18/2019 4:56 PM

Q6 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

70	Educate the masses on what preservation is and isn't!	3/18/2019 4:06 PM
71	Protect what we have and strive to preserve a diverse richness of the present and future.	3/18/2019 3:16 PM
72	Bring in more funding / grants	3/18/2019 2:30 PM
73	Provide incentives & more tax breaks which would encorage preservation.	3/18/2019 11:39 AM
74	Give local municipalities monies to incentivize protecting areas threatened by redevelopment. Incentivize industries to reuse historic spaces instead of tearing down.	3/18/2019 10:33 AM
75	Introduce areas for more public interest.	3/18/2019 10:25 AM
76	Better GIS documentation of all cultural and architectural resources. Better public communications on the advantages of the CLG program.	3/18/2019 10:21 AM
77	Educate citizens to our cultural resources, the threats to them and the consequences of their loss. Put more emphasis on small town, rural and ancient resources and on indigenous cultures.	3/18/2019 10:19 AM
78	Protect ALL historic sites, statues, monuments, etc. from destruction, erosion, removal and vandalism.	3/18/2019 8:30 AM
79	There needs to be a much larger and aggressive Public Information campaign about immediate treat to cultural resources and efforts to save them. Step it up, please!!	3/18/2019 7:57 AM
80	Containing the course we are on, but keeping in mind the rural areas that hold troves of historical time pieces. We must also stand firm in defending our historical markets that are under threat from an aggressive, well backed revisionism that seeks to destroy historical context by reinventing a divided time in our history	3/18/2019 7:33 AM
81	Invest in preservation and maintenance far beyond what is done now	3/18/2019 7:30 AM
82	Explain to public that the old scary looking buildings that just sit there aren't 'eyesores' they're historic and need love. Promote more cleanups of outdoor spaces that's volunteer oriented (especially if kids can get volunteer credit for school). Old industrial sites can be repurposed in thoughtful ways that don't involve massive overhauls or tearing down old buildings.	3/18/2019 7:07 AM
83	Have lawyers on the ready to fight political correctnes.	3/18/2019 7:00 AM
84	Communication - teach our children using various outreach programs.	3/18/2019 6:31 AM
85	Cultivate more interaction with officials and citizens who have cultural knowledge regarding Tennessee's History and Prehistory. Secondly, do not "cherry-pick" politically correct portions of history to preserve. Reveal revenant historical resources regardless of 21st century political ideology.	3/18/2019 6:22 AM
86	Education on using existing structures in new ways. Preventing people from tearing down historic structures unless it's absolutely necessary. Should require a professional assessment.	3/18/2019 6:13 AM
87	I believe more funding needs to be available to preserve historic structures because preserving these structures takes more funds than are offered to apply for. Also, more incentives need to be given to cities/towns so they desire to restore and preserve their area's history.	3/18/2019 5:34 AM
88	Provide Historic Tax Funding	3/18/2019 5:31 AM
89	Educating public about significance of our hostiry	3/18/2019 5:21 AM
90	Stop demolishing the beautiful old building and replacing them with new "shipping container" homes and buildings. Stand up to the ones that desecrated Gen Forrest's grave and vandalized the parks in Memphis.	3/18/2019 5:19 AM
91	Preserve family mementos, family stories, family artifacts, family houses with good photographs and detailed information about each. Information such as in books like Those were the days: Bob Dudley's recollections of yesterday in Free State and Tennessee's Upper Cumberland.	3/18/2019 5:19 AM
92	Education	3/18/2019 4:42 AM
93	More funding for the ones that currently exist.	3/18/2019 4:34 AM
94	Devoting time & money to physical restoration and maintenance to historic sites & offering education through schools, staff & volunteers.	3/17/2019 11:33 AM



Q6 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

95	Our neighborhoods need to be able to be self sustaining. But common sense needs to be applied. I understand that each area has its own sense of culture but everyone in their neighborhood has to take part and contribute. If the residents are going to continually count on the government to sustain them, then it helps no one. Growth is good, but shouldn't be allowed to go out of control. If you're going to issue regulations, uphold them. If they're archaic, update them. But please protect our history and our southern culture.	3/17/2019 9:39 AM
96	Tougher laws	3/17/2019 9:34 AM
97	Preserve historic buildings, landmarks and battlefields	3/17/2019 8:18 AM
98	Make sure to preserve old homes. Also need to tell the story of African Americans more comprehensively.	3/17/2019 3:27 AM
99	Allow your Historic sites to be actually be managed locally, according to the needs of each community	3/16/2019 6:02 PM
100	Maintains historic structures, prohibit demolishing buildings with value	3/16/2019 2:13 PM
101	Inform the public as what the state is doing and also what the people and local communities can do to preserve their neighborhoods with little or no cost to them. And institute a program to get them involved.	3/16/2019 12:06 PM
102	stop urban growth. revitalization.	3/16/2019 11:09 AM
103	Many informational resources are difficult to find.	3/16/2019 9:03 AM
104	Publicize their importance to a broader audience.	3/16/2019 8:43 AM
105	Doing enough already	3/16/2019 7:51 AM
106	Schools need to do a better job in teaching history and describing its importance. Civil War history is terribly neglected and its importance to this country's history. Students need a basic knowledge of historical architecture.	3/16/2019 7:04 AM
107	There seems to be a great deal of focus on Middle TN resources especially archaeological to the neglect of other parts of the state	3/16/2019 6:46 AM
108	Make demolition difficult, prevent older homes from sitting vacant while trailers are built on the same lot, and make it easier with less regulation to restore old homes.	3/16/2019 6:10 AM
109	More subsidies for outlying urban centers.	3/16/2019 5:33 AM
110	?	3/16/2019 5:16 AM
111	There's plenty of open space to represent all facets of Tennessee history without having to remove/replace others. To display a truly inclusive society for all to benefit, all facets should be represented, whether or not they're politically correct to current times. If a marker to former slaves and the slave market are erected near or even next to a former slave owner, then I can accept that over forcefully removing the slave owner's marker as though he/she never existed and replaced with the slave marker. People interpret the past sometimes as they want to or feel comfortable with, but should not control the dialogue about which version of the past should be showcased and which should be removed from sight.	3/15/2019 9:22 AM
112	Increased funding to support research and preservation efforts.	3/15/2019 8:31 AM
113	Workshops on strategies for preserving archaeological sites and rural landscapes	3/14/2019 11:02 AM
114	I believe it is through education. We educate the children of today on these things so that they can preserve it for the future.	3/14/2019 9:06 AM
115	Follow your own words. Protect and Preserve cultural resources that encompass ALL of the state's history. Enact laws with teeth. Heavy fines or imprisonment for defacing, destroying or altering these resources	3/14/2019 5:56 AM
116	better communication and media coverage	3/14/2019 5:16 AM
117	I strong strategic plan with goals and objectives and a 5 - 10 year funding plan for those goals. Outreach and education.	3/14/2019 4:50 AM
118	preservation incentives, education of civic leaders/planning staff/realtors/developers/	3/14/2019 4:22 AM
119	Spotlighting communities all over Tennessee	3/14/2019 3:21 AM
120	Better funding with additional local oversight	3/13/2019 4:30 PM

Q6 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

121	A comprehensive requirement that any historically significant structure that is intentionally demolished must be replaced with a replica structure and perpetual preservation covenant on the property	3/13/2019 2:42 PM
122	There are a number of rural historic sites that are not likely to attract private investment, but I don't know what THC can realistically do given the resources they have to work with.	3/13/2019 1:47 PM
123	I think you are doing a good job with the financial resources you are give to work with.	3/13/2019 11:51 AM
124	Stronger laws in demolition by neglect, and more financial incentives for rehabilitation	3/12/2019 7:52 AM
125	assure funding to historical groups for preservation efforts and effectively identifying sites and buildings of importance.	3/12/2019 6:13 AM
126	Ensure the mission of historical preservation is elevated in all of the CLG's development policies and practices through proper standards, professionally trained staff, and accountability. Ensure a diversity of voices, and more of the public voice, are also engaged in identifying and preserving historic/cultural resources.	3/12/2019 5:11 AM
127	I believe you guys do a great job, we just do not live in a state where the everyday person cares enough about history and culture. Maybe education is the key.	3/12/2019 5:01 AM
128	More grants	3/12/2019 3:02 AM
129	Find people or companies to support the local history. Find money to do it with.	3/12/2019 2:59 AM
130	Providing more incentives and financial assistance for the preservation of privately-held properties. Also, as a proud UT alumnus, I am sad to say that the university's record on historical preservation is atrocious. Institutions receiving state financial support should not be allowed to "demolish through neglect" historic resources they are charged with preserving.	3/12/2019 2:56 AM
131	Educate/call awareness to cultural and historic resources, with general public and development communities.	3/11/2019 2:06 PM
132	Tax incentives for restoration. More resources for grants for preservation/restoration.	3/11/2019 10:17 AM
133	Identify and map cultural resources.Codify protection. Establish significant incentives. Inform the public.	3/11/2019 6:02 AM
134	Need a facilitator that is not "red tape jargon" that can sell officials and the public on preserving and protecting history. With that comes the need for more funding to incentivize public and private potential partners.	3/11/2019 5:02 AM
135	We do a poor job of teaching history in schools, so spending a lot of money to preserve sites and create museums may not be the best use of the money.	3/11/2019 4:56 AM
136	maintain a database that identifies the resources we need to protect	3/11/2019 4:34 AM
137	Provide more incentives to preserve these resources. In poor areas, the cheapest alternative is the one that gets chosen. If it is cheaper to preserve a structure, that could really improve the situation.	3/10/2019 7:27 AM
138	Incentivize restoration and balance between urban and rural	3/9/2019 4:30 PM
139	Have a simple process to apply for preservation grants.	3/9/2019 9:03 AM
140	Broader education programs, more social media presence, enhanced tax incentives and grants for historic preservation.	3/9/2019 3:16 AM
141	Providing more public service messaging about the importance of preservation of our history and the benefits to our culture.	3/8/2019 11:22 AM
142	Better funding at the state level. More educational outreach.	3/8/2019 10:05 AM
143	Finding funding sources is always difficult but even more so when state sponsored funds are not announced in timely fashion.	3/8/2019 8:03 AM
144	More local level involvement. More CLG programs	3/8/2019 4:46 AM
145	Educate Local Governments (outside of the CLG program) on the resources, funding and opportunities that are available to them.	3/8/2019 4:18 AM
146	Educate Local Governments on the resources, programs and funding opportunities available through the THC	3/8/2019 4:15 AM



Q6 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

147	Open the doors to state historical information	3/8/2019 4:06 AM
148	Stop removal of historical monuments.	3/7/2019 4:03 PM
149	Greater investment.	3/7/2019 3:45 PM
150	More attention to site purpose, for example not attempting to turn Civil War sites into picnic grounds. Keep them purpose oriented and attractive to tourists.	3/7/2019 3:15 PM
151	Living History teaching history to kids	3/7/2019 2:23 PM
152	Ignore political correctness in its entirety.	3/7/2019 2:14 PM
153	Overtum Metro's SP Zoning (Special Plan) it has no rules and trumps everything.	3/7/2019 10:33 AM
154	I would focus on The Battlefield at Stones River.It is being destroyed. Enforce laws about monuments.	3/7/2019 5:24 AM
155	One current way is the TN Historic Tax Credit effort along with good local guideline and zoning.	3/7/2019 5:23 AM
156	Allow input from local residents regarding preservation of significant historic neighborhoods and livability for those people to remain there affordably.	3/7/2019 5:12 AM
157	Pass a preservation tax credit.	3/6/2019 6:04 AM
158	Better explain the benefits of preservation; some additional funding; limit exceptions to zoning regulations.	3/6/2019 4:51 AM
159	Grants	3/6/2019 3:10 AM
160	First would be education. Ultimately, the cost of protecting and preserving these resources is based on lack of funding	3/5/2019 5:10 AM
161	Stop tearing down downtown historical sites , one example Rockwood older building's in main part of the original city for starters , Rockwood 37854	3/5/2019 3:31 AM
162	Allocate more state funding and staff resources to this endeavor. Also, make additional grant funds available to local entities for preservation work.	3/5/2019 3:10 AM
163	Offer more financial incentives and help in preserving buildings and sites	3/4/2019 3:07 PM
164	As a state we need to adopt a culture of preservation. There are other states and communities that do this well. To me it seems like the Historic Commission has no real power. The model of it seems outdated and ineffective...perhaps we should look at historic preservation in other states and model our efforts on their successful strategies.	3/4/2019 10:45 AM
165	Stricter zoning regarding renovations and tear downs in historic areas of town	3/4/2019 6:16 AM
166	Updating National Register nominations to reflect more diverse stories.	3/4/2019 6:04 AM
167	A state environmental policy act	3/4/2019 3:43 AM
168	Get more support from state government.	3/3/2019 8:58 AM
169	We need stronger laws and more incentives	3/3/2019 8:45 AM
170	Pass and strenuously enforce laws and regulations to protect culturally important sites/areas from developers.	3/3/2019 7:29 AM
171	We can better emphasize that our cultural resources are powerful catalysts for heritage tourism both in urban and rural areas. In an age of political polarization, this is a place to assert and build on common ground. These historical resources are valuable but also non-renewable!	3/3/2019 5:39 AM
172	Create laws or incentives at state and local levels to cover gap in federal coverage.	3/2/2019 1:45 PM
173	City planning, not allowing new apartment buildings to be built when there is not enough infrastructure to support the dwellers. Allowing old buildings to be torn down for shopping centers, allowing businesses to abandon buildings, should be used as parkland downtown. The old businesses that are closed or boarded up just look tacky	3/2/2019 11:41 AM
174	Incentives	3/2/2019 11:24 AM
175	Elected leaders should put more emphasis on historical sites and buildings and allocate more funds to the process of maintaining historical assets..	3/2/2019 11:04 AM
176	Tax incentives to rehab historic structures and governmental over site of conservation easements.	3/2/2019 7:41 AM

Q6 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

177	Provide incentives to maintain historic structures so that they don't become dilapidated and slated for demolition.	3/2/2019 4:47 AM
178	Infuse common goals and awareness in high schools and colleges. Partner more with public school teachers and students. More publicity in mainstream media. Offer adopt a site program that is also about clean ups and landscape work instead of just financial. Challenge large businesses in downtown to take on a preservation in the urban setting and make a big deal when they do it. Throw block parties in certain urban areas and profits go to renos. Use a drone to film hype videos and spread the knowledge when these events occur to expand the following year.	3/2/2019 4:29 AM
179	Provide funding	3/2/2019 12:43 AM
180	Encourage local governments to offer economic incentives for re-purposing no longer used buildings for other uses, rather than demolishing these buildings.	3/1/2019 6:35 PM
181	A state tax incentive for preservation like our neighboring states have would be helpful.	3/1/2019 6:16 PM
182	Better oversight of construction sites uncovering historical artifacts but not giving notification to the state authorities because of the cost of stopping construction.	3/1/2019 6:14 PM
183	Find more ways to intere st and inform all residents of the resources available to visit and ways to be good stewards of those resources. Engage All residents about our rich history.	3/1/2019 5:05 PM
184	Create a state historic Tax Credit program	3/1/2019 9:44 AM
185	By education the general public on the importance of preservation	3/1/2019 6:28 AM
186	Offer better incentives and make them more known	3/1/2019 6:17 AM
187	Stop the relationships between our mayors, past and PRESENT, our council members and developers driven by greed, money and political agendas. Investigate these relationships and publically expose.	3/1/2019 4:34 AM
188	The birth of all genres of music ~ from Bristol to Nashville to Memphis. Preserve the original studios and stop building hotels and cheesy gift shops.	3/1/2019 1:41 AM
189	Have more incentives to preserve vs tearing down &/or just building wo a solid plan to preserve. No one seems to build with purpose - Its all about the flip.	3/1/2019 12:17 AM
190	Obtain additional state funding to provide staff dedicated to educating the public about the importance of history and historic preservation.	2/28/2019 10:23 PM
191	Education, incentives, education	2/28/2019 4:28 PM
192	I do t know honestly. Maybe tax incentives or grants for rehabs of old buildings. Also al lot of old buildings physically can't conform to current codes such as parking places and bathroom sizes. These factors should be taken into consideration for buildings over 100 years old. When codes don't make accommodations for factors like these it becomes more cost effective to demolish than to remodel.	2/28/2019 4:15 PM
193	Teach local history. Provide schools grants to fund trips to historic sites. Fund public awareness campaigns.	2/28/2019 3:50 PM
194	Money to be available with no matching Grant's	2/28/2019 2:34 PM
195	Stop the destruction of the Music Heritage of Nashville and Tennessee. Music Row!!!!!!!!! More monetary incentives for group to use in restoration of important house or venues.	2/28/2019 2:11 PM
196	Very strong punishment for all statues,graveyards etc for erasing history because you disagree with others that are informed with the truth	2/28/2019 12:34 PM
197	Increase info and knowledge about historical sites	2/28/2019 12:25 PM
198	Continue with the effort being made to create a State Historic Tax Credit for TN.	2/28/2019 11:25 AM
199	I don't Know	2/28/2019 11:12 AM
200	Incentives to use historic buildings instead of testing them down	2/28/2019 11:06 AM
201	equitably allocating resources: staff, time, money.	2/28/2019 9:31 AM
202	Save those cool old buildings before all you have is condos!	2/28/2019 9:10 AM
203	Get involved before the wrecking ball appears....	2/28/2019 8:28 AM



Q6 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

204	Take on the businesses that are trying to convince everyone that new and modern are better than repair, renovate, and rejuvenate.	2/28/2019 8:27 AM
205	Educate the public of its importance.	2/28/2019 7:51 AM
206	More effective regulation, and more financial incentives.	2/28/2019 7:48 AM
207	Passing a bill that makes it illegal to "touch history"	2/28/2019 7:44 AM
208	Educating the public on the importance of Tennessee's rich history and better laws on protecting sites.	2/28/2019 7:25 AM
209	Acknowledging the rich history we have, identifying and educating the public of these places, and preserving them to the best of our ability rather than selling to developers to tear down and built tall-skinny townhomes.	2/28/2019 7:23 AM
210	More efforts for inclusivity on NR. More financial incentive and aid programs for renovations.	2/28/2019 6:54 AM
211	Be more aggressive. Recruit non-gov agencies and friends groups to aggressively advocate for preservation on your behalf.	2/28/2019 6:46 AM
212	By stepping up education and community engagement.	2/28/2019 6:41 AM
213	More interest from public	2/28/2019 6:27 AM
214	more education on this topic	2/28/2019 5:49 AM
215	Focus on oldest sited first before they are gone forever.	2/28/2019 5:04 AM
216	I think the professionals who work in the field do well with the resources available but more resources are necessary.	2/28/2019 3:52 AM
217	keep the developers from destroying them through legislation and fines	2/27/2019 5:14 PM
218	Work with local government to encourage them to be proactive with property owners rather than reactive.	2/27/2019 5:10 PM
219	Lobby the government for more protections	2/27/2019 1:29 PM
220	Foster a better relationship between Cultural Resource Management firms and the TDOA. Update zoning laws. Conduct survey of areas, sites, and structures to be impacted by climate change.	2/27/2019 1:08 PM
221	Protect sites that represent history of undeserved communities	2/27/2019 11:42 AM
222	More publicity about threatened historic structures.	2/27/2019 11:06 AM
223	Recheck yearly what has been placed on the registry to ensure it still meets the requirements.	2/27/2019 9:41 AM
224	reorganize the Tennessee Preservation Trust as a statewide non-profit organization that is a networking opportunity across the State of Tennessee. Member based with educational conferences, etc. YES, I am very interested in assisting with rebirth of this effort.	2/27/2019 8:12 AM
225	More involvement in the rural communities.	2/27/2019 6:49 AM
226	We need historic tax breaks in tennessee	2/27/2019 6:48 AM
227	By becoming more involved and voting people into office who care about preservation.	2/27/2019 3:47 AM
228	I'm not sure but I hope that you are well out front in identifying the properties that need and deserve attention/protection, well before others are identifying them for destruction and development.	2/26/2019 8:32 AM
229	Providing clear guidance and necessary resources, including funding, in regards to the placement and context surrounding cultural resources that impact large groups of people differently.	2/26/2019 7:07 AM
230	When preserving historic areas we should consider Multi use to help with public support. allowing more access to historic areas will make the public care about them more. hiking, fishing, hunting in the rural areas or natural historic areas, or green ways, walking trails, public gathering spaces incorporated into more urban historic areas.	2/26/2019 5:27 AM
231	Dedicating more paid and volunteer efforts to care for areas already owned by TDEC and not wanting to buy more without developing what we have first	2/26/2019 4:45 AM
232	I really don't know in todays society. Its really sad to see things taken down, torn down, not saved and just left to rot. Shame.	2/26/2019 4:38 AM

Q6 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

233	Have someone on board that thoroughly checks the history of the land or building site from he Louisiana Purchase or before if records available before designing a site plan and just bull dozing everyrthing down and scooping it out.	2/26/2019 4:36 AM
234	Stop making it so hard for places to receive a historic place designation. It shouldn't be based on standards that can change with a new head of the historic commission. There need to be set rules and guidelines that don't change and that aren't too hard to achieve.	2/26/2019 4:32 AM
235	Be honest an accurate about all of our history - good, bad or ugly. Be a "circle of history" and do not take sides. Allowing bias for selfish political and activism gains or purposes only ruins history rather than protect and preserve it. History can not be adequately described in a 20-second TN /radio sound bite or tweet. History should not be "shoe-horned" this way in the pubic arena of ideas, as these methods lead to only partial truths.	2/25/2019 11:22 PM
236	Create greater awareness of historic sites and the value of their preservation. State government support through educational programs and financial resources.	2/25/2019 3:24 PM
237	By making the people aware of the History and Culture of the area and making them know it needs to be protected.	2/25/2019 1:11 PM
238	diversify and seek to preserve all cultures from native and African-american to everyone else. Move away from the Civil War mentality and lose the monuments glorifying the traitors to the united states	2/25/2019 10:36 AM
239	Too many times the small areas do not have the voice that the larger areas have. More resources are given to larger areas as they have the larger purse strings and voice. However, the smaller towns struggle to allot money and resources because of size, however, the value of those historic areas are just as important, in some cases more so, as the larger places with bigger budgets. More incentives for smaller towns with a better budgeting process (possibly better matching funds) for small towns who's ability to allocate resources and find new areas to generate funds is extremely limited	2/25/2019 5:41 AM
240	Most recently a lady from my county was "appointed" to the East Tennessee Historical Society. She has no history of preservation and as a matter of fact has been know to support demolition and relocation of historical building in our small community. I think that agencies and societies how tout preservation and conservation should look at a persons history rather than their political and economic status.	2/24/2019 2:04 PM
241	Legislation to prevent developers from tearing down historic buildings.	2/24/2019 1:39 PM
242	Doing research on location of proposed site for a building to make sure the land does not have historic significance that could potentially lead to previously undiscovered artifacts.	2/24/2019 1:36 PM
243	Secure the sites we do have from development. Preserve our farm land so we can sustain food production and livestock farms	2/24/2019 8:35 AM
244	Committee that has tighter zoning laws and inspectors to enforce them. Scrutiny on design of buildings to meet a more blend with Nashville South not NewYork or Chicago. Buildings are being framed into areas were no streets can handle the flow of cars WHY. Tough rehab codes slow the influx of people so the medical community can catch up with the influx of new patience.	2/24/2019 4:20 AM
245	Stronger legal support and enforcement of laws.	2/24/2019 2:50 AM
246	Work with local authorities and help them from making improper decisions. Provide liasions between them and funding sources.	2/24/2019 2:36 AM
247	Respect the history of the past as pursuing future development. Poll the people.	2/24/2019 2:01 AM
248	Make a better/easier process to have a structure or place recognized.	2/23/2019 11:59 PM
249	ALL people who are involved in this area should be required to know and understand the history of the State and the counties	2/23/2019 11:33 PM
250	Take people with ties to tourism off the boards.	2/23/2019 10:47 PM
251	Get progressives and liberals out of the chain of authority	2/23/2019 2:12 PM
252	Education of our state's citizens and lawmakers that promote historic preservation opportunities.	2/23/2019 9:28 AM
253	Pay SHPO staff more so you can attract quality talent and enlarge SHPO staff size. Also, general advocacy for history education and landscape preservation is needed. Tennessee has a major problem with suburban sprawl development.	2/23/2019 7:29 AM



Q6 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

254	ban redevelopment of historic sites by private and public organizations	2/23/2019 6:34 AM
255	Do not permit removal of memorials because of racial bias. History should be preserved regardless of personal feelings. Learn from history--don't destroy it.	2/23/2019 3:57 AM
256	Historical signs being torn down. Areas being abandoned as if it never happened. Buildings being demolished with historical value.	2/22/2019 11:35 PM
257	Do a better job of managing State owned sites. Some are completely abandoned, some are ran by non-profits that have no business running a historic house museum. Cragfont and Wynnewood are STILL without directors. While well educated and good people, the employees of the Commission have no idea how to effectively run a historic site. Eliminate your contracts with these ridiculous groups running your sites and hire professionals. Heck, turn them over to State Parks. ALL of your sites would certainly be run better. In short, yeah, Section 106 fluency is great, understanding federal programs is great, but guys - you have a State full of incredible sites that are either not being managed well or are being managed like it's 1965. Get with the program. Tennesseans deserve better.	2/22/2019 8:36 PM
258	Reign in the demolition of many of Music Row's original house offices.	2/22/2019 7:29 PM
259	More like the AA museum	2/22/2019 6:02 PM
260	Provide grants for people to improve living quality in historical housing without having to have them be torn down because renovation costs were too high.	2/22/2019 2:08 PM
261	Providing more laws and resources that protect registered historic homes. Also, provide more information to the community when the future of a historic site is threatened.	2/22/2019 12:52 PM
262	Additional education to interested citizens as to how they may work to help in the preservation process.	2/22/2019 10:09 AM
263	Present local governments with challenges to id local historical sites that local people could get excited about preserving/restoring and then share in the cost of the projects.	2/22/2019 9:59 AM
264	Pass state-level protective laws for designation. Provide more tax abatement funds for historic resources. Promote historic tourism for rural job creation. Offer professional direction for localities needing assistance with planning, promotion, sensitive redevelopment, and decision-making.	2/22/2019 9:55 AM
265	Chattanooga is terrible with its preservation. A liaison or Chapter of your organization that is local would be helpful.	2/22/2019 6:55 AM
266	More incentives to protect them	2/22/2019 6:36 AM
267	allow more lottery money for it	2/22/2019 5:00 AM
268	don't allow over development of cultural areas and archaeological areas	2/22/2019 4:54 AM
269	Make it a crime that will stick if the resource is damaged.	2/22/2019 3:23 AM
270	Instead of assuming that white/Euro-American culture represents "diversity of cultural resources" in the state, create an Affirmative Action plan to identify, protect & preserve cultural sites by naming the culture it represents, eg, Native American, Euro-American, African-American.	2/22/2019 3:11 AM
271	State and Federal funding. Volunteer Organizations and County Government is limited as to funding renovations	2/22/2019 1:50 AM
272	Take advantage of local publications to cover the problems and add incentives to include the public's resources.	2/21/2019 2:39 PM
273	Educating young people and finding a way to get them excited about Tennessee's history; more funding; overlays and zoning that protect historical buildings and sites	2/21/2019 1:32 PM
274	Better educational efforts might help some, but it probably comes down to legislative actions that would enhance preservation.	2/21/2019 12:56 PM
275	Do not let the left destroy our history	2/21/2019 12:41 PM
276	Bigger budget for TN Historical Commission; better advocacy/lobbying by TN Preservation trust; identifying endangered resources and actively engaging public in protection; offering professional partnerships to guide communities in promoting historic resources; broader recognition of diversity in historic past, protection of resources that reflect that diversity, and public education about these diverse resources.	2/21/2019 11:37 AM
277	Allocate sufficient funds and then USE the funds to do the preservation(s).	2/21/2019 10:54 AM

Q6 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

278	pass state historic tax credit	2/21/2019 9:37 AM
279	Keep doing the work of educating local governments about a preservation ethic and possible incentives.	2/21/2019 9:14 AM
280	Incentives and more coverage of the issues.	2/21/2019 8:28 AM
281	Author a Cemetery Preservation booklet, which would include laws (and penalties for violation); assist financially in identifying, fencing and placing signs on endangered cemeteries; encourage organizations to adopt cemeteries for ongoing upkeep; encourage participation by youth (such as Boy Scout Eagle Scout projects) to help clean-up cemeteries and headstones.	2/21/2019 8:23 AM
282	Better legislation at the state and local level to protect archaeological and historical resources and to provide incentives for their protection.	2/21/2019 8:21 AM
283	Don't white-wash, rewrite history, change names of schools, roads, schools, take away monuments, markers, plaques, statues.	2/21/2019 8:13 AM
284	Get citizens involved in the clean-up, protection and care of these treasures.	2/21/2019 7:59 AM
285	Make practicing Realty illegal. ~cmt~	2/21/2019 7:53 AM
286	stop kowtowing to Socialists from cities in TN who want to remove and/or contextualize TN history.	2/21/2019 7:45 AM
287	Protect existing monuments and do not interpret or reinterpret them with the lenses of presentism.	2/21/2019 7:15 AM
288	Making grants easier to apply for and bringing more community awareness to any grants available.	2/21/2019 7:15 AM
289	more restrictions on what can built and what can be built around a historic item.	2/21/2019 7:11 AM
290	Stronger legislation at State & local government levels. Increase assertive efforts to identify and save valuable sites	2/21/2019 6:51 AM
291	Passage of the Tennessee Historic Tax Credit	2/21/2019 6:29 AM
292	Preserve our monuments!	2/21/2019 6:07 AM
293	Have a better system of contact with local County Historians who are your 'feet on the ground' all across the state, and understand the cultural resources of their area as historical entities better than others. Our resources are mainly volunteers all across the state and they must feel a part of what they are helping to preserve.	2/21/2019 5:23 AM
294	Have more public symposia open to the public to help them understand the importance of the resources and get them to buy into preservation in their specific regions.	2/21/2019 5:12 AM
295	Invest in rural TN instead of the booming intercity investment in area already doing great and growing.	2/21/2019 5:11 AM
296	More resources to preserve African American heritage	2/21/2019 4:41 AM
297	Awareness can go a long way. Making it known when places are in danger and making it easier for citizens to know who to contact when they want to voice their concerns. Also instead of tearing down historic buildings create an incentive to refurbish the reuse the buildings instead of replacing them with something not in compliance with the historic landscape.	2/21/2019 4:40 AM
298	Perhaps finding a way to make more people aware of what is going on and how they can help preserve our history for generations to come. So many I know didn't realize there were people and agencies that desire to help local and state people to preserve our history.	2/21/2019 4:34 AM
299	Increase public knowledge, awareness	2/21/2019 4:13 AM
300	Promote more, allow more incentives for preservation, more state funding	2/21/2019 4:06 AM
301	Be more open to outside ideas and community collaborations.	2/21/2019 3:55 AM
302	By educating people how important these resources are.	2/21/2019 3:33 AM
303	More education for local leaders, realtors and the general public	2/21/2019 3:11 AM
304	Advertising campaign of preservation and insentives and classes on preservation.	2/21/2019 3:10 AM
305	Incentives and funding	2/21/2019 2:25 AM
306	There needs to be authorizing legislation like in other states FL and TX for example to penalize landowners that neglect their properties.	2/21/2019 12:30 AM

Q6 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

307	Control development of rural areas	2/20/2019 7:34 PM
308	Awareness	2/20/2019 7:04 PM
309	State historic tax credits. Make them available to everyone willing to save historic places, structures, landscapes etc. not just real estate professionals.	2/20/2019 5:41 PM
310	State/Federal Grants	2/20/2019 5:19 PM
311	Electing officials who actually care about the resources and who will pass AND FUND laws to protect these resources.	2/20/2019 5:06 PM
312	Protect existing monuments and erect new ones without destroying existing monuments	2/20/2019 4:58 PM
313	Educate the people of Tennessee as to the true state history, understanding of diverse culture and less destruction for the sake of uneducated "political correctness"	2/20/2019 4:30 PM
314	Educating the general public about why preservation is needed is critical. Even preserving areas used differently only decades ago helps continue this knowledge.	2/20/2019 4:27 PM
315	Not sure, the thousand eyes program is great, maybe more folks being involved.	2/20/2019 2:53 PM
316	Schools systems aren't allowed to teach local history since they aren't part of the standards. Knowledge of local history transfers to appreciation and appreciation to preservation.	2/20/2019 2:34 PM
317	Be smart about our history.	2/20/2019 2:18 PM
318	Do not permit application of today's moral, ethical or legal standards determine what historic site, marker, etc. will be preserved.	2/20/2019 2:11 PM
319	State ownership.	2/20/2019 2:08 PM
320	Lobby legislators to provide funding and support for protection. I feel like a lack of understanding/learning about the importance of these sites is part of the problem as well.	2/20/2019 1:51 PM
321	Offer more incentives to preserve historic sites. Educate the public about the importance of historic sites starting in grade school.	2/20/2019 1:35 PM
322	Increase monetary incentives (reduce taxes) on preservation and efforts.	2/20/2019 1:27 PM
323	Be more proactive in teaching local governments their responsibility in preservation of local buildings. We have deferred our maintenance on our public buildings for at least a decade	2/20/2019 1:25 PM
324	Make sure our history is not destroyed by the liberals.	2/20/2019 1:17 PM
325	Communicate directly with town and county mayors, and commissioners	2/20/2019 12:59 PM
326	Encourage the preservation of history. Do a better job of educating the public about history-rich locations so that the public finds value in protecting and preserving. Seek volunteers to share the historical info.	2/20/2019 12:59 PM
327	public & legislature education about the narratives & significance of a broader range of state history	2/20/2019 12:30 PM
328	Offer tax credits, incentives and minimize the paperwork involved with preserving and maintaining historic buildings.	2/20/2019 12:24 PM
329	Focusing monies and resources toward the rural counties. Urban areas have public awareness capabilities via media and special interest groups - rural areas are too poor to pay attention much less divert financial resources	2/20/2019 11:24 AM
330	coke oven site preservation/enhancement	2/20/2019 11:18 AM
331	Create an online accessible database of them	2/20/2019 11:01 AM
332	Awareness and money	2/20/2019 10:57 AM
333	Regional panels to identify local areas of interest and historic value.	2/20/2019 10:51 AM
334	Government incentives	2/20/2019 10:50 AM
335	Make properties on the National Registry have better government support from being torn down.	2/20/2019 10:45 AM
336	revamp State Chief Preservation Officer office	2/20/2019 10:35 AM
337	more public awareness and funding	2/20/2019 10:34 AM

Q6 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

338	Provide more incentives to preserve, including a state historic preservation tax credit Encourage and enable cities to pass and enforce ordinances that prevent demolition by neglect.	2/20/2019 10:32 AM
339	Incentivize re-use rather than stress the hardships of authentic restoration which often leads to abandonment rather than costly authentic repairs.	2/20/2019 10:31 AM
340	Offer incentives to those who are willing to pursue preservation efforts but are strapped to make the numbers work.	2/20/2019 10:27 AM
341	First, forbid outright hostility of lands by keeping it protected. No more putting sewage treatment plants on Indian mounds or Interstates going through Missionary Ridge's hallowed grounds. Protect it, eventually educate the public on its uniqueness and importance.	2/20/2019 10:24 AM
342	Create training and educational programs, emphasize "historic" over "attractive," Get out of the office, be a partner, not an adversary. Be less cliquish.	2/20/2019 9:52 AM
343	An easy to navigate web site that reflects the history of the State. Used as a teaching tool in schools. Create google maps of all relevant sites. Encourage people to visit	2/20/2019 9:48 AM
344	Develop strong leadership at the local level that will not give in easily to development demands.	2/20/2019 9:30 AM
345	A renewed focus on greenways and green spaces as well as the addition of more prehistoric sites.	2/20/2019 8:13 AM
346	Improve preservation laws	2/20/2019 8:00 AM
347	More archaeology public education	2/20/2019 7:54 AM
348	TN is a border state. All states adjacent to us have historical tax credits. HTC would allow local and state communities to compete for private restoration/development as well as public preservation of our historical schools and buildings. Chad Keen 423.383.0338cell	2/20/2019 7:27 AM
349	Incentives	2/20/2019 7:09 AM
350	Solicit input from community members, especially those of age to remember Murfreesboro (in its former grandeur prior to onset of needless building projects) via various surveys/community meetings to identify and prioritize resources.	2/20/2019 7:04 AM
351	Much more restrictive local government policies and grandfathering of NR properties into local historic designations.	2/20/2019 7:03 AM
352	More attention to requests to terminate lands as cemeteries, more effort to preserve cemeteries and burials in place rather than moving them, incentives for developers to preserve in place.	2/20/2019 6:53 AM
353	Provide the money to organize the people and a planning committee to oversee all of these sites.	2/20/2019 6:45 AM
354	Education	2/20/2019 5:45 AM
355	Be vigilant not to destroy monuments just because they are "said" to be politically/ historically incorrect". Documentation and investigation must be done not to erase a period/ era of our history	2/20/2019 5:36 AM
356	Investments in Tennessee's many small town structures that have become abandoned and torn down due to the progression of time. Tennessee has been made up of small local communities with their own rich historical value representing who we are as a state. Part of Tennessee's small town cultural dynamic is because of these communities and the structures that have stood the test of time. However not all have been maintained and many communities have lost their structures due to unpreventable events. Preservation of the remaining structures, land and as a result our state culture.	2/20/2019 5:36 AM
357	Create a Section 106-type environmental review process for state and local governments to comply with, and offer local and state financial incentives	2/20/2019 4:54 AM
358	elect officials who understand the significance of what and who came before us and don't destroy historical sites or try to redevelop them.	2/20/2019 4:44 AM
359	More awareness and more money	2/20/2019 4:40 AM
360	Better funding sources, stricter laws concerning preservation	2/20/2019 4:35 AM
361	Offer more incentives at the state level, encourage development of more incentives a the local level.	2/20/2019 4:02 AM
362	Getting a rehab tax credit passed by state leg., enhancing grants for adaptive reuse for low income housing.	2/20/2019 3:59 AM
363	Don't know	2/20/2019 3:56 AM



Q6 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

364	not sure	2/20/2019 3:39 AM
365	preservation easements, historic tax credits, public education and outreach of diverse resources, not just large high style plantations.	2/20/2019 3:38 AM
366	Make a serious effort to curtail redevelopment and tearing down older buildings.	2/20/2019 1:57 AM
367	Making people more aware to what is historical	2/20/2019 1:35 AM
368	Stop incentivizing developers to tear down	2/20/2019 1:19 AM
369	Additional Grants.	2/19/2019 10:53 PM
370	Incentivize developers to NOT destroy historic areas/structures.	2/19/2019 7:28 PM
371	Education of public about importance and value of historic sites and people. Greater funding from legislature.	2/19/2019 7:21 PM
372	Preserve before sites get so bad.	2/19/2019 6:33 PM
373	State government should do more (incentives maybe?) to encourage local governments (especially Nashville) to introduce more historical overlays and stricter rules concerning historic landmarks and buildings in areas of development/redevelopment.	2/19/2019 6:16 PM
374	More protections for historic peoperties, less subsidies for developers	2/19/2019 6:11 PM
375	Reflect the TRUTH of our history especially related to slavery. Simplify the Mission Statement to bring clarity, focus and direction to the endeavors of theTHC.	2/19/2019 6:06 PM
376	Divert more resources toward saving the spaces that are signicant to marginalized/underrepresented groups.	2/19/2019 5:58 PM
377	Maintain those already recognized. Make the public aware of what and where these are.	2/19/2019 5:27 PM
378	Pass state level incentives; hold local governments responsible for effective zoning	2/19/2019 4:42 PM
379	Implement Historic Tax Credits	2/19/2019 4:23 PM
380	We need to get leadership that can support preservation as well as growth. Lobbying?	2/19/2019 3:38 PM
381	Protect, research, and preserve all of the history in the State of Tennessee continuously using all available resources so that State of Tennessee's complete history will exist for the next hundreds and even thousands of years.	2/19/2019 3:29 PM
382	Continue to make it a priority moving forward and consider emphasizing efforts in Nashville and Greater Nashville area, especially Music Row for one example.	2/19/2019 2:34 PM
383	Awareness	2/19/2019 2:33 PM
384	More overlays and enforcing those that exist.	2/19/2019 2:27 PM
385	Provide financial incentives to key property owners through tax credits, tax abatement or tax forgiveness. Threatened properties could be identified and prioritized by local and or state officials.	2/19/2019 2:17 PM
386	Preservation should be inclusive and include the communities that have the cultural narratives and traditions that are part of the state's history. As important as the Civil War was, that should not be the only narrative about preservation. Preservation should be broad to include as much diversity as possible.	2/19/2019 2:02 PM
387	If schools taught real history instead of revisionist versions, and instead of teaching to irrelevant government-mandated tests, then maybe people would grow up knowing the importance of history and historic places.	2/19/2019 2:00 PM
388	Look beyond the Civil War.	2/19/2019 1:50 PM
389	Stop letting those with the money tear down our treasured buildings and sell off our land. Improve zoning protections	2/19/2019 1:34 PM
390	Our state and city leaders need to make historic preservation a priority.	2/19/2019 1:32 PM
391	Overall, I am pleased with current efforts.	2/19/2019 1:27 PM
392	Important first step would be the adoption of a statewide historic tax credit to complement the federal program. Redevelopment pressures are so strong that there needs to be economic incentives to counteract them - because we loss the irreplaceable.	2/19/2019 1:17 PM

Q6 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

393	Instill an understanding of the value of the historic fabric of an area. When I first moved down here, I was amazed at the fetishization of battlefields and the universal lack of respect for the built environment.	2/19/2019 1:16 PM
394	Offer Historic Tax Credits	2/19/2019 1:12 PM
395	Better public education and relations	2/19/2019 1:08 PM
396	more publicity about the problems would increase awareness	2/19/2019 12:57 PM
397	Enforce the laws we have, prosecute vandals to the fullest extent, stop runaway developers, listen to the people instead of city and state representatives that after being voted in have no care for the people or places they govern.	2/19/2019 12:16 PM
398	Teach history of TN to out-of-staters moving into the state.	2/19/2019 12:05 PM
399	Historic preservation tax credits; laws preserving facade easements; laws ensuring proper due diligence demolishing older buildings.	2/19/2019 12:01 PM
400	People inherently want to preserve historical places. Government involvement just makes it more difficult and more likely that places will sit and rot.	2/19/2019 11:57 AM
401	Stop the destruction of beautiful homes to only gain land to build shotgun homes. The housing boom is destroying the once small town of Nashville.	2/19/2019 11:47 AM
402	As always...more funding of places that are often ignored because of lack of historical understanding i.e. Historic Masonic Hall in Franklin	2/19/2019 10:52 AM
403	Give preservationists incentives and support individual/ private investors. Positive reinforcement to residents that value our Middle TN Heritage.	2/19/2019 10:18 AM
404	Have a more diverse committee to evauate sites.	2/19/2019 9:52 AM
405	By recognizing the contributions of the enslaved throughout the state, this preserving/memorizing areas with plaques, museums, traveling exhibits and other informative ways.	2/19/2019 9:28 AM
406	More partnerships with local government to build a greater investment.Reach out to local groups to find out what they consider needs protecting in their communities.	2/19/2019 9:14 AM
407	Don't bow down to developers with deep pockets or places like Rite Aid and Walgreens that need visibility on every street corner. Identify buildings/areas and create a plan so every threatened demolition doesn't look like a last minute stop gap action. Fire people that issue inappropriate demolition permits.	2/19/2019 9:12 AM
408	offer homestead exemptions, offer state tax credits for rehabing owner-occupied homes, have a state tax credit of 25% to go along with federal	2/19/2019 9:05 AM
409	To a better job of designating historical sites	2/19/2019 9:01 AM
410	Better incentives to preserve existing buildings. More oversight (penalties?) to make sure that buildings aren't demolished without proper review.	2/19/2019 8:57 AM
411	More focus and attention should be given to resources beyond the architecturally beautiful or that narrowly focus only on white history.	2/19/2019 8:55 AM
412	Public education and partnering with Local Entities who have an interest in preservation	2/19/2019 8:53 AM
413	There needs to be a greater economic incentive to preserve and rehabilitate historical sites. In addition, there needs to be greater outreach to the public to understand the importance of these sites in Tennessee, especially to combat developers who speak in dollars and cents, and end up destroying culturally significant spaces.	2/19/2019 8:34 AM
414	Listen to the people that are most affected	2/19/2019 8:28 AM
415	Not sure	2/19/2019 8:26 AM
416	work with our state legislature to enact the state tax credit for rehabilitation; perhaps allocate an amount of grant funds for historic sites for underrepresented populations; encourage consultants/planners/etc to work on projects that better tell the stories of underrepresented populations	2/19/2019 8:12 AM
417	Economic Incentives and Education	2/19/2019 8:09 AM
418	Historic Tax Credits	2/19/2019 8:01 AM

Q6 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

419	State is doing ok, Nashville is doing hordid!	2/19/2019 8:01 AM
420	More incentives that discourage developers to tear down, and encourage retaining history.	2/19/2019 7:49 AM
421	assist in the efforts of getting a state tax credit and provide more A&D grant funding.	2/19/2019 7:41 AM
422	Establish a more active statewide board/committee with input/representation from all geographic locations of the state to better identify before they're lost or developed.	2/19/2019 7:33 AM
423	Make the public more aware of the resources and be able to help those with questions more effectively.	2/19/2019 7:31 AM
424	Legeslation to protect those resources, and historic zoning laws in more places.	2/19/2019 7:29 AM
425	Perhaps, more local government incentives could be offered.	2/19/2019 7:14 AM
426	Education of local and state elected officials; additional funding for THC, Main Street Program, archeology, and archives.	2/19/2019 7:10 AM
427	Strict enforcement of regulations, rules and laws for the preservation of ALL historical periods so that "historical correctness" does not erase the footprints of those who went before. The State Museum lays out the many layers of our state's past geologically, socially, and politically. There needs to be more resources directed toward a hands-on school curriculum to develop an interest in our young for the development of our state. Appreciation of our history will generate respect for our survival as a state. What people respect, they do not wish to destroy.	2/19/2019 7:09 AM
428	Increase resources/aid to local governments (preservation commissions) to standardize preservation efforts. Legislative action on a state tax incentive for historic rehabilitation.	2/19/2019 7:08 AM
429	More media attention to this cause.	2/19/2019 7:04 AM
430	Have a better presence in other parts of the state other than Nashville! Support start ups of local historic organizations for residential areas. Not everything is in Downtowns i.e Chattanooga Encourage local governments to support historic districts and provide incentives and tax relief for preservation of communities. Support signage programs better Better mass communication about the THC and what it does. Few outside of Nashville knows it exists. Educational programs for developers and architects Local SHPO's should do more community outreach with groups and historic neighborhood associations. Bring back Annie McDonald to Tennessee! She was the best local SHPO we ever had!	2/19/2019 6:58 AM
431	Preserve our heritage	2/19/2019 6:56 AM
432	More funding, more transparent laws regarding historic preservation, more pushback against developers that ignore or violate historic preservation laws	2/19/2019 6:56 AM
433	Stop letting "investors" come in here & tear down everything in their paths just for the sake of tearing down. Too many of our old buildings are being left to deteriorate to the point of not being able to save them. They're getting torn down, taking our history with them & buildings are getting thrown up in their place that won't survive 15 years where the old ones have survived more than 100 years in some cases. Nashville is no longer the Nashville I grew up in & I really hate what it has become now.Spend the money to bring our old buildings back to glory. Quit giving these out of state investors all these tax breaks & start thinking about the native Tennesseans that are getting pushed out.	2/19/2019 6:53 AM
434	Better incentives so individuals would see the value ,outcome ,and contribution that would be made by there restoration.	2/19/2019 6:51 AM
435	Lower the match from 40% to 25% on preservation grants. Expand the historic tax incentive plan. Provide more information to other TDEC departments to expand their knowledge of the importance of preservation efforts	2/19/2019 6:49 AM
436	Better understanding and support, including financial, of worth of historical records, buildings, etc.	2/19/2019 6:46 AM
437	Nashville is out of control. Stronger initiative and planning is necessary and behind the time!	2/19/2019 6:46 AM
438	Financial incentives to properly owners to preserve and maintain property. Thoroughly researching proposed property developments for potential archeological and historical aspects before rubber stamping approvals.	2/19/2019 6:33 AM
439	Seemingly it only matters if it is "Black" history or "Native American" there is rich cultural assets from others that are ignored.	2/19/2019 6:02 AM

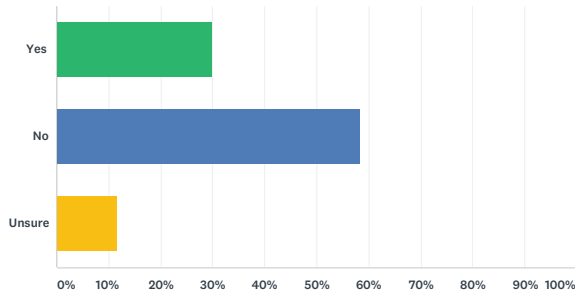
Q6 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

440	Publish more scientific/cultural studies articles and papers in a more prominent way to garner both local and national attention. This would potentially increase interest in conservation efforts. Exposure and communication are key.	2/19/2019 5:43 AM
441	Protect neighborhoods that are adjacent to businesses or other entities that are grabbing for land	2/19/2019 5:26 AM
442	Actually include all diversity, not just Confederate monuments.	2/19/2019 5:10 AM
443	Not sure	2/19/2019 5:06 AM

Q7 Are you familiar with the current Future of the Past: Tennessee's Statewide Preservation Plan (2012-2018)?

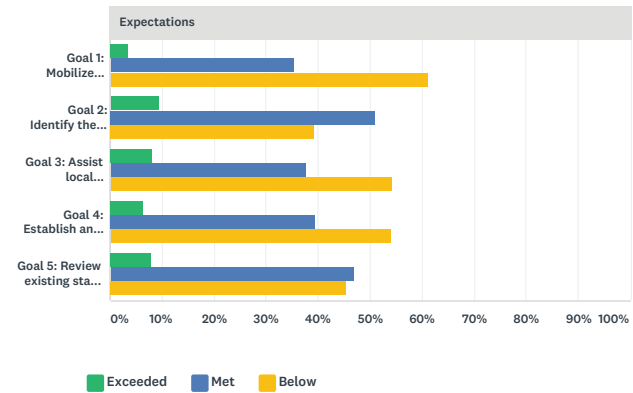
Answered: 438 Skipped: 167



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	29.91%	131
No	58.45%	256
Unsure	11.64%	51
TOTAL		438

Q8 If you are familiar with the current Tennessee Preservation Plan, how well do you think we achieved its five stated goals:

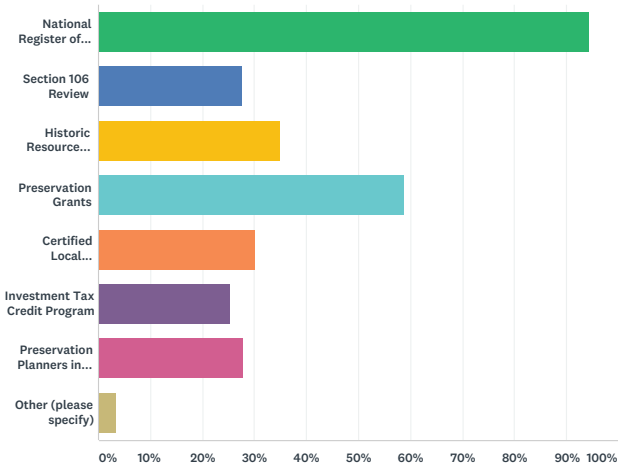
Answered: 226 Skipped: 379



Expectations	EXCEEDED	MET	BELOW	TOTAL
Goal 1: Mobilize well-directed and effective public support for the preservation of historic resources?	3.57% 8	35.27% 79	61.16% 137	224
Goal 2: Identify the range of historic resources across the state that reflect the diverse history and heritage of Tennessee?	9.50% 21	51.13% 113	39.37% 87	221
Goal 3: Assist local governments establish and administer effective programs to identify and protect historic resources?	8.18% 18	37.73% 83	54.09% 119	220
Goal 4: Establish an effective network of private preservation organizations that work together to promote, advocate, and achieve the protection and preservation of Tennessee's historic resources?	6.45% 14	39.63% 86	53.92% 117	217
Goal 5: Review existing state laws that may affect historic properties?	7.87% 17	46.76% 101	45.37% 98	216

Q9 Which of THC's federal programs are you familiar with or have worked with? Check all that apply

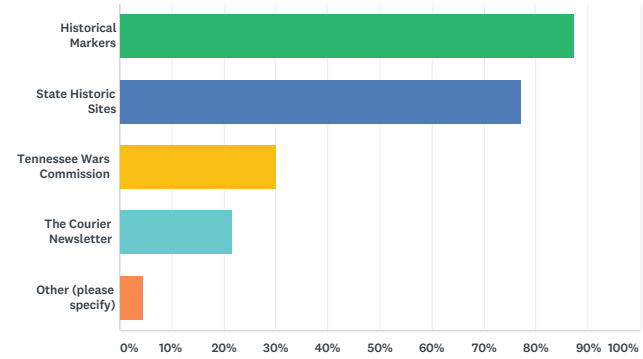
Answered: 391 Skipped: 214



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
National Register of Historic Places	94.37% 369
Section 106 Review	27.62% 108
Historic Resource Surveys	35.04% 137
Preservation Grants	58.82% 230
Certified Local Governments	30.18% 118
Investment Tax Credit Program	25.32% 99
Preservation Planners in Regional Development Districts	27.88% 109
Other (please specify)	3.32% 13
Total Respondents: 391	

Q10 Which of THC's state programs are you familiar with or have worked with? Check all that apply

Answered: 368 Skipped: 237

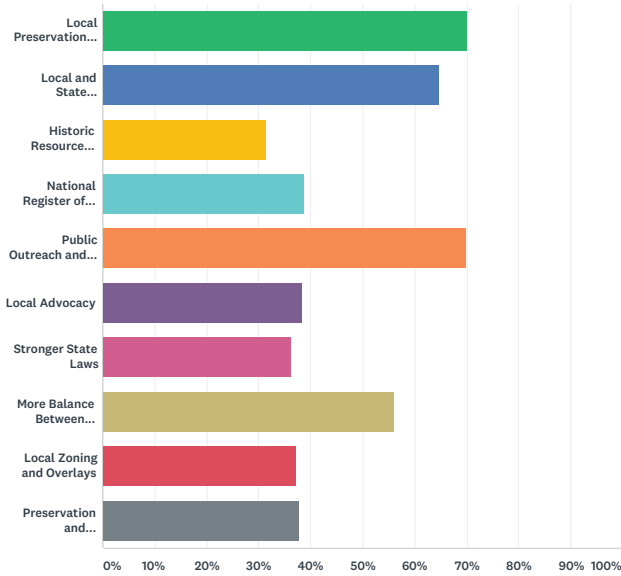


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Historical Markers	87.50% 322
State Historic Sites	77.17% 284
Tennessee Wars Commission	30.16% 111
The Courier Newsletter	21.47% 79
Other (please specify)	4.62% 17
Total Respondents: 368	



Q11 Which FIVE issues should be the top priorities for Tennessee's historic preservation community, including both private and public preservation organizations, over the next ten years? Check top five

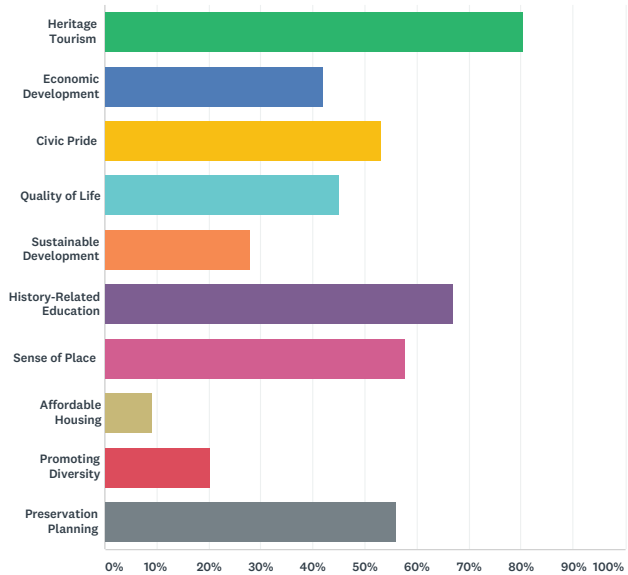
Answered: 434 Skipped: 171



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Local Preservation Planning	70.05%	304
Local and State Government Incentives	64.75%	281
Historic Resource Surveys	31.34%	136
National Register of Historic Places Nominations	38.71%	168
Public Outreach and Education	69.82%	303
Local Advocacy	38.25%	166
Stronger State Laws	36.18%	157
More Balance Between Preservation and Redevelopment	55.99%	243
Local Zoning and Overlays	37.33%	162
Preservation and Conservation Easements	37.79%	164

Q12 How are THC's programs most beneficial to Tennessee? Check top five

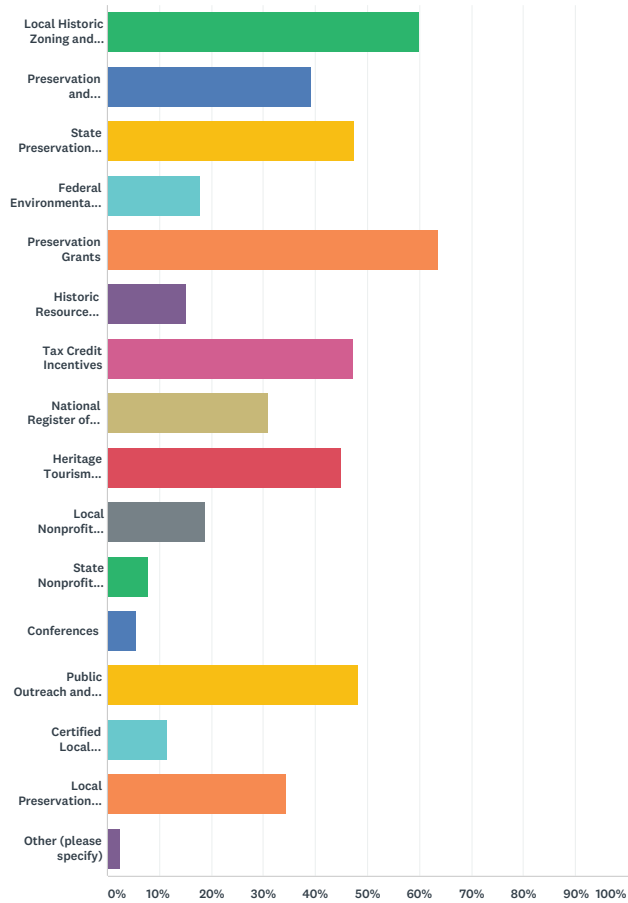
Answered: 423 Skipped: 182



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Heritage Tourism	80.61%	341
Economic Development	42.08%	178
Civic Pride	53.19%	225
Quality of Life	45.15%	191
Sustainable Development	28.13%	119
History-Related Education	66.90%	283
Sense of Place	57.68%	244
Affordable Housing	9.22%	39
Promoting Diversity	20.33%	86
Preservation Planning	56.03%	237

Q13 Which FIVE of the following preservation tools do you feel are the most effective and realistic approaches for preserving Tennessee's historic places? Check top five

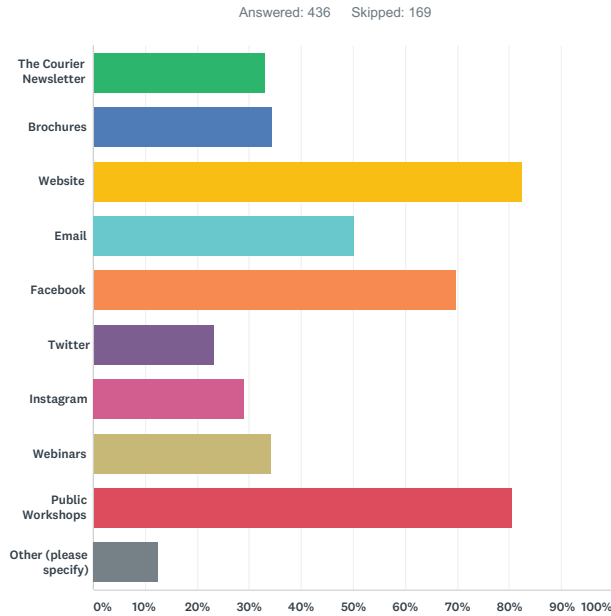
Answered: 434 Skipped: 171



Q13 contiued

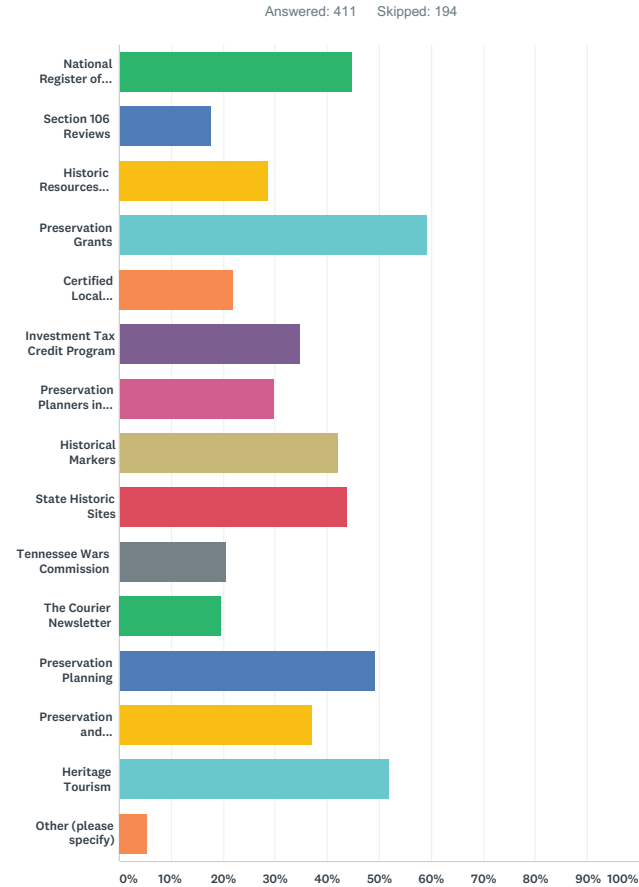
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Local Historic Zoning and Overlays	59.91%	260
Preservation and Conservation Overlays	39.17%	170
State Preservation Laws	47.47%	206
Federal Environmental Laws and Preservation Regulations	17.74%	77
Preservation Grants	63.59%	276
Historic Resource Surveys	14.98%	65
Tax Credit Incentives	47.24%	205
National Register of Historic Places Nominations	30.88%	134
Heritage Tourism Programs	44.93%	195
Local Nonprofit Advocacy	18.89%	82
State Nonprofit Advocacy	7.83%	34
Conferences	5.53%	24
Public Outreach and Education	48.16%	209
Certified Local Governments	11.52%	50
Local Preservation Plans	34.33%	149
Other (please specify)	2.53%	11
Total Respondents: 434		

Q14 What do you consider the most effective methods the THC can use for providing historic preservation information to you and the public? Check top five



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
The Courier Newsletter	33.03%	144
Brochures	34.40%	150
Website	82.34%	359
Email	50.23%	219
Facebook	69.72%	304
Twitter	23.17%	101
Instagram	29.13%	127
Webinars	34.17%	149
Public Workshops	80.50%	351
Other (please specify)	12.61%	55

Q15 What preservation programs and topics do you want more information or guidance about? Check all that apply



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
National Register of Historic Places	44.77%	184
Section 106 Reviews	17.52%	72

Q16 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

Q16 Why is the preservation of Tennessee's diverse cultural resources important to you?

Answered: 337 Skipped: 268

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Not only would our community develop more pride, it could be a key economic driver for us.	4/5/2019 4:48 AM
2	We learn from history and when we lose it, we can never get it back.	4/1/2019 10:28 AM
3	We need to preserve our past so future generations may learn from it.	3/31/2019 7:07 PM
4	Since I restore old cemeteries, for all colors and generations, Id like to see the data I (and others) used to promote our history in the archives.	3/30/2019 2:09 PM
5	Tennessee has such diversity & lack of cohesion resulting in missed opportunity & healthy growth.	3/30/2019 4:27 AM
6	Historic preservation is the key to showcasing the uniqueness of each community.	3/29/2019 4:21 PM
7	It is tied to economic development, especially in areas that do have industry. Heritage tourism is profitable. Also it tells the story of TN. How it came to be, where we started, how we got here, which helps society understand and connect to what is occurring today.	3/29/2019 4:15 PM
8	I believe our history is so important for future generations. It tells our most treasured stories as well as out haunting history. Our future is of the utmost importance.	3/29/2019 3:51 PM
9	Sense of identity and place Uniqueness	3/29/2019 3:20 PM
10	Sense of place and pride	3/29/2019 3:20 PM
11	Banks of meaming to draw on	3/29/2019 2:19 PM
12	diverse cultural resources should be preserved for the education of present and future generations	3/28/2019 8:14 PM
13	Promotes TN's economic vitality	3/28/2019 12:18 PM
14	Who controls the past controls the future. "Who controls the present controls the past." That Orwellian slogan, while ominous, might be well worth remembering when engaged in preservation efforts. Preservation could be thought of as a means of controlling the past.	3/28/2019 10:45 AM
15	Each structure and place has a story and sometimes a lesson to tell. Preserving these stories through saving the actual place is important for moving forward into the future. Without a past, there is no future.	3/28/2019 7:31 AM
16	It keeps me in the chips.	3/28/2019 5:43 AM
17	Future generations need to have something they can see and experience in order to learn about the past.	3/27/2019 4:39 AM
18	Because we are losing so much of our history, because it offends somebody.	3/26/2019 10:43 AM
19	Tennessee is home to me and has been for 7 generations. I would like to see as much of Tennessee's culture preserved as possible.	3/26/2019 10:08 AM
20	Heritage and history are very important in Tennessee culture.	3/26/2019 7:52 AM
21	Preservation of historic places are important to a rural community's unique character, resulting in additional tourism and overall economic development.	3/25/2019 8:05 AM
22	to know about the past	3/25/2019 7:23 AM
23	Preservation of history	3/25/2019 6:29 AM
24	Because the State is so rich in both State and National historic resources, yet I feel the State and its public has taken them for granted for way to long. Now those resources are being sold to outsiders who don't care because the significance has not been made by the locals, connecting people to places, etc. Tennessee is selling out its history for \$\$\$\$\$. Sad but true.	3/25/2019 5:13 AM
25	The unique history in the small towns is fading.	3/25/2019 3:54 AM

Q16 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

26	Tennessee has such a rich history...We must do all we can to preserve the resources that we have today and pass them on to future generations. Within a fifty mile radius of my hometown a long list of names of people who have made great contributions as military heroes, political leaders, community volunteers, educators, preachers, athletes and many others could be compiled that would be of interest not only to those of us who are living today, but to those who will be living for generations to come. So much has already been lost...We must do all that we can to preserve our rich historical resources.	3/22/2019 2:16 PM
27	It's evonomic and community development. Preserving our heritage and identity	3/22/2019 10:02 AM
28	I believe the past guides our future so it is important to keep these resources alive to tell their stories.	3/22/2019 9:52 AM
29	love of history and our traditions	3/22/2019 8:38 AM
30	Because history is important to me	3/22/2019 8:26 AM
31	These resources can never be replaced or recreated so the loss of them is devastating to our history.	3/22/2019 6:31 AM
32	As an elected official in a small rural community next to large growing urban area we are losing our ability to support the infanstructure that we have place much less preserve any Historic sites.	3/22/2019 6:09 AM
33	Every community has so many cultural resources that need to be preserved, but it's doubly difficult for smaller communities to do that on their own. Preservation and heritage tourism could be another economic driver for us, and also help boost civic pride.	3/22/2019 6:05 AM
34	Historic Preservation of significant sites is vital to ground a community, to provide historical education, to promote tourism, and to show the value and importance of the people and what they contributed to the community in years past.	3/22/2019 5:51 AM
35	It preserves our history.	3/22/2019 5:24 AM
36	When it is gone it is gone forever... We lost one very important building last year because of lack of understanding.	3/22/2019 4:58 AM
37	Because our history makes us unique and our historic square is a focal point to make our county flourish economically.	3/22/2019 4:43 AM
38	Anything that will help instill the Historical heritage we as Tennesseans need to know and for future Generations	3/22/2019 4:20 AM
39	As generations age and die out it is important to preserve history for the future generations or it will also die.	3/22/2019 4:20 AM
40	Physical remnants of history are a finite resource; once they're in the landfill they're not coming back. Without the spirits of our ancestors we're doomed to a withering blank page generation after generation.	3/22/2019 3:15 AM
41	I love history and believe that it is extremely important to preserve it for future generations.	3/21/2019 3:19 PM
42	life long interest	3/21/2019 2:35 PM
43	It's our history. Preservation is important to forward generations.	3/20/2019 6:22 PM
44	I believe we need to preserve these for our future children.	3/20/2019 6:37 AM
45	It is important to me because, hopefully it can help my community with the resources needed to preserve our landmark.	3/19/2019 4:51 PM
46	Again my love of history that was instilled in me from a young age plays a big part in this.	3/19/2019 4:45 PM
47	TN is the place of my birth, the place that formed me. It has such a rich and diverse cultural history, and I look around and it feels like we don't care to have or learn from the past. We want ticky tacky boxes to live and work and worship in, and we leave the study of our history to the folks at UT and a handful of historians around the state. When we do preserve and highlight our history it is 99% just about when the first few white men came over the Cumberland Gap.	3/19/2019 1:18 PM
48	If we are to know where we are going we need to know where we came from.	3/19/2019 12:35 PM

Q16 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

49	In today's climate of intolerance - where every book or statute must be renamed or removed because a group of people are offended, it is an attempt by the fanatical minority groups to erase our history. If political correctness is left to those who are pushing that agenda, none of our history will be preserved. It's important to fight against these groups that seek to erase our Southern history.	3/19/2019 11:29 AM
50	Each state is unique and we all have a history that has contributed to the fabric of our country. Due to the educational system, students are woefully under-educated regarding history and significant events that took place in TN. There are a lot of lessons to be learned from the past.	3/19/2019 7:30 AM
51	Because without it, society is doomed to repeat the mistakes of the past.	3/19/2019 2:47 AM
52	Educating people to the vital role Tennessee has played in our nation's history is not only important for our state but equally important for the Southeast.	3/19/2019 2:09 AM
53	I work in cultural resource management	3/18/2019 4:10 PM
54	It's all about where we have been, where we are now and what we will value in the future.	3/18/2019 3:23 PM
55	Tennessee has amazing history that is threatened in some pleases with rapid growth. I want to preserve Tennessee heritage while also supporting growth.	3/18/2019 10:37 AM
56	It is important to me because it records the story and evolution of our community over time.	3/18/2019 10:37 AM
57	To learn the past that has created TN into what it is today and will be in the future.	3/18/2019 10:29 AM
58	Tennessee should not bend to the modern idea of diversity; we must preserve our identity as a God fearing State that has birthed some of the greatest and bravest men and women our nation has ever seen.	3/18/2019 8:19 AM
59	The urban areas are undergoing rapid development in TN with so many resources being torn down rather without regard to their cultural significance to our community and visitors. There seems to be little or ineffective incentives for developers to rehab or incorporate historic structures in their plans. The recent loss of historical structures in Nashville is so alarming.	3/18/2019 8:07 AM
60	The past tells us what is important; we learn from both the good and the bad. History cannot be changed and should not be "re-written." It tells us who we are as a people and helps direct our future.	3/18/2019 7:37 AM
61	We should have one history as Americans. We are only 200 years old and there is no need for cutting up our history into different departments.	3/18/2019 7:26 AM
62	As a genealogist I find value in not just historic records but in historic places. As a mother I want my kid to be able to learn about where's we've been and where we could go. In both cases it isn't just some dry history book but physical places that when present give you a feeling of inclusion and hopefully a better understanding.	3/18/2019 7:14 AM
63	We cannot forget and demolish the past and it's impact. History stands to be acknowledged and appreciated, especially in one's own backyard. I was born and raised here in Tennessee, and I would like others to see the beauty and historical significance of this state.	3/18/2019 7:07 AM
64	People are forgetting history, and political activists are trying to erase, rewrite, of falsify aspects of Tennessee History.	3/18/2019 6:29 AM
65	I am a Tennessee native. I am proud of my homeland. I want to show others why I am proud to be from this state. If the places, from the Natchez Trace to Beale Street, that make us who we are disappear, then who are we?	3/18/2019 5:28 AM
66	It tells the story of Tennessee's past through primary artifacts and documents; once lost, they cannot be recovered.	3/18/2019 4:38 AM
67	Our history is interesting and important	3/17/2019 3:30 AM
68	I was born here and so were four generations back. Deep roots give me a reverence for my home state and especially middle TN. I feel bound to preserve our amazing heritage for those who will follow.	3/16/2019 6:12 PM
69	Tennessee's historical resources are important so that current and future generations will better appreciate the past and those who came before us.	3/16/2019 5:23 PM
70	All historical records and sites important	3/16/2019 2:18 PM
71	My grand children and future generations will benefit from it	3/16/2019 12:14 PM

Q16 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

72	I don't want to see Tennessee ruined like other states	3/16/2019 11:14 AM
73	Variety of reasons, including retaining a sense of place, protecting history and architecture, and protecting environmental resources	3/16/2019 8:49 AM
74	They show who we are, our uniqueness, the best we can be, learning tools for when we visit other places, a greater appreciation of cultural values, and our own history and achievements.	3/16/2019 7:30 AM
75	Decade by decade, and century by century, Tennessee's story has been built on previous eras. This solid foundation can only support the next era and the one after that if the foundation is not removed or tampered with. There's lots of diversity in Tennessee history for sure, but we should not shame but embrace where we came from, apply the lessons learned from the past to our present, and then inspire the future. In other words, if you don't learn from your past, then you are indeed doomed to repeat it.	3/15/2019 9:41 AM
76	Cultural resources help tie us to the places we live and visit, the people we meet, and teach us about history and prehistory.	3/15/2019 8:39 AM
77	quality of life, economic development, civic pride	3/14/2019 11:07 AM
78	Sense of pride, family and heritage.	3/14/2019 4:55 AM
79	to help tell the complete story of our communities - through the preservation of a variety of housing types, civic buildings (not just courthouses and schools, but the utilitarian buildings like public works)	3/14/2019 4:37 AM
80	We are losing our history and historians as time goes by. The need to capture the information is now.	3/14/2019 3:28 AM
81	Understanding history on a day to day basis	3/13/2019 4:37 PM
82	It is the tangible foundation for who we are.	3/13/2019 1:59 PM
83	It's what contributes to who we are as a place	3/12/2019 7:58 AM
84	It provides a more complete understanding of the unique history of Tennessee and including the character of the many peoples who have sacrificed in its development.	3/12/2019 5:37 AM
85	Tennessee has been one of the most important "crossroads" of our country. Many wonderful and terrible things occurred here and we need to remember as a population. It creates a sense of place for residents and brings in people from all over.	3/12/2019 5:06 AM
86	It should be a teaching and learning tool so people can see what has happened. The good as well as the bad things so the future does not repeat the bad stuff and to build on the better things for our state.	3/12/2019 3:10 AM
87	Our cultural resources are what make here "here." Unfortunately, our current development patterns create places that simultaneously look like every other place and no place at all.	3/12/2019 2:59 AM
88	To preserve the basis of one's sense of place and belonging.	3/11/2019 10:26 AM
89	Historic places, including historic neighborhoods and town centers, draw economic development and enhance a cultural quality of life. Preservation gives us New Orleans, Charleiton, and Savannah. Lack of preservation gives us Atlanta, Charlotte, and LA.	3/11/2019 6:09 AM
90	Reactive "planning" creates resentment and confusion whereas pre-planning is proactive and minimizes divisiveness.	3/11/2019 5:06 AM
91	We live in an area that has a lot of resources that are deteriorating due to neglect and lack of funding that need help	3/11/2019 4:39 AM
92	It makes us who we are. A sense of place gives meaning to a community and provides a useful tool to combat unwise development decisions.	3/10/2019 7:32 AM
93	History grounds us to our homes and provides place identification	3/9/2019 4:46 PM
94	We must do better to tell the story of minority populations and cultures in state history. I was thrilled to come across the historic sign markers in downtown Nashville earlier this week during a work commute about the at Woolworth sit ins during the civil rights movement. It was the exact type of 'sense of place' moment that I needed!	3/9/2019 3:31 AM
95	To know our heritage is to know our culture.	3/8/2019 11:30 AM



Q16 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

96	Knowledge and respect of history and patrimony helps us understand who we are, where we came from, and where we want to go.	3/8/2019 10:11 AM
97	Maintenance of and education about all matters of historic importance (and what isn't?), including sites, documents, oral histories are vital to keeping people, especially children, aware of the strengths and weaknesses of ancestors, home and other site builders, so that strengths can be emulated and weaknesses avoided while modern day decisions must be made.	3/8/2019 8:11 AM
98	Preserves history.	3/8/2019 6:20 AM
99	It's my home and I want to preserve our heritage and historic places for future generations.	3/8/2019 4:50 AM
100	We have a responsibility to protect cultural resources for future generations.	3/8/2019 4:22 AM
101	My family has been in Tennessee since before it was a state.	3/7/2019 4:09 PM
102	Preservation of our past is critical to our present and most especially our future. It defines us as a people. We must avoid burying the unpleasant as well as promote the best parts of our history. It belongs to everyone and has utterly no place in the fiefdom of political correctness.	3/7/2019 3:32 PM
103	Its my family history	3/7/2019 2:26 PM
104	To educate an already abysmally ignorant American public.	3/7/2019 2:18 PM
105	For the legacy of our children	3/7/2019 11:09 AM
106	New England reveres its historic resources as do Charlestone and Williamsburg plus many more cities proving that preservation is our most treasured resource.	3/7/2019 10:53 AM
107	We have a rich history that is in the heart of our downtown commercial district that compliments heritage tourism and downtown redevelopment	3/7/2019 5:55 AM
108	I am not sure how you define(diverse cultural resources).I am a Tennessean and I love its history, all of it.	3/7/2019 5:38 AM
109	As the state becomes more diverse, all cultures living among us should be appreciated, welcomed and celebrated.	3/7/2019 5:31 AM
110	This is our history spread out for all to see.	3/6/2019 8:23 AM
111	We have a home on the national register we want restored.	3/6/2019 3:13 AM
112	Maintaining our sense of place, educating the next generation in hopes that they will see the need for preservation of our heritage and history	3/5/2019 5:16 AM
113	Cultural resources are important for historical value and to encourage appreciation of our heritage.	3/5/2019 3:15 AM
114	It is important to preserve historic sites And persons to educate the public and respect our cultural diversity.	3/4/2019 3:18 PM
115	Without preservation we lose a sense of community and who we are. Nashville is disappearing and becoming the city wide version of a big box store...no personality, no diversity, no sense of place. This extends to the whole state...Tennessee has always put preservation last. As I type the state historic sites, Cragfont & Wynnewood sit Director-less. They are currently being managed by volunteers. Volunteers who are doing their best, but this is a travesty to let those sites go unmanaged. Why is this happening...who knows because their has been zero transparency. Cragfont's collections and the house are being ravaged by moisture...soon, if not already things will be permanently lost. If our own state preservationists don't take this seriously why would the public? Set the culture and do better.	3/4/2019 10:57 AM
116	5th generation Tennessean. As Nashville, specifically, changes so much, it is critical to preserve the history of our town and state and not become a redeveloped sprawl wasteland! Don't want to look like Atlanta. Short term gains, long term losses!	3/4/2019 6:21 AM
117	Historic places present tangible links to the past allowing individuals to connect with history and provide a sense of place for current population to create their identity.	3/4/2019 3:49 AM
118	Historic preservation for Tennessee gives us purpose for our future generations to be proud.	3/3/2019 9:08 AM
119	Tennessee is diverse. It's history is diverse. All should be represented.	3/3/2019 8:48 AM
120	It is what gives places meaning and identity in and gives communities a sense of identity.	3/3/2019 6:06 AM

Q16 contiued

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121	Two reasons: first, because my livelihood depends on federal historic preservation laws, and second, because the cultural resources of any place are really the only true differentiator. They're the only thing makes one place different from another.	3/2/2019 1:54 PM
122	Saving history for future generations	3/2/2019 11:29 AM
123	Future generations ability to understand and enjoy what things made Tennessee great before they came on the scene.	3/2/2019 11:15 AM
124	Our history is what makes us unique. Without our culture and history, Tennessee is indistinguishable from any other place in the world. People feel the most connected to the historic parts of their city and it brings a community together when the central parts of that city are thriving. I live on the East side of Nashville, and an outsider recently described the neighborhood as the only area (in Nashville) where their neighborhood is important to them. I love my neighborhood, but I want everyone to have pride in where they live. That pride comes from something you personally have worked hard to cultivate. It takes a whole community to work together to cultivate it's historic and cultural places, but we need education and resources to pull people in.	3/2/2019 5:07 AM
125	Because my family ties run deep in Tennessee historic development	3/2/2019 4:43 AM
126	I love history and I think that is SO important to preserve the sites that tie us to our history... all of our history whether good or bad, without trying to erase any portions of it.	3/1/2019 6:53 PM
127	Because history is so easily forgotten.	3/1/2019 6:20 PM
128	They are part of my heritage and life.	3/1/2019 5:13 PM
129	To tell the story of all Tennesseans	3/1/2019 9:50 AM
130	Our past defines the present and needs to be remembered and preserved for future generations	3/1/2019 6:31 AM
131	Because I own one of the oldest houses in tennessee and others would preserve if they could afford or had grants to do so.	3/1/2019 6:22 AM
132	Saving what's left of Music Row, the identity of Nashville is of upmost importance!	3/1/2019 4:44 AM
133	It's our history	3/1/2019 1:58 AM
134	It should be important to all Tennesseans!	3/1/2019 1:47 AM
135	If we continue to tear down, over build & destroy everything around us, what are we really leaving? How do we remember a past?	3/1/2019 12:24 AM
136	To be a well educated person who can better understand, appreciate and support our diversity.	2/28/2019 10:43 PM
137	Sense of place, and pride; don't want to be doomed to repeat past	2/28/2019 4:34 PM
138	Tennessee has been at the heart of history: the Civil War, women's suffrage, civil rights--all of which changed the nation.	2/28/2019 3:58 PM
139	Keeping history alive for future generations of Tennessee	2/28/2019 2:38 PM
140	My families are some of the first people who came to Tennessee. We need to preserve all our historic properties or cultures so people can see what we love about Tennessee.	2/28/2019 2:17 PM
141	To inform persons about the REAL HISTORY of statues, memorials and confederate places throughout Tn	2/28/2019 12:46 PM
142	I find the historic resources of TN to be of value as they tell the story of TN's past and enrich quality of life to the present and future.	2/28/2019 11:34 AM
143	to preserve history for future generations	2/28/2019 11:20 AM
144	We should all know where we come from and appreciate all things before us.	2/28/2019 11:12 AM
145	quality of life	2/28/2019 9:36 AM
146	It is important to respect and preserve Tennessee's diverse history.	2/28/2019 9:32 AM
147	As a former history teacher and amateur genealogist, I've seen so many historical sites destroyed for the sake of big business.	2/28/2019 8:34 AM
148	I was born and raised in Madison Tennessee. I still live here though I can't recognize it anymore and wish I could move....	2/28/2019 8:33 AM
149	It defines me and my family It defines America	2/28/2019 8:20 AM

Q16 contiued

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150	For the same reason preservation of our natural resources is important - it's what makes our state unique and it's who we are.	2/28/2019 8:02 AM
151	Historical preservation is always important, and even more so during this time of unprecedented growth. Every place needs to anchor itself in its history or else people can lose their sense of identity and their path. In order to know where you're going, you need to know where you came from. Physical historical sites provide a visceral connection to our past and its critical that we preserve them.	2/28/2019 7:00 AM
152	history for our children/grandchildren	2/28/2019 6:31 AM
153	Quality of life, economic driver,	2/28/2019 5:55 AM
154	It is our history, to know it drives our future,	2/28/2019 5:10 AM
155	Education and cultural identity, economic development with smart growth.	2/28/2019 3:57 AM
156	sense of place	2/27/2019 5:20 PM
157	Doing so is the central goal of my career in CRM!	2/27/2019 1:13 PM
158	I love historic buildings. They remind us of our past & they were usually well built. They have more character than more modern buildings. It is also important to save battlefields. Besides the history, it gives more open space for an increasingly urbanized state.	2/27/2019 11:19 AM
159	The heritage of our hometowns across the state along with preserving, promoting and protecting the Downtown Districts is the SOUL of our communities.	2/27/2019 8:13 AM
160	For future generations to see their past.	2/27/2019 6:59 AM
161	Our children and grandchildren.	2/27/2019 4:01 AM
162	Local/regional history provides educational stimulus and awareness of past ways for the current lost generation. We constantly move further away from our heritage and history, and this disconnect is harmful to current and future generations in that, when they are lost, they will be forgotten.	2/26/2019 4:08 PM
163	We can't know where we're going if we don't know where we've been.	2/26/2019 8:42 AM
164	Economic stability; civic pride	2/26/2019 8:21 AM
165	Sense of place, quality of life, affordability, diversity	2/26/2019 7:11 AM
166	Our history not only determined who we are but can shape who we will be.	2/26/2019 5:33 AM
167	Working alongside the people protecting these resources. Many areas are underdeveloped and are not being given time or money to improve their conditions	2/26/2019 4:51 AM
168	Its OUR history. Even though we think we are so advanced today, some of the architect from past was ahead of its time and so beautifully and painstakingly done. How are we to teach future generations if the landmarks are no longer here? To show our richness and pride in our past generations and how far we have come and how far we have to still go.	2/26/2019 4:45 AM
169	It's such an inlaid part of our culture and life heritage.	2/26/2019 4:42 AM
170	Judging from the way of "modern" 21st thought and discourse, factual and important history is being lost or intentionally used for political extremism. And that is called "histortion". Times and circumstances in the 16th thru 19th centuries were quite different, and almost impossible for today's generations to understand and accept that is the way things were - good, bad or ugly - simply "tell it like it was". "Just the facts, ma'am" without passing judgment or censoring out of displeasure. We only add to our history by adding, and not by subtracting; and there is plenty of history that needs to be exposed even more and covered, but only for history's sake and legacy - not politics nor activism.	2/25/2019 11:32 PM
171	Understanding our heritage paves the way to a better future for all.	2/25/2019 3:31 PM
172	If we do not teach our History, then History will repeat itself. If people do not know our Culture then it will die. It is not being taught in Schools today.	2/25/2019 1:27 PM

Q16 contiued

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173	If we cannot protect our historic buildings, scenic byways, and town's pride in our town, then we will lose our future. The people that live in our town, Bell Buckle, love it so much that they will fight to keep it just as is. To have laws enacted that take away the ability for us to keep and protect what is so sacred is just honestly wrong. Plain and simple, just wrong. For developers to just keep tearing down and building with no plan for the future and what is sustainable versus what is needed for the here and now, is again just plain wrong. Anything done without a vision for the whole is going to be a problem at some point. Additionally, scenic byways are so important to many historic sites. To have development turn those scenic byways into just another commercial development that many times is short sighted is to forever change our landscape and not for the better. To have the ability to be able to use resources to help protect and preserve what is important to the people that live in these places rather than sacrificing for "economic development" is crucial and something where we all need to have a reasonable voice in this vital balancing act.	2/25/2019 5:53 AM
174	Our nation is what it is today because of its diversity. Understanding the history and sacrifices of all religions, races and genders of its population needs to be taught and displayed to the population by an organization such as yours.	2/24/2019 2:12 PM
175	I feel we are losing our heritage and history very quickly. Preservation is needed.	2/24/2019 1:46 PM
176	It preserves our history which can be used to teach our children the conditions of living and the lesson that were learned throughout our history	2/24/2019 1:39 PM
177	The very core of the entire USA history is at stake. Schools don't teach enough and kids today don't care. The history and folklore of Tennessee is losing its flavor by Crushing people together Ignoring infrastructure and not slowing the influx of people down that are fighting over housing. The roadsides are filled with trash like never before. Signs for fines are not in place. Trees are being bulldozed for buildings that zoning should never allow. etc etc etc.	2/24/2019 4:42 AM
178	It provides a sense of place and time,	2/24/2019 2:57 AM
179	We are destroying our history.	2/24/2019 2:40 AM
180	Preserve the value and pride in our state and local communities' history.	2/24/2019 2:07 AM
181	Im proud of my history.	2/24/2019 1:25 AM
182	The live of anything historical	2/24/2019 1:05 AM
183	If we lose our heritage we will lose our identity.	2/24/2019 12:06 AM
184	Because I want to preserve OUR STATES HISTORICAL VALUE AND LANDMARKS AND HOMES FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS	2/23/2019 11:39 PM
185	Because reading about it in a book is boring.	2/23/2019 10:51 PM
186	Tennessee has many historically significant resources that are being destroyed due to ignorance and lost to "hit and run" developers	2/23/2019 2:17 PM
187	Tennessee has a unique history that needs to be preserved.	2/23/2019 9:34 AM
188	It is a non-renewable resource	2/23/2019 7:36 AM
189	Because it is crucial that the people of Tennessee understand and cherish where we've come from, and what we've done in our past. That trumps any other considerations, and we must protect our historical and cultural treasures ; lest we lose sight of our collective identity	2/23/2019 6:45 AM
190	Our past is our window to the future.Destroy the past and you destroy the means to a better tomorrow.	2/23/2019 4:12 AM
191	May be the only mechanism that stands between history lost and the future of Tennessee.	2/22/2019 11:41 PM
192	Identity requires story. Stories require places.	2/22/2019 8:42 PM
193	As a source of pride, knowing how many different cultures helped define Tennessee.	2/22/2019 7:38 PM
194	It is of course difficult for us to know what is going to be culturally and historically significant in the future, and failing to preserve assets of the diverse communities in Tennessee when those assets can already be identified as significant, either culturally or historically, causes damage to the heritage we are leaving behind for future generations. Our heritage is all we are, and making sure that future Tennesseans can get a sense of the lives of all people in this State is best way to make sure our heritage is true.	2/22/2019 10:20 AM
195	Quality of life in our county.	2/22/2019 10:07 AM



Q16 contiued

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196	Tennessee's history has played an important formative role. I love my state and knowing about what has come before now.	2/22/2019 10:01 AM
197	if we forget the past we are doomed to repeat it	2/22/2019 5:00 AM
198	Cultural preservation - without diversity, the State's history is a white monochrome.	2/22/2019 3:16 AM
199	History is very important to all Communities.	2/22/2019 1:55 AM
200	I am a 6th generation Tennessean, and I love history.	2/21/2019 1:42 PM
201	For a diverse number of reasons all relating to the nature of historic preservation.	2/21/2019 1:04 PM
202	Tennessee is one of the few states that does not destroy is history.	2/21/2019 12:44 PM
203	History of institutional racism in past preservation efforts skews perception of the past. Actively promoting recognition of cultural resources associated with a diverse past and acknowledging how diverse voices contributed to making our nation strong is a social justice issue and it's a better and more realistic interpretation of the past.	2/21/2019 12:29 PM
204	Saving what is unique about our state	2/21/2019 9:40 AM
205	It provides a myriad of benefits to our state including cultural touchstones, beautification of our built environment, tourism and economic development, and sustainability. Architecture is one of the few ways we can connect with diverse past of our community on a daily basis.	2/21/2019 9:20 AM
206	The state has a diverse background and all should be represented.	2/21/2019 8:38 AM
207	Knowing the past (people, places, events) puts the present into perspective and helps to understand the changing moral/social/cultural landscape, and perhaps helps prevent a repeat of the negatives of the past	2/21/2019 8:33 AM
208	Tennessee has an exceptionally rich archaeological and historical record that is at risk with the rate of urban and economic development.	2/21/2019 8:27 AM
209	I am a member of numerous historical societies that support our national identity. History is important. This is our country, no need to apologize.	2/21/2019 8:20 AM
210	When you're homeless, Culture is all about where you park your keister at the end of the day. I firmly believe that. ~cmt~	2/21/2019 8:03 AM
211	Because no one in a Republic has the right to destroy/erase/re-write another cultural group's history.	2/21/2019 7:53 AM
212	Young people are ignorant of history. If the THC does not preserve history and educate, of what benefit is it?	2/21/2019 7:21 AM
213	Knowledge of history and improving the education and love for our state.	2/21/2019 7:20 AM
214	Being a history teacher (retired)my interest speak loud	2/21/2019 7:07 AM
215	The preservation of Tennessee's diverse cultural resources sets us apart from other states and helps us identify who we are. Preserving our history and telling our story is what makes the great State of Tennessee attractive.	2/21/2019 6:47 AM
216	It is my heritage!	2/21/2019 6:14 AM
217	It anchors our sense of place, helps illustrate where we've been and where we need to go as a society, and, if done inclusively, can reflect Tennessee's true diversity. Also as a sales tax state, preserving cultural resources that are particularly well-positioned to contribute to heritage tourism is important. And, since Tennessee history is back in student curriculum, preserving those places where things happened has taken on a new significance.	2/21/2019 6:09 AM
218	Because we are a diverse nation, and TN is on the cutting edge of 'coming of age' in the 21st Century. We need to preserve and protect our varied past to lead into a well grounded future. We have it all, from Native American to modern Tech development. The can blend if we can set the proper foundations across our state. The history of Lauderdale County is totally different than that of Cumberland County, and both counties different than Davidson or Shelby Counties, and yet each is very important in demonstrating that diversity does not have to lead to division. We must come to understand our past to develop our future. Unity within a state can lead to unity in our nation. Why not be a leader in developing that goal? Tennessee can do it. Barbara B Parsons, Cumberland County Historian	2/21/2019 5:53 AM
219	If we lose our sense of place, we are truly lost.	2/21/2019 5:24 AM

Q16 contiued

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220	Because once they are gone, no matter how controversial, they are gone for good. We have to preserve the structures/resources and contextualize them appropriately as public attitudes change over time.	2/21/2019 5:19 AM
221	Because the historic buildings and sites are the thread that create the fabric of who we are as Tennesseans and what will back our cities and towns home instead of just a mundane habitat where we eat, sleep and work.	2/21/2019 4:48 AM
222	I am an voice saying "we are one generation away" from history being lost forever. I write historical fiction and often speak at historical groups. I advise them to preserve personal/family history by writing their history and preserving the buildings and resources that gave them their heritage.	2/21/2019 4:44 AM
223	Public education and awareness of our history	2/21/2019 4:20 AM
224	We must protect the history of our area for the benefit of our children. History is something that preserves who we are	2/21/2019 4:16 AM
225	The mainstream reputation of TN is often for it's strong music connections and opportunities. However, the history of that music is diverse yet not often recognized. In addition, there is so much beautiful history in TN that needs to be better highlighted and celebrated.	2/21/2019 4:04 AM
226	My relatives have been living in Tennessee since before TN became a state.	2/21/2019 3:42 AM
227	With all the growth in Middle TN developers are tearing down our old beautiful homes that have been here since the beginning days of TN. This is heart breaking to me. Some insentives need to be done to help preserve these old buildings if possible. They can't be replaced. Yet, what s story they tell. We need those buildings preserved if possible.	2/21/2019 3:23 AM
228	They are resources that can't be replaced.	2/21/2019 12:40 AM
229	It's history	2/20/2019 7:40 PM
230	To protect our history and the beauty of the state	2/20/2019 7:08 PM
231	We'll never be able to get back the physical features of the past if they are destroyed. Stories may live on but experiencing the past in a physical environment is completely different.	2/20/2019 5:49 PM
232	We live in a diversified state. Many people come from all over the world; from all works if life; from all forms of health and disabilities to live in in the great state of Tennessee. We MUST become more diversified.	2/20/2019 5:29 PM
233	Keeps us from erasing what the past was really like.	2/20/2019 5:12 PM
234	It is my family's history and all that the people did to settle and create out State needs to be remembered and honored.	2/20/2019 4:38 PM
235	Like you said previously here, it tells you where you come from. TN is changing every day with newcomers. It is vital to our entire quality of life to have cultural places to visit, see online, and simply hacc preserved. Otherwise we become one giant suburban home and have no life quality.	2/20/2019 4:34 PM
236	To help us better appreciate our diversity and where our histories overlap.	2/20/2019 4:31 PM
237	History is the backbone of our modern life. Without learning about this history in every way possible we loose our rich heritage. I need to see and feel the past.	2/20/2019 3:04 PM
238	It's important to preserve our exceptional past to inspire the living.	2/20/2019 2:42 PM
239	Personal interest, family history and my role as County Historian (Rutherford).	2/20/2019 2:29 PM
240	We have a great state and should be representing a variety of resources!	2/20/2019 1:56 PM
241	With more and more development, it is important to preserve the history and culture of an area.	2/20/2019 1:38 PM
242	When they go, they're gone forever, and everyone loses a piece of our common history.	2/20/2019 1:38 PM
243	As County Executive / Mayor I find it frustrating that my legislative body takes no action concerning the funding and maintenance of our Courthouse and other County Buildings.	2/20/2019 1:31 PM
244	Many of the old buildings are irreplaceable and foster a sense of pride/place for locals and heritage tourism. New construction/materials do not compare to the historic ones.	2/20/2019 1:07 PM
245	Because I am a Tennessean and my family and I have been for many generations.	2/20/2019 1:05 PM
246	it makes TN a better place	2/20/2019 12:36 PM

Q16 contiued

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247	To protect and preseeevour existing assets. To stop the deterioration of our downtowns and natural resource.	2/20/2019 12:31 PM
248	There needs to be examples of historical local life that still exist, not just through a digitized photo and story. Something you can visit, touch and feel, to get a sense of the way it was, to better understand human life in those times.	2/20/2019 12:31 PM
249	History is just important to remember	2/20/2019 12:04 PM
250	Share our heritage with future generations and solidify the fabric of our communities by preserving sites well. It can create livability and enhance the story of our home communities.	2/20/2019 11:28 AM
251	Heritage tourism	2/20/2019 11:07 AM
252	Pride in state and its history	2/20/2019 11:01 AM
253	We all need to know history to learn and build upon the history to a better future.	2/20/2019 10:55 AM
254	Been involved in my county's history and its preservation for over 45 years	2/20/2019 10:53 AM
255	n/a	2/20/2019 10:45 AM
256	You cannot attain your destination without knowing where you have been.	2/20/2019 10:44 AM
257	It makes me sad to see communities letting their beautiful historic structures crumble and their historic sites get developed with low quality, temporary things. I hate to see the quality building materials going in the landfills while more temporary boxes go up.	2/20/2019 10:42 AM
258	I have interest in diversity	2/20/2019 10:37 AM
259	Preservation of TN's diverse cultural resources is important because I believe it preserves the past and sets a meaningful tone for a productive and meaningful future.	2/20/2019 10:37 AM
260	We have a vast and unique history which other states don't have. People come from all over to learn about their heritage, whether it be Native Indians, slaves, Civil War battles, Civil Rights issues, coal mining and depression era programs, etc. there is so much more here in our rich diversity and past. We also have a beautiful State which can take one's breath away from lush plants, waterfalls, rugged vistas, to the soft meadows and farmlands of western Tennessee. Preserve this for our benefit and the future residents.	2/20/2019 10:35 AM
261	Distinctive, equitable, and sustainable communities are vital to the state's future.	2/20/2019 9:57 AM
262	"I Live Here" and proud of it. I have traveled the US for many years (My job) and met thousands of people. They always like to talk about Tennessee.	2/20/2019 9:56 AM
263	Their preservation is our shared cultural identity.	2/20/2019 8:18 AM
264	Educational purposes, physical reminders of the past, telling the story of Tennessee through diverse outlooks and time periods	2/20/2019 8:18 AM
265	Diversity reflects our heritage	2/20/2019 7:58 AM
266	Because historic resources anchor communities and give them character. They can never be restored once lost, and new buildings are garbage, built without the slightest bit of quality.	2/20/2019 7:07 AM
267	It should be important to everyone.	2/20/2019 7:01 AM
268	Because Tennessee is my Heritage through extensive research I have learned the majority of my family has been in Tennessee since before it gained its statehood. I would like to see in future it's continued preservation and respect for our shared past as old and new residents of this state.	2/20/2019 6:41 AM
269	My father used to take me on trips to see historic places in Tennessee. With the ongoing growth in the state's population, it is important to keep these beautiful places untouched.	2/20/2019 6:00 AM
270	To learn more about the era and learn more about how the people and communities different customs and way of life were for our residents. For example— the customs of the black/ white residents should not be ignored or erased. It is interesting in many cases those different customs Have and have not changed	2/20/2019 5:50 AM

Q16 contiued

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271	I own a a 200+ year old stone house (the oldest sandstone structure in Williamson county - the Hartley House) along with the oldest standing chicken coop in TN, as verified by the Williamson County Historic Society. I want to know that there is local support and appreciation for the preservation of homesteads that date back to Revolutionary War land grants in our area. I believe that better historical education and preservation support for private owners who maintain and protect our local rural history would do well for our community. The rate of suburban sprawl has negatively impacted the preservation plans for our county.	2/20/2019 5:39 AM
272	Maintains Tennessee's important history, sense of place, unique identity, and civic pride.	2/20/2019 4:59 AM
273	Because once it's gone, it's gone forever.	2/20/2019 4:50 AM
274	Builds bridges by helping us understand one another	2/20/2019 4:47 AM
275	Our past informs our present so we must make every effort to preserve what we can or to at least be able to study sites before they are destroyed.	2/20/2019 4:40 AM
276	I want to enjoy the state I live in and feel that it is authentic and holds value for its historic resources.	2/20/2019 4:19 AM
277	Our experiences may be individual, but they're part of a shared history.	2/20/2019 4:04 AM
278	our history	2/20/2019 3:45 AM
279	Our landscape and culture is changing so rapidly that we may not realize what we have lost before it's gone. Cultural resources offer a sense of place for the state and its localities, and are public resources for learning.	2/20/2019 3:45 AM
280	Knowing where we came from to see where we are going.	2/20/2019 1:38 AM
281	We've already had so much of our history robbed and literally whitewashed. We must preserve and reconstitute our historical significance so that we won't repeat the evils of the past	2/20/2019 1:24 AM
282	Quality of life	2/19/2019 11:01 PM
283	That the history is passed to the next generations so that they can understand, respect and appreciate the value of the work our ancestors did to make this state and country a good place to live.	2/19/2019 7:47 PM
284	I'm a 9th generation Tennessean so from a personal standpoint, a majority of my family's history is in this state. Along with that Tennessee has shaped my heritage and my family has help shape the cultural heritage of Tennessee. Its preservation is important to me.	2/19/2019 6:24 PM
285	Knowing where we have been can help us see where we are going.	2/19/2019 6:19 PM
286	People need to be aware of who they are, where they come from, and what happened in the land before they were here. It deepens our roots and gives a sense of place.	2/19/2019 5:32 PM
287	Ability to learn about the past	2/19/2019 4:56 PM
288	It is our duty to protect the past to learn how we have developed culturally.	2/19/2019 4:31 PM
289	Mankind must always preserve the history of the earth. Tennessee is no different. We must make all efforts to preserve the history of Tennessee because past, present, and future people believe it should be preserved. Let's preserve what is here and build a future for the next generations.	2/19/2019 3:56 PM
290	History belongs to everyone. Each building or structure that is torn down removes the reality of Tennessee's history. These cannot be replaced by a historic marker.	2/19/2019 3:45 PM
291	History is such an important part of heritage and nation. It helps future outcomes	2/19/2019 2:43 PM
292	Because once those cultural resources are demolished or removed there's absolutely no going back, that history is forever lost.	2/19/2019 2:42 PM
293	I hate having my past taken away.	2/19/2019 2:32 PM
294	Preservation of Tennessee's diverse cultural resources is very important to me. Preserving our history teaches us where we have been and hopefully help us to figure out where we will go as a community. Preserving these resources maintains the fabric that binds all Tennesseans together.	2/19/2019 2:06 PM
295	History frames our culture. It's important to know and understand our history. Cultural resources are the visual aids to that understanding.	2/19/2019 2:04 PM
296	I'm a 10th generation Tennessean	2/19/2019 1:55 PM

Q16 contiued

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297	We need to tell the stories of our ancestors to our children. They are wanting to know!	2/19/2019 1:42 PM
298	For personal enjoyment, but also pride in our State.	2/19/2019 1:32 PM
299	History and architecture establish a unique sense of place - community by community. It is this anchor to the past that contributes to the quality of life for us and our families. It is what attracts new economic and industrial investments to Tennessee and allows us all to make a decent wage. Preservation and affordable housing are the same thing so we must not "overstep" renovation efforts to price housing to the point that neighborhoods - and therefore cities - become gentrified. That is the challenge: Retaining our history and making it affordable and accessible to all.	2/19/2019 1:29 PM
300	Aesthetics. Diversity. Sustainability.	2/19/2019 1:20 PM
301	We should preserve everyone's past.	2/19/2019 1:16 PM
302	A State without them is like an old man without a memory	2/19/2019 1:15 PM
303	so that future generations will know the living history of our area	2/19/2019 1:03 PM
304	Who are we if we lose our history? Our historical places are not only a draw for tourists to bring money in they are an irreplaceable educational resource for the citizens and community that lives here.	2/19/2019 12:26 PM
305	They are part of the human story. We can learn from them.	2/19/2019 12:14 PM
306	It's only important if people voluntarily want to preserve certain historical sites. It should not be mandated by government because a handful of people want it. It actually leads to more places sitting empty and rotting instead of being invested in.	2/19/2019 12:04 PM
307	The most sustainable development is to use what we have. It's also beautiful, and irreplaceable.	2/19/2019 11:54 AM
308	Native Tennessean, have seen so much of our history destroyed, for financial gain for some.	2/19/2019 11:54 AM
309	Civic pride and historical education	2/19/2019 10:56 AM
310	My family dates back to 1930's and 1800's in Middle TN and husbands family dates back to 1700's. With this comes a caring, commitment and responsibility to our great state to respect its resources, history and beauty so that those that follow us might enjoy them too. Preservation matters and makes a difference. Ultimately, preservation is not about the past - it is about the future.	2/19/2019 10:41 AM
311	Because it promotes cohesive communities	2/19/2019 9:58 AM
312	We will look back in 10, 20, 50 years and discuss significant buildings torn down for "progress" just as we do now. It will most likely be an area of urban blight or buildings with insignificant purposes.	2/19/2019 9:22 AM
313	Our history deserves to be preserved... it's who we are.	2/19/2019 9:18 AM
314	As a 7th generation Tennessean and as a preservation professional, I have a vested interest in preserving our sense of place and the built environment	2/19/2019 9:11 AM
315	History is how we learn from our past. We can't lose who we are even if that is to preserve events we are embarrassed of as much as we want preserve events that we are proud of	2/19/2019 9:07 AM
316	In order to progress, we must honor or reconcile the past, not raze it. Also, buildings were made of stronger stuff back in the day.	2/19/2019 9:04 AM
317	It is the story of our past as a state, and it is important to remember that.	2/19/2019 8:58 AM
318	The story that shows where we were and how far we have come.	2/19/2019 8:57 AM
319	Tennessee's diverse cultural resources are important to me because they help place the state's history within the larger national narrative. These cultural resources are artifacts to the past, and even reuse allows those who have lived here for generations, along with those who have recently moved to the state, to better understand the role Tennesseans have played in our lives and in shaping our world today. By promoting the state's cultural resources, all Tennesseans can experience pride of place by learning how people have shaped our local history over time.	2/19/2019 8:41 AM
320	It's our history	2/19/2019 8:32 AM
321	I love historic buildings of all types. They cannot be replaced when destroyed. They need protection from greedy developers and local government officials.	2/19/2019 8:31 AM
322	It's been politicized and not protected!	2/19/2019 8:09 AM

Q16 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

323	To maintain a the physical history of our State.	2/19/2019 7:48 AM
324	Because it tells the story of who we are from one generation to the next. In Tennessee during periods of growth and prosperity additional threats are placed on our resources to make way for both new and redevelopment. Additionally the South has a very strong "Property rights" mentality so we as a community need to be clear on what if important and preserved for future generations and help people understand the economic benefits of preservation and know that once it is lost it is gone forever.	2/19/2019 7:48 AM
325	We need to respect our state and local history and those who helped make it what it is. Youth of today need more understanding and appreciation of our history, and Tennessee history should be put back in school curriculum.	2/19/2019 7:44 AM
326	We need to tell a complete story, and an accurate story. We can't do that if all Tennesseans are not included.	2/19/2019 7:38 AM
327	Our family arrived in "Tennessee" area prior to 1770. We include many men who fought for the development of our great state from Carolinas, Franklin, and Tennessee. This is where our forefathers raised families and tilled the soil! It is very important to be able to take our grandchildren to different sites and show where their forefathers toiled, and fought, and raised families, and died. This is the continuity of our culture.	2/19/2019 7:29 AM
328	Architecture is a visual expression of a community's history and cultural heritage.	2/19/2019 7:26 AM
329	Preserving our history for others to see and learn from is extremely important for future generations.	2/19/2019 7:09 AM
330	In the modern world we constantly bemoan the loss of a sense of community and place, but do little to protect the things that give us this. For every historic site we bulldoze for another shopping development or generic apartment building we lose a little more of what makes Tennessee a special place to live.	2/19/2019 7:01 AM
331	Because our history is being wiped out by out of state investors coming in & destroying what has made us beautiful. Our historic buildings are being demolished instead of refurbished. Stop tearing our history down!	2/19/2019 7:01 AM
332	Preservation efforts affect all people, economy, and quality of life.	2/19/2019 6:56 AM
333	It shows us how we got to where we are today. The past does shape our future. Also, as a tourist, I would much rather visit historical sites and learn about the people there rather than visit another big box stuffed shopping mall.	2/19/2019 6:40 AM
334	Personal experiences.	2/19/2019 6:07 AM
335	Because it is remembering who we are.	2/19/2019 5:30 AM
336	Tennessee cultural resources are our history. They define who we as citizens are and what we see as important to keep in the preservation of our history. If we choose just a sect of history that shows that specific sect is the only thing important to us. A diverse preservation shows the state puts an emphasis on everyone and every part of Tennessee history.	2/19/2019 5:22 AM
337	I love our Tn history and think everyone should also!	2/19/2019 5:14 AM



Q17 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

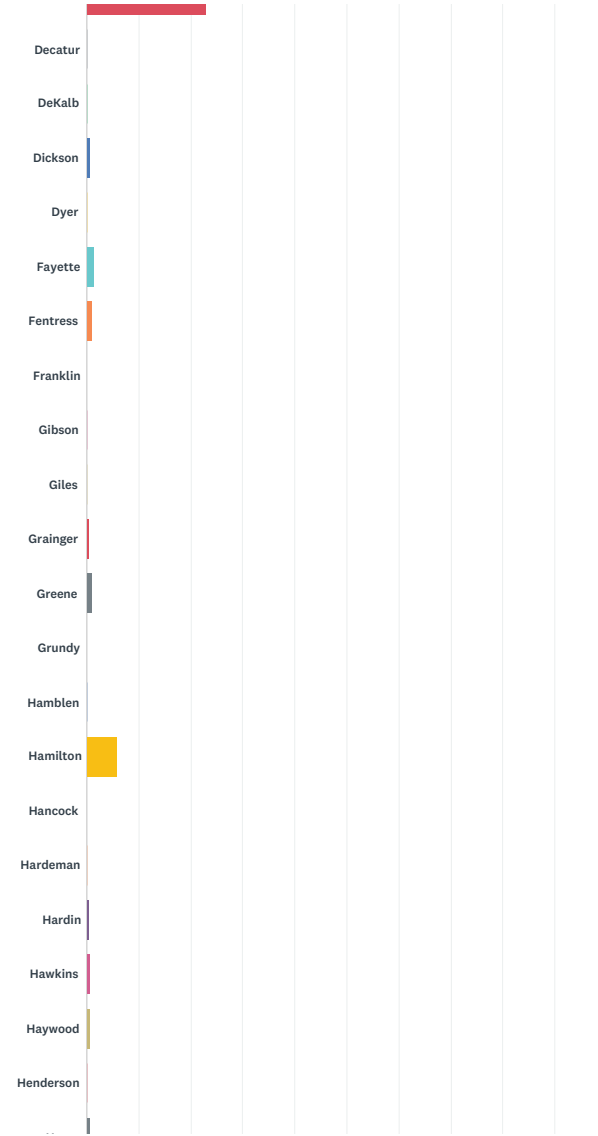
Q17 Which county do you live in?

Answered: 421 Skipped: 184



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Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey



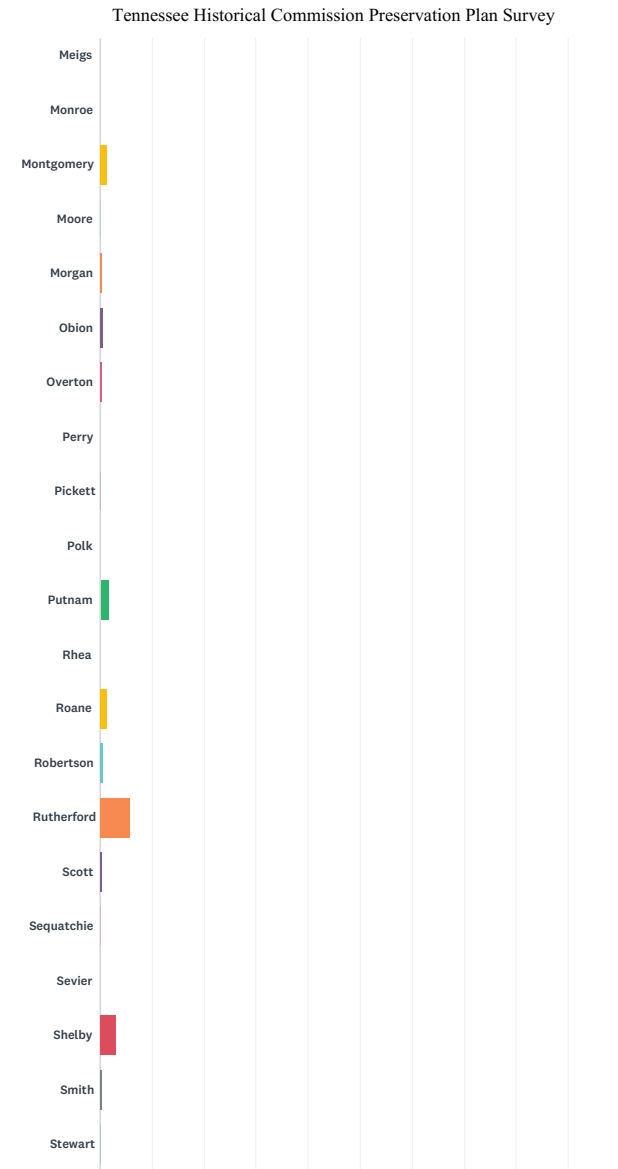
2 / 8

Q17 contiued



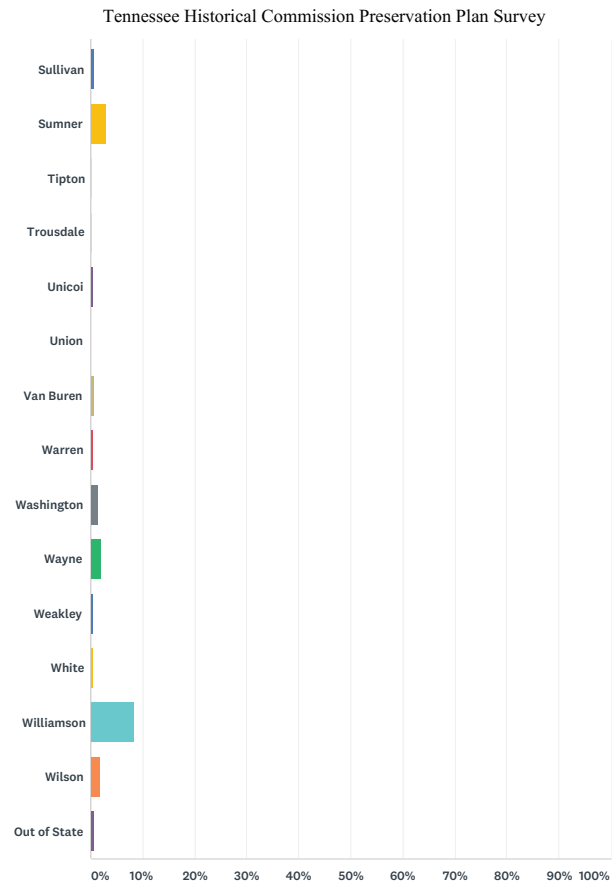
3 / 8

Q17 contiued



4 / 8

Q17 contiued



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Anderson	0.48%	2
Bedford	0.48%	2
Benton	0.24%	1
Bledsoe	0.00%	0
Blount	0.95%	4
Bradley	0.71%	3
Campbell	0.48%	2

Q17 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

Cannon	0.71%	3
Carroll	0.00%	0
Carter	0.24%	1
Cheatham	1.66%	7
Chester	0.00%	0
Claiborne	2.38%	10
Clay	0.95%	4
Cocke	0.00%	0
Coffee	0.95%	4
Crockett	0.00%	0
Cumberland	0.48%	2
Davidson	23.04%	97
Decatur	0.24%	1
DeKalb	0.24%	1
Dickson	0.71%	3
Dyer	0.24%	1
Fayette	1.43%	6
Fentress	0.95%	4
Franklin	0.00%	0
Gibson	0.24%	1
Giles	0.24%	1
Grainger	0.48%	2
Greene	0.95%	4
Grundy	0.00%	0
Hamblen	0.24%	1
Hamilton	5.94%	25
Hancock	0.00%	0
Hardeman	0.24%	1
Hardin	0.48%	2
Hawkins	0.71%	3
Haywood	0.71%	3
Henderson	0.24%	1
Henry	0.71%	3
Hickman	0.00%	0

Q17 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

Houston	0.00%	0
Humphreys	0.48%	2
Jackson	0.48%	2
Jefferson	0.24%	1
Johnson	0.24%	1
Knox	5.46%	23
Lake	0.24%	1
Lauderdale	0.24%	1
Lawrence	0.24%	1
Lewis	0.24%	1
Lincoln	0.24%	1
Loudon	0.00%	0
Macon	0.24%	1
Madison	0.48%	2
Marion	0.48%	2
Marshall	0.00%	0
Maury	2.38%	10
McMinn	0.71%	3
McNairy	0.00%	0
Meigs	0.00%	0
Monroe	0.00%	0
Montgomery	1.43%	6
Moore	0.24%	1
Morgan	0.48%	2
Obion	0.71%	3
Overton	0.48%	2
Perry	0.00%	0
Pickett	0.24%	1
Polk	0.00%	0
Putnam	1.66%	7
Rhea	0.00%	0
Roane	1.43%	6
Robertson	0.71%	3
Rutherford	5.94%	25
Scott	0.48%	2

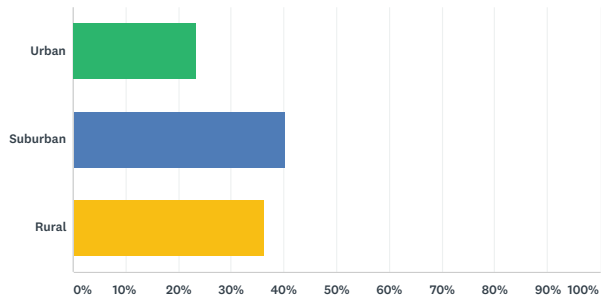
Q17 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

Sequatchie	0.24%	1
Sevier	0.00%	0
Shelby	3.09%	13
Smith	0.48%	2
Stewart	0.24%	1
Sullivan	0.71%	3
Sumner	2.85%	12
Tipton	0.24%	1
Trousdale	0.24%	1
Unicoi	0.48%	2
Union	0.00%	0
Van Buren	0.71%	3
Warren	0.48%	2
Washington	1.43%	6
Wayne	2.14%	9
Weakley	0.48%	2
White	0.48%	2
Williamson	8.31%	35
Wilson	1.90%	8
Out of State	0.71%	3
TOTAL		421

Q18 How do you describe where you live?

Answered: 425 Skipped: 180

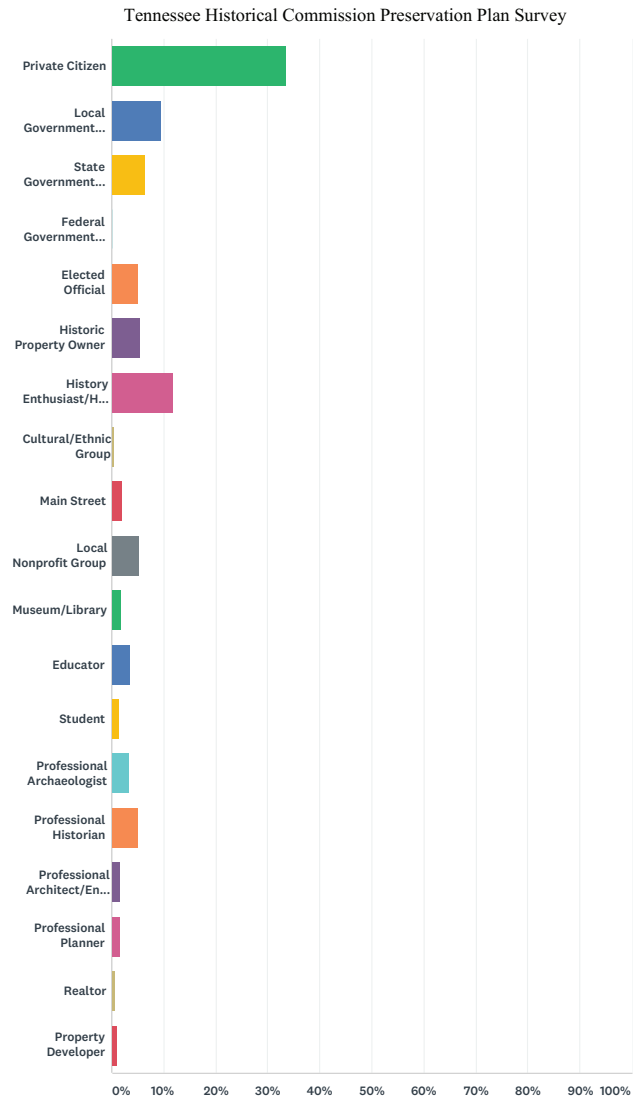


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Urban	23.53%	100
Suburban	40.24%	171
Rural	36.24%	154
TOTAL		425

Q19 Which category best describes your interest in historic preservation?

Answered: 423 Skipped: 182

Q19 contiued



ANSWER CHOICES

RESPONSES

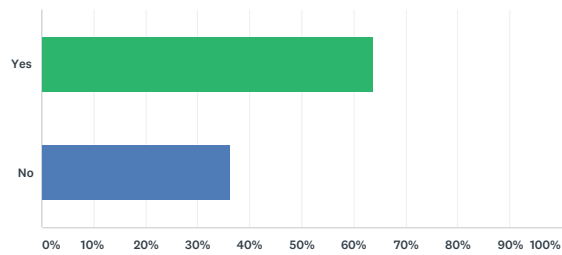
Q19 contiued

Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

Private Citizen	33.57%	142
Local Government Employee	9.69%	41
State Government Employee	6.38%	27
Federal Government Employee	0.24%	1
Elected Official	4.96%	21
Historic Property Owner	5.44%	23
History Enthusiast/Heritage Tourism	11.82%	50
Cultural/Ethnic Group	0.47%	2
Main Street	2.13%	9
Local Nonprofit Group	5.20%	22
Museum/Library	1.89%	8
Educator	3.55%	15
Student	1.42%	6
Professional Archaeologist	3.31%	14
Professional Historian	4.96%	21
Professional Architect/Engineer	1.65%	7
Professional Planner	1.65%	7
Realtor	0.71%	3
Property Developer	0.95%	4
TOTAL		423

Q20 Do you participate in local preservation advocacy such as serving as a volunteer, on a nonprofit board or committee, or as a member of a nonprofit?

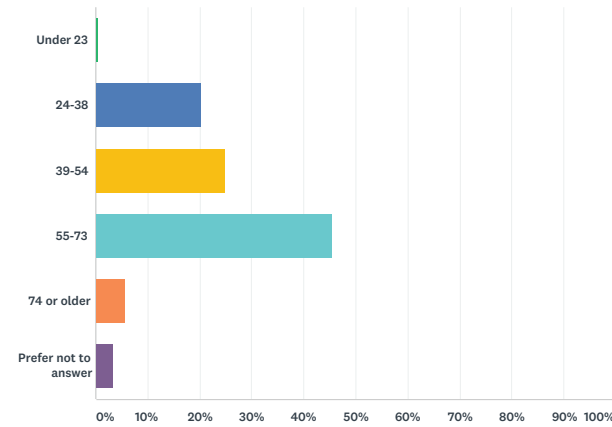
Answered: 423 Skipped: 182



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	63.83%	270
No	36.17%	153
TOTAL		423

Q21 What is your age? Check one

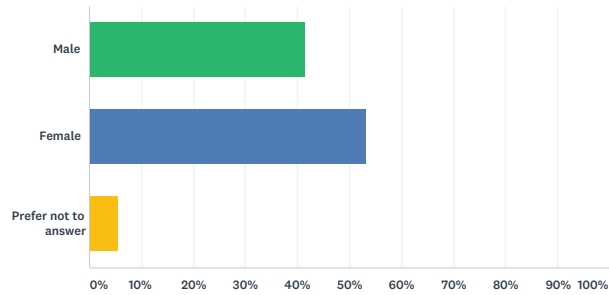
Answered: 425 Skipped: 180



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under 23	0.47%	2
24-38	20.24%	86
39-54	24.94%	106
55-73	45.41%	193
74 or older	5.65%	24
Prefer not to answer	3.29%	14
TOTAL		425

Q22 What is your gender?

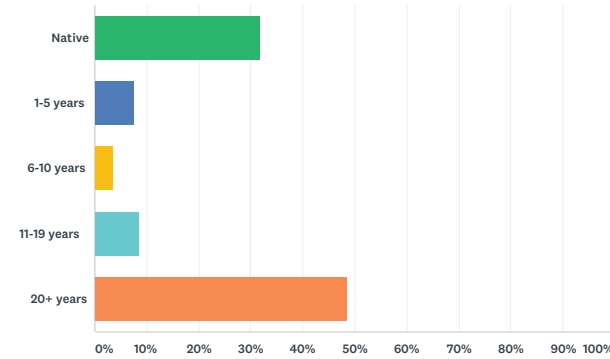
Answered: 424 Skipped: 181



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Male	41.51%	176
Female	53.07%	225
Prefer not to answer	5.42%	23
TOTAL		424

Q23 How long have you lived in Tennessee?

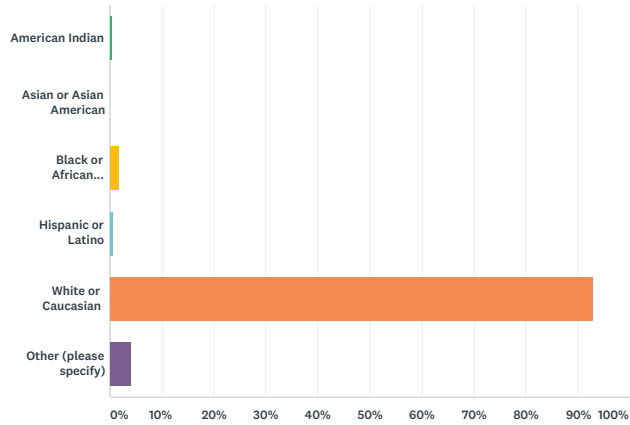
Answered: 422 Skipped: 183



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Native	31.75%	134
1-5 years	7.58%	32
6-10 years	3.55%	15
11-19 years	8.53%	36
20+ years	48.58%	205
TOTAL		422

Q24 What would you describe yourself? Check one

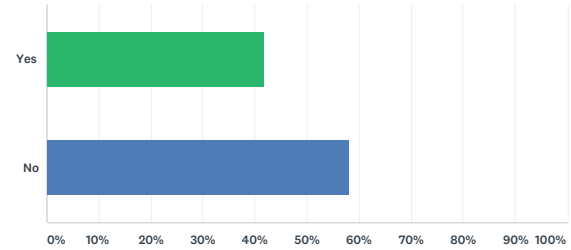
Answered: 416 Skipped: 189



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
American Indian	0.48% 2
Asian or Asian American	0.00% 0
Black or African American	1.92% 8
Hispanic or Latino	0.72% 3
White or Caucasian	92.79% 386
Other (please specify)	4.09% 17
TOTAL	416

Q25 Do you live or work in a historic house and/or historic neighborhood?

Answered: 425 Skipped: 180



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	41.88% 178
No	58.12% 247
TOTAL	425



Tennessee Historical Commission Preservation Plan Survey

Q26 If you would like to be added to the THC mailing lists, please provide your contact information below. We will also email a copy of the survey results to the respondents that provide their email address. We respect your privacy and will never sell, rent, lease, or give away your information (name, address, email, etc.) to any third party.

Answered: 219 Skipped: 386

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Name	96.80%	212
Company	0.00%	0
Address	93.15%	204
Address 2	6.39%	14
City/Town	93.61%	205
State	93.15%	204
ZIP/Postal Code	94.06%	206
Country	0.00%	0
Email Address	99.09%	217
Phone Number	0.00%	0



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Back Cover Background

Reelfoot Lake Pier, Tennessee. Source: Anthony Heflin | Dreamstime.com

Back Cover Insets: (Left to Right)

Earnest Fort House, Chuckey, Robbie Jones, 2016

Cragfont, Castalian Springs, Robbie Jones, 2015

Rhea County Courthouse, Dayton, Gavin Townsend, 2015

All Saints Chapel, Sewanee, Robbie Jones, 2016

Obelisk Flour, Memphis, Gavin Townsend, 2016

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Nashville, Robbie Jones, 2015

