

**BATTERY HILL EARTHWORKS  
CARTHAGE, TENNESSEE  
HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN**



**June 2010**

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**Prepared for Michael F. Nesbitt  
Smith County Mayor**

**Michael Thomas Gavin, Preservation Specialist**

**A Professional Services Project  
Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area  
Middle Tennessee State University**



**June 2010**

**\*The Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area (TCWNHA) is a statewide program dedicated to the interpretation and preservation of Tennessee's Civil War and Reconstruction legacies. Partially funded by the National Park Service, the TCWNHA is one of several projects administered by the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University.**

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## INTRODUCTION

The approach of the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War has led to increased public interest in the conflict, including the sites, battlefields, and landscapes associated with the military occupation of the southern countryside. These tangible remains of the past attract heritage tourists and other visitors from within and without Tennessee who wish to learn more about the war and its legacy.

In December 1862, the Union army occupied Carthage and remained until the end of the Civil War. The town had been established in 1805 near the head of navigation of the Cumberland River and was perfectly situated to serve as a supply depot for the invading forces. In order to protect this strategic position, Union troops built earthen fortifications on the hills overlooking the river. After hostilities had ceased, there was little need for the defensive works and the land reverted back to woodlands.

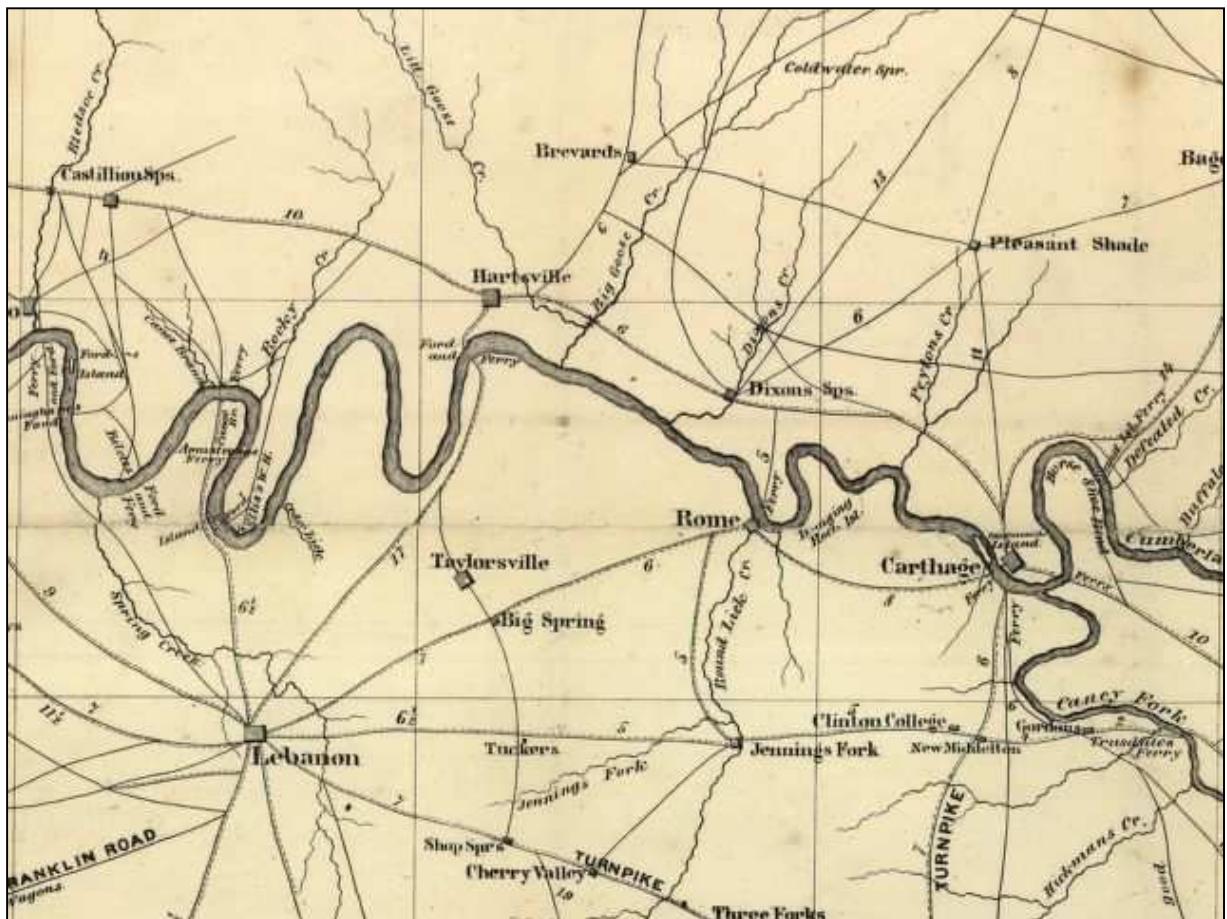


Figure 1 Carthage and vicinity, 1863.

Although no major battles occurred in Smith County, soldiers from both sides engaged in continuous partisan warfare throughout the region. **Earthworks on Battery Hill are a rare surviving example of early Civil War fortifications**, and their small size and lack of elaboration make them especially significant. They are an important part of the Civil War record and represent some of the last indications of the former Federal presence in Carthage.

**Civil War fortifications are important** for a variety of reasons. Officers and enlisted men spent days constructing, maintaining, and manning them. Those who are interested in the war and its related sites must take a greater interest in the preservation of fortifications. Without vigilance, the effects of time, weather, commerce, vandalism and neglect will take their toll on them and once they are gone, they are gone forever. The time is right to make an investment in the future of the country. The necessary funds should be found and expended to maintain these fortifications so that future generations can appreciate and enjoy them.

**These historic earthworks potentially could be the focal point of a community park** that could help to serve the needs of green space, heritage tourism, wellness programs, and recreation. In addition to raising the quality of life for the citizens, this proposed park could attract visitors to the area whose spending would provide additional revenue to defray the costs of local services. The following narrative will examine some of the benefits of establishing a historic and recreational site that both residents and tourists can appreciate and enjoy.

This report has been prepared by the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area at the request of the Smith County Mayor, Michael F. Nesbitt. The Heritage Area, a statewide program administered by the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University in Murfreesboro, is a partnership unit of the National Park Service. The Professional Service and Outreach initiative of the Heritage Area provides trained staff to assist communities, agencies, and organizations in planning and conducting interpretive, education, and heritage development projects across the state.

## DESCRIPTION

Carthage, the seat of Smith County, Tennessee, is situated on the north bank of the Cumberland River approximately one mile below the junction with the Caney Fork. During the Civil War, it served as a major U.S. supply base in the Upper Cumberland region. Federal forces occupied the area in late 1862 and constructed several earthworks to defend the town on high points overlooking a horseshoe bend of the Cumberland River. The location of the fortifications allowed Union soldiers to observe and control traffic along the river and the turnpikes.

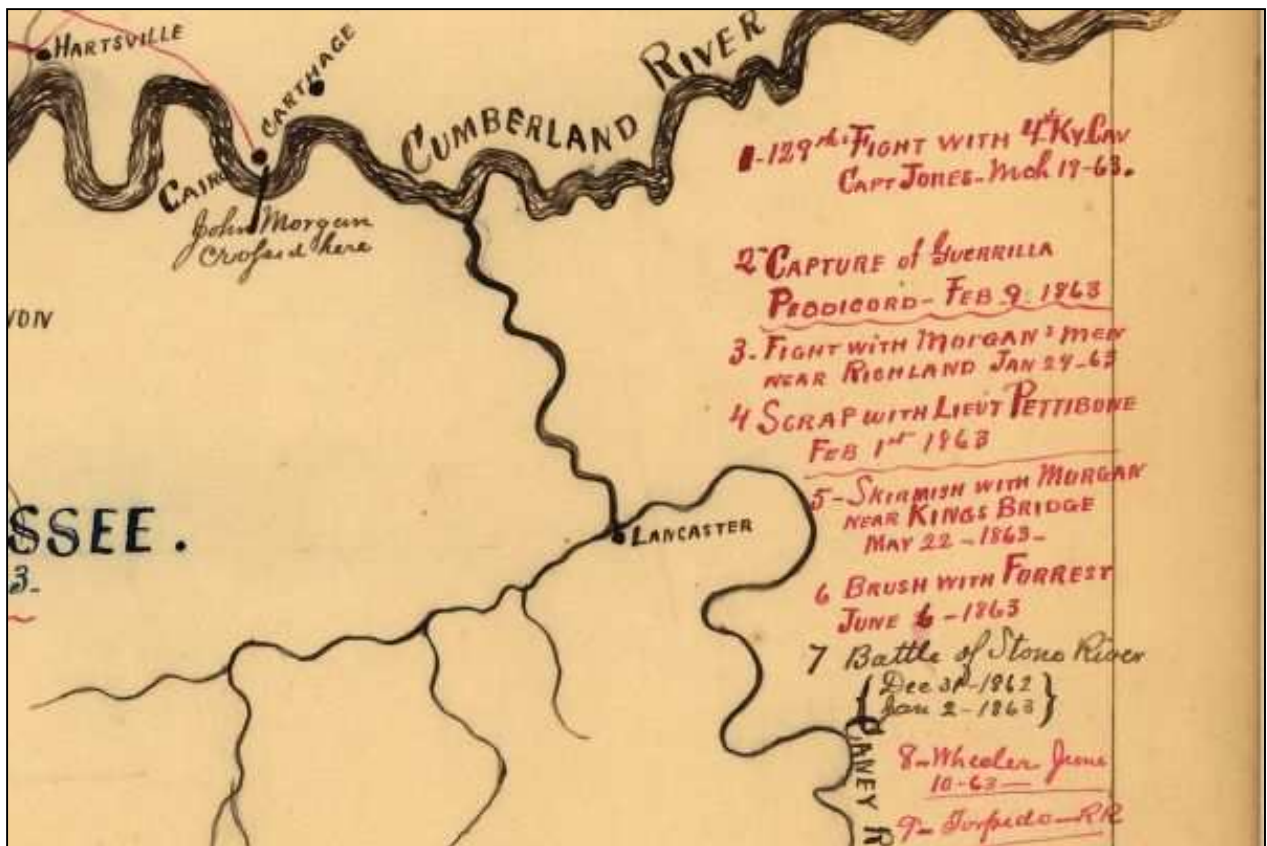


Figure 2 Fighting in the Carthage vicinity, 1863.

The main Federal earthworks were built due north of Carthage on a steep rise approximately 960 feet high, now known as Battery Hill or Battery Knob. The approximately three-acre area at the summit consists of an oval-shaped landform at the crest. The top of the knob measures approximately 139 feet from east to west, its longest axis. It varies in width from 44 feet at its widest point, just east of the middle of the feature, to 33 feet at its eastern end, and narrows to 14 feet at the extreme western

end of the feature. The hilltop includes a pit that is approximately 20 feet in diameter and some five feet deep.

Following the defensive principles taught by famed professor Dennis Hart Mahan at West Point, Union troops modified Battery Hill near the top by excavating a broad terrace that encircled the hill below the summit, and then flattening the summit itself to form a raised artillery platform above the terrace. When inexperienced volunteer soldiers built fieldworks, they learned to work together efficiently, and by doing so, began to develop a sense of unit cohesiveness. The terrace would have been the best location for the battery's supporting infantry to entrench.

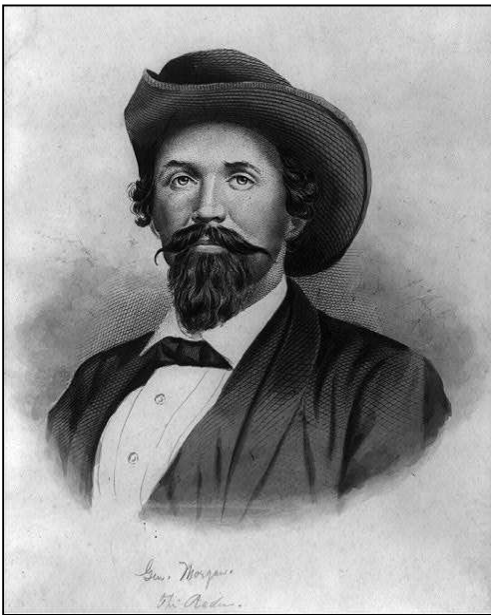
To start, the soldiers excavated a shallow ditch near the edge of the terrace and threw the dirt forward to form a makeshift parapet. This earthen wall combined with the interior ditch offered considerable protection to the defenders. This method was commonly employed by the military for use on steep upgrades or the sides of hills. More than likely, the slight mound and adjacent depression that now exists along most of the perimeter of the terrace are the remains of the Federal rifle pits.

In addition, the remnants of two other similar earthworks survive on the high points adjacent to Battery Hill. The three fortifications were positioned to support each other in case of attack. At the present time, the property where the earthworks are located is covered with mature trees; however, during war, the forest cover would have been removed to provide good sightlines and a clear field of fire for the artillery. The Battery Knob Earthworks were placed on the National Register of Historic Places in November 2003.

## SIGNIFICANCE

As the Civil War approached, there were strong Union sentiments in Smith County, but Tennessee's location inside Confederate lines made it impossible to organize any regiments for the Federal Army within the state. Instead, Unionists went elsewhere to enlist until 1864, when several companies of mounted infantry made up of loyal men from the region were mustered in at Carthage. Until the war's end, many of these troopers served garrison duty at the post, which was situated near the epicenter of bitter partisan warfare in the Upper Cumberland country.

Approximately 1,200 men joined the twelve Confederate companies raised in Smith County during the war. The well-situated county seat initially served as a busy supply depot and river crossing for Confederate armies heading either north or east. The commands of cavalry leaders John Hunt Morgan and Joseph Wheeler also gathered nearby to assemble and refit before or after their raids.



**Figure 3 Gen. John Hunt Morgan**



**Figure 4 Gen. George Crook**

After the fall of Fort Donelson and the surrender of Nashville in February 1862, the Union army began to consolidate its control over Middle Tennessee by fortifying the small towns to protect their extended communication and supply lines. The Federal defensive positions stretched eastward along the Cumberland River as far as Carthage. By December an infantry brigade under Col. Albert S. Hall had occupied the town and began constructing a small earthwork on the south side of the river to protect the artillery battery that commanded the landing and the depot. The garrison's primary



responsibilities were to protect the river line, guard the crossings on both sides of Carthage, and reconnoiter the surrounding countryside.

In February 1863 Union Gen. George Crook and his newly-created division of some 20,000 men replaced the brigade stationed at Carthage with a large enough force to prevent the Confederates from regaining control of the Upper Cumberland River. Squadrons of hostile cavalry aided by ordinary citizens had fired on Federal transports and supply boats, and had attacked and captured foraging parties from the garrison. At first, Crook directed his soldiers to re-occupy the first encampment south of the river; however, after inspecting the position he moved the division to the north side for more security.

Crook made his headquarters in the Smith County Courthouse and established a firm military rule that continued until the end of the war. He sent companies of soldiers to construct fieldworks on a hill outside of town now known as Battery Knob and installed artillery there. He also placed another battery on a nearby hill for support. As a result of these preparations, the Carthage garrison was capable of repelling a strong assault, but would have less success patrolling the area. Although infantry could defend a fortified post effectively, the foot soldiers were unable to check the Confederate cavalry in any meaningful way.

In June, Cmdg. Gen. William S. Rosecrans sent word for Crook's division to pack up and rejoin the main body of the Army of the Cumberland, which was advancing on Chattanooga. Men from Gen. James Spears's East Tennessee Brigade replaced them, with a battalion of Col. William B. Stokes 5<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry under Maj. John Murphy occupying the post at Carthage. Many of these soldiers were local men who knew the surrounding countryside well. They and their families had suffered greatly under Confederate control and were primed for revenge. Although these men often lacked military discipline, they were fierce fighters and proved to be excellent counterparts to the bands of partisan rangers, guerillas, and outlaws who prowled throughout the region.

By August 1863, the warfront had moved so far south that the Federal high command determined that the post at Carthage had little importance and could be held by a small force, or even abandoned altogether. As is often the case, this decision had unintended consequences. The absence of an effective Federal force led to increased activity by Confederate guerillas, and detachments from the 1<sup>st</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Mounted Infantry regiments soon were sent back to the region to counter these threats and serve as the garrison at Carthage until summer 1865.

Carthage assumed renewed importance as a forward supply depot for the Federal army during Gen. Ambrose Burnside's Knoxville campaign. The Union position there was always a strong one, and gunboats from Nashville were usually available to provide additional firepower if needed. An inspection of the post in January 1864 found

that the battery at Carthage manned a pair of three-inch rifled guns and had adequate infantry support. The war ended without a serious Confederate attack on the town.

## **ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CIVIL WAR SITES**

Community leaders throughout the United States are wrestling with issues involving growth and quality of life questions. The trade-offs between preserving historic places and encouraging new commercial and residential development are at the center of policy and zoning battles in urban and rural communities alike. Nowhere are the struggles fiercer than in Civil War battlefield communities. Since most Civil War battles were fought over transportation networks and areas that have since become urban centers, these sites are particularly vulnerable to modern development pressures. As a result, local officials in these communities are confronted with mounting dilemmas with few easy answers.

Communities need economic development to remain strong, and people need places to live, work and shop. Development should be well-planned in such a way as to protect the irreplaceable historic resource that a preserved Civil War site represents for that community, as well as for the entire nation. Developers have flexibility when it comes to choosing sites for commercial ventures, but no one can change where history happened. Civil War sites cannot be moved or reconstructed elsewhere; their historic significance is fixed permanently by events that happened upon previously unexceptional ground.

Carthage and Smith County have a unique opportunity to preserve the most significant Civil War site in the area at this time. The recent economic downturn temporarily has forced the postponement of a number of residential and commercial development plans. As a result, land prices have moderated and construction costs have declined. The time is right to assure that the county's Civil War history is not forgotten by protecting the ground where events of the war occurred and by interpreting the earthworks and the surrounding landscape that remains.

The land itself tells much of the story, and by investing significant resources into creating walking trails and safe parking areas, installing interpretive signs, and restoring the landscape to its wartime appearance, visitors can get the full benefit of these irreplaceable outdoor classrooms. Saving Civil War sites not only preserves our history, but also creates valuable open space; in the not-too-distant future, these preserved Civil War battlefields will be the "urban parks" of their communities, just like Central Park is to New York City.

In the spring of 2003, the Civil War Preservation Trust asked the consulting firm of Davidson Peterson Associates to conduct an impact study to determine who is visiting Civil War battlefields and what impact those visitors have on the local economy. They asked visitors at each site to complete a short survey that included the length of their stay, their approximate expenditures, and basic demographic information, including age, income and education level. The consultants then used economic models to

extrapolate the larger economic benefits by calculating how tourism affected tax revenues, job growth, and retail sales in the neighboring communities.

It turns out that preserving a Civil War battlefield makes great economic sense! Battlefield land, once preserved, attracts tourists. The same thing can be said about Civil War sites. The tourists pay for services in the community, which means more jobs, higher income for residents, and increases in local and state government revenue. Civil War tourism provides many important benefits to the surrounding community. What follows are some of the important findings.

## **BENEFITS OF CIVIL WAR TOURISM**

### 1. Jobs Support for Local Residents

A Civil War site can be a basic industry that generates jobs. According to the study mentioned above, jobs are created in every community with a Civil War battlefield park. More than likely, this applies to communities with Civil War-related sites as well. On average, about 1,000 tourists will support one full-time or full-time equivalent local job independent of the battlefield. In communities where a corresponding infrastructure has been created to attract tourists, fewer Civil War visitors than average will be needed to support new jobs. Community leaders and developers can attract potential employees by positioning the area as a good job market based on tourism. Tourists help maintain a healthy and steady job market.

### 2. Active, Affluent, and Interested Visitors

Civil War tourists are terrific guests. They are energetic, involved, and willing to stay in the area longer than other travelers. Civil War tourists are likely to be in their late forties or early fifties, well educated, and affluent. In fact, they are better educated and wealthier than the general population and other heritage travelers. Community leaders and developers can use the demographics of Civil War tourists to attract new businesses and residents to their area.

### 3. New State and Local Tax Revenues

Civil War sites generate income from visitors. Civil War tourists pay millions of dollars in state taxes and local government revenues. These non-resident taxes are an important income source providing needed dollars to defray the costs of state and local services. Almost as important, tourists do not need many of the services provided to permanent residents. Community leaders should consider how further investment in the marketing of Civil War-related sites as tourist attractions could increase tax revenues and offset residential service costs.

### 4. Civil War Sites Are the Main Attraction

In almost every case, Civil War tourists come to a community specifically to visit the local Civil War-related site. These tourists are intrigued by the Civil War and have visited other sites. As proof of their dedication, Civil War tourists stay significantly longer in the region than the average visitor. This interest makes them likely targets for

other communities seeking to increase visitation. Not only do Civil War tourists enjoy their visit, but most would highly recommend a similar trip to their friends or family, making them an excellent source for encouraging new travelers to the community. To increase visitation, community leaders can successfully target likely Civil War tourists by partnering with other nearby communities with similar sites. Joint marketing programs are an economical way to raise awareness and visitation for all sites involved.

#### 5. Increased Business for the Local Economy

A Civil War-related site is a powerful magnet for the most desirable tourists in the marketplace. Civil War tourists go shopping, use local transportation (including both sightseeing vehicles and taxis), and spend money on admissions, historic services, food, and beverages during their visit. Community leaders and developers should note that the amount of money spent on retail goods and hospitality services was likely to be determined by availability. For example, average expenditures on goods and services were considerably higher at sites where significant investments have been made in an infrastructure designed to support tourism. Community leaders and developers should consider recruiting retail shops and hospitality services to further attract lucrative Civil War tourists to their market. Such development should be sensitive to preserving the resource and not detract from the solemnity of the site.

#### 6. Increased Property Values and Quality of Life

Protected open space enhances the community's environment. The farmlands, meadows, woods, and wetlands on protected battlefields and other Civil War-related sites provide green space. Historic open space can add value to adjacent properties as well. Not only do these open spaces make a community more attractive, they can serve as outdoor classrooms, providing educational opportunities for residents. Open space amenities tend to increase property values, which can translate into economic benefits for nearby owners. In contrast to open space, development often can cost a community more than it generates in taxes, which often leads to an increase in property taxes for everyone.

Civil War sites differ in their stories, their visitor appeal, and the resulting economic impact. The National Park Service sites are more widely visited -- perhaps because they have the status of a National Park. Such high volumes of visitors lead to major impacts on local economies in terms of jobs, income, and government revenues. It is important to note, however, that areas with fewer visitors still have significant

economic impact on their communities. In sum, the relative impact on each area is large and significant.

All sites are instrumental in attracting visitors to their respective areas and supporting local jobs, revenues, and resident income as a result of the money spent by these visitors. While the impacts of Civil War visitors vary, all are important locally. Similar trends occur in wages, salaries, and income, as well as state and local government revenues. Without these tourist revenues, local taxes probably would go up in each community. It is important to note that the intrinsic, non-economic benefits of preserving historic places or open spaces are not considered in this report. Community leaders should also consider these additional benefits when balancing preservation against development plans.

The entire text of Davidson Peterson Associates' economic impact study can be accessed at:

<http://www.civilwar.org/land-preservation/blue-gray-and-green-report.pdf>

## **FUNDING AND ASSISTANCE SOURCES**

### 1. Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT)

The first place to look for funding for the proposed community park on Battery Hill is the Tennessee Department of Transportation. More than \$200 million in grants has been distributed by TDOT since the Federal Transportation Enhancement Program began providing funds to local communities in 1991. The Federal government will cover 80% of the project's cost provided there is a 20% local match. Officials have used the funds to build sidewalks, bike and pedestrian trails, and to renovate historic train depots and other transportation related structures. Whether large or small, the projects serve the same purposes: improving access and providing a better quality of life for people in the state. To view a comprehensive overview of the Transportation Enhancement program nationwide, and/or to access databases of state-specific Transportation Enhancement information, including project lists, examples and contacts, visit the National Transportation Clearinghouse at: <http://www.enhancements.org/>.  
Contact:

Neil Hansen, Enhancement Program  
Tennessee Department of Transportation  
James K. Polk Building, Suite 700  
505 Deaderick Street  
Nashville, TN 37243-0349  
(615) 741-4850  
[www.tdot.state.tn.us/local/grants.htm](http://www.tdot.state.tn.us/local/grants.htm)



2. Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development (ECD)

ECD administers several programs that can be helpful to communities. Contact:

Department of Economic and Community Development  
312 Rosa L. Parks Ave., Eleventh Floor  
Nashville, TN 37243  
(615) 741-3282 (877) 768-6374  
<http://www.tnecd.gov/>

Community Development Division

This program offers guidance and resources for all aspects of strategic development and growth, from historic downtown development to infrastructure installment and improvement. Regional Economic Development Specialists across the state work with local leadership to formulate and implement action plans to improve quality of life, achieve growth readiness and recruit new industry. For more information about these services, call (615) 741-2373.

Local Planning Assistance Office

This program provides planning and technical services to communities on a contract basis. From the regional office in Cookeville professional land use planners can help communities with planning, zoning, National Flood Insurance Program compliance and other advisory services. For more information about these services, call (615) 741-2211.

Grants and Loans Division

This program offers a multitude of resources for community leaders looking to improve their infrastructure, foster economic growth in their area and encourage sound environmental practices. The division administers state and federal government grant and loan funds. For more information about these services, call (615) 741-6201.

3. Tennessee Wars Commission

Among the duties of the Wars Commission is the coordination of planning, preservation, and promotion of structures, buildings, sites, and battlefields of Tennessee associated with the Civil War (1861-1865). The Commission has developed a plan that provides incentives to local landowners and governments to preserve and restore battlefields and historic sites. The Commission can acquire or provide funds for the acquisition of battlegrounds, cemeteries, and other historic properties associated with the war. It also makes funds available for the maintenance and protection of battlefields and memorials. Contact:

Fred Prouty, Director  
Tennessee Wars Commission  
2941 Lebanon Road  
Nashville, TN 37243-0442  
(615) 532-1550 ext. 104  
[http://www.state.tn.us/environment/hist/tn\\_wars\\_com.shtml](http://www.state.tn.us/environment/hist/tn_wars_com.shtml)

4. Upper Cumberland Development District (UCDD)

The Tennessee General Assembly established the Upper Cumberland Development District in 1968 to serve as an economic development resource for the Upper Cumberland region. The Development District's mission is to improve the quality of life throughout the Upper Cumberland area through programs and projects designed to meet the needs of the region. The Development District can help local governments and communities plan and prioritize transportation projects and write grants for infrastructure, environmental assistance, and parks and greenways. The UCDD administers programs and projects designed to protect, preserve and promote the unmatched cultural and natural resources of the region. Contact:

Upper Cumberland Development District  
1225 South Willow Avenue  
Cookeville, TN 38506  
(931) 432-4111  
<http://www.ucdd.org/home.htm>

5. American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP)

The ABPP supports partnership projects that lead to the protection of battlefield land and sites associated with battlefields on American soil. The types of projects that support this goal may include site Identification and documentation projects; planning and consensus building projects; and interpretation or education projects. The ABPP Battlefield Grants **do not fund** land acquisition or capital improvement projects. Contact the ABPP Grants Manager if you have questions about the ABPP's grant program. The ABPP encourages potential applicants to contact the staff and discuss proposed projects before preparing an application.

American Battlefield Protection Program  
<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp/>

Kristen McMasters, ABPP Grants Manager  
1201 Eye St., NW (2255)  
Washington, DC 20005  
(202) 354-2069  
[kristen\\_mcmasters@nps.gov](mailto:kristen_mcmasters@nps.gov)

6. Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)

The Commission provides an annual series of grants aligning with the objectives of the ARC, a federal-state partnership aimed at creating self-sustaining economic development and improved quality of life for the people of the Appalachian region. Each state receives a protected allocation of funds and does not have to compete with other states. There is more flexibility in the utilization of ARC funds than in most other federally funded programs. Within Tennessee, the governor has the ability to respond to unique problems or opportunities that are presented by a community with an "opportunity projects" designation. Contact:

Paula Lovett, ARC Grant Program  
Department of Economic and Community Development  
312 Rosa L. Parks Ave., Eleventh Floor  
Nashville, TN 37243  
(615) 253-1895  
<http://www.arc.gov/>

7. Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association (TCWPA)

The mission of the Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association is to protect, interpret and make accessible Tennessee's surviving Civil War battlefields and contributing landscapes for the benefit of present and future generations. TCWPA raises funds to protect Civil War battlefields, promotes their preservation and interpretation, and provides an ongoing battlefields assessment program. TCWPA facilitates a statewide network of local preservation organizations. Contact:

Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association  
P.O. Box 148535  
Nashville, TN 37214  
<http://www.tcwpa.org/>

8. Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area (TCWNHA)

The Heritage Area provides staff expertise and funding to build new educational, tourism, and recreational opportunities across the state. The Heritage Area offers citizens, agencies, local governments, and property owners the following statewide programs.

Professional Services and Outreach

This program provides trained staff and assistance at no cost to local governments, property owners and organizations developing heritage programs and projects.

Collaborative Partnerships

This program allows local governments and non-profit groups to apply for matching funds for programs and projects including interpretive brochures, exhibits, educational materials, and heritage tourism and preservation plans. All funds received from the Heritage Area must be matched 1:1 with non-federal money.

Contact: Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area  
Box 80  
Middle Tennessee State University  
Murfreesboro, TN 37132  
<http://www.tncivilwar.org>

9. Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC)

The Recreation Educational Services Division (RES) of TDEC is responsible for administering federal and state grant programs to local and state governments. The Division manages the programs listed below, which have a match requirement and specific regulations for the applicants.

Local Parks and Recreation Fund Grants (State)

TDEC is authorized, in cooperation with the Tennessee Department of Agriculture and the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, to establish the Local Parks and Recreation Fund (LPRF). The LPRF is to provide grants to all eligible local governmental entities for the purchase of lands for parks, natural areas, greenways, and for the purchase of land for recreation facilities. The funds may also be used for trail development and capital projects in parks, natural areas, and greenways. These grants require a 50% match.

Land and Water Conservation Funds Grants (State)

The LWCF program provides matching grants to individual states and through the state to local governments and state agencies that provide recreation and parks, for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. These grants require a 50% match.

Natural Resources Trust Fund Grants (State)

The NRTF was created by the Tennessee General Assembly "to protect the endowment represented by the land and minerals owned by the State; and to ensure that development of state-owned non-renewable resources will proceed in a manner which is economically sound, and that revenues received from disposal of those resources will be used for the long term public interest." Grants from the NRTF may be awarded to all eligible local governmental entities for outdoor recreation, historical or archaeological sites, the acquisition of lands, waters, or interests in lands and waters. These grants require a 50% match.

Contact:

Alice Burke, Grants Administrator  
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation  
10th Floor, L&C Tower  
401 Church Street  
Nashville, TN 37243-0439  
(615) 532-0765  
<http://www.state.tn.us/environment/about.shtml>

Recreational Trails Program (Federal)

The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) provides funds to the states to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both non-motorized and motorized recreational trail uses. The RTP is an assistance program of the Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Federal transportation funds benefit recreation including hiking, equestrian use, all-terrain vehicle riding, or using other off-road motorized vehicles. The RTP funds come from the Federal Highway Trust Fund, and represent a portion of the motor fuel excise tax collected from non-highway recreational fuel use. Each State administers its own program. Contact:

Robert Richards, Greenways and Trail Coordinator  
TDEC Recreation Educational Services  
10th Floor L&C Tower  
401 Church St  
Nashville TN 37243-0439  
615-532-0753; Fax: 615-532-0778  
[robert.richards@tn.gov](mailto:robert.richards@tn.gov)

10. Land Trust for Tennessee

The mission of the Land Trust, a nonprofit organization, is to preserve the unique character of Tennessee's natural and historic landscapes and sites for future generations. The Land Trust works exclusively with willing landowners to find ways to preserve forever the scenic and natural values of their land. The main tool used for ensuring this preservation is a conservation easement, which is an alternative to just selling the land for development. A conservation easement allows a willing landowner to achieve three important goals: keep ownership of the land, preserve the important assets of the land through customized restrictions on future development, and obtain certain tax advantages. Other conservation options may also be available. Contact:

Land Trust for Tennessee  
P.O. Box 23473  
Nashville, TN 37202  
(615) 244-5263  
<http://www.landtrusttn.org/>

11. Smith County Chamber of Commerce

The Chamber has taken the lead in economic growth throughout the Smith County area since 1974. It is available to assist in the packaging of business loans, to help solve business problems, seize opportunities and to get resources where they are needed. The Chamber's purpose is to promote and support economic, civic, commercial, industrial and educational interest and the welfare of our area. It works with surrounding counties on programs of interest and importance to the area. Contact:

Smith County Chamber Of Commerce, Inc.  
939 Upper Ferry Road  
P.O. Box 70  
Carthage, TN 37030  
615-735-2093  
<http://www.smithcountychamber.org/>

12. Tennessee Historical Commission (THC)

The Tennessee Historical Commission accepts grant applications for historic preservation projects, particularly architectural, archaeological, and historic site survey projects. Surveys may be for sites associated with events significant in the state's history, such as the Civil War. Priorities for funding survey projects will include areas which are experiencing rapid growth and development or other threats to cultural resources. In addition to historic surveys, assistance is available for other types of historic preservation projects. These may include preservation planning studies for towns and planning or pre-development work necessary to undertake restoration of an historic property. The grants are matching grants and will pay for up to 60% of the costs of approved project work. The remaining 40% must be provided by the grantee as matching funds. Contact:

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr., Executive Director  
Tennessee Historical Commission  
2941 Lebanon Road  
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442  
(615) 532-1550  
<http://www.state.tn.us/environment/hist/>

13. Tennessee Preservation Trust (TPT)

The Tennessee Preservation Trust promotes the preservation of our state's diverse historic resources. TPT advocates for preservation issues across the state, while helping unify the diverse constituencies that make up the preservation movement in Tennessee. Contact:

Dan Brown, Executive Director  
Tennessee Preservation Trust  
P.O. Box 24373  
Nashville, TN 37202  
(615) 963-1255  
<http://www.tennesseepreservationtrust.org/home>



#### 14. National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP)

The Trust administers several programs that assist local communities with preservation projects.

##### National Trust Preservation Fund

This fund provides two types of assistance to nonprofit organizations and public agencies: matching grants from \$500 to \$5,000 for preservation planning and educational efforts, and intervention funds for preservation emergencies. Matching grant funds may be used to obtain professional expertise in areas such as architecture, archeology, engineering, preservation planning, land-use planning, fund raising, organizational development and law as well as to provide preservation education activities to educate the public.

##### Johanna Favrot Fund for Historic Preservation

This fund provides nonprofit organizations and public agencies grants ranging from \$2,500 to \$10,000 for projects that contribute to the preservation or the recapture of an authentic sense of place. Funds may be used for professional advice, conferences, workshops and education programs.

##### National Trust Loan Fund (NTLF)

This fund supports preservation-based community development projects across the country. As a certified Community Development Financial Institution, it provides financial and technical resources to organizations that use historic preservation to support the revitalization of underserved and distressed communities. NTLF specializes in predevelopment, acquisition, mini-permanent, bridge and rehabilitation loans for residential, commercial and public use projects. Eligible borrowers include not-for-profit organizations, revitalization organizations or real estate developers working in certified Main Street communities, local, state or regional governments, and for profit developers of older and/or historic buildings.

Contact:

National Trust for Historic Preservation Southern Office  
William Aiken House, 456 King Street  
Charleston, South Carolina 29403  
(843) 722-8552  
<http://www.preservationnation.org/contacts/regional-offices/southern-office.html>

## **DEVELOPMENT STEPS FOR A COMMUNITY PARK**

1. The first step in the development of the Civil War and community park in Smith County is to have an **accurate survey** made of the Battery Hill site and the surrounding area. This survey will identify the location of the property lines so that it is clear who owns what. The survey will also make it possible to determine how much land is potentially available for inclusion in the proposed park by present city or government ownership; outright purchase; preservation easements, and donations. There may be opportunities for the Smith County government to trade tracts of county-owned bottom land for the wooded parcels adjacent to the Battery Hill site. If funding is available, these outlying parcels could provide a buffer zone around the historic earthworks, as well as additional space for other activities. At this point, it would be beneficial for officials to explore the possibility of a partnership arrangement between the Smith County government and the Carthage City Council to develop the proposed park.
2. A **meeting of all potential stakeholders** to discuss the possibilities, goals, and how much money would be available from local sources for the park should take place early in the planning stages. This information will be a key component when applying for grants for development and interpretation. Potential contributions, both monetary and in-kind, could also be identified at this time. The more partners, the greater the resources. Two key state partners that should be involved during this process are the Tennessee Wars Commission and the Division of Archaeology of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

3. Once the decision has been made to go ahead with the historic site and community park, the next step is to **develop a Master Plan** for the project. The purpose of a historic site's master plan is to guide its development and operations for a period of time, usually five to fifteen years. After that length of time, many conditions will have changed which will require modification or wholesale changes in the plan. Societal conditions change; such as the demand for historic parks, the funding situation, or the site and its environs. This master plan should contain:
  - Parcel acquisitions, if necessary
  - Establishment of conservation easements to protect important views
  - Partial penetration of the site with an entry drive and a tour drive
  - Interpretive trail loops, each with a trail head parking area, benches and other amenities
  - A Visitor's Information Center
  - An overlook facility
  - Hiking and bicycle trails
  
4. At the same time, it would be prudent to **establish a General Development Plan**. This plan should consist of a site map and the descriptions of specific proposed improvements. The plan's elements derive from goals and objectives established early in the design process. The design process also includes an evaluation of the site's natural and cultural conditions. The assignment of particular uses to their most appropriate site location is called the area relationship study, and it should precede the preliminary site plan. Following reviews, cost estimates, and public meetings, the general development plan will take shape.

**APPENDIX 1**

**KENNEDY PROPERTY/BATTERY HILL  
PLAT MAP**



## **APPENDIX 2**

### **SUSTAINABLE EARTHWORKS MANAGEMENT**

## **SUSTAINABLE EARTHWORKS MANAGEMENT**

Earthworks have been used throughout American military history as a form of defense. The basic function of earthworks is relatively simple -- to place a barrier between an army and its enemy. Earthworks took on many different forms and levels of complexity depending on the circumstances, the military strategy, and the particular requirements. Today, many earthworks still survive in landscapes east of the Mississippi River, although they are often only a fraction of their original size and extent.

The protection and interpretation of earthworks is crucial if they are to remain viable. While management strategies have evolved through the years, the basic threats to earthworks have remained constant. The effects of natural processes, primarily erosion, have been overlain by the consequences of human activity, which ranges from the indirect results of urbanization in the vicinity of earthworks to the direct impacts of interpretive, recreational, and landscape maintenance activities. These threats place many earthworks in danger of degradation or loss over time. They are magnified by an uncertain future of financial, material, and human resources required that are to adequately preserve these fragile structures.

The need for guidance to appropriately manage earthworks led to the development of an earthworks landscape management guide, commissioned by the National Park Service. This was completed to provide an evaluation of then-current management practices and to provide recommendations for alternative management approaches. The Guide provided strategies for managing various vegetative cover types ranging from forest to native tall grasses, and for stabilization and re-vegetation of damaged ground surfaces through various methods, including bioengineering techniques.

Some of the recommended practices have since been implemented or partially implemented with varying degrees of success. From its inception, the Guide was considered to be a first step in developing the art and science of earthworks landscape management. Some of the methods proposed in the Guide were considered experimental in nature, subject to evaluation and re-evaluation over time, as well as refinement and revision as more experience and information is accumulated both from the management applications in the field and more generally from the growing body of literature on landscape management and restoration.

The Guide includes specific information on managing earthworks in the two most typical conditions in which they are found: under forest cover and in open conditions. The Guide draws upon information learned since the last exploration; the basis for this new work is a clear management process that considers sustainability to be the foundation for preserving and interpreting these resources. It is intended to be a living



document that is revised and expanded as more data is collected on successful earthworks management strategies.

Copies of the *Guide to Sustainable Earthworks Management*, (90% Draft), can be viewed as PDFs by accessing <http://www.nps.gov/chal/sp/jeawogui.htm> and clicking the links along the left margin.

**APPENDIX 3**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**REGISTRATION FORM**

**FOR**

**BATTERY KNOB EARTHWORKS**

**CARTHAGE, TENNESSEE**