Tennessee
Battlefield Preservation
2015 Potential Funding Sources

www.civilwar.org
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THE CIVIL WAR TRUST

Preserving Our Battlefield Heritage

Every year, hundreds of acres of our nation’s most important battlefields associated with the Civil War, the American Revolution and the War of 1812 are threatened by uncontrolled development. Preservationists struggle to save these hallowed grounds so that future generations can experience and appreciate the places where the nation’s freedoms were won, expanded, and preserved.

The Civil War Trust (the “Trust”) is America’s largest nonprofit organization devoted to the preservation of our nation’s endangered Civil War battlefields. The Trust also promotes educational programs and heritage tourism initiatives to inform the public of the war’s history and the fundamental conflicts that sparked it.

To further support our state and local partners, the Trust, through a grant from the National Park Service’s American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), have identified a multiplicity of national and state-level funding sources for the preservation of battlefields across the country recognized by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission and the Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States. This information is being made available through both our website and within individual booklets for each of the 30 states with associated battlefields from these three wars. Each booklet offers an in-depth analysis of funding opportunities to save valuable battlefield properties. When available, stories of success are illustrated and past partnerships for funding explored.

This project is part of a collaborative effort in which ABPP relied on the Trust to use its extensive experience to identify a variety of state-centered preservation funding sources both for battlefields associated with the Civil War as well as the American Revolution and the War of 1812. The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), authorized by Congress and administered by the National Park Service, promotes the preservation of significant historic battlefields associated with wars on American soil. The goals of the program are 1) to protect battlefields and sites associated with armed conflicts that influenced the course of our history, 2) to encourage and assist all Americans in planning for the preservation, management and interpretation of these sites, and 3) to raise awareness of the importance of preserving battlefields and related sites for future generations. The ABPP focuses primarily on land use, cultural resource and site management planning and public education.

In 1991, Congress established the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission. The Commission was charged with identifying significant Civil War sites, determining their condition, assessing threats to their integrity, and offering alternatives for their preservation and interpretation. Classification of each battlefield is based on the level of military importance within its campaign and the war. Class A and B battlefields represent the principal strategic operations of the war. Class C and D battlefields usually represent operations with limited tactical objectives of enforcement and occupation. Some 10,500 armed conflicts occurred during the Civil War ranging from battles to minor skirmishes. Of those, 384 principal battles occurred in 26 states.

In 1996, Congress enacted legislation to examine the historical integrity of two of our nation’s earliest wars – the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Over the next ten years, the National Park Service identified and documented 677 significant places associated with these conflicts. The study examined the condition of 243 battlefields and 434 associated historic properties in 31 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The identification and assessment of these sites followed the same criteria as that used by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission.
In addition to these booklets, the Civil War Trust website - www.civilwar.org – provides preservationists with additional up-to-date information on funding in a concise format that we hope will lend guidance to those seeking opportunities for land acquisition and protection. The Trust’s online database, designed to equip preservationists with the essential information needed to pursue these resources, is an important part of our ongoing mission to save significant battlefield properties. On our website you will also find current information on battlefield preservation and other educational materials.

Today, the Civil War Trust is working with national, state and local individuals, organizations and agencies to preserve these nonrenewable historic resources; battlefields. We hope the material provided on our website and in each of these booklets will support your preservation efforts. With your help, we can all make a difference.
Saving Tennessee’s Battlefields

The American Revolution and the War of 1812

The Report to Congress on the Historic Preservation of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites in the United States from 2007 identified battlefield sites from both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. In Tennessee, there are two Principal Revolutionary War battlefield sites. One site, the Chickamauga Indian Towns, needs further study to determine condition, integrity and potential threats. Another site, the Long Island Flats, was deemed fragmented or destroyed to a degree that only commemorative opportunities remain. In Tennessee, there are three additional historic sites associated with the Revolutionary War.

While there are no principal War of 1812 battlefields in Tennessee, there is one additional historic property, the Natchez Trace, associated with the War of 1812. Also, the Tennessee Wars Commission, a state entity, identified nine remaining War of 1812 sites of significance at the state level. One of these is Camp Blount in Lincoln County. After two years of planning and preparation by the Tennessee Wars Commission, and in conjunction with local preservationists and City of Fayetteville officials, the State of Tennessee acquired the 39-acre historic Camp Blount site. Camp Blount reflects Tennessee’s reputation as “the Volunteer State.” The site was the rendezvous point and mustering ground for thousands of Tennessee soldiers led by Gen. Andrew Jackson against the Creek Indians during the War of 1812. The Camp Blount site is significant to Tennessee’s history due to the historic presence of Gen. Andrew Jackson, Sam Houston, David Crockett and many other prominent Tennesseans.

The Civil War

The 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) report identified 38 principal battlefield sites in the State of Tennessee. These collectively encompassed 386,000 acres historically. Today, 115,000 acres of these landscapes retain integrity. Only about 20,000 acres (17%) are federally and locally protected. Using the priority ranking system of the CWSAC report, the 38 battlefields are:

- Bean's Station (tn026) Class D
- Blountsville (tn019) Class D
- Blue Springs (tn020) Class D
- Brentwood (tn015) Class D
- Bull's Gap (tn033) Class D
- Campbell’s Station (tn023) Class D
- Chattanooga (tn018) Class D
- Chattanooga (tn005) Class D
- Chattanooga (tn024) Class A
- Collierville (tn022) Class D
- Columbia (tn034) Class C
- Dandridge (tn028) Class C
- Dover (tn012) Class D
- Fair Garden (tn029) Class C
- Fort Donelson (tn002) Class A
- Fort Henry (tn001) Class B
- Fort Pillow (tn030) Class B
- Fort Sanders (tn025) Class B
- Franklin (tn016) Class D
Franklin (tn036) Class A  
Hartsville (tn008) Class C  
Hatchie’s (Davis) Bridge (tn007) Class C  
Hoover’s Gap (tn017) Class C  
Jackson (tn009) Class D  
Johnsonville (tn032) Class B  
Memphis (tn031) Class C  
Memphis (tn004) Class B  
Mossy Creek (tn027) Class D  
Murfreesborough (tn037) Class D  
Murfreesborough (tn006) Class C  
Nashville (tn038) Class A  
Parker’s Cross Roads (tn011) Class C  
Shiloh (tn003) Class A  
Spring Hill (tn035) Class B  
Stones River (tn010) Class A  
Thompson’s Station (tn013) Class C  
Vaught’s Hill (tn014) Class D  
Wauhatchie (tn021) Class B

Three Tennessee battlefields are Priority I sites: Chattanooga III, Fort Donelson (both class A sites) and Spring Hill (class B). The Spring Hill site is under a high threat to continued development in the area. The National Park Service and the Civil War Trust protect much of Chattanooga II and Fort Donelson. The Civil War Trust helped save 309 acres at Fort Donelson and 46 acres at Chattanooga. At the latter, the Trust has identified another 608 acres that could be added to those already protected. The Trust has also saved 195 acres at Spring Hill.

Five Tennessee battlefields are Priority II sites: Brentwood, Fair Garden, Parker’s Crossroads, Murfreesboro II and Thompson’s Station. All but Parker’s Crossroads are in areas that have experienced extensive development over the last two decades. These sites will continue to lose unprotected portions of battlefield without immediate intervention. To date, the Civil War Trust has saved 350 acres at Parker’s Crossroads.

Seven Tennessee battlefields are Priority III sites, in need of additional protection. Of these, Hartsville, Hoover’s Gap, Vaught’s Hill and Jackson are in rural areas that will surely experience suburban encroachment in coming years. Efforts now could result in preserving these cohesive landscapes. The remaining three Priority III sites, Fort Pillow, Hatchie’s (Davis) Bridge and Shiloh, are in rural areas that are not experiencing the same degree of imminent threat. Each one currently enjoys some protection, though more work could be done. The Civil War Trust worked to save 1,152 acres at Shiloh and 854 acres at Davis Bridge.

A group of 22 battlefields in Tennessee are Priority IV sites. These landscapes have experienced a high degree of loss or fragmentation. Half of them, however, do retain some of their historic landscape. The remaining 11 sites are beyond preservation except of the commemorative type. Of the group of Priority IV battlefields, the Civil War Trust has helped save 69 acres at Fort Sanders, 176 acres at Franklin and 19 acres at Johnsonville.

Thirteen of Tennessee’s 38 Civil War battlefields have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Portions of as many as 27 of the remaining battlefields retain enough integrity for listing. Of these, a few are largely intact, including Fort Pillow, Fair Garden, Hartsville, Hatchie’s Bridge and Jackson. Fort Pillow and Hatchie’s (Davis) Bridge are National Historic Landmarks.
In Tennessee, efforts to protect Civil War battlefields are represented by private and public entities at the local, state and federal level. The National Park Service owns 42 percent of the state’s 20,000 protected acres of battlefield lands. These are at parks specifically created for that purpose: Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Shiloh National Military Park, Stones River National Battlefield and Fort Donelson National Battlefield collectively include 8,410 acres of historic battlefield lands. Additionally, portions of Fort Donelson and Fort Henry are federally protected within the Land Between the Lakes National Recreational Area, managed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service.

At Shiloh, a Class A battlefield site, the national organization The Conservation Fund (see national listings) negotiated the purchase of the 125-acre Glover Farm. The site is the high point of the Confederate advance that surprised Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant’s outnumbered forces near Shiloh Church. In one of the bloodiest battles of the war, Grant’s counterattack defeated the Confederate army but not before casualties in the two-day battle totaled 23,746 soldiers. Major grants from the Fund’s partners, including the Gilder Foundation, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Nau, III, and the Civil War Society, made possible the purchase and donation of the historic land to the Shiloh National Military Park.

The Trust for Public Land (TPL) has worked successfully in Tennessee to preserve hundreds of acres of Civil War battlefield land. In 2006, the TPL announced the inclusion of 145 acres of historic land in the Lookout Valley as part of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Parkland that figured prominently in the Union assault on Lookout Mountain. TPL worked with several landowners over a period of four years to purchase property that was identified as historically significant by the National Park Service. The TPL efforts resulted in knitting back together more than 200 acres of battlefield land along Lookout Creek, with an additional 200 acres purchased in 2007. In 2008, the TPL announced the conservation of 382 acres of Lookout Mountain Battlefield lands as part of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. This latest addition to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park was acquired from the CSX Railroad Company. Federal funding for the property was secured from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) (see federal listings about this program) through the efforts of a Tennessee congressional delegation.

The State of Tennessee is steward to another 35 percent of Civil War battlefield lands. The state owns more than 6,000 acres at 12 battlefields sites. The agency protecting the vast majority of this land is the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency. The wildlife lands under its purview overlap 4,200 acres of 10 different battlefields. Additionally, the state holds conservation easements on 900 acres at three other battlefields. Tennessee’s Department of Environment and Conservation manages the Fort Pillow State Historic Park, with 1,200 acres, and the Johnsonville State Historic Area, with 122 acres.

Congress has appropriated $38.9 million to the Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants (CWBLAG) Program, protecting 16,000 acres in 67 battlefields in 14 states. Six Civil War battlefields in Tennessee have received funding from this program. Approximately $2.88 million from the CWBAG program, plus more than $7.46 million in leveraged funds, have been used to acquire a total of 1,288.64 acres collectively at Chattanooga, Davis Bridge, Fort Donelson, Franklin, Parker’s Crossroads and Spring Hill. Since 1992, the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) has awarded more than $511,467 among several Tennessee Civil War battlefields for preservation planning projects. Since 1998, the ABPP has contributed over $3,000,000 for six endangered Tennessee battlefields, allowing the Tennessee Wars Commission (see below) to secure more than $7,464,061 in non-federal leveraged matching funds, for a total battlefield land acquisition cost of $10,350,636.
STATE GOVERNMENT FUNDING SOURCES

Tennessee Wars Commission
The Tennessee Wars Commission is charged with the preservation of Tennessee’s battlefields connected with the French and Indian War (1754 - 1763), the American Revolution War (1776 - 1783), the War of 1812 (1812 - 1815), US/Mexican War (1845 - 1846) and the American Civil War (1861 - 1865). The Commission works “to coordinate, plan, preserve, and promote structures, buildings, sites and battlefields of Tennessee associated with the American Revolution and the War Between the States.” The Commission was created in 1994. Since that time, it has facilitated the purchase of more than 1,500 acres at five battlefields.

The Wars Commission funds a variety of projects for Civil War related tourist sites in Tennessee. Requests for Wars Commission funding are divided into state divisional categories (West, Middle and East) and further ranked as to significance and endangerment. When a significant and/or endangered battlefield property is identified in Tennessee as being a potential or existing National Register Site, the Tennessee Wars Commission can officially approach the Tennessee Lands Acquisition Committee with a proposal to purchase and/or acquire a conservation easement for the historic site.

At the June 2011 State Lands Acquisition Commission meeting, the Tennessee Wars Commission presented several projects for funding aimed at preservation and interpretation of endangered historic Civil War sites in Tennessee. All the projects have now been approved for funding and are as follows:

- The Fort Redmond Civil War field fortifications (Redoubt) 20-acre tract on the Red River near the city of Adams in Robertson County ($215,000)
- The Davis Bridge Battlefield 4.5-acre tract with historic farmhouse in Hardeman County ($65,000)
- The Battle of Franklin with two properties in the city of Franklin, Williamson County, Loring’s Advance 4.89-acre tract ($210,000) and the one-acre Fudge tract ($206,000) near the Carter House Historic site

Funding for Tennessee State Lands Acquisition is derived from state land-transfer taxes. It is recommended that proposals contain additional outside matching funds as well as local, state and national letters of support for the highest possible project rating. In addition to those funding grants the TWC has obtained federal Department of Transportation Enhancement Funds, National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program Funding, matching grants from the Civil War Trust and the Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association (both nonprofit organizations), the Land Trust for Tennessee and other local preservation organizations.

To date the Tennessee Wars Commission and preservation 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 historic tourism destinations for Tennessee’s visitors.

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Tennessee Historical Commission Historic Preservation Grants

The Tennessee Historical Commission administers the federal Historic Preservation Fund. Federal grant funds are made available to the states under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Any individual, local governmental body, private organization or educational institution in Tennessee interested in the benefits of historic preservation may apply for these funds. Owners or administrators of properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places may apply for funds to restore or to plan for the restoration of those properties. The available designated funds are in two categories: 1) Survey and Planning (S&P) and 2) Acquisition and Development/Restoration (A&D).

A&D projects focus on the acquisition or restoration of historic properties. Properties must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Owners of properties that receive A&D grants must agree to maintain and preserve the property and to allow a measure of public access for a specified period of years, proportional to the amount of the grant. Privately owned residences or commercial buildings will usually not be competitive with projects sponsored by public interest groups, nonprofits, or local governments. See www.tn.gov/environment/history/history_preservation-grants.shtml
**Tennessee Heritage Conservation Trust Fund**

The Tennessee Heritage Conservation Trust Fund seeks to protect significant natural areas in Tennessee by strategically partnering with landowners, government agencies, nonprofit organizations, for-profit companies and others. Since established by law as a nonprofit in 2005, the Heritage Conservation Trust Fund has approved more than $30 million dollars in grants to leverage, for a total of $117,609,000 in conservation purchases, to protect approximately 42,600 acres of priority land in Tennessee. In July 2008, five projects protecting more than 4,600 acres were approved for $2.2 million in grant funding.

The projects approved for grant awards must meet certain criteria before the funds are provided, including property surveys and appraisals, environmental assessments and enactment of mechanisms like conservation easements to guarantee the permanent protection of the properties. Eligible projects range from the preservation of tracts for the purposes of tourism and recreation to projects focused on protecting or restoring the state's physical, cultural, archaeological, historical and environmental resources. Greater prioritization for funding is given to projects that involve partnerships, leverage state funds and enhance or connect existing public lands.

The Trust Fund Board shall be attached to the Department of Environment and Conservation for administrative purposes but shall be independent of the department. Expenditures from the trust fund shall be made only upon authorization of the board. The statute authorizing this board expired June 30, 2014, and the one-year wind-down period has begun. The Trust Fund is not accepting new applications at this time.

Heritage Conservation Trust Fund  
Phone: (423) 854-5471  
www.tn.gov/environment/heritage-trust-fund.shtml

The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Recreation Educational Services (RES) administers several grants, including the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Recreational Trails Program (see federal listings for details on these federal programs). The RES also administers a state grant program, the Local Parks and Recreation Fund (see below), that allows for land acquisition.

**Local Parks and Recreation Fund**

In 1991, the Tennessee General Assembly chose to amend the transfer tax legislation by doubling the transfer tax dedicated to conservation to $.08 cents in order to create three more conservation funds. One of these funds was the Local Parks and Recreation Fund (LPRF), which is apportioned $.0175 of the real estate transfer tax. The purpose of the fund is to provide money for the acquisition of land for parks, natural areas, greenways, trails and archaeological sites and for the purchase of land for recreation facilities.

Local Parks and Recreation Fund grants may also be used for trail development and capital projects in parks, natural areas and greenways. LPRF grants require a 50 percent match, with a maximum possible award of $250,000. This match from local governments allows them to match fund dollars with land, volunteer services, material or equipment used for project development. Since the program’s inception more than 70 counties and more than 90 municipalities have provided matching dollars for land acquisition. By statute, at least 60 percent of the funds allocated for these grants will be awarded to municipal governments.

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation  
Division of Recreation Educational Services  
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www.tn.gov/environment/recreation/recreation_grants.shtml

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**CIVIL WAR TRUST**
Tennessee Civil War Sites Preservation Act of 2013

The Tennessee Civil War Sites Preservation Act of 2013, with lead sponsors Rep. Steve McDaniel in the House and Sen. Bill Ketron in the Senate, allows for a new state funding source for the preservation of Tennessee Principal Civil War battlefields, as designated by the National Park Service’s Civil War Sites Advisory Commission report. The fund will be administered by the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC), and $482,000 has been included in the state budget for this program. In addition, the Commission had its statutory authority strengthened with the passage of the Tennessee Heritage Preservation Act of 2013, also with Senator Ketron and Representative McDaniel as primary sponsors. This law prevents the moving, alteration or renaming of war memorials on public property in the state and gives entities with control over such properties the opportunity to the petition the THC for a waiver.

PRIVATE FUNDING SOURCES

Land Trust for Tennessee

Founded in 1999, the Land Trust for Tennessee’s mission is to preserve the unique character of Tennessee’s natural and historic landscapes and sites for future generation. This includes urban parks, gardens or open spaces; working farms or ranchlands; important natural areas or wildlife habitats; recreation lands; water resources, including wetlands; and working forested lands.

The Land Trust, a 501 (c) (3) nonprofit organization, works with partners at the federal, state and local level to assist landowners, citizen groups and other interested parties to preserve forever the scenic and natural values of land throughout the state, primarily through conservation easements. Other mechanisms for land conservation include comprehensive land-use plans, natural resource assessments and regional partnerships to protect Tennessee land. Examples of these tools include the Davidson County Open Space Plan, the Lost Cove project and the Duck River Highlands project.

The Land Trust for Tennessee’s land conservation projects have at times overlapped with historic preservation efforts. One example is Dixona Farm, one of Middle Tennessee’s most historic sites near Dixon Springs in Smith County. The farm, with 148 acres of pasture and forest on Dixon Creek, contains the National Register-listed “Dixona,” one of the oldest homes in Middle Tennessee. Dixona was constructed between 1787 and 1788 by Tilman Dixon, the Revolutionary War era explorer who settled the town of what is now Dixon Springs. Dixona Farm has been conserved forever with a conservation easement held by the Land Trust for Tennessee.

Lookout Mountain Conservancy

The Lookout Mountain Conservancy (LMC), originally known as Lookout Mountain Protection Association and then Lookout Mountain Land Trust, formed in 1991. The mission of the LMC is to protect Lookout Mountain’s resources of scenic, historical and ecological value, through conservation, advocacy, recreation and education, for current and future generations. From Hamilton County, Tennessee, to Etowah County, Alabama, LMC works to protect significant scenic, historic and ecological sites by connecting existing conservation areas. The LMC provides environmental education and information to landowners and other interested parties about land conservation.
options and promotes greenway development and conservation planning. The LMC works through partnerships and projects for wise land use and good growth across all 93 miles of Lookout Mountain.

The LMC works through partnerships on strategic long-term conservation planning, as well. The organization creates lasting agreements with individual landowners and federal, state and local agencies, enabling voluntary protection of land through conservation easements, donations and direct purchases. It focuses especially on filling the gap between existing protected areas to create larger contiguous blocks on a landscape scale. Within its area of interest on Lookout Mountain is the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, administered by the National Park Service.

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Foothills Land Conservancy
Founded in 1985, the Foothills Conservancy works with public agencies, organizations, property owners and the interested public to preserve natural and productive lands that contribute to the character and heritage of the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains. The nonprofit works to protect, preserve or enhance the land, water, geological, cultural or scenic resources of the area and the productive values of such lands.

To date, Foothills Land Conservancy has preserved more than 30,000 acres in 18 Tennessee counties. In 2011, Foothills partnered with landowners on 19 land protection projects covering 4,400 acres. Recent easements include two Tennessee Century Farms in Monroe County, 120 acres along the French Broad in Knox County, a 364-acre tract in Blount County, and 1,700 acres within the Cumberland Plateau (Scott, Overton and Cumberland Counties).

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Tennessee Parks and Greenways Foundation
Tennessee Parks and Greenways Foundation is a statewide 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization founded in 1998. The Foundation’s mission is to protect Tennessee’s natural treasures. This conservation goal is achieved through the creation of corridors connecting a network of parks, greenways, and wildlife areas across the state.
The Foundation works to identify Tennessee treasures beautiful, special places that are ecologically rich or historically significant places in the state. Privately owned waterfalls have been a specific focus. The Foundation also strives to acquire necessary in-holdings and boundary properties at existing parks and wild areas. Fund raising efforts are applied toward buying Tennessee treasures, teaching others to conserve land, accepting land/easement donations and making loans available to other private or public organization through the Emergency Land Bank.

Corridor Connections protect the garden that is Tennessee. The Foundation works with multiple partners to coordinate large-scale greenway corridors that protect wildlife migration corridors, protect the water quality from the run-off of poisons, provide close-to-home recreation, protect natural scenery and promote a better quality of life. One example is the Mississippi River Natural and Recreational Corridor along the length of Tennessee’s Western “coast.” The project helps protect birds that travel the Mississippi flyway in this 650,000 acre corridor and results in economic return through increased Mississippi River tourism. A similar accomplishment on the Cumberland Plateau links together more than 55,000 acres at Fall Creek Falls State Park, Scott’s Gulf and Bledsoe State Forest.

The Foundation saves Tennessee Treasures and Corridor Connections by conducting capital campaigns, collaborating with public agencies and through outright purchase or by conservation easements. The Foundation awards small grants to other conservation groups through a matching grant program, State Park Connections. More than $300,000 in grants have funded more than 185 projects across Tennessee.

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www.tenngreen.org

Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association
The Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association’s (TCWPA) mission is to protect, interpret and make accessible Tennessee’s surviving Civil War battlefields and contributing landscapes for the benefit of present and future generations. The group was formed in 1994 as part of the Tennessee Wars Commission’s efforts to address battlefield preservation in Tennessee and became a nonprofit in 1997. The TCWPA identifies and recognizes Tennessee’s most important battlefield sites and raises funds for their protection.

Proceeds from the state’s new Civil War themed license plate will support Civil War battlefield preservation and the Tennessee Civil War Trails program. For more information go to: www.tcwpa.org

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CIVIL WAR TRUST
TENNESSEE’S NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area
In 1996, Congress created the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area, managed by the Center for Historic Preservation (CHP) at Middle Tennessee State University. This heritage area encompasses the entire state. Leveraging federal, state, local and private funding, the Heritage Area empowers communities and individuals to serve as good stewards of their historic places and stories. The CHP administers Collaborative Partnerships, by which organizations, local governments and nonprofits can apply for 50/50 matching funds for projects including interpretive tours, exhibits, educational materials and preservation planning. The CHP, however, is not authorized to acquire land.

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As Director of Policy and Communications at the Civil War Trust, Jim Campi is responsible for the organization’s government and media relations. He serves as the Civil War Trust’s spokesperson with the press as well as its point man with Congress, state legislators, and local elected officials. Jim joined the Trust in September 2000 after 14 years in political communications and administration. He is the author and contributing writer for several books and publications, including Civil War Battlefields Then and Now, The Political Lincoln, and The Civil War 150. Jim is also a member of the board of the Journey Through Hallowed Ground and Franklin’s Charge.

MARK COOMBS, State and Local Relations Manager
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As State and Local Relations Manager at the Civil War Trust, Mark Coombs serves as the organization’s advocate in historic communities across the United States, cultivating public and political enthusiasm for battlefield preservation and organizing grassroots activists in support of the Trust’s mission. A veteran of political and public affairs campaigns at all levels, Mark is a 2008 graduate of Cornell University, where he was Co-President of the Alpha Beta Eta Chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha, the National Political Science Honor Society.

PHIL THOMASON, Principal
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Phil Thomason is Principal of the historic preservation planning firm of Thomason and Associates. Founded in 1982, this company provides services such as historic preservation plans, cultural resource surveys, Section 106 review and design guidelines for historic districts. During the past decade the company has completed eight battlefield preservation plans and numerous other studies for the American Battlefield Protection Program in Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, Minnesota, Missouri and Georgia.

DAVID CURREY, Principal
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David Currey is principal at Encore, a company that specializes in interpretive planning, exhibit design, and media development for historic sites, museums, government agencies and preservation organizations. Encore also produces independent documentaries, including works on Civil War Nashville, the Battle of Parker’s Crossroads, the Civil War in Tennessee and, more recently, an hour-long biography on Ed Bearss, Chief Historian Emeritus for the National Park Service.
This project was funded in part through a grant from the American Battlefield Protection Program and the National Park Service.