NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 2012)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

830

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Anderson on Militia Hill

other names/site number N / A

2. Location

street & number Vowell Mountain Road NA☐ not for publication

city or town Lake City ☒ vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Anderson code 001 zip code 37769

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

E. Patrick McIlhaney, Jr. September 29, 2011

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

11/21/2011

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☒ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE: fortification

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE: conservation area

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
walls N/A
roof N/A
other N/A

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Summary Paragraph

Fort Anderson consists of a series of trenches and earthworks that date to 1892, when the Tennessee Militia came to the area, constructed the fort, and faced off with free miners in the conflict known as the Coal Creek War. The fortification is located off Vowell Mountain Road, at a hillside location known historically as Militia Hill, in Lake City (pop. 1,856), in north central Anderson County, Tennessee. Lake City originally formed in the mid 1800s as a mining community, known then as the town of Coal Creek.[1] Since 2000, the Coal Creek Watershed Foundation and its volunteers have worked to give the site a stronger presence in the community, deterring trash piles and acts of vandalism. In November 2010, the Foundation erected markers at the top of Militia Hill, near the fortification. These markers provide brief explanations of Militia Hill, the convict leasing systems, reasons why the miners fought, and the outbreak of the Coal Creek War.[2]

Narrative Description

Fort Anderson is an earthen fortification site located on a steep hillside known historically as Militia Hill. It rises about 350 feet in elevation above Lake City. It is roughly circular in shape, erected c. 1892 by Captain Kellar Anderson, a veteran of the Confederate army, along with the men in his charge. It was built to hold 200 convicts and roughly 80 militiamen, with the goal of protecting the convicts from the striking miners.[3] According to remaining archaeological evidence, the site originally consisted of a main camp entrenchment and small defensive earthwork trenches, described also as breastworks or rifle trenches.[4] Cannons and Gatling guns were also used at Fort Anderson.

Most of the remaining site features are the breastworks. The main camp entrenchment is located in the northern section of the fort site, with the breastwork trenches are located along the perimeter of the site. In June 2006, a phase I archaeological survey was conducted at the fort site. Archaeologists from the University of Tennessee lead the investigation and were assisted by volunteers from the local community. Trenches located at the northeast corner of Fort Anderson measure approximately 14.5 meters in length and 4 meters deep. Those at the southeast corner measure 6.1 meters in length, 0.67 meters deep and 5.3 meters in length and 1.2 meters deep. Trenches at the southwest corner measure 9 meters in length, 2.46 meters deep and 5 meters in length, 2.02 meters deep. Major transit points at the site were between the main camp entrenchment, located to the north, and the northeast trenches.[5]

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[1] Katherine B. Hoskins. *Anderson County.* Tennessee County History Series. Memphis: Memphis State University Press, 1979, 53.
[2] Coal Creek Watershed Foundation, Inc. Available online at <http://www.coalcreekaml.com/MilitiaHillMarkerInstall.htm> Accessed 30 June 2011.
[3] Karin A. Shapiro. *A New South Rebellion: The Battle Against Convict Labor in the Tennessee Coalfields, 1871-1896.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998, 153.
[4] Elizabeth Kellar DeCorse. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Fort Anderson, Militia Hill, Anderson County, Tennessee. 2006. Available online at <http://www.coalcreekaml.com/MilitiaHillPhase%20I%20ReportFINAL.pdf, Management Summary, p. iii.
[5] All numerical data and locations taken from DeCorse paper.

Results from the shovel tests conducted during the survey revealed that most of the material culture at Fort Anderson has been lost. Shovel tests were performed throughout the section of the property proposed for the National Register nomination, including the trenches and slopes. While tests concluded that the slopes had evidence of historic and modern day trash middens, few artifacts were found that dated to the use of the fort site and encampment. The lack of significant artifacts at Fort Anderson has been attributed to the use of the site as a dumping ground and looters combing the site with metal detectors. Anything above the sterile subsurface soil containing such information would be disturbed and ultimately lost. Based on these factors, Fort Anderson on Militia Hill is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D for archaeological significance, as the site does not have the possibility to yield any new archaeological information that would further contribute to a better understanding of the site.

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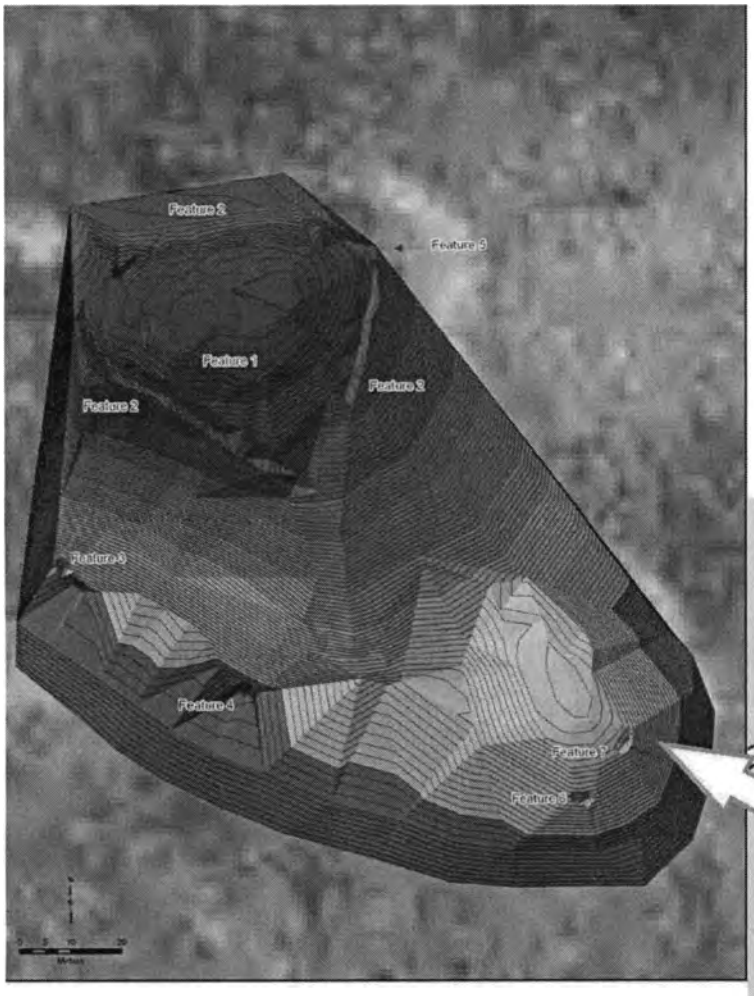
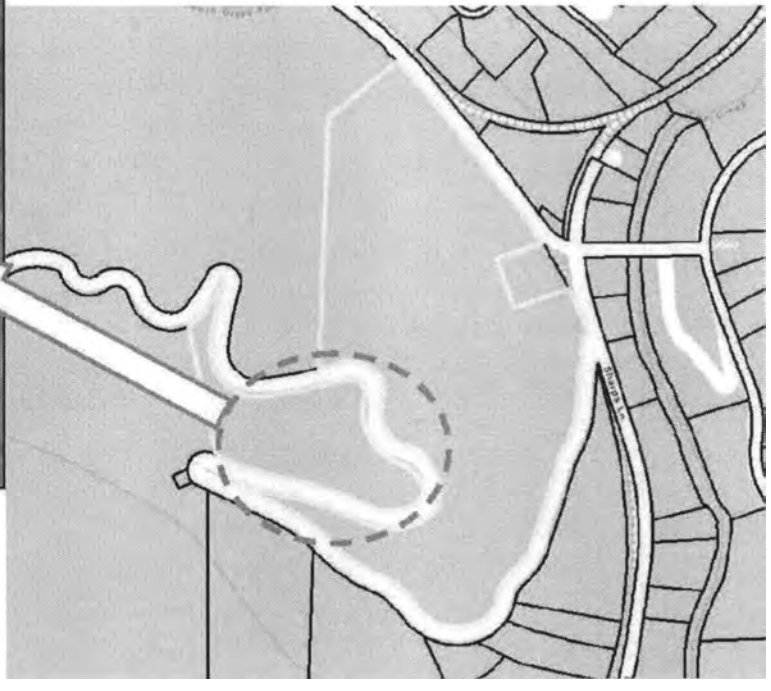
Figure 1.



Close up of phase I archaeological survey location



8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY
MILITARY
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
1891-1892

Criteria Considerations N/A
(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates
1892

Significant Person
(complete if Criterion B is marked)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State Agency
☐ Federal Agency
☐ Local Government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository:

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Fort Anderson on Militia Hill is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of industry, military, and social history for its association with the Coal Creek War during 1891-1892, a rebellion fomented by the corruption of the convict labor leasing system and the subsequent miner uprising. The site is the best local representation of the constant struggles faced by miners to retain their rightful employment in the mines, despite the presence of the unskilled convict miners. It also is the best local representation of the Tennessee Militia's involvement with the labor tensions between the convict miners and the free miners. Overall, the nominated property retains its integrity, as no modifications have been made to negatively impact the site.

Narrative statement of significance

Anderson County is located within the Great Valley of East Tennessee, characterized by steep hills and undulating ridges which create pockets of small valleys. Many of these small valleys are fed by the tributaries of the Clinch River. White settlers came to the area around 1790, and the county was formally created in 1801. Most of the early settlements in Anderson County were established along the Clinch River, with the fertile valley soil proving to be a valuable resource for agriculture and the navigability of the Clinch offering the opportunity for commerce and trade.[6]

Coal and Commerce in Anderson County

In the later part of the nineteenth century, coal mining became a prosperous industry for Anderson County, especially in areas where the land was unsuitable for farming. Concurrently, railroad construction was just beginning in Anderson County, so both activities were mutually beneficial. Most of the mining activity took place in the communities of Briceville, Coal Creek, and Oliver Springs. An influx of immigrant Welsh miners without landholdings further augmented the success of the mining industry, as they desperately needed the work to provide for their families and were willing to put in the long hours and endure tenuous working conditions. Additionally, many of them were knowledgeable about organized labor as they had previously belonged to lodges in their homelands.[7] By the end of the 1870s, 3,000 people were living in Coal Creek, making it the most populous city in Anderson County; also, the population in and around Briceville and Oliver Springs was quickly increasing.

The demand for coal was congruous with the expansion of railroad construction and business opportunity. Anderson County was the pinnacle of the Tennessee coal mining industry, particularly in and around Coal Creek because of the K & K Railroad spur. Most of the land in Coal Creek was owned by the Coal Creek

[6] Hoskins, 24-25.
[7] Hoskins, 47.

Mining and Manufacturing Company, who leased land to other, smaller mining companies. The Knoxville Iron Company (KIC) leased land for mines at Coal Creek, hoping to acquire greater quantities of coal at a lower cost. By 1873, the KIC was shipping roughly ten cars of coal daily from its twenty-one mine entries.[8]

Rise of the Convict Leasing System in Tennessee

In the years following the Civil War, the states in the South were struggling to get a foothold on their economies. Many of the South's largest and most prosperous urban areas were damaged heavily by warfare, thus crippling opportunities for immediate post-war recovery. Additionally, the abolition of slavery and the number of casualties compounded fears of a labor shortage on the part of business owners and land owners. Tennessee was not immune to these problems, despite its gainful coal and railroad activities. The state treasury was virtually empty, and essential services that had before been feasible could not effectively resume.

Along with its neighboring states, Tennessee was resigned to rebuilding its economy using the resources at its disposal. The state penitentiary was $50,000 in debt in 1866, and like most other states in the south, Tennessee looked to its inmates within the prison system as a source of cheap, expendable labor.[9] Alabama had been leasing its convicts since the 1840s, and most of the other Southern states followed suit. By 1867, every state in the South except Virginia had begun leasing convicts in their respective state prison systems to private companies as a source of labor. Aside from enabling states to generate revenue, convict leasing also enabled the prison system to become more self-sustaining, as the prisoners were largely responsible for upkeep and maintenance of the actual prison structure.

Tennessee leased its convicts to several mining companies, mostly in the eastern part of the state.[10] This provided a way for Tennessee to generate revenue at a relatively low cost and further its successes with coal mining. The mountains and ridges of East Tennessee were rich with coal, particularly Anderson County, which led the state in coal extraction. The largest lessee of convict labor was the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company (TCI); at the time, TCI was a powerful business enterprise in East Tennessee, with mines in and around the Chattanooga area.[11] In the late 1870s, TCI began subleasing convicts to work in the Anderson County mines. Communities in Anderson County such as Coal Creek, Briceville, and Oliver Springs had initially flourished because of the skilled Welsh miners in the area. They had built up their communities and depended on the mines for their livelihood, as many of them did not inherit land for farming.

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[8] Hoskins, 44.
[9] Matthew J. Mancini. *One Dies, Get Another: Convict Leasing in the American South, 1866-1928.* Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1996, 154.
[10] Jones, James B. "Convict Lease Wars." *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture.* Available online at < http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=306> Accessed 3 May 2011.
[11] Mancini, 158.

Tensions between Free Miners, Convicts, and Companies

While the convict leasing system provided the state with a reliable source of income, it also began to interfere with the interests of the free miners, especially in East Tennessee.[12] Mining companies, both large and small, now had an alternative to the free working miners, who had long been asking for better pay and safer working conditions. When the free miners went on strike or attempted to unionize, the companies did not have to relent to their demands; they could now opt to replace the free miners with convict labor, without having to improve working conditions in the mines.[13] Many of the smaller company mines preferred the more highly skilled free miners and by the end of the 1880s, only two companies in the area were using convict labor: the KIC mine at Coal Creek and the Big Mountain mine in Oliver Springs, owned by the Cumberland Coal Company.[14] The largest population of convict miners during the 1880s-1890s was found in the Coal Creek community in Anderson County.[15]

Eventually, free miners won some small concessions from the coal companies such as outlawing scrip and being allowed to elect their own checkweighmen. In the past, no enforcement measures were taken to ensure that impartial checkweighmen were being used or to prevent the company stores from price gouging with company scrip, two things that had been sowing discontent among the miners before the arrival of the convict miners.[16] However, by the beginning of the 1890s, the miners working in the Coal Creek were frustrated that their demands for fairness in the face of the convict leasing system were not met, even though they were supposedly protected by state law. Above all, the free miners felt as though convict labor provided unfair competition.[17] In Tennessee alone, the wages of free miners had fallen from $1.25 per ton of coal to a meager $0.50 per ton.[18] The Tennessee Mining Company, a smaller mining company in Briceville, demanded that their miners sign a contract to abandon their legal rights and when they refused, the miners were fired and evicted from their company-owned houses.[19] In July 1891, 40 convicts, accompanied by the Tennessee Militia, were sent to Anderson County to work in the Briceville mines. They built a stockade, and members of the militia began tearing down houses that belonged to the free miners.[20]

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[12] Mancini, 153.
[13] Shapiro, 51.
[14] Hoskins, 44-45 and Shapiro, 50-51
[15] Mancini, 157.
[16] Pete Daniel. "The Tennessee Convict War." *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* Vol. 34 (1975), 273-292.
[17] Shapiro, 75-76.
[18] Mancini, 160.
[19] www.coalcreekaml.com/ConvictMiners.htm Accessed 17 June 2011.
[20] Hoskins, 48.

The Coal Creek War

On July 14, 1891, roughly 300 free miners gathered together and marched on the stockade, seizing the convicts and sealing them in boxcars bound for Knoxville.[21] Later in July, the miners convinced newly elected governor John (Buck) P. Buchanan to meet with them and listen to the concerns, especially those regarding the threats convict labor posed to their communities and their livelihoods.

Governor Buchanan consented to meet with the miners, but not before sending more militiamen to the area to restore order and protect the convicts in and around the Briceville and Coal Creek mines.[22] He urged them to settle their disputes through the courts, rather than taking it upon themselves to remove the convicts from the mines. On July 20, just days after meeting with the governor, the miners again escorted the prisoners from the mines to the railroad, and sent them back to Knoxville. After this happened a second time, the governor agreed to call a special session of the state legislature in August and move to abolish the convict leasing system. While this appeased the miners temporarily, they became incensed when the state did nothing about their situation in the special session; the state claimed that its actions were limited because the contract with TCI would not permit revoking convict labor and the contract did not expire until 1895.[23] In October, the miners struck again, this time setting free all the prisoners at the Briceville mine and dressing them in work clothes. The miners did the same thing at the Oliver Springs mine in November.

In December, the state dispatched 80 members of the Tennessee militia, many of whom were from Middle and West Tennessee, to Coal Creek; Captain Kellar Anderson was in command, with 200 convicts making the journey as well.[24] They erected Fort Anderson atop a steep hillside overlooking the KIC mine, which soon became known as Militia Hill. From this location, the militia could see from all sides if miners were approaching. They had equipped the fort with Gatling guns and cannons, as well as small arms and rifles, in order to protect the convicts. Until the construction of Fort Anderson, the rebellions and disputes had been relatively non-violent. However, a company of militia men stationed in the area suggested that peaceful attempts at a truce were no longer possible.

Conflicts continued throughout the early part of 1892. Residents of the Coal Creek area perceived the fort as an unwelcome occupation of their community, and the militia only perpetuated their collective feelings of turmoil.[25] The situation escalated, with soldiers and miners haphazardly shooting at one another, proliferating very violent conditions for the people in Coal Creek. One source estimated that about 2500 miners from Tennessee and Kentucky were involved in the conflict, which spread to other mines.[26] In

[21] Shapiro, 79-81.
[22] Jones, <http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=306>
[23] Shapiro, 2.
[24] Shapiro, 153.
[25] Shapiro, 153-155.
[26] http://www.coalcreekaml.com/images/militiahillmarkerinstall Accessed 17 June 2011.

August of 1892, Governor Buchanan urged the recruitment of 500 civilians from Knox, Hamilton, Morgan, Roane, Grundy, Marion, and Anderson counties as supplementary aid for the captain and his men at Fort Anderson. Many of those in the rural counties did not respond, thereby limiting the power of the governor's commands in Coal Creek. Captain Anderson was eventually coaxed down from the encampment to diffuse tensions within the town, but he was taken hostage by the miners.[27] Lieutenant Perry Fyffe was left in command of Fort Anderson and threatened to fire on any surrendered convicts and their guards. Miners fired on Fort Anderson from various locations around Militia Hill, killing at least two militiamen and wounding numerous others.[28]

General Samuel T. Carnes had rounded up a small group of volunteers to abate the conflict, but he and his group were ambushed by miners on their way to Coal Creek from Clinton, resulting in two fatalities.[29] Though many of his men chose to flee the march to Coal Creek, General Carnes continued onward and arrived in Coal Creek a few days after the siege on Fort Anderson. He ordered a sweep of the land between Coal Creek and Jellico, with the intent of arresting miners who initiated the attack on Fort Anderson. Eventually, the miners released Captain Anderson unharmed, and the violence in and around the Coal Creek mines subsided. Soldiers from the militia stayed in Coal Creek until 1893, when the new Brushy Mountain State Penitentiary was completed in the Petros community of Morgan County.[30]

African American Convict Miners

Apart from the injustices suffered by the free miners, the convicts themselves experienced their own formidable plight. From a modern perspective, a pervasive racial component existed within the history of the convict leasing system. Most of the men taken to East Tennessee to work in the mines were black, and most had been arrested for trivial offenses.[31] This strongly contrasts with the pre Civil War era of the Tennessee penal system, when most inmates were white and most were serving time for significantly more grievous crimes, such as murder or robbery. During Tennessee's employment of the convict leasing system, white inmates were permitted to stay within the confines of the actual prison building and working on improving it structurally, while the black inmates were sent off to the mines.[32]

The convict miners were subjected to deplorable conditions while housed in the stockades. Most of the stockades were overcrowded and unsanitary, an all too familiar similarity to the quarters on a slave ship. Miners were not always permitted to wash themselves, so they often brought coal dust, grease, and dirt into their cramped living quarters.[33] Eventually, this exacerbated the spread of illness throughout the worksites. Additionally, the convict miners also were forced to endure beatings at the hands of foremen or

[27] Shapiro, 187.
[28] Shapiro, 187.
[29] Shapiro, 188.
[30] Coal Creek Watershed Foundation, Inc. Available online at <http://www.coalcreekaml.com/MilitiaHillMarkers.htm> Accessed 30 June 2011.
[31] Shapiro, 56-57.
[32] Shapiro, 48.
[33] Mancini, 160-161; Shapiro, 65.

guards.[34] Essentially, when a black inmate was sent to the mine, it was an automatic death sentence. Despite having signed a contract that stipulated the minimal conditions the miners were guaranteed, there was no oversight on the part of the mining companies—the miners were nameless, faceless, inexhaustible entities that were replaced when they died.[35]

Conclusion

Fort Anderson on Militia Hill represents the culmination of Anderson County's miners' efforts to stop the convict leasing system from interfering with their interests in the mines. The Coal Creek War was one of the pivotal events in the disagreements between the mining industry, the state, and free miners. The event was critical to ending the convict leasing system in the state—a practice that was at its most violent in Tennessee.[36] Soon after the revolt on Militia Hill, miners in Grundy County revolted at TCI sites and this spurred more problems in Oliver Springs in Anderson County. Support for Governor Buchanan waned due to his inability to control the situation and he lost his reelection bid. In 1893 the state's general assembly voted to construct a new prison (Brushy Mountain in Morgan County) and abolish the convict leasing system. However, the state did mine coal at Brushy Mountain, using prison labor, until 1937.

One other property, the Briceville Community Church and Cemetery (NR7/24/03) was listed on the National Register, in part for its role in the history of mining in the county. The church served as a community center for the miners and was a temporary jail for the miners arrested by the state militia.

[34] Mancini, 160-161.
[35] Shapiro, 65.
[36] Mancini, 154.

Bibliography

Coal Creek Watershed Foundation, Inc., website and links. Available online at <http://www.coalcreekaml.com> Accessed 30 June 2011.

Daniel, Pete. "The Tennessee Convict War." *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* Vol. 34 (1975), pp. 273-292.

DeCorse, Elizabeth Kellar. Phase I Archaeological Survey of Fort Anderson, Militia Hill, Anderson County, Tennessee. 2006. Available online at <http://www.coalcreekaml.com/MilitiaHillPhase%20I%20ReportFINAL.pdf>

Hoskins, Katherine B. *Anderson County.* Tennessee County History Series. Memphis: Memphis State University Press, 1979. Print.

Jones, James B. "Convict Lease Wars." *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture.* Available online at < http://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=306> Accessed 3 May 2011.

Mancini, Matthew J. *One Dies, Get Another: Convict Leasing in the American South, 1866-1928.* Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1996. Print.

Shapiro, Karin A. *A New South Rebellion: The Battle Against Convict Labor in the Tennessee Coalfields, 1871-1896.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998. Print.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 4 acres Lake City 137 NW

UTM References
(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	754454	4011343	3			
2				4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lindsay Johnson, Historic Preservation Planner
organization East Tennessee Development District date 4/21/11
street & number 216 Corporate Place telephone (865) 273-6003
city or town Alcoa state TN zip code 37701

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 0r 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO) or FPO for any additional items

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Coal Creek Watershed Foundation, Inc., ATTN: Mr. Barry Thacker, PE
street & number 3502 Overlook Circle telephone 865-584-0344
city or town Knoxville state TN zip code 37909

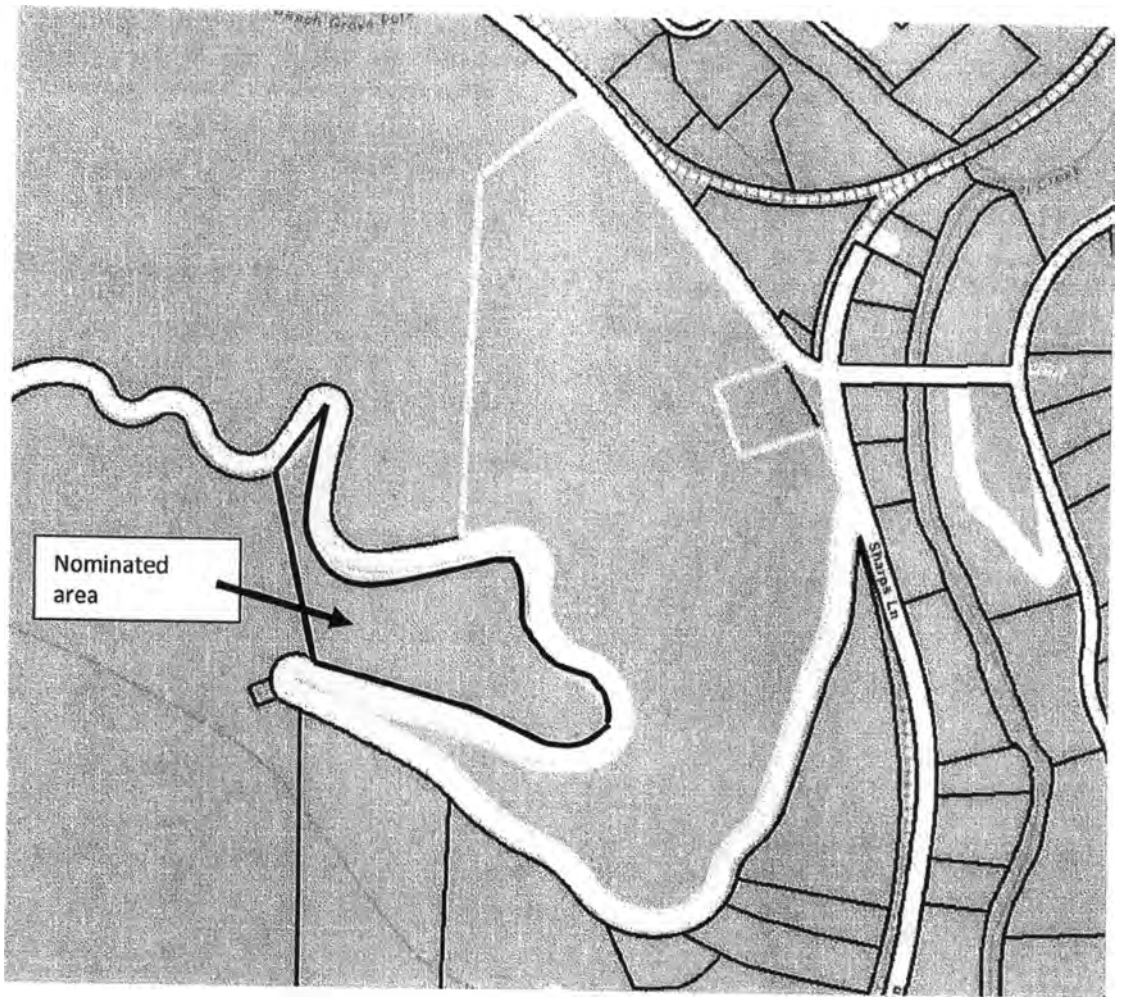
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

Boundary Description and Justification

The proposed property boundary includes acreage (approximately 4 acres) historically associated with Fort Anderson on Militia Hill. The boundary of the nomination includes the lands comprising the historic fort site, as it was during its active years 1891-1892. There are no buildings included within the parcel or the nomination.

Figure 2. ⟷ 387′



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo by: Lindsay Johnson
Date: June 2011
Digital negative: Tennessee Historical Commission

Photo #	Description	Level
0001	View of Vowell Mountain Road, facing northwest	n/a
0002	View of interpretive markers, facing southwest	n/a
0003	View of Militia Hill marker, facing east	n/a
0004	View from Militia Hill, looking toward Vowell Mountain Road, facing northeast	n/a
0005	Historic location of Gatling guns and cannons, facing northeast	n/a
0006	Breastworks / trenches, facing north	n/a
0007	Breastworks / trenches, facing east	n/a
0008	Breastworks / trenches, facing southeast	n/a
0009	Breastworks / trenches, facing south	n/a
0010	Base of Militia Hill, looking up, facing north	n/a
0011	Base of Militia Hill, looking up, facing north	n/a
0012	Base of Militia Hill, looking up, facing northeast	n/a

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National Park Service

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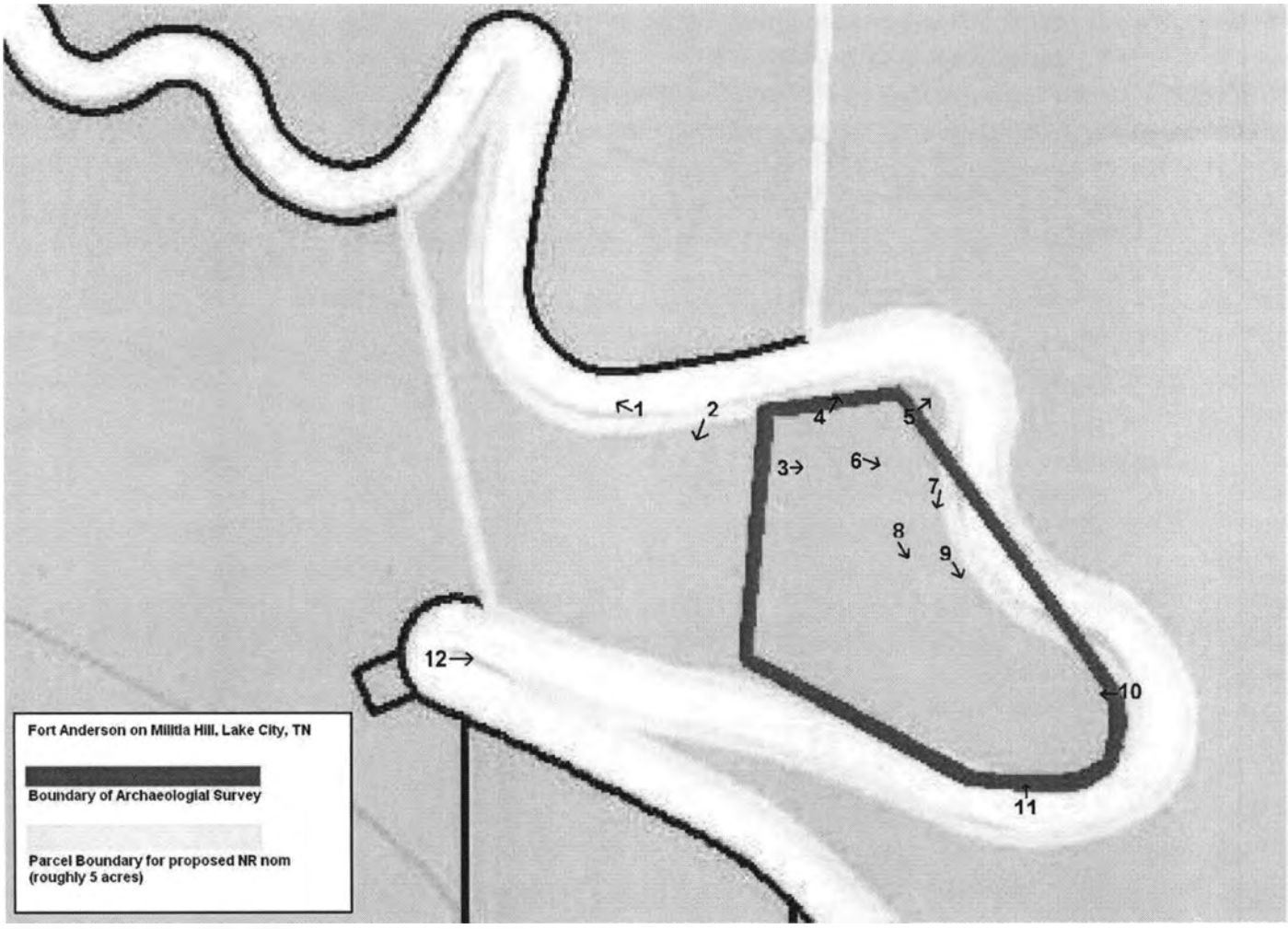


Figure 3. Photo key map

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Fort Anderson on Militia Hill

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TENNESSEE, Anderson

DATE RECEIVED: 10/07/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/28/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/14/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/22/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000830

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	Y	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

✓ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT 11/21/2011 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

An important site related to 19th Century labor relations in Coal mining
The fort site represents the culmination of events that led to a
change in State policy regarding Convict labor.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

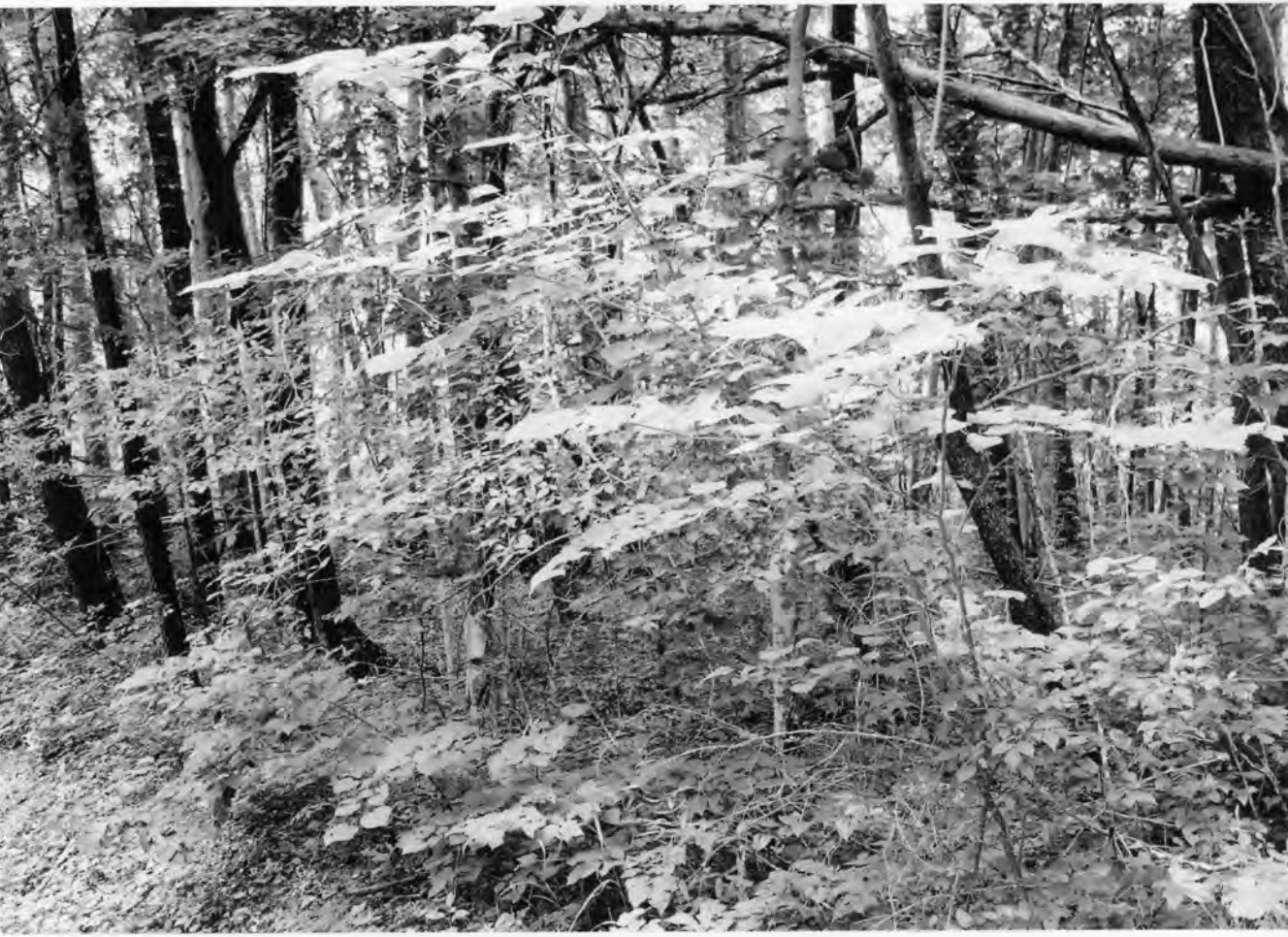
REVIEWER Gabbert DISCIPLINE ___

TELEPHONE ___ DATE ___

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

COAL CREEK WAR



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
MAPS AND SURVEYS BRANCH

LAKE CITY QUADRANGLE
TENNESSEE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC) 137-NW

4156 I SW (BLOCK 128-SE)
4156 I SW (JACKSBORO 136-SW)
4156 I SE (DEMORY 136-SE)
4156 II NE (DUNCAN FLATS 129-NE)
4156 II SE (WINDROCK 129-SE)
4156 II NW (NORRIS 137-NE)
4156 II SW (CLINTON 137-SW)
4156 II SE (POWELL 137-SE)

84°15′ 36°15′ 84°07′30″ 36°07′30″

748 000m.E. 749 750 12′30″ 751 752 754 10′ 755 756 758

2 520 000 FEET 2 550 000 FEET

4014 000m.N. 4015 680 000 FEET 640 000 FEET 4002 000m.N.

4014 4013 4012 4011 12′30″ 4010 4009 4008 4007 4006 10′ 4005 4004 4003 4002

Mapped and edited by Tennessee Valley Authority
Published by the Geological Survey

Control by USC&GS, USGS, Tenn. Hy. Dept., and TVA

Revised by TVA in 1973 by photogrammetric methods using aerial photographs taken 1971 and by reference to TVA-USGS quadrangle dated 1952. Map field checked by TVA, 1973

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Tennessee rectangular coordinate system
1000 metre Universal Transverse Mercator Grid ticks, Zone 16, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines visible on aerial photography. This information is unchecked

UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETRE

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242,
TENNESSEE DIVISION OF GEOLOGY, NASHVILLE, TENN. 37219,
U.S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY, CHATTANOOGA, TENN. 37401 OR KNOXVILLE, TENN. 37902
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE LOCATION
(TVA 137-NW)

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ..... Poor motor road ....
Medium-duty ..... Wagon and jeep track ----
Light-duty ..... Foot trail .....
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route
In developed areas, only through roads are classified

LAKE CITY
867613702024
$ 6.00
TOPO137 NW 02

LAKE CITY, TENN.
N3607.5-W8407.5/7.5
1973
AMS 4156 II NW-SERIES V841

Fort Anderson on Militia Hill
Anderson County TN
16-7574571-4011343

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
2941 LEBANON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TN 37243-0442
(615) 532-1550

RECEIVED 2280
OCT - 7 2011
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

September 29, 2011

Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
National Register Branch
1201 Eye Street NW
8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the documentation to nominate *Fort Anderson on Militia Hill* to the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions or if more information is needed, contact Claudette Stager at 615/532-1550, extension 105 or Claudette.stager@tn.gov.

Sincerely,

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

EPM:cs

Enclosures