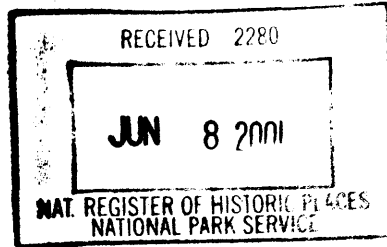


(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



731

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 Confederate Cemetery Monument

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number North side of Highway 64 - E

N/A not for publication

city or town Farmington

N/A vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Marshall code 117 zip code 37091

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.)

Herbert L. Gage
Signature of certifying official/Title

6/4/01
Date

DSHPO, THC
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

Edson W. Beall

7.11.01

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
-1-	-1-	objects
-2-	-1-	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)

FUNERARY: cemetery

MONUMENT: commemoration

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY: cemetery

MONUMENT: commemoration

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 Limestone; bronze

Narrative Description

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

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.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** moved from its original location.
- 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: commemoration

Period of Significance

1874

Significant Dates

1874

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown; multiple

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:

Center of Historic Preservation, MTSU

Confederate Cemetery Monument

Name of Property

Marshall County, Tennessee

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Smaller than one acre (90' X 360') Belfast 72 NW

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>527385</u>	<u>3928151</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	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 Christopher B. Armstrong
organization Center for Historic Preservation date December 11, 2000
street & number Middle Tennessee State University—Box 80 telephone 615-898-2947
city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37132

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 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 Confederate Cemetery: Contact Terry Wallace, Marshall County Executive
street & number 1108 Courthouse Annex telephone 931-359-1279
city or town Lewisburg state TN zip code 37091

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Confederate Cemetery Monument
Marshall County, Tennessee

VII. DESCRIPTION

The Confederate Cemetery Monument is a small rural cemetery located north of Highway 64 E near the town of Farmington in Marshall County. As of 1996, Marshall County's population is 21,539. The cemetery is located on a portion of the battlefield where some of the fiercest fighting took place in the Battle of Farmington on October 7, 1863. It is roughly rectangular in shape, measuring ninety feet by three hundred and sixty feet. Trees on the north and east sides border the cemetery, while the west and south sides are open to fields. The current owner of the land is Marshall County. Terry Wallace, the County Executive of Marshall County, is the contact for the Confederate Cemetery.

The cemetery has always been known as the Confederate Cemetery since only Confederate soldiers were buried there after the Battle of Farmington on October 7, 1863. There are twelve soldiers buried within the walls erected around the cemetery site. These soldiers were part of Confederate General Joseph Wheeler's cavalry. The walls that surround the burial site and the monument located within the walls were built circa July 1874. The pyramid topped obelisk and the walls surrounding the gravesite are two separate pieces, but together are the Confederate monument.

The monument is an obelisk, a single shaft with a pyramidal top, constructed of limestone that is approximately seven feet in height. There is an inscription on each side of the obelisk. On the north face of the obelisk is inscribed:

They Fell
Oct. 7, 1863
Sealing with
their blood
their devotion
To the
Lost Cause

Inscribed on the east face of the obelisk is:

IN Memory of
The gallant dead
of Maj. Gen'l
Wheeler's Cavalry
Corps. Who fell
in an engagement
with the Federal
forces on this land

The south face of the obelisk is inscribed:

ERECTED
July
1874

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Confederate Cemetery Monument
Marshall County, Tennessee

Inscribed on the west face of the obelisk is:

No useless coffins
enclosed their breast.
Nor in sheet or shroud
we wond them.
But they lie like warriors
taking their rest
With their martial
cloaks around them
They sleep their last
Sleep. They have fought
Their last battle.
No sound can awake them
to glory again.

On the north face of the wall surrounding the cemetery is a bronze plaque that was mounted into the wall when it was constructed in 1874. The inscription on the plaque lists the names of the soldiers that are buried there.

Bodie,-----	Hoffman, Daniel
Evans,-----	Kesterson, Peter
Easley, Ben	Love, C.W.
Grimstead, Thomas	Lane, J.W.
Gilleath,-----	McDonal,-----
Hunter, H.T.	Smith, William

An unknown individual or group has used a concrete mortar mix to repair damaged sections of the walls surrounding the gravesite circa 1996. The same individual or group is currently painting the bronze plaque on the south wall. The bronze plaque has been painted gray and the names of the soldiers buried there have been painted red.

The cemetery is well maintained and retains a strong sense of location, association, design, feeling, workmanship, materials, and setting. Located near Highway 64 E is a Tennessee Historical Commission highway marker 3G 22 (NC, erected circa 1962) marking the location of the cemetery. The marker was erected at the request of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapter of Lewisburg. The inscription on the state highway marker is as follows, "In the cemetery north of the road are buried Confederate soldiers of the Army of Tennessee, who fell while opposing Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland through Liberty Gap and Guy's Gap, in late June 1863. Also buried here are soldiers of Forrest's Cavalry, killed in minor operations."

The Confederate Cemetery Monument is in a good state of preservation. The remoteness of the site and the lack of any development close to the cemetery will insure the integrity of the site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Confederate Cemetery Monument
Marshall County, Tennessee

VIII. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Confederate Cemetery Monument in Marshall County, Tennessee is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the commemorative movement that developed in the country, to honor the people and events of the Civil War. The soldiers were buried shortly after the Battle of Farmington that occurred on October 7, 1863, which was the only military action of note in Marshall County during the war. The Confederate Monument was erected on the current site circa July 1874. This makes it one of the earliest Civil War monuments in Tennessee, and one of the first built on part of a battlefield.

Confederate Monument

The nearby town of Farmington is said to be the oldest town in the state south of the Duck River. It was not incorporated, however, until 1830, but as early as 1809 several settlements were made so near together as to present the appearance of a village. Farmington's name was derived from its being a "town of farmers," or being in a splendid farming region.¹

The founding of the Confederate Cemetery occurred shortly after the Battle of Farmington on October 7, 1863. Confederate forces were under the command of Major General Joseph Wheeler, and Union forces were under the command of Brigadier General George Crook. The fight between these two forces was a result of a cavalry raid by Wheeler to disrupt any supplies from reaching the Army of the Cumberland commanded by General Rosecrans. The Army of the Cumberland was under siege in Chattanooga by the Army of Tennessee commanded by General Braxton Bragg.

The Battle of Farmington was the only known battle to have taken place during the Civil War in Marshall County, Tennessee. The local community was deeply affected by the battle occurring near their homes. Gunfire and cannon fire could be heard as far away as Belfast, approximately five miles away. Women stood on their front porches and listened to the sounds of the battle. When the fighting was over, they gathered all the clean rags and supplies they could find and walked to Farmington to help care for the wounded and dying.² Twelve Confederate soldiers were buried in a field that was once part of the battlefield, their graves marked only by a mound of earth enclosed by fence rails laid on the ground.³ John E. Dulling, who lived nearby at the time of the battle, recalled,

"The Confederate dead were buried in the old Tucker field about 1/2 mile east of the village. Sometime after the close of the war, the citizens bought the ground and erected a monument and built a road connecting the cemetery and pike."⁴

Bennett Chapman, a Confederate veteran who had fought with the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, returned to Marshall County after the war was over. Shortly after his return, he conceived of the idea of erecting a monument to the Confederate soldiers that died near Farmington on October 7, 1863. He enlisted the help of others in the community to achieve his goal. The work progressed until the monument was built and dedicated circa July 1874. Until his death on June 16, 1906, he made sure the obelisk and walls were decorated every year on Confederate Memorial Day, which was celebrated on May 10th.⁵

Colonel John P. Hickman of the United Confederate Veterans (UCV) spoke at the dedication of the monument in 1893. Ironically when he was a private in the Army of Tennessee, Hickman was captured at the Battle of Farmington and served as a prisoner of war until he was released on May 25, 1865. Colonel Hickman stated in his speech:

"The veteran Confederate soldier was typical gentleman. He was gentle as a lamb, brave as a lion, and as ferocious as a tiger when aroused. He was as proud as Lucifer, as retiring as a woman, and withal a hero on the field of battle. He knelt to no God but high heaven; he asked no friend but his sword."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Confederate Cemetery Monument
Marshall County, Tennessee

The mothers, wives, and daughters of the South, from whom we received our being and inspiration joyed at our successes and wept at our reverses. They cheered us forward with their kisses, tears, and smiles, and received us with sobs of bitter anguish when we returned as vanquished heroes. They girded on our armor with the injunction of the Spartan mother, to return with our shields or upon them. They never despaired, never asked forgiveness, never dreamed of surrender. The eyes of many a dying soldier have been moistened by their angelic ministrations. We are orthodox in our religion, orthodox in the belief of the justice of our cause and orthodox in the love of our women.

All that was ever good in us, all the virtues we may now or hereafter possess, had their birth in the spirit of the Old South. We love our memories, we cherish our institutions, and our dead are sacred."⁶

In 1894, a deed established a board of trustees to care for the Confederate Cemetery Monument.⁷ Though little space is given in the history books to the Battle of Farmington, Sergeant George Sandoe of Company G, 123rd Regiment, Illinois, immortalized it in verse. His poem was reprinted in the Lewisburg *Tribune* on November 7, 1963, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the battle.

There is a place where the noble
free,
Both bled and died for liberty,
And by their valor victory won,
All on the field of Farmington.

Here fell the brave Colonel
Monroe,
Whose thrilling voice we'll hear
no more,
That often called us forth to
fight,
To stand and battle for the right.

The flowers and leaves may fade
and die,
And blasted fortunes force a
sigh,
But thou the warriors heart hast
worn,
Fair, generous loyal Farmington.

Thy name shall sound where
patriots meet,
In songs melodious rich and
sweet,
When traitors lie beneath the
sod,
Despised, neglected, and forgot.⁸

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Confederate Cemetery Monument
Marshall County, Tennessee

Battle of Farmington

The battle they commemorated was part of the much larger Chattanooga Campaign of 1863. On September 26, 1863, six days after the Battle of Chickamauga, the Confederate Army of Tennessee under the command of Bragg placed the city of Chattanooga under siege. In an attempt to cut off all supplies from reaching the Union army in Chattanooga, Bragg decided to send Wheeler with approximately 4,000 cavalry to hit the Union supply line.⁹ Wheeler crossed the Tennessee River forty miles upriver of Chattanooga on September 29-30, 1863.

The next day, in the Sequatchie Valley at Walden's Ridge, Wheeler's Confederate cavalry discovered a wagon train of eight hundred mule-team wagons, trailed by a large number of sutler's wagons at Anderson's Cross Roads. The procession stretched for nearly ten miles, from the top of the ridge down the valley toward Jasper, in Marion County. The Confederate cavalry swooped down from the ridge, causing the teamsters and guard troops to panic. Before long, all of the Union prisoners were rounded up and the plundering began, lasting over eight hours. Wheeler's cavalry destroyed what they could not take with them. Eight hundred wagons and 2,400 mules, clothes, food, and ammunition were all destroyed. The destruction of this wagon train resulted in three Union divisions being left without supplies, and the ammunition reserves of the entire army in Chattanooga became dangerously low.¹⁰ Union cavalry and infantry under the command of Colonel Edward M. McCook were sent in pursuit of Wheeler's cavalry.

By 10 A.M. the next day, Wheeler's men had traveled forty miles and prepared to attack the fortifications at McMinnville, in Warren County. After a short fight, the Union fortifications were captured along with quartermaster and ordinance stores, 250 horses, a train of wagons, assorted merchandise from local stores, and 587 prisoners. Wheeler's men also captured a locomotive with eleven boxcars attached as it tried to escape McMinnville. The rest of the day and night was spent destroying supplies that could not be taken with them. As they left town, the bridges over Hurricane Creek and Collins were destroyed.¹¹

During the next five days, several cavalry divisions commanded by Union generals George Crook, Mitchell, and Colonel McCook were fighting Wheeler's rear guard. The main body of Wheeler's force was headed toward Murfreesboro, in Rutherford County. Once there, Wheeler's men captured a Union stockade located on the outskirts of the city, destroyed several miles of railroad track, and a railroad bridge that crossed Stones River. The city itself was too heavily fortified for Wheeler to attack directly, and Union cavalry was getting too close. Because of this, the Confederate cavalry quickly moved on in the direction of Wartrace, in Bedford County, trying to stay ahead of their pursuers.¹²

Wheeler's men attacked Wartrace, Christiana, and Fosterville burning bridges, destroying railroad tracks and any Union supplies they were able to capture. By October 6, they had reached the town of Shelbyville, in Bedford County. The Union garrison had evacuated the town the previous night, leaving it open to be sacked by Wheeler's cavalry. There was a large quantity of goods left behind that was considered contraband by the Confederate forces and taken as plunder. Confederate officers let the men take what they wanted with the exception of whiskey, which was available in large quantities. However, most soldiers were able to obtain some whiskey to take with them, and this almost led to the capture of Wheeler's entire force the next day.¹³ Most of Wheeler's command encamped near White Bridge, approximately five miles Northeast of Farmington on the Duck River that evening, while leaving a rear guard near Shelbyville.¹⁴

Union cavalry under General Crook's command surprised the Confederate rear guard on October 7 because they had been drinking the whiskey captured the previous day. Most of the Confederate rear guard was routed, with many being captured, but some were able to warn General Wheeler that they had been attacked. Wheeler assembled the bulk of his cavalry to intercept the Union cavalry, while he sent his wagon train to the Tennessee border to prevent its capture.¹⁵ Meanwhile, the routed Confederate troops continued to fall back in the general direction of Farmington, in Marshall County.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Confederate Cemetery Monument
Marshall County, Tennessee

Wheeler reached Farmington around 4 P.M. and set up defensive positions to stop the Union attack. General Wheeler and General Crook's forces met shortly thereafter. After enjoying hours of success against the Confederates, General Crook's cavalry encountered stiff resistance when they attacked Wheeler's command. The battle is said to have lasted for two hours, each side attacking and counterattacking the other. Nightfall brought an end to the Battle of Farmington, and both sides got a few hours rest before continuing the race for the Tennessee River at dawn the next day.¹⁶

Both sides gave disputed casualty figures for the battle. Wheeler claimed to have inflicted 188 Union casualties while suffering fewer than fifty. Crook reported Confederate losses at 223 and his own at 111.¹⁷ John E. Dulling, who was a young boy at the time of the battle recounted "fourteen Union soldiers being buried in a mass grave a short distance from his family's place. Later, he said twelve were identified and taken away by their family and the other two were sent to the U. S. cemetery in Murfreesboro."¹⁸ Dulling also stated, "The Confederate dead, about the same number, were buried in the old Tucker field about half a mile east of the village. Very few were afterward identified and moved. Sometime after the close of the war, the citizens bought the ground and erected a monument."¹⁹ Confederate Major J.K.P. Blackburn, who was wounded during the battle and left behind in a local citizen's house, corroborates this account. Blackburn stated, "About fourteen soldiers killed there were buried in one grave by the citizens of the neighborhood."²⁰

Starting the next morning on October 8, Wheeler's command was engaged in a running fight for the next two days until he crossed the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. By the time he reached the river, Wheeler's command was completely routed and an entire regiment of his command deserted into the hills. One of the pursuing Union officers reported, "Every man for himself, and hats, caps, coats, guns and broken-down horses were strewn along the whole route."²¹ By the time Wheeler and his cavalry returned to the Chattanooga area, they were exhausted and worn out. His command would not be a factor in the upcoming battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Overall, Wheeler's raid would have to be considered a failure. Initially he did destroy numerous supplies intended for Rosecrans's army, but the damage he inflicted on the railroads was so slight that it was repaired by the time he returned to Chattanooga.²²

Commemorative Movement

The type of monument erected by the people of Farmington to commemorate their brief role in the war was simple and direct, as were many other initial Civil War monuments. The majority of the monuments built between the late 1860s and early 1890s were placed in cemeteries. These monuments were intended to honor the memory of the fallen Confederates and Union soldiers. The memories of war were still fresh in the minds of Southerners and Northerners who had lived through it. Because of this, early monuments incorporated themes of ceremonial bereavement, either in placement or design. Approximately seventy percent of all Confederate and Union monuments that were built between 1865 and 1885 were located in cemeteries.²³

By the later half of the nineteenth century, the symbolism and meaning behind the monuments began to change and this is reflected in their placement and design. The majority of monuments were now being built in the urban setting, and reflected the theme of commemoration and reconciliation. These monuments symbolized a new unity that had developed between the North and South during World War I. It was also a tribute to the past, a monument to the principles fought for by both sides in the Civil War.²⁴

State sponsored highway marker programs in the twentieth century offered new opportunities to commemorate historical events. State sponsorship places these marker programs well within the bounds of official culture, and the roadside signs have played an important role in shaping public memory of the Civil War through official interpretations of events. Tennessee's historic markers program began in the 1950s and has erected over 1400 markers commemorating and marking the locations of sites, persons, and events significant in Tennessee history.

A state highway marker was erected on Highway 64 E to mark the site of the Confederate Cemetery Monument. Most of the information inscribed on the marker is misleading. The text leads the reader to believe the soldiers buried in the cemetery came

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Confederate Cemetery Monument
Marshall County, Tennessee

from the battles at Liberty Gap and Guy's Gap. Those battles were part of the Tullahoma campaign that occurred in late June 1863, not the Battle of Farmington that occurred on October 7, 1863. Only two things are correct on the state highway marker. First, the men buried there were from the Army of Tennessee. Second, some of the men buried there were from Forrest's Cavalry that had been assigned to General Wheeler for this raid. The cemetery is still being taken care of today by Mr. Valton Crabtree who lives near the cemetery.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 8

Confederate Cemetery Monument
Marshall County, Tennessee

IX. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- "Bennett Chapman," *Confederate Veteran* XIV, no. 9 (September 1906): 419.
- "Colonel Hickman's Tribute," *Confederate Veteran* I, no. 7 (July 1893): 196
- Cozzens, Peter. *The Shipwreck of their Hopes: The Battles for Chattanooga*. Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1994.
- Cutrer, Thomas W, ed. *Terry Texas Ranger Trilogy*. Austin: State House Press, 1996.
- Davis, Stephen. "Empty Eyes, Marble Hand: The Confederate Monument and the South." *Journal of Popular Culture* 16 (1982): 2-21.
- Dodson, William C., ed. *Campaigns of Wheeler and His Cavalry 1862-1865, Including the Santiago Campaign of 1898*. Atlanta: Hudgins Publishing Company, 1899. Reprint, Jackson, TN: The Guild Bindery Press, n.d.
- "The Farmington Monument," *Confederate Veteran* I, no. 5 (May 1893): 143.
- Foster, Gaines M. *Ghosts of the Confederacy: Defeat, the Lost Cause, and the Emergence of the New South 1865 to 1913*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1987.
- Horn, Stanley F. *The Army of Tennessee*. New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1941: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1993.
- Jeter, Donald C. "Civil War in Marshall County." *Marshall County Historical Quarterly* 23, no. 4 (Winter 1992-1993): 78-97.
- Kammen, Michael G. *Mystic Chords of Memory: The Transformation of Tradition in American Culture*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1991.
- Lewisburg *Tribune* (TN), "Battle of Civil War Raged At Farmington 100 Years Ago," 7 November 1963, p. 13-14.
- Marsh, Timothy R., Helen C. Marsh, and Ralph D. Whitesell. *Cemetery Records of Marshall County, Tennessee*. Shelbyville, TN: Marsh Historical Publications, 1981.
- Marshall County Historical Society. *Marshall County: A Sesquicentennial History*. Marcelline, MO: Walsworth Press, Inc., 1986.
- Potter, Elisabeth W. and Beth M. Boland. National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1992.
- Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Series I, Volume 30. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1899. Reprinted 1971 by the National Historical Society, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
- West, Carroll Van, ed. *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*. Nashville: Rutledge Hill Press, 1998.
- Winberry, John J. "Lest We Forget: The Confederate Monument and the Southern Townscape." *Southeastern Geographer* 23, 2 (November 1983): 107-121.
- Wright, Mitchell. "A History of Marshall County, Tennessee." M. A. thesis, Middle Tennessee State College, 1954.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 9

Confederate Cemetery Monument
Marshall County, Tennessee

X. GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is a roughly rectangular shaped cemetery as marked as parcel 3 on the attached Marshall County Tax Map 036AB.

Boundary Justification

The nominated boundaries contain all of the significant historical resources associated with the Confederate Cemetery.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

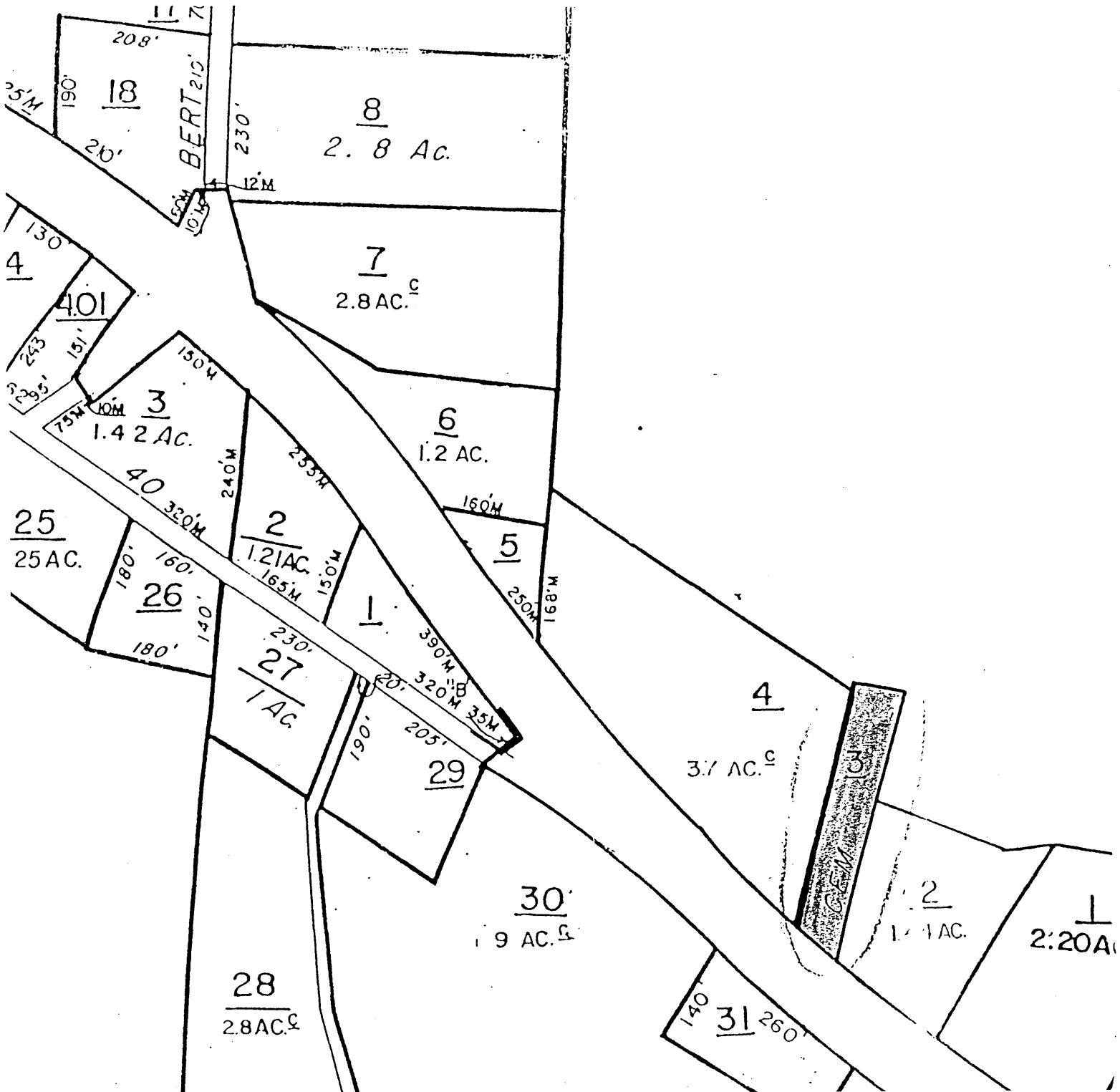
Section number 10 Page 10

Confederate Cemetery Monument
Marshall County, Tennessee

Tax map

Scale 1" = 200'

↑ N



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 11

Confederate Cemetery Monument
Marshall County, Tennessee

PHOTOGRAPHS

Confederate Cemetery

Marshall County, Tennessee

Photos by: Carroll Van West
MTSU Center of Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 80, MTSU
Murfreesboro, TN 37132

Negatives: MTSU Center of Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 80, MTSU
Murfreesboro, TN 37132

Date: October 2000

View of state highway marker and Confederate Cemetery, off Highway 64 E, looking north
1 of 9

View of Confederate Cemetery, looking northwest
2 of 9

View of Confederate Cemetery, looking southeast
3 of 9

View of Confederate Cemetery, looking northeast
4 of 9

View of bronze plaque mounted in wall of the Confederate Cemetery, looking north
5 of 9

Close-up view of text on obelisk, looking north
6 of 9

Close-up view of text on obelisk, looking east
7 of 9

Close-up view of text on obelisk, looking west
8 of 9

Close-up view of text on obelisk, looking south
9 of 9

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number endnotes Page 12

Confederate Cemetery Monument
Marshall County, Tennessee

ENDNOTES

¹ Marshall County Historical Society, *Marshall County: a sesquicentennial history* (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Press, Inc., 1986), 5.

² Jeter, 91.

³ *Ibid.*, 88.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 87.

⁵ "Bennett Chapman," *Confederate Veteran* XIV, no. 9 (September 1906): 419.

⁶ "Colonel Hickman's Tribute," *Confederate Veteran* I, no. 7 (July 1893): 196.

⁷ The board is inactive but there are plans to reestablish it.

⁸ *Lewisburg Tribune*, 7 November 1963.

⁹ Stanley Horn, *The Army of Tennessee* (New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1941), 282.

¹⁰ Peter Cozzens, *The Shipwreck of their Hopes: The Battles for Chattanooga* (Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1994), 19.

¹¹ William C. Dodson, *Campaigns of Wheeler and His Cavalry 1862-1865, including the Santiago Campaign of 1898* (Atlanta: Hudgins Publishing Company, 1899; reprint, Jackson, TN: The Guild Bindery Press, n.d.), 124.

¹² *Ibid.*, 125.

¹³ Thomas W. Cutrer, ed., *Terry Texas Ranger Trilogy* (Austin: State House Press, 1996), 143.

¹⁴ White Bridge no longer appears on modern maps, but I did find it on a composite map of Tennessee during the Civil War created by Edward A. Johnson for the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University.

¹⁵ Cutrer, 137.

¹⁶ Dodson, 127.

¹⁷ *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series I, Volume 30, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1899. reprinted, 1971 by the National Historical Society, Harrisburg, PA), 725.

¹⁸ Donald C. Jeter, "Civil War in Marshall County," *Marshall County Historical Quarterly* 23, no. 4 (Winter 1992-1993), 87.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Cutrer, 149.

²¹ *O.R.*, Series I, Volume XXX, 725.

²² Cozzens, 35.

²³ Gaines M. Foster, *Ghost of the Confederacy: Defeat, the Lost Cause, and the Emergence of the New South 1865 to 1913* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987), 40.

²⁴ Widener, 34.