

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions to National Register staff on how to complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Winstead Cottage
Other names/site number Winstead Mansion; Bethel Cemetery
Name of related multiple property listing N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & Number: 1917 Bethel Avenue
City or town: Knoxville State: Tennessee County: Knox
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A Zip: 37915

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 forth 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Clark... 7/30/15
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting Official: Date

Title: State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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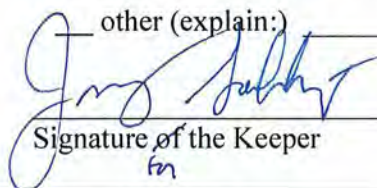
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 County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register

other (explain: _____)


 Signature of the Keeper
 gm

9-8-2015
 Date of Action

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 the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
3	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

FUNERARY/Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

FUNERARY/Cemetery

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic Revival and Italianate (cottage)

LATE VICTORIAN: Renaissance: Renaissance Revival (monument)

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property:

WOOD: Weatherboard; BRICK; ASPHALT: Shingles;
STONE: Marble; CONCRETE; GLASS; METAL

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Narrative Description

Bethel Confederate Cemetery, 1861 – ca. 1928 Contributing Site

Knoxville's Confederate Cemetery, also variously known as Bethel Cemetery or Bethel Confederate Cemetery, is located northeast of downtown Knoxville (pop. 178,874 in 2010), one and one-half miles from the Knox County courthouse. The cemetery fronts on a street now known as Bethel Avenue, previously known as Nelson Avenue or Ramsey Ferry Road. Although presently a dead-end street on its west end, Bethel Avenue was once the main road from Knoxville to the community of Eastport, continuing on to Rutledge in Grainger County. It is one in a series of cemeteries developed in the latter half of the 19th century in this part of Knoxville – from west to east: Calvary Cemetery (aka Catholic Cemetery), Bethel Cemetery (aka Confederate Cemetery), County Cemetery (aka Paupers' Cemetery or Potters Field), and an agglomeration of small cemeteries belonging to chapters of the African-American fraternal organizations the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows and Daughters of Zion (known collectively as Odd Fellows Cemetery).

The northeast and northwest sides of Confederate Cemetery are enclosed by cast concrete walls, with a decorative wall of random ashlar rusticated marble along on the street frontage, punctuated by finials said to be Civil War cannonballs. All four sides of the property are lined by tall chain link security fencing. A large wrought iron gate accesses the cemetery property, and a smaller similar gate accesses the caretaker's cottage, Winstead Cottage, in the south corner of the property.

While the property is the resting place for approximately 1,600 Confederate dead, most of these are buried in unmarked graves – those killed in the Battle of Fort Sanders on the northeast side of the drive, and most other burials on the southwest side. The earliest date of death of any individual buried in the cemetery is that of A.H. Hood, of the 20th Alabama Regiment, Company K, who died March 8, 1861, though it is unclear whether he was originally buried in this cemetery at that time or whether he was reinterred at a later date. It is known that the cemetery grounds were being used at least by the latter part of 1861. A small number of gravestones marking later burials of Confederate veterans and at least two veterans' wives are clustered in the northern corner of the property and along the northeast wall. Most of these date from the 1910s and 1920s. Through the 1930s there was only one additional recorded burial, and one in 1940. The individual markers are generally simple in design, small gray marble markers with arched or rectangular tops; two are simple obelisks less than three feet in height; one of the arch-topped markers is of granite; one marker is carved in standing log form, possibly denoting Woodmen of the World, but the white marble from which it is carved is badly eroded; one marker is casket form, with decorative carving along its edges, but it is still small enough, at less than three feet wide, not to be notable in its surroundings.

The property generally has the appearance of a park, picturesquely dotted with ornamental plant specimens, mainly planted during the tenure of the cemetery's last caretaker, Miss Mamie Winstead (1898-1989), who was well-known for the rose garden she maintained at Knoxville's Supreme Court building and for her collection of over 3,000 orchids.

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Confederate Monument, 1892; 1961 Contributing Object

An allée of boxwoods leads from the main cemetery gate to a forty-eight foot high obelisk of Tennessee gray marble, surmounted by an eight and a half foot high statue of a soldier at parade rest (completed in 1892). A semicircle of bronze plaques (installed in 1961) mounted on granite pedestals rings the obelisk to its rear. Each pedestal, approximately three and one-half feet wide by five feet tall, is split-face on all sides, except for the side on which the plaques are mounted, which are angled up toward the central obelisk. The central dedicatory plaque is smaller than the others. The flanking four plaques list the names of those interred in the cemetery, divided by state and arranged alphabetically, and including the soldiers' regiments and companies. Each plaque contains just under four hundred names.

Winstead Cottage, ca. 1881 – ca. 1900 Contributing Building

Winstead Cottage (aka Winstead Mansion), located in the south corner of the property, is a one and three-quarter story house of Late Victorian provenance. Generally Gothic Revival style in its massing with a central front-facing gable completing a cross gable roof configuration, the detailing of the house is predominantly Italianate. The combination of these two styles corresponds to a style described by Andrew Jackson Downing in his 1842 book *Cottage Residences* as "Bracketed Style".

To the left rear of the house is a narrow matching ell, with a larger early lean-to addition stretching across most of the rear. A lower shed-roofed addition fills in the remainder of the north corner. Older photographs indicate a porch at this location; the roof of the now-enclosed room appears to remain from this earlier configuration.

The foundation of the cottage is brick, originally only brick piers, but with the intervening spaces filled in at a later date. The roof of the cottage is uniformly of asphalt shingles. The central brick chimney is without any corbelling or ornament, and is topped by a painted metal cap.

Exterior

Front façade

The cladding is painted wood beveled lap siding, mostly original to the house, with approximately four inch exposure. The front of the house is symmetrical, with the entry door flanked by two six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. Each window is surmounted by a bracketed molded wood window hood or cornice, with a small painted galvanized sheet metal hipped roof. The front door is half-view glass in painted heart pine, with a single panel below, approximating the original door visible in earliest known photographs.¹

The front porch is centered on the front door, with a lower-sloped broken pediment configuration. Original wood porch columns at the front have been replaced with decorative ironwork, ca. 1960 (*see Figure 1*). A matching iron security door covers the front door. Original wood porch flooring has been replaced with red quarry tile. Original wood decorative bead molding remains at soffits.

¹ This door was installed in 2011 to replace the door installed during the ca. 1960 renovations of the house.

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Centered above the porch on the upper level, within the central cross-gable, is a pair of full arched windows, with double-hung wood sash in a six-over-one arrangement. This window pair has a window hood matching those on the lower floor. Below the soffits, and projecting below the bottom of the frieze board, are scroll-cut sandwich brackets, one at each end of horizontal eave sections, and five at the gable.

West elevation

The cladding is painted wood beveled lap siding, mostly original to the house, with approximately four inch exposure. The bay toward the south, encompassing the gable end wall of the main body of the house, has a single six-over-six wood double-hung window on the lower floor, with a pair of full arched windows above, with double-hung wood sash in a six-over-one configuration, matching those of the front gable. The bay toward the north, slightly recessed from the end wall of the main body of the house, is the side wall of the original rear ell. It has one matching six-over-six wood double hung window on the lower level. The two lower level windows and the pair in the gable above have window hoods matching those on the front façade, except that the window toward the rear does not have console brackets.² The upper window of the northern bay is narrower than the window below, but of a similar six-over-six double-hung configuration. Its head engages the frieze board. Below the soffits, and projecting below the bottom of the frieze board, are scroll-cut sandwich brackets, one at each end of horizontal eave of the northern bay, and five at the gable.

Rear elevation

The cladding is painted wood beveled lap siding, original to the house on the rear face of the original ell, but of mixed age on the lean-to and enclosed porch. The bay toward the west is the gable end wall of the original ell. It does not have windows. Its frieze board and five sandwich brackets match the other three gables of the house, though the pitch of the roof is steeper – the roof ridge aligns although the bay width is significantly narrower.

To the east of the original ell is a lean-to addition (ca. 1900; windows modified ca. 1960), which engages the ell at its eave level, sloping downward to the east. It projects slightly beyond the rear face of the ell. Two windows are located in the face of this wall, the first a two-over-two wood double-hung window to the bathroom, and the second an eight-over-eight wood double-hung window to the kitchen. Both windows have decorative cast iron security screens.

At the east corner, which appears in some earlier photographs to be a screen porch (Fig. 3), the exterior is also of painted wood beveled lap siding, with a modern wood door and decorative cast iron security door (all ca. 1960).

East elevation

The cladding is painted wood beveled lap siding, mostly original to the house, with approximately four inch exposure. The bay toward the south, encompassing the gable end wall of the main body of the house, has a single six-over-six wood double-hung window on the lower floor, with a pair of full arched windows above, with double-hung wood sash in a six-over-one configuration, matching those of the front gable. This gable end matches the west gable end of the house. Below the soffits of the gable are five matching sandwich brackets. The centered lower level window and the paired arched windows above have hoods matching those on the front façade. The bay to the north is made up of the exterior enclosure wall of the former screen

² These were also not evident in the earliest known photo of this side of the house (Fig. 2).

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porch area, now also painted wood beveled lap siding, with two eight-over-eight wood double-hung windows.

Interior

On the interior, the front door opens into a small triangular foyer, flanked by matching rooms, each with a fireplace located on the house's central chimney. The left room and the room to its rear in the original ell presently comprise a small Civil War museum. A winding stair rises from the corner of room on the right. A small hallway, a bathroom, and the cottage's kitchen occupy the floor space of the lean-to addition, while the enclosed porch to the right functions as a laundry room. Upstairs, the main body of the house is divided into two rooms, with an additional small room located below the roof of the original ell.

Entry

The floor is of original wood plank, heart pine. Door casings are original flat stock wood with matching tall rectangular baseboards, all painted. The chimney brick is located at the apex of the split. A cased opening is to the left and a modern six-panel door is in the opening to the right. This split entry is original to the house design and is uncommon in this area of Tennessee.

Museum (Parlor)

The floor is of original wood plank, heart pine. Door and window casings are flat stock wood with ogee inner edges (ca. 1960). Square-edged window stools. The walls have matching ogee baseboards. All woodwork is painted. A mantel and fireplace is located on the east wall connected to the central chimney. Fireplace front is cast iron, with arched top; no summer cover. Facing is painted plaster or cement. The hearth tile is original, in basket weave pattern of square rust-red flashed tiles and six inch white quarter tiles. The wood fireplace surround is late Victorian in style with reeded pilasters and a central carved appliqué. Two reeded ogee brackets support a simple mantle shelf. There is no overmantel. A single window is centered in the west and a single window is off-center in the south wall.

***Museum (Dining Room)*³**

The floor is of original wood plank, heart pine. Door and window casings are flat stock wood with ogee inner edges (ca. 1960). The walls have matching ogee baseboards. All woodwork is painted. A single window is centered in west wall.

Living Room

Floor is of original wood plank, heart pine, with one patched area of narrower tongue-and-groove heart pine. Door and window casings are flat stock wood with ogee inner edges (ca. 1960). Square-edged window stools. The walls have matching ogee baseboards. All woodwork is painted. Fireplace box plastered over (for furnace flue). The wood surround has square wood pilasters with base and crown. The fireplace opening approximates a Tudor arch, with straight angled segments and modern mosaic tile covers the hearth. The stairs wind upward from northeast corner and have heart pine treads and wrought iron railing. Railing spindles have alternating square and twisted bars. A single window is centered in east wall and another single window is sited off-center in south wall.

³ This room would almost certainly have been the kitchen of the original smaller structure, but at least by the time of Mamie Winstead's occupancy, it was used as a dining room.

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Kitchen:

The kitchen has a linoleum tile floor and has a U-shaped configuration. Door and window casings are flat stock wood with ogee inner edges (ca. 1960). Square-edged window stools. The walls have matching ogee baseboards. The kitchen cabinets are metal Youngstown cabinets with tan finish and Formica countertops (ca. 1960). A single window is centered over the sink in north wall. A small hallway leads to the west, which formerly connected to the Dining Room, with matching finishes, and a closet with louvered doors.

Bathroom

The bathroom has a linoleum tile floor. Door and window casings are flat stock wood with ogee inner edges (ca. 1960). Wall wainscot is of pink ceramic tile. All finishes and fixtures date from the 1960 renovations. A single window is located over the bathtub.

Enclosed Porch (Laundry Room)

The enclosed porch, now used as a laundry room, has a tile floor. Door and window casings are flat stock wood with ogee inner edges (ca. 1960). A wood door leads to the yard from north end. Two windows are set in the east wall.

Bedroom 2

Bedroom 2 has an original wood plank, heart pine floor. Door and window casings are flat stock wood, probably original. Bullnose window stools. Walls have matching baseboards. All woodwork is painted. The fireplace box has been plastered over (for furnace flue). The wood surround matches that in the Living Room, having square wood pilasters with base and crown. The fireplace opening approximates a Tudor arch, with straight angled segments. There is no hearth tile. A newer painted plywood bookcase is built into the right side of the fireplace. The stairs which wind upward from northeast corner of the living room have heart pine treads and a wrought iron railing. Matching railings are at the opening of stairwell. Railing spindles alternate between square and twisted bars. Paired arched windows are in center of east wall. One window is in the southwest corner, being half of the paired window above the front door.

Bedroom 1

Bedroom 1 has an original wood plank, heart pine floor. Door and window casings are flat stock wood, probably original. Bullnose window stools. The walls have matching baseboards. All woodwork is painted. There is no fireplace in this room. Paired arched windows are set in the center of the west wall. A single window in southeast corner is half of the paired window above the front door.

Sitting Room

The Sitting Room has an original wood plank, heart pine floor. Door and window casings are flat stock wood, probably original. Bullnose window stools. The walls have matching baseboards. All woodwork is painted. One window is located in the west wall. A closet is located along breadth of north wall accessed by sliding louvered wood doors.

Tool Shed, ca. 1960 Non-contributing Building

A modern wood tool shed, approximately eight feet by twelve feet, and eight feet in height, exists to the west of the house, at the edge of the property. Exterior walls are wood paneling and the entry is a paired wood access door. Roof is galvanized metal, sloping to the northeast.

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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 N/A
 (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 A birthplace or grave.
- D A cemetery.
- E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1869-1961

Significant Dates

1869; 1891-92; 1961

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Designer (Monument):

(Enoch) Lloyd Branson (1854-1925)

Builder (Cottage):

William Daniel Winstead (1843-1907):

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Statement of Significance Summary

Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Windstead Cottage located in Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee is being nominated under Criterion A for its local significance in social history as an excellent representative example of the Southern regional efforts of the Ladies' Memorial Associations to commemorate and memorialize the Confederate dead following the conclusion of the Civil War. The period of significance is from the time conscious efforts were made to relocate the Confederate dead to a centralized location in 1869 to the time when the last improvements to the memorial were made and the last markers installed in 1961.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Historic Context

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Knoxville was a town of only four thousand people. Nearly evenly divided in support of secession and the Union, the population became more polarized as their community became overwhelmed with the presence of war. Very early in the strife, young men from all over East Tennessee came to camps in Knoxville, volunteers training for military service. Almost immediately, the effects of exposure to previously un-encountered microbes, aggravated by living in close quarters with questionable sanitation, necessitated drastic local accommodations toward waves of illness and death. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum (NRHP #72001241, 31 May 1972) on the north side of downtown became a hospital, and deaths of young men who had never seen battle began to mount. Smallpox, typhoid fever, measles – many childhood diseases never experienced by youths in isolated rural areas – took a climbing toll. A portion of the cemetery recently established by Knox County for the burial of the poor was appropriated as a logical burying ground for many would-be soldiers.⁴

As the war escalated, violence mounted, and military actions accounted for the deaths of many more men. The 1862 Confederate campaigns into Kentucky saw the retreat through Knoxville of as many as forty thousand troops.⁵ The buildings of the East Tennessee University (now University of Tennessee) were utilized as hospitals to accommodate the increasing number of casualties. Young men from all across the South found their final resting place in Knoxville.

With the Siege of Knoxville in 1863, Knoxvilleians experienced their most intense period of physical danger and material deprivation. Disease ravaged civilian and military populations alike; one could not effectively be quarantined from the other. Daily within the fortified town and in the approaching offensive lines, soldiers from both sides perished from sniper fire and small skirmishes.⁶

On November 29, 1863, the Battle of Fort Sanders was waged on a steep hill on the west side of town. In twenty minutes of carnage, over eight hundred men of the Confederacy, mostly from Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, were casualties of General James Longstreet's failed assault on the defenses constructed under General Ambrose Burnside.⁷

⁴ Joan Markel, "Knoxville in the Civil War," (text for opening of Bethel Civil War Museum, Knoxville, 2011).

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Digby Gordon Seymour, *Divided Loyalties: Fort Sanders and the Civil War in East Tennessee* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1990).

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Even after the Battle of Fort Sanders, the war in East Tennessee persisted for another year and a half. The civilian population continued to suffer, not primarily from direct military conflict, but from the material destitution caused by ravaging armies and the violence of armed bands of paramilitary bushwhackers. Refugees from upper East Tennessee flooded into Knoxville, creating a center of hunger and disease, intensified by shortages of the most basic necessities of life. The effect of the collapse of the livelihoods of thousands of civilians caught up in the war was felt for decades in East Tennessee.⁸

Bethel Confederate Cemetery

The history of Bethel Confederate Cemetery begins in 1859, when Knox County, for the purpose of establishing a paupers' cemetery, purchased from Preston L. Blang six and one-ninth acres of property located one and a half miles from the courthouse, on the road to Rutledge.⁹ With the advent of the Civil War and the necessity of finding somewhere to bury Confederate soldiers who were far from their homes, a portion of the County Cemetery was used for this purpose by at least the latter part of 1861. Violence took its toll, but the prevailing cause of death for these soldiers was disease. By the time Confederate forces evacuated the city in the summer of 1863, hundreds of soldiers had drawn their last breaths in Knoxville.¹⁰

The Confederates returned several months later and laid siege to Knoxville, now fortified by Federal forces. After the climactic assault on Fort Sanders, casualties numbered over eight hundred, and one hundred twenty-nine Southern soldiers lay dead. Most of those who were killed immediately and many who later died of their wounds came to rest in the County Cemetery.

After the war, the federal government systematically set about locating the Union dead buried at scattered sites across the South for relocation to National Cemeteries. In Knoxville, these remains were reinterred in the new National Cemetery (NRHP #96000966, 12 September 1996) established just north of Old Gray Cemetery (NRHP #96001402, 4 December 1996). Confederate dead did not get the same consideration. Establishment of local Confederate cemeteries was left to the local communities, and removal of bodies to a common location was much more haphazard.

Brownlow's Knoxville Whig read on April 3, 1867:

It is said in the neighborhood of Fort Saunders, where rebel dead were buried after the conflict which resulted in the raising of the siege of Knoxville, the hogs are occasionally disinterring their bodies and that sights are sometimes seen there which would cause humanity to shudder and sicken. It occurs to us that if some of the wealthy rebels of Knoxville would give this

⁸ Markel, *op. cit.*

⁹ Knox County Register of Deeds, *Book Z2, Page 462* (Knoxville: Knox County Archives). William Rule, in *Standard History of Knoxville, Tennessee* (1900), describes it differently, stating that Confederate Cemetery is composed of four acres, two purchased from Knox County and two from Joseph Mabry in 1862. There is no primary source material supporting this. The 1859 Blang tract encompasses the entirety of what is now Bethel Cemetery, and the 1873 deed from Knox County to the Ladies' Memorial Association describes the existing site precisely, which amounts to 2.4 acres.

¹⁰ Seymour, *op. cit.*

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matter the attention they ought, that the remains of these poor fellows who fell victim to Southern aristocracy might be rescued from so horrible a fate.

James Renshaw, undertaker, was paid by an anonymous benefactor to move bodies from the area of Fort Sanders. He notes: \$368.00 for pine boxes, at \$4.00 per corpse, 92 corpses.¹¹ Knoxville's *Press and Messenger* read on June 9, 1869:

Mr. James Renshaw of this city, has a very full list of the Confederate dead buried in and about Knoxville. The list comprises about three thousand names. Persons desiring information concerning lost friends may possibly obtain important intelligence by applying to Mr. Renshaw.

In contrast to the national reburial effort funded by the federal War Department from 1865 to 1871 for relocating Union dead, which ultimately resulted in a total of 303,536 Union soldiers being reinterred in seventy-four National Cemeteries, Knoxville's compiler of records was a concerned undertaker.¹² Of his three thousand names, only around sixteen hundred ever made it to Confederate Cemetery. Lacking funding and manpower, and confronted by a number of dead equal to half the city's population, there was only so much that could be accomplished.

In order to organize what efforts could be made, Ladies' Confederate Memorial Associations began to organize across the South. Their stated purposes were straightforward, but they matched those of the Federal government in ambition – to remove from wayside and battlefield Southern dead, to place them in cemeteries of their own, and to build monuments memorializing their sacrifice.¹³ Knoxville's Ladies' Memorial Association first met in the old Union Bank Building on May 13, 1868.¹⁴ They soon applied to the Knox County Court to be allowed custody of the portion of the county cemetery in which so many Confederate soldiers were buried. A charter was granted to the Association on October 7, 1872, and a deed for the property was executed on January 30, 1873. It was given the name "Bethel Cemetery".¹⁵

Burials of Confederate veterans and widows continued at Bethel Cemetery until the mid-twentieth century. Their associated stones are generally located near the north corner of the property. The Ladies' Memorial Association held annual Memorial Day services and continued to make improvements to the site after the completion of the monument. In 1897, a stone wall and iron gates were constructed along the front of the property. The concrete wall on the remaining sides was constructed in 1908.¹⁶ Other additions included

¹¹ William Rule, *Standard History of Knoxville, Tennessee*, (Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Co., 1900).

¹² Drew Gilpin Faust, *This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War*, (New York: Vintage Books by Random House, 2009).

¹³ Mrs. William J. Behan, *History of the Confederate Memorial Association of the South*, (New Orleans: Graham Press, 1904).

¹⁴ Mamie Henegar Winstead, *History of the Confederate Cemetery, Knoxville, Tennessee*, (collection of Hazen Historical Museum Foundation, Knoxville: unpublished manuscript, ca. 1964).

¹⁵ Behan, *op. cit.*, p. 248.

¹⁶ Winstead, *op. cit.*, p. 3.

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markers honoring Mrs. Joseph T. McTeer and Miss Missie Ault, a long-time President of the Ladies' Memorial Association.¹⁷

As its members aged, the Ladies' Memorial Association suffered a gradual decline in membership and funds, with a corresponding decline in ability to undertake changes to the site.

Winstead Cottage

The beginnings of Winstead Cottage are somewhat murky. Although reference was made to a family living in a cottage built by the Ladies' Memorial Association in a letter to the *Knoxville Daily Tribune* in 1881, Rule's *Standard History of Knoxville* states that the cemetery had no regular staff until 1884, when P. Johnson became sexton.¹⁸ In 1886, he was succeeded by William Daniel Winstead (William), who, according to his daughter Mamie Winstead, completed the caretaker's cottage. William Winstead was born in Person County, North Carolina in 1843, and volunteered for the Confederate army on May 14, 1861. Badly wounded at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, his leg was amputated to the knee. Taken prisoner and sent to De Camp General Hospital on Davids' Island in New York's Long Island Sound, he was transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland in January, 1864, and was paroled to Richmond, Virginia, in March. By July, he had been transferred to the C.S.A. General Hospital in Charlottesville, where he was mustered out on January 11, 1865.¹⁹ Following the war, William trained as a shoemaker, settling in Tennessee. As early as 1879, he took on a volunteer role helping to restore the grounds of the Confederate Cemetery – many of the soldiers had originally been buried hurriedly and in shallow trenches.²⁰

The position of sexton that William Winstead took on in 1886 came without monetary compensation – he was simply given the right to complete and live in the house on the grounds. To supplement his income, William also became the caretaker of neighboring Calvary Catholic and Odd Fellows Cemeteries. He continued to care for the Confederate Cemetery until his death on December 6, 1907. Bridget Winstead, his widow, carried on as caretaker until her death on October 7, 1930, leaving the role to their youngest daughter, Mamie (1898-1989) (Fig. 4).²¹

From 1930 until her death in 1989, Mamie Winstead continued the 'sacred trust' championed decades earlier by the Ladies' Memorial Association, caring for the dead of the Confederacy.²² Employed for years as a clerk for the Old Records Department of Knox County and later as librarian for the Tennessee Supreme

¹⁷ Amanda Morgan White McTeer (1844-1943) was a granddaughter of James Park, whose house still stands at 422 W. Cumberland Ave. in downtown Knoxville, and a great-granddaughter of Gen. James White. Martha Ann Ault (1845-1939); Fred Ault Bivuoac and Fred Ault Camp, both Knoxville divisions of the United Confederate Veterans, were named for Missy Ault's brother Frederick Ault (1844-1864).

¹⁸ "The Confederate Dead," *Knoxville Daily Tribune*, 28 August 1881 (Vol. XXX, No. 195), p. 1; Rule, *op. cit.*, p. 585.

¹⁹ Copies of William D. Winstead's service records and prisoner records are on file in the collection of Hazen Historical Museum Foundation, Knoxville.

²⁰ Winstead, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

²¹ Winstead, *op. cit.*, p. 5.

²² "High court law librarian 'Miss Mamie' dies," *Knoxville News Sentinel*, November 22, 1989.

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Court Library, Bethel Cemetery was her unending avocation. Most of the ornamental trees and shrubs and other landscaping improvements to the cemetery property are due to Mamie.

By the late 1950s, the condition of the neighborhood had greatly deteriorated. As Mamie wrote:

The neighborhood is bad at this time. However, the urban renewal covers this street and takes all the houses except mine. The Housing Authority officials called and assured me that my place would not be disturbed. They took me to the Housing Authority office to show me the maps of the area – one can hardly imagine the great change. My location is in the second phase of the three phase development. Number one is now nearing completion – that is most of the people have been moved out.²³

Mamie had made plans to leave, and her friend Mary Birdsong had left her a sum of money in her will in 1956 for the purpose of buying a house in another part of town, but her attachment to Bethel Cemetery proved too great to sever.²⁴ She offered to remain and make needed repairs to the house and cemetery if she could be provided with the assurance of ownership. So, in April of 1959, a meeting was called of the Ladies' Memorial Association (the Association) for determining the future of the property. The Association gave Mamie the deed, and all the money that remained in their treasury, totaling just over \$200.²⁵

Finding that the perimeter wall was being damaged by vandals, Mamie requested funds from the state of Tennessee for a security fence in 1959.²⁶ In 1961, she requested \$3,500 for the erection of memorial plaques containing the names of the soldiers buried within the cemetery.²⁷ Appropriations never proved enough to cover expenses, and Mamie complained that bills introduced on her behalf always ended up costing her in the end. When a bill was introduced in 1963 for repairs on the monument and perimeter wall, Mamie asked that it be withdrawn.

According to Mamie, the Ladies' Memorial Association had begun construction of a house on the site, but had not been able to complete it due to lack of funds. When William Winstead, his wife Bridget Foley Winstead, and their two children moved into the house, only three rooms had been completed. The Winsteds completed the house as they were able.²⁸

The house, while certainly once only one of many houses of similar vintage and comparable style in the city of Knoxville, remains today a particularly well-preserved example in a much-diminished crowd. Gothic Revival style in its massing and Italianate style in its detailing, its design appears to be loosely based on pattern book examples such as would have been found in Andrew Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences* of 1842 or *The Architecture of Country Houses* of 1850. The exterior is elaborate for a frame house of its size,

²³ Mamie Winstead (collected papers in the collection of Hazen Historical Museum Foundation, Knoxville).

²⁴ Mary Birdsong was born Mary Reed Boyd in 1872, daughter of Samuel and Isabella Boyd, who had lived in Blount Mansion during the Civil War.

²⁵ Winstead, *History of the Confederate Cemetery, Knoxville, Tennessee*, p. 5.

²⁶ N. Maguire, *Cemeteries*, (School of Architecture, University of Tennessee, Knoxville: unpublished manuscript, 1985).

²⁷ Winstead, *op. cit.*, p. 7.

²⁸ Winstead, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

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with scroll-cut sandwich brackets at the eaves, and heavy window hoods, but has some evidence of making use of salvaged materials from earlier buildings during its original construction. The six-paned window sash of the main floor, for example, while executed with detailed muntin profiles, are decidedly archaic in function – only one inch thick, lacking any counterweights or even parting beads, they appear to belong to a building at least twenty years older.²⁹

It is unclear from Mamie Winstead's account what form the original three-room house took. Since the main body of the house is two rooms over two rooms, with a central chimney, it is possible that the original three finished rooms were only the lower floor of the house, including the left rear ell, which shares the distinctive exterior detailing of the main body of the structure. The large lean-to containing the bathroom and kitchen is of a later date, evidenced by the presence of original eave brackets of the ell visible in the attic above the bathroom; it likely dates from around the time of Mamie's birth in 1898, when the Winsteds had six children living in the house.

The Monument

In approximately 1882, the Ladies' Memorial Association had determined to erect a memorial, and set about the protracted task of raising money for the project.³⁰ The cornerstone was laid with considerable ceremony on May 21, 1891. Twenty-seven years after the end of the war, the completed monument was unveiled on Memorial Day, May 19, 1892 (Fig. 5).³¹ Ceremonies began with a parade through the city led by General Edmund Kirby Smith, former commander of the Confederate Department of East Tennessee. The principal oration was delivered by United States Senator William B. Bate, a former Confederate general and a former governor of Tennessee. His address was heard by thousands who gathered at Bethel Cemetery for the occasion.³²

The monument consists of an obelisk shaft surmounted by a north-facing Confederate soldier at the "parade rest" position. While this is a fairly standard convention for Confederate monuments, the orientation of Bethel Cemetery creates the strange situation where the statue is facing directly away from the main entrance gate. The soldier, designed to appear life-sized when viewed from ground level, was designed by Knoxville artist Lloyd Branson and sculpted by George Hoyle Whitaker, a veteran of the 143rd New York infantry.³³ The monument, made of Tennessee gray marble and measuring twelve feet square at the base and forty-eight feet high, was erected by the Knoxville firm of George W. Callahan at a cost of \$4,500 (Fig. 6). Contributors to the fund included both Confederate and Union veterans.³⁴

²⁹ The 1885 Knoxville City Directory lists at least four sash, door, and blind manufacturers. More standardized window components were readily available.

³⁰ Behan, *op. cit.*, p. 248.

³¹ Behan, *op. cit.*, p. 257.

³² Behan, *op. cit.*, p. 259.

³³ Behan, *op. cit.*, p. 256; Clemmie Whitaker, letter to Mamie Winstead, 20 May 1981 (collected papers of Mamie Winstead, Hazen Historical Museum Foundation, Knoxville).

³⁴ William Brimage Bate, *Our Confederate Dead: Oration on Occasion of Unveiling Confederate Monument at Knoxville, Tennessee*, (Knoxville: S.B. Newman & Co., 1892).

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Lloyd Branson was born Enoch Lloyd Branson in Union County, Tennessee in 1853. He moved to New York in 1873 to attend the National Academy of Design, where he earned a scholarship to receive further training in Paris, France.³⁵ He returned to Knoxville in 1878, becoming a leading figure in its art community, founding the Knoxville Sketch Club, a precursor to the Nicholson Art League, in the early 1880s.³⁶ Branson formed McCrary & Branson with photographer Frank McCrary in 1889, operating out of a building on Gay Street (Fig. 7).³⁷ He also offered art lessons, most often to Knoxville's upper class, including Adelia Armstrong (later Lutz), who built Westwood (NRHP #84000366, 8 November 1984) with her husband John Lutz, as her home and art studio. His most famous student is arguably the Impressionist painter Catherine Wiley.³⁸

George Hoyle Whitaker was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on July 5, 1840. His parents were from Kingston, New York. Following the Civil War, he returned to the South, marrying Carrie Donaldson Bankston in Ringgold, Georgia, in 1878. The 1893 *Knoxville City Directory* listed George Whitaker as a "marble cutter." Mamie Winstead was acquainted with Whitaker's daughter Nelle, who married Gilbert Sterchi, Jr., in 1925. Much of Whitaker's work, often lambs and angels, was for gravestones in Knoxville's Old Gray Cemetery.³⁹

The semicircle of bronze plaques with names of Confederate dead, and their associated granite pedestals were installed in 1961, under the direction of Mamie Winstead after an appropriation by the State of Tennessee. These were the last significant change to interpretation of the site.

³⁵ Mary U. Rothrock, ed., *The French Broad-Holston Country: A History of Knox County, Tennessee*, (Knoxville: East Tennessee Historical Society, 1972).

³⁶ "Lloyd Branson 1853-1925," Knoxville Museum of Art, accessed 5 October 2014, <http://www.knoxart.org/exhibitions/higherground/images/bio/branson.pdf>.

³⁷ The present site of the Burwell Building and Tennessee Theatre.

³⁸ "Anna Catherine Wiley (1879-1958)," *The Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, accessed 5 October 2014, <http://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entry.php?rec=1668>.

³⁹ Whitaker, *op. cit.*

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Winstead, Mamie Henegar. *History of the Confederate Cemetery, Knoxville, Tennessee*. Unpublished manuscript, collection of Hazen Historical Museum Foundation, Knoxville, ca. 1964.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):		Primary location of additional data:	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)	X	State Historic Preservation Office	
previously listed in the National Register		Other State agency	
previously determined eligible by the National Register		Federal agency	
designated a National Historic Landmark		Local government	
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #		University	
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #		Other	
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #		Name of repository:	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):			

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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 2.4 acres **USGS Quadrangle** Knoxville 147 NW

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 35.974821 Longitude: -83.901116

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is roughly a parallelogram, fronting approximately three hundred fifty feet along Bethel Avenue, and extending back approximately three hundred feet. The street front (southeast) is bounded by a cut stone wall with two wrought iron gates, one aligned with an allée of trees leading to the obelisk monument, and a smaller gate leading to the cottage. The northeast and northwest boundaries of the property, adjoining the remaining portion of the Knox County's pauper's cemetery, are lined with cast concrete walls. The southwest boundary adjoins Calvary Catholic Cemetery, and is demarcated by a chain link fence.

Boundary Justification

The present boundary corresponds to the boundary established in the deed of the property granted to the Ladies' Memorial Association in 1873, as subdivided from the original six and one-ninth acres of the County Cemetery established in 1859.

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Parcel Map

Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Winstead Cottage
Name of Property

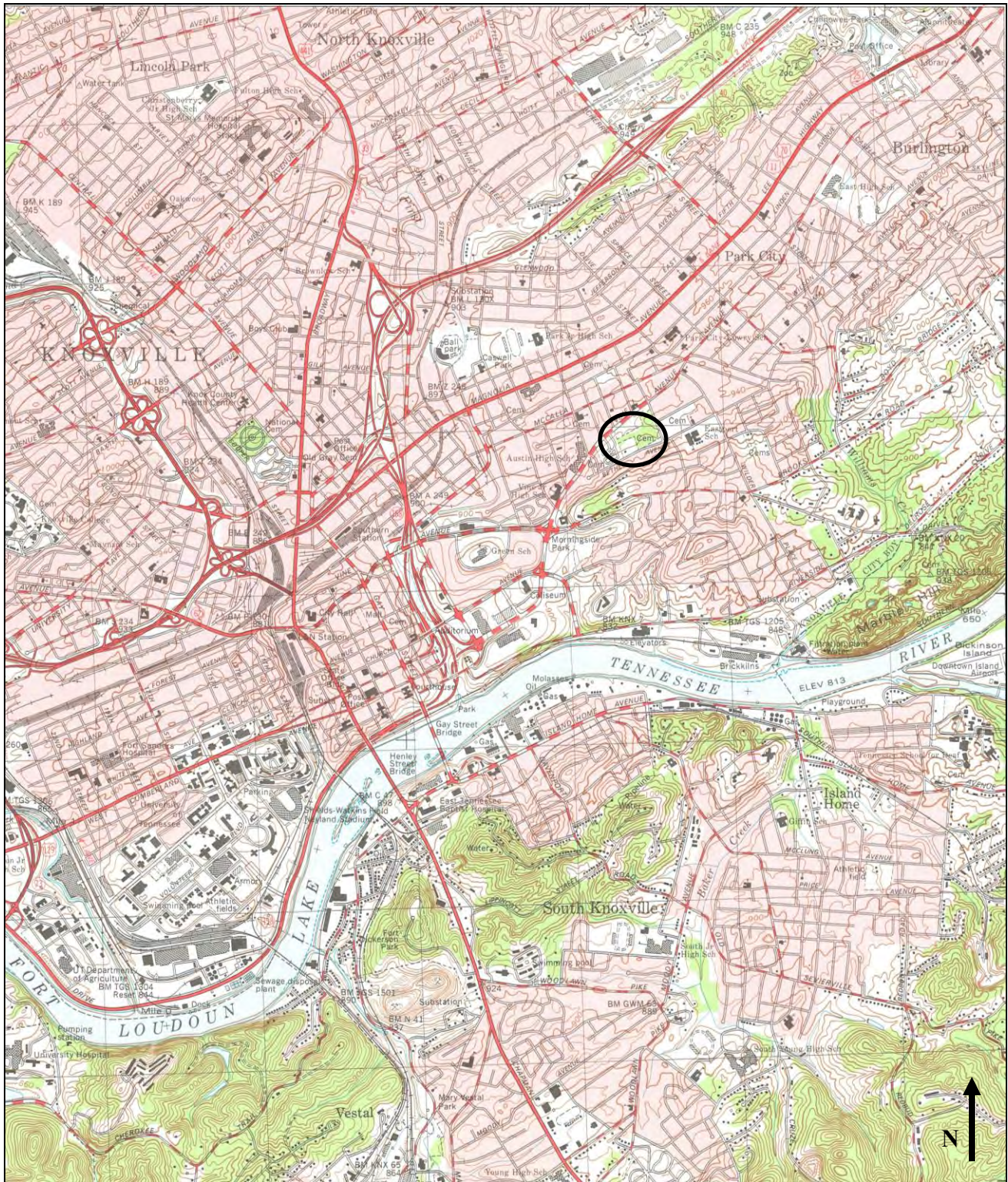
Knox County, Tennessee
County and State



Parcel Map

Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Winstead Cottage
Name of Property

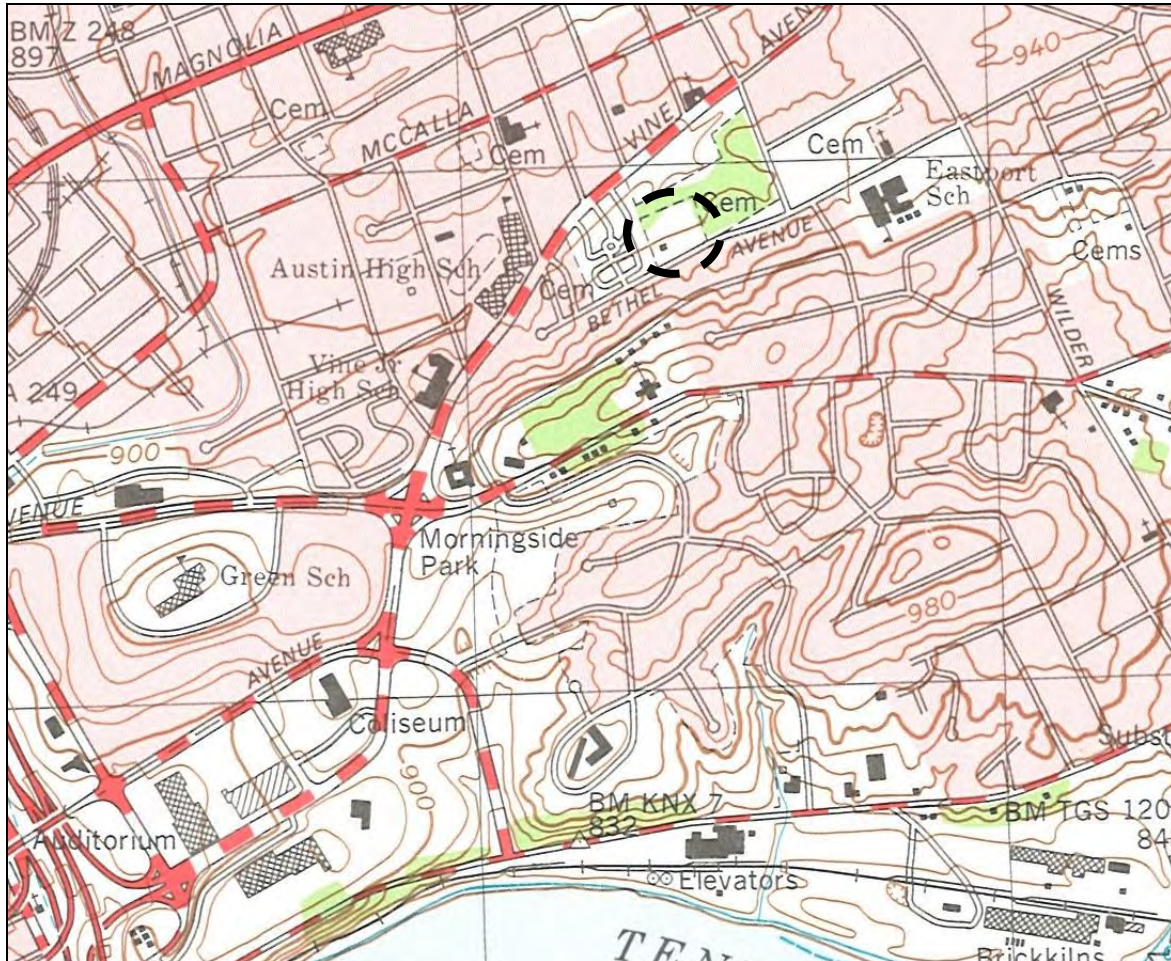
Knox County, Tennessee
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1978 USGS Knoxville Quadrangle showing the location of the Winstead Cottage and Bethel Cemetery in relation to downtown Knoxville, Tennessee. (Scale is 1:24 000)

Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Winstead Cottage
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1978 USGS Knoxville Quadrangle showing the location of the Winstead Cottage and Bethel Cemetery a dashed line circle. (not to scale)

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11. Form Prepared By

Name Arin Streeter

Organization Hazen Historical Museum Foundation, Board of Directors

Street & Number 1711 Dandridge Ave. Date 10-14-2014

City or Town Knoxville Telephone 865-525-2707

E-mail astreeter@breweringramfuller.com State TN Zip Code 37915

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Photographs** (refer to Tennessee Historical Commission National Register *Photo Policy* for submittal of digital images and prints)
- **Additional items:** (additional supporting documentation including historic photographs, historic maps, etc. should be included on a Continuation Sheet following the photographic log and sketch maps)

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 listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Winstead Cottage
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Photo Log

Name of Property: Bethel Cottage and Confederate Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Knoxville
County: Knox State: Tennessee
Photographer: Calvin Chappelle
Date Photographed: September-November 2014

1 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0001.tif
Southeast façade. Camera facing northwest.

2 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0002.tif
East façade (right) and south facade (left). Camera facing west.

3 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0003.tif
Southwest facade. Camera facing southwest.

4 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0004.tif
Northeast façade (left) and northwest facade (right). Camera facing south.

5 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0005.tif
Northwest façade. Camera facing slightly south.

6 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0006.tif
Northwest façade. Camera facing southeast.

7 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0007.tif
Southwest façade. Camera facing northeast.

8 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0008.tif
Southwest façade. Camera facing northeast.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0009.tif
Southwest façade (left) and southeast facade (right). Camera facing north.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0010.tif
Detail of south façade window (lower left). Camera facing northwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0011.tif
East side of cemetery. Camera facing northeast.

12 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0012.tif
South side of cemetery. Camera facing slightly north.

13 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0013.tif
South side of cemetery with Confederate monument. Camera facing northwest.

14 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0014.tif
Commemorative marker, south side of cemetery. Camera facing northwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0015.tif
Commemorative marker, south side of cemetery. Camera facing northwest.

16 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0016.tif
TN Historical Commission marker, east side of cemetery. Camera facing northeast.

17 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0017.tif
Confederate monument. Camera facing northwest.

18 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0018.tif
Confederate monument. Camera facing west.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0019.tif
Confederate monument (left). Camera facing southwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0020.tif
Veterans headstones. Camera facing north corner of cemetery.

Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Winstead Cottage
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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0021.tif
Veterans headstones. Camera facing north corner of cemetery.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0022.tif
Confederate monument. Camera facing southeast.

23 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0023.tif
Confederate monument. Camera facing southeast.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0024.tif
Veterans headstones. Camera facing southwestern edge of cemetery.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0025.tif
Northwest corner of cemetery. Camera facing southeast.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0026.tif
List of Confederate Dead, first of four plaques. Camera facing slightly west.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0027.tif
List of Confederate Dead, second of four plaques. Camera facing northwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0028.tif
Commemorative marker for four plaques listing the dead. Camera facing northwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0029.tif
List of Confederate Dead, third of four plaques. Camera facing northwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0030.tif
List of Confederate Dead, fourth of four plaques. Camera facing slightly north.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0031.tif
Detail of Confederate monument. Camera facing southeast.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0032.tif
Detail of Confederate monument. Camera facing northeast.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0033.tif
Detail of Confederate monument. Camera facing northwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0034.tif
Commemorative marker, south of monument. Camera facing northwest.

35 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0035.tif
Commemorative marker, north of monument. Camera facing southeast.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0036.tif
List of Confederate Dead, all four plaques. Camera facing north.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0037.tif
Remembrance markers for Saffells, east of walkway. Camera facing northeast.

38 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0038.tif
Double iron gate at entrance to monument. Camera facing southwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0039.tif
Double iron gate at entrance to monument. Camera facing northeast.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0040.tif
Original southeast stone wall. Camera facing southeast.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0041.tif
Single gate at entrance to cottage. Camera facing southwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0042.tif
Work shed. Camera facing southwest.

Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Winstead Cottage
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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0043.tif
Entryway, Winstead Cottage. Camera facing northwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0044.tif
Winstead Cottage, Museum (Parlor). Camera facing west.

45 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0045.tif
Winstead Cottage, Museum (Parlor). Camera facing slightly west.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0046.tif
Winstead Cottage, Museum (Parlor). Camera facing southwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0047.tif
Winstead Cottage, Museum (Parlor). Camera facing northwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0048.tif
Winstead Cottage, Museum (Parlor). Camera facing northeast.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0049.tif
Winstead Cottage, Museum (Dining Room). Camera facing northwest.

50 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0050.tif
Winstead Cottage, Museum (Dining Room). Camera facing southwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0051.tif
Winstead Cottage, Museum (Dining Room). Camera facing southeast.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0052.tif
Winstead Cottage, Museum (Dining Room). Camera facing northeast.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0053.tif
Winstead Cottage, Living Room. Camera facing northeast.

Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Winstead Cottage
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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0054.tif
Winstead Cottage, Living Room. Camera facing northwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0055.tif
Winstead Cottage, Living Room. Camera facing west.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0056.tif
Winstead Cottage, Living Room. Camera facing southwest.

57 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0057.tif
Winstead Cottage, Living Room. Camera facing southeast.

58 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0058.tif
Winstead Cottage, Kitchen. Camera facing northwest.

59 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0059.tif
Winstead Cottage, Kitchen. Camera facing southwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0060.tif
Winstead Cottage, Kitchen. Camera facing northeast.

61 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0061.tif
Winstead Cottage, Bathroom. Camera facing northwest.

62 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0062.tif
Winstead Cottage, Closed-In Porch. Camera facing northeast.

63 of 77

TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0063.tif
Winstead Cottage, Closed-In Porch. Camera facing southeast.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0064.tif
Winstead Cottage, Closed-In Porch. Camera facing southwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0065.tif
Winstead Cottage, Closed-In Porch. Camera facing northwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0066.tif
Winstead Cottage, Bedroom 2. Camera facing southwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0067.tif
Winstead Cottage, Bedroom 2. Camera facing southeast.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0068.tif
Winstead Cottage, Bedroom 2. Camera facing northeast.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0069.tif
Winstead Cottage, Bedroom 2. Camera facing northwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0070.tif
Winstead Cottage, Bedroom 1. Camera facing southwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0071.tif
Winstead Cottage, Bedroom 1. Camera facing southeast.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0072.tif
Winstead Cottage, Bedroom 1. Camera facing northeast.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0073.tif
Winstead Cottage, Bedroom 1. Camera facing northwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0074.tif
Winstead Cottage, Sitting Room. Camera facing northwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0075.tif
Winstead Cottage, Sitting Room. Camera facing southwest.

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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0076.tif
Winstead Cottage, Sitting Room. Camera facing southeast.

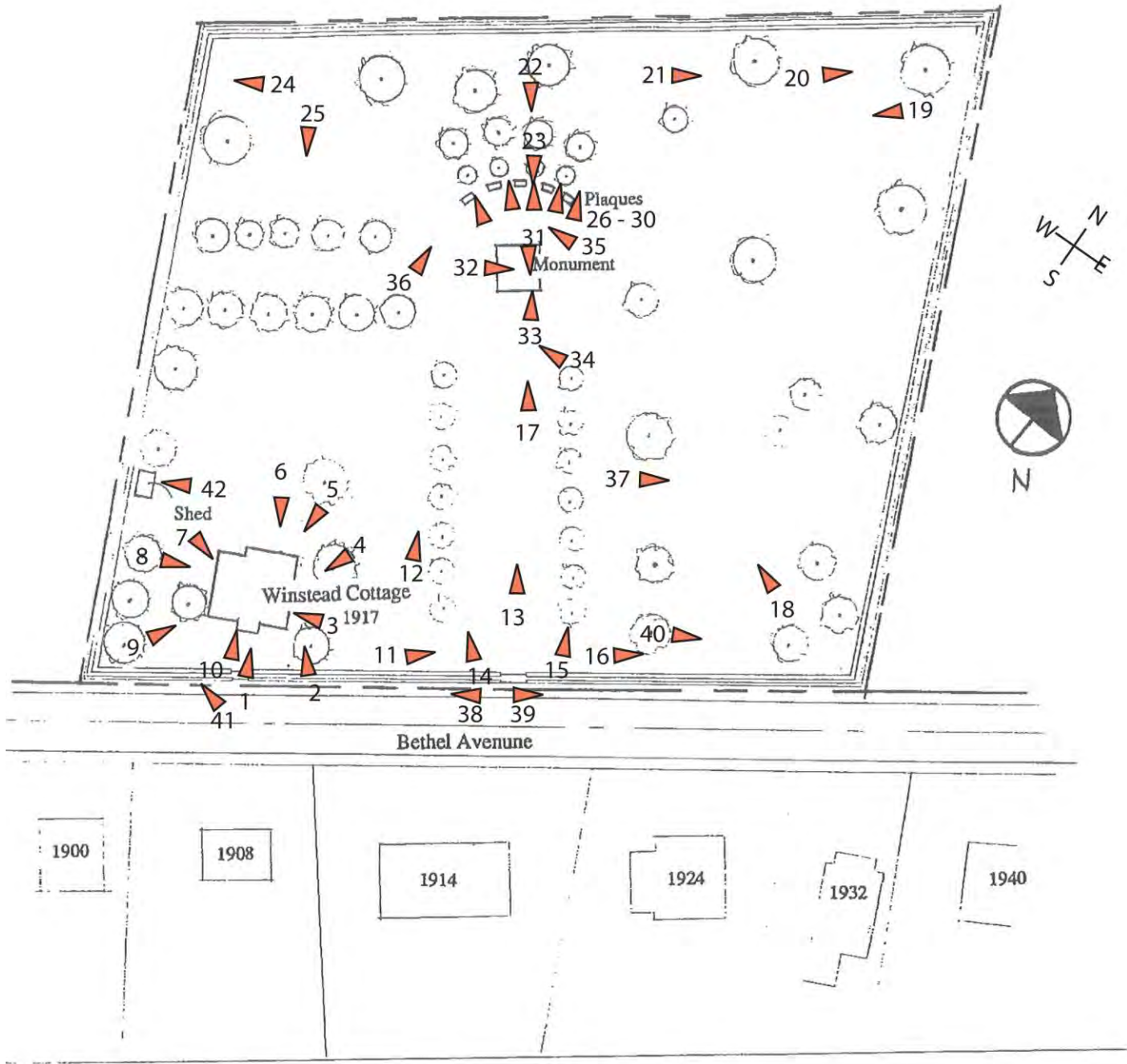
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TN_Knox County_Winstead Cottage and Confederate Cemetery_0077.tif
Winstead Cottage, Sitting Room. Camera facing northeast.

Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Winstead Cottage
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Site Plan with Photo Key (not to scale)

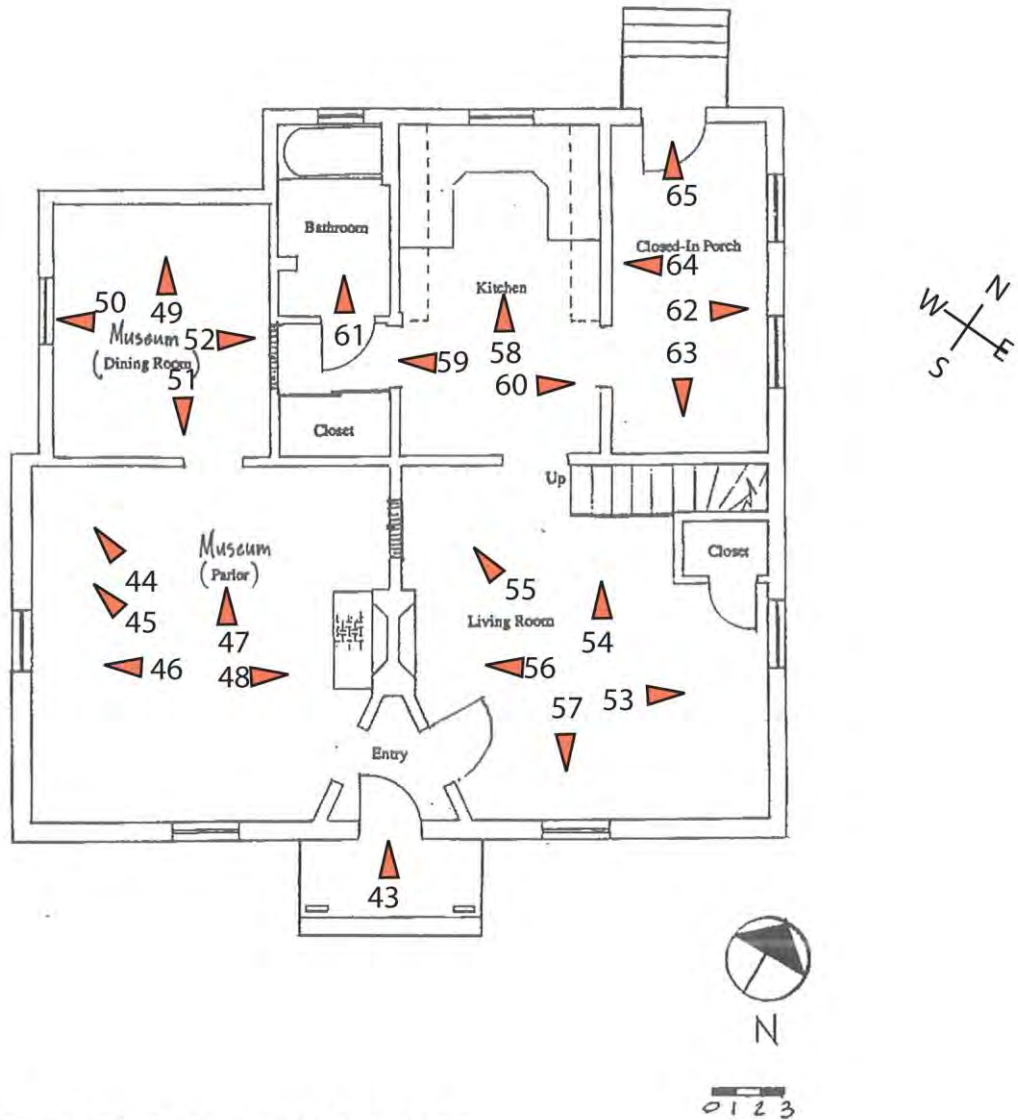


Site Plan

Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Winstead Cottage
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County and State

Floor Plans with Photo Key

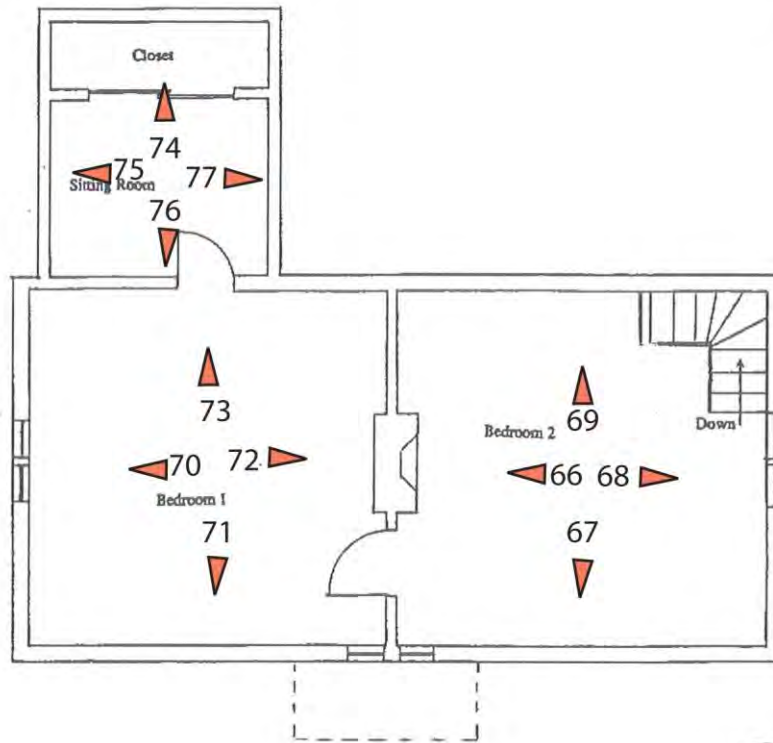


FLOOR PLAN - 1ST FLOOR

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Winstead Cottage
Name of Property

Knox County, Tennessee
County and State



FLOOR PLAN - 2ND FLOOR

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page 36

Winstead Cottage and Bethel
Confederate Cemetery

Name of Property

Knox County, Tennessee

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 1

Photo dated May 6, 1952.

Hazen Historical Museum Foundation Collection.

The original porch columns and front door (replaced during Mamie Winstead's 1959 renovations) are evident.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page 37

Winstead Cottage and Bethel
Confederate Cemetery

Name of Property

Knox County, Tennessee

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 2

Photo dated May 6, 1952. "West side of house, spireas"

Hazen Historical Museum Foundation Collection.

In this earliest known photograph, the window toward the rear of the house does not have console brackets below the window hood.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page 38

Winstead Cottage and Bethel
Confederate Cemetery

Name of Property

Knox County, Tennessee

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 3

Photo dated May 6, 1952. "East side of house, spireas"

Hazen Historical Museum Foundation Collection.

The lower roofed area at this corner appears to be a screened porch.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page 39

Winstead Cottage and Bethel
Confederate Cemetery

Name of Property

Knox County, Tennessee

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

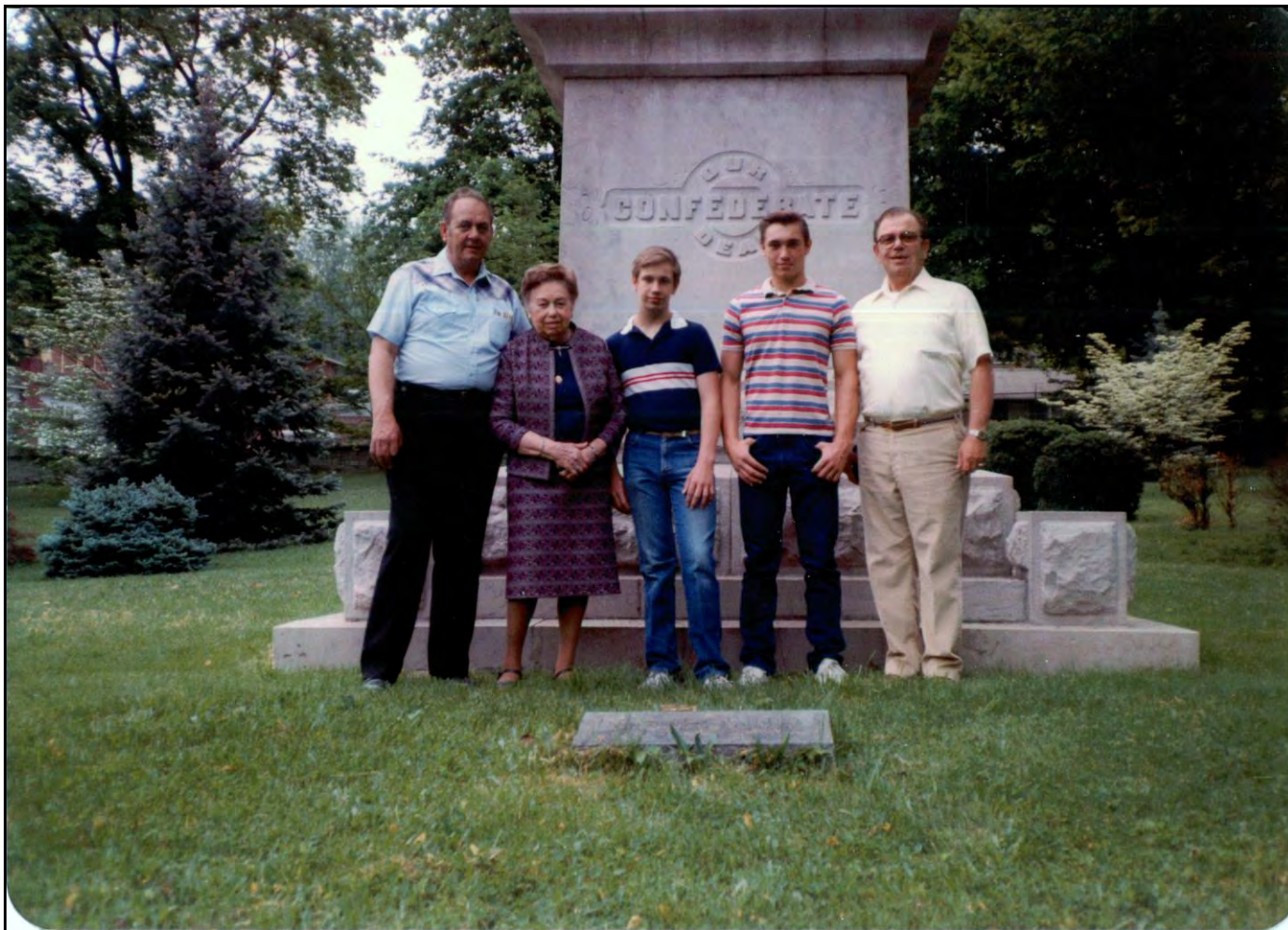


Figure 4

“April 1985 – Steve McGill, Miss M. Winstead, Bowden, Darryl and Bill McGill at CSA Cemtry)”

Hazen Historical Museum Foundation Collection.

Mamie Winstead, second from left.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number ____ Page 40

Winstead Cottage and Bethel
Confederate Cemetery

Name of Property

Knox County, Tennessee

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 5

Dedication of the Confederate Monument, Memorial Day, 1892.

From Behan, *History of the Confederated Memorial Associations of the South*.

University of California Digital Collections.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number ____ Page 41

Winstead Cottage and Bethel
Confederate Cemetery

Name of Property

Knox County, Tennessee

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 6

The Confederate Monument, just after completion.

From Behan, *History of the Confederated Memorial Associations of the South*.

University of California Digital Collections.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number ____ Page 42

Winstead Cottage and Bethel
Confederate Cemetery

Name of Property

Knox County, Tennessee

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

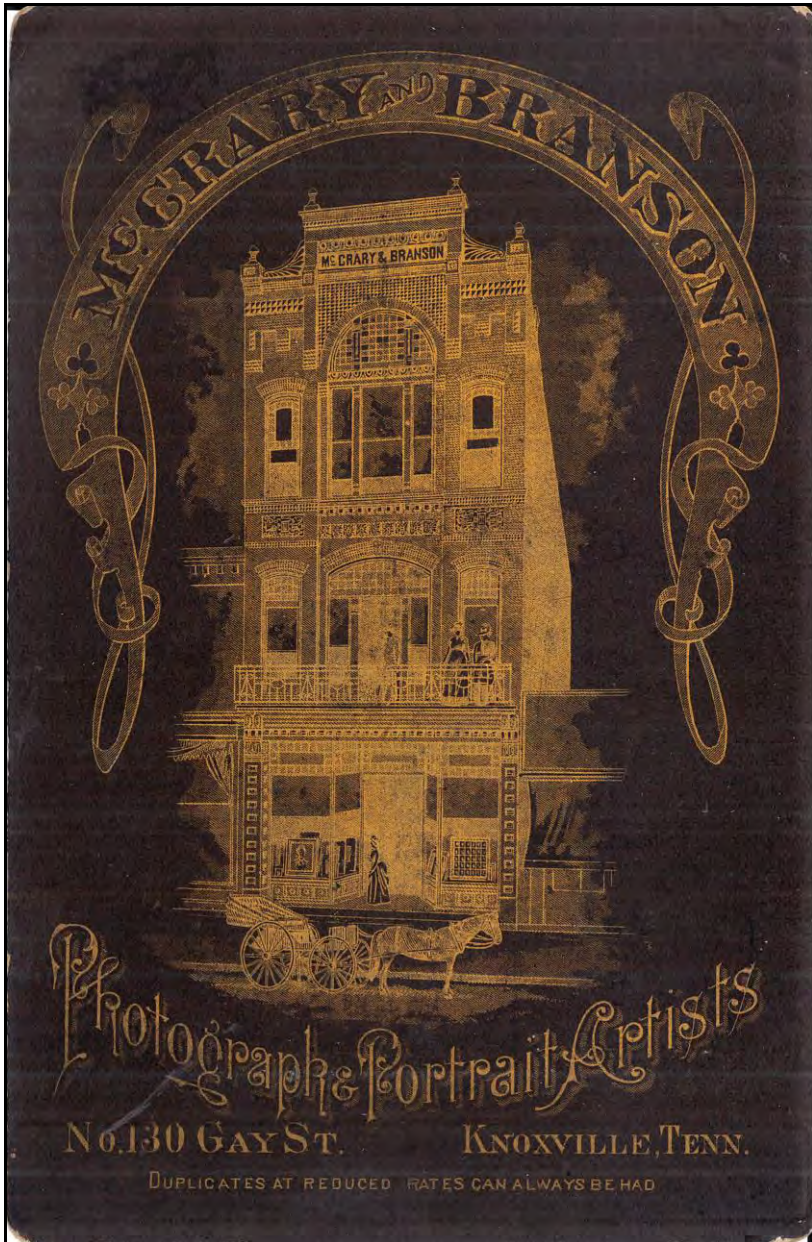


Figure 7
Cabinet card, McCrary & Branson.
Collection of Arin Streeter



























ON NAME'S ETERNAL CAMPING-GROUND
THEIR SILENT TENTS ARE SPREAD
AND GLOBE GUARDS WITH SOLEMN ROUND
THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD

REST ON EMBALMED AND SAINTED DEAD,
DEAR AS THE BLOOD YE GAVE,
NO IMPIOUS FOOTSTEP HERE SHALL TREAD
THE HERBAGE OF YOUR GRAVE.



IE 86

CONFEDERATE CEMETERY

During the Confederate War, 1861-65, more than 1600 Confederate soldiers and about 50 Federal prisoners were buried here. About 20 Confederate veterans have been buried here since the war. The tall monument was erected in 1892 by the Ladies' Memorial Association.

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION



THIS SHAFT
ERECTED BY THE
OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE
1ST REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS
INFANTRY
IN 1864
TO COMMEMORATE
THE BATTLE OF
FRANKFORD
MAY 1862
THE BATTLE OF
FRANKFORD
MAY 1862
THE BATTLE OF
FRANKFORD
MAY 1862













T. A. MANN
AUG. 18, 1820
FEB. 14, 1896

J. W. RICE
BORN
DIED

1820
1896



THESE TABLETS COMMEMORATE
THE CONFEDERATE DEAD KILLED
IN THE BATTLE OF KNOXVILLE

1861 — 1865

ALSO INTERRED ARE FIFTY
CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS AND
FIFTY FEDERAL PRISONERS OF WAR
WHOSE NAMES ARE UNKNOWN

ERECTED 1961 THROUGH THE EFFORTS
OF

BUFORD ELLINGTON, GOVERNOR

HOBART F. ATKINS, SENATOR

MISS MAMIE H. WINSTEAD

POWER

CONFEDERATE

TO LEAD

For a nation which has known the power
Of which she is the source, to have
To hope's sweet language, a voice
And ever noblest, glad to be
Which nurses in love, and still beneath bloom
Above a nation's tomb.

THIS SHAFT,

Placed here with reverend hands

May 19 1892

By the Ladies Memorial Association,
of Knoxville, Tennessee,

Commemorates

The heroic courage and the unshaken constancy
of more than 1600 soldiers of the South,

Who in the great war between the states

1861 to 1865

Were Inspired

By the holiness of a patriotic and impersonal love,

And in the mountain passes of Tennessee,

Whether on stricken field or in hospital ward,

Gave ungrudgingly their lives

To their Country.

"And their deeds, proud deeds, shall remain for us,

And their names, dear names, without stain for us,

And the glories they won shall not wane for us:

In legend and lay

Our heroes in Gran,

Though dead, shall live over again for us:

MRS. AMANDA WHITE
MCTEER

TREASURER C. S. M. A.
FOR SEVENTY YEARS.

MISS MISSIE AULT
PRESIDENT C. M. A.
FOR FIFTY YEARS



IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE
OF

RICHARD MEREDITH SAFFELL,

COL. 26 TENN. INFANTRY. C. S. A.
BORN IN MARYVILLE, TENN. FEB. 11, 1835.
KILLED AT BENTONVILLE, N. C. MAR. 21, 1865.

AND

SAMUEL SAFFELL,

CAPT. COMPANY B. 63 TENN. INFANTRY. C. S. A.
BORN IN MARYVILLE, TENN. JULY 27, 1837.
KILLED AT PETERSBURG, VA. JUNE 27, 1864.

They gave their lives for their country.



more than 180
Confederate prisoners were
at 20 Confederate
been buried in
the tall monument
was erected in 1892 by the Ladies
Memorial Association.



NAT
PROTECTIVE SERVICE
BURGLARY-HOLDUP









The remaining remains of a shaft surrounded by a north-facing Corinthian column at the "pavilion" position. The shaft, designed to support the roof which covered the main level, was designed by the architect John H. Bunker, and was built by George W. Bunker, a former master of the USS New York. The monument, made of Vermont gray marble and measuring twelve feet square at the base and forty-eight feet high, was erected by the Society of George W. Bunker, at a cost of \$4,000. The names of the land included both Corinthian and Ionic orders.

Remains of Corinthian columns and others combined at Bunker Cemetery with the main monument. The Ladies Memorial Association had several Memorial Day services and continued to make improvements to the site. In 1907, a stone wall and iron gates were constructed along the front of the cemetery. The cemetery wall around the main shaft, and what later of the property was constructed in 1908. Other improvements included a marble headstone Mrs. Joseph S. McFar and Miss Maria Hill, as well as repairs to the cottage occupied by the Winsteads.

As its members aged, the Ladies Memorial Association offered a gradual decline in membership. Between 1900 and 1910, the group's income amounted to less than \$1,000. On April 18, 1910, in view of the family's rising cost of service, the Ladies Memorial Association donated Bunker Cemetery to Maria Winstead, William's daughter, and presented her with the remaining \$100 in their treasury. She was empowered to the work steps to might be necessary to preserve the historic cemetery.



THE WINSTEAD FAMILY

The Winstead family has a long history in the area. The first Winstead to settle in the area was John Winstead, who arrived in the late 1700s. He was a farmer and a merchant. His descendants continued to live in the area for many generations. The Winstead family is known for its contributions to the community and its rich heritage.

CALINDIA FACKLER JOHNSON

Calindia Fackler Johnson was a prominent figure in the community. She was known for her philanthropy and her dedication to social causes. Her work in education and healthcare has left a lasting legacy. She was a woman of great strength and vision, who inspired many others to follow in her footsteps.



WELCOME

Welcome to the Bethel Cemetery and Civil War Museum. That you are able to visit this site is a testament to the dedication and preservation efforts of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Knoxville and Miss Marie Winstead. Bethel Cemetery remains a lasting tribute and a final resting place for over 1,000 Confederate soldiers who died in and around Knoxville during the Civil War, including many of those who were killed during the Siege of Knoxville in 1863.

The cemetery has been owned and operated by The Hazen Historical Museum Foundation since 1989. This museum has been facilitated through a grant provided by Knox County. Additional thanks are owed for the efforts of Judge C. Howard Buzzaman, trustee of Marie Winstead's estate, and to Peggy Turbin, former Board Member of the Foundation.



BETHEL CEMETERY HISTORY

The Ladies' Memorial Association of Knoxville, TN, was organized in 1865, shortly after the fall of Knoxville. Its purpose was to care for the graves of the fallen soldiers and to provide a place of rest for those who had died in and around Knoxville during the Civil War. The association was instrumental in the purchase and development of the cemetery site in 1865. The cemetery was dedicated to the memory of the Confederate soldiers who had died in and around Knoxville during the Civil War. The cemetery was the final resting place for over 1,000 Confederate soldiers who died in and around Knoxville during the Civil War, including many of those who were killed during the Siege of Knoxville in 1863.

LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

The Ladies' Memorial Association of Knoxville, TN, was organized in 1865, shortly after the fall of Knoxville. Its purpose was to care for the graves of the fallen soldiers and to provide a place of rest for those who had died in and around Knoxville during the Civil War. The association was instrumental in the purchase and development of the cemetery site in 1865. The cemetery was dedicated to the memory of the Confederate soldiers who had died in and around Knoxville during the Civil War. The cemetery was the final resting place for over 1,000 Confederate soldiers who died in and around Knoxville during the Civil War, including many of those who were killed during the Siege of Knoxville in 1863.



LADIES' MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

To love the memorial and affectionate names of the dearer ones of the world, that the names of the departed and the loved be remembered and be cherished.

When the memorial was first erected in 1887, the Ladies' Memorial Association was organized to maintain it and to see that the names of the dearer ones of the world be remembered. The first meeting was held on the 1st of March, 1887, and the first business was to elect officers and to make arrangements for the coming year. The first year was a successful one, and the association has since that time been steadily increasing in numbers and in the interest of the public. The memorial is now one of the most beautiful and interesting sights in the city, and it is a source of pride and pleasure to all who see it.

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THE WINSTEAD FAMILY

The Winstead family has a long and distinguished history in the community. The family is known for its contributions to the arts, sciences, and public service. The Winsteads have been instrumental in the development of the city and the state, and their legacy is remembered through the Winstead Memorial.


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...the first of the great horsemen of the West...
...the first of the great horsemen of the West...
...the first of the great horsemen of the West...

CALDONIA FACKLER JOHNSON

...the first of the great horsemen of the West...
...the first of the great horsemen of the West...
...the first of the great horsemen of the West...

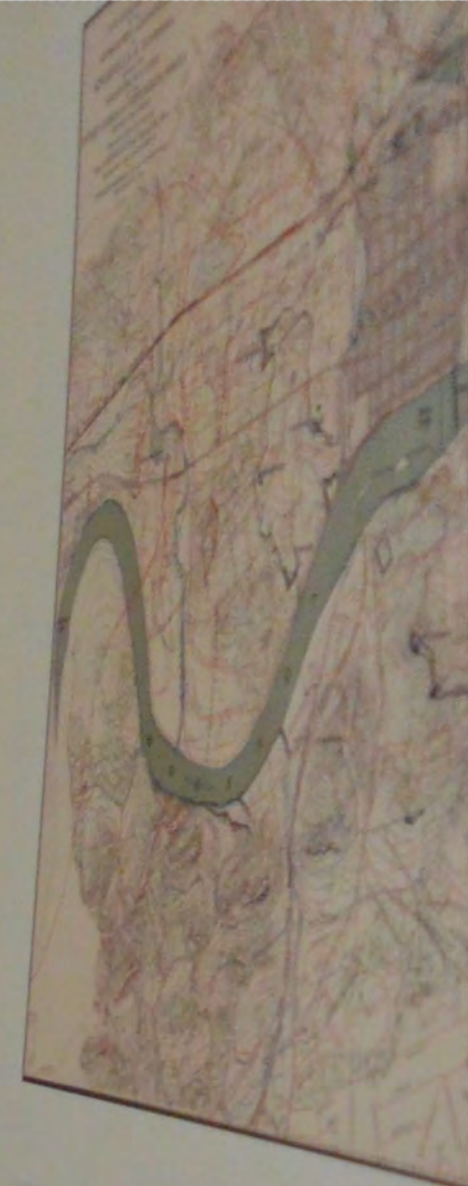
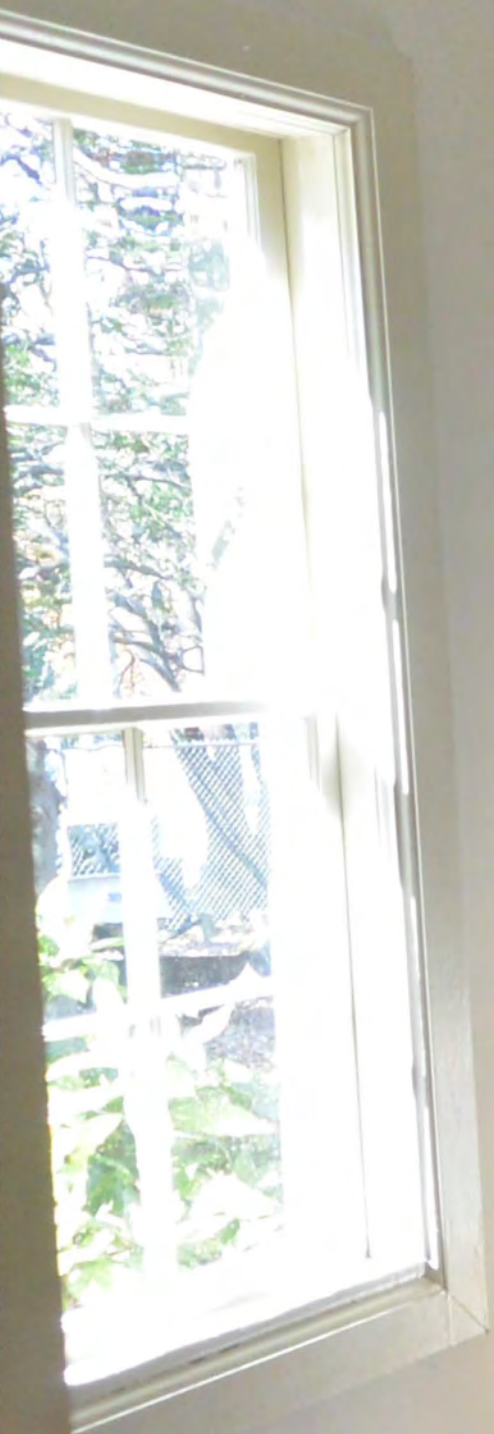




The Greystone Award
Presented to
Mabey House
Board of Directors
For their contribution to the history of the house



Miss WINSTEAD



KNOXVILLE IN THE CIVIL WAR

Knoxville with a town of only 4,000 people when the Civil War began in 1861, nearly evenly divided in their support of secession and the Union, the population became more polarized as their community became overwhelmed with the presence of total war. Very early in the conflict, young men from all over East Tennessee came to Knoxville, volunteers to learn for military service. Almost immediately the effects of regularity by previously unencountered members, aggravated by living in close quarters with questionable sanitation, necessitated turning the Deaf and Dumb Asylum into a hospital. Deaths of young men who had never been before began to mount. Smallpox, typhoid fever, measles - many childhood diseases never experienced by youths from rural areas - took a dreadful toll. The cemetery recently established by John Lusk became the burial ground for many would-be soldiers.

As the war escalated, violence mounted and military action accounted for the deaths of many more men. The 1862 Confederate campaign into Kentucky saw a retreat through Knoxville of as many as 40,000 troops. The buildings of the University were utilized as hospitals to accommodate the increasing numbers of casualties, and the death count grew. Young men from all across the South found their final resting place here in East Tennessee.

With the Siege of Knoxville in 1863, Knoxville experienced their most intense period of physical danger and material deprivation. The ravages of communicable diseases within the civilian and military populations increased, men could not effectively be quarantined from the other. Daily within the fortified town and in the approaching offensive lines, soldiers from both sides perished from hunger and small ailments.

On November 28, 1863, the battle of Fort Sanders was waged on a steep hill on the west side of town in twenty minutes of carnage, over 800 brave men of the Confederacy, mostly from Missouri, Alabama, and Georgia, were casualties of General James Longstreet's failed assault on the impregnable defenses constructed under General Ambrose Burnside.

Even after the Battle of Fort Sanders, the war in East Tennessee amounted for another year and a half. The civilian population suffered greatly, not primarily from direct military conflict, but from the material destruction caused by foraging armies and the violence of armed bands of paramilitary bushwhackers. Refugees from across East Tennessee flooded into Knoxville creating a center of hunger and disease, worsened by the extreme shortage of food, medicines and life. The effects of the collapse of the livelihoods of thousands of civilians caught up in war was felt for decades in East Tennessee. Knoxville and residents born of a population turned against itself were slow to die.





A MAP OF THE SIEGE OF KNOXVILLE, 1863-1864 - SHOWING THE STREETS AS THEY ARE TODAY



TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
OF THE
APPROACHES AND DEFENSES
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE,
SHOWING THE
POSITIONS OCCUPIED BY
UNITED STATES AND CONFEDERATE FORCES
DURING THE SIEGE.
Prepared by direction of
Capt. G. M. PUGH, Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Ohio.
Revised Dec. 1863 and Feb. 1864.
PUBLISHED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
WASHINGTON, D.C.























A white plastic laundry basket sitting on top of the washing machine.

A white shelving unit containing laundry detergent bottles, including Tide and Downy, and other cleaning supplies.

Light-colored wooden cabinets above the washing machine, with a cardboard box on top.

A black clothes hanger hanging from a cabinet door.

A metal clothes rack with several pairs of socks hanging on it.

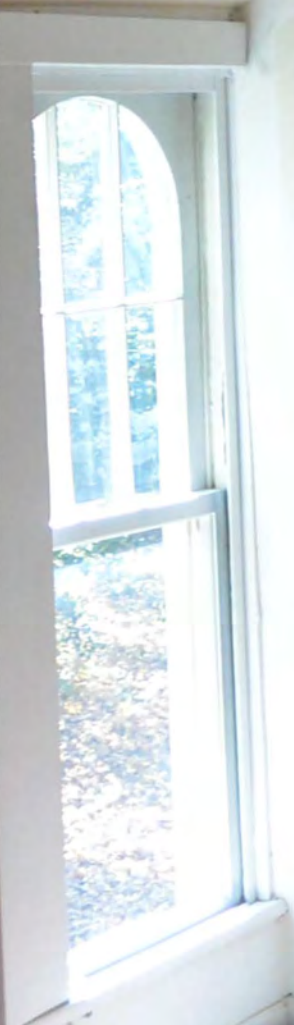
A wooden chair visible through an open doorway in the background.

A light switch on the wall to the right of the doorway.

A cardboard box in the foreground with the text "VS247 LCD MONITOR" printed on it.





























National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Winstead Cottage

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TENNESSEE, Knox

DATE RECEIVED: 08/07/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16th DAY: DATE OF 45th DAY: 09/22/15

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000117

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 9-8-2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Addressed Return Comments

RECOM./CRITEREA Accept A
REVIEWER Jim Gubert DISCIPLINE _____
TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attsched comments Y/N Y

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

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW

CLG: Knoxville-Knox County
PROPERTY: Winstead Cottage and Bethel Confederate Cemetery
ADDRESS: 1917 Bethel Avenue, Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee 37915

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION EVALUATION

NAME OF COMMISSION: KNOXVILLE HISTORIC ZONING COMMISSION
DATE OF MEETING: 1.15.15
HOW WAS THE PUBLIC NOTIFIED OF THE MEETING? KNOX NEWS SENTINAL 12 DAYS CLASSIFIED
 ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
 NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

REASONS FOR ELIGIBILITY OR NON-ELIGIBILITY:

CRITERION C - ARCHITECTURE OF WINSTEAD COTTAGE
CRITERION A - CEMETERY - SIGNIFICANT EVENTS
CRITERION C - MONUMENT - NOTABLE DESIGN/SCULPTURAL ART

SIGNATURE: 
TITLE: Kaye Graybeal, Certified Local Government

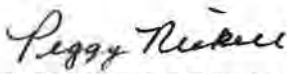
DATE: 1.15.15

THC STAFF EVALUATION

ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
 NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

REASONS FOR ELIGIBILITY OR NON-ELIGIBILITY:

Winstead Cottage is significant under Criterion C as a unique local example of an architectural style, Italianate with Gothic Revival influences, of which very few examples still exist in Knoxville. Confederate Cemetery is being nominated under Criterion A for the cemetery's military significance and its place in local societal history during the period of Knoxville's involvement in the Civil War, and as representative of the subsequent Southern regional efforts of Ladies' Memorial Associations to commemorate the Confederate dead. The Confederate Monument is significant under Criterion C as a notable design by local artist Lloyd Branson, who is otherwise known for painting and portraiture.

SIGNATURE: 
TITLE: National Register Coordinator-Historic Preservation Specialist

DATE: November 30, 2014

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM AND RETURN BEFORE: January 26, 2015

RETURN FORM TO:

PEGGY NICKELL
TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
2941 LEBANON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442



TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
2941 LEBANON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442
OFFICE: (615) 532-1550
E-mail: Claudette.Stager@tn.gov
(615) 770-1089
www.tnhistoricalcommission.org

February 6, 2015

J. Paul Loether
Deputy Keeper and Chief,
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the documentation to nominate the *Winstead Cottage and Bethel Confederate Cemetery* to the National Register of Historic Places. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the listing of the *Winstead Cottage and Bethel Confederate Cemetery* to the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions or if more information is needed, contact Peggy Nickell at 615/770-1087 or Peggy.Nickell@tn.gov.

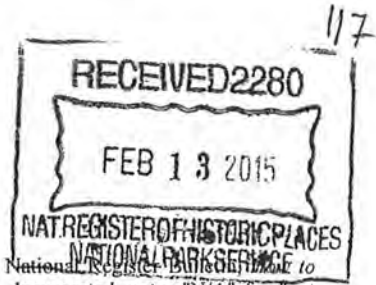
Sincerely,

Claudette Stager
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

CS:pn

Enclosures(4)

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 National Register Bulletin No. 33. Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Winstead Cottage and Bethel Confederate Cemetery
Other names/site number Winstead Mansion; Bethel Cemetery
Name of related multiple property listing N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & Number: 1917 Bethel Avenue
City or town: Knoxville State: Tennessee County: Knox
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A Zip: 37915

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 forth 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Claudia Fisher 2/9/15
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of Commenting Official: Date
Title: State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Winstead Cottage and Bethel Confederate Cemetery

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TENNESSEE, Knox

DATE RECEIVED: 2/13/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/31/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000117

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: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3-12-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ 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.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Winstead Cottage and Bethel Confederate Cemetery, Knox County, TN

Reference Number: 14000117

Reason for Return

This nomination is being returned for technical and substantive revision.

Please check the appropriate boxes in Section 3.

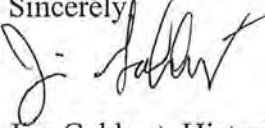
The nomination was submitted under Criteria A and C, with Art, Architecture, Military, and Social History as areas of significance. Any nomination submitted under Criterion A must have a direct association within the claimed area of significance. While it is true that the cemetery is the final resting place of many soldiers, this does not confer Military significance, especially as it relates to a particular battle. No significant military action occurred here; please drop "Military" as an area of significance and the 1861-1865 dates from the period of significance. The narrative is unclear on when this particular patch of ground was used for the burial of Confederate dead; 1861 is mentioned as a point when burials might have taken place. Later, 1869 is given as a date are used for the removal of Confederate dead from Fort Saunders, and I assume that they were re-interred at the Bethel Cemetery, but again this is not explicitly stated. The significance in Social History should relate to the memorialization movement is best covered by the time the conscious effort to relocate Confederate dead in one spot (1869) through the acquisition by the Ladies Memorial Association to the time when the last real memorial improvements were made, 1961, when the last markers were installed.

The case for architectural significance is weak; there is no real architectural context provided. And some of the changes, especially to the porch, detract from its overall design. The building certainly contributes to the property, especially as it relates to the Ladies Memorial Association, but as presented, the architectural significance is weak. So too is the claim for significance in Art. The monument is the centerpiece of the cemetery, and the focal point of the Ladies Memorial Association's efforts, but there is no analysis of it as a work of art, or even put into the context of the artist's body of work. A more fully established art context is needed in order to assess the monument for significance in Art, but it still remains a contributing resource under A for its role in Social History and the memorialization movement in the South.

You may wish to change the name of the property to better reflect the hierarchy of importance. Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Winstead Cottage better represents the focus of the property.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this nomination and hope that you find these comments useful. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (202) 354-2275 or email at <James_Gabbert@nps.gov>.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Gabbert", written over the word "Sincerely,".

Jim Gabbert, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
3-12-2015

**The United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Evaluation/Return Sheet**

Property Name: Winstead Cottage and Bethel Confederate Cemetery, Knox County, TN

Reference Number: 14000117

Reason for Return

This nomination is being returned for technical and substantive revision.

Please check the appropriate boxes in Section 3.

The nomination was submitted under Criteria A and C, with Art, Architecture, Military, and Social History as areas of significance. Any nomination submitted under Criterion A must have a direct association within the claimed area of significance. While it is true that the cemetery is the final resting place of many soldiers, this does not confer Military significance, especially as it relates to a particular battle. No significant military action occurred here; please drop "Military" as an area of significance and the 1861-1865 dates from the period of significance. The narrative is unclear on when this particular patch of ground was used for the burial of Confederate dead; 1861 is mentioned as a point when burials might have taken place. Later, 1869 is given as a date are used for the removal of Confederate dead from Fort Saunders, and I assume that they were re-interred at the Bethel Cemetery, but again this is not explicitly stated. The significance in Social History should relate to the memorialization movement is best covered by the time the conscious effort to relocate Confederate dead in one spot (1869) through the acquisition by the Ladies Memorial Association to the time when the last real memorial improvements were made, 1961, when the last markers were installed.

The case for architectural significance is weak; there is no real architectural context provided. And some of the changes, especially to the porch, detract from its overall design. The building certainly contributes to the property, especially as it relates to the Ladies Memorial Association, but as presented, the architectural significance is weak. So too is the claim for significance in Art. The monument is the centerpiece of the cemetery, and the focal point of the Ladies Memorial Association's efforts, but there is no analysis of it as a work of art, or even put into the context of the artist's body of work. A more fully established art context is needed in order to assess the monument for significance in Art, but it still remains a contributing resource under A for its role in Social History and the memorialization movement in the South.

You may wish to change the name of the property to better reflect the hierarchy of importance. Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Winstead Cottage better represents the focus of the property.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this nomination and hope that you find these comments useful. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (202) 354-2275 or email at [<James_Gabbert@nps.gov>](mailto:James_Gabbert@nps.gov).

Sincerely,

Jim Gabbert, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
3-12-2015



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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

August 1, 2015

J. Paul Loether
Deputy Keeper and Chief,
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street NW, 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the resubmittal of documentation to nominate the *Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Winstead Cottage* to the National Register of Historic Places. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the listing of the *Bethel Confederate Cemetery and Winstead Cottage* to the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have any questions or if more information is needed, contact Peggy Nickell at 615/770-1087 or Peggy.Nickell@tn.gov.

Sincerely,

Claudette Stager
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

CS:pn

Enclosures(4)