

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **OCT 7 1985**

date entered **NOV 20 1985**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Pressmen's Home Historic District

and or common Pressmen's Home

2. Location

street & number State Highway 94 N/A not for publication

city, town Pressmen's Home N/A vicinity of

state Tennessee code 047 county Hawkins code 073

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Good News Church Ministries c/o Art Linda

street & number P.O. Box 43

city, town Sevierville N/A vicinity of state Tennessee 37862

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hawkins County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Rogersville state Tennessee 37857

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date N/A N/A federal state county local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town N/A state N/A

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Pressmen's Home Historic District is located nine miles north of Rogersville in the Little Poor Valley of rural Hawkins County, Tennessee. The twenty-two resources included in the nomination are all that remain of what was once the international headquarters of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America (IPPAUNA). Included in the district are several buildings, a manmade lake, tennis courts, pools, memorials and a formally landscaped mall. All of the resources in the district were integral parts of the Pressmen's Home until it ceased using the property in 1967. Although there have been some alterations, the district has retained most of its architectural integrity.

The district is irregular in shape and is surrounded by open fields, forested hills, and Pressmen's Home Lake. A focal point of the district is the mall extending from the Memorial Chapel to the Pressauna Hotel. Two paved paths flanked by the formal landscaping of evergreens and shrubs and a stone arch entry are principal components of the mall. The area around the Memorial Chapel is surrounded by low sandstone walls and encompasses the chapel, the Berry Crypt, and the IPPAUNA Emblem Marker. Also incorporated into the design of the mall are a fountain and the Sulphur Springs Gazebo. The manmade lake is situated in the eastern portion of the property while farm buildings and power plants are located in the western section of the district.

The resources within the district were constructed between 1910 when the Home Building and the Administration and Technical Trade School were built and 1961 when the small Dunwoody Memorial (part of the mall) was built, although the last major building, the Technical Trade School, was completed in 1948. Because Pressmen's Home was used as a training center, rest home and farm, a wide variety of resources are included on the property. These are farm buildings, a gas station, a hotel, a chapel, power buildings, memorials, a gazebo, a garage, pools, tennis courts, two training/office buildings and a crypt. Many of the resources, including parts of the formally landscaped mall, are constructed of random coursed sandstone (Memorial Chapel, Sulphur Springs Gazebo). Several buildings have stucco and pantile roofs (Gas Station, Pressauna Hotel). The extant farm buildings are generally one story vernacular buildings with no ornamentation (Garage, Refrigeration Plant). The first Administration and Technical Trade School is a large vernacular frame building while the 1948 Technical Trade School is an imposing brick building with Art Moderne influences.

Although the majority of the core resources are extant, several have been torn down in recent years. These include the 1910 sanitarium, which was demolished in 1961, and the 1911 Berry House, which burned in 1952. The 1910 Home Building is extant but no longer retains its structural integrity and will be demolished.

INVENTORY

A contributing resource (C) adds to the historic architectural qualities and historic associations for which the district is significant because it possesses historic integrity that reflects its character during the period of significance or independently meets National Register criteria. A non-contributing resource (NC) does not add to the historic architectural qualities or historic associations for which the district is significant because it was not present during the period of significance or it no longer possesses historic integrity that reflects its character during the period of significance. All of the twenty-two resources included in the nomination were integral parts of Pressmen's Home and are considered contributing.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Pressmen's Home

Continuation sheet Historic District

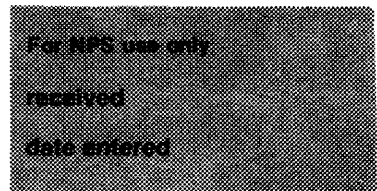
Item number 7

Page 2

1. Pressauna Hotel. c. 1926. Five stories, random coursed sandstone and stucco, pantile hip roof; flat roof, 6/6 windows, semi-circular arch windows and entrance openings on first story, T-plan, sandstone quoins, exposed purlins under eaves, two story, hip roof screened extension at southwest corner, 156 rooms when built, designed by John Sheridan. (C).
2. Gas Station. c. 1926. One story, random coursed sandstone and stucco, pantile hip roof, 6/6 windows, rectangular plan, brackets under eaves, separate hip roofed service canopy, designed by John Sheridan. (C).
3. Mall. c. 1920s. Extends from Pressauna Hotel to Memorial Chapel, segmental stone arch entrance with globe lights, two paved and lighted walkways, landscaped with trees and shrubs, mall area encompasses Fountain, IPPAUNA Emblem Marker, Berry Crypt, low sandstone wall, and a small memorial to Thomas E. Dunwoody (the unions ninth president). (C).
4. Pressmen's Home Lake. c. 1935. Manmade lake and dam built by the Works Progress Administration, one of the first WPA projects in Tennessee. (C).
5. Technical Trade School. c. 1948. Four and one-half stories, brick, flat roof, extensive use of multi-pane windows, concrete and steel structure, five story pavilion, rectangular plan, stone stringcourses and decorative trim, parapet side elevations, press room on first floor, preparatory and plate making departments, bindery and composing room on second floor, display offices, school director's office, artist facilities, apprentice training department and lecture rooms on third floor, 1,000 person auditorium on fourth floor, some Miehle presses extant. (C).
6. Iron Spring - Delavan Smith Memorial. c. 1926. One story, limestone, hip roof with exposed rafters, square plan, marks iron spring location. (C).
7. Administration and Technical Trade School. c. 1910-1911. Two stories, asbestos siding, asphalt shingled hip roof, paired windows, two cupolas with exposed rafters, gable roof dormers with cornice returns, rectangular plan, concrete first floor, pressed metal ceilings, 5,800 square feet of space on first story: press rooms, washrooms, roller room, paper room, stock room, general offices and 500 person auditorium were on first floor, second floor held composing room, bookbinding and photo-engraving departments, third floor was sleeping space for forty students, no machines extant. (C).
8. Telephone Building. c. 1940. One story, brick, wood shingle gable roof, multi-pane windows, rectangular plan. (C).
9. Fountain. c. 1926. Random coursed sandstone, circular plan. (C).
10. IPPAUNA Emblem Marker. c. 1926. Random coursed sandstone podium and wall, surrounded by low square plan sandstone wall, a handpress from the Rogersville Review was situated on the podium until 1967. (The handpress, the symbol of the IPPAUNA is now at the Carroll Reece Museum in Johnson City, Tennessee. (C).

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Pressmen's Home
Historic District

Item number 7

Page 3

11. Memorial Chapel. c. 1926. One and one-half stories, random coursed sandstone, pantile hip roof, three large semi-circular arched stained glass windows on elevations, five smaller stained glass windows in chancel, paired arched entry, rectangular plan with chancel extension, stone medallions and pedimented niche on facade, buttresses on corners. Interior contains fresco of Christ with Angels on chancel dome painted by G. Harmon Simmons, four chamfered columns on each side of the sanctuary support decorated brackets and beamed ceiling, columns and wainscoting of Tennessee marble, pews for 300 people removed, designed by John Sheridan. (C).
12. Berry Crypt. c. 1948. One story, random coursed sandstone, gable roof, windows and paired metal doors surrounded by smooth stone quoins, rectangular plan, buttresses on corners, "Berry" inscribed above door. (C). X
13. Farm Storage Building. c. 1916. One story, asbestos siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, 8/8 windows, rectangular plan, 6/6 paired windows in gable roof dormers, gable roof vents. (C).
14. Refrigeration Plant. c. 1916. One story, brick, flat roof, multi-pane windows, rectangular plan. (C).
15. Dairy Barn. c. 1940. Two story, brick, gable roof, concrete block side, one story shed roof addition. (C).
16. Pasteurization Plant. c. 1940. One story, asbestos siding, asphalt shingle gable roof, 6/6 windows, rectangular plan, gable roof dormers and roof vents. (C).
17. Power Plant. c. 1916. One story, rockfaced concrete block, metal hip roof with cupola at apex, 2/2 windows, large garage door entries, rectangular plan with corner entries, hip roof dormers, tall polygonal brick chimney with "PH" on it, contains 1940 Skinner Uniflow Reciprocating Steam Engines and Walsh and Weidner Boilers, some brick interior walls. (C).
18. Swimming Pool. c. 1916. 150'x140', concrete, 400,000 gallon capacity, originally a three story frame bath house surrounded the pool but it was demolished in the 1960s. (C).
19. Sulphur Springs Gazebo. c. 1916. One story, cinder block, pantile six gabled roof with globe lights, hexagonal plan, open sides with segmental arches. (C).
20. Garage. c. 1916. One story, asbestos shingles, asphalt hip roof, 6/6 windows, large wood door, rectangular plan, cupola vent. (C).
21. Children's Swimming Pool. c. 1916. Small, circular, concrete. (C).
22. Tennis Courts. c. 1940. Two adjacent asphalt tennis courts. (C). X

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) labor unions
Specific dates	1910–1948	Builder/Architect	Multiple	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Pressmen's Home Historic District is being nominated under National Register criteria A, B, and C for its architectural and historical significance. The complex has local architectural significance for its excellent collection of early twentieth century vernacular architecture including the Administration and Technical Trade School designed by Holabird and Roche and several native sandstone buildings (Pressauna Hotel, gas station, Memorial Chapel). The campus like atmosphere of the district is enhanced by a formally landscaped mall. Historically, the complex is significant for the economic impact it had on Hawkins County. For many years it was a major employer in the basically rural county, often employing the third generation of local families. In the state of Tennessee it is unique as the only technical trade union campus that provided educational and humanitarian services to union members. Finally, the district is significant for its strong association with George Leonard Berry, a nationally prominent labor union leader and political figure. Under Berry's forty-one year stewardship of the IPPAUNA, its membership grew steadily and its members became one of the highest paid craft workers in the United States. One of Berry's greatest contributions to the union was the establishment and continued growth of Pressmen's Home with its humanitarian and educational institutions. He also regularized collective bargaining and arbitration, increased union pension and death benefits and established systematic apprenticeship training. The educational institution began in Tennessee in 1910 continued through the building of the Technical Trade School in 1948. Berry, as union president emphasized the need for up-to-date training and the construction of the 1948 school was an important post-war continuation of this effort. Built to be the largest and most comprehensive training school in the printing/communications industry, it was the last major accomplishment of Berry. With his death in 1948, union activities at Pressmen's Home began to decline as a new generation of union leaders soon took over. Nationally, Berry served as a labor advisor in Europe during and after World War I, served on the NRA, WPA and Social Security boards and was an active labor leader in the Democratic Party and the AFL through the 1940s. Although several buildings in the district are less than fifty years old, they are integral parts of Pressmen's Home and have exceptional significance for their association with George Berry.

In 1852, the International Typographical Union was organized as a craft union of printers. The oldest national union in the United States, near the turn of the century technological changes caused conflicts in the union between craft divisions, such as compositors and pressmen. Although the union made concessions to various craft divisions, the typesetters dominated the national union and many locals. In 1889 the New York Adams and Cylinder Press Printers Association, an independent union not affiliated with the International Typographical Union, and the New York Typographical Union No. 6 organized a conference of pressmen's unions to meet in New York to discuss forming a new union. Thirteen unions attended and the Printing Pressmen's Union was organized. It soon changed its name to incorporate press assistants and became the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America (IPPAUNA).

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Approximately 65 acres

Quadrangle name Camelot, TN

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	7	3	1	6	6	1	0	4	0	3	6	0	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	7	3	1	5	5	2	0	4	0	3	5	7	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	7	3	1	5	4	6	0	4	0	3	5	3	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	7	3	1	5	8	0	0	4	0	3	5	2	3	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha Gray Hagedorn, Historic Preservation Planner

organization First Tennessee Development District

date March 21, 1985

street & number 207 North Boone Street Suite 800

telephone 615/928-0224

city or town Johnson City, Tennessee

state 37601

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature Michael L. Hayden

title Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission

date 9/27/85

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

[Handwritten signature]

date 11/20/85

Keeper of the National Register

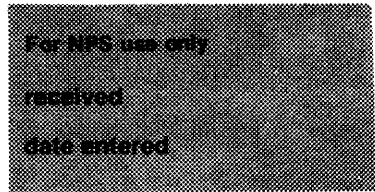
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Pressmen's Home

Continuation sheet Historic District

Item number 8

Page 2

For several years after the break, the International Typographical Union and the IPPAUNA were rivals but eventually the inter-union disputes were resolved. Intra-union disputes, evolving out of similar technological changes that resulted in the establishment of the IPPAUNA, led to different classes of craftsmen (web pressmen, brakemen, press feeders) wanting to establish separate unions but the IPPAUNA usually managed to hold the union together. A major accomplishment of the union was collective bargaining, with employees following a policy of mediation rather than striking. In 1899, with approximately 9,000 members, the union negotiated the first industry-wide agreement in the printing industry with the United Typothetae, a national employer's association. In succeeding years other arbitration agreements were negotiated.

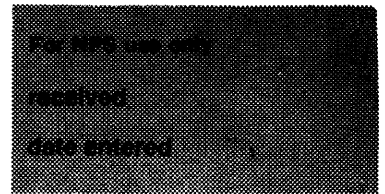
At the 1907 national convention in Atlantic City, George Leonard Berry, then a twenty-four year old foreman of a pressroom in San Francisco and the business agent of the San Francisco local, was elected to head the 18,000 member union, a position he would hold until his death in 1948. Berry, a native of Hawkins County, Tennessee, began work in the printing trade at age nine in Jackson, Mississippi. After serving in the Spanish-American War, Berry was employed as a pressman in St. Louis where he joined the IPPAUNA. Ten years later he was working in San Francisco, serving not only as the local union official, but also as president of the city's Central Labor Council.

The election of Berry as president of the IPPAUNA had a significant impact on the union. During his forty-one year tenure the union grew from eighty-four locals with 18,000 members to 635 locals with 87,000 members, death benefits were increased, an old age pension established, and a service bureau to advise local unions on collective bargaining was regularized. Early in his career Berry was active in the American Federation of Labor (AFL), of which the IPPAUNA was a member, and in 1910 Berry was chosen by the AFL as their delegate to the British Trades Union Congress in Wales. One of the major accomplishments of Berry was to move the union headquarters from rented offices in Cincinnati, Ohio and establish Pressmen's Home in Hawkins County, Tennessee in 1910. At the time Hawkins County was a relatively isolated rural county in East Tennessee. Although the printing industry had been active in this section of Tennessee since 1791, when the first newspaper was published in the future state of Tennessee, it was not until 1910 when the pressmen moved to Hawkins County that the local printing industry began to develop as a modern industry.

When the IPPAUNA moved to Tennessee, the union membership numbered 23,000. The union purchased 519 acres of the unfinished Hale Springs Resort near Rogersville, Tennessee for \$8,423.70. The complex was comprised of an unfinished hotel, a power plant, bathhouse, twenty-three cottages, a ten room house, and several outbuildings. It was to be used as a sanitarium for union members afflicted with tuberculosis, as a technical trade school to teach journeymen offset and letter press techniques, as a retirement home, and as the international headquarters of the union. According to a union publication, the Book of Art Printing, Pressmen's Home was to be a "model city." About half the property was suitable for farming and grazing; eventually much of the food supply for the complex was produced here and some truck farming was done. Electricity and telephone service were privately owned by the union.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Pressmen's Home
Historic District Item number 8 Page 3

Construction began in the fall of 1910 and the union headquarters moved to Pressmen's Home in May, 1911. The unfinished Hale Springs Hotel, called the Home Building by the union, was completed in 1911. The four and one-half story frame building was intended for use as a retirement home but because of improved pension plans the building was never fully developed for this purpose. Although extant, the Home Building is in an extremely deteriorated condition and will probably be torn down.

The IPPAUNA early on placed a strong emphasis on technical training and education, especially in new offset printing techniques. This assured that the union would maintain control over this area of the trade as offset printing gradually replaced letter press. The union was a leader in training journeymen in new processes and techniques using the latest machinery. As part of this effort, the Administration and Technical Trade School was built in 1911 and a systematic apprenticeship program was initiated. It was the largest technical trade school of its kind and the first one established by a trade union. When the building was planned it was estimated to cost \$100,000.00. Much of the cost of construction was to be raised by voluntary contributions from union members (one days pay) and by benefits hosted by women's auxiliaries. The building was designed by the prominent Chicago architectural firm of Holabird and Roche, who were noted for their commercial buildings.

William Holabird and Martin Roche met while apprentices in the offices of architect William LeBaron Jenney and established their own firm in 1881. Proponents of the Chicago School of architecture, two of their more noted buildings are the Tacoma Building (1886-1889) and the Marquette Building (1893) in Chicago. The Administration and Technical Trade School they designed is a large vernacular, two story frame building with 5,800 square feet of space on each floor. It housed the IPPAUNA international headquarters and included space for union officers, the editor of the American Pressman (the union magazine), the director of the trade school, and the bookkeeping and stenography departments. Also included in the building was a 500 seat auditorium and the trade school which consisted of the press work, composing, bookbinding, and photo-engraving departments. Printing press manufacturers lent their latest equipment to the school free of charge.

Courses at the school began in 1912 and continued until 1967. The school would earn a reputation as the leading school of presswork in the United States. By 1948, the American Pressman had the largest circulation of any printing trade magazine in the world. The IPPAUNA established education committees in cities and towns where there were union locals throughout the United States. The locals would pay for journeymen to come to Hawkins County for advanced training. Apprentices who received the training were usually union members with about ten years of printing experience. Over the years approximately 3,000 union members received technical training at the school in Tennessee. A practical demonstration course in letterpress and offset printing techniques lasted six weeks; a correspondence course was also available for three months or one year. The apprentices not only printed the American Pressman and The Speciality Worker magazines but numerous books and pamphlets. One publication, The Book of Art Printing, was a full color, soft-cover book containing commentaries and advertisements from various labor union officials, publishers and manufacturers of printing equipment and materials.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination FormFor NPS use only
received
date enteredContinuation sheet Pressmen's Home
Historic District Item number 8 Page 4

Another function of the complex in Hawkins County was as a sanitarium for use by union members afflicted with tuberculosis. A 1908 government study reported that pressmen had the fifth highest death rate from tuberculosis of fifteen occupational groups studied. The sanitarium building (non-extant) at Pressmen's Home was designed by Richard Sharp Smith of Smith and Carrier, a prominent architectural firm in Asheville, North Carolina. Smith was employed in the architectural offices of Richard Morris Hunt and worked on the Biltmore. In 1910 he formed a partnership with Albert Heath Carrier, who brought engineering expertise to the firm. The specifications for the sanitarium were developed by Dr. Paul Paquin, the owner of the Asheville-Biltmore Sanatorium. The Asheville Sanatorium Construction Company built the thirty-five bed facility for \$61,000.00. It was completed in 1916.

Berry, in addition to his role as the president of the IPPAUNA, was deeply involved in the AFL and Democratic politics. He often served as an international delegate for the IPPAUNA and the AFL. In 1912 he was the union delegate to the International Printers Congress in Germany and the International Economic Congress in Switzerland, resulting in a book, Labor Unions Abroad, he published in 1913. Berry also wrote for the American Federationist, an AFL publication. He helped found (and was president of) the International Allied Printing Trades Association, an association of craft unions.

During World War I, Berry was sent to Europe by President Woodrow Wilson to co-ordinate the industrial activities of the United States and its allies. He also joined the American Expeditionary Forces (becoming a major) as an engineer and was awarded the Victory Medal and several citations. After the war Berry was a labor advisor to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace and played a major role in the creation of an international labor office. At home, Berry transferred \$165,000 from the IPPAUNA's pension fund to build a privately owned electric plant at Pressmen's Home. (In 1921 a Federal Court ordered Berry to return the funds but Berry had the support of the union and the charges were eventually dismissed).

Wartime government policy that production should not be halted favored trade unions and encouraged increased wages, resulting in a growth of many unions. The IPPAUNA did not experience the dramatic gains that other unions did nor did it experience any severe loss of membership that many unions had in the years between World War I and II. One reason was that under Berry's leadership, which built up the technical training program, the union was able to be flexible and adapt to technological changes. This was evident during the 1920s when the AFL experienced a loss of membership and sought to expand by including industrial as well as craft unions in the federation. In addition to the introduction of new machinery, many companies were now beginning to organize company unions, profit sharing and benefit plans for their workers and, thereby, reduce the need for labor union bargaining. The IPPAUNA, with its systematic training programs, pension plans, sanitarium and retirement home, already provided its membership these paternalistic services and continued to experience steady growth. In addition, the IPPAUNA had a long established policy of arbitration and cooperation with employers and twice broke wildcat strikes (1920 and 1947) rather than not honor a contract. Berry, like AFL President

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Pressmen's Home

Continuation sheet Historic District

Item number 8

Page 5

Samuel Gompers, believed that labor, management, and the investor were interdependent.

Politically, Berry was active during the 1920s and came within three votes of being the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee in 1924. He served as chairman of the labor division of the Democratic Party in 1928. During these years Pressmen's Home was still expanding. The Pressauna Tavern (now Pressauna Hotel) was built in 1926. The five story, 156 room sandstone building was designed by John Sheridan and contained a dining room, ballroom, post office, general store and a barbershop. Open year round, it was open to the public as well as union members. In addition to the hotel a gas station, an Iron Springs Memorial, IPPAUNA Emblem Marker with a hand press (the union symbol) and a sandstone fountain were built. The fountain was part of a formally landscaped mall that led to the newly constructed Memorial Chapel, also designed by John Sheridan. Berry, a founder and senior vice-president (1921) of the American Legion, intended to have the chapel be a memorial to the 111 IPPAUNA members who died in World War I.

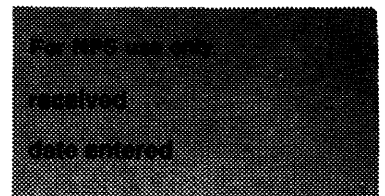
By 1926-1927 Berry finally perfected a five-color label printing press on which he had been working fourteen years. With the endorsement of the IPPAUNA, he organized the International Card and Label Company to use this press and to compete with non-union playing card and label manufacturers. Union loans of nearly \$900,000 financed the project which was established in nearby Rogersville, Tennessee. Some of the proceeds of the new union shop were to be used for trade education. During the 1930s the company was Hawkins County's only real modern industry. In 1934 only five industrial operations were located in Hawkins County and they collectively employed only 159 people. Of the 159, 125 worked for the International Card and Label Company. By 1937 the firm was the largest manufacturer of wrappers for cigarettes in the United States. Although there was an understanding that Berry would leave his share of the company to the union when he died, he did not. (He did leave half-ownership of the Rogersville Review newspaper and much real estate to the union).

During the 1930s, Pressmen's Home (and the Card Company) continued to play an important role in Hawkins County, providing some employment during the depression years. Farm workers and teachers were hired from the county and the trade school still held classes. The IPPAUNA, as part of the AFL, also assisted other unions' members during the depression years when public relief funds were inadequate.

Berry was a noted labor and political figure for much of the 1930s. In 1931, after a coal mining strike, he was appointed to a committee to consider grievances until an industry-wide code could be agreed to. When the National Labor Board (later the National Labor Relations Board) was created in 1933 to administer the National Industrial Recovery Act, Berry, AFL President William Green and United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis were appointed the labor members. He was active in the National Labor Board's mediation team and a member of the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board as well as being a divisional administrator of the NRA until it was declared unconstitutional in 1935. That same year President Roosevelt appointed Berry to be the Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, the purpose of which was to try and convince labor and industry to do voluntarily what the NRA had required legally. (The Council for Industrial Progress was organized for this purpose). Berry was also a member of the President's board to allocate \$4,800,000 in public works funds (some of it going to build Pressmen's Home Lake in 1935) and the Social Security Board.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Pressmen's Home Historic District Item number 8 Page 6

In union activities Berry was now (1935) a Vice-President and member of the AFL Executive Council. Although the AFL followed a policy of political neutrality Berry, John L. Lewis and Sidney Hillman of the United Garment Workers Union organized Labor's Non-Partisan League in 1936 (primarily to re-elect Roosevelt). In 1937 Berry was appointed to fill the unexpired term of a United States Senate seat from Tennessee. He ran for the Senate in 1938 but was defeated.

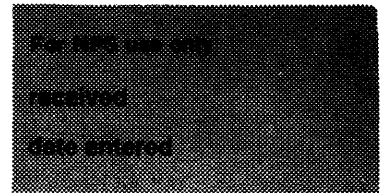
In the 1940s Berry became a spokesman for the politically conservative faction of the AFL. Much of his time was now concentrated on IPPAUNA activities and Pressmen's Home. Several smaller buildings and structures were built at the complex in Hawkins County. Although the union now had an office in Washington, D.C., the IPPAUNA national conventions were held at Pressmen's Home and the union headquarters remained in Tennessee.

By the late 1940s the complex in Hawkins County had expanded to 5,280 acres. In 1948 a new Technical Trade School was completed. Called the largest technical trade school in the world when it was built, the five story concrete, steel and glass structure cost one million dollars to build. It was dedicated during the thirty-fourth convention of the union which hosted 2,000 delegates from the United States, Canada, and fraternal organizations in England. The new school was a continuation of the union's emphasis on up-to-date technical training. Although other trade unions had training schools, few were as large and complete as the IPPAUNA's. In Tennessee it was a unique institution. When the school was dedicated, Berry praised it for being built without any debt. Because of its arbitration policies, the union had amassed a large treasury and used the funds to pay for the school. Also, AFL members affiliated with its Building and Construction Trades department constructed the school. The most modern presses were installed and courses in letterpress work, offset lettering, platemaking and offset coloring were offered.

Berry had just been re-elected to his eleventh term as the union president when the school was dedicated. In December of 1948 he died at Pressmen's Home. The Berry Crypt, designed by John Sheridan, was constructed near the Memorial Chapel. At the time Pressmen's Home was comprised of approximately eighteen main buildings, twenty-six secondary buildings, thirty-six residences, twenty-four farm buildings and assorted other buildings. The complex was a self-sufficient community supported by union dues and investments and included a flour mill, lime kiln, cannery, pasteurization plant, sewer and water system, electrical system, telephone system, general store and a post office. Berry was responsible not only for the development of Pressmen's Home but he also made the union one of the highest paid groups of trade workers in the United States. He promoted technical training which helped extend the union jurisdiction over lithographic offset printing.

During the post World War II years after Berry died the IPPAUNA membership stabilized and gradually began to move away from Pressmen's Home in Tennessee. A new generation of union officials with no personal ties to Berry or Hawkins County began to take over leadership of the union. With the increasing popularity of technical colleges and private training schools, enrollment at the union school began to decline in the early 1960s.

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



**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet Pressmen's Home Item number 8 Page 7
Historic District

The sanitarium closed in 1961 and more and more union business was conducted in Washington, D.C. The union moved their headquarters to Washington, D.C. in 1967. Where once up to 400 people, many from Hawkins County, were employed the complex now stood empty.

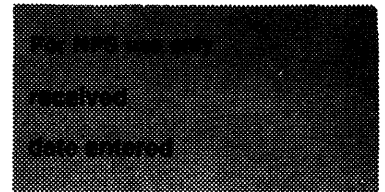
By 1973 when the IPPAUNA merged with the International Stereotypers', Electrotypers' and Platemakers' Union of North America to become the International Printing and Graphic Communications Union (IPGCU) their membership had increased to 123,000. In 1983 the IPGCU merged with the Graphic Arts International Union to form the Graphic Communications International Union.

In 1969 a private development company purchased Pressmen's Home with the intent of using it for a vacation and retirement home but they declared bankruptcy and the property reverted to a holding company. In 1985, much of the land and remaining properties were given to the Good News Church Ministries of Sevierville, Tennessee for use as a non-denominational religious retreat.

Pressmen's Home was an important complex associated with the IPPAUNA and George Berry for much of this century. One of Berry's greatest contributions to the union was the creation of this self-sufficient complex with its humanitarian and educational institutions. The extant properties are the best representation of this unique resource in Tennessee.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

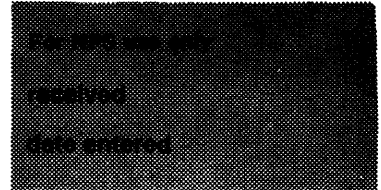


Continuation sheet Pressmen's Home Historic District Item number 9 Page 2

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet Pressmen's Home
Historic District

Item number 9

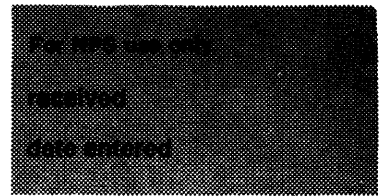
Page 3

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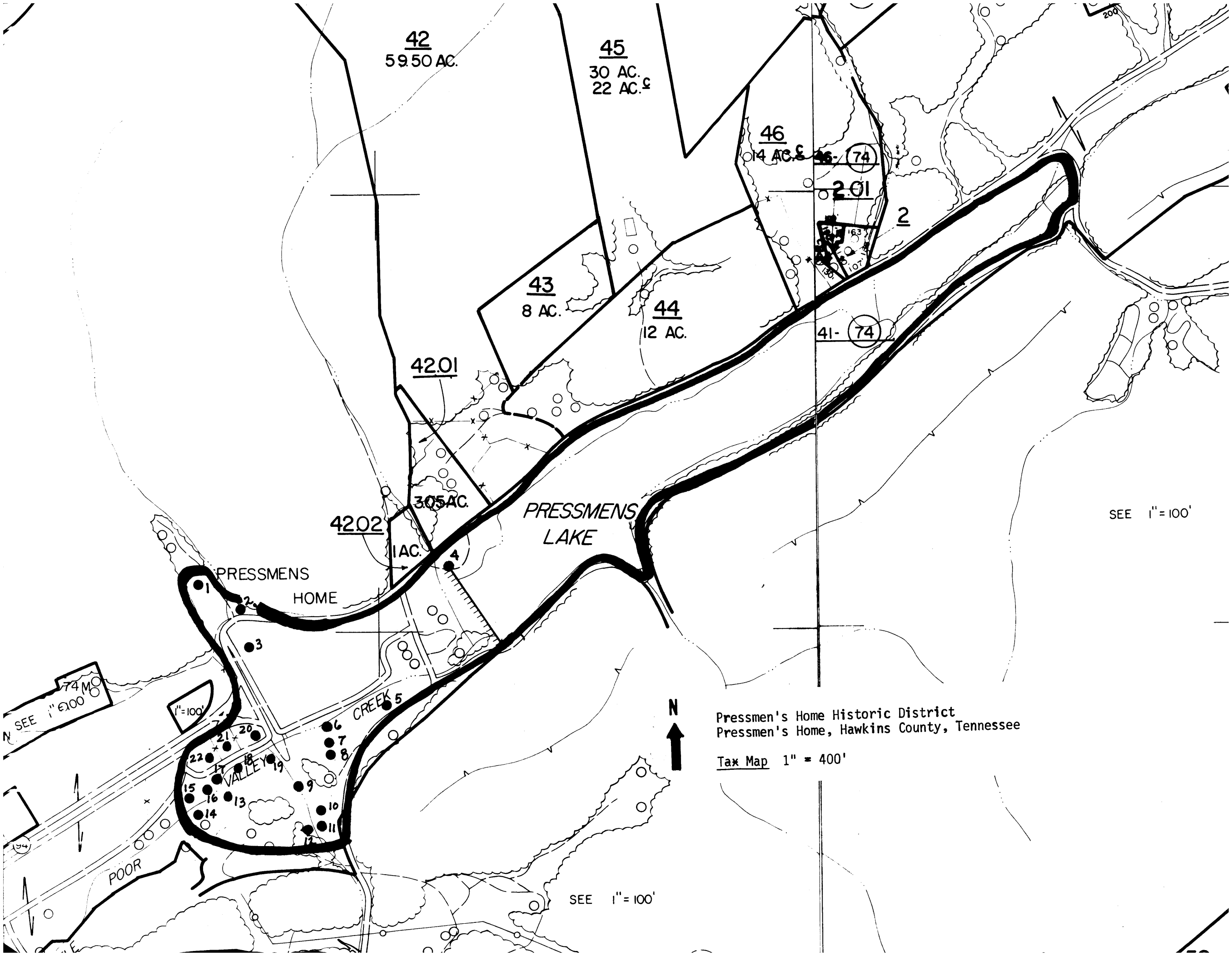
Continuation sheet Pressmen's Home
Historic District

Item number 10

Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property is irregular in shape and approximately 65 acres in size. Pressmen's Home Lake forms part of the north, south, and east boundary of the district. The boundary extends from the northeast edge of the lake along the south side of State Highway 94 to a point approximately fifty feet east of the gas station, the boundary continues in a northwesterly direction to a point approximately fifty feet east of the Pressauna Hotel, the boundary continues in a southerly direction around the hotel (approximately fifty feet from the north and west elevations) to the south side of State Highway 94, the boundary continues in a southwesterly direction along the north side of an unnamed service road past the tennis courts and dairy barn, the boundary continues in a southeasterly direction approximately fifty feet southwest of the refrigeration plant until it intersects with an unnamed service road south of the Memorial Chapel, the boundary continues northeasterly along the south side of the road until it intersects the southwest corner (and dam) of Pressmen's Home Lake, the boundary continues in a northeasterly direction along the lake shore until it reaches the point of the beginning (see tax map). This includes sufficient land to protect the historic setting and architectural integrity of Pressmen's Home Historic District.



42
59.50 AC.

45
30 AC.
22 AC.±

46
14 AC.±

43
8 AC.

44
12 AC.

42.01

41- (74)

42.02

30.5 AC.

PRESSMENS
LAKE

SEE 1" = 100'

PRESSMENS
HOME

SEE 1" = 100'

1" = 100'

CREEK



Pressmen's Home Historic District
Pressmen's Home, Hawkins County, Tennessee

Tax Map 1" = 400'

SEE 1" = 100'

POOR

VALLEY

15 16 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 22

9 10 11

6 7 8

4

3

1

2

2.01

2

46- (74)

107

163

200