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Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area

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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

The Cold Spring Farm, currently owned and operated by William (Bill) and Penny McGlothlin, is located two miles north of Portland in Sumner County, Tennessee. The farm consists of approximately 600 contiguous acres of moderately rolling terrain with two springs, Cold Spring and Pied Spring, and shoreline of the Portland City Lake and the West Fork of Drakes Creek. Currently, the McGlothlins are growing wheat and pasturing cows on the farm. This report examines the history of the Cold Spring Farm site from the prehistoric Native American era through the 20th Century.

There are three important historical landscapes at the Cold Spring Farm: the prehistoric Native American landscape, the Civil War landscape, and the agricultural landscape. The site was first inhabited by Native Americans who were drawn to the location by the water source provided by the springs and used the area as hunting grounds. During the Civil War, the site served as the second location of a Confederate camp of instruction known as Camp Trousdale. Facing disease and water shortages, the camp was moved from its original location of Richland Station (now Portland) to the Cold Spring Farm site because it had an excellent water source and plenty of wood. Agriculture is the pervading theme of the site as it was a farm prior to the Civil War and was returned to farming after it, and it continues to serve as a farm to this day. Other historic attributes include the original site of Cold Spring School and a historic road bed.

This Heritage Development Plan is the result of the collaboration of students and Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area (TCWNHA) staff members. Jessica Bandel and Amy Kostine, Middle Tennessee State University graduate research assistants for the Center for Historic Preservation, completed the research for the Civil War and Native American landscapes of the site. The inventory of extant buildings on the site was provided by TCWNHA Preservation Specialist Michael Gavin. Caneta Hankins, the director of the Century Farms Program for the state of Tennessee, provided information on sustainability strategies and conservation options. Jennifer Butt served as the project manager and, being a native of Portland, provided valuable insight and information on local history. Elizabeth Moore, projects coordinator for the Center for Historic Preservation, was instrumental in locating government documents that aided our research. This report was composed and edited under the direction of Dr. Carroll Van West. A special thank you is extended to Mark Norton, State Programs Archaeologist from the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, for lending his time and knowledge on Native American history.
THE PRE-HISTORIC NATIVE AMERICAN LANDSCAPE OF COLD SPRING FARM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF PERIOD</th>
<th>ESTIMATED DATE RANGE FOR THE SOUTHEASTERN REGION¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Paleo-Indian</td>
<td>13,450 – 12,900 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Paleo-Indian</td>
<td>12,900 – 12,500 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Paleo-Indian</td>
<td>12,500 – 11,450 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Archaic</td>
<td>11,450 – 8,900 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Archaic</td>
<td>8,900 – 5,900 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Archaic</td>
<td>5,900 – 3,200 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Woodland</td>
<td>3,200 – 2,390 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Woodland</td>
<td>2,390 – 1,425 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Woodland</td>
<td>1,425 – 1,000 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Mississippian</td>
<td>A.D. 850 – A.D. 1150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Mississippian</td>
<td>A.D. 1150 – A.D. 1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Mississippian</td>
<td>A.D. 1500 – A.D. 1700</td>
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Figure 1. Prehistoric periods with corresponding estimated date ranges for the Southeastern region.

Cold Spring Farm is comprised of land that has been used by a variety of indigenous groups, beginning at least c.13,000 years ago during the Paleo-Indian period. The prehistoric time frame is broken up into four different periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian (see Figure 1).² Artifacts from each of these pre-historic periods have been unearthed at many different locations on Cold Spring Farm for decades (see Figures 2 and 3).

A prevailing scientific theory, known as the Bering Strait Theory, suggests that Paleo-Indians migrated to the Americas via a land bridge or an ice bridge that connected Siberia with North America approximately 20,000 years ago. After the initial migration from Siberia to North America, these individuals dispersed throughout the Americas over thousands of years, forming many unique cultural groups. It is important to note that many Native Americans fiercely reject this theory, because it contradicts many of their oral and religious traditions, which state that Native Americans have always occupied the land of which the United States is comprised.³

Regardless of how and when Native Americans began to occupy North America, current archeological evidence suggests that Native Americans have been in the southeastern United States from at least c. 13,450 years ago during the Early Paleo-Indian period. Paleo-Indians were a migratory people who moved from camp to camp following game herds, such as mastodons and other Ice Age animals. Paleo-Indians hunted these animals using stone weapons (see Figures 4 and 5). As historian Ronald N. Satz points out, "There is evidence that

¹ Dates are taken from the National Park Service website that focuses on the prehistory of the Southeastern United States, http://www.nps.gov/history/seac_outline/02-paleoindian/index.htm (accessed April 2, 2011).

² The term "prehistoric" refers to the time period before European contact. The term "historic" refers to the time period after European contact.

³ For an example of an argument against the Bering Strait Theory, see Lakota author, Vine Deloria Jr’s book, Red Earth, White Lies: Native Americans and the Myth of Scientific Fact.
Figure 2. A sample of some of the lithic artifacts found on Cold Spring Farm, photographs by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.
these nomadic hunters camped and hunted in virtually every part of Tennessee.\textsuperscript{4} Evidence of Paleo-Indian interaction with Ice Age game, such as mastodons have been unearthed at several sites in Tennessee, including the Trull Site (40PY276) and the Coats-Hines site (40Wm31.) Both sites contained mastodon remains and various Paleo-Indian period stone tools.\textsuperscript{5} Following the Paleo-Indian period, was the Archaic period. Archeologists believe that during this period, large numbers of hunter-gatherer bands occupied seasonal camps often near water sources, such as rivers and streams. The two springs located on Cold Spring Farm, Pied Spring and Cold Spring, are what drew Native Americans to the area for thousands of years. The springs were not just a source of clean drinking water, they were also a source of food. Shellfish from the springs and creeks throughout Cold Spring Farm would have been a dietary staple for some of the Native Americans that occupied the land. A large area of shell midden was discovered when the foundation of a barn near a water source was dug in the 1920s (see Figure 6). According to historian Walter Durham, shellfish were a dietary staple for Native Americans during the Archaic period.\textsuperscript{6} After the shellfish were eaten the shells were placed in a large heap, essentially a village dump, like the one found on Cold Spring Farms in the 1920s.

\textsuperscript{4} Ronald N. Satz, \textit{Tennessee's Indian Peoples} (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1979), 4.


\textsuperscript{6} Walter T. Durham, \textit{The Great Leap Westward} (Gallatin: Sumner County Public Library Board, 1969), 7.
PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

A. Clovis Pre-form
B. Uniface Incraper
C. Uniface Incraper

Figure 4. Paleo-Indian artifacts unearthed at Cold Spring Farm, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation. Artifacts identified by Mark Norton.

PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

A. Cumberland (According to Norton, a recent archeological theory suggests that Cumberland points are older than Clovis points, making Cumberland points among the oldest known points in the United States.)

Figure 5. A Cumberland point found on Cold Spring Farm, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation. Artifact identified by Mark Norton.
Another characteristic of the Archaic period was the technological advancement of stone tools, which was often specific to a particular region. A wide variety of stone tools were made during this period, including knives, scrapers, drills, and hammerstones (see Figures 7-10). Satz argues, “Large game was hunted with short spears ejected from spear-throwers that served as an extension of a man’s arm and greatly increased the force of the missiles.”7

Although artifacts from all of the pre-historic periods have been unearthed at Cold Spring Farm, a heavy concentration of artifacts dating from the Paleo-Indian period and the Archaic period have been unearthed over the years by both the owners and amateur and professional archeologists. There have been two archeological surveys done by the Tennessee Division of Archeology (site 40SU0107 and site 40SU24) on the McGlothlin property and adjacent areas surrounding the Portland City Lake and the Sumner County Sportsman Lake Club.8 Site 40SU24 is a Native American site that dates to the Paleo-Indian and Archaic period. According to the 1976 survey, Bill McGlothlin was listed as the owner of this site. The site included two caves, one of which contained a large spring. According to the survey, lithic material, projectile points, animal bone, and shell were all found during the initial brief examination of the site.

In 1983 the Drake’s Creek Archeology Club and Middle Tennessee State University participated in a dig at 40SU24. According to a newspaper article in The Tennessean, the Portland Sportsman’s Club owned the site at the time of the dig. Eighty percent of the sample collected at the site was from the transitional period between the Paleo-Indian period and the Early Archaic period.9 Based on the presence of nutting stones, nut fragments, and “the fact that

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7 Satz, 4.
8 See Appendix I and Appendix II.
9 See Appendix II, Donald Spires, “The Twin Caves Site 40SU24: Early Archaic on the Northern Highland Rim,” abstract, Tennessee Division of Archeology, Nashville, TN.
Figure 7. Archaic artifacts found on Cold Spring Farm, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation. Artifacts identified by Mark Norton.

Figure 8. A Cobbs knife found on Cold Spring Farm, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation. Artifact identified by Mark Norton.
**Figure 9.** Archaic artifacts found on Cold Spring Farm, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation. Artifacts identified by Mark Norton.

**Figure 10.** Archaic artifacts found on Cold Spring Farm, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation. Artifacts identified by Mark Norton.
none of the deer third molars [found on the site] exhibit the three-cusp pattern," suggested that the site was mainly occupied from early fall to early winter (see Figure 11).  

Limited documents remain from the dig, and newspaper accounts have revealed conflicting information.  

According to an article in The Tennessean, written before the excavation of the cave, "prehistoric charred hickory nuts, mussel and periwinkle shells, and rabbit, squirrel and deer bones" were discovered at the site.  

Three years after the dig, an article in the Nashville Banner stated that the dig was oversaw by archeologist Don Spires, who was hired by Middle Tennessee State University. The dig, allegedly, took six months to complete, and unearthed materials from 6000 BC to 1000 BC, including points, mortars and pestles, ax heads, and skeletal remains.  

Archaeological remains suggest that the caves were used as a shelter and possibly a home for Native Americans during the Paleo-Indian and Archaic time period.

![Image](image_url)

Figure 11. This nutting stone was found on Cold Spring Farm. Nuts were placed in the divot, allowing them to be opened more easily, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation. Artifact identified by Mark Norton.

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10 ibid.

11 The Nashville Banner reported that the dig was conducted by the "Tennessee Division of Archeology at MTSU." The Tennessean reported that the dig was conducted by MTSU and the Drake's Creek Archeology Club. According to The Tennessean any artifacts unearthed were to be given to the Sumner County Sportsman Club and possibly placed at the Cold Spring Museum. Attempts to locate a report from the 1983 dig have been unsuccessful. According to Dr. Kevin Smith of the MTSU Anthropology department, reports were not produced for several projects done during the late 1970s and early 1980s by the MTSU Anthropology department, and there is no report filed at the department for the 1983 dig of 40SU24. Thomas Utley, an amateur archeologist from the Drake's Creek Archeology Club and former Principal of the Sumner County Vocational School, is deceased. The Sumner County Sportsman Club does not have an archive. See Appendix II for information on the dig provided by the Tennessee Division of Archeology.


13 Joanne Wiklund, "Sumner County History Studied by Archeologist," Nashville Banner, April 23, 1986, Sumner County Archives, Gallatin, TN.
Artifacts from the third prehistoric period, known as the Woodland period, have also been unearthed at Cold Spring Farm (see Figure 12). This pre-historic period marked a significant change in settlement patterns, technological innovations, and burial practices. By the Middle Woodland period, Native Americans established permanent settlements, as there was a transition from a hunter-gatherer society to a society with a stronger reliance on agriculture. Corn, squash, and gourds were among some of the first plants cultivated by Native Americans in Tennessee. \(^{14}\) With the change to permanent settlements, there was also a change in dwellings. Satz argues, “Woodland houses were oval or circular structures made by placing the ends of small saplings in the ground and bending them over to form a dome-shaped framework, usually covered with sheets of bark.” \(^{15}\)

Another significant change that occurred during the Late Woodland period was creation and use of the bow and arrow over the spear. Although bow-and-arrow hunting was much more efficient than hunting by spear, it may have been too efficient. Archeologists have often referred to the Late Woodland period “as a time of cultural poverty,” as only a few examples of art and architecture have been found from this period. Settlements were also smaller than those of the Middle Woodland period. There are several possible reasons for this, including an overexploitation of resources and “that a rapid replacement of the Late Archaic spear and atlatl with the newer bow-and-arrow technology quickly decimated the large game animals.

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**WOODLAND PERIOD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Lowe Cluster</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Bakers Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Bakers Creek</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 12.** Woodland period artifacts found on Cold Spring Farm, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation. Artifacts identified by Mark Norton.

\(^{14}\) Satz, 6.

\(^{15}\) Ibid.
interrupting the hunting component of food procurement and resulting in settlements breaking down into smaller units to subsist on local resources."\textsuperscript{16}

In addition to the change in settlement patterns and technological innovations that defined the Woodland period, another important characteristic of the Woodland period was the burial practices. "The Woodland people were the first Indians in Tennessee to build mounds."\textsuperscript{17} These mounds were burial mounds built during the Early and Middle Woodland period. Only select individuals were buried within mounds, and these individuals were often buried with gifts "obtained through an extensive trade network covering most of the eastern United States."\textsuperscript{18}

Artifacts from the last prehistoric, the Mississippian period, have also been uncovered at Cold Spring Farm (see Figure 13). The people of the Mississippian period were both farmers and hunters, continued with the tradition of mound building for ceremonial purposes rather than burials, and occupied areas typically near flood plains. Archeologists believe that Mississippian communities had a more advanced political system where chiefdoms controlled certain geographic areas.\textsuperscript{19}

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A & B & C \\
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\end{tabular}
\caption{MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD}
\end{table}

\textbf{Figure 13.} Mississippian period artifacts found on Cold Spring Farm, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation. Artifacts identified by Mark Norton.


\textsuperscript{17} Satz, 6.


A particularly unique characteristic of the Mississippian culture that existed at Cold Spring Farm is the burial practice using stone-box graves. Stone-box graves are coffins made of stone slabs placed in a rectangular formation. "Limestone was the most common material used in stone-box grave construction in Middle Tennessee due to its availability."\(^{20}\) Archeologist John T. Dowd explains the process of a stone-box grave construction:

Once a proper sized hole had been dug, an implement like a digging stick was used to outline the form of the deceased. A trench was then dug to allow for the sidestone width and deep enough to anchor the sidestones. Then a floor of thin limestone slabs, pottery sherds, mussel shells, animal hides, bark, and/or grasses would be put in place. Ceremonies undoubtedly accompanied placement of the body, with grave goods put in place as well. Afterwards, topstones were placed usually in a "laced" manner with one overlapping the other. There is evidence that sidestones were often chipped off at the top to allow the topstones to sit evenly. The earth removed from the hole was then applied over the stone-box grave to make a small mound. Over time the mounded earth would spread out and seep into the box.\(^{21}\)

Figure 14. Location of where the stone-box graves once were on the Cold Spring Farm. Adjacent to the wheat field where the graves once stood, are many rocks that were likely used for grave construction, photographs by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.


\(^{21}\) Ibid., 168-169.
Stone-box graves were once located along West Fork Drakes Creek on Cold Spring Farm (see Figures 14 and 15). This property was formerly the Stinson and Peden Farms and later purchased by the McGlothlin’s. According to the homeowner, Bill McGlothlin, the stone-box graves were stacked reaching a height of approximately four feet tall. Unfortunately, the stone-box graves were destroyed decades ago, making way for cultivation of the field. Stones were taken from the area and used to create a walkway in front of the McGlothlin home. The stones used to create this walkway were likely stones from the stone-box graves (see Figure 16).

**Figure 15.** Stones likely from the stone-box graves, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

**Figure 16.** Walkway in front of the McGlothlin house that likely contains stones from the stone-box graves, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.
THE HISTORIC NATIVE AMERICAN LANDSCAPE OF SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Although all of the identified lithic artifacts found on Cold Spring Farm date to the prehistoric period, it is likely that Native Americans from the historic period, drawn by the various springs and creeks, used the land as well. It is possible that Native American artifacts from the historic period may be unearthed in the future at Cold Spring Farm. The following contains a brief narrative of the Native American landscape of Sumner County from the historic period.

Cold Spring Farm lies within Sumner County, which is comprised of land that was used by many Native American groups for hunting, including the Shawnee, the Cherokee, the Chickasaws, and the Creek. Between the decline of the Mound Builders of the Mississippian period and the early eighteenth century, the Shawnees migrated to the area of Sumner County, much to the displeasure of the Cherokees, Creeks, and Chickasaws, who had used the area as a common hunting ground for many years prior to the Shawnee’s arrival.22 The latter groups pushed the Shawnees out of the area after a series of battles. Durham estimates that the Shawnee began to leave the area round 1714, but the Chickasaw Chief Piomingo, estimated that the Shawnees had been driven out of the area around 1682, when his father was killed in one of the many battles that ultimately led to the Shawnees departure from the land.23 Reportedly, although the Shawnees were not allowed to make a permanent settlement in the area, they were allowed to use the land to hunt on each winter, but had to leave the area before the “first blossoms appeared on the dogwood trees.”24

By the mid-eighteenth century, colonists were starting to look westward for expansion. With the close of the Seven Years’ War (also known as the French and Indian War) and the signing of the Treaty of Paris of 1763, Britain was granted a large territory of land, known as the Ohio Valley, which was located between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River and includes present day Tennessee. In an effort to keep colonists in a central location that could be easily administered and avoid further conflicts with the Native Americas, Britain issued the Proclamation of 1763. The Proclamation of 1763 prohibited colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains and forbade private purchase of Native American land west of the Appalachian Mountains.25

Despite the law prohibiting private purchases of Native American land, in March of 1775, land speculator Richard Henderson met with members of the Cherokee at Sycamore Shoals on the Watauga River near the present day site of Elizabethton. Henderson was interested in purchasing land to establish a fourteenth colony.26 After several days of negotiations, and strong opposition from Dragging Canoe, Cherokee leaders agreed to sign the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals, also known as the Treaty of Watauga.

The Treaty of Sycamore Shoals deeded Henderson’s Transylvania Company a twenty million acre tract of land between the Cumberland, Ohio, and Kentucky Rivers, which included portions of present day Kentucky and northern middle Tennessee in exchange for goods (see Figure 17). This was known as the Transylvania Purchase. The land that Cold Spring Farm currently resides on was included as part of the sale. Unfortunately for Henderson, the Transylvania Purchase was not recognized by the Virginia legislature. According to Michael Toomey of the East Tennessee Historical Society, “In December 1776 Virginia annexed the

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22 Durham, The Great Leap Westward, 15.
23 Ibid.
24 Ibid.
Transylvania settlements and soon afterwards nullified the entire purchase agreement, awarding Henderson a compensatory grant of two hundred thousand acres; however, Virginia’s decision did not affect the land located in present day Middle Tennessee.\textsuperscript{27} Regardless of the ruling, settlers entered the region.

\textbf{Figure 17}: “The Sycamore Shoals Treaty of 1775 and the Transylvania Purchase.”
Source: Institute of Portland Metropolitan Studies at Portland State University and the Portland, Beaverton, Hillsboro & Forest Grove School Districts Maps and Data Resources (http://www.upa.pdx.edu/IMS/currentprojects/TAHv3/Map_Resources.html).

Hostility between the Native Americans and the settlers occurred soon after the settler’s arrival in the area. The Transylvania Purchase was essentially only a purchase of the Cherokee claims to the land. Other Native American groups, including the Chickasaw, Creek and Shawnee, had long used the land as hunting grounds and resided in the outer boundaries of the Transylvania Purchase. These groups did not sell their claims to the land, were unaware that the Cherokee sold the land, and were most certainly displeased with the settlers’ occupation. According to Durham, the Creek and Shawnee continued to fight with the settlers, resulting in a considerable number of deaths of both settlers and Native Americans.\textsuperscript{26}


\textsuperscript{26} Walter Durham, \textit{The Great Leap Westward}, ix.
Anthony Bledsoe and his family, who settled near Bledsoe’s Lick in 1785, commented on the ongoing hostility between Native Americans and settlers in the area. In August of 1787, Bledsoe wrote to John Sevier, Governor of Franklin:

[The Chickamaguas] in Combination with the Creeks have done this Country very Great Spoil by Murdering numbers of our peaceful inhabitants, stealing of our horses, killing of Cattle, Hogs [sic], & Burning our Buildings through Wantoness [sic]... they Have Killed about 24 persons in the Country in its settlements in a few months.29

Native Americans eventually killed Bledsoe in 1788.30 Constant warfare between the settlers and Native Americans continued on and off until 1795, which was when Durham argued that Robert Peyton was the “last man killed by the Indians in Sumner County.”31

Additional research may shed more light on the reason for the end of fighting between settlers and Native American in Sumner County. With the end of bloodshed in the county though, more and more settlers headed to the area to establish new lives for themselves, thus turning control of the landscape from Native Americans to settlers.

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31 Durham, The Great Leap Westward, 123.
COLD SPRING SCHOOL

The original site of this school sat on part of the Thomas Baskerville farm, now part of the Cold Spring Farm. Baskerville donated the site "to be used for the purpose or erecting a public school and community meeting house" in May 1857. The Cold Spring School, a gable roofed single room log structure, operated from 1857 to 1933. During the Civil War, the schoolhouse served as a hospital for the soldiers stricken with disease. It was run by local physician Dr. William P. Moore, Sr. In the late 1800s, the school served as a meeting place for the Mitchellville Missionary Baptist Church and the Portland Church of Christ. It continued to serve as a school until it was abandoned in the 1930s. Afterwards, the structure served as a tenant house, workshop, and tobacco-stripping house. The building was donated to the Highland Rim Historical Society by William McGlothlin and his brother Jim in 1975. In September of that same year, it was relocated to Richland Park in Portland, Tennessee and restored with the help of a federal grant. It currently serves as a museum interpreting local history. 32

Figure 18. Original Cold Spring School building, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

THE CIVIL WAR LANDSCAPE OF COLD SPRING FARM

The first location of Camp Trousdale was very near to Richland Station and operated for roughly a month, from mid-May to mid-June 1861. The Seventh Tennessee Infantry Regiment arrived at this first site on May 23, 1861. Colonel Robert Hatton, commander of the Seventh, described the camp as being situated “on high ground, near plenty of water.”

Upon arrival by rail, the Sixteenth Tennessee Infantry Regiment “drew and pitched tents at Richland Station” on May 27 and began drill while at this location. By May 31, Capt. J. J. Womack, of the Sixteenth, was already taking note of the deteriorating conditions at this first site writing “health of the camps not so good as formerly.”

The next day, he follows up with “many of the command sick of measles, which contagion is spreading very fast.” The conditions at the Richland Station site were made worse by heavy rainfall on June 2nd and 3rd. In a letter dated June 9, John Bradford informs his father that there were 6000 men at this site which was located “about one hundred yards from the Louisville Railroad.” According to Bradford, the plentiful water Col. Hatton mentioned on May 23 has become “very scarce” as there were only two wells the men could access which were “drank...nearly dry.”

Bradford states they had received orders to move to a new camp site located “about 2 miles from the railroad where there is plenty of wood and water” around June 11.

Cpt. Womack noted in his diary that he had visited the “new encampment” on June 9, but it wasn’t until June 11 that his regiment made the move. He described the Cold Spring site as “a very rugged one, covered with a scrubby growth of red oak and black jack” situated roughly “3 miles from the Station, N. E.”

Col. Hatton wrote to his wife on June 14 saying, “the health of the regiment [has] greatly improved since we got to the new encampment.” Reflecting back on the move from the first site to the second, an article in the Nashville based publication *Christian Advocate* described the reasons for the abandonment in an article dated July 4: “The former camp, immediately on the road, lacked water, and two weeks ago the troops were removed to their present location, where much water is, and of the very best kind.” They additionally describe the Cold Spring site as having “shading trees, undulating ground, and cool springs” saying “there could hardly be a more eligible encampment.”

The Cold Spring site of Camp Trousdale was operational from the middle of June up until the fall of 1861. At its peak, this site held roughly 6,000 men. Fifteen hundred tents housed the men, each tent providing accommodations for four. Dr. U.G. Owen, of the Twentieth Tennessee, wrote in a letter to his wife that the site “looks like a city,” and that it was “quite

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35 Womack, 3.


37 Womack, 4.

38 Drake, 358-359.

beautiful to see."^{40} Historian Walter Durham also likens the camp to a city, saying it “was from the beginning a city of tents and improvised huts.”^{41}

Each man was issued a single blanket, causing Dr. Owen to complain “our sleeping is rather bad. I did not get but one blanket—nothing but a common blanket.”^{42} Some of the men used their own money to purchase straw for bedding.^{43} Other issued equipment included cups, plates, and canteens, all made of tin.^{44} As far as weapons are concerned, many of the men had what was referred to as “big knife fever” and carried up to two of these large knives at a time. “Failure” to carry one of these knives “was almost a certain sign of weakness.” There was no standard issued uniform at Camp Trousdale. The Eighth Tennessee “wore all sorts of clothing, all sorts of hats and caps. Our dress ranged from the butternut jeans up to the finest article of French cloth, the butternut, however, largely predominating.”^{45} Cpt. Womack, of the Sixteenth Tennessee, requested “98 red and an equal number of gray flannel shirts; 98 pair of gray pants: 98 pair of drawers: 98 gray caps: and 10 pair of shoes.”^{46} Fifteen days passed before he received “80 pair of pants and 86 red flannel shirts.” Four more days went by before he received shoes.^{47} Cpt. Womack never says if he ever received the full order, and most of what he requested trickled in a few pieces at a time.

The officers were slightly better off as they could afford to supply themselves with necessities and even some extravagances. In a letter to his son in law dated June 5, General Felix Zollicoffer, commander of the camp, requested “saddle bridle blanket, etc., and holsters and pistols (seeing that the holsters fitted the pistols,) and my uniform from Browne’s.”^{48} He also paid $150.00 out of pocket for a horse in Nashville. On June 28, Col. John F. Goodner, of the Seventh Tennessee, writes in a letter that he “had me a saddle made in Nashville for which I paid 65 dollars, with a pair of Navy repeaters on the holsters, [and] a good sword.”^{49} While in Nashville on July 15, Cpt. Womack bought “material for a military suit, which, when finished will be worth $61.50.”^{50}

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42 U. G. Owen to Laura Owen, June 20.

43 Womack, 8.

44 U. G. Owen to Laura Owen, June 20.

45 Cheat Mountain; Or, Unwritten Chapter of the Late War (Nashville: Albert B. Tavel, 1885), 24. From this point on, it will be shortened to Cheat Mountain.

46 Womack, 5.

47 Womack, 7.


49 John Goodner to Lizzie Floyd, June 28, 1861, in The Goodner Family Book (Hubert Lacey, 1960), http://goodnerfamilybook.goodner.info/james_goodner.htm. From this point on, it will be shortened to “John Goodner to Lizzie Floyd, June 28.”

50 Womack, 8.
Drill was the most time consuming task the soldiers had as four to five hours a day were set aside for this training. The training carried in to hotter months, and soon men began drilling "barefooted and without coats." In a letter home, Col. Goodner relates "the amount of drill we are doing in the continual fog of dust and excessive heat is bearing hard on a good many of the weaker constitutions." The men drilled twice a day, morning and evening. After morning drill, they were responsible for gathering wood and water in order to prepare their afternoon meal. Meals most often consisted of bread and meat, but these were supplemented by the goods brought in by visitors or sent to the camp by relatives and friends. Many of the men had to learn how to cook for themselves while at the camp. Chaplain David Tucker of the Eighth Regiment wrote that by May 31, the men were "getting to be excellent cooks." Remnants of the brick ovens used for cooking at the site remain to this day.

Figure 19. Brick ovens site at Camp Trousdale, photograph by the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area.

51 Cheat Mountain, 24.

52 John Goodner to Lizzie Floyd, June 28.

53 Ben Jobe to his sister, June 11, 1861, from the Dewitt Smith Jobe Letters, Albert Gore Research Center. From this point on, it will be shortened to "Ben Jobe to his sister, June 11."

54 U. G. Owen to Laura Owen, June 20.

55 Cheat Mountain, 27.
Dr. Owen’s description of camp life in a letter to his wife does not reflect one of training and discipline but more so a party: “Several big dances every night, great excitement all the time, amusement of every kind on earth you could think of.”\textsuperscript{56} Alcohol and gambling were two such “amusements.”\textsuperscript{57} In a letter home, one soldier writes, “There is a great deal of gambling going on in this camp ment [sic].”\textsuperscript{57} The presence of alcohol in camp was a major issue camp command had to deal with. It was brought into the camp two ways. The medical staff used alcohol for treatment, and though it was intended to be given to patients, the officially issued alcohol was abused by officers. J. L. Fite, assistant surgeon for the Seventh Tennessee, asserts this abuse was “the rule, and not the exception,” and that many sick men “died for want of stimulants, while the Surgeon, the Colonel and his Staff, were drinking up the hospital whisky over a game of poker.”\textsuperscript{58} Cpt. Womack of the Sixteenth echoed this sentiment two days after departing Camp Trousdale. Upon arrival at Knoxville, he was made “officer of the day” by Col. Savage “out of pretended respect for my sobriety, (there being but few sober officers now in the Regt.)” Cpt. Womack alleged this was done “so that others for whom he entertained kinder feelings might be at liberty to promenade [sic] over the City.”\textsuperscript{59} Privates typically obtained alcohol by breaking the camp lines and going into town. In June of 1861, Cpt. Womack recorded he had to guard two soldiers from his company “during a drinking spree.”\textsuperscript{60} Command sought to combat this habit by ordering the night guards to prevent anyone but General Zollicoffer himself

\begin{footnotes}
\begin{enumerate}
\item[56] U. G. Owen to Laura Owen, June 20.
\item[57] Ben Jobe to his sister, June 11.
\item[59] Womack, 9.
\item[60] Womack, 3.
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotes}
from crossing the lines. This strict order resulted in an amusing incident related by soldier and regimental historian W. J. McMurray:

When the guard was mounted one morning a young country boy by the name of Stevens was placed on duty, with strict injunction to let no one pass without a written permit, excepting the commanding officer. The soldier-boy began his beat. In a short while, sure enough, along came Gen. Zollicoffer, and as he approached the soldier's beat he was halted. The General remarked that he was Gen. Zollicoffer, and had a right to pass. The soldier replied: "You can't play that game on me; if I should let you pass, in half an hour there would be forty Zollicoffers here to pass."

After the crack down on breaking camp lines, Albert Roberts writes in one of his "John Happy" editorials to the Nashville Banner "nobody can get drunk at Trousdale. We have an excellent mode of testing the sobriety of old soakers. We simply require them to pronounce the name of our estimable and much-loved Brigadier General [Zollicoffer], and if they fail in the pronunciation they are put down on the 'fatigue list.' The presence of alcohol in the camps is also corroborated by the discovery of a glass flask found at the Cold Spring site of Camp Trousdale. The flask is now at the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

Another problem faced by camp command was the inability to obtain proper arms for their men. This proved to be a daunting task for the entire state. In an official report from the Military and Finance Board dated October 1, 1861, the state of the armament of Tennessee confederates is plainly described:

Arms and ammunition... were the most difficult of attainment. The blockade then and still existing all around the Southern States rendered the importation of these articles almost impossible. At the time of the organization of this board there was a not a cap factory in the whole South, nor a powder mill in operation, nor a manufactory of small arms to any extent, and but one cannon foundry. As of January 1861, the state arsenal held "8,761 muskets and rifles, 350 carbines, four pieces of artillery, and a small lot of pistols and sabers, with 1,815 muskets and rifles, 228 pistols and 200 sabers in the hands of volunteer companies." Of these numbers, 4,300 of the muskets were severely damaged, all of the carbines were "flint-lock and unserviceable," and two of the artillery pieces were also not fit for use.

Procuring arms for his men was a constant struggle for then colonel Robert Hatton, commander of the Seventh Tennessee. Having been given the task by Gen. Anderson, Col. Hatton embarks on a literal hunt for adequate weapons. His search began in Nashville on May 29, shortly after his arrival at Camp Trousdale. From the city, he writes he was "still working

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62 Durham, 40.

63 Stanley F. Horn, Tennessee’s War, 1861-1865, Described by Participants. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1965), 25.

64 Horn, 19.
hard, getting up my arms...I send out muskets first, but am to have rifles, in a few days. Am collecting them as fast as possible.\textsuperscript{65} Arming the men was a long and tedious affair that required many trips. Col. Hatton returned to Nashville on June 3 writing “am on a gun hunt—have not completed the arming of my regiment. Will do so, I trust, to-day or to-morrow.”\textsuperscript{66} Unfortunately, this would not turn out to be true. Col. Hatton made yet another trip to Nashville on June 30 on orders from General Zollicoffer “to procure Ordnance Stores, and to make some arrangement for the more complete outfit of my regiment.”\textsuperscript{67}

Col. Hatton was able to obtain some Mississippi rifles for his men, which he describes as “the best gun in the service.”\textsuperscript{68} The men with Mississippi rifles held great advantages over the many other men at Camp Trousdale who were issued “antiquated flint lock muskets, that carried one large round ball and three buckshot, which was but little service in wet weather.”\textsuperscript{69} A report on the Middle Tennessee forces states the men at Camp Trousdale were armed thusly: “Colonel Fulton’s regiment, 889 men, percussion muskets; Colonel Palmer’s regiment, 883 men, flint-lock muskets; Colonel Savage’s regiment, 952 men, flint-lock muskets; Colonel Newman’s regiment, 914 men, flint-lock muskets; Colonel Battle’s regiment, 880 men, flint-lock muskets.”\textsuperscript{70}

Company E of the Twentieth Tennessee described their difficulty in obtaining arms in their company history:

We at first stood guard duty with sticks for guns, later on we procured a few antiquated muskets, some of which had not likely been fired since the Revolution; but they had bayonets and when we proudly walked our beats with real guns on our shoulders, we felt that we were indeed “heroes,” but fancy the disgust of one of our young heroes when he drew rammer and dropped it into the barrel to hear it ring—instead of a ring it was a dull thud, the barrel being nearly half full of home-made soap.\textsuperscript{71}

Despite the fact that many of the men remain unarmed, on June 13\textsuperscript{th} camp command decided to test the men by sounding an alarm. Under the impression that federal troops were advancing on the camp’s position, the soldiers grabbed whatever they could, “poles, clubs, rocks, shovels, spades, tongs and various other implements of war,” and prepared to fight. Cpt. Womack, of the Sixteenth Tennessee, reflected on the event in his diary, describing the men as “dauntless” and stating that “had an enemy charged our camp he could not have escaped without having been

\textsuperscript{65} Drake, 354.

\textsuperscript{66} Drake, 356.

\textsuperscript{67} Drake, 361.

\textsuperscript{68} Drake, 355.

\textsuperscript{69} W. J. McMurray, History of the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment Volunteer Infantry, C.S.A. (Nashville: The Publication Committee, 1904), 190-191. From this point on, it will be shortened to “McMurray, History of the Twentieth Tennessee.”

\textsuperscript{70} The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, vol. LII, Part II, Confederate Correspondence, Etc. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1898), 122. From this point on, it will be shortened to “War of the Rebellion.”

\textsuperscript{71} McMurray, History of the Twentieth Tennessee, 117.
severely flogged."72 Carroll H. Clark, also of the Sixteenth Tennessee, was not as positive as Womack about the event: "We were notified before going far that it was a false alarm... Some seemed to be sorry that we didn’t get to ‘clean-em-up’ but I was glad that it was a false alarm."73

The men faced a greater threat than a Federal attack in this early stage of the war. "Gabriel McCraw, of my Company, died this morning about eight o’clock, the first death that has occurred in the Mountain Regiment," writes Cpt. Womack on June 17.74 Many companies at Camp Trousdale shared this experience as disease was often responsible for their first casualties. Camp Trousdale was not the only camp to contend with this overwhelming setback. In fact, the Third Tennessee began its training at Camp Cheatham in Robertson County, Tennessee but relocated to Camp Trousdale because so many of the unit’s men were sick. Upon arrival at Camp Trousdale, Samuel H. Stout, regimental surgeon for the Third, began treating his men in a "well appointed hospital tent near a spring of excellent water."75

The presence of alcohol and the absence of arms were minor annoyances compared to the crippling effect of the plague of diseases that beset the camp after a few weeks in the field. Measles, dysentery, typhoid, and diarrhea swept the camp, and a "Report of the Sick at Camp Trousdale" ordered camp command to carry out strict inspections of the camp sites. It also recommended that recovering patients abstain from eating "unwholesome foods such as unripe fruit, pies, unfermented cider, musk melons, cucumbers, and sweetmeats." There was also what Dr. Stout referred to as a "sequela of measles." This was any other illness that attacked an immune system weakened by the measles, and it left in its wake many deaths and many more invalids.76 With six thousand men camping in one location during hot summer months, conditions quickly deteriorated. Sanitation proved to be their weakest skill. A recent author attributes the rapidity of the infection to "open ditch latrines" and the disposal of butchered animal carcasses in on-site sink holes, which then drained into the water source.77 The sicker the camp became, the more the soil was contaminated. Unless there was a proactive commander working alongside his regimental surgeon to enforce proper hygiene and sanitation, the rampant diseases could not be "successfully combated."78

Many men pointed to the inability of some to acclimate to their new environment as a reason for widespread sickness. This was the belief of J. L. Fite, assistant surgeon for the Seventh Tennessee. In a "testimony" he composed for the book Life of General Robert Hatton, Fite writes

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72 Womack, 5.


74 Womack, 5.


77 Edwin L. Ferguson, Sumner County, Tennessee in the Civil War (Tompkinsville: Monroe County Press, 1972), 7.

78 Fite, 437.
The radical change of life, with volunteers, from the ordinary civil pursuits, to military life, with its fatigue, privation, exposure, and rigid discipline, produced a physical revolution in the soldier, that disposed his system to diseases, which differed, in many respects, from the common forms of sickness, observed in the routine of civil practice.

In a letter to the *Fayetteville Observer*, Chaplain Tucker, of the Eighth Tennessee, echoes this sentiment writing, “Some are complaining and have been quite sick, which is not uncommon in camps, especially with those who have not been used to exposure and act imprudently.” Another soldier also directly links “the change of diet and habits of life” to the appearance of measles at the camp and writes how it seemed like “none but the best of men were dying, or even got sick.” He describes many of the casualties as “noble young men, and kind fathers and husbands” while the “hardened old cupes, or the swearing old fellows…seemed to be utterly beyond the ravages of diseases.” Some of the strongest young men succumbed to death after only a few days of sickness, a sight that was sure to dent the morale of many soldiers.

Disease had an overwhelming ability of thinning out the ranks. Those who did not die from their illness were laid up in hospitals on the camping grounds. The improvised hospitals at Camp Trousdale, such as the one at the Cold Spring School (see figures 18 and 21), were overburdened quickly, and men were sent to Nashville for treatment. In Nashville, warehouses and stores became makeshift hospitals staffed by local doctors and women volunteers. When these were filled, private homes began taking in soldiers rendering “almost every house…an improvised hospital.” The ability to treat the men was weakened again when medical supplies dwindled. Some Nashville doctors traveled to Camp Trousdale to tend the sick. Those men well enough for travel were given furlough to return home and recuperate. Cpt. Womack, of the Sixteenth Tennessee, makes many mentions of writing twenty day furloughs for men who contracted an illness. On June 18 alone he issued twenty day furloughs for five men in addition to a fifteen day furlough and a ten day furlough.

Cpt. G. W. Higgins, of the Eighth Tennessee, relates the effect of disease on his company in a letter to the *Fayetteville Observer* dated June 28. At the organization of the Eighth, Company G was, from creation, a small one. Numbering only seventy-eight men, the company was “reduced…to hardly a corporal’s guard” by the amount of “discharges, promotions, sickness, etc.” He records the number missing as “absent sick, 5; present sick, 10; attendants on sick, 2; discharged, 1; promoted, 1.” Cpt. Higgins was left with a company of only fifty-three men. This burdened the few that were well as each company, regardless of size, was expected to provide a certain number of soldiers to perform “guard and fatigue duty.” “This is

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79 *Cheat Mountain*, 25.

80 *Cheat Mountain*, 29-30.

81 Durham, 46.


83 Durham, 46.


85 Womack, 6.
The original site of the Cold Spring School, photograph by the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area.

Unfortunately there are descriptions of burial sites at Camp Trousdale. Two different sources explicitly state burials took place in the vicinity of the camping grounds. The most haunting description is that from a letter penned by Moses Joseph Nichols dated July 1 to his grandmother in which he states the following: “One man died last Saturday in Numan’s [Newman’s] regiment, and they buried him yesterday in honor of war. I happened to be over there when the[y] started with him I went to the burying when we got there we found a camp ground surrounded with tombs.” He goes on to describe the site as a “graveyard” and relates how the deceased man was given the burial of a soldier. The service was conducted by the regimental chaplain, and after the man was lowered into his grave, “twenty four guns” were fired in his honor. Nichols wraps up the description of this event by writing, “I would not like to be buried here if I were to die, but would want to be brought home.” Another mention of burials comes from Fite, assistant surgeon for the Seventh Tennessee, who states that “while other...

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86 Cheat Mountain, 26-27.

regiments had their grave-yards at Camp Trousdale” his regiment didn’t lose a single man.

Fite attributes the lack of deaths from disease in his regiment to his commander, Col. Hatton. Despite being overburdened with the seemingly unending task of finding arms for the men and then later assuming the role of camp commander after Gen. Zollicoffer’s departure, Col. Hatton found time to consult with his regimental surgeon regularly and made sure he was afforded all the medical necessities needed to treat their sick. Often Col. Hatton visited with the sick men late into the night and made sure “that the nurses were on post, and that the medical officer had made the proper disposition for the comfort of the sick.” Col. Hatton also took the advice of the “Report of the Sick at Camp Trousdale” very seriously and was extremely strict in imposing hygiene and sanitation regulations. Fite writes that Col. Hatton recognized the importance of these regulations in preventing the spread of disease, and that “the police of Quarters and Hospital, attention to cleanliness of person and clothes; and in fact, everything that pertained to the comfort, convenience and health of his command, were, at all times, under his searching eye, and made particular objects of his careful inspection.”

The presence of disease did not slow the steady stream of visitors to the camp. Most visitors arrived by rail and took “a horse-drawn omnibus” from Richland Station. Family and friends of the soldiers made “visits every week,” bringing with them “clothing and boxes of something to eat.” The busiest days for visitors were Saturdays and Sundays. Dr. Stout, surgeon for the Third Tennessee, likened the camp scene to a picnic due to the amount of “parents, relatives of every degree, sweethearts, wives and even infants” that visited each week. Col. Hatton, commander of the Seventh Tennessee, also took note of the amount of visitors writing in a June 12 letter, “Crowds, from Wilson, visit our camp, almost daily.” While the soldiers appreciated the gifts, their morale was bolstered most by the visitors themselves. Col. Hatton had his son Reilly stay a few days with him while at the camp. In a letter to his wife, Col. Hatton writes that Reilly “is a great pet with the men—all of them paying him great attention.” Col. Goodner, also of the Seventh, states there was a “great many lady visitors...every day from all the towns around in the adjoin counties,” but this does not mean that inappropriate interaction was tolerated. For simply “kissing his hand at a lady unknown to him,” one soldier was “put under guard for six days.”

Like visitors, religion also had a great effect on a soldier’s morale. Many men at Camp Trousdale wrote on the importance and prevalence of religion in the camp. A soldier named Ben described his mess in a letter to his sister dated June 11, saying “I am in an exilent mess. They

88 Drake, 437-438.
89 Durham, 40.
91 Stout, 585.
92 Drake, 355.
93 John Goodner to Lizzie Floyd, June 18, 1861, in The Goodner Family Book (Hubert Lacey, 1960), http://goodnerfamilybook.goodner.info/james_goodner.htm. From this point on, it will be shortened to “John Goodner to Lizzie Floyd, June 18.”
94 Moore, 92.
are willing to do there part of any thing that is to do. 5 of them are members of the church. We have family Prayer evry night." Despite the abundance of alcohol and other distractions, Ben asserts he has "no difficulty in living a Religious life her. I am as attentive to my religious duties her at home." Some men found courage in their religion. Others struggled to bridge the Bible's teachings with war. Carroll Clark describes one such soldier who found religion while at Camp Trousdale and was given a furlough to go home to be baptized. Upon returning, Clark says the man "was not much soldier afterwards, which proves that it is wrong for a Christian to go to war." Many men became overwhelmed by their responsibilities and expressed remorse for not keeping up with their Bible studies in letters and diaries. Col. Hatton reflected this sentiment in a letter to his wife dated June 14, writing that camp responsibilities had so exhausted him that he was "not reading up to the task I had assigned to myself—the number of chapters in the Bible, I mean."

Sermons were typically conducted by the regimental chaplain each Sunday. One Sabbath at Camp Trousdale was described by a visitor in an article dated July 4 in the Christian Advocate. A drum-call gathered the troops for the sermon at 9:30 AM with another service in Col. J. B. Palmer's regiment taking place at 5:00 PM. The men seemed to be on their best behavior for the Advocate's correspondent witnessed no "dram-drinking or card-playing" nor heard any profanity. In a letter dated May 31 to the Fayetteville Observer, Chaplain David Tucker, of the Eighth Tennessee, describes prayer meetings held on Saturdays and Sundays with numerous services being conducted throughout the day on Sundays. Some of the more pious men took offense to working on the Sabbath. Cpt. Womack, of the Sixteenth Tennessee, wrote in his diary on Sunday June 9, 1861 "I am shocked to see such a total disregard for the Holy Sabbath. Commanders of the army may excuse themselves for thus occupying the holy hours given for man's rest and devotion to God, but I do not conclude the Great Ruler of battles will.

Sometimes the morale of the men simply couldn't be sustained by religion or visitors, and a few of these unhappy soldiers abandoned their new lives. The punishment for desertion in these early days of the war was simple humiliation. Two soldiers of the Sixteenth Regiment, Edward Bradford and Cpt. Womack, describe how their regiment handled desertion. Bradford related the news of two deserters in a letter to his mother. One of the deserters had been caught and brought back to camp. Cpt. Womack described this soldier's punishment in a diary entry dated June 11 as follows: "A deserter...was mustered out of service this evening, with his head bare and half shaved, bare footed, his pants rolled above the knees, his shoes in hand, with 'Deserter' marked in large letters on boards across his breast and shoulders, his

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95 Ben Jobe to his sister, June 11.
96 Clark, My Grandfather's Diary of the War.
97 Drake, 359.
98 Moore, 92.
99 Cheat Mountain, 27.
100 Womack, 4.
knapsack on his back and wearing long white horns painted red.” 102 Bradford writes this soldier “made tracks for Kentucky as soon as he was turned loose.” 103

The Twentieth Tennessee also had cases of desertion, and Dr. Owen mentioned it in a June 20 letter to his wife: “Some have deserted. We have some prisoners under guard now who deserted but were caught and will be tried as deserters.” 104 Deserters were often chased across the state line into Kentucky, an action which upset the state. Kentucky residents believed such behavior violated their neutrality and wanted to see the Army of Tennessee held responsible for its actions: “Tennessee will have to give some account of the marching of squads over Kentucky soil to seize ‘deserters’—that is, Kentuckians who have left Camp Boone, Camp Trousdale and other camps, and returned home.” 105 One such incident that garnered the ill will of Kentuckians was the hunting down of a Simpson County, Kentucky resident by his commanding officer, Capt. James Baber. Capt. Baber caught up to the deserter in the nearby town of Franklin, KY on July 6.

Confederate soldiers weren’t the only people contributing to the early war efforts. Many sources relate the presence of women and African Americans in or around the camp. In numerous letters, the men speak of three important female contributions: sewing and presenting flags, providing baked goods and other homemade treats, and boosting the morale of the men by visiting their camp. Col. John F. Goodner, of the Seventh Tennessee, writes to Miss Lizzie Floyd on June 18, “I understand that you are getting us a Stand of Colors to be presented to our Company, and I want you and several of the young ladies to come over here and present it to us.” Food was probably the greatest obsession of the soldiers, and the many “vegetables and sweetmeats” 106 that were sent or brought to the camp were appreciated.

A woman simply known as “Miss A. M. B. of Jacksonville, Fla.” described the early wartime contributions of women in Nashville in an article for the publication Our Women in the War. Women sewed uniform articles and knitted socks. From the harvest, they saved large quantities of vegetables in order to send to the soldiers. She states that seldom a train left for Bowling Green without “pound cakes, pies, pickles and many other toothsome articles” for the soldiers at Camp Trousdale. When the camp was hit with disease and soldiers were sent to Nashville for treatment, the women took on roles as nurses. 107 Camp Trousdale lacked adequate hospital facilities to tend to all the sick. A Gallatin resident, Mrs. M. C. Blakemore, took an active role in fund raising with the aim of relocating the soldiers to Gallatin for proper care. She even enlisted the volunteer services of three local doctors, but according to historian Walter Durham, “it is not certain that their offers were accepted.” 108

It wasn’t uncommon for slave owning soldiers to bring a servant along with them to camp. Col. Goodner, of the Seventh Tennessee, relates in a letter home that he “lucky

102 Womack, 8.
103 Edward Bradford to his mother, July 12.
104 U. G. Owen to Laura Owen, June 20.
106 John Goodner to Lizzie Floyd, June 18.
107 A.M.B., 376.
108 Durham, 45.
found...a very smart Negro boy” who was “a good cook.”

Company D of the Twentieth Tennessee, which comprised mostly of college age men from Williamson County, was said to have entered the camp with “more baggage and more negroes to wait on them than any other two companies in the regiment.” Dr. Stout, surgeon for the Third Tennessee, also noticed the presence of slaves and observed that “at Camps Cheatham and Trousdale and Bowling Green there were following the regiment almost seventy-five valuable, active slaves accompanying their masters, officers and privates.”

These men served in a variety of capacities, from body servant to messenger. One slave, Jno. L. Brown, had the important responsibility of delivering “dispatches to Genl. Felix Zollicoffer.” Not all the African Americans associated with the camp were slaves. Freedmen could also be found near camp sites selling items to make money. Carroll H. Clark, a member of the Sixteenth Tennessee, recalled there being “a big fat Negro who had a cake and cider stand” near the camp.

Like the first location of Camp Trousdale outside of Richland Station, the Cold Spring site was abandoned due to the pervasiveness of disease. The camp was moved closer to Mitchelville, and the construction of the floorless wood frame barracks located there was completed by December 1, 1861. This site served the Confederate Army as winter barracks until it was destroyed on orders from Major General William J. Hardee dated February 15, 1862.

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109 John Goodner to Lizzie Floyd, June 28.

110 McMurray, History of the Twentieth Tennessee, 103.

111 Stout, 585.


113 Clark, My Grandfather’s Diary of the War.

114 Durham, 47.

115 War of the Rebellion, 274.
COLD SPRING FARM ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY

1. Tobacco Barn #1

![Tobacco Barn #1](image)

Figure 22. Photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

Traditional tobacco barn: standard bay construction, wooden 6 x 6 posts and sills, platform framing, galvanized sheet metal roofing, vertical hardwood board siding, deteriorated side shed.

2. Tobacco Barn #2

![Tobacco Barn #2](image)

Figure 23. Photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

Traditional tobacco barn: standard bay construction, concrete sills, wooden 6 x 6 and 4 x 4 posts, balloon framing, galvanized sheet metal roofing with monitor at ridge, vertical hardwood board siding, deteriorated double side shed.
3. Silo

*Figure 24.* Photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

Manufactured silo: concrete panels, steel bands, galvanized sheet metal roofing.
4. **Pole Barn**

![Image of Pole Barn](image)

**Figure 25.** Photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

Open pole barn: standard bay construction, round wooden telephone poles, truss and purlin roof framing, galvanized sheet metal roofing with 6-foot overhangs. Used primarily for round bale hay storage.

5. **Bank Barn**

![Image of Bank Barn](image)

**Figure 26.** Photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

Traditional multi-purpose gable end bank barn: standard bay construction, poured concrete foundation under main barn, concrete block foundation under side sheds, balloon framing, galvanized sheet metal roofing, horizontal poplar lap siding on main barn, vertical hardwood board siding on side sheds.
6. Milk Room #2

![Image of Milk Room #2]

Figure 27. Photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

Sanitary milk room: standard one-story concrete block construction, concrete slab floor, wood frame half-story and roof, aluminum-frame windows and doors, galvanized sheet metal roofing with two metal monitors at ridge, vertical galvanized sheet metal siding, rear shed.

7. Milk Room #1

![Image of Milk Room #1]

Figure 28. Photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

Sanitary milk room: standard concrete block construction, concrete slab floor, aluminum-frame windows, galvanized sheet metal roofing. First sanitary milk room on farm; now unused.
8. Tobacco Barn #3

Figure 29. Photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

Traditional tobacco barn: standard bay construction, concrete sills, wooden 6 x 6 and 4 x 4 posts, balloon framing, galvanized sheet metal roofing, vertical hardwood board siding, side shed.

9. Hammer Mill and Grain Bins

Figure 30. Photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

Hammer Mill: concrete slab floor, pole frame construction, shed roof, galvanized sheet metal siding and roofing. Small building used to crush grain. Three commercially-built galvanized sheet metal grain bins on concrete foundations.
Small building moved from another location and used for storage: standard wood frame construction, slatted wood floor, vertical hardwood plank siding, galvanized sheet metal roofing.
11. **Baskerville House**

![Image of Baskerville House](image)

*Figure 32. Photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.*

Traditional story-and-a-half braced frame house c. 1860 with a c. 1890 addition constructed on a stone pier foundation. Windows and exterior doors appear to be late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century replacements. Some original openings may be covered over. Original fireplace made of hand-made bricks, brick flues built later. Horizontal poplar weatherboard siding, some areas replaced with asbestos-cement shingles. Galvanized sheet metal roof. Note: This house may have been constructed shortly after the Civil War in the traditional manner from previously-used materials.

12. **McGlothlin Residence**

![Image of McGlothlin Residence](image)

*Figure 33. Photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.*

Minimal traditional house with Tudor Revival influences. Modern addition off rear.
SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGIES

This report provides a relatively thorough history of the property that can be used for composing interpretive and educational materials in the future. This is also a good time to gather all the family documents and materials into one catalogued collection that can be utilized in different ways—exhibits and publications for example. This research document will also help you and others to build on the history of the place for planning future events and preservation opportunities.

1. Recreational Possibilities:
   A. Consult with city officials on the possibilities of connecting the area with the Greenway System. This would allow very limited access to the property as visitors would be required to stay on a path. Interpretive markers could be placed along the route to relate the historical significances of the Native American, Civil War, and agricultural landscapes of the Cold Spring Farm.
   B. Look at your water frontage as one of your best assets for sustainable economic revival and the fact that it is not being used, but could be. Engage volunteers interested keeping the proposed shoreline clean, such as Boy and Eagle Scouts. Add inexpensive picnic tables and benches to create a recreation area for fishermen, picnickers, families, and passersby who would just enjoy this place. Again, this is a small investment of time and money on your part and it can produce lots of good will and improvement to the sites as well as provide an educational experience for those who do not know about the Cold Spring Farm’s history. And, of course, when visitors come, they will buy soft drinks, water, snacks, and other items, if available, and they will want to know about the history of the place, so give them a brochure so they can tell others. A promotional rack card or brochure for the Cold Spring Farm that focuses on its history and what it is today will help bring interested readers to the site.

2. Agri-Tourism
   A. Century Farms Program ***Highly Recommended***
      The Tennessee Century Farms Program was created in 1975 by the Tennessee Department of Agriculture as part of our nation’s bicentennial celebration. In 1985, the Center for Historic Preservation at Middle Tennessee State University assumed the responsibility for the program. The program was originally designed and continues to be a recognition and documentary effort. First, it honors and recognizes the dedication and contributions of families who have owned and farmed the same land for at least 100 years. After 30 years, the statewide and ongoing program has 1,390 certified farms. Of that number 143 are 200 years old, 609 are 150 years old, and 638 are over 100 years old. Secondly, it is a documentary program that collects and interprets the agrarian history and culture of the state. The collection has supported the 1985 book, Tennessee Agriculture: A Century Farms Perspective; a traveling exhibit that toured the state from 1988-89; articles in journals and magazines; county displays; local museum exhibits; brochures and booklets; and web sites. The Century Farms Program
places no restrictions on the farm and offers no legal protection. There is no
cost to the family to nominate their farm and be a part of the program. For
further information on this program, you can consult the website at
http://www.centuryfarms.org

B. Another agri-tourism option would be to provide produce that visitors could
pick themselves. Strawberries are the natural choice since Portland is home
of the Middle Tennessee Strawberry Festival held in May each year. If dairy
farming was to be commenced again at Cold Spring Farm, dairy products,
such as butter or ice cream, could provide another product for visitors to
observe the process of production and purchase.

C. Farming techniques, such as heirloom livestock production, along with the
history of tobacco (burley) production in Sumner County are also options for
agri-tourism showcasing the multiple layers of the landscape’s significance.

3. Civil War Tourism

A. One possibility would be to host a camp of instruction reenactment. This
could be an annual event that would allow visitors limited access to the
property for a specified time each year. Visitors would be able to interact with
reenactors and learn what camp life would have been like. It would provide a
good opportunity to discuss with visitors the early struggles of the
Confederacy in arming and equipping their soldiers as well as their attempts
in mitigating the affects of the widespread disease that plagued many of the
camps. A similar reenactment has recently been conducted at Carnton
Plantation in Franklin, Tennessee and has had moderate success. They
charged a small entrance fee of $5.00 per person.

B. Civil War Trails Program

The Camp Trousdale landscape of the Cold Spring Farm would greatly
benefit from this program. Because the program covers a five state area, it
would garner regional attention for this site. The program prints and
distributes maps of all the Civil War Trails markers in the state of Tennessee.
Please visit www.civilwartrails.org for more information on the program itself.
It is administered through the Tennessee Department of Tourist
Development. Further information can be found at
www.tnsustainabletourism.com
www.tncivilwar150.com

C. Demonstrating farming techniques and growing a garden typical of the
Civil War period would combine both Civil War tourism and agritourism. It
would provide another opportunity for visitors to hear about an aspect of the
farm’s history that they may overlook due to larger storylines. Visitors would
be able to see the multiple layers of the landscape’s significance rather than
just focusing on the camp of instruction aspect.
CONSERVATION OPTIONS

1. National Register of Historic Places

Having the property placed on the register has many significant benefits. The Cold Spring Farm was determined eligible for the National Register by the registration form completed in 1997. (See National Register nomination 40SU107 in Appendix.) This "Determination of Eligibility" does afford the site federal protection. The National Park Service describes this protection as follows: "Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires that Federal agencies allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties either listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register. The Advisory Council oversees and ensures the consideration of historic properties in the Federal Planning process." Though the Camp Trousdale site already has this protection, the 20th century Cold Spring farm site could also be considered for eligibility. Being listed on the National Register of Historic Places provides benefits when it comes to tax credit incentives, grant fund applications, the opportunity to network with other historic sites, to display a National Register of Historic Places plaque, and to have the site documented in the National Register Archives. For more information on the National Register, please visit http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr

2. Land Trust for Tennessee

"Life, Land, Legacy," is the motto for the Tennessee Land Trust. They protect Tennessee's natural and historic landscapes through donations of conservation easements. Information about the program from their website reads as follows: "A conservation easement is a voluntary contract between a landowner and a land trust, government agency, or another qualified organization in which the owner places permanent restrictions on the future uses of some or all of his property to protect scenic, wildlife, or agricultural resources. The restrictions usually limit the number of future home sites but can, and often do, limit other uses, as well. Conservation easements are specifically tailored to meet the conservation and financial/tax planning needs of each landowner; few conservation easements look alike because few properties are the same, and few landowners want exactly the same provisions. We write our conservation easements after meeting with each landowner numerous times and drafting and redrafting the document until all parties are satisfied. The easement is donated by the owner to the land trust, which then has the authority and obligation to enforce the terms of the easement "in perpetuity." The landowner still owns the property and can use it, sell it, or leave it to heirs, but the restrictions of the easement stay with the land forever. A gift of a conservation easement frequently benefits a landowner by permanently protecting the important conservation qualities of the property without the landowner having to give up ownership, and by creating potential tax advantages. With the help of the Land Trust for Tennessee, a landowner can both protect an individual piece of land and add to a growing complex of private lands that have been protected in this manner and that will be carefully stewarded by the Land Trust forever." For more information on the Land Trust for Tennessee, please visit their website at http://www.landtrusttn.org
3. Tennessee Farmland Legacy
The Tennessee Farmland Legacy is a partnership of twelve different organizations, including the Center for Historic Preservation at MTSU. It was created by former Tennessee Governor Phil Bredesen "to raise awareness among farmers and other landowners, government officials including community planning and zoning officials, developers, business and civic leaders, media and citizens as to the values, needs and opportunities for farmland preservation in the state." The partnership provides great resources on land conservation options and farm transference. It also provides a downloadable workbook that covers such topics as succession, estate, and retirement planning, all with a focus on Tennessee farm owners. For more information on this partnership, please visit their website at http://www.farmlandlegacy.org/default.html

INFRASTRUCTURE

If you decide to open a portion of the property for public access, a business plan should be drawn up. Liability insurance will be a major factor in the plan along with the determination of possible points of entry that will not impede the integrity of the historic landscape and any agricultural production areas. An ideal location for the access road would be off of North Russell Street where visitors would not disturb the private residence area. The road may or may not provide access to Portland City Lake or Drakes Creek, depending on the plan you create for the site.
SUGGESTED SITES FOR FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

The entire landscape of Cold Spring Farm is important to the study of Native American history, and although Native American artifacts have been discovered all over the property, there are some specific areas that have a higher potential to yield additional artifacts of historic and archeological importance. If archeological work is carried out on the property in the future, then it is suggested that the owners contact the Tennessee Division of Archeology or Dr. Kevin Smith at Middle Tennessee State University. Upon completion of a dig, a report on the finds should be provided to the McGlothlin family. The sites are listed in no particular order of importance. All areas should be evaluated by professional archeologists to determine and rank which areas are of greatest archeological importance.

**Cold Spring Site**

![Figure 34. Cold Spring, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.](image)

Numerous lithic artifacts have been found around the banks near Cold Spring (see Figure 34). The owners refer to the area as the "honey hole," because of near guarantee of artifacts to turn up after rain (see Figure 35). Native Americans would have used the spring as a source for drinking water. In addition, the spring would have attracted game. Both of these reasons would contribute to the likelihood of finding additional artifacts at this site.
Figure 35. "Honey Hole," photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.
Stone-box Graves Site

Figure 36. Stone-Box Graves Site, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

Although the Stone-box graves no longer exist, and the earth has been plowed over many times, the area could have a high potential to yield additional artifacts. The land is on high ground, located near West Fork Drakes Creek, and has flint dispersed throughout (see Figure 36). The high amount of artifacts found throughout Cold Spring Farm suggests the possibility that larger groups of Native Americans lived on the land over the years. With a larger population of people living on the land at a given time, there is a possibility that additional stone-box graves could be located underneath the soil.

"Black Earth" Site

The owners have noticed a large area of dark earth at the bottom of the hill from where the stone-box graves were once located (see Figure 37). In addition, flint is located all throughout the area. Although according to Norton, "it is fairly normal to see darker soils associated with Native American sites," this particular site needs to be further examined to determine whether or not it was once the site of a Native American community.  

---

116 Mark Norton, e-mail message, April 12, 2011.
Figure 37. "Black earth" site, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.
Baskerville House Site

Figure 38. Baskerville house site, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

Norton believes the area around the Baskerville house has the potential to yield a significant amount of Archaic artifacts because of its location on top of a hill that overlooks Cold Spring (see Figure 38). The owners have also reported finding a significant amount of lithic artifacts within the area.

Creek Bank

Figure 39. Location of the general area where Mark Norton found a Paleo-Indian lithic artifact during a site visit, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.
The general area along the creek bank where Norton found a Paleo-Indian artifact has the potential to yield additional Paleo-Indian artifacts (see Figure 39). This could be one of the oldest occupied sites on Cold Spring Farm. Norton recommends exploring this area further.

Bank Barn Site

Figure 40. Bank barn, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.

During the construction of the foundation of this barn, shell midden was discovered (see Figure 40). Shell midden suggests the site of a Native American community dump. The shellfish likely came from the creek that surrounds the site. Archeological work in this area could yield additional artifacts about dietary habits of Native Americans along with additional lithic artifacts.
Pied Spring

Water sources, particularly springs, like Pied Spring, are what drew Native Americans to the land (see Figure 41). These are usually prime locations to find artifacts from many different time periods.

Figure 41. Pied Spring, photograph by MTSU Center for Historic Preservation.
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APPENDIX I
Tennessee Division of Archeology Site 40SU0107 Survey Record

TENNESSEE SITE SURVEY RECORD
TENNESSEE DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY
SUMNER
STATE SITE NUMBER: 40SU0107        Assigned: 03/06/1990
DATE OF SURVEY: 11/02/1988       NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Eligible
NAME/FIELD #: CAMP TROUSDALE

SITE TYPE:
HISTORIC— MILITARY
HISTORIC— MILITARY— LONG TERM ENCAMPMENT (BIVOUAC, CANTONMENT)

CULTURAL AFFILIATION:
HISTORIC NON-INDIAN

HISTORIC DATE: 1820-1850; 1861-1865

HUMAN REMAINS: Unknown

OWNERSHIP: Private

PHYSIOGRAPHY: Western Highland Rim

ELEVATION: 750' AMSL

USGS QUAD MAP: 312SW FOUNTAIN HEAD

LATITUDE: 36° 36' 20"   LONGITUDE: 86° 29' 50"

DRAINAGE: 12

SITE SIZE: Length: 0  Width: 0  Area: 404700

AREA BASIS: Guessed  Boundary Inclusive

LAND USE/GROUND COVER: Unimproved Forest

SITE CONDITION at time of this survey: Disturbed, & Unknown

INVESTIGATION LEVEL: Surface Collection (intensive, may include shovel testing)

C-14 DATES not available        PHOTOS available
COLLECTIONS not available
## TENNESSEE SITE SURVEY FORM
### TENNESSEE DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY

**COUNTY** Summer  
**FIELD NO.**  
**STATE SITE NO.** 4681407  
**RE-SURVEY**  

**SITE NAME:** Camp Trousdale

### CULTURAL AFFILIATION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>UNDETERMINED PREHISTORIC</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>PALEO-INDIAN</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>TRANSITIONAL PALEO</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>ARCHAIC</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>MIDDLE ARCHAIC</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
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<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>WOODLAND</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>EARLY WOODLAND</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SITE TYPE:
(Consult SITE TYPE listing for categories and numbers)

- 1201 Military
- 1252 Long-term encampment

### HISTORIC DATE RANGE:

- Early Historic - Pre-1770
- Historic I - 1770-1819
- Historic II - 1819-1860
- Historic III - 1860-1900
- Historic IV - Civil War
- Historic V - 1890-1899
- Historic VI - 1900-Present

**QUAD NAME:** Fountain Head  
**QUAD NO.:** 312SW  
**QUAD DATE:** 1958

### PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISION:

- Unaka Mountains
- Western Highland Rim
- Cumberland Plateau
- Coastal Plain
- Eastern Highland Rim
- Mississippi River Valley
- Central Basin

### LANDFORM TYPE:

- Floodplain
- Dissected Uplands
- Terrace
- Undissected Uplands
- Hillside
- Other

### LOCALITY TYPE:

- Level
- Knoll
- Closed Depression
- Bluff Base
- Ridge
- Slope
- Bluff Crest
- Other

### ELEVATION: 700' to 800' AMSL  
**SITE AREA:** approx. 100+ acres

### BASIS FOR SITE AREA ESTIMATE:

- Taped
- Paced
- Trans/Alidade
- Guesed
- Other

**RELIABILITY OF SITE LOCATION INFORMATION:** GOOD

**RELIABILITY OF SITE LOCATION INFORMATION:** APPROX.

**RELIABILITY OF SITE LOCATION INFORMATION:** LOC. UNKNOWN
SITE NO. 40SU107

SITE BOUNDARIES - ARE THE BOUNDARIES AS DETAILED ON THIS FORM ACCURATE FOR THE TOTAL AREA OF THIS SITE?  

YES  NO

DRAINAGE: (Drainage code from TRIBUTARY RIVER BASINS [E TENNESSEE and name])

12. Barren River Basin, KY.-TN.

CLOSEST WATER TO SITE:

XX PERMANENT STREAM — LAKE
INTERMITTENT STREAM — SLough/OXBOW LAKE
XX PERMANENT SPRING — WELL (HISTORIC SITES ONLY)
INTERMITTENT SPRING — POND (HISTORIC SITES ONLY)

DISTANCE TO WATER FROM SITE: both are on site

LAND USE AT TIME OF SURVEY: farm and undeveloped-wooded

SITE CONDITION AT TIME OF SURVEY:

THOUGHT TO BE UNDISTURBED 70-99% DISTURBED
LESS THAN 25% DISTURBED TOTALLY DESTROYED
26-50% DISTURBED XX DISTURBED, % UNKNOWN
51-75% DISTURBED

DESCRIBE SURVEY CONDITIONS: (Visibility, ground cover, erosion, etc.)

This large area is now a farm. Part was under cultivation, and part was undeveloped. Some of the site lies in a wooded area.

PREHISTORIC MATERIALS: (Indicate whether materials were collected or observed, be specific about diagnostics. Attach additional sheets or itemized listings of materials.)

LITHIC WASTE:

PP/K:

CHIPPED STONE TOOLS:

CERAMICS:

ANIMAL BONE:

SHELL:

HUMAN BURIALS:

OTHER (SPECIFY)

HOW WERE CULTURAL AFFILIATION AND AGE DETERMINED? (Describe diagnostic artifacts, including type name/s, and attach drawings if available.)

________________________________________

________________________________________
STATE OF TENNESSEE—SITE SURVEY RECORD

Site No. 40SU24  Reporter’s No. 40 En 2  County: Sumner

Type of Site: Habitation

Past/Current Names (if any)

Cultural Type(s): unknown; suspected prehistoric habitation

Quadrangle: Mountain Road  No.: 7757 11 38 Edition: 1978

Site Location
N. Lat. 36° 25' 57"
W. Long. 86° 30' 25"

Verbal Description of Location: Northeast of Portland on Lake Road, approx. The east of Lake Road Subdivision turn left onto gravel road leading to Portland Waterworks - site is located both sides of road of the second bend. Elev. 530

Nearest Water: Pond & Spring  Dist. and Direction: Adjacent NE

Site Description: Site area is comprised of a limestone sink and cave with occupational sites in the sink and surrounding rim. Hidden area present along gravel road south of sink. 2 cave areas in sink one becoming filled-in; other very large with spring

Dimensions/Ext. Area: Sink = 30 x 40 meters (approx.) Hidden area = 20 x 30 meters

Density/Distribution of Material: Scattered throughout area sink; none in hidden above

Stratigraphy Noted (if any)

Ground Cover: Sink: vegetation throughout hidden area on rim - cultivated soybean

Damage/Potential Damage: Hidden = agricultural damage through cultivation. Sink = no immediate damage (some settling has taken place - posted with no danger sign)

Owner (Name/Address): H.J. McGlothlin, Lake Road, Portland

Tenant (Name/Address)

Informant (Name/Address)

Reported By: Steve D. Maloney  Date of Survey: 7/29/76

Other Members of Party
Cultural Remains Present (circle appropriate category and quantity, if possible):

1. Lithic waste (flakes, cores)
2. Projectile points, point fragments
3. Other chipped stone tools
4. Ground stone tools
5. Ceramics
6. Animal bone
7. Shell
8. Human burials
9. Historic materials
10. Other (specify)

Remarks on collections: Only briefly collected, but lithic debris evident throughout site.

Location of collection: 15. Maloney St. 
Bell St., Murfreesboro, Tenn. 37130

Other collections from site (name/address): Bill McClothlin - owner

Description of excavation method: Glacial moraine deposit limited by periglacial

Previous excavation/survey: Some potholes have been dug inside the sink - no known survey

Photos

Special instructions for relocating site in field

Recommendations for further work (if any): Should this site become in danger of destruction both the upper sink and caves should be mitigated

Additional Remarks (may include sketch map of site): Attach tracing from USGS quad map, if possible, and any other material as needed.

To Portland Water Works

Portland

Lake Road

Gravel Road

Paved road

Large cave

Log home

Sink

See SIF

Submit to: Tenn. Div. of Archaeology, 5101 Edmondson Pike, Nashville, TN 37221
The Twin Caves Site 40SU24 Abstract

The Twin Caves Site is located in the vicinity of the city of Independence, Missouri. The climax vegetation is mesic oak-hickory, and the topography is rolling, with some small features. The site consists of two caves in the Fort Payne Formation, with an undated site component on the plateau above.

Excavation thus far suggests that the lithic resources being exploited are Fort Payne vein and St. Louis nodules chert. Faunal remains indicate a dependence on deer, gastropods and bivalves. Floral remains have been restricted to nut shell fragments and charcoal.

Site features include a high concentration of storage/processing pits with little hearth evidence. The artifacts indicate the following: extensive reduction and/or retouching, a large Early Archaic component (transitional Paleo/Early Archaic and Early Archaic forms comprise 80 percent of the total sample), and a smaller Middle Archaic component (Middle Archaic PP/PP and early banner stones comprise the other 20 percent of the sample). The number and type of nutting stones, the presence of nut fragments, and the fact that none of the deer third molars exhibit the three-cusp pattern suggest the site was occupied from early fall to early winter.
December 7, 1983

Mr. Thomas A. Utley
Sumner Co. Vocational Center
Highway 109S
Portland, TN 37148

Re: Sportsman Lake Site

Dear Tony:

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for hosting the Tennessee Archaeological Society meeting at Portland in October. It was a very interesting program, and I am especially pleased to see new chapters of the society get involved in local projects.

Based on what I heard at the meeting and our visit to the site, you and the Drakes Creek chapter are doing an excellent job on the careful scientific excavation of the site. I agree with your decision to begin work on the section above the bluff in order to get a better understanding of the site and to work out your excavation procedures. The site is one of the most fascinating archaeological sites I have ever seen. The relationship between the portion above the bluff, the rock shelter, and portions overlooking the lake should prove very interesting. I hope to take one of our geologists to the site soon and get his opinion on the possible geological history of the site.

Several months ago the Tennessee Historical Commission was sent an application form to get the sportsman Lake Site listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Although I have no doubts about its potential eligibility, I suggest that the application be put on hold until another season of field work is completed. In general the nomination of sites to the National Register is done at the conclusion of testing and excavation. I will be glad to assist you or others in the preparation of the National Register nomination form. If this is agreeable, please let me know.
Mr. Thomas A. Utley  
December 7, 1983  
Page 2

I would like for you to convey to the Sportsman Club my appreciation for their concern for this important archaeological site and for the prudent manner in which they approached the careful testing of the site. Archaeological resources are non-renewable and they must be treated with care and respect. Your group and the Sportsman's Club are to be commended for your work at the site.

I hope to visit you one weekend in the near future and will bring my trowel. If you have any questions as you go along, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Nick Fielder  
State Archaeologist

NF:tdg
"Joint Efforts [to] Preserve Site," article from The Tennessean, May 11, 1983.

Focus on History

Joint Efforts Preserve Site

THOMAS GOLDSMITH

PORTLAND — A spirit of operation between area professional archaeologists and trained amateurs here insured that an important site more than 7,000 years old will be correctly excavated and preserved.

Inside a large limestone cave, as well as near the area, them have the next one off for their honeymoon," Utley said in regards to the high level of enthusiasm between the workers found on the site.

According to Don Spires, an archaeologist hired by MTSU to oversee the on-site work, the area has been known for years to contain a wealth of prehistoric material.

Archeology Clinic in Portland, and Ed Gustin, archaelogy student at MTSU.
By THOMAS GOLDSMITH

PORTLAND — A spirit of cooperation between area professional archaeologists and trained amateurs here has insured that an important site more than 7,000 years old will be correctly excavated and preserved.

Inside a large limestone cave, as well as near the area, workers have found evidence of long-term occupation of the site by Indians during the Archaic period.

Every weekend since January, the Drake's Creek Archaeology Club and Middle Tennessee State University students have worked under the supervision of MTSU personnel at the site, located on the property of the Portland Sportsmen's Club.

"This illustrates an important community attitude — that it takes this sort of cooperation and sense of responsibility toward prehistoric remains to preserve them," said Dr. Kendall Blanchard, head of the Sociology and Anthropology Department at MTSU.

"The community here is more interested in preserving than in just going in and picking things up," Blanchard said.

The Sportsman's Club gave permission for the work and the Tennessee Valley Authority archaeologists have supplied needed equipment and advice. The City of Portland furnished a water hookup.

Blanchard taught an archaeology course to members of the club last fall after group President Tony Utley asked him about getting professional supervision for the site.

The diverse team of workers includes Utley, who is the principal of the Sumner County Vocational School, several teachers, a banker, a policeman, two employees of the Internal Revenue Service, and our brothers who are drywall hangers.

"Lee and Glenda Foster took a weekend off to get married, but we wouldn't let them have the next one off for their honeymoon," Utley said in regards to the high level of enthusiasm between the workers found on the site.

According to Don Spores, an archaeologist hired by MTSU to oversee the on-site work, the area has been known for years to contain a wealth of prehistoric material.

"This is debrisite — waste material from the making of stone projectile tools," Spores said, picking up a bit of stone from the surface of the dirt road that leads through the property.

"We've found six major features," he said. "Mainly storage pits, though we have found one amorphous pit that could have been a posthole."

"The assumption is that these people were living in some kind of semi-permanent brush shelters," Blanchard said. "They were hunting and gathering people — pre-agriculture and pre-pottery."

"What I'm interested in here is looking at subsistence, in finding out things we don't know about — how they ate and how they lived," he said.

"Workers have found prehistoric charred hickory, muskellonge and periwinkle shells, and rabbit, squirrel and deer bones."

"Deer were very plentiful for a long time and were a major source of meat," Blanchard said.

"There's been a major rethinking among archaeologists in the last 15 years," he noted. "We used to think these Archaic peoples struggled hard every day to get by."

"Now we think they probably had a laid-back, good way to live. The cave provided year-round shelter and a water source. Not only people, but animals need water," Blanchard said.

The huge limestone cave, about 40 feet high at its highest point and 100 feet across at its entrance, provided a home for the Indians during both the heat of the summer and the cold of the winter.

Although excavation of the cave has not yet begun in earnest, exploration there promises to yield more of the ancient artifacts and organic material found in the open-air work.

"One of the fascinating things we're thinking about is the Archaic peoples is that they had such a diverse technology and economy," Blanchard said. He noted that scrapers, knives, drills, decorative materials and about 100 projectile points had been found at the Portland site.

"The projectile points were propelled by a throwing stick," Utley said. At the point in history represented by the Portland site, the bow had not yet come into use.

"Everything is brought down here and washed through the screen," Utley said, at an area where workers use a screen and a flotation barrel to separate organic, bone and man-made objects.

"Then it's sacked up and labeled to be analyzed at the lab at MTSU or at UT-Knoxville," he said.

Since no radiocarbon dating has been done at the site, archaeologists are basing age estimates on comparisons of materials found at other similar sites.

"It could be as early as 9000 B.C. in the Early Archaic," Blanchard said.

Under the agreement with the Sportsman's Club, the artifacts found become the club's property. After careful analysis in university laboratories, some of the material may be placed on display at the Cold Springs Museum here.

Blanchard had praise for everyone involved in the project. He sees it as an important example of community in historic preservation.

"They've been very thorough," he says of the workers at the Portland site. "They're interested in doing it right."
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES 
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900h). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

   historic name: Camp Trousdale Site

   other names/site number: 40SU107

2. Location

   street & number: North Russell Street
   city or town: Portland
   state: Tennessee
code: TN

   county: Sumner
   code: 165
   zip code: 37148

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

   Signature of certifying official
   Date

   Deputy SHPO, Tennessee Historical Commission
   State or Federal agency and bureau

   In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
   Signature of commenting or other official
   Date

   State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

   I, hereby certify that this property is:
   ___ entered in the National Register
   See continuation sheet,
   ___ determined eligible for the National Register
   See continuation sheet,
   ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
   ___ removed from the National Register
   ___ other (explain):
   Signature of Keeper
   Date of Action

   Camp Trousdale Site
   Name of Property
   Summer County, TN
   County and State
5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) Category of Property (Check only one box)

- [X] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing Noncontributing

0 0 buildings
1 0 sites
0 0 structures
0 0 objects
1 0 Total

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

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

Historic and Archival Resources of the American Civil War in Tennessee...

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
LANDSCAPE

Military Facility
Agricultural Field
Forest

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
LANDSCAPE

Agricultural Field
Forest

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

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

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

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

- **X** 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.

- **X** 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.)

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

- B  removed from its original location.

- C  a birthplace or a grave.

- D  a cemetery.

- E  a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

- F  a commemorating property.

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

- MILITARY
- HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Period of Significance
1861

Significant Dates
1861

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

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

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS) N/A

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- **X** State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Tennessee Historical Commission
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approx. 95 acres.

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Fountain Head 312SW
Portland 309SE
Zones: Easting Northing  Zone Easting Northing
1 16 545520 4051600 3 16 546560 4030781
2 16 545850 4050620 4 16 544610 4051600

See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Philip Thompson/Doug Cauthen
organization: Thompson and Associates
date: 10/21/97
street & number: P.O. Box 121225
telephone: (615) 385-4960

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets
Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.
Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name: See Continuation Sheet
street & number: telephone

city or town: state: zip code: 
DESCRIPTION

The Camp Trousdale Site is the second which was established for the camp. The first camp site was established in May of 1861, just south of the railroad station at Portland. Due to the lack of a sufficient water supply, the camp was moved to the second camp site adjacent to Cold Spring, one mile northeast of the railroad station. Regiments of the Confederate army trained at this location throughout the summer and fall of 1861. With the onset of winter, a third camp was established northwest of Portland near the railroad line. Wooden barracks were constructed at this third location and this camp was occupied until February of 1862, when the Confederate army retreated south and the site was abandoned.

Of the three camp sites, the second location at Cold Spring is the only site retaining integrity from its period of occupation. The first site is presently within the city limits of Portland and there has been extensive residential and commercial development in its vicinity. The third camp site is just east of US Highway 31W adjacent to the large industrial plant of the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company. Areas of this camp site remain in cultivation and have the potential to yield information on its Civil War occupation. However, the presence of the nearby industrial complex is a major intrusion and the third camp site no longer retains its sense of time and place from the Civil War era.

The second Camp Trousdale Site is located on hillsides north and south of Cold Spring. The terrain of the site ranges from 700’ to 900’ in elevation and the center of the site is commanded by the large Cold Spring. This spring flows east into a small lake which supplies water for the community of Portland. The camp site area south of the Cold Spring is a large open field which was planted in soybeans in 1996 (Photos 1 and 2). The Cold Spring emerges from the north side of this hill and flows through a small wooded valley (Photo 3). North of the Cold Spring is a second open hillside used for livestock grazing (Photos 4 and 5). At the top of this hill is the site of the Cold Spring School, however, no above-ground remains of this site are visible.

During 1861, the second Camp Trousdale Site was composed of open fields surrounding the Cold Spring. This historic landscape character has not been altered and the site retains a high degree of integrity from this period. The site continues to be used for agricultural purposes and there are no intrusions within the property.

The survey report from the Tennessee Division of Archaeology reported that Civil War era ceramics and glass were found scattered throughout the area being nominated. At the time of the survey and the re-survey for the nomination, relic hunters reported finding various Civil War era artifacts at the site in recent years.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Camp Trousdale Site is significant under National Register Criterion A for its role in the military history of the Civil War. The site is the location of one of the first and largest Confederate training camps in Tennessee. This camp was established in June of 1861, and by July the camp was occupied by 6,000 soldiers. Through the summer and fall, fourteen regiments of Tennessee infantry were organized and trained at the camp. These regiments were later incorporated into the two main Confederate armies, the Army of Northern Virginia, and the Army of Tennessee. The camp site has remained in agricultural use since the Civil War and retains a high degree of integrity.

The Camp Trousdale Site is also significant under National Register Criterion D for its archaeological potential to yield information concerning its occupation during the Civil War. It is likely that the site contains physical remnants of its occupation which can provide information concerning regimental locations, armaments, and accoutrements of camp life. It is also possible that the site contains the remains of soldiers who died of illness and were buried at the camp.

The property meets the registration requirements set forth in the multiple property documentation form, the "Historic and Historic Archaeological Resources of the American Civil War in Tennessee."

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

On June 24, 1861 the state of Tennessee seceded from the United States of America, and declared itself to be "a free, independent government." One month later, on July 22, 1861 Tennessee was formally admitted into the Confederate States of America. Tennessee had not been a hotbed of "fire breathing" secessionists, and a general election had voted against a secession convention on February 9, 1861. Tennessee had only taken this irrevocable step in response to President Abraham Lincoln's April 17, 1861 call for 75,000 soldiers to subdue the rebellious states.

At this time, Tennessee was woefully ill prepared for an armed struggle. In January of 1861, John Heriges, keeper of public arms, reported that the state arsenal contained 8,761 muskets and rifles, 350 carbines, four pieces of artillery, and a small lot of pistols and sabers, with 1,815 muskets and rifles, 228 pistols and 200 sabers in the hands of volunteer companies. Of the muskets in the arsenal, 280 were percussion, the balance were flint-lock, and over 4,300 of them were badly damaged; the carbines were flint-lock and unserviceable, and two of the four pieces of artillery were in the same condition. Governor Harris rapidly instituted measures to increase Tennessee's state of military readiness, for he recognized that Tennessee was certain to be at the center of the impending conflict.

Among these measures was the establishment of a training camp for Tennessee volunteers, Camp Trousdale, located immediately south of Richland Station (now Portland) on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, approximately sixteen miles north of Gallatin. The camp

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1 Stanley F. Horn, Tennessee’s War, 1861-1865, Described by Participants (Nashville, Tennessee: Tennessee Civil War Centennial Commission, 1965), p. 19. For this reason, any archaeological survey at Camp Trousdale should expect to locate both flintlock weapons, and civilian firearms.
was named for former Tennessee Governor William Trousdale. By the end of May, six Tennessee infantry regiments, commanded by Brigadier General K. Zollicoffer, were training at Camp Trousdale. These were:

7th Tennessee Infantry (Colonel Robert Hatton)
8th Tennessee Infantry (Colonel Alfred S. Fulton)
16th Tennessee Infantry (Colonel John H. Savage)
17th Tennessee Infantry (Colonel Taz W. Newman)
18th Tennessee Infantry (Colonel Joe B. Palmer)
20th Tennessee Infantry (Colonel Joel A. Battle).²

Thomas A. Head, a member of the 16th Tennessee Infantry, recalled that his company arrived at Camp Trousdale on May 24, 1861, and were officially organized to form the 16th Tennessee Infantry there on June 1, 1861. He remembered of the camp:

The 16th regiment was composed principally of young and middle-aged men, of robust health and strong constitutions. The regiment remained at Camp Trousdale near eight weeks, and performed the usual routine of drill and guard duty. So sudden a change in the manner and habits of life told on the health of the men to some extent, and quite a number were taken sick, but were soon convalescent. With the exception of the casualties resulting from measles, there were few deaths and very little fatal sickness in the regiment during its stay at Camp Trousdale.³

By July 1, 1861 the population of Camp Trousdale was 6,000 men.

As discussed by Thomas Head of the 16th Tennessee, Camp Trousdale’s major problem was the health of its soldiers. Sanitation and drinking water were perpetual problems. Albert Roberts, a soldier training at Camp Trousdale, wrote letters to the Nashville Republican Banner using the pen name “John Happy.” Roberts would write:

...is rapidly becoming acclimated to the water which flows in muddy profusion from a magnificent horse pond, called a "well" by the sagacious individuals who selected 'Camp Trousdale' as a camping ground... The government 'pet' who selected a camp flat, covered with a dense undergrowth and forest trees, as a camping-ground for 5,000 men should be damned with immortality. There is nothing under Heaven to recommend Camp Trousdale but its name.⁴


⁴ Durham, History of Sumner County, p. 38.
He noted that because of the poor sanitary conditions there, that many soldiers would "stand a fair chance of 'dying for their country' long before there is a necessity for it."\(^5\)

For health reasons, the camp was relocated from its site south of the railroad station. The new site, northeast of Richland Station, was in open fields on hillsides adjacent to the Cold Spring. This spring supplied a reliable source of water and local oral history states that the nearby Cold Spring schoolhouse was utilized as a camp hospital.\(^6\) The first two camps had no permanent structures, only tents. Apparently a measles epidemic struck the camp in the summer. Surgeons from Nashville apparently visited the sick at Camp Trousdale, and some sick were transferred to the State Hospital at Nashville, or sent to relatives on furlough.

Zollicoffer's soldiers began to depart the camp in July, 1861. The first regiment to move was the 7th Tennessee Infantry, which left camp on July 15, 1861.\(^7\) The remaining regiments had all left for eastern Tennessee by the end of July, 1861. Zollicoffer would advance into eastern Kentucky early in 1862, and he was killed and his army crushed at Mill Springs, Kentucky by a Federal force commanded by Major General George H. Thomas on January 19th.

With the departure of Zollicoffer and his six regiments, additional Tennessee units continued to pour into Camp Trousdale to fill the vacancy. Units that trained at the camp included the:

- 3rd Tennessee Infantry (Colonel John C. Brown)
- 18th Tennessee Infantry (Colonel Joe B. Palmer)
- 23rd Tennessee Infantry (Colonel Mathias Martin)
- 24th Tennessee Infantry (Colonel R. D. Allison)
- 32nd Tennessee Infantry (Colonel E. C. Cook)
- 35th Tennessee Infantry (Colonel Ben J. Hill)
- 41st Tennessee Infantry (Colonel Robert Farquharson)
- 44th Tennessee Infantry (Colonel Coleman A. McDaniel).\(^8\)

\(^5\) Roberts also intimated that whiskey was in use at the camp. Ibid., pp. 38, 40.

\(^6\) Ibid., p. 24. The schoolhouse, constructed c. 1840, no longer survives.

\(^7\) Confederate Veteran, Vol. VI (1898), p. 275.

\(^8\) Durham, History of Sumner County, pp. 46-47.
By November of 1861, the sanitary conditions at the Cold Spring site had deteriorated and a third site was selected for the camp. This camp was located just northwest of Richland Station near the railroad. At this site wooden barracks were erected and the camp was put into winter quarters. Women from the state apparently were able to visit the camp on a regular basis because of its proximity to the railroad, and the ladies of Nashville presented the 41st Tennessee Infantry with a "large, beautiful silk flag" in the fall of that year.9

The defense of the western theater, focused on the northern border of Tennessee, was entrusted to Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston. Johnston entrusted the defense of the railroad approach into northern Tennessee to Major General William Hardee's 14,000 men at Bowling Green, Kentucky. With the exception of Zollicoffer's six regiments, all regiments trained at Camp Trousdale would eventually be assigned to Hardee's command at Bowling Green.

With the fall of the two river posts of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Johnston's north Tennessee defensive line was shattered. Hardee evacuated Bowling Green on February 14th as a result of the fall of Fort Henry, and all of Johnston's forces began to withdraw from Nashville to Murfreesboro immediately following Fort Donelson's demise on February 17th and 18th. Hardee ordered all the barracks of Camp Trousdale to be destroyed, and all quartermaster and commissary stores to be evacuated to Nashville, on February 15, 1862.10

Additional information is located in the accompanying multiple property cover document, the "Historic and Historic Archaeological Resources of the American Civil War in Tennessee."

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Bibliography:

Confederate Veteran, miscellaneous issues


Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Camp Trousdale Site includes all or parts of the following parcels: Map 20, parcels 11 and 24, and; Map 15, parcel 36. This western edge of the boundary extends along a fence line running north from the right-of-way of Rapids Road and parallels North Russell Street. The northern boundary extends along fence lines and an imaginary line to encompass the hillside north of Cold Spring. On the east, the boundary runs along property lines and the western shoreline of the Portland water reservoir. On the south, the boundary runs along the right of way of Rapids Road, and along fence lines and tree lines. This boundary encompasses approximately 95 acres.

The tax map for this nomination has a scale of 1" = 800'. This scale map was prepared by the Sumner County Tax Assessor for the rural areas of the county. The Tennessee Historical Commission has found that this scale adequately meets its office needs. The Tennessee Historical Commission does not have the facilities to prepare maps to the scale preferred by the National Park Service.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Camp Trousdale Site includes all of the property retaining integrity which is historically associated with the site. The camp was situated on the hills to the north and south of Cold Spring and approximately 95 acres of this site remains in open fields and woodlands. This area retains a high degree of integrity including the Cold Spring site, and no major intrusions or alterations have occurred to the property. The boundary is drawn to exclude modern residential subdivisions to the west and a 20th century farm complex to the southeast.
APPENDIX IV
Suggestions for Lithic Preservation

In archeological terminology, lithic artifacts are chipped stone tools and the debris left from their manufacture. It is best to leave the lithic artifacts in their natural environment, until professional archeologists perform a controlled dig of the area (if desired). If the lithic artifacts are in danger of becoming damaged or stolen, then remove them from their resting place, taking careful note of where they are located. Dr. Martha Foster of Middle Tennessee State University offers the following steps to ensure proper preservation when removing artifacts:

1. If possible, photograph the lithic artifact in its natural, undisturbed environment. Take one detail, or close up photograph of the artifact. Then, take an additional photograph depicting the general landscape the artifact was found in.
2. Carefully remove the artifact.
3. Wrap each artifact in unbleached cotton or cheesecloth and place in an acid free box. Unwrapped artifacts may also be placed in a box with a memory foam insert. This will prevent the artifacts from rubbing against one another causing damage.
4. Do not adhere adhesive to the artifacts, as this may cause permanent damage.
5. Store the artifacts in a dry climate.
6. Label where each artifact is found. Each time an artifact is removed from the ground, the archeological integrity of the site becomes compromised, so it is crucial to take as many notes about the location and position of the artifact as possible.

Hundreds of lithic artifacts have already been removed from the earth and are currently stored in shadow boxes, buckets, and baskets. Mark Norton of the Tennessee Division of Archeology recommends the following for these items:

1. Sort the artifacts by style and time period.
2. Once sorted, select artifacts from each style and time period in order to make a complete set of artifacts covering all time periods represented by the sample (several complete sets can be made out of the artifacts that have already been unearthed).
3. Store the artifacts in boxes with a memory foam insert.
4. Norton suggests donating one complete set to a local library or museum if desired, and keeping the rest to remain within the ownership of the family and on Cold Springs Farm.

For further questions on identification, contact Mark Norton:

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Nashville, TN 37243
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(e) mark.norton@tn.gov