

# The COURIER



February 2005

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TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

## NATIONAL REGISTER NEWS

Since the last issue of *The Courier*, there have been four entries from Tennessee added to the National Register of Historic Places. The properties added are: **Erin Lime Kilns** and **Quarry Lime Kiln**, Houston County; **Benjamin Morton House**, Knox County; and **John C. Spence House**, Rutherford County.

There are now 1,917 entries in the National Register for Tennessee, including 259 districts, for a total of 38,845 structures now listed.



*Benjamin Morton House, Knox County*



*Erin Lime Kilns, Houston County*

### Historic Preservation Month

Instead of designating a week, the National Trust for Historic Preservation has formally designated the month of May as Preservation Month to provide a larger opportunity to celebrate the diverse and unique heritage of our country's cities and states.

The theme for Preservation Month 2005 corresponds with the theme of the 2004 National Preservation Conference "Restore America: Communities at a Crossroads". The trust encourages statewide and local

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The Tennessee Historical Commission will meet on Friday, February 18, 2005 at 10:00 a.m. in Conference Room 1 A/B of the Nashville Public Library, 615 Church Street, Nashville. The meeting is open to the public.

You can find this issue of the *COURIER* and back issues beginning October 2003 at the Tennessee Historical Commission's web page at [www.state.tn.us/environment/hist](http://www.state.tn.us/environment/hist). Click on the State Programs menu to find the newsletter.

## Public Comment Solicited

The Tennessee Historical Commission is again soliciting public comment and advice on its administration of the National Historic Preservation Act. We are especially seeking input on such matters as geographic areas or classes of properties which should be a priority for survey and/or registration efforts, criteria and priorities which should be established for restoration grants, and ways and means through which local efforts at preservation of historic properties can be most effectively assisted. Comments and advice on other areas and issues of a more general nature are also encouraged.

Activities carried out by the Commission under the mandate of the act include efforts to survey and inventory potentially historic properties across the state and to nominate the most significant to the National Register of Historic Places. Other activities involve programs to protect and preserve properties once they are identified by reviewing Federal projects to determine if they will adversely affect historic properties; assisting persons who are rehabilitating historic properties and wish to earn the investment tax credits which are available; awarding and administering grants for the restoration of National Register properties; and providing technical assistance and advice to local governments which are attempting to establish local programs and ordinances to protect historic properties. Besides the restoration grants program, some others of these activities are carried out in part by the provision of grant support to local groups and agencies. These grant funds are federal funds which are appropriated under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act to assist states in carrying out the purposes of the act. The comments received will be used to structure the annual application to the National Park Service for these funds.

The Tennessee Historical Commission expects to solicit applications for grants-in-aid in June of this year for the 2006 Fiscal Year (10/01/2005-9/30/2006). The public input and advice which we are soliciting now will help to set both general office objectives and to establish priorities and criteria for the review of grant applications. Comments are requested by April 15, 2005, and may be addressed to Richard G. Tune, Assistant Director for National Register Programs, Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442 or by email to Richard.Tune@state.tn.us

This program receives Federal funds from the National Park Service. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental federally assisted programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or disability. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

## Historic Preservation Month *continued ...*

preservation organizations and other community revitalization groups to undertake celebrations of preservation throughout the month of May.

In conjunction with this annual event, the Tennessee Historical Commission will again conduct its awards program, which began in 1975. Certificates of Merit will be presented to individuals, agencies, or organizations that have made significant contributions to the study and preservation of Tennessee's heritage during the previous year.

Nominations for awards are encouraged and should be submitted with narrative and documentation by March 21 to Herbert Harper, Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442 (Use zip code 37214 if using UPS, FED EX or EXPRESS MAIL).

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2941 Lebanon Road  
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442

Norman J. Hill, *Chairman*  
Herbert L. Harper, *Executive Director*



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# HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

In 1965 the Tennessee General Assembly passed "The Development District Act of 1965". The purpose of this act was to encourage local governments to cooperate on a regional basis to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their comprehensive planning and development activities. The Act authorized the establishment of regional agencies to facilitate this goal by providing guidance and technical assistance to local governments to enable them to make maximum use of federal, state, and local programs to stimulate economic development and make the most effective use of available resources. The program developed under the guidance of the Department of Economic and Community Development and subsequently the state was divided into nine regions and such agencies were established in each. In the nearly 40 years since the passage of the act, these agencies, popularly known as "Development Districts", have become an integral part of the infrastructure and functioning of local government and provide a wide range of services and programs to their constituent local governments.

In some development districts, with the assistance of historic preservation grants through the Tennessee Historical Commission, these services include the area of historic preservation. Since the 1980's the Historical Commission has offered assistance to development districts to retain the services of historic preservation professionals on their staffs. These professionals provide a wide range of services to local governments, non-profit preservation groups, and private individuals in the area of the participating district. These services include or can include preparation of National Register nominations, assistance with grant applications, technical advice, assistance with environmental review for historic properties (Section 106 review), and general public information and education on the benefits and methods of historic preservation. Though each district planner works with a set of programs that are pretty much the same from district to district, each tailors activities to the specific needs of the region served.

Over the years the Tennessee Historical Commission has provided such assistance at one time or another to six of the nine development districts. At the present time, there are three development districts that participate. They are the East Tennessee Development District, the Southeast Tennessee Development District, and the Upper Cumberland Development District. Other districts that have participated in the past no longer do so due to changing priorities or budget cutbacks. Grant assistance is on a matching basis with the ratio being 60% (grant) to 40% (match). The district must commit the matching funding and comply with the grant terms to participate. The individual hired for the program must meet minimum standards for historic preservation professionals and the district must demonstrate support for historic preservation as a part of its core mission. The Historical Commission cannot guarantee funding for

every district that applies, but, because of its positive experiences with the program will give every possible consideration to all viable requests. We have found these programs to be a very cost effective use of the grant money that is available to pursue the goal of historic preservation in the state.

In the Southeast Tennessee Development District, headquartered in Chattanooga, preservation projects in which the preservation planner has been involved included the acquisition and planned restoration for rail excursions of a historic rail line from Etowah to Copperhill, the restoration of a historic farm complex from a late nineteenth century colony of Swiss emigrants in Grundy County, and the creation of an Historic Preservation Commission in Cleveland. Annie Laurie MacDonald, the preservation specialist with the Districts says, "Being housed within a Development District puts a preservation planner in the best position to act upon opportunities relating to historic and cultural resources...The willingness of the county...to partner with other organizations to effect the most appropriate use of these funds is vital. The relationship between the Development Districts and their local elected officials is instrumental in developing projects such as these."

In the Upper Cumberland Development District, based in Cookeville, Randal Williams agrees. He also has been involved with a project to preserve an historic rail route, in this case an abandoned right-of-way between Cookeville and Monterey which is being converted into a recreational and historic trail. Randal has also successfully sought funding for historic preservation projects, including a grant from the Tennessee Department of Transportation's Enhancement Program for the Amonett Place Living History Village in Pickett County. An initiative that Mr. Williams especially likes to highlight is the Upper Cumberland Heritage Education Program. This is a program to teach middle school students about the heritage of the Upper Cumberland and the importance of cultural and historic preservation. Speaking of these and other activities, Mr. Williams states, "By working in conjunction with the Tennessee Historical Commission and local communities, the UCDD has become a focal point for preservation throughout the region it serves, and it looks forward to continued success in the future."

Tony Van Winkle, planner in the East Tennessee Development District, agrees with his colleagues that the role of the development districts in serving as a liaison between the Tennessee Historical Commission and local constituencies places them at the forefront of preservation action. In addition to successfully assisting local preservation interests in the pursuit of grant funding and in working to list properties on the National Register of Historic Places, Tony has initiated an innovative project to

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# BILL CODY

By James B. Jones, Jr.

In the early twentieth century, William "Bill" Cody, one of Tennessee's most evasive and notorious yeggmen, jail breaker and highway robber, seemingly disappeared after escaping from the Tennessee penitentiary in September 1915. His life of crime began with armed robbery in Polk County in 1903, compounding his misdeeds with numerous felonies for the next eight years.

Cody's first arrest was made in 1911 by a special officer of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad. He was collared for "hoboing" on a freight train near Hooker station. His capture was not easy, involving a spectacular apprehension on the moving train. Cody was routinely brought to Chattanooga where it was found he was wanted for the robbery in Wauhatchie, and for a series of store robberies in East Chattanooga. He was tried and sentenced for eleven years.

Cody made a baffling exit from his Hamilton County jail cell early Friday morning November 26, 1911. Using a wire to turn the "circle" he freed himself from the cell-block. He passed by the night jailer and escaped pursuit. Three years later he was arrested in Fort Smith, Arkansas, for his Chattanooga crimes and escape. As the Hamilton county sheriff traveled to take him into custody he escaped, using a spoon to loosen bricks to create an egress. Cody had earlier been captured in Texas. Manacled and escorted by Texas Rangers the spirited fugitive escaped by leaping from the moving railroad car as it crossed a river and floated temporarily to freedom. After escaping from the Fort Smith jail he was said to be hiding out with kin in Wauhatchie.

He was found in the late afternoon of February 25, 1915, on the Wauhatchie road near the top of Lookout Mountain. A deputy sheriff spotted him wearing a black suit, a long gray overcoat, and black hat. The deputy called Hamilton County Sheriff Bush; soon the Sheriff and two deputies confronted Cody near a residence on Lookout Mountain. They were so anxious to make an arrest that they sped past Cody, giving him an opportunity for fight or flight - he chose to make a stand. Sheriff Bush and his deputy turned back and met Cody in the road. The deputy approached him from the side of the road while Sheriff Bush leveled his service revolver ordering the yeggman to stop. As the deputy approached the fugitive he was looking down the bore of Cody's .38-caliber Colt automatic. Nevertheless, the deputy drew a bead on Cody firing a shot into the fugitive's right shoulder with a jail riot gun. Crippled, Cody fell. He was taken to Erlanger hospital spending the night under armed guard. His wound was not serious. Cody's arrest was the successful result of several months of pursuit by local law enforcement to take the bandit into custody.

According to the Chattanooga Daily Times, Cody was heavily armed, carrying a .38 caliber Colt automatic 8-shot pistol, loaded

with steel-jacketed ammunition, a 30-30 German army Luger automatic in a holster, with an extra magazine, loaded with assorted steel-pointed and soft-nose dum dum bullets. Cody likewise carried a 5-inch pocket-knife, and in his left sock were found four steel hacksaw blades. In his suitcase were found the tools of his trade: one and a half sticks of high grade dynamite, several yards of fuse, a box of dynamite caps, a large ratchet drill and an assortment of highly-tempered steel drills, a large quantity of ammunition, brace and bits, electric searchlight and extra battery, two hacksaws and a heavy file, cake of soap, string of assorted skeleton keys, red silk mask, and a razor. It was also reported there was a pint of finely-ground black pepper, "which the officers say is used to deaden the scent of a man's trail if pursued by bloodhounds." A tin can found inside the case was said to contain nitroglycerin.

Sheriff Bush believed Cody had been the culprit in a recent attempt to blow the Bank of Sewanee's safe and that he had several associates in Chattanooga. He was also suspected of a number of jewelry robberies in Nashville.

Law officers congregated to learn details of the desperado's arrest. One Hamilton County deputy sheriff, proved to have had the earliest acquaintance with Cody. "I went up against his gun twelve years ago in Polk County," he said. "He figured in two robberies up there and gave the officers considerable trouble."

An X-ray indicated that Cody had contracted pneumonia and he was sent to the hospital ward of the Hamilton County jail. Guards remained vigilant, but he could not have escaped, making the heavy guard superfluous, except for embellished fears that "a gang of desperate men" would find it a "comparatively easy matter" to raid the jail and set him free. Although known to be easygoing and loquacious, Cody refused to discuss his situation with the press. He talked little since his arrest, only to his attorneys.

Cody had attained celebrity status. When he reached the jail more than a hundred people waited hoping to get a glimpse of "Wild Bill." More than a thousand citizens came to the jail just to see the variety of burglar's and safe blower's tools taken from Cody and put on display.

While at first reticent, Cody became more loquacious at the jail. He was more interested in regaining his health than an escape. He joked with his nurse: "If you will just get me well again, I'll make you a present of the 30-30 Luger gun downstairs that everybody seems so interested in, but mind you, you've got to get me well."

Doctors allowed the sheriff to question him for a few hours.



"Bill" Cody

*Continued: next page*

Cody insisted that the bank job at Sewanee ten days earlier was not his work. His alibi was that he was in St. Louis at the time. In fact his wife and two children and father lived there, and that city had been his headquarters since his 1911 jail break.

Cody's arsenal continued to be the object of great curiosity, examined by hundreds of people eager for a peek of the yeggman. Some wanted a memento and Cody's stock of bullets was nearly depleted by the curious souvenir seekers. The sheriff sequestered the ammunition. Even his pocket knife was stolen. A small amount of money was found on his person. When Sheriff Bush remarked about the paltry sum, Cody taunted him saying: "It was \$8 and some cents, wasn't it? Well eight or ten dollars ought to be enough for anybody's immediate needs. If I had more I might get robbed. Had I needed more I could have gotten it."

By March Bill Cody had recovered enough so that he could most likely be sent to the state penitentiary. Cody was now ready to speak to the press, giving a recitation of his life of crime. According to a newspaper report Cody maintained:

"Most folks are sort of driven to being crooks anyway. We don't want to be, but we get into it some way and it's hard to get out. I was just a youngster when I got into my first trouble, and if I had been treated halfway right at that time I don't believe I would have ended like this. I got in trouble with a man by the name of Cooke at an ice-cream supper in Benton fourteen or fifteen years ago. I had been drinking some, and when he pulled the chair out from under me I cut him. They arrested me that night, but I jumped into the river and got away...for several years. Several years later they arrested me down in Texas. While they were bringing me back I jumped from the train in Arkansas and got away again. A short time after that I was here in Chattanooga, and some of Sheriff Shipp's men arrested me. When they carried me back to Benton they not only locked me up, but they chained me to the cell. They wouldn't let anybody talk to me. Even when my father came they wouldn't let him see me. I said right then that I wouldn't be arrested any more if I could help it; that the law didn't care anything about me and I wouldn't care anything about the law. They sent me up for a year then, and that's the last time I have stayed in jail until I got here."

He stayed incarcerated, under strong and constant guard, until he was sentenced in April. Cody was sentenced to serve only five years at Brushy Mountain prison for highway robbery. He had expected a sentence twice as long. A newly repentant man, he told a newspaper reporter:

"That means that I will have five years more in which to try to make amends for the past ten or fifteen years. Some people doubtless will take the idea of an old-timer like me treading the straight and narrow way as something like a joke, but it is not. I know it is a pretty hard proposition to settle down after all this time and it may be too big a one for me, but I don't believe it is. I know how it ought to be done, and if I get the least bit of encouragement you can depend on Bill. That's me."

Instead of Brushy Mountain, however, Bill Cody was to serve his sentence at the state penitentiary in Nashville. On April 8, 1915, after a number of saw blades were discovered in his cell, Sheriff Bush took the "king of the yeggmen" to the state penitentiary at Nashville, to await what was believed to be a fifteen year sentence for breaking jail and robbery. Bush warned the prison authorities that Cody required strict guard. This counsel was greeted by the

blasé remark that they had "some worse than Cody."

It appeared as though he was going to remain true to his word, but after three months into his ten year sentence a headline in the Chattanooga Daily Times announced: "'Bill' Cody Free Again." He escaped with two fellow inmates. The prison physician was the first to notice their escape when they scaled the walls behind the prison laundry with a ladder made in the carpenter shop. The escapees were armed with pistols furnished them in a clandestine fashion. The weapons had been hidden for several weeks in a punching bag. The doctor gave the alarm.

Guards rushed up to the ramparts and shot several times at the prisoners as they went over the high wall. Several guards came out the gates and went in hot pursuit of the escapees, who were by this time out of rifle range. The escapees made a bee-line for the Cumberland River and jumped in. They started to swim across, but seeing citizens on the opposite bank they came back.

Two of the inmates were soon captured along the Cumberland River. "Wild Bill" however, was nowhere to be found. He had entered the river again further downstream, and from his tracks it was assumed he either made good his escape or had drowned in the swift current. No other sign was seen of him. The following morning Cody was discovered in a nearby church, but when officers arrived at the sanctuary he had vanished. Although a reward was offered for his apprehension, he remained at large. Smooth shaved William Cody was about 32 years old, weighed 137 pounds and could be identified by multiple scars on his head.

Back in Chattanooga, on September 4, 1915, Sheriff Bush received a post card, mailed from City Point, Virginia, where it was thought Cody, an expert "soup" [nitro-glycerin] man, was employed by the DuPont powder works. The post card read:

"I have a couple of safes to blow, also a train to hold up before I leave. But, say - I shall give your city my attention soon. So lookout.

Yours,  
BAD BILL

The handwriting matched samples of Cody's writing in letters he had written from jail eight months earlier. Whether or not "Bad Bill" would make good his promise to return to Chattanooga was anybody's guess, but proof had been found that he visited the city soon after his escape from the state penitentiary in June. Evidence existed showing that Cody had left the Nashville environs on the Tennessee Central Railroad, came to Soddy on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad, and from there he walked to Chattanooga. There he "touched" some of his former colleagues and secured a "stake" to finance his trip out of Tennessee. Cody was known as a versatile lawbreaker taking on anything from second-story work to through express trains.

The trail grew cold as America entered World War I. Rumors surfaced that he was robbing motorists in Marion County, but these were never substantiated. Cody may have lived an exemplary life after his escape, working incognito in a war production factory, or he may have joined the army during the war, or perished in the influenza pandemic of 1918-1919. Whatever may have happened to this colorful Tennessee brigand, however, will most likely never be known, but his story is just one of the numerous colorful narratives in the Volunteer State's past.

## New Staff Member

Welcome to Brian Beadles who joins the staff of the Tennessee Historical Commission as a Historic Preservation Specialist. He has lived in a variety of places across the United States, including Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Colorado, California, New York, and Iowa. He was graduated from the University of Illinois where he majored in



Anthropology and English. Following graduation Brian worked as an Americorps volunteer in Colorado Springs, Colorado. From there he went to work as a tour guide at Scotty's Castle in Death Valley National Park. In 2001 Brian earned his Master's degree in Historic Preservation from Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. His thesis was an examination of Adirondack Great Camps and policies concerning a state-owned camp. While in Ithaca, Brian was also involved with local survey work and research for a local neighborhood hoping to gain National Register status. Before coming to Tennessee, Brian worked as the Senior Surveyor for the Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana.

As a Historic Preservation Specialist, Brian will assist and advise the public, governmental, and non-governmental agencies on completing National Register nominations.

Currently living in Hermitage, his main hobbies include running marathons, reading and listening to music. Brian recently became engaged to Leslie Vieke, formerly from Vincennes, Indiana.

## TAM CONFERENCE

The annual conference of the Tennessee Association of Museums (TAM) will be held at the Riverview Inn in Clarksville on March 22-24, 2005. For Further information contact TAM at (866) 390-3638.

## HISTORICAL MARKERS

At its meeting on October 15, 2004, the Tennessee Historical Commission approved five historical markers: *Monroe Harding*, Davidson County; *Waverly Train Explosion*, Humphreys County, *Town Spring*, Montgomery County; *Kerrville Presbyterian Church*, Shelby County; and *City Cemetery/Mexican War Monument*, Sumner County.

## TPT Conference

"Preservation in the 21st Century: Managing Growth and Change" is the theme for the 2005 Tennessee Preservation Trust Statewide Preservation Conference in Chattanooga on April 7-9. The keynote speaker will be Donovan Rypkema of the Washington, DC-based firm, Place Economics. An internationally known economist, Rypkema is the nation's leading authority on the contribution of historic resources to the local, state, and national economy.

The yearly conference, which has educated hundreds of Tennesseans since it began in 2000, is sponsored with grant funds from the Tennessee Historical Commission and takes place in a different community each year.

"This is the most important event of the year for Tennessee's preservationists to meet and network while learning about ways to protect our historic communities and landscapes," notes Conference Chair Annie McDonald, of Chattanooga. This year's conference headquarters will be the newly restored Sheraton Read House, constructed in 1927.

For more information, please visit the TPT website at [www.tennesseepreservationtrust.org](http://www.tennesseepreservationtrust.org) or call their office at (615) 259-2289.

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## Historic Preservation *continued ...*

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develop an historic tour itinerary based on the National Register of Historic Places in his district. Titled "The Heart of the Tennessee Valley," the itinerary spans eight counties in East-central Tennessee including Knox, Anderson, Grainger, Jefferson, Sevier, Blount, Loudon, and Roane. The National Register resources therein represent a wide range of historical development and an impressive diversity of types, styles, and periods. Van Winkle says, "The itinerary presents a distinct opportunity to build a strong heritage tourism base in our region while simultaneously heightening local awareness and sensitivity to historic resources and the values and benefits of historic preservation."

The Tennessee Historical Commission shares these opinions. Both these current examples and previous experiences in districts where preservation planners have worked have been very positive. It is our belief that the successes achieved in these three development districts can be duplicated in others and we would like to see the program expanded. Adding historic preservation to the mix of services provided by development districts enhances the efforts of the Historical Commission in preserving the state's history and heritage and also adds a valuable new tool to efforts to achieve the development district's goals of improving planning and facilitating quality economic growth and development.

## Publications to Note *continued from page 8*

edited by Jeremiah E. Goulka, in which the editor highlights the memories and understanding of Chamberlain's war experiences and illustrates the successes and challenges of his transition from Civil War hero to scholar, statesman, and husband. Cloth. \$39.95.

**Vicksburg: The Campaign That Opened the Mississippi**, by Michael B. Ballard. The author presents a thorough examination of the longest and most important campaign in the Western Theater and describes the difficulties that caused the Confederates to lose this campaign. Cloth. \$39.95.

**The Memory of the Civil War in American Culture**, edited by Alice Fahs and Joan Waugh. The editors examine from a book of essays at a conference a variety of battles over the memory of the war during the last 135 years. The volume describes a variety of cultural and political arenas that reveal the changes that have occurred in ideological viewpoints during this period. Cloth, \$59.95. Paper, \$19.95.

The University of Tennessee Press, Conference Center Building, Suite 110, Knoxville, TN 37996-4108, has published the following:

**Six Seasons Remembered: The National Championship Years of Tennessee Football**, by Haywood Harris and Gus Manning. In the history of University of Tennessee football, six teams, those of 1938, 1940, 1950, 1951, 1967, and 1998, have been named number one in the nation. This volume recounts those years through recollections of players and coaches and more than 130 photographs. Cloth. \$29.95.

**Alexandria Goes to War: Beyond Robert E. Lee**, by George G. Kundahl, chronicles the lives of men and women whose service made the city unique in the exceptional quality and variety of talent it provided to the Confederate cause. Cloth. \$45.00.

**Nashville: The Western Confederacy's Final Gamble**, by James Lee McDonough, in which the author presents new interpretations of the Battle of Nashville in which General Hood hoped to recapture the long-occupied city of Nashville. Filled with new information from important primary sources, this volume will become the definitive treatment of this crucial battle. Cloth. \$39.95.

**Brigadier General Tyree H. Bell, C.S.A.: Forrest's Fighting Lieutenant**, by Nathaniel Cheairs Hughes, Jr., with Connie Walton Moretti and James Michael Browne. In addition to giving insight into the man whose courage and leadership earned him the nickname "Forrest's Right Arm", the authors explore Bell's early years in Tennessee and his adventurous postwar career in business and land speculation. Cloth. \$45.00.

**Sanctified Trial: The Diary of Eliza Rhea Anderson Fain, a Confederate Woman in East Tennessee**, edited by John N. Fain, is the riveting Civil War diary of a Confederate woman of strong religious faith and equally strong proslavery convictions, whose husband and five of her six sons fought on the side of the South in

a sharply divided East Tennessee. Cloth. \$42.00.

**At Work in the Atomic City: A Labor and Social History of Oak Ridge, Tennessee**, by Russell Olwell. The author explores the world of the thousands of workers, both skilled and unskilled, who were brought into Oak Ridge during World War II to construct and operate the plants needed to work on the atomic bomb. Cloth. \$29.00.

**Mountaineers in Gray: The Nineteenth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry Regiment, CSA**, by John D. Fowler. Organized from volunteer companies from the upper and lower portions of East Tennessee, the largest Unionist stronghold of the South, these men chose to defy their neighbors, risking their lives and fortunes in pursuit of Southern independence. This unit served from the beginning of the conflict to its conclusion, fighting in every major engagement of the Army of Tennessee except Perryville. Cloth. \$34.00.

**Shelby Foote and the Art of History: Two Gates to the City**, by James Panabaker. Recognized as one of the nation's leading Civil War historians, the author argues that Foote is one of a rare breed of artists capable of combining the tools and sensibilities of a writer of modernist fiction with the discipline of a historian. Cloth. \$32.00.

**Chimborazo: The Confederacy's Largest Hospital**, by Carol C. Green. Chimborazo Hospital, just outside Richmond, served as the Confederacy's largest hospital for four years. It treated nearly eighty thousand, experiencing a mortality rate of just over 11 percent. This book, the first full-length study of a facility that was vital to the Southern war effort, tells the story of those who lived and worked at Chimborazo. Cloth. \$29.95.

**The Bone Hunters: The Discovery of Miocene Fossils in Gray, Tennessee**, by Harry Moore. In the spring and summer of 2000, geologists working for the Tennessee Department of Transportation uncovered a fossil site containing bones that would turn out to be at least five million years old. They uncovered the fossilized remains of tapirs, elephants, rhinoceroses, alligators and other animals. This fascinating book recounts the activities regarding this discovery, including numerous photos of the remains. Paper. \$16.95.

The University Press of Kentucky, 633 South Limestone Street, Lexington, KY 40508, has published **Rural Life and Culture in the Upper Cumberland**, edited by Michael E. Birdwell and W. Calvin Dickinson. This volume provides a grand tour of the history and folk culture of the Upper Cumberland region of Kentucky and Tennessee with topics ranging from architecture to art and popular culture, the Civil War to World War II, graveyards to folk legends, and country musicians to vacationing tourists. Cloth. \$45.00.

## PUBLICATIONS TO NOTE

The Nashville Historical Newsletter, 4240 Nepal Drive, Hermitage, TN 37076 has published **The Confederate Twenty-Dollar Irony** and other essays from the **Nashville Historical Newsletter**, edited by Mike State and Kathy Lauder. With articles by 18 accomplished writers, this is an entertaining, educational, and inspiring publication. Paper. \$12.87, including tax and shipping.

Serviceberry Press, Post Office Box 241963, Memphis, TN 38124-1963, has printed **The Goodspeed History of Robertson County, Tennessee**, one of the series of reprints of county histories by Goodspeed, with a selected reading list by Robert E. Dalton and an index compiled by Lynette H. Dalton. Paper. \$20.00 plus \$4.50 shipping and handling.

Bishop Bertram Herlong, Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee, has announced the publication of **Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee: 1824 thru 2004**, outlining the 175th anniversary of the diocese. Copies may be ordered from Christ Church Book Shop, 900 Broadway, Nashville, TN 37203. Paper. \$13.00.

The University of Illinois Press has published **Fanatics and Fire-Eaters: Newspapers and the Coming of the Civil War**, by Lorman A. Ratner and Dwight L. Teeter, Jr., a fascinating account of the role newspapers played in the years leading up to the Civil War. In those troubled years, newspapers of the North and South presented the arguments for and against slavery. Cloth, \$34.95. Paper, \$19.95.

Louisiana State University Press, Post Office Box 25053, Baton Rouge, LA 70894-5053, has published:

**Senator Albert Gore, Sr.: Tennessee Maverick**, by Kyle Longley. In the first comprehensive biography of this Democratic congressman and senator from 1939 to 1971, the author has produced an incisive portrait of a significant American political leader and an arresting narrative of the shaping of a Southern and American political tradition. Cloth. \$39.95.

**Soldier of Southwestern Virginia: The Civil War Letters of Captain John Preston Sheffey**, edited by James I. Robertson, Jr. Sheffey's letters reflect the ever-present dangers of war and a soldier's attempts to assuage

a wife's fears of committing to a man enmeshed far from home in the dire struggle for the Confederacy. Cloth. \$39.95.

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