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## COMMISSION HIRES NEW STAFF MEMBER

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**N**athan Montague is the new Certified Local Government (CLG) Coordinator for the State of Tennessee. The CLG program is a local, state and federal partnership that offers Tennessee's communities technical assistance and small grants to help them integrate historic preservation and local land-use planning.

Montague grew up in Ithaca, New York. He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees in History from the State University of New York at Buffalo. After receiving his graduate degree, Montague worked for the university in its Archaeological Survey program, gaining valuable experience in archaeology, historic research, architectural history, and cultural

resource management. He has written or co-written more than twenty technical publications and book reviews. Montague worked for a private cultural resource management firm in Franklin, Tennessee, before going to Louisiana to take part in the post-Hurricane Katrina disaster recovery. Working in the New Orleans area this past year as a Historic Preservation Specialist, he provided technical assistance to Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) disaster programs in order to fulfill that agency's legal responsibilities under various historic preservation laws, executive orders, and regulations.



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### *PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS & THE HUMANITIES*

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The President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities (PCAH), National Park Service (NPS), National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), and Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) jointly announced the awarding of \$7.6 million in federal Save America's Treasures (SAT) grants. With these funds, 42 organizations and agencies will act to conserve some of America's most

significant cultural treasures, which illustrate, interpret, and embody the great events, ideas, and individuals that contribute to our nation's history and culture. Through the congressionally-appropriated SAT program, awards were made to 23 historic properties and sites and 19 nationally significant collections of artifacts, documents and artistic works. Tennessee was among the 24

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**The Tennessee Historical Commission will meet on Friday, February 16, 2007 at 9:00 a.m. at the Clover Bottom Mansion, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee. 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.*

## NATIONAL REGISTER NEWS

Since the last issue of *The Courier*, there have been twelve entries from the National Register of Historic Places. The properties added are: **Wilkinson-Keele House**, Coffee County; **Thomas W. Phillips Memorial** and the **Wilkinson House**, Davidson County; **Hallehurst** and the **Dr. Benjamin Franklin Smith House**, Giles County; **Kelly's Ferry Road and Crossing**, Marion County; **Port Royal Road**, Montgomery County; **Dr. Fred Stone Sr. Hospital**, Roane County; **Riverside Farm**, Rutherford County; **Durham's Chapel School**, Sumner County; **Rocky River Crossing and Road**, Van Buren County; and **Williamson Chapel CME Church Complex**, Wilson County.

Seven properties were removed from the National Register of Historic Places because they had been demolished or drastically altered. These are: **Richard Hardy Junior High School**, **Newton Chevrolet Building**, **Park Hotel**, and **Benjamin F. Thomas House**, Hamilton County; **Hiram Jenkins House**, Rutherford County; **Alcoa West Plant Office**, Blount County; and **Liberty School**, Williamson County.

There are now 1973 entries in the National Register for Tennessee including 262 districts, for a total of 40,306 resources now listed.

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### *Arts and Humanities...continued from page 1*

states and the District of Columbia that received grants from the 2006 SAT grants. The Tennessee Valley Authority Archaeological Collections, University of Tennessee, Knoxville received grants funds of \$100,000 for re-housing over 10,000 years of human occupation in the state.

Save America's Treasures' competitive awards preserve the nation's most significant endangered intellectual and cultural artifacts, historic structures and historic sites. "Save America's Treasures grants help address the very real threats to our nation's historic and cultural treasures, a legacy held in trust by all Americans," said Mrs. **Laura Bush**, Honorary Chairman of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. "Through this program President Bush and I want to encourage public and private efforts to carry forward the work of generations in keeping these vital pieces of the nation alive for our children and their children."

The 2006 Save America's Treasures awards covers a diverse range of subject matter and American themes; serves as keystones for scholars and future historians to the nation's history; represents a wide range of American communities; and contributes to the preservation of American culture, identity and heritage.



## Published by the TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

2941 Lebanon Road  
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442

Norman J. Hill, *Chairman*  
Richard G. Tune, *Interim Director*  
Linda T. Wynn, *Editor*

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## HISTORICAL MARKERS

At its meeting on October 20, 2006, the Tennessee Historical Commission approved six historical markers: **John Wood Dodge**, Cumberland County; **National Negro High School Basketball Tournament**, Davidson County; **Monteagle Sunday School Assembly**, Grundy County; **Camp Van Dorn**, Knox County; **McMinn County High School**, McMinn County; and **Davis Ford**, Maury County.

Those interested in submitting proposed texts for markers are urged to contact Linda T. Wynn at the Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442, or call (615) 532-1550.

## Franklin to Host 2007 Statewide Preservation Conference

The Tennessee Preservation Trust, with generous support from the Tennessee Historical Commission, the Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson County, and the Tennessee Department of Transportation, presents the 2007 Statewide Preservation Conference. The event will take place March 29-31 in downtown Franklin, which last hosted the conference in 2000. This year's theme is "Keeping the *Place* in Place: How Our Heritage Enriches Our Communities." The program will include nationally-known land use planning expert Ed McMahon of the Urban Land Institute in Washington, D.C. Educational sessions will focus on economic incentives, downtown development, neighborhood revitalization, land conservation, building restoration, and historic bridges. In addition, the Lexington, Kentucky-based Dry Stone Conservancy will be offering a stone masonry workshop in conjunction with the conference.

For more information, please visit the TPT website at [www.tennesseepreservationtrust.org](http://www.tennesseepreservationtrust.org) or call their office at (615) 963-1255.

## TAM CONFERENCE

The annual conference of the Tennessee Association of Museums (TAM) will be held in Murfreesboro March 21-23, 2007. The keynote speaker will be Dr. James B. Gardner, Associate Director for Curatorial Affairs, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution. For further information please go their website [www.tnmuseums.org/Conference.htm](http://www.tnmuseums.org/Conference.htm) for conference details.

## National Register Properties

The antebellum *Hiram Jenkins House* was listed on the National Register on June 16, 1989. The



house was listed for its local significance in architecture. In June 2006, the house was demolished.

*Hallehurst* was listed in the National Register as a fine example of Dutch Colonial Revival design and for its association with Newton H. White, who was locally important in politics and commerce.

Although the original date of construction of the nineteenth century house is unknown, around the turn of the century White had Giles County builder Abe McKissack renovate the house.



Originally built in 1896, in 1936 the frame *Williamson Chapel CME Church* was covered in stone veneer. It was listed in the National Register



for its local importance in African-American heritage in the areas of religion and education. In addition, John Henry Britton, Sr. was an important mid-twentieth century minister and reformer associated with the church complex.

# *Riding Through Tennessee: The 1947 Congress of Racial Equality's Freedom Ride, A Journey of Reconciliation*

by Linda T. Wynn  
Assistant Director for State Programs

Sixty years ago on April 17, 1947, representatives of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) rode through Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee, as they tested the United States Supreme Court ruling in the *Morgan v. Commonwealth of Virginia* [328 U.S. 373] case. Attorneys of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) litigated this case on behalf of Irene Morgan in 1946. By a seven-to-one margin, the justices outlawed racial segregation in interstate travel. The decision in this case caused CORE to initiate its 1947 Journey of Reconciliation, which was a forerunner of the 1961 Freedom Rides.



1947 Journey of Reconciliation Members. Left to right: Worth Randle, Wallace Nelson, Ernest Bromley, James Peck, Igal Roodenko, Bayard Rustin, James Felmet, George Houser and Andrew Johnson.

A trailblazer in the struggle of American blacks, Irene Morgan, later known as Irene Morgan Kirkaldy, personified the resentment Gunnar Myrdal noted in his 1944 classic study, *An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and American Democracy*: “. . .the Jim Crow car [was] resented more bitterly among Negroes than most other forms of segregation.” She possessed the spirit of Alain Locke’s “New Negro” that primarily called for human dignity, civil liberties, and racial equality. On July 16, 1944, Morgan, who was recovering from a miscarriage, refused to give up her seat. By doing so, she violated Virginia’s 1930 statute which proscribed racially mixed seating on public modes of transportation.

Ten years before the United States Supreme Court dismantled the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* [163 U.S. 537]

doctrine of racial segregation and eleven years before Rosa Parks refused to surrender her seat on Montgomery’s Cleveland Avenue bus, Morgan defied the laws of racial segregation. On that fateful July day, she rebuffed southern racial etiquette by not relinquishing her seat on a Virginia bus to a white couple.

Represented by NAACP attorneys, Morgan’s case was taken to the Virginia Supreme Court which, on June 6, 1945, upheld the state’s 1930 Jim Crow statute. Morgan’s attorneys appealed the Virginia Supreme Court’s ruling to the country’s highest tribunal. Almost a year later, on June 3, 1946, seven justices on the United States Supreme Court sustained Morgan’s appeal. The *Morgan v. Commonwealth of Virginia* case represented a spirited attack on Jim Crow transportation.

Less than a year later, in 1947, CORE and the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR) organized and implemented the interracial Journey of Reconciliation throughout the upper South to test the court’s decision in the *Morgan v. Virginia* case. An interracial group of sixteen men—eight blacks (Bayard Rustin, Wallace Nelson, Conrad Lynn, Andrew Johnson, Dennis Banks, William Worthy, Eugene Stanley, and Nathan Wright) and eight whites (George Houser, Ernest Bromley, James Peck, Igal Roodenko, Worth Randle,

Joseph Felmet, Homer Jack, and Louis Adams)—prepared for a two-week bus trip through Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Organizers of this “freedom ride” understood that discriminatory social laws and patterns were not transformed because of decisions made by the U. S. Supreme Court and that progress came only with struggle. Their purpose was to compel southern states to carry out the Morgan decision. During the two-week journey, arrests occurred on six occasions and twelve men were arrested. Morgan’s act of refusal laid the foundation upon which American blacks would construct other direct-protest methods for civil liberties and equality.

The two-week trip was extremely perilous and categorically not the custom of the era. Leaders of both CORE and FOR agreed that all of the riders would be men,

acknowledging that “mixing of the races and sexes would . . . exacerbate an already volatile situation.” The paternalistic judgment of Rustin and Houser upset veteran American black female activists Ella Baker and Pauli Murray.

As they meticulously prepared for the journey, Rustin and Houser prepared and gave each rider a list containing seven directives, which were later produced in a booklet titled *You Don't Have to Ride Jim Crow*. According to John Peck's *Freedom Ride*, published in 1962, Rustin and Houser repeated during the training sessions that Jim Crow could not be defeated by courage only; painstaking organization, unrelenting self-discipline, and faithful commitment to nonviolence were also fundamental. They also underscored that the purpose of the mission was to establish the fact that the United States Supreme Court's enunciations or edicts regarding decisions relating to racial desegregation were the law of the land, even in the resistant South. On April 9, 1947, the interracial group of men boarded Greyhound and Trailways buses in Washington, D. C., and began their Journey of Reconciliation through the upper South. Reporters from the Baltimore *Afro-American* and the Pittsburg *Courier*, both newspapers in the American black community, also accompanied the riders.

The journey from Washington to Richmond, Virginia, was without incident for both groups, and no one contested their lawful right to sit wherever they desired. Even in southern Virginia, they encountered little resistance. However, the next day, ten miles south of Petersburg, Rustin had an encounter with a segregationist Greyhound bus driver, who ordered him to the back of the bus. Ignoring the driver's directive, Rustin refused to move. Once they reached Oxford, North Carolina, the bus driver called local authorities, who, after a brief interrogation, refused to arrest Rustin. Rustin's encounter was an indicator of things to come. CORE riders before they departed Petersburg also ran into resistance on the Trailways bus, and Conrad Lynn was arrested for disorderly conduct. Throughout their Reconciliation Journey in North Carolina, as they struggled for racial justice, the entourage of nonviolent CORE protesters continued to experience arrests and difficulty in bringing down the barriers on Jim Crow interstate transportation.

Eight days after leaving Washington, D. C., the group departed Asheville, North Carolina, on a Trailways bus and headed for Knoxville, Tennessee. However, before the bus departed the station, a white passenger asked the driver to direct Dennis Banks, who was sitting on the second seat, to move. When the driver directed him to move, Banks responded, “I'm sorry, I can't,” explaining that he was an interstate passenger. When the police arrived, Banks again refused to move. Consequently, they arrested him. After Peck, who was traveling with Banks and seated in the rear of the bus, was not arrested, he said, “We're traveling together and you will have to arrest me too.” Later, both were released from the city jail on \$400 bond each. While the two were detained in Asheville, the rest of the group went on to Knoxville, Tennessee. The same night a second group of

CORE riders boarded a Greyhound bus and made their way to Nashville, Tennessee. Homer Jack and Nathan Wright sat at the front of the bus. As in Asheville, a passenger asked the driver if he was going to move Wright, who was an American black. When Wright was asked, “Would you like to move?”, Wright replied he would not. Jack explained that they were friends riding together and could do so legally because of the *Morgan* decision. After a fifteen-minute consultation with company and law enforcement officials, the driver returned and drove off without further query. During their journey from Knoxville to Nashville, Jack and Wright experienced no evidence of anger or violence from the passengers. Exhausted, they arrived in Tennessee's capital city in the early morning. Later in the day, they met with college students and lectured on the nonviolent struggle for racial equality and justice. After spending the day in Nashville, the duo prepared to continue their journey by rail.

At midnight on April 19, with tickets for reserved seats in a whites-only coach, Jack and Wright boarded a train for Louisville, Kentucky. This mode of transportation was the first train journey for the CORE riders. Without a paradigm, no one knew what to anticipate. They had no trouble boarding the train. However, when the conductors collected tickets, one asked Jack if Wright was his prisoner. When he replied that they were friends, the conductor informed Wright that he would have to move to the train's Jim Crow section. Wright, as he had done before, refused to move and cited the Supreme Court's ruling in the *Morgan* case. Said the conductor, “If we were in Alabama, we would throw you out of the window.” He threatened to have Wright arrested in Bowling Green, Kentucky, but no arrest took place. Later, a woman seated behind Jack and Wright gave them her name and address and told them to contact her if they needed assistance.

The Journey of Reconciliation continued until April 23, 1947, when it concluded in Washington, D. C. Officials at CORE and FOR believed that without direct action taken by groups and individuals, Jim Crow in the South could not be deposed. They were also convinced that direct action must be accompanied by nonviolence. Without corrupting their moral fiber with wrath, this cadre of travelers turned a nonviolent model of resistance into a powerful demonstration upon which American blacks could seize to fulfill their freedom.

The May 1961 Freedom Rides tested a Supreme Court decision in the 1960 *Boynton v. Virginia* [364 U.S. 454] case, which extended the Court's 1946 directive to all interstate transportation facilities, including terminals, waiting rooms, restaurants, and other amenities. The Court's decision made it unconstitutional to racially segregate waiting rooms, restrooms, and lunch counters. This time Tennessee would play a pivotal role in the American black struggle to desegregate interstate transportation and auxiliary facilities.

Although not the progenitors of the Freedom Rides of the 1960s, Nashville's student activists, under the

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# PUBLIC COMMENT SOLICITED

The Tennessee Historical Commission is soliciting public comment and advice on its administration of the National Historic Preservation Act. 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 historic properties by reviewing Federal projects to determine if they will adversely affect historic properties; assisting persons who are rehabilitating historic properties to earn tax credits which are available; administering grants for the restoration of National Register properties; and providing technical assistance and advice to local governments which have established programs and ordinances to protect historic properties.

In addition to the grants for the restoration of National Register properties, local groups and agencies may apply for grants for other types of historic preservation related activities. These grant funds are federal funds that are appropriated under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act to assist states in carrying out the purposes of the Act. Comments and suggestions will be used to structure the annual application to the National Park Service for these funds. More information regarding the programs and activities of the Tennessee Historical Commission, including an online edition of our statewide plan for historic preservation, [A Future for the Past: A Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation in Tennessee](#), can be obtained from our website, <http://www.tennessee.gov/environment/hist/>.

The Tennessee Historical Commission expects to solicit applications for grants-in-aid in June of this year for the 2008 Fiscal Year (10/01/2007-09/30/2008). The public input and advice that 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, 2007 and may be addressed to Richard G. Tune, Interim Director/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](mailto: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

## Riding Through Tennessee...continued from page 6

leadership of Diane J. Nash, became their driving force. On May 4, 1961, CORE sent two buses and an assembly of 13 Freedom Riders (seven black men, three white men, and three white women) on what was supposed to be a two-week trip, traveling through the deep South from Washington, D. C., to New Orleans, to test their right to intermingle blacks and whites in the region's bus stations. When they reached Anniston, Alabama, on May 14, the Freedom Riders met a sadistic horde of more than 100 angry whites, who brutally beat them and fire-bombed the bus. In Birmingham, a mob clutching iron pipes and other weapons greeted the riders, who then were battered, knocked unconscious, and hospitalized. While the violence garnered national and international attention, it also caused CORE director James Farmer to terminate the ride. On May 17, 1961, recruits left Nashville for Birmingham, Alabama.

The Nashville students' single-mindedness to carry on the Freedom Rides had major consequences for the southern Civil Rights Movement. The Freedom Rides continued over the following four months with student activists in the forefront. On September 22, 1961, in response to the Freedom Rides and under pressure from the Kennedy administration, the Interstate Commerce Commission promulgated regulations eliminating racial segregation in train and bus terminals. These regulations went into effect on November 1, 1961.

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## HISTORIC PRESERVATION MONTH

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 2007 is Preservation Works! The trust encourages statewide and local 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 20, 2007 to Richard G. Tune, Interim Director, Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442 (Use zip code 37214 if using UPS, FED EX or EXPRESS MAIL).

are created equal." Cloth, \$45.00.

Publications of the University of Illinois Press, 1325 South Oak Street, Champaign, IL 61820-6903 include:

**Benjamin Franklin, Pennsylvania, and the First Nations: The Treaties of 1736-62**, edited by Susan Kalter. This meticulous investigation and annotated edition shows the treaties between the British Colonies and the Indian nations, which was originally printed and sold by Benjamin Franklin, to be complex intercultural documents that provide considerable insight into the British colonists' relationship with native peoples of eastern North America. Last published in 1938, **Benjamin Franklin, Pennsylvania, and the First Nations** discloses Franklin's key role in an effort to bridge the different cultural worlds. Katler's in-depth introduction places the treaties in both a cultural and historical context. Cloth, \$45.00.

Another work published by the University of Illinois Press is **Herndon's Lincoln: William H. Herndon and Jesse W. Weik, edited by Douglas L. Wilson and Rodney O. Davis**. First published in 1889, to mix reviews, Herndon's Lincoln became a classic. It is still considered one of the most influential biographies of Lincoln ever published. This edition restores the original text, includes two chapters added in the 1892- revised edition, and traces the account of how this landmark biography made its way into print. Cloth, \$35.00.

Publications of The University of North Carolina Press, 116 S. Boundary St., Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514-3808 include:

**John Tyler, the Accidental President** by Edward P. Crapol. In this study, Crapol, professor emeritus at the College of William and Mary, argues that Tyler, who was William Henry Harrison's vice president, was a strong president who helped strengthened the executive office. Often derided by antagonists as "His Accidency," Tyler was the first vice president who ascended the presidency. Crapol calls in to question earlier analyses of Tyler as a die-hard promoter of states' rights, limited government, and rigid interpretation of the Constitution. Cloth, \$37.50.

**Germans in the Civil War: The Letters They Wrote Home**, edited by Walter D. Kamphoefner and Wolfgang Helbich. Comprising nearly 10 percent of all Union troops, German Americans were one of the largest immigrant groups in the Civil War. However, chroniclers of history gave little consideration to their daily lives—on both the battlefield and the home front—during the War Between the States. These compilations of German letters convey the intersectional war from a markedly German perspective. Kamphoefner and Helbich, call into question the assertion that the Civil War was the great melting pot that eliminated ethnic antipathy. First published in Germany in 2002, this collection consists of over three hundred letters written by seventy-eight German immigrants—men and women, soldiers and civilians, from both the North and South. Cloth, \$59.95.

**Encyclopedia of North Carolina**, edited by William S. Powell. **The Encyclopedia of North Carolina** is the first single-volume reference to the events, institutions, and cultural forces that have defined the state. Having spent fifteen years developing the volume, Editor William S. Powell amassed research from over 550 volunteer writers to offer more than 2,000 entries on topics ranging from history and the humanities, to agriculture; arts and architecture; business and industry among numerous others. Illustrated with 400 photographs and maps, the volume is an informative and engaging guide of North Carolina. Never before has the entire history and culture of the state been skillful explicated in a single all-inclusive book. Cloth, \$65.00.

**Super-Scenic Motorway: A Blue Ride Parkway** by Anne Mitchell Whisnant. The almost 470-miles that span the Blue Ridge

Parkway are the most visited site in the National Parks system. As the subject of the widely held myth, the beloved roadway was long viewed as an uncontroversial project, a contention that Anne Mitchell Whisnant proves untrue through her history of the seventy-year development of the parkway. She further brings to bear the interests of each of parkways' many stakeholders, revealing conflicts and their resolutions along the way as well as ongoing debates on how to best manage the parkway in the present and preserve it for the future. Cloth, \$34.95.

Publications of the University of Tennessee Press, Conference Center Building, 600 Henley Street, Suite 110, Knoxville, TN 37902 include:

**Through the Howling Wilderness: The 1864 Red River Campaign and Union Failure in the West** by Gary D. Joiner with a foreword by Edwin C. Bearss. Cloth, \$39.95. Author of the award-winning book, *One Damn Blunder from Beginning to End: The Red River Campaign of 1864*, Gary D. Joiner's newest publication explores the Red River Campaign of 1864 in which the Union army and navy forces set their sights on the deep into the interior of Louisiana where they would seize its Rebel capital and defeat the Confederate army guarding the region. Emphasizing Confederate defensive measures and the hostile attitudes of commanders, **Through the Howling Wilderness** contends that the campaign not only altered the political landscape in the 1864 fall presidential elections but also delayed the end of the war and forced the navy to refocus its inland naval tactics.

**Two Carpenters: Architecture and Building in Early New England, 1799-1859** by J. Ritchie Garrison. Drawing on the lives of two nineteenth century New England carpenters, Calvin and George Stearns, J. Ritchie Garrison uses the Stearns' written accounts as well as the legacy of buildings to uncover their identities through stylistic influences, family patterns, work habits, social customs, tools, and business practices. While existing studies chronicle the emergence of rural capitalism in New England, **Two Carpenters** reveals the Stearns' complicated interrelationship of rural builders to city and country, and of industry and farming. As they filtered change through the actions of everyday living, the Stearns' help to demonstrate the process by which these beloved landscapes and buildings came into existence. Cloth, \$48.95.

Written by William D. Moore, assistant professor of history and director of public history at the University of North Carolina Wilmington, **Masonic Temples: Freemasonry, Ritual Architecture and Masculine Archetypes** explores the design, construction, and historical context of structures erected by American Freemasons from 1870 to 1930. In addition to identifying four different types of Masonic ritual space in detail, Moore convincingly argues for the relationship of these impressive structures to concepts of American masculinity through his comparison of them to masculine archetypes, the heroic artisan, the holy warrior, the wise man and the fool. Cloth, \$34.95.

**Andrew Jackson and the Politics of Martial Law: Nationalism, Civil Liberties, and Partisanship** by Matthew Warshauer. Author of the forthcoming **Andrew Jackson: First Men, America's Presidents**, Warshauer in this work tells the history of Jackson's use of martial law and how the controversy surrounding it ensued Andrew Jackson throughout his life. He further explains that Abraham Lincoln cited Jackson's use of the military suspension of civil liberties as justification for similar decisions during the Civil War. This volume adds both to the Jackson historiography and to the legal and constitutional history of the intersection between the military and civilian areas of interest. Cloth, \$39.95.

## PUBLICATIONS TO NOTE

Doubleday, a division of Random House, Inc. has published, **I Wish I'd Been There: Twenty Historians Bring to Life Dramatic Events that Changed America**. Edited by Byron Hollinshead, this anthology is a compilation of participatory fantasies written by 20 prominent historians, who answered the question what scene or incident in American history would you like to have witnessed—and why? Through the imagined experiences of these historians, one can step back in time to the Salem witch trials, the Lewis and Clark expedition, the raid on Harpers Ferry, the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the Scopes trial, the beginning of the Vietnam War, the voting rights march to Selma and other significant events in American history. \$26.95.

Publications of The University of Kentucky Press, 633 South Limestone Street, Lexington, Kentucky, 40508 include:

James Archambeault's **Historic Kentucky**, with a foreword by Wendell Berry. An independent photographer for more than twenty-five years, Archambeault's photos and essay documents and describes Kentucky's changing way of life. In this work, he preserves the landscapes, buildings, and sights of old Kentucky, and explains the historical and cultural significance of more than 130 color photographs. The photographs were shot using natural light and without digital enhancement, making them as authentic as the memories they preserve. Cloth, \$45.00.

**The View From the Ground: Experiences of Civil War Soldiers** edited by Aaron Sheehan-Dean, with an afterword by Joseph T. Glatthaar, reconstructs the role of Civil War soldiers "from the ground up." Portrayed as historical actors, the soldiers are not seen as casualty counts or pawns in a political standoff. They are viewed as historical players whose actions were important in guiding the course of American history. Cloth, \$40.00.

Louisiana State University Press, P. O. Box 25053, Baton Rouge, LA 70894-5053 has published the following:

**Southern Outcast: Hinton Rowan Helper and The Impending Crisis of the South** by David Brown. In his intellectual and cultural biography of Helper—the first to appear in more than forty years—David Brown provides a novel and nuanced account of this self-styled reformer, exploring anew Helper's motivation for writing his inciting 1857 work. The coauthor of **Race in the American South: From Slavery to Civil Rights**, he places Helper in a context that explains how the society in which he lived predisposed his thinking, beginning with Helper's upbringing in North Carolina, his move to California at the height of the Californian gold rush, his

developing hostility toward nonwhites within the United States, and his publication of **The Impending Crisis of the South**. Cloth, \$50.00.

**Brothers One and All: Espirit de Corps in a Civil War Regiment** by Mark H. Dunkelman is a detailed examination of Union soldier life at the regimental level. The 154th New York Volunteers, known as the Hardtack Regiment, hailed from Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties in the western part of the state. A three-year regiment raised in the summer of 1862, it suffered grievous losses at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg as part of the Army of the Potomac's ill-fated Eleventh Corps. The New Yorkers transferred to the Army of the Tennessee in late 1863 and fought with William T. Sherman for the remainder of the war. Paper, \$22.95.

Another work by Dunkelman is **War's Relentless Hand: Twelve Tales of Civil War Soldiers**. He retrieves twelve common soldiers from anonymity and presents personal accounts of their experiences. Through an assortment of primary sources, he recreates the lives and legacies of soldiers from the 154th New York Volunteer Infantry who met their death on the battlefield, others who were permanently disabled and others who saw their families undergo trauma. Cloth, \$34.95.

**Under Stately Oaks: A Pictorial History of LSU**, Revised edition, text by Thomas F. Ruffin, Photography Research and editing by Jo Jackson and Mary J. Herbert, foreword by Sean O'Keefe. Combining archival research with photography, Ruffin chronicles Louisiana State University's 150-year history from its inception through the pivotal role in relief efforts following Hurricane Katrina. Cloth, \$39.95.

**Confederate Heroines: 120 Southern Women Convicted by Union Military Justice** by Thomas P. Lowry. A retired psychiatrist, Lowry examined over 75,000 Federal courts-martial, which were uncovered in the National Archives and extrapolated profiles of 120 Confederate women convicted of crimes against the United States Army or government. Their narrative, published for the first time, often in first-person testimony, construct an amazing portrayal of courage and resourcefulness in the face of social, military, and legal constraints. Cloth, \$29.95.

**In Race and Liberty in the New Nation: Emancipation in Virginia from the Revolution to Nat Turner's Rebellion**, assistant professor Eva Sheppard postulates that during the post-Revolutionary era, white Virginians understood both liberty and slavery to be racial constructs more than political ideas. By investigating and analyzing archival records, principally those related to manumission between 1782 and 1806, she brings to light how these embedded viewpoints fashioned both thought and behavior. By connecting the Revolutionary and the pre-Civil War era, she illustrates how the attitudes of whites calcified during the half-century that followed the assertion "all men

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