

The COURIER



June 2005

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TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

HISTORIC PRESERVATION MONTH

The National Trust for Historic Preservation extended its annual observance of historic preservation activities from one week to one month. Therefore, the month of May was designated as Historic Preservation Month. The Tennessee Historical Commission cosponsored the event in cooperation with local preservation groups across the state.

The theme chosen for this year was "Restore America: Communities at a Crossroads". Governor Phil Bredesen proclaimed the month in Tennessee and urged the citizens of the state to recognize and participate in this special observance. Certificates of Merit were presented by the Commission to groups and individuals who have made significant contributions to the preservation of Tennessee's heritage.

Recipients of awards were: **Tennessee Native American Eagle Organization**, Lyles; **Fernando and Kathy Santisteban**, Brentwood; **Vera Scarbrough**, Oakdale; **Pulaski Publishing**, Pulaski; **Exchange Place**,



Executive Director Herbert L. Harper, Governor Phil Bredesen, and Chairman Norman Hill at the proclamation signing.

Kingsport; Historic Lairdland Farm House, Giles County; **Reggie Mudd**, Gallatin; **City of Brentwood and Brentwood Historic Commission**, Brentwood; **African Americans in Appalachia and Blount County**, Maryville; **City of Bolivar**, Bolivar; **College of Arts and Sciences of**

Tennessee State University and the **Metropolitan Historical Commission**, Nashville; **ALCOA Tennessee Operations**, City of Alcoa, and **Walter Wise Developers**, Alcoa; **Mary Mills and Louise Patton**, Franklin; and **Bev Rogers**, Calvin Lehew, and **Judge Connie Clark**, Franklin.

The Tennessee Historical Commission will meet on Friday, June 17, 2005 at 9:00 a.m. at Pin Oak Lodge in Natchez Trace State Park, Wildersville. 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. Click on the State Programs menu to find the newsletter.

FEDERAL PRESERVATION GRANTS

The Tennessee Historical Commission is accepting grant applications for historic preservation projects for the 2005-2006 fiscal year. These grants, which are federally funded, will be available after October 1, 2005. The precise amount of funds which will be available in Tennessee for such grants will not be known until Congress has passed the FY 2005-2006 budget; however, it is expected to be in the range of \$400,000. After review, applications will be rated and ranked. Decisions on those to be funded will be made when the exact amount of the allocation is known. This normally occurs by December but if Congress is unable to agree on a budget, it may be as late as next spring.

As in the past, the selection process will emphasize projects for the conducting of architectural, archaeological, and historic site surveys. Such projects are designed to identify and record historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant to Tennessee's history and built before 1950. Surveys may be for a specific geographic area or for sites associated with themes or events significant in the state's history, such as the development of railroads in the nineteenth century, or the development of motor tourism in the twentieth century. Priorities for funding survey projects will include areas which are experiencing rapid growth and development or other threats to cultural resources, areas where there are serious gaps in knowledge regarding cultural resources, and thematic surveys based upon existing historic study units produced by the SHPO.

In addition to historic surveys, assistance is available for other types of historic preservation projects. These may include preservation planning studies for towns, neighborhoods, and historic districts, the preparation of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, planning or pre-development work necessary to undertake restoration of an historic property, and restoration of historic properties (for restoration or restoration pre-planning, properties must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places). Unless appropriations are significantly increased, funds for restoration projects will continue to be limited; however, THC always encourages quality applications of this type. Applications for projects to prepare nominations to the National Register of Historic Places are a priority and are also encouraged.

The grants are matching grants and will pay for up to 60% of the costs of approved project work. The remaining 40% must be provided by the grantee as matching funds.

Applications for grants are available from the Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442. Completed applications must be submitted by **SEPTEMBER 1, 2005**. For further information or for an application, contact the Tennessee Historical Commission at (615) 532-1550.

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

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



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The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation is committed to principles of equal opportunity, equal access and affirmative action. Contact the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation EEO/AA Coordinator at 1-808-867-7455 or the ADA Coordinator, at 1-888-253-2757 for further information. Hearing impaired callers may use the Tennessee Relay Service (1-800-848-0298).

FEDERAL GRANTS AWARDED

From federal funds received from the Department of Interior through the National Historic Preservation Act, the Tennessee Historical Commission has awarded grants in the amount of \$477,758. A total of 35 grant requests were received, asking for a total of approximately \$1,600,000. After careful consideration of all proposals, the following 23 grants were awarded:

The Land Trust for Tennessee, Inc.; Davidson County, \$12,500 for the development of a land protection plan for the Leipers Creek and Snow Creek watersheds in northern Maury County; **Chattanooga Historic Zoning Commission**, Hamilton County, \$10,000 for Design Review Guidelines for the Missionary Ridge Historic District; **Cleveland Historic Preservation Commission**; Bradley County, \$11,000 for Design Review Guidelines for the Centenary Avenue Historic District and the North Ocoee Street Historic District; **Heritage Foundation of Franklin and Williamson County**, Williamson County, \$10,000 to update the design guidelines for Franklin's Historic Zoning Overlay Districts; **City of Franklin**, Williamson County, \$20,000 to update and complete digital historic resources survey inside Franklin's Urban Growth Boundary; **City of Memphis Landmarks Commission**, Shelby County, \$45,000 for the continuation of the Memphis survey; **Lincoln Memorial University**, Claiborne County, \$20,000 for an archaeological survey of the Lincoln Memorial University Campus in Harrogate; **Bolivar Historic Zoning Commission**, Hardeman County, \$12,000 for an architectural survey of all structures fifty or more years old within the corporate limits of the city; **Robert E. Lee School Association**, Henry County, \$25,000 for the continued interior and exterior restoration of the Robert E. Lee School

in Paris; **Grundy County Swiss Historical Society**, Grundy County, \$12,000 for the exterior restoration of the Stoker-Stampfli Farmhouse; **Lincoln Alumni-Community Historical Association**, Bledsoe County, \$8,500 for the restoration of Lincoln School in Pikeville; **The Temple Congregation Ohabai Shalom**; Davidson County, \$15,000 for restoration of the wall and cleaning of tombstones in the Temple Cemetery; **Tennessee Children's Home**, Maury County, \$22,500 for the restoration of Ferguson Hall in Spring Hill to the 1850s appearance; **Coal Creek Watershed Foundation**, Anderson County, \$25,000 for rehabilitation and repair of the Briceville Community Church in the former coal mining community; **Cocke County**, \$24,000 for the replacement and/or restoration of original wooden and metal casement windows in the Cocke County Courthouse in Newport; **Tennessee Division of Archaeology**, Davidson County, \$22,500 for a survey of World War II military sites in Tennessee; **MTSU Department of Anthropology**, Rutherford County, \$7,000 for production of posters for Archaeology Awareness Week; **Southeast Tennessee Development District**, \$45,000 funding for a preservation specialist on the staff; **East Tennessee Development District**, \$33,258 funding for a preservation specialist on the staff; **Upper Cumberland Development District**, \$55,000 funding for a preservation specialist on the staff; **TTU: Upper Cumberland Institute**, Putnam County, \$15,000 for computerization of historic property survey and inventory data; **MTSU: Department of Geography**, Rutherford County, \$20,000 for computerization of historic property survey and inventory data; and **University of Tennessee**, Knox County, \$7,500 for a dendrochronological study of Marble Springs.

HISTORY BOOK AWARD

The recipient of the 2004 Tennessee History Book Award was announced at the annual conference of the Tennessee Library Association in Nashville on April 17. The award is sponsored jointly by the Tennessee Historical Commission and the Tennessee Library Association, and seeks to honor excellence in historical writing. It is given annually for the book judged to be the best on Tennessee history published during the previous calendar year. The award consists of a plaque and a \$200 cash award.

The award for 2004 was presented to Dr. Charles A. Israel for his book, **Before Scopes: Evangelicals, Education, and Evolution in Tennessee, 1870-1925**, published by the University of Georgia Press. Dr. Israel is on the faculty of the University of the South, is a native Tennessean, earning his B.A. in history from Sewanee and his MA and PhD from Rice University.



Dr. Charles A. Israel

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IMAGINE UNITED STATES HISTORY WITHOUT TENNESSEE AND TENNESSEANS

Tennessee Heritage

By Walter T. Durham, State Historian

How do we explain the heritage of Tennesseans?

At first blush it may appear that to explain our heritage would be overwhelming, possible only by the application of computer programs not yet developed. But consciously or not, we base our daily lives very much on our understanding of what previous generations have bequeathed to us.

If you and I were to brief a newcomer on the state's heritage, what could, what should we say?

First, Tennesseans inherit a frontier legacy, a fearless willingness to face the unknown that grew out of the arrival of new waves of immigrants on the East Coast in the eighteenth century and their subsequent migration inland. It is a legacy of the leveling effects of the frontier. Neither the weather nor rugged mountains nor raging streams nor the resistance by Native American Indians was a respecter of persons. To overcome such obstacles, settlers learned early that they could best succeed by banding together. They employed the strength of numbers, but used that power to protect their personal freedom. This contributed mightily to a legacy of individualism.

Tennessee heritage of the nineteenth century includes broad public support for dreams of national expansion. Tennesseans of the period cannot be faulted for thinking small. Some moved into the Louisiana Purchase area, but it was their involvement in the annexation of Texas and the Mexican cession that validated their optimism and expansionist dreams. Taking leadership roles as they pushed the frontier westward, Tennesseans generated excitement that further encouraged expansionist dreams throughout the nineteenth century. Behind the acquisition of new territory, there was greed aplenty, but it was countered by the belief that there was more than land enough for all.

The frontier experiences and expansive optimism must surely have led to the spirit of volunteerism that caused Tennessee to be known as the Volunteer State. This readiness of young men to volunteer received nationwide recognition in the Mexican War when President James K. Polk called upon

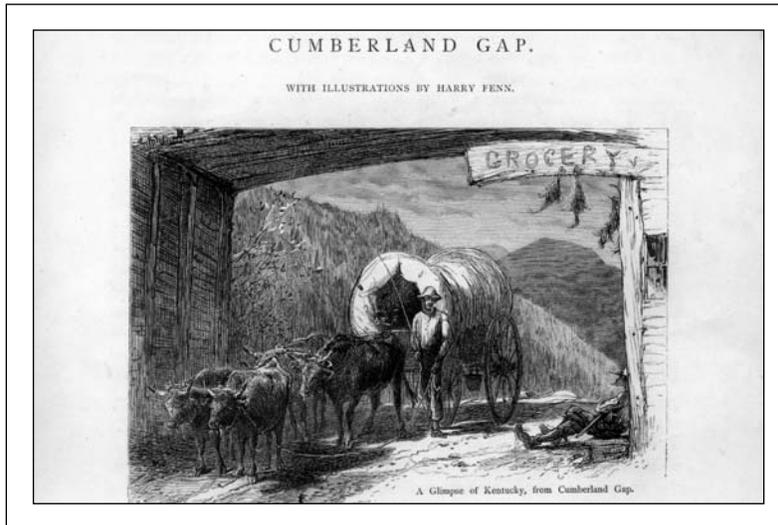
the governor of Tennessee for 2,800 volunteer soldiers and ten times that number stepped forward. That spirit has been kept alive by the countless number of Tennesseans, both men and women, who have volunteered in prior and more recent wars and those who have contributed millions of hours of volunteer civil service.

State lawmakers have left us the legacy of three states in one—Tennessee divided into three grand divisions. East Tennessee is the part lying between the western boundary of North Carolina and the middle of the Cumberland Plateau. From that point Middle Tennessee extends westward to the north-flowing Tennessee River. And West Tennessee is that part of the state between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers.

The grand division distinction is more geographical and cultural than political, and in each division the culture changes with the geography. Laced by numerous small streams and valleys, East is known for the mountain grandeur of the Appalachians and the rugged ranges of the eastern Cumberland Plateau. The Middle Division displays a gently rolling landscape, reasonably fertile, and well watered with low hills north and south.

Largely a vast plain sloping from the Tennessee River to the Mississippi, West Tennessee has supported large-scale agricultural operations in cotton and soybeans and the production of hardwood lumber.

We must explain to the newcomer that by heritage we are a warring people. Many of us are descendants of American soldiers who won our freedom from the British Crown in 1783 and maintained that freedom in the War of 1812. We are descended from veterans of the Seminole War of 1836, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the conflict in Vietnam, and the first and second wars in Iraq. In addition, we intervened with force in Haiti, Panama, Lebanon, the Sudan, the Balkans, and Afghanistan. With the exception of the wars with Great Britain, Mexico, and Spain, we have not



Cumberland Gap

Continued: next page

gained territory by conquest but have responded to what we regarded as greater threats to our own security and world peace. The preemptive nature of the second war with Iraq is an exception to our traditional role of taking military action only after it has been initiated by others.

We must warn, also, that the legacy of the Civil War, the only occasion in our history when Tennesseans fought each other on Tennessee battlefields, still challenges us to find further meaning from that desperate conflict within the American family. We know that two critically important results of the war were the abolition of human bondage and the final invalidation of the right of states to secede from the Union. Tennesseans, both Confederate and Union, conducted themselves courageously on the many battlefields of the war within the state. Almost anywhere in loyal East Tennessee, there were rebels, and similarly in the larger Confederate sections in Middle and West, there were Union sympathizers. A tragic aspect of this war was the estrangement of family members by their divided loyalties.

Prior to and after the war, many Tennesseans tried to hold the middle ground. Our state left the Union only after Tennesseans had led in organizing the Constitutional Union Party, furnished its candidate for President, and taken other last minute but unavailing steps to avoid the conflict. At war's end, Tennessee was the first state to return to the Union, again showing its respect for the concept of nationhood and our willingness to take the middle ground. Although we supplied by far a greater number to the Confederacy, we were the only southern state to supply a significant number of soldiers to the Union, approximately 30,000. Combining the two, Tennessee had more men in uniform than any other state, north or south.

A strong sense of personal responsibility has been a Tennessee characteristic since the earliest times. As the state was settled, community leaders organized local and state governments, encouraged the worship of God, and sought to provide schooling for the young.

Schooling was part of the ministry of the early Protestant Christian preachers who founded and taught in some of the first schools including institutions of higher learning. No one contributed more to nurturing education in those frontier days than the ministers—Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist. Later to arrive on the scene, the Catholic Church and other Protestant denominations today operate a number of elementary and secondary schools

across the state. Nineteenth-century Protestant teachings contributed much to Tennessee's becoming a strong link in the Bible belt.

Embracing responsibilities at the national level, Tennesseans appeared as leaders in both houses of Congress and beginning with Andrew Jackson's election in 1828, Tennessee supplied three presidents of the United States within a period of forty years. In the immediate post World War II period, Tennessee furnished the secretary of state who won a Nobel Peace Prize for his leadership in creating the United Nations.

During the next quarter century, Tennessee elected four United States senators who achieved national prominence, one later losing his bid for vice president. Another, elected in 1984, won the vice presidency in 1992 and served two terms in that office. Nominated by his party for president, he won the popular vote but lost in the electoral college in 2000.

The tradition of providing political leadership led to a legacy of partisan political activism. The Democratic Party has been dominant much of the time since 1828, although the Whigs controlled the General Assembly and the governor's office from time to time during the ensuing quarter century. After the Civil War, the Republican Party entered the state in East Tennessee but had little political clout outside the

region. During the latter years of the twentieth century, the party increased its number of seats in the General Assembly and in Congress and elected three governors and three United States senators.

Like their counterparts in other states, Tennessee men were less than enthusiastic about extending the right to vote to women until the legislature ratified the nineteenth (women's suffrage) amendment to the United States Constitution in 1920. Added to the prior 35 ratifications, Tennessee's vote raised the count to the minimum number required to ensconce the amendment firmly in the Constitution. The right to vote further opened public office to women and prepared the way for them to become formidable players in Tennessee politics.

A slowness, even reluctance, to acknowledge the rights of persons different from our majority European heritage has been a downside of our legacy. Most Tennesseans of the early period found it impossible to recognize the inherent rights of the Native American Indians who were here when



War Memorial Building, Nashville

Continued: next page

our ancestors arrived. Even after the Civil War, most Tennesseans could not agree to recognize the civil rights of African Americans who themselves or their ancestors had been brought here against their wills.

Nonviolent courage was the order of the day during the 1960s for the young Tennessee African Americans who initiated public demonstrations to challenge racial segregation. One of the first and most effective of their efforts was the lunch counter sit-ins at Nashville. Black students sat at lunch counters where formerly they had been denied service because of their race. Waiting patiently day after day, they offered no resistance to threats or periodic violent attacks upon them. Their courage and restraint encouraged the mayor of the city to abolish segregation in public facilities and to go on record against the Jim Crow laws that had prevailed for the previous seventy-five years.

Perhaps the most popular Tennessee legacy for both present and future generations is the diversity of its vocal and instrumental music. It all began with "country." Originating early in the hills of East and Middle Tennessee as a folk art, country music appropriated tunes from county singing conventions and brought in elements of African-American rhythm, blues, and spirituals from West Tennessee. It was first sung and played with fiddles, guitars, and banjos, but as it evolved other instruments often were included. Beginning in 1927, country music became a nationally recognized art form through radio broadcasts of the Grand Ole Opry from Nashville.



Old College at Tusculum

The more recent mixing of country, blues, and emphatic rhythm patterns gave rise to the music known as rockabilly with Memphis as its center. Essentially a mixture of country and rock, rockabilly offered driving rhythms that appealed to new audiences as it pushed country ever closer to "pop" or popular music. More recently, country has edged into the world of classical music.

From frontier living in the eighteenth century to the lifestyles of the twenty-first, Tennesseans have left a heritage sprinkled with accomplishments and failures. But altogether it is ours; what will we do with it?

We can bask in the glory of its independent frontier spirit, its tradition of volunteerism and bravery, its emphasis on education and religion, its optimism and political activism and the diversity of its music. Also, we can respond to the challenges, especially those implicit in our many wars.

How can one state be a force for peace? Tens of thousands of Tennesseans have fought and died to bring about peace in a distraught world, but how can we live for peace? We have already furnished the father of the United Nations and we can do more. Drawing on the experiences of the frontier people, we should seek a new vision for tomorrow. We can advance the quality and reach of public education; we can work for and in good government; and we can do whatever is necessary to be certain that the spirit of volunteerism and individual responsibility is alive and well today.

What a heritage! What a challenge!

History Book Award *continued ...*

There were 23 submissions for the competition, an unusually high number. These represented 5 university presses, 2 trade publishers, 1 non-profit association, and 1 privately published work. In addition to the volume, the quality of the submissions was exceptionally high, so much that the jury decided to name five finalists in addition to the winner. The finalists were:

At Work in the Atomic City by Russell B. Olwell, University of Tennessee Press.

Nashville: The Western Confederacy's Final Gamble by James Lee McDonough, University of Tennessee Press.

Baillie Payton of Tennessee by Walter T. Durham, Hillsboro Press.

Rural Life and Culture in the Upper Cumberland, edited by Calvin Dickinson and Michael E. Birdwell, University Press of Kentucky.

A History of Tennessee Arts, edited by Carroll Van West and Margaret Binnicker, University of Tennessee Press.

The jury consisted of Dr. Carole Bucy, Volunteer State Community College; Dr. Timothy Johnson, Lipscomb University; Dr. Ed Gleaves, Tennessee State Library and Archives; Judge Harry Wellford, Tennessee Historical Commission; and Carolyn Wilson, Lipscomb University librarian, who served as facilitator for the panel.

Publications to Note *continued from page 8*

5053 include:

The Battles for Spotsylvania Court House and the Road to Yellow Tavern, May 7-12, 1864, by Gordon C. Rhea, in which the author draws upon previously untapped materials and challenges conventional wisdom about the clash of Lee and Grant at Spotsylvania. Paper. \$24.95.

Bluegrass Confederate: The Headquarters Diary of Edward O. Guerrant, edited by William C. Davis and Meredith L. Swentor. In this massive and eloquent journal Captain Guerrant portrays his wartime experiences attached to the headquarters of four Confederate generals, including John Hunt Morgan. Paper. \$24.95.

A Texas Cavalry Officer's Civil War: The Diary and Letters of James C. Bates, edited by Richard Lowe. A volunteer officer with the 9th Texas Cavalry, Bates saw some of the most important and dramatic clashes in the Civil War's western and Trans-Mississippi theaters. Paper. \$23.95.

The University of North Carolina Press, Post Office Box 2288, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 27515-2288 has published the following:

Field Armies and Fortifications in the Civil War: The Eastern Campaigns, 1861-1864, by Earl J. Hess. Fortifications were used more during the Civil War than in any previous Western conflict. The author examines the importance of field fortifications and earthworks in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia. Cloth. \$45.00.

Self-Taught: African American Education in Slavery and Freedom, by Heather Andrea Williams. The author shows that freedpeople, not northern whites, initiated the educational movement in the South during

the Civil War. Cloth. \$29.95.

Retreat from Gettysburg: Lee, Logistics, and the Pennsylvania Campaign, by Kent Masterson Brown. The author provides an interesting history of how a defeated general moved tens of thousands of troops, an almost equal amount of livestock, and more than fifty-seven miles of supply trains over mountains, through rain and deep mud, to safety. Cloth. \$34.95.

The Pearl: A Failed Slave Escape on the Potomac, by Josephine F. Pacheco is an account of an event that took place in Washington in 1848, where two men led one of the largest slave attempts in American history by using a schooner, the Pearl, to carry 76 runaway slaves to freedom in Pennsylvania. The mission failed following a severe storm that forced the leaky vessel to anchor. Cloth. \$29.95.

Freedom's Coming: Religions Culture and the Shaping of the South from the Civil War through the Civil Rights Era, by Paul Harvey. The volume traces how the theologically grounded Christian racism that was pervasive among white southerners faltered, giving way to the more inclusive visions espoused by the black freedom struggle. Cloth. \$34.95.

A Shattered Nation: The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy, 1861-1868, by Anne Sarah Rubin. The author argues that white Southerners did not begin to formulate a national identity until it became evident that the Confederacy was destined to fight a lengthy war against the Union. Cloth. \$34.95.

Martha Erickson, 179 West Maple Avenue, Monsey, New York, is the author of **Sgt. Richard M. Masterson, 1836-1893: His Diaries of East Tennessee Life and the Civil War in the Union Army**. Masterson was a native of Knox County. Copies can be ordered from the author. Paper. \$25.00.

HISTORICAL MARKERS

At its meeting on February 18, 2005, the Tennessee Historical Commission approved six historical markers: **College Hill School**, Bradley County; **George Clem School**, Greene County; **Clark Training School**, Maury County; **Battle of Chewalla**, McNairy County; **Battle of Athens**, McMinn County; and **Unicoi County/Town of Erwin**, Unicoi 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.

NATIONAL REGISTER NEWS

Since the last issue of *The Courier*, there have been nine entries from Tennessee added to the National Register of Historic Places. The properties added are: **Fraterville Miners' Circle**, Anderson County; **Cameron School** and **Nashville Christian Institute Gymnasium**, Davidson County; **Cowen Farmstead**, Putnam County; **Grace Episcopal Church, First Baptist Church, Linden Avenue, First Presbyterian Church**, and **St. Thomas Church and Convent**, Shelby County; and **Alexander Smith House**, Williamson County.

There are now 1,926 entries in the National Register for Tennessee, including 259 districts, for a total of 38,867 structures now listed.

PUBLICATIONS TO NOTE

Johns Hopkins University Press, 2715 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218-4363 has published **Appalachian Folkways**, by John B. Rehder, in which the author offers a depiction of Southern Appalachian's social and cultural identity, from architecture and traditional livelihoods to beliefs and art. Cloth. \$39.95.

Southern Struggles: The Southern Labor Movement and the Civil Rights Struggle, by John A. Salmond is a publication by the University Press of Florida, 15 NW 15th Street, Gainesville, Florida 32611-2079. The author explores parallels between the fight of white textile workers for economic justice and the pursuit of racial equality by black southerners. Cloth. \$55.00.

The University of Georgia Press, 330 Research Drive, Athens, Georgia 30602-4901 is the publisher of **Gateway to Justice: The Juvenile Court and Progressive Child Welfare in a Southern City**, by Jennifer Trost. This is a well researched and written book that explores three areas in the history of the American juvenile system: the South, race relations, and juvenile dependency. Memphis is the city that is examined. Cloth, \$44.95. Paper, \$19.95.

The University Press of Kentucky, 663 South Limestone Street, Lexington, Kentucky 40508-4008 has published the following:

The Unknown Dead: Civilians in the Battle of the Bulge, by Peter Schrijvers. Histories of this battle routinely include detailed lists of troop casualties, but references to the civilians in Belgium and Luxembourg who lost their lives are seldom included. This volume includes this information. Cloth. \$35.00.

Appalachians and Race: The Mountain South from Slavery to Segregation, edited by John C. Inscore, in which the editor provides eighteen essays which address the implications of the African American influence on the mountain South. Paper. \$22.00.

The Roots of Appalachian Christianity: The Life and Legacy of Elder Shubal Stearns, by Elder John Sparks. The author relates the life, work, and legacy of an

eighteenth century Baptist preacher from Connecticut who ministered to people on the frontiers of Virginia and North Carolina. Paper. \$24.00.

University of Illinois Press, 1325 South Oak Street, Champaign, Illinois 61820-6903 is the publisher of **General John Pope: A Life for the Nation**, by Peter Cozzens. This is the first full biography of this much maligned figure who played crucial roles in both the eastern and western theaters of the Civil War. Paper. \$19.95.

Mercer University Press, 1400 Coleman Avenue, Macon, Georgia 31207-0001 has published:

To the Manner Born: The Life of General William H. T. Walker, by Russell K. Brown. Using a variety of sources, the author has prepared this objective study of this ill-fated Confederate general who was a man of action, but also a man of strong likes and dislikes. He also fought in the Seminole and Mexican Wars, and was killed in the Atlanta campaign. Paper. \$25.00.

Frederick Douglass: A Precursor of Liberation Theology, by Reginald F. Davis, in which the author attempts to settle a dispute in Douglass studies that revolves around his religious odyssey and the character and cause of his philosophical and theological development. Paper. \$22.00.

Serviceberry Press, Post Office Box 241963, Memphis, Tennessee 38124-1963 has reissued **The Goodspeed History of Obion County, Tennessee**. Paper. \$20.00. Other histories in this series are available from the publisher.

The Upland South; The Making of an American Folk Region and Landscape, by Terry G. Jordan-Bychkov has been published by the Center for American Places and is distributed by the University of Virginia Press, Post Office Box 400318, Charlottesville, Virginia 22904. The author explores the region's character through an analysis of its traditional cultural landscape. Cloth. \$30.00.

Publications of the Louisiana State University Press, Post Office Box 25053, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70894-

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