

# The COURIER



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TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

## **COMMISSION NAMES E. PATRICK McINTYRE, JR. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

### **E. Patrick McIntyre Jr.**

became executive director of the Tennessee Historical Commission on March 19, 2007. Formerly, he served four-and-one-half years as the executive director of the Tennessee Preservation Trust (TPT), a non-profit preservation advocacy organization that is Tennessee's Statewide Partner of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In announcing the hiring, Tennessee Historical Commission Chairman Norm Hill said, "McIntyre has the right kind of experience that is important for this organization's success—and the type of vision for the Historical Commission's ongoing role in preserving Tennessee's history that we had hoped to bring to this position." In accepting the job, McIntyre stated, "As someone who has had a lifelong appreciation for the places that help tell the story of our heritage, being appointed director of the Tennessee Historical Commission is an incredible honor. I am looking forward to working with our staff and citizens across the state to encourage the protection and revitalization of our historic communities, landmarks, and sites."

A native of Montgomery, Alabama, McIntyre grew up there and in San Antonio, Texas, a city known for its historic preservation efforts. Before coming to Nashville in 2002 to work for TPT, McIntyre had served three years as

Endangered Properties Coordinator for the Alabama Historical Commission. Prior to that he worked as a private consultant specializing in architectural surveys and historic property nominations. In Montgomery, he served as president of a local historical society and as a board member and vice president of the Alabama Preservation Alliance, the statewide historic preservation organization. In 2001, McIntyre spent a month in Sao Paulo, Brazil, as part of a Rotary Foundation Group Study Exchange Team studying historic resources and preservation issues in the world's third largest city. He also has experience in the field of archaeology, having participated in excavations at sites including Mayan ruins on Ambergris Cay, Belize, at the 17th century Creek Indian town of Fushatchee, Alabama, and at Moundville, a Mississippian Period site that was once the largest city in southeastern North America.

In 1992, McIntyre was graduated from the University of Alabama with a B.A. in Anthropology. Three years later, he earned an M.A. degree in Southern Studies from the University of Mississippi. He has been through several additional training courses, including Poplar Forest Restoration Field School in Virginia and the regular and advanced editions of the National Trust's Preservation



Leadership Training Program. He is on the Board of Directors of Preservation Action (the national lobbying organization for preservation issues), and the Belmont Mansion Association in Nashville. He also serves on the Board of Advisors of Scenic Tennessee and the Tennessee Civil War Preservation Association. In March 2004, McIntyre was named to the Nashville *Tennessean's* "Top Forty Under Forty" list of young leaders in Middle Tennessee. He and his wife Ellen, an assistant U.S. attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, own a restored circa 1923 Craftsman bungalow in Nashville's historic Hillsboro-West End neighborhood. They are the parents of twins Charles and Kathleen, born May 9th, 2006.

**The Tennessee Historical Commission will meet on Friday, June 15, 2007 at 9:00 a.m. at the Country Inn and Suites, 1935 Emporium Drive, Jackson, 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.*

## HISTORICAL MARKERS

At its meeting on February 17, 2007, the Tennessee Historical Commission approved four historical markers: *Poe's Tavern*, Hamilton County; *Memphis Queen II*, Shelby County; and *East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Depot* and the *National Soldiers' Home*, Washington 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.

Since the inception of the historical markers program, the commission has placed approximately 1,600 markers across the state. Over the years, through surveys conducted by the staff, Tennessee Department of Transportation, Divisions of Highway Marking, County Historians, and notification by interested persons across the state, many markers have been reported missing or damaged. While the commission has replaced or repaired several of the reported missing or damaged markers, there are numerous markers still missing or damaged. Due to the Tennessee Historical Commission's limited budget for the placement of new markers and the repair and replacement of existing markers, many signs commemorating the state's heritage will remain missing or damaged for sometime to come.

If you or your organizations are interested in financially sponsoring a missing or damaged marker(s) that may be in your area or region, contact Linda T. Wynn at the above referenced address or telephone number. Your interest in and concern for the markers program of the Tennessee Historical Commission is greatly appreciated!!!

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## NATIONAL REGISTER NEWS

Since the last issue of *The Courier*, there have been fourteen entries from the National Register of Historic Places. The properties added are: **Post Oak Springs Christian Church**, Anderson County; **Rucker-Mason Farm**, Cannon County; **Claiborne County Jail**, Claiborne County; **Dr. Richard and Mrs. Margaret Martin House**, Davidson County; **Promise Land School**, Dickson County; **Oakland Cemetery**, Gibson County; **Leeper Farm**, Hamblen County; **Belview School**, Macon County; **Anderson Presbyterian Church**, Madison County; **Clear Springs Presbyterian Church**, McMinn County; **Knoxville Southern Railroad Historic District**, Polk County; **Settlement School Dormitories and Dwellings Historic District**, Sevier County; **George Washington School**, Washington County; and **Smithson-McCall Farm**, Williamson County.

In addition, one property, the **Meigs County High School Gymnasium**, had been demolished and was removed from the National Register. Part of the **Clarksville Foundry and Machine Works** had been demolished and boundary revision was submitted to reflect this change.

There are now 1,986 entries in the National Register for Tennessee including 264 districts, for a total of 40,382 resources now listed.



## Published by the TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

2941 Lebanon Road  
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442

Norman J. Hill, *Chairman*  
E. Patrick McIntyre, *Executive Director*  
Linda T. Wynn, *Editor*

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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).*

## Book Sale

Because of space needs, the Tennessee Historical Commission is offering the following publications for \$3 each: *Tennessee Historical Markers Guide*; *Journey to Our Past: A Guide to African-American Markers in Tennessee*; *Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly, Volumes I, II, IV, V, VI*; and *Messages of the Governors of Tennessee, Volumes IX-XI*. Send checks payable to Treasurer, State of Tennessee, and the books will be sent postpaid.

## FEDERAL PRESERVATION GRANTS

The Tennessee Historical Commission (THC) is accepting grant applications for historic preservation projects for the 2007-2008 fiscal year. These grants, which are federally funded, will be available after October 1, 2007. The precise amount of funds which will be available in Tennessee for such grants will not be known until the Congress has passed the FY 2007-2008 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, the 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 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. For further information or for an application, contact the Tennessee Historical Commission at 615 532-1550. Applications may also be downloaded from the Tennessee Historical Commission Website, <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/hist/presgrnt.php>. Completed applications must be submitted by **SEPTEMBER 1, 2007**.

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

The National Trust for Historic Preservation designated the month of May as Historic Preservation Month. Since the National Trust created Preservation Week in 1971 to spotlight grassroots preservation efforts in America, it has grown into an annual celebration observed by small towns and big cities with events ranging from architectural and historic tours and award ceremonies, to fundraising events, educational programs and heritage travel opportunities. Due to its overwhelming popularity, the National Trust extended the celebration to the entire month of May and declared its first official Preservation Month in 2005.

The Tennessee Historical Commission cosponsored the event in cooperation with local preservation groups across the state. The theme chosen for this year was "Making Preservation Work!" Governor Phil Bredesen proclaimed the month in Tennessee and urged 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: **The Tennessee Preservation Trust, Heritage Conservation Network, Steve Burns of the National Park Service**, and property owner **Jonathan Smith, Ooltewah; Susan Daniel, Rutherford County; The Innovators Group of Leadership Upper Cumberland; The Sumner County Convention and Visitor's Bureau; Main Street Collierville; Rick Dover, Loudon; and Velma Howell Brinkley, Gallatin.**

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## *Governor Bredesen Appoints Mayor Tobie Bledsoe of Jonesborough, Tennessee to Historical Commission*

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Tobie Bledsoe was born in the mountains of Northeast Tennessee's small town of Unicoi. A graduate of St. Mary's School of Nursing in Knoxville, Tennessee, she also attended Carson Newman College. After completing nursing school, Bledsoe began her forty-year career in Operating Room nursing and served as Director of Surgical

Services for thirty years at North Side Hospital in Johnson City, Tennessee.

In 1975, Baxter and Tobie Bledsoe, and their four children moved to the historic town of Jonesborough, where they restored their 1848 Federal home. Part owners in the

Historic Eureka Inn on Main Street in Jonesborough, the Bledsoes were active participants in the massive three-year effort to preserve the hotel's charm, while blending in the amenities expected in the finest hotels of the new millennium.

For many years, Bledsoe served on Jonesborough's Historic Zoning Commission, as well as other town commissions and committees. She was elected as Alderman in 1978 and was subsequently elected to serve for four terms. Upon retiring from the field of nursing, Bledsoe was elected as Mayor of Jonesborough and is in her fourth term.

Representing East Tennessee, Mayor Tobie Bledsoe considers it an extreme honor to have been appointed by Governor Phil Bredesen to serve on the Tennessee Historical Commission. She has a passion not only for the preservation of the state's historic sites, but also for the preservation of Tennessee's culture, heritage, and history.

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## *THE HIWASSE LOOP*

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Getting the ore out of the "Copper Basin" of southeast Tennessee was always one of the challenges of operating in the copper-rich region in the late nineteenth century. At that time, the Knoxville Southern Railroad was constructed with a series of switchbacks over Bald Mountain. This proved to be a difficult and expensive method to move rail cars over the mountain. In 1898, the innovative Hiwassee Loop was built, where the railroad made a complete circle or loop above itself as it crossed the mountain. Louisville and Nashville (L&N) railroad engineer T.A. Aber designed the Loop for the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern (AK&N) rail line. Used primarily for freight hauling, the rail line and the Loop were operated by several companies until 2002. One of the longest such railroad loops in the world, the Hiwassee Loop remains intact and is illustrative of innovative engineering methods for railroad construction at the turn of the century.

The mountainous terrain made construction of the line difficult and expensive. To keep costs down, convict labor was used and curves and steep grades were chosen over tunnels and costly cuts through the mountains. The rail was originally built as a narrow gauge line and was not converted into a standard gauge until the late 1880s. By 1882, the line extended twenty-four miles between Marietta and Canton, Georgia. Funds, however, were running low and the Marietta and North Georgia (M&NG) rail line struggled to survive. At that time brothers Joseph and Abraham Kinsey came to the

line's aide. The two Ohio entrepreneurs had enterprises near Murphy, North Carolina, including a substantial copper mine. Their method of transporting the ore out of the region via oxen-drawn wagons was insufficient, and the brothers offered to extend the M&NG line to Murphy. M&NG accepted the offer and Joseph Kinsey became the company's new president. Progress on the line again moved forward as it headed toward Blue Ridge near the Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee state lines. Construction along this section included the portion of the line known as the "Hook" around Tate Mountain, where a large curve of four miles of track were used to gain two and one-half miles of distance between the villages of Talking Rock and Whitestone.

Construction of the railroad line between Knoxville and Copperhill presented even more challenges. Once again time and money were important factors. M&NG executive George Eager financed the construction of the 107-mile line at \$20,000 per mile while the City of Knoxville invested \$275,000. Knoxville's investment, however, was dependent upon Eager completing the line by July 1, 1890. With teams of laborers working at both the north and south ends of the line, Eager was determined not to miss his deadline. The most significant obstacle along the course was Bald Mountain. East of the community of Apalachia, the line's right-of-way followed the gorge of the Hiwassee River, and in order to reach the riverbanks the line coming from the

*continued next page*

south had to drop several hundred feet on the mountain's steep slope in only a few miles. As the two laboring teams converged on Bald Mountain, Eager reportedly instructed his chief engineer, "I don't give a damn what you do to your tracks, but get to that river fast."

Eager's engineers arrived at a series of switchbacks to solve the problem. This zigzag design allowed the track to drop approximately seventy-five feet on the southeast side of the mountain and created a giant "W" on the mountainside. The somewhat crude design made for inefficient navigation along the route as only three or four cars could maneuver over the switchback at one time. However, its construction met the challenge presented by Bald Mountain and allowed the line to be completed by the required date. The north and south rails were joined at Apalachia on the last day of June 1890. On July 1, the first train pulled into Knoxville. Regular train service between Knoxville and Atlanta did not begin until mid-August. The schedule was one train per day each way making the twelve-hour trip.

The switchback on Bald Mountain proved to be a hindrance to the increased traffic on the line. With navigation limited to three or four cars at a time over the "W," the design was inefficient to meet the increased demands. In frustration, McHarg hired L&N Railroad engineer T. A. Aber to devise a better design. Aber's answer was the Hiwassee Loop in which the track extends around the mountain some 8,000 feet in almost two complete loops. The loop accommodates a drop of 426 feet in six miles between the communities of Farner and Apalachia. After making one complete circle around the mountain, the track crosses underneath itself then circles the mountain again. At the base of the mountain just before completing the second loop, the line reaches the Hiwassee River and parallels it for approximately fifteen miles. Trains that travel the loop face all points of the compass and the route provides views of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia. The famous loop is said to be among the longest railroad loops in the world and along with the sharp curve on Tate Mountain, earned the line the nickname "Hook and Eye."

In 1902, the line once again changed hands as the L&N Railroad acquired the line. The impact of the L&N on southeast Tennessee was enormous. The company built its large rail yards at Etowah beginning in 1906 and both the railroad's commerce and the community expanded over the next two decades. Between Etowah and Copperhill numerous railroad sidings were built along with small stations and dwellings for railroad employees. The 1913 L&N timetable shows twelve stations along the route between Etowah and Farner. Communities along the line included Cambria, Wetmore, Oswald Dome, Austral,

Reliance, Probst, Hiwassee, McFarland, Apalachia, Farner, Turtletown, Hunter, Ducktown, and McHarg.

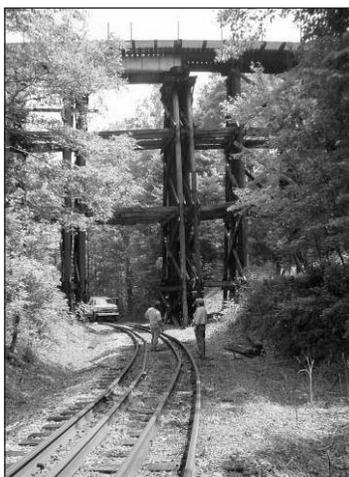
The late 1920s were the heyday for the L&N in Etowah but this prosperity came to an end with the Depression and passenger service at Etowah stopped in 1959. The end of passenger service and the reduction in freight traffic was felt all along the line from Etowah to Copperhill. Most of the small depots were closed and the residences of railroad workers were razed, moved, or sold. Gradually all of the buildings at railroad communities such as Apalachia, McFarland, and Austral vanished from the landscape. The depot at Etowah was vacated in 1974 and it sat forlorn for several years until it was restored through community efforts in 1981.

The decline in rail traffic coincided with the reduction of Polk County's copper industry. The vast Burra Burra Mines were closed north of Copperhill in 1959. Gradually most of the remaining copper mines closed until there was little mining activity after 1987. During the 1980s, the railroad was part of the Seaboard System's Nashville Division and it continued to be active due to the operations of the Tennessee Chemical Company. In 1986, the Seaboard System became part of the CSX Railroad. The CSX Railroad abandoned the line between Wetmore and Copperhill in 2002. That year, the Tennessee Overhill Heritage Association (THOA) came to the rescue.

THOA began in 1990 in order to promote natural and cultural resources in McMinn, Monroe, and Polk counties. Started as a pilot program of the National Trust for Historic Preservation's heritage tourism initiative, the organization evolved into a private, non-profit, state chartered group that works to bring tourists into the three counties. The railroad line is now used for scenic excursions and to haul freight.

As part of the association's efforts to promote the railroad history of the region, it applied for and received a matching federal grant through the Tennessee Historical Commission. The grant was for a survey and survey report of the Knoxville Southern Railroad in McMinn and Polk counties and was completed in June of 2005. The survey resulted in the Tennessee Overhill Association receiving a second grant to nominate the Knoxville Southern Railroad Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places. Nineteen miles of the rail line were recognized as having statewide importance when they were listed in the National Register on February 2, 2007.

*(This article has been adapted from the Knoxville Southern Railroad Historic District National Register nomination and prepared by Teresa Douglass and Phil Thomason of Thomas and Associates, Nashville).*



## Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U. S. C. 2000d-2000d-4) specifically addresses “nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs.” It prohibits discrimination based on race, color, or national origin in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance. This title of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is the Federal law that protects persons from discrimination because of their race, color, or national origin in programs that receive Federal financial assistance and are inclusive of the distribution of funds and/or services that the programs provide.

Title VI, Section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 affirms and it is the policy of the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC) to ensure that:

**“No person in, the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”**

The following steps should be taken to file a discrimination complaint:

- It should be written and include your name, address, and telephone number. **Your complaint must be signed.** If you are filing on behalf of another person, include your name, address, telephone number, and your relation to that person (for example, friend, attorney, parent, etc.).
- The name and address of the agency, institution, or department you believe discriminated against you.
- How, why, and when you believe you were discriminated against. As much background information as possible should be included about the alleged acts of discrimination. Include names of individuals who you allege discriminated against you, if you know them, as well as any other relevant information.
- The names of any persons, if known, that the investigating agency could contact for additional information to support or clarify your allegations.

Once a complaint is filed, it will be reviewed to determine which agency has jurisdiction to investigate the issues you have brought forth. You may contact the THC’s Title VI Representative, Linda T. Wynn at 615-532-1550. The proper agency will investigate all allegations and attempt to resolve the complaints. If negotiations to correct a violation are unsuccessful, enforcement proceedings may be initiated.

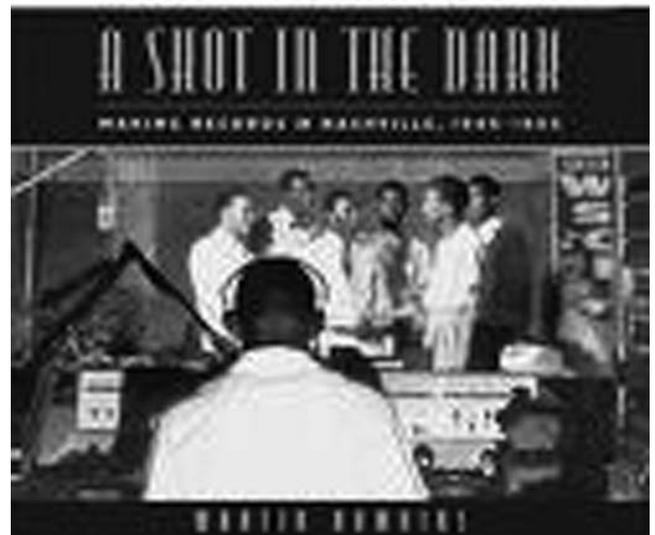
To obtain governing factors germane to Title VI, Frank Guzman, Title VI Program Director of the Tennessee Human Rights Commission may be contacted at 615-532-3391. TDEC has a Title VI Complaint Officer (MC Holland 615-532-0153) The United States Department of Justice, under Executive Order 12250 (1980) coordinates the enforcement of Title VI and related statutes by all Federal agencies that administer Federally assisted programs. The Coordination and Review Section may be contacted at 202-307-2222.

## HISTORY BOOK AWARD

The recipient of the 2006 Tennessee History Book Award was announced at the annual conference of Tennessee Library Association in Chattanooga on April 19. Sponsored jointly by the Tennessee Historical Commission and the Tennessee Library Association, the award 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 winner of the award for 2006 was Martin Hawkins, for his book, *A Shot in the Dark: Making Records in Nashville, 1945-1955*, which was published by the Country Music Hall of Fame and Vanderbilt University Press. He and Colin Scott were the co-authors of *Good Rockin’ Tonight: Sun Records and the Birth of Rock’n’Roll*.

The judges for the program were Carole Bucy, a professor of history at Volunteer State Community College, Gallatin; Ed Gleaves, former State Librarian and Archivist; Thomas Jones, a librarian in the history department of the Memphis Public Library; and Nashville resident Robert Polk Thomson, a member of the Tennessee Historical Commission. Books were judged on their originality of subject, appearance, thoroughness of research, and documentation. Honorable Mention went to *Up from the Mudsills of Hell: The Farmers Alliance, Populism, and Progressive Agriculture in Tennessee, 1870-1915* by Connie Lester and *Mayor Crump Don’t Like It: Machine Politics in Memphis* by G. Wayne Dowdy.



**Plantation Mentality: Memphis and the Black Freedom Struggle**, the notion of “freedom” in post-World War II Memphis. She demonstrates that the modern civil rights movement was battling an enduring “plantation mentality” established on race, gender, and power that pervaded southern ethos long previous to—and even subsequent to—the Congressional landmark legislation of the mid-1960s. Green’s work is a significant monograph in one of the key battlefield municipalities of the civil rights movement. Paperback, \$24.95.

In a comprehensive investigation of religion in the post-Civil War and twentieth-century South, Paul Harvey’s, **Freedom’s Coming: Religious Culture and the Shaping of the South from the Civil War through the Civil Rights Era**, places race and culture at the center, describing southern Protestant cultures as both priestly and prophetic. A study of both black and white Christianity, **Freedom’s Coming** is an enlightening introduction to the intricate mix of politics, race, and religion that helped to shape history in the American South. Paperback, \$21.95.

**Many Minds, One Heart: SNCC’s Dream for a New America** by Wesley C. Hogan. Breaking new ground, Hogan focuses the reader’s attention to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and its role in the modern civil rights movement. Concentrating on the organization’s key players such as Charles Sherrod, Bob Moses, and Fannie Lou Hamer, among others, she chronicles how SNCC members devised some of the civil rights movement’s most daring experiments for freedom, including the revived freedom rides of 1961 and grassroots democracy projects in Georgia and Mississippi. Drawing on existing research, original interviews, and previously untapped archives, her work looks at what happened inside the movement itself. Cloth, \$34.95.

**In the Beginning: Fundamentalism: The Scopes Trial, and the Making of the Antievolution Movement** by Michael Lienesch. Lienesch, a professor of political science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, investigates the multilayered history of the American antievolution movement. Linking the activism of the 1920s to the scientific creationism debates of the 1960s, the alliance with the New Christian Right in the 1980s, and the development of theories of neo-creationism and so-called Intelligent Design, he capably analyzes one of the most formidable political movements of the twentieth century. **In the Beginning** is an essential treatise for comprehending the past, present, and future debates over the teaching of evolution. Cloth, \$34.95.

**Women at the Front: Hospital Workers in Civil War America** by Jane E. Schultz is another work published by the University of North Carolina Press. In this study, Schultz provides the first full history of female relief workers that illustrates how the domestic and military spheres merged during America’s Civil War. Challenging the existing scholarship, Schultz looks at not only the privileged white volunteers but also at the black and white working-class who made possible the convalescence and recovery process of thousands of men. **Women at the Front** is not only a contribution to the social history of the Civil War but also depicts the role of women in America’s bloodiest war. Paperback, \$19.95.

**Publications of Ohio University Press, The Ridges, Building 19, Athens, Ohio 45701 include:**

**Teller Tales: What Sweet Lips Can Do and Men of Their Time** by Jo Carson. Carson, a playwright and storyteller from Johnson City, Tennessee, sets these two stories in mid-eighteenth century East Tennessee and relates the narratives of “What Sweet Lips Can Do” and “Men of their Time.” The first narrative tells the story of

the Overmountain Men and the battle of Kings Mountain, a significant battle in the American Revolution, while the second examines the white-Cherokee interactions from early contact through the Revolution. Paperback, \$14.95.

**Ohio’s War: The Civil War in Documents**, edited by Christine Dee, is the first in the Civil War in the Great Interior series. A series of documentary collections of primary sources, **Ohio’s War** utilizes documents from that pivotal epoch of American history to reveal how the state’s soldiers and civilians—men and women, blacks and whites, farmers and factory workers, editors and politicians experienced the Civil War. Dee also conveys the struggles and successes of free blacks and former slaves who claimed freedom in Ohio and the distinct wartime experiences of its immigrants. **Ohio’s War** provides insights into the war’s meaning for northern society. Paperback, \$16.95.

**Publications of The University of Tennessee Press, 110 Conference Center, 110 Henley Street, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-4108 included the following:**

**Appalachian Aspirations** by John Benhart communicates the story of the progression of capitalism and regional development and growth in the Upper Tennessee River Valley in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. **Appalachian Aspirations** will appeal to students and scholars of urban and historical geography, regional development, and the New South era, as well as those interested in Appalachian studies. Cloth, \$38.00.

Written by Bob L. Cox, **Fiddlin’ Charlie Brown: An East Tennessee Old-Time Music Pioneer and His Family**, records for the first time the biography of Charlie Bowman, a musician from East Tennessee, who was a major influence on the distinctive fiddle style definitive of country music during the 1920s and 1930s. An important but often overlooked musician, **Fiddlin’ Charlie Brown** is not the life story of one man but the rendering of a large family, a close-knit mountain community, a geographic region, and a particular musical style classified as old-time traditional Appalachian music. Paper, 24.95.

Another work published by the University of Tennessee Press is **Maxine Smith’s Unwilling Pupils: Lessons Learned in Memphis’s Civil Rights Classroom** by Sherry L. Hoppe and Bruce W. Speck. This authorized biography of Maxine Adkins Smith, conveys an account of the modern civil rights movement in Memphis, Tennessee, from Smith’s perspective. This work portrays Smith’s lifetime focus on education as she attempted to inform both blacks and whites about equal opportunity and the incontrovertible rights of all people, regardless of race. **Maxine Smith’s Unwilling Pupils** imparts one woman’s undertaking as a paradigm for comprehending the humanness of the black American struggle for equality and justice. While chronicling the life of Maxine Adkins Smith and her tireless work, Hoppe and Speck, who respectively serve as president and provost at Austin Peay State University, gives an objective historical milieu of Memphis’ modern civil rights era. Cloth, \$39.95.

## PUBLICATIONS TO NOTE

AltaMira Press, a division of Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 4501 Forbes Blvd., Suite 200, Lanham, MD 20706 has published, **The Politics of Historic Districts: A Primer for Grassroots Preservation** by William Schmickle. In thirty-four brief chapters, this how-to guide gives citizens who are struggling to designate a local historic district the political wherewithal to gain the support of fellow residents and city hall. A former professor of political science, the author pushes preservationists to disregard the long-established conflicts between preservation and political action and points the way to a more comprehensive understanding of the politics that fashions local historic districts. Paper, \$24.95.

**Publications of the University of Georgia Press, 330 Research Drive, Athens, Georgia, 30602-4901 has published the following:**

**Sound Wormy: Memoir of Andrew Gennett, Lumberman**, edited by Nicole Hayler. **Sound Wormy**, a term used in grading hardwood, is the memoir of Andrew Gennett, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, who, with his brother Nat, established the Gennett Lumber Company, which is still extant. Edited by Nicole Hayler for the Chattanooga Conservancy, **Sound Wormy** not only encapsulates the economic, social, and political upheaval of the period but it also conveys Gennett's inner conflict about his participation in the timber industry and his concern to foster and shield the natural resources through careful planned management. Packed with logging lore and illustrations of the southern mountain and its inhabitants, **Sound Wormy** makes a significant addition to the natural and cultural chronicle of the region. Paper, \$24.95.

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

**Virginia at War, 1862**, edited by William C. Davis and James I. Robertson, Jr., is the second in a five-volume series published in conjunction with the Virginia Center for Civil War Studies at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. This volume juxtaposes accounts of Virginia as a political and military entity with more personal glimpses of the war's effect on the social front. Cloth, \$35.00.

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