

The COURIER



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TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

TORNADO DEVASTATES WYNNEWOOD

On the night of February 5th, a devastating F-3 tornado hit Wynnewood in Castalian Springs, causing severe damage to the state-owned National Historic Landmark museum property. Caretaker Lee Myers, who lived in the rear section of the house, ran downstairs just as the storm hit, and narrowly escaped serious injury when the roof and the first tier of logs in his bedroom were blown away. Eight persons who lived in the community were killed by the storm. Most of the roof structure on the house was carried away, as were the second story logs on the east side of the house. The house suffered serious foundation damage as well due to the effects of taking a direct hit.



Wynnewood prior to February 5, 2008. Photo Courtesy of Danny Myers, Studio Shoots Photography, Gallatin.

Two teams of approximately 40 state park rangers responded to the call for volunteers and provided critical assistance. Myers Brown led a group of curators from the Tennessee State Museum, and their team sifted through the debris and recovered 19th-century textiles and other artifacts and outlined conservation procedures. Archaeologists Mike Moore, Sam Smith, and others were among those who lent assistance to the cleanup efforts. Governor Bredesen and Congressman Bart Gordon visited the site following the storm and voiced

their concern for this important property.

Three months later, Wynnewood has been weatherproofed, stabilized, and secured pending the final development and implementation of the restoration plan. The majority of



"Wynnewood after," February 6, 2008. Photo by Steve Rogers, THC.

Jerry Wooten with the THC's State Historic Sites Program was instrumental in coordinating the initial debris clearing and volunteer efforts. THC Director Patrick McIntyre, along with staff members Steve Rogers and Brian Beadles, converged on the site the morning following the storm, along with many members of the Bledsoe's Lick Historical Society.



"Wynnewood debris," on the morning after the tornado. Photo by Steve Rogers.

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The Tennessee Historical Commission will meet Friday, June 20, 2008 at 9 AM at the National Civil Rights Museum, 450 Mulberry Street, Memphis, Tennessee 38103. 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 2008-2009 fiscal year. These grants, which are federally funded, will be available after October 1, 2008. The precise amount of funds which will be available in Tennessee for such grants will not be known until Congress has passed the FY 2008-2009 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. 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, www.tdec.net/hist/federal/presgrnt.shtml.

Completed applications must be submitted by **SEPTEMBER 2, 2008**.

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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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).

Tennessee Wars Commission News

by Fred Prouty

Tennessee Wars Commission Program Director

The Tennessee Wars Commission continues in its partnership with the non-profit organization, Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT), in efforts to protect endangered battlefield property at Fort Donelson in Dover, Tennessee. The Wars Commission has agreed to hold conservation easements on land acquired through efforts of the CWPT and the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP). Wars Commission Director Fred Prouty recently presented a formal request to obtain easements for the above property, to the State Lands Acquisition Committee and was approved. The State will now obtain title work, appraisal, survey, and exercise option to acquire interests in 62.14 acres of endangered core battlefield land on the Fort Donelson Battlefield in Dover, Tennessee. The request has now been approved (by consent) by the State Building Commission Staff Sub-Committee making the hallowed ground an official state conservation easement. Purchase of the above acreage preserves another portion of one of Tennessee's 38 most significant battlefields linked to the outcome of the War Between the States. The newly acquired battlefield land will eventually become the property of the National Park Service Fort Donelson Battlefield.

The Civil War Preservation Trust of Washington, DC has partnered with the Tennessee Wars Commission in many joint efforts to preserve endangered battlefield property in Tennessee and we greatly appreciate their continued support.

Forty Years Later: Remembering King Beyond the Myth of King

by Linda T. Wynn, Assistant Director for State Programs

It is difficult to fathom that the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has been deceased longer than he lived. Cut down by an assassin's bullet on April 4, 1968 as he stood on the balcony of the Lorraine Hotel in Memphis, Tennessee, at the age of thirty-nine, King had years earlier become the leader of the freedom and human struggle for the disenfranchised across America and beyond. Many have chosen to remember the civil rights leader for his now iconic "I Have a Dream" speech that he delivered on August 28, 1963, during the March on Washington. Both the *I Have a Dream* speech and the March on Washington have become embedded in the popular psyche as the focal point of King's legacy. Sound bites and video clips have reduced King's image to a dreamer. The media has pushed his radicalism out of the public view and embodied his life's work down to four words, "I Have a Dream." However, historians and scholars over the last forty years have made it known that King was far more complex as he and others in the nonviolent black freedom struggle battled to force the United States of America to live up to its democratic principles of freedom, equality, and justice for its black citizens.

As noted by the eminent historian C. Vann Woodward in his classic monograph, *The Strange Career of Jim Crow* (1955), "the twilight zone that lies between memory and written history is one of the favorite breeding places of mythology." The iconic King has been entrapped in romantic imagery, and his legacy has been buried beneath the March on Washington's glacier. Americans chose to remember the mythology of King and not the history of King.

The King mythology portrays the civil rights leader as a moderate, an ally of presidents, and a spokesperson for the American dream. The only mandate people remember from the March on Washington is the call for racial desegregation. The most quoted line

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NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

Since the last issue of *The Courier* there have been five entries from the National Register of Historic Places. The properties are: Cleveland Southern Railway Depot, **Bradley County**; McNabb Mines, **Marion County**; Bell Witch Cave and Thomas Woodard, Jr. Farm, **Robertson County**; Carolina, Clinchfield, & Ohio Railroad Station and Depot, **Washington County**.

One property, Evergreen Place in **Davidson County** was removed from the National Register. Once a museum, it was demolished in the fall of 2005 by then-owner Robert N. Moore Jr. of Franklin as preservationists worked to find a way to save it. A Home Depot is now being constructed on the property.

There are now 2002 entries in the National Register for Tennessee including 266 districts, for a total of 40,776 resources now listed.



The Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railroad Station in Johnson City has been added to the National Register.

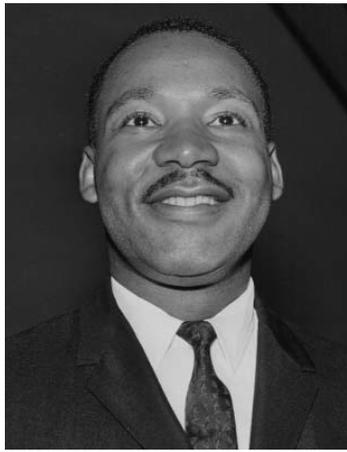
Demolished amidst controversy in 2005, Evergreen Place in Nashville has now been officially removed from the National Register.



from King's speech in front of the Lincoln Memorial is "I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but the content of their character." Neoconservatives adopted this line as an argument against "Affirmative Action" by public and private institutions to counteract the legacies of slavery and segregation, despite the fact that such an interpretation was in opposition to King's belief that such remedies were needed in education and employment.

However, if people truly acknowledge the history of King, they must take into account that as early as the 1950s he called for world disarmament, an end to apartheid in South Africa, a global war on poverty, and his rallying cry for assistance to American blacks to overcome centuries of racism and discrimination. They must take bear in mind his lifelong commitment to social justice, his detestation of armed warfare and militarism, his resolve to put an end to every visible sign of colonialism and imperialism, and his campaign to eradicate poverty and deprivation among all people. If people are more interested in the history of King rather than the mythology of King, they must back away from the iconic view of the March on Washington and the *I Have a Dream* speech and come to the realization that both were much more complex and convoluted than what is stored in the public's collective memory. After all, the formal title for gathering people from all of humanity's social stratifications on August 28, 1963, was *The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedoms*. While the organizers called for civil rights legislation, they also called for fair hiring practices, an increase in the minimum wage and a federal public-works program to create new employment opportunities. Reading King's speech carefully, he invoked not only the Declaration of Independence but the Constitution as well. Declaring that the writers of those great American documents signed a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir, he said, "In a sense we've come to our nation's capital to cash a check . . . It is obvious. . . that American has defaulted on this promissory note, insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check, a check which has come back marked insufficient funds." King refused to believe that the nation's moral treasury lacked insufficient funds to compensate the promissory note. If people are more interested in the history of King, they must remember his vocal protestations of America's war in Vietnam and his explicit plea for a fundamental structural change American society.

As noted in Clayborne Carson's *A Call To Conscience: The Landmark Speeches of Martin Luther King, Jr.*, during the last years of his life, King, in his August 1967 "Where Do We Go From Here?" message to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, reminded his audience that much work needed to be done in the struggle for economic justice. Dissatisfied with the conditions of the poor, he urged them to challenge the economic



Dr. King in 1961. Courtesy of Nashville Public Library, Nashville Room.

system and to ask questions of the system that allowed the economic exploitation of the nation's poorest people. For much of his remaining life, King devoted his time to supporting union causes across the country, including Memphis, Tennessee, where he made the ultimate sacrifice.

By 1968, the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. was hated by as many people as those who loved him. Many disapproved his aims and tactics. Many disapproved of his involvement in the Memphis garbage workers' strike. Many considered his plan to bring a multiracial "least of these" to Washington to stage a nonviolent protest against all institutions that denied dignity, hope, and opportunity to America's poor people as offensive and irresponsible. A "drum major for justice," King understood that an "injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

The life of the "Drum Major for Justice" ended on April 4, 1968, as he stood on the Lorraine Motel's second floor balcony. Five days later, his funeral was held in Atlanta, Georgia. Although President Lyndon Johnson declared a national day of mourning, neither he nor former presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight Eisenhower attended King's funeral.

Forty years later, remembering King beyond the myth of King, it is imperative to place him in the context of the movement for equality, freedom, and justice that he helped to make and that made him. He was not static but rather flowed with the dynamics of the movement. With tired feet but rested souls, he and the movement's foot soldiers challenged discrimination in the South as well as the North and the rest of the nation. Taking a cue from the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who said it was "the people who moved the leaders, not the leaders who moved the people," people must remember that King and the movement are not necessarily the same. King did not lead or initiate many civil rights activities. Success in the American black freedom struggle more often than not depended on the exceptional efforts of ordinary people, like the women who started the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the men and women who ambulated the streets and refused to ride Montgomery's buses for 381 days. It was students who initiated and led the sit-in movement and caused the Congress of Racial Equality's aborted freedom rides to go forth, and hundreds filled the jails in Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, and other southern states. Notwithstanding the extraordinary effort by ordinary people, King was the movement's unrivaled spokesperson, symbol, and leader.

Through his sermons and speeches, the gifted orator offered his people a construct that explained their status, urged unity, and conveyed with conviction that they would succeed in their quest to secure the rights of equality, liberty, and justice. Beyond the mythology associated with the story of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., it is apparent that the modern civil rights movement made him. He used the tenets of the "beloved community" to right the country's uncivil wrongs, and in so doing, King brought the nation closer to its articulated and professed democratic principles.

PUBLICATIONS TO NOTE

Publications of Baylor University Press, One Bear Place 97363 Waco, Texas 76798-7363 include:

Martin Luther King and the Rhetoric of Freedom: The Exodus Narrative in America's Struggle for Civil Rights by Gary S. Selby. The Blanche E. Seaver Professor of Communication at Saver College, Pepperdine University, Selby demonstrates how King used the biblical story of the Exodus to encourage American blacks in their liberation struggle for freedom from racial repression. By examining the prophetic orator's most important speeches, Professor Selby reveals the ways that he drew from the Exodus story to offer his listeners a construct that explained their present status, urged unity, and conveyed with conviction that they would succeed in their quest to secure the rights of liberty and justice. *Martin Luther King and the Rhetoric of Freedom* would be of interest to students of King and those interested in how the power of rhetoric fashioned one of the most important social movements of the twentieth century. Paper, \$29.95.

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

Susan M. Shaw's God Speaks to Us Too, Southern Baptist Women on Church, Home & Society draws from over 150 interviews that explore the different opinions that women hold from one spiritual background. By evaluating these women, she examines the role, identity, and culture of women in the Southern Baptist Convention, the country's largest Protestant denomination. Established in 1845, after a schism between Northern and Southern parishioners over the question of slavery, Shaw outlines the history of the Southern Baptist Convention from its development through its expansion following the Second World War, to the "Controversy," where the leadership was packed with conservative and fundamentalist believers, and its aftermath. Placing women within the context of the denomination's polity, by using their voices, she demonstrates that Southern Baptist women have a steadfast faith that God communicates directly to them as to any pastor or denominational leader. An associate professor of the Women's Studies Program and Director of the Difference, Power, and Discrimination Program at Oregon State University, Shaw demonstrates to the reader how these women reconcile their personal attitudes with conservative doctrine and how they are influential players within their churches and families. Cloth, \$40.00

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

Sonya Ramsey, an associate professor of history at the University of North Carolina, Charlotte, examines the familial and educational backgrounds, working environments and political strategies of African-American women teachers in *Reading, Writing, and Segregation: A Century of Black Women Teachers in Nashville*. Grounded in all-embracing interviews with both black and white women who made the transition to desegregated faculties, Ramsey discloses how educationalists in an urban Southern locale responded not only to desegregation but

also to significant periods in United States history, including the two World Wars, the Great Depression, the Brown v. Board of Education decision, and the Civil Rights and Women's movements. Often role models for their students and community, African-American teachers fought for equality and respect from white colleagues. Ramsey's analysis adds to the historical discourse about the intricate intersections of class and race and how they changed over time. Cloth, \$35.00.

Edited by Loren Schweninger, the Elizabeth Rosenthal Excellence Professor of History at the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, *The Southern Debate Over Slavery, Volume 2: Petitions to Southern County Courts, 1775-1867* is a documentary history that expands the understanding of the critical role of race and slavery in the American South. An astounding illustration of the thousands of petitions about the issue of race and slavery put forth by Southerners to county courts between the American Revolution and the Civil War, this work details the dynamics and legal restrictions that shaped the nation's Southern region. The petitions, filed by slaveholders and non-slaveholders, those held in slavery, and those who were free men and women, abolitionists and defenders of slavery, constitute a uniquely important primary resource. Cloth, \$60.00

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

Edited with an introduction and notes by Crandall Shifflett, *John Washington's Civil War: A Slave Narrative* is a depiction of an account that differs from the better-known narratives of such persons as Frederick Douglass, Harriet Jacobs, and Solomon Northup. Washington's story spans his experiences as a household slave, a laborer in the Fredericksburg Tobacco Factory, and a hotel servant on the eve of the Civil War. Narrating his audacious ventures across Union lines and his experiences as a slave under Union officers, Washington's recollections allow for a singular look at the more personal aspects of slave life. Written by Washington in 1872, under the title, *Memories [sic] of the Past*, Shifflett found the forgotten manuscript in the Library of Congress while researching Civil War Fredericksburg in the early 1990s. A professor of history at Virginia Tech University, Crandall Shifflett's reconstruction of Washington's life provides informative historical background and context to the writer's recollections and communicates what it meant to be a slave during the intersectional crisis that announced freedom for some and ended a way of life for others. Paper, \$16.95; Cloth, \$36.95

Glory River by David Huddle is a book of poems that puts precise observation, extravagant language, and humor against despair in an attempt to find a way to live in a new century in which the values of the past are dissolving and those of the future are frightening. Easy to read and often amusing, the poems in *Glory River* range from the strange and extraordinary occurrences in a fantastical Virginia town to the painful, hopeful, and no less magical situations that can arise in everyday life. The author of fifteen books of poetry, fiction, and essays, Huddle, a faculty member at the University of Vermont, also includes a series of poems that explore modern life through diverse subjects as memory, family, art, politics, and pain. Paper, \$16.95.

Paul D. Moreno in his *Black Americans and Organized*

Publications cont. next page

Labor, A New History, offers a reexamination of race and labor that goes from the antebellum period to the present, as he integrates principals such as Frederick Douglass and Samuel Gompers, Isaac Myers and Booker T. Washington, and W. E. B. Dubois and Asa Philip Randolph. Applying the insights of the “law-and-economics movement” to formulate a compelling labor-race theorem, the Grewcock Professor of History at Hillsdale College in Michigan, brings clarity to the question of the importance of race in unions. Weaving together labor, policy, and African-American history, he offers a bold reinterpretation of the role of race and racial discrimination in the American Labor Movement, thereby, explicating that it was not pure and simple racism but the “economics of discrimination” that accounted for the historic black absence and under-representation in the American labor unions. Paper, \$23.95.

Another work published by Louisiana State University Press is *The River Flows On: Black Resistance, Culture, and Identity Formation in Early America*. Written by Walter C. Rucker, an associate professor in the Department of African-American and African Studies at Ohio State University, this tome is a broad study of slave resistance in America, spanning the colonial and antebellum eras in both the North and South and covers all forms of insurgences from the most noted revolts and rebellions to everyday act of defiance. This study is one of the first to track attitudes and actions of the early insurrectionists to African sources. By using an interdisciplinary approach and sources from anthropology, archaeology, and religion, *The River Flows On* traces the emergence of an African-American identity and culture. Paper, \$22.95.

Publications of Oxford University Press, 198 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016 include:

In D. W. Griffith's The Birth of a Nation: A History of "The Most Controversial Motion Picture of All Time," Melvyn Stokes, a professor of American history and American film history at the University College of London, looks at the original archives, and explodes the myths surrounding this 1915 controversial film. Originally known as *The Clansman* (the second book of Thomas Dixon's trilogy) it was renamed *The Birth of a Nation* after its West Coast premiere. The first American film to be twelve reels long and to last for approximately three hours and the first to cost \$100,000 to produce, *The Birth of a Nation* was the longest American film of its time. Although the film was a milestone in the history of cinema, it was also undeniably racist. Stokes, in *D. W. Griffith's The Birth of a Nation: A History of "The Most Controversial Motion Picture of All Time,"* demonstrates how the iconic film has its origins in the ideas of Thomas Dixon Jr. and Griffith's Kentuckian background and earlier film career. Written with precision, he illuminates both the film's racism and the aesthetic brilliance of Griffith's filmmaking. By placing the film into an historic, political, and cultural framework, this tome should attract film scholars, historians, and cinema enthusiasts. Paper, \$24.95

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

Wade Hampton: Confederate Warrior to Southern Redeemer by Rod Andrew Jr. is a critical biography of the Civil War general from South Carolina. Where previous studies of

Hampton leaned toward hero worship or taken a political approach that deems his personal history immaterial, Andrew's study reveals that Hampton's life is essential to comprehending his influential adaptation of the Lost Cause. Concentrating on four key attributes of Hampton's character, Andrew, an associate professor of history at Clemson University and the author of *Long Gray Lines: The Southern Military School Tradition, 1839-1915*, elucidates Hampton's critical role during Reconstruction as a conservative leader, governor, U. S. Senator, and southern Redeemer, and illustrates how his tragic past and adherence to Southern codes of paternalism explains how he came forth in his own day as a larger-than-life symbol of national reconciliation as well as Southern defiance. Cloth, \$40.00.

Gary W. Gallagher, the John L. Nau III Professor of History at the University of Virginia, argues in *Causes Won, Lost, & Forgotten: How Hollywood and Popular Art Shape What We Know About the Civil War*, that popular understandings of the war have been shaped by four traditions that arose in the nineteenth century and continue to the present: the Lost Cause, in which Confederates are seen as having waged an admirable struggle against hopeless odds; the Union Cause, which frames the war as an effort to maintain a viable republic in the face of secessionist actions; the Emancipation Cause, in which the war is viewed as a struggle to free four million black slaves in America and to eradicate a cancerous influence on American society; and the Reconciliation Cause, which represents attempts by Northern and Southern whites to extol “American” virtues and silent the role of African Americans. Although more than 60,000 books have been published on the Civil War, most Americans get their ideas about the war—why it was fought, what was won, what was lost—not from books but from movies, television, and other popular media. Gallagher's analysis of the ways artists and Hollywood film writers has shaped the changing perceptions of the Civil War and its legacy is thought provoking. This work would be of interest to those concerned about how popular culture shapes memories of the past. Cloth, \$28.00.

Freedom for Themselves: North Carolina's Black Soldiers in the Civil War Era by Richard Reid delves into the stories of black soldiers from four regiments raised in North Carolina: the 35th, the 36th, the 37th United States Colored Troops, and the 14th United States Colored Heavy Artillery, each of which served the Union during the nation's intersectional conflict in different capacities. By constructing a multidimensional portrait of the soldiers and their families, the author provides a new understanding of the spectrum of the black experience during and after the Civil War. Reid, an associate professor of history at the University of Guelph in Ontario, Canada, demonstrates that the praises African-American soldiers received came not from a new Southern society, but from within their own communities, where they were seen and recognized as heroes. Cloth, \$40.00.

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

Rugby, Tennessee: Some Account of the Settlement Founded on the Cumberland Plateau by Thomas Hughes, with

Publications cont. next page

an introduction by Benita J. Howell. Thomas Hughes, a participant in Britain's Christian Socialist movement, published *Rugby, Tennessee* (1881), to answer questions about his American colonization project. Written in part to convince British investors that their project in America was making great progress, *Rugby, Tennessee*, depicts a unique Utopian moment in the remote area of Appalachian Tennessee. Hughes envisioned his new community as a place where those who wished could construct a strong agricultural community through cooperative enterprise, while maintaining a cultured, Christian lifestyle, free of rigid class distinctions that prevailed in Britain. A British author and social reformer, Hughes was famous for his classic tome, *Tom Brown's Schooldays* (1857). Rugby was dedicated on October 5, 1880, amid great fanfare. As Howell, a Professor of Anthropology emerita at the University of Tennessee, points out in her informative introduction, *Rugby, Tennessee: Some Account of the Settlement Founded on the Cumberland Plateau* represents an important moment in late-Victorian era English thought. Paper, \$17.95.

Another work published by the University of Tennessee Press, *Highway 61: Heart of the Delta*, edited by Randall Norris, with photographs by Jean-Philippe Cyr s and the forward by Morgan Freeman, celebrates the Mississippi Delta in words and photographs. Bringing together essays by well-known Delta writers and scholars, interviews with Delta residents from all lifestyles, and photographs that document the region, the writers touch on a variety of subjects from cultural landmarks to racial concerns to the struggle for Civil Rights. The stories of the thirty interviewees from different ethnicities and social classes remind the reader that the Delta is not held captive in vacuum in which dreadful memories, history, and bleak images perpetually confine residents. Rather, the Delta is inhabited by men and women whose individual voices, when merged, disclose a powerful force for affirmative transformation. *Highway 61: Heart of the Delta*, through the content and photographs bring to light the living, breathing, ever-changing spirit of the Mississippi Delta. Cloth, \$36.95.

By drawing upon numerous sources in which Marshall Keeble's writings were published and his lectures at Abilene Christian College, editor Edward J. Robinson shows the human side of Keeble, who is recognized as one of the Church of Christ's most influential and celebrated African-American evangelists. *A Godsend to His People: The Essential Writings and Speeches of Marshall Keeble* gives insight into his struggles as he steered his way through the challenges of conducting his ministry in the racially segregated South. As the Middle Tennessee Church of Christ evangelist negotiated the Jim Crow South, white attendees often outnumbered black attendees. His compelling and dynamic speaking style earned Keeble a devoted following. His impact was felt beyond the southern borders, as he assisted in the establishment of over two hundred churches and baptized approximately forty thousand people during his nearly seventy years of ministry. However, despite the breadth and depth of his ministry and its impact on the Southern region's religious culture, scholars have paid little attention to Keeble. Robinson's, *A Godsend to his People*, is the first scholarly treatment of Keeble's writings and lectures. Those who have an interest in religious studies and the history of the Church of Christ should find this work engaging. Cloth, \$39.95.



Governor Phil Bredesen met in May with THC director Patrick McIntyre and THC Chairman Norm Hill in recognition of 2008 National Preservation Month. The theme for this year is "This Place Matters."

History Book Award

The Award for Outstanding work on Tennessee History published in 2007 goes this year to Cynthia Cumfer for **Separate Peoples, One Land: The Minds of Cherokees, Blacks, and Whites on the Tennessee Frontier**, published by the University of North Carolina Press. Honorable Mentions went to Michael K. Honey for **Going Down Jericho Road: The Memphis Strike, Martin Luther King's Last Campaign**, published by Norton Press and James West Davidson for **"They Say," Ida B. Wells and the Reconstruction of Race**, available through Oxford University Press.

RECENT HISTORIC MARKERS

At its meeting on February 15, 2008, the Tennessee Historical Commission approved two historical markers: **Montgomery High School**, Henderson County; and **James Daniel Richardson**, Rutherford 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!!!

CELEBRATE THE ANDREW JOHNSON BICENTENNIAL

December 29, 2008 marks the 200th Anniversary of the birth of President Andrew Johnson. Born in Raleigh, NC, Johnson moved at the age of 16 to Greeneville. The Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, along with Greeneville and Greene County, are leading a year-long celebration of the nation's 17th president. Highlights include a September 17th symposium titled "**Andrew Johnson: Heritage, Legacy, and Our Constitution**" that will take place at Tusculum College. For more information call 423-636-7348 or email gcollins@tusculum.edu or write to the Museums of Tusculum College, Box 5026, Greeneville, TN 37743. To learn about other events, go to www.discovergreeneville.com.

Tennessee Portrait Project

The Tennessee Portrait Project is a state-wide endeavor to collect portrait images and portrait subject and artist histories. This collection began in early 2003, building upon a survey done by the Colonial Dames in the 1960s. A website was developed (www.tnportraits.org) in order to showcase these portraits in a financially practical way and to make them available, free of charge, to scholars, art historians, students and family descendants.

The website initially represented the portion of the project sponsored by the Nashville Town Committee of the Colonial Dames of America in Tennessee; however, *statewide expansion has now begun in earnest*. With this expansion, *a portion of the site will also be devoted to significant portraits tied to Tennessee, either by subject or artist, and now held by individual owners in other states*.

Individuals and institutions (libraries, historic houses, universities, and businesses) are encouraged to submit digital photographs and documentation about their portraits. There are currently over **1700 portraits** on the website, and many more portraits have not been discovered

and documented as yet.

Institutions such as Cheekwood in Nashville, Hunter Museum of American Art in Chattanooga, and Tennessee State Museum; historic houses including Blount Mansion, The Hermitage, and Carnton among others; churches (First Presbyterian, Nashville; St. Paul's Episcopal, Chattanooga); educational institutions, notably Vanderbilt; plus governmental collections are now featured in the institutional index of the site.

The Portrait Project is becoming a rich cultural resource. Reactions to the project have come in from many individuals, some residing outside the United States, and have been most positive regarding the usefulness of the information and the images.

All involved in the project are looking forward to the project expansion during 2008. Your direct participation is warmly encouraged. The website has a link to forms for individual portrait submissions, and inquiries are welcome at info@tnportraits.org.

-Alice Swanson, Project Director

Tornado...continued from page 1

restoration funds for the building should be provided by insurance, FEMA, and state appropriations. However, there will be many other costs including the restoration of the collection and exhibits that will need support. A fund has been established and contributions may be sent to: Wynnewood Restoration Project, c/o Connie Ramsay, Sumner Bank and Trust, 240 W. Broadway St. Gallatin, TN 37066.

Built in 1828, Wynnewood is the largest log building in Tennessee, and is one of only 28 National Historic Landmarks in the state. It is administered by the Bledsoe's Lick Historical Society, under an operating grant provided by the Tennessee Historical Commission. THC would like to thank TDEC Commissioner Jim Fyke, Assistant Commissioner Mike Carlton, the Tennessee State Park Rangers, the Tennessee State Museum, the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Dr. Kevin Smith of MTSU, and the many countless volunteers who have given assistance to the site.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
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NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442

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