

NATIONAL REGISTER NEWS

Since the last issue of *The Courier*, there have been eight entries from Tennessee added to the National Register of Historic Places. The properties added are: **Temple Cemetery and Belle Meade Golf Links Subdivision Historic District**, Davidson County; **Medina City Hall**, Gibson County; **Idler's Retreat**, Rutherford County; **L. C. Humes High School** and **Galloway-Speedway Historic District**, Shelby County; and **Chilhowie Hydroelectric Development and Calderwood Hydroelectric Development**, Blount and Monroe counties.

There are now 1,913 entries in the National Register for Tennessee including 263 districts, for a total of 38,838 structures now listed.

The Calderwood and Chilhowee Hydroelectric Projects were recently listed in the National Register. The nominations were part of a project prepared by a consultant, Phil Thomason, for the Tapoco Division of Alcoa Power Generating, Inc. The project covered hydroelectric sites in Tennessee and North Carolina. Both of the Tennessee sites are located in Blount and Monroe counties.

Calderwood's dam, powerhouse, valve house, tunnels, and penstocks were already listed in the National Register. The new nomination expanded on the earlier nominations to include the gatehouse, gantry cranes, surge tank, chlorination building, service building, school, and theater. At one time the Calderwood site included a thriving company town, but no houses remain.



The dam and most of the associated resources were constructed for Alcoa circa 1930. Vast amounts of electricity are needed for manufacturing aluminum, of which Alcoa was a major producer. Hydroelectric power was one of the least expensive ways to get electricity, so Alcoa developed its own generating facilities. The dam has a design that is fitted to the site. There is a second dam below the main one, creating a deep pool that helps in

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The Tennessee Historical Commission will meet on Friday, October 15, 2004 at 9:00 a.m. at the Blount County Public Library, 508 North Cusick Street, Maryville. The meeting is open to the public.

(Note: The Courier is now online! Beginning with the October 2003 issue of the Courier, we will be putting the newsletter on our web site. Just go to the main site at <http://www.state.tn.us/environment/hist>. Under "State Programs" you will find the Courier.)

DOCUMENTARY SOURCEBOOK FOR THE CIVIL WAR IN TENNESSEE

By James B. Jones, Jr.
Public Historian

Assisted by grants from the Tennessee Wars Commission and the American Battlefield Preservation Program, a documentary sourcebook for the Civil War in Tennessee is on its way to completion. It is scheduled to appear in the autumn of 2004. The sourcebook addresses the social, economic, political and military issues relevant to the war and is aimed mostly at history that might have at one time been considered the mundane or everyday. Perhaps this focus is best epitomized by the words in a newspaper report about the Army of Tennessee written in the spring of 1863:

The wounded are supported away on horseback; so is the limber man, whose placid face proves that he died very suddenly. After a while a widow weeps somewhere, but the world never hears anything about it—it was only "a skirmish up at the front." And so of lesser skirmishes, where small scouting parties meet. Many of the noblest and bravest spirits of this war have thus fallen; but no halo of battle glory brightens their names—they fell "skirmishing up at the front."

The transcribed documents in the sourcebook are intended to serve as a footing from which a new understanding work about the Civil War in the Volunteer State might be initiated. Sources include soldiers' and civilians' letters, financial and engineering reports, combat reports, official correspondence, period newspaper stories and journal entries. All entries are attributed to original sources and are chronologically organized.

For many an answer to the question "how many fights took place in Tennessee during the Civil War" is of primary interest. The findings below try to answer that question and reveal what is a more nearly correct accounting of kinds of military incidents in Civil War Tennessee. This list is an original presentation and shows that skirmishes, numbering 1,264, account for 45% of total combat, while battles only .04%. Historian Paul Long indicated a total of 1,462 events without demonstrating his methodology. Frederick H. Dyer shares Long's oversight but does not provide totals. As a result of this work a total can be put at 2,795 combat incidents, exceeding Long's tally by 1,333. Even this number cannot be held to be absolute because these kinds of events defy definition; even the Reference Department of the U. S. Military Academy library could provide no help in classifying these nineteenth-century terms such as "action," "engagement," "affair," or even "skirmish." Additionally, entries under the heading "skirmish" may read "skirmishes," usually with no indication as to how many

skirmishes took place. It is anyone's guess how many more incidents were never recorded. Yet even with its imperfections, the sourcebook is a result of serious study and accounting. If it cannot claim to be comprehensive it is broad in its scope and exhaustively documented, characteristics earlier studies were unable to exhibit.

For further information about sourcebook contact:
James B. Jones, Jr., at James.B.Jones@state.tn.us

Published by the TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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



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HISTORICAL MARKERS

At its meeting on June 18, 2004, the Tennessee Historical Commission approved five historical markers: **Jesse James**, Humphreys County; **Michaux's Discovery** and **Orion Clemens**, Jackson County; **Montgomery County Courthouse**, Montgomery County; and Stokes' Atrocity, Putnam 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!!!

HISTORY BOOK AWARD

The Tennessee Historical Commission and the Tennessee Library Association are continuing their sponsorship of the Tennessee History Book Award for writers of state history in recognition of excellence in historical research and writing.

The award will be given for a book on Tennessee history published in 2004 and determined best by a panel of judges. Fiction, poetry, and children's books are not eligible. Individual volumes in a set or series not yet completed should not be nominated. The award carries a stipend of \$200 and a plaque.

Nomination forms are available from the Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville 37243-0442, or from Carolyn Wilson, Beaman Library, Lipscomb University, 3901 Granny White Pike, Nashville 37204-3951. Carolyn Wilson can be reached at (615) 279-5837, or Carolyn.Wilson@lipscomb.edu. The deadline for nominations is February 7, 2005.

LITERACY AWARDS

In conjunction with the Tennessee Department of Education and the Tennessee State Library and Archives, the Tennessee Historical Commission each year presents awards to those selected that have contributed to the efforts to promote literacy in Tennessee. The program is named the Sequoyah Literacy Awards for the Cherokee Indian who greatly increased the literacy of his people with the invention of a written alphabet of the Cherokee language.

The awards were presented at the annual conference of the Tennessee Association for Adult and Community Education, which was held in Gatlinburg on July 12. Ms. Nancy Weatherman of the State Library and Archives made the presentations.

Two awards were presented. Recipients of the Direct Service Awards were **Lydia Branch**, Benton County Adult Education Coordinator, Camden, and **Ernest Pounds**, GED Instructor, Gibson County Adult Education Program, Trenton.

For additional information about the Sequoyah Literacy Award Program, contact Herbert L. Harper at the Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville 37243-0442, Herbert.Harper@state.tn.us, or call (615) 532-1550, ext 101.

FORMER STAFF EMPLOYEE RETURNS

We are happy to announce that former staff member Jerry T. Wooten has rejoined the staff as of August 16. Jerry will serve as Historic Sites Coordinator, the position he previously held. He will work with the state's historic sites, and will direct the maintenance and historic preservation needs of those sites. His extensive experience will enable him to be of great benefit to the Commission.

Jerry may be reached at (615) 532-1550, ext. 107, or email at Jerry.Wooten@state.tn.us.



IMAGINE UNITED STATES HISTORY WITHOUT TENNESSEE AND TENNESSEANS

By Walter T. Durham
State Historian

The history of every single state is important to the United States, but few have matched the contributions made by the Volunteer State of Tennessee. Like the experiences of Kentuckians from the only state formed west of the Appalachians before Tennessee, the adventures of discovery in the western lands of North Carolina led to settlement and a new state. In 1789 North Carolina ceded its western lands to the United States, and Congress created from the cession the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio.

During the territorial years of 1790-1796, the settlers worked through the provisions of the earlier Northwest Ordinance of 1787 that led to statehood. In 1796 Tennessee emerged as the first state organized from a federal territory, and its experiences set the pattern to be followed by the states developed from other territories.

Tennesseans became leaders and builders in the expanding West of the nineteenth century. It was Andrew Jackson who fed national pride by defeating the British Army at the battle of New Orleans in January 1815. It was he who was elected president in 1828 and reelected in 1832 thus ending the hold of the eastern seaboard states on the presidency.

When Jackson sought to handpick Martin Van Buren of New York as his successor in office, the majority of Tennesseans in Congress turned against him to support the presidential candidacy of Judge Hugh L. White of Knoxville. The evolution of the opposition party to the Whig Party came at the same time, and Tennessee voters narrowly split along Whig-Democrat party lines for the next twenty years.

As a result, Jackson's political influence in Tennessee was greatly diminished, but his protégé James K. Polk, running as a dark horse candidate, won the presidential election in 1844. Polk's victory confirmed the power of the West in American politics.

Like many who lived west of the Appalachians, Polk ever looked to the farther West. In campaigning for office, he had promised to complete the annexation of Texas, acquire California, and settle the Oregon land dispute with Great Britain. He did all of this and more, extending the western boundary of the United States all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

The annexation of Texas was made easier by the eager cooperation of former Tennessean Sam Houston, president of the Republic of Texas. Most other Texans, including many former Tennesseans, actively supported converting the republic into a state and gaining statehood in the federal union.

From 1828 to 1861, Tennesseans in Congress exercised power far beyond their proportionate numbers. At different times, Polk and John Bell were elected speaker of the House of Representatives. Active leadership on the floor was provided by David Crockett, Cave Johnson, Balie Peyton, William B. Campbell, Robert L. Caruthers, Aaron V. Brown, Felix Zollicoffer, and Thomas A. R. Nelson. Influential senators were Hugh L. White, John Eaton, Felix Grundy, John Bell, Andrew Johnson, and Alfred O. P. Nicholson.

Not all Tennesseans nominated by their party were elected president. In addition to Judge White's loss to Van Buren in 1836, the nominee of the Constitutional Union Party John Bell carried only three states in 1860, and Albert Gore, Jr., nominee of the Democratic Party in 2000, won the actual ballot count by 539,947 votes, but lost the presidency in the Electoral College 271 to 266. Gore had been elected vice president in 1992 and reelected in 1996.

Although Jackson and Polk had tried tenaciously to preserve the Union from nullification and other divisive threats, sectional division North and South was hardening by the mid-1850s over the issue of slavery in the new territories. At first reluctant to take sides, Tennesseans voted to leave the Union and affiliate with the Confederacy only after the first rounds were fired at Charleston in 1861. The balloting showed that loyalties were divided throughout the state; sentiment in East Tennessee was predominately pro-Union even as a majority in Middle and West Tennessee were pro-Southern in their views.

The first Union occupation forces to enter a Confederate state came into Tennessee in February 1862, and those troops and/or their successors remained until after the end of the war. Their presence prompted President Abraham Lincoln to appoint the first military governor of the war, United States Senator Andrew Johnson of Greeneville. Johnson worked at his job so diligently that the president chose him to be his vice presidential running mate in the election of 1864.

After Lincoln was reelected, inaugurated, and felled by an assassin's bullet, Vice President Johnson succeeded to the presidency. The four-year term that followed was one of the most turbulent in American history as the politically bloodthirsty of the victorious North sought to punish the former Confederate states beyond defeat on the battlefield. Radicals in the Congress voted to impeach Johnson, but when he was brought to trial the Senate acquitted him.

During the war the Union Army made Nashville its center in the western theater for military headquarters, railroad and river transportation, warehousing, communications, equipment repairs, hospitals and medical services, and the various other military and civilian services that were required to support troops in the field. There were several major battles across the state and the total number of military engagements in Tennessee was second only to that of Virginia.

From 1870 to World War I, Tennesseans made few contributions of note to the political history of the nation. The state was very much a part of the New South commercial movement that marked the Southern region's move away from dependence on agriculture to the development of industrial production.

When the United States entered World War I, Tennesseans participated in large numbers. Some rose to high levels of military responsibility and one, Alvin C. York, became the most widely recognized common soldier of the war. Having overcome strongly held religious convictions that violence and war were contrary to Christian teachings, York became a foot soldier in the 328th Infantry Regiment of the 82nd Division. Fighting in the Argonne Forest in France, he earned international fame in a single day when he almost single-handedly killed 25 German soldiers, made prisoners of 132 others, and silenced 35 enemy machine guns. For that day's work he was promoted to sergeant and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Not long after the war, Athens, Tennessee was the scene of the famous Scopes trial in which a young high school teacher was convicted of violating the state statute that prohibited the teaching of evolution as against Biblical accounts of creation. Attracting

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Imagine United States *continued ...*

worldwide attention, the trial set up a remarkable courtroom drama between fundamentalist Christians against other Christians and nonbelievers who supported scientific inquiry. The jury convicted Scopes and the judge levied a fine of \$100, but failed to get the required concurrence of the jury. As a result of that error, the case was thrown out when appealed. About forty years later the Tennessee General Assembly repealed the "evolution" statute.

With the advent of the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration in 1932, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, a former Tennessee congressman, launched a positive effort to promote good relations between the United States and the other countries of the Western Hemisphere. Called the Good Neighbor Policy, the plan sought to develop social, economic, educational, and cultural exchanges between the United States and the countries of North and South America. Hull was especially interested in replacing the U.S. gunboat diplomacy of the preceding 50 years with an open acknowledgment of the common interests of all the nations involved. The U.S. would be a good neighbor, a far cry from its turn of the century image.

The Good Neighbor Policy was a new kind of foreign relations initiative, and it began to produce positive results before the onset of World War II. But faced with war in both Asia and Europe, the United States shifted its foreign policy emphasis to supporting the Allied Powers and bringing down the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis.

At the end of the war, the Good Neighbor worked mightily to create and empower the United Nations. Hull hoped a worldwide neighborhood might exist within the United Nations. Although relations between former wartime allies cooled to a level of cold war, the UN was in place and throughout the next half century provided a forum, a center for negotiating international issues, and an administration for non-political needs such as met by its many agencies including the World Health Organization. For his contributions, Hull received a Nobel Peace Prize.

During World War II, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, was chosen as the site of the super secret Manhattan project where much of the scientific research and investigation were done for building the atomic bomb, the most destructive weapon ever before perfected by humankind. One of the political legends of the project involved President Roosevelt and Tennessee Senator Kenneth D. McKellar. Operating under the tightest secrecy, the project would need substantial government funding, and McKellar, as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, must be made privy to the urgent but secret need. After Roosevelt shared a general description of the undertaking and explained that large sums of money would be required for it, McKellar simply responded, "Why, yes, Mr. President. And where in Tennessee do you want to put it?"

During the 1960s, black Tennesseans began planning peaceful

ways to demonstrate their serious dedication to winning those civil rights that long had been denied them. At Nashville students at Fisk and Tennessee State Universities banded together for peaceful sit-in demonstrations at segregated downtown lunch counters. Their patience and determination to stay the course earned the respect of the community, and the mayor of the city intervened to end segregation in public facilities.

At Memphis the Rev. Martin Luther King was assassinated when he arrived to lead a peaceful march of the municipal sanitation workers, but the spirit of non-violence survived the shock of his death. At both Nashville and Memphis, Tennesseans had contributed mightily to the rise of peaceful, non-violent efforts to win rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Ranging from W. C. Handy to the Grand Ole Opry to the Metropolitan opera star Grace Moore to Elvis Presley and Johnny Cash, Tennesseans have made a variety of important contributions to American music. Any roll of musicians of international stature must include DeFord Bailey, Chet Atkins, Bill Monroe, Dolly Parton, Eddie Arnold, and Owen Bradley.

How can we understand American history without the spirit of Tennessee volunteerism, without Tennessee's contributions to the Westward Movement, without our three nineteenth century presidents? How could we have endured as a nation without Jackson's passionate devotion to preserving the Union? And what about antebellum legislation in the Congress and Senate without the presence of influential Tennessee congressmen and senators?

Where would our great nation be without Polk's annexation of Texas, his subsequent extension of the country all the way to the Pacific by the Mexican Cession, and his settlement of the Oregon question with Great Britain?

Then there were the Civil War and Tennessee's unique role in it; World War I and Alvin C. York; the Scopes trial; and Hull's Good Neighbor Policy and his leadership in organizing the United Nations.

Remember when the world stood in awe at the science that produced the atomic bomb and people everywhere awaited the free and full use of atomic and nuclear science for commercial power production?

Recognition of the power of patient, non-violent demonstrations to win long ignored political and civil rights reached the entire world from Tennessee.

How could America and the Western World survive without the entertainment provided by Tennessee music?

There are many other ways that men and women of the Volunteer State have made highly significant contributions to the history of our great country. Those mentioned here, however, clearly demonstrate the importance of Tennessee and Tennesseans to American history.

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creating electric power. As a result of the Calderwood project, parts of Blount and Monroe counties became power-generating centers for the region. The role of the Calderwood property became more pronounced during World War II, when there was an increased need for aluminum for aircraft production.

The Chilhowee facility is a post World War II

development completed in 1957. Like the earlier dam, it was constructed for Alcoa. It is about nine miles from Calderwood. Unlike the Calderwood facility, aluminum was also used in the construction of the powerhouse and ancillary resources on the property. Only the dam and powerhouse are listed in the National Register. The Chilhowee project is an integral part of Tapoco's system of hydroelectric resources on the Little Tennessee and Cheoah rivers in Tennessee and North Carolina.

Fortieth Anniversary of the 1964 Civil Rights Act: A Capstone of the Modern Civil Rights Movement

By Linda T. Wynn
Assistant Director for State Programs

Many, including historians, begin the modern civil rights movement with the unanimous 1954 United States Supreme Court's *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* decision. Others have inferred that it began with the August 28, 1955 murder of 14 year-old Emmett Till, in Money, Mississippi, others state that it began on December 1, 1955, when Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a Montgomery, Alabama bus, and still many have argued that it began on February 1, 1960, when four male students (Ezell Blair, Jr. Franklin McCain, Joe McNeil, and David Richard) from Greensboro's North Carolina Agriculture & Technical College sat down at the Woolworth's lunch counter and requested service. Notwithstanding what many have argued, the civil rights movement did not begin on any of these propitious dates. The movement for the civil rights of Americans of African descent was not spontaneous as believed by some, but was the inescapable product of centuries of exploitation, maltreatment, and oppression by American whites and their governments. The movement for American Black equality and justice was a crusade directed against a maniacal system devised, sustained, supported, and enforced by people who suffered from the illusion of racial privilege and who made the movement necessary.

The civil rights movement did not evolve from the vision of any one man, woman, or organization. Sagacious strategists from the North did not direct the movement. It grew from the nightmare of racial subjugation experienced by American Blacks and was as contrastive as America herself. Participants in one of America's greatest social movements included blacks and whites, men and women, the old and the young, persons from the nation's rural and urban sectors, those grounded in systematic religious dogmas, and those who professed no belief in the tenets of religiosity. The movement's participants were committed to and practiced the precepts of non-violence while their opponents meted out acts of violence.

In today's media driven society, it is imperative to bear in mind that the movement for Black American Civil Rights was more than a series of distinct events or an anthology of film clips and sound bites efficiently condensed into 60 minutes of "TV" viewing. Approximating the discipline of history, it operated along a continuum, an unwavering miscellany of events, places, and people—of violent behavior and viciousness, laws, court decisions, unlawful deaths, merciless shootings, barbarous beatings, arrests and willing and unwilling incarcerations, marches and protests, and mass meetings. It was a movement of songs, sit-ins, speeches, ultimata, terrorizations, kept and un-kept promises, crosses both carried and burned, votes cast and votes denied. It was a movement that carried the holistic human experience and emotion and conveyed the best and the worst of human interaction.

As noted in 1857 by Frederick Douglass, one of the pioneering civil rights activists, "the whole history of the progress of human liberty shows that all concessions yet made to her august claims, have been born of earnest struggle." America did not enter the inclusive struggle of civil rights for American Blacks until its enactment and ratification of the Reconstruction Amendments to the United States Constitution that granted Americans of African ancestry freedom from slavery (13th 1865), made them citizens (14th 1868), and gave Black American men the right of the franchise (15th 1870). During the Reconstruction era, other codifications enacted were the Civil Rights Acts of 1866, 1870, 1871, and 1875. These acts bestowed upon American Blacks such freedoms as the right to sue and be sued, to give

evidence, and to hold real and personal property. The 1866 act was constitutionality doubtful and was reenacted in 1870 only after the passage of the 14th Amendment. The 1875 Civil Rights Act attempted to guarantee American Blacks those withheld social rights. It penalized innkeepers, proprietors of public establishments, and owners of public conveyances for discriminating against American Blacks in accommodations. However, in 1883 the Supreme Court invalidated the 1875 Act on the grounds that these were not properly civil rights and hence not a field for federal legislation. Thirteen years later, the United States Supreme Court sealed the civil rights coffin and relegated American Blacks to an apartheid system of racial inequality and discrimination with its *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision. The Court's validation of apartheid caused the Siamese twins of racial injustice and bigotry to dictate domestic policy in the United States for more than fifty years. By *de jure* and by *de facto*, the Supreme Court conferred constitutional enforcement to mores and folkways that effectively retracted the civil rights of American Blacks.

After the Civil Rights Act of 1875, no federal legislation was enacted in the Civil Rights arena until the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960, although several states passed their own civil-rights laws. While the 1957 Civil Rights Act "was not a far-reaching measure in substance," wrote Albert P. Blaustein and Robert Zangrando, "it was a clear indication that the legislative branch was undertaking responsibilities that had previously been left to the executive and judiciary branches." The 1957 act established a nonpartisan Civil Rights Commission empowered to gather evidence of voting violations. It also strengthened certain civil rights provisions of the United States Code and authorized the Justice Department to initiate action to counter irregularities in federal elections. The Civil Rights Act of 1960 was designed to impede interracial violence without ending the power and authority of local and state officials. It called for the preservation of records in federal elections and established referees who could facilitate voting in concert with the courts and Justice Department.

As Douglass noted, "if there is no struggle there is no progress." By the mid-1960s, progress loomed on the horizon after decades of agitating and struggling by American Blacks to gain full and equal access in American society. Because of the conviction, commitment, and courage of those civil rights warriors who were willing to put their bodies on the front line to correct centuries of civil wrongs perpetrated upon a whole race of people and the 22 November 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy, on November 27, 1963, President Lyndon B. Johnson called for the passage of the civil rights bill as a testament to the fallen president, who proposed passage of the measure earlier in the year. "Let us continue," Johnson declared, assuring that "the ideas and ideals which [Kennedy] so nobly represented must and will be translated into effective action." On February 10, 1964, the United States House of Representatives passed the bill with 290 voting for and 130 voting against. However, the real battle came in the United States Senate, whose rules allowed southerners in the past to mount filibusters that effectively negated nearly all civil rights legislation. Notwithstanding, Johnson used his political skills and mastery of parliamentary procedure. Additionally, he called upon civil rights leaders to mount a massive lobbying campaign that included overwhelming the nation's Capitol with religious leaders of all faiths, races and ethnicities. After 75 days of Senate filibustering, purported

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Publications *continued from back cover*

excellent account of the Cumberland. Cloth. \$44.95.

Audacity Personified: The Generalship of Robert E. Lee, edited by Peter S. Carmichael. Despite the voluminous writings about Robert E. Lee, which are complex and contradictory, it is difficult to penetrate to the inner Lee and appreciate him as a general. Carmichael has assembled a group of talented historians to present their judgment of Lee. Cloth. \$24.95.

Brothers One and All: Esprit de Corps in a Civil War Regiment, by Mark H. Dunkelman, in which the author identifies the characteristics of Civil War esprit de corps and charts its development from recruitment and combat to the end of the war through the experiences of a single regiment, the 154th New York Volunteer Infantry. Cloth. \$39.95.

The Gleam of Bayonets: The Battle of Antietam and Robert E. Lee's Maryland Campaign, September 1862, by James V. Murfin, with forward by Scott Hartwig and introduction by James I. Robertson, Jr. This is a reissue of Murfin's publication in 1965, and is considered one of the essential volumes on the Maryland Campaign and the Battle of Antietam. Paper. \$24.95.

The University of Tennessee Press is the publisher of the following:

Two Germans in the Civil War, the Diary of John Daeuble and the Letters of Gottfried Rentschler, 6th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, edited and translated by Joseph R. Reinhart. These documents provide a much needed addition to Civil War literature. Originally written in German, they cover the participation of two immigrants in the battles around Chattanooga and Sherman's Atlanta campaign. Cloth. \$32.00.

A Legacy of Valor: The Memoirs and Letters of Captain Henry Newton Comey, 2nd Massachusetts Infantry, edited by Lyman Richard Comey. This soldier entered service as a private and rose rapidly through the ranks, becoming a captain in 1864. His writings provide a unique portrait of the soldier's life. Cloth. \$38.00.

Publications of the University of North Carolina Press, Post Office Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288 include:

Union Jacks: Yankee Sailors in the Civil War, by Michael J. Bennett, in which the author presents the first assessment of the experience of rank and file Union seamen. Much has been written about the life of the common soldier, while the life of the common sailor has been largely ignored. Cloth. \$34.95.

Masterful Women: Slaveholding Widows from the American Revolution through the Civil War, by Kirsten E. Wood, in which the author reveals that slaveholding widows enjoyed material, legal, and cultural resources to which most southerners could only aspire. The volume disproves the prevailing definition of mastery exclusively a white man's terrain. Cloth, \$49.95. Paper, \$19.95.

Women at the Front: Hospital Workers in Civil War America, by Jane E. Schultz. The author provides the first full-dress history of female relief workers in the Civil War era, examining their backgrounds and wartime experiences. Over 20,000 women worked as nurses, cooks, and laundresses in Union and Confederate hospitals. Cloth. \$37.50.

Zeb Vance: North Carolina's Civil War Governor, by

Gordon B. McKinney. Arguably the most influential figure in nineteenth century North Carolina politics, Zebulon Baird Vance is best known as the governor who led the state through the Civil War and the U.S. senator who served as its leading political spokesman from 1878 to 1894. Cloth. \$45.00.

Closer to Freedom: Enslaved Women and Everyday Resistance in the Plantation South, by Stephanie M. H. Camp, in which the author focuses on enslaved women's subtle but fundamental challenges to slavery. Their bodily suffering, most notably in rape, contributed the fundamental difference in the way they experienced bondage compared to the way black men did. Cloth, \$39.95. Paper, \$18.95.

The University of Illinois Press, 1325 South Oak Street, Champaign, IL 61820-6903, has published a revised edition of **Field Artillery Weapons of the Civil War**, by James C. Haglett, Edwin Olmstead, and M. Hume Parks, with a forward by Harold L. Peterson. First published by Associated University Presses, Inc., this volume is perhaps the most complete compilation of information on artillery weapons ever assembled. Photos and descriptions of these weapons abound in this volume. Paper. \$29.95.

Hillsboro Press, 238 Seaboard Lane, Franklin, TN 37067, has published **Apollo's Struggle: A Performing Arts Odyssey in the Athens of the South, Nashville, Tennessee**, by Martha Rivers Ingram with D. B. Kellogg. This impressive volume explores classical performing arts in Nashville from the early 1800s to the present. Cloth. \$29.95.

Fortieth Anniversary *continued ...*

to be one of the longest in Senate history, the upper chamber of the United States Congress passed the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which was a capstone of the modern civil rights movement. President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which was one of the nation's most important and most comprehensive pieces of civil rights legislation, into law on July 2, 1964. As Frederick Douglass so noted in his 1857 speech "Power concedes nothing without a demand. It never did and it never will."

Forty years have passed since the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. It is imperative that all Americans comprehend and keep in mind what happened during the days of the Movement, for without an understanding of what took place in the past, Americans of all hues cannot hope to complete the task of eradicating racial discrimination—be it overt or covert. A generation has grown up knowing of the Movement's active days and warriors only second hand. This generation has difficulty believing some of the things that happened in the 1950s and 1960s. They argue today that "colored" and "white" signs over drinking fountains, on restroom doors, and other modes of public accommodations were an anomaly; that they existed only in a handful of the worst Deep South states. It is mind-boggling, they say, that one group of Americans could treat another group of Americans with such indignity and disdain. It is unbelievable. But it happened!

PUBLICATIONS TO NOTE

The University of Georgia Press, 330 Research Drive, Athens, GA 30602-4901, has published **Chickamauga: A Battlefield History in Images**, by Roger C. Linton. A new and unique type of historical guide, this book features more than 100 photographs and illustrations of 30 key sites in and around the Chickamauga battlefield. Cloth. \$39.95.

An additional publication is **Smile When You Call Me A Hillbilly: Country Music's Struggle for Respectability, 1939-1954**, by Jeffrey J. Lange, which is a good summation of country music's history during the crucial years from 1939 to 1954. Paper. \$25.95.

Publications of the University Press of Kentucky, 663 South Limestone Street, Lexington, KY 40508-4008, include:

Confederate General R. S. Ewell: Robert E. Lee's Hesitant Commander, by Paul D. Casdorff, in which the author examines a fresh portrait of Ewell, who was appointed by General Lee to succeed "Stonewall" Jackson following Jackson's death. Because of his hesitancy and indecisiveness, particularly at Gettysburg, he has been called by some historians as "the man who lost the Civil War." Cloth. \$39.95.

Running Mad for Kentucky: Frontier Travel Accounts, edited by Ellen Eslinger. The author uses more than a dozen firsthand accounts of travelers as they crossed the Appalachian Mountains in the eighteenth century. She describes the hardships which they endured, and the historic consequences of a pivotal period in the saga of the creation of the United States. Cloth. \$35.00.

American Racist: The Life and Films of Thomas Dixon, by Anthony Slide. In addition to being a controversial writer, Dixon was involved in the production of 18 films, most notably *The Fall of a Nation*. Offering a wealth of new information on one of the most notorious historical figures of the twentieth century, the author presents a radical reassessment of the conflicted writer and filmmaker. Cloth. \$35.00.

Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY is the publisher of **Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation: The End of Slavery in America**, by Allen C. Guelzo, in which the author presents a full-scale analysis of the official document that perhaps changed more lives than any other in American history. Cloth. \$26.00.

Barbara Buchanan Parsons, Post Office Box 1001,

Crossville, TN 38557-1001, has written and published **Confederate Orphans**, which presents many accounts of the War Between the States in the Upper Cumberland Region of Tennessee. Cloth, \$24.50. Paper, \$17.50. Add \$4.50 for shipping. Send orders to the author.

After the Glory: The Struggles of Black Civil War Veterans, by Donald R. Shaffer, is a recent publication of the University Press of Kansas, 2501 West 15th Street, Lawrence, KS 66049. This volume examines the many opportunities and obstacles African American veterans faced in the post Civil War era. Cloth. \$34.95.

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

Battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864, by Gordon C. Rhea. The author presents a detailed and objective rendering of this battle, which marked the initial engagement in the climactic months of the Civil War in Virginia, and the first encounters between Lee and Grant. Cloth, \$36.95. Paper, \$24.95.

Loyalty and Loss: Alabama's Unionists in the Civil War and Reconstruction, by Margaret M. Storey, in which the author demonstrates that divided loyalties and home front conflicts were no less intense in the Deep South than they were in other parts of the Confederacy. Cloth, \$49.95. Paper, \$22.95.

Walker's Texas Division, C.S.A.: Greyhounds of the Trans-Mississippi, by Richard G. Lowe. This infantry division in the Confederate army was the largest body of Texans to serve in the Civil War. The author has produced the first modern history of this long-neglected Texas Confederate infantry division. Cloth. \$39.95.

The South Since the War, an abridged edition with a new introduction by Heather Cox Richardson to the original volume compiled in 1866 by northern journalist Sidney Andrews. At the end of the war, Andrews toured the former Confederacy to report on the political, economic, and social conditions following the South's defeat. His writing reveals a bias against southern culture and society. Paper. \$22.95.

Days of Glory: The Army of the Cumberland, 1861-1865, by Larry J. Daniel. A potent fighting force that changed the course of the Civil War, the Army of the Cumberland was the north's second most powerful army, surpassed in size only by the Army of the Potomac. This well-researched and well-written volume provides an

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