

The COURIER



October 2005

Vol. XLIII, No. 3

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

MONUMENT DEDICATED AT SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

On June 3, 2005, the State of Tennessee presented to the people of the United States a new monument erected in tribute to all her sons who fought on the battlefield of Shiloh on April 6-7, 1862.

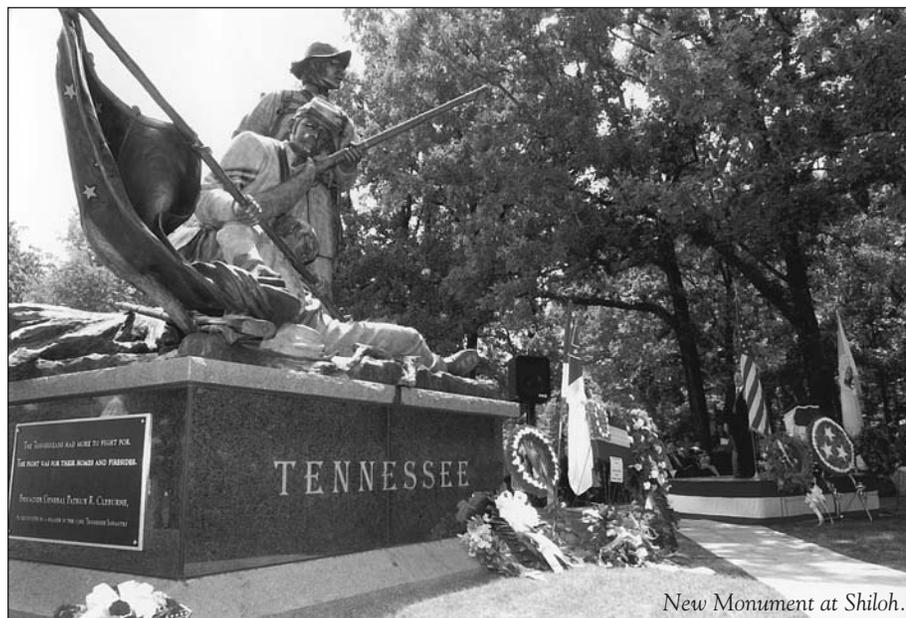
This exciting event was the culmination of efforts of fifteen years, begun when Mrs. Marge Alexander, representing the Tennessee Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, envisioned the Tennessee Shiloh

Monument project in 1990. It was the result of efforts on the part of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the State of Tennessee, and the National Park Service, assisted by many other organizations and individuals.

Superintendent Woody Harrell of Shiloh National Military Park welcomed some 2,000 spectators to the unveiling. The master of ceremonies for the dedication services was State



Governor Phil Bredesen and sculptor, G.L. Sanders



New Monument at Shiloh.

Representative Steve McDaniel, who served as the chair of the Tennessee Monument Dedication Planning

Continued: page 6

The Tennessee Historical Commission will meet on Friday, October 21, 2005 at 9:00 a.m. at the Museum of Appalachia in Norris. 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.

HISTORICAL MARKERS

At its meeting on June 17, 2005, the Tennessee Historical Commission approved seven historical markers: *Andrew Jackson, Wartrace, and Skirmish at Wartrace*, Bedford County; *Original Bluegrass Band*, Davidson County; *The Pea Vine - A Ghost Railroad*, Decatur County; *Memphis City Beautiful*, Shelby County; and *Jonathan Browning*, Sumner 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!!!

NATIONAL REGISTER NEWS

Since the last issue of *The Courier*, there have been fourteen entries from Tennessee added to the National Register of Historic Places. The properties added are: **Reynoldsburg-Paris Road**, Benton County; **Ready-Cates Farm**, Cannon County; **Crouch-Ramsey Family Farm**, Coffee County; **First Baptist Church, East Nashville**, Davidson County; **Miller Family Farm**, Dickson County; **Bolivar-Somerville Stage Road**, Fayette and Hardeman counties; **Haynes House**, Franklin County; **Hatchie River Ferry**, Hardeman County; **Condoro Marble Works** and **Lincoln Park United Methodist Church**, Knox County; **William Holland Jr. House**, Madison County; **Hill Road at the Cumberland Plateau**, Sequatchie County; **Normal Station Historic District**, Shelby County; and **Martin-Miller Farm**, Warren County.

There are now 1,940 entries in the National Register for Tennessee including 260 districts, for a total of 40,150 structures now listed.

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 2005 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 Julie Burns, Popular Materials Librarian, Nashville Public Library, 615 Church Street, Nashville 37219. Telephone 615-862-5853. The deadline for nominations is January 27, 2006.

Published by the TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442

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

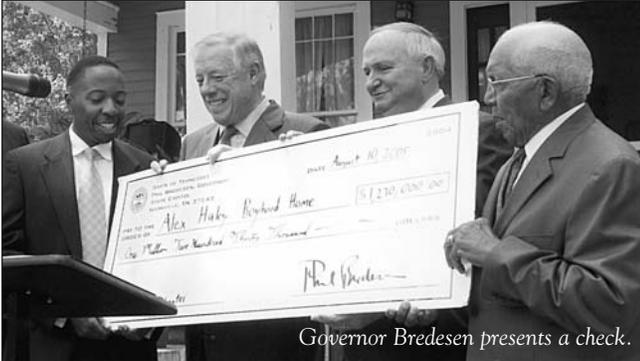


The Courier is published three times per fiscal year and not copyrighted in order that all or any portion of an article may be reproduced. The following credit line is requested: "From *The Courier*, (issue and year), a publication of the Tennessee Historical Commission." Persons interested in receiving *The Courier* free of charge should send name, address and zip code to the above address. News of historical activities will be considered for publication, but unsolicited manuscripts cannot be returned.

Tennessee Historical Commission, Authorization Number 327324, 27,000 copies yearly. This public document was promulgated at a cost of \$.19 per copy. Printed by State of Tennessee Central Printing Dept., Andrew Jackson Building, Nashville, TN 37243-0540.

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).

ALEX HALEY HOME VISITORS CENTER



Governor Bredesen presents a check.

At a ceremony held at the Alex Haley Home in Henning on August 10, Governor Phil Bredesen announced that a state appropriation in the amount of \$1,230,000 for a visitors center at the state-owned Alex Haley Home had been approved. A large crowd assembled for this occasion, which had been anticipated for over 10 years. This facility will provide for increased museum items relating to Haley and a better interpretation of the house where as a boy he heard the stories told by the older ladies that were an inspiration for his research on his family history, resulting in his publication, *Roots*, from which a popular television series was produced and for which Haley received the Pulitzer Prize. A few years before his death in 1992, he gave the house to the State of Tennessee to be operated as a historic site. Haley is buried in the front yard of the house.

To Form a More Perfect Union: The United States Constitution

By Linda T. Wynn
Assistant Director for State Programs

Considered a living document, the Constitution of the United States is the oldest written constitution still in force and is America's ultimate rule and governing principle. More than two centuries ago, delegates from twelve of the thirteen states, Rhode Island being the exception, gathered in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at Independence Hall for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, the governance under which the thirteen independent states united and formed a loose confederation or "league of friendship" after the American War for Independence. Adopted by the Second Continental Congress on November 15, 1777, the document was ratified on March 1, 1781, when the state of Maryland ratified the Articles, thereby establishing a federal government with very limited powers. However, when it came to such fundamental matters as defense, public finance, and trade, the newly constructed federal government was at the leniency of the states' lawmaking bodies. Because of the instrument's weakness, politically and economically, the infant country was

teetering toward disarray. As stated by George Washington, merely "a rope of sand" unified the newly confederated government. The Articles of Confederation remained in effect until a "More Perfect Union," was formulated with the adoption and ratification of the United States Constitution that took effect in 1789 and has served as the constitutional paradigm for other countries across the globe.

In September 1786, commissioners from five states convened in the Annapolis Convention to hammer out adjustments to the Articles of Confederation. They invited state representatives to meet in Philadelphia to discuss improvements to the federal government. After deliberating, the Confederated Congress endorsed the plan to revise the Articles of Confederation on February 21, 1787. Of the thirteen states, only Rhode Island sent no delegate to the May 1787 convention. The resolution that brought forth the convention specified its purpose was to propose amendments to the Articles. However, later the delegates decided to propose a new Constitution.

The 55 delegates who drafted the Constitution include most of the Founding Fathers of the new nation. Although they represented a wide range of interests, they shared a common background; the majority were wealthy landowners and all were white males. While representing varying interests, they all agreed on the central premise expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution:

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Completed on September 17, 1787, in Philadelphia the Constitution was signed by 39 of the 42 remaining delegates, including William Blount of North Carolina, who later became a United States Senator from Tennessee. Three months after the signatories affixed their names to the newly crafted document, Delaware became the first state to ratify the proposed national document. On June 21, 1788, New Hampshire became the needed ninth state to ratify the Constitution and as set forth in Article VII, it became the country's binding document of laws and governance. Declared the "supreme law of the land," the Constitution and the acts passed by the Congress took precedence over any legislation enacted by the states. Additionally, the framers of the Constitution did not facilitate its altering. Only by two-thirds vote of both the House of Representatives and the Senate or in a convention requested by two-thirds of the state legislatures could changes or amendments be made to the Constitution. Ratification of the amendments required the agreement of three-quarters of the states.

By December of 1791, the Congress adopted and the states ratified the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution. Collectively known as the Bill of Rights, they became fundamental in defining personal freedom.

Continued: page 6

ARTHUR S. COLYAR, JR.: TENNESSEE'S GREAT PRETENDER

By James B. Jones, Jr., Public Historian

On August 4, 1916, Arthur S. Colyar, Jr., son of A. S. Colyar of Tennessee journalism and industrial fame, was ordered committed to the West Tennessee Mental Hospital near Bolivar, Tennessee. He was known as the "Super-confidence man of Tennessee and the country at large, acclaiming himself governor, preacher and lunatic in turn." He scattered worthless checks and operated successfully, particularly in the south and in Mexico. Colyar had impersonated newspaper reporters, clergymen, governors and even the vice president of the United States. His escapades took place all over the nation. Colyar was closely connected with several of the most prominent families in Memphis and Nashville. He was incarcerated after spending five months fighting extradition to Oklahoma and Kentucky. He explained to the press that he was held in jail by his family, who wished to put him "away" on account of his drinking.

In early February 1914 a story in the Knoxville *Sentinel* announced that Colyar had been apprehended in Raleigh, North Carolina. He had been circulating in that city impersonating Tennessee Governor Ben. W. Hooper "when sober, but as plain Thompson while apparently drunk." A few years earlier Colyar had impersonated Gov. M. R. Patterson, while on a journey across Lake Erie from Detroit to Buffalo. There he received the formal attentions as a result of his charade, using his borrowed persona to his financial advantage. He impersonated Governor Tom Rye on a number of occasions, but during the administration of Governor Ben W. Hooper he arrived at Memphis on a steamboat in great state with a following of kindred spirits, impersonating Governor Hooper and staff. Soon thereafter, sans staff, he extended his role as the governor and arrived in New York and bounced a number of checks. He was gone before anyone was the wiser. Confidence man extraordinary, he even during the Mexican Revolution visited Mexico purporting to be the vice-president of the United States. Though he crossed the Rio Grande in state, he recrossed in haste, urged by the hostile rurales. Colyar's adventures, however, were more amusing than remunerative.

Few men in Tennessee had broken into print with the frequency of A. S. Colyar. According to the Knoxville *Sentinel*,

Few men for their age, and he is now a middle-aged man, have been as busily engaged in getting in and out of trouble as young Colyar. He isn't at all particular over the location where the trouble has origin. And his adventures were as varied as his habitat.

"POLICE HOLD A. S. COLYAR" read the headline in the Chattanooga *Daily Times* of January 5, 1915. "A. S. Colyar, notorious throughout the country and particularly well known in Tennessee, is again in the toils of the law." A warrant from Oklahoma caused his arrest at a hospital where he had taken the cure the week before. He had been drinking for a day or more until he was physically exhausted and endangered with delirium. He was moved to the city jail.

Colyar was about 48. According to the *Times*: "It is usually a safe bet that he would play some prominent part in any criminal case that might develop country-wide interest. Colyar insists he does not court the limelight, but the limelight has wooed him incessantly. He is an authority on prisons and asylums and his experience with the authorities of the law is not altogether domestic."

He was cool as the proverbial cucumber on the night following his arrest. He admitted to the press that the matter in Oklahoma was most likely true. According to Colyar: "I was on a big spree in Oklahoma, and may have given checks the banks dishonored. When

men put too much drink into their system it is very likely to result in grand larceny of brains." His problems in Oklahoma stemmed from his impersonating a man of the cloth as the Rev. A. S. Colyar, Jr. In this capacity he had conned a few wealthy parishioners to invest in a bogus clay mining/pottery manufacturing business while simultaneously promoting a revival and then absconding with all the receipts, to say less about passing bad checks.

While in jail he bragged about some of his connections. "Ben" Hooper, as he familiarly referred to Tennessee's retiring chief executive, would never embarrass him according to Colyar, because of his links with politicians such as Newell Sanders and "Old Man" [B. F.] Stahlman. Stahlman was an intimate of Col. Colyar, Sr., the industrialist and journalist, and by reason of that relationship he had frequently indulged the wayward son. Ex-U. S. Senator Newell Sanders was likewise a good friend of a relative of Colyar, "and in consequence evinces more than passing interest in the vagaries of the irresponsible scamp."

In addition to these connections public men throughout Tennessee knew Colyar well. He had pursued work in a number of professions, most notably law and journalism. He had worked in almost every section of the state. Once in upper East Tennessee he was editor-in-chief of five successful weeklies, subsidized, so he stated, in the interest of the late W. P. Brownlow. Like his adventures in Oklahoma, Methodism, republicans and democrats, even progressives, appeared alike to Colyar when he engaged in characteristic, untiring "search for adventure and the piffle some called ill-gotten gains or pelf."

Colyar was eager to tell of his lighthearted life and that he had twice been judged insane. His character was difficult to characterize. According to a newspaper report: "It would be difficult to find just such a man of his character. His profuse vocabulary is of widest extent, and amid everyday environment his cursing is spectacularly profound. Should his auditor, however, happen to be a minister or even a sinner, and Colyar's conversation is chaste and as elegant as the purest, acceptable English will permit. If ... his tongue slip a wee 'drat it' or 'doggone' issue, he is quick with profound obeisance and apparently abject humiliation will pray pardon for his impropriety." He was a confidence man of no small talent.

"You cannot take me back," Colyar told the Oklahoma deputy sent to retrieve him to face justice. "I am under criminal bond to appear before a court of this state and cannot legally be taken across the state line. If you get requisition papers and force me to leave I will not return and they know they cannot make me return. If this should fail I can get any number of people to swear that I am crazy...and everyone knows I am crazy sometimes."

Ensnared in the Hamilton County jail, he was temporarily safe from extradition to Oklahoma. The governor would have to determine if the admitted crazy man would remain in Tennessee or leave for Oklahoma. The technicalities of the law seemed, for the time being at least, to sustain his position. Colyar won the assistance of two local judges, Floyd Estill and Lewis Shepherd, who had agreed to prevent his extradition to Oklahoma. Judge Shepherd and Judge Estill were prepared to fight the issuance of requisition papers by Gov. Hooper. His hearing was set for 9 AM before City Judge Fleming on January 7, 1915.

At the hearing Arthur S. Colyar, Jr.'s representatives initiated habeas corpus proceedings and Colyar continued to deny the Oklahoma charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

According to his legal representatives the con-man was at that time...insane and incapable of committing any crime... He has been insane from youth up to the present time and has been repeatedly adjudged insane in the in the courts of Tennessee and confined in insane asylums. He is permanently insane and has no lucid intervals that would give him the capacity to commit any crime." Additionally, Governor Hooper had not signed the warrant, making it null and void.

He told the history of the prisoner's father, of his service to the Confederacy and his later life spent in Winchester and Nashville. Colyar heard himself denounced as a degenerate without batting an eye. Later, he joined the court and spectators in hearty laughter when his attorney, Judge Estill, compared Colyar to a "summer coon not fit to eat and that his hide was worth nothing."

Two days later, as he waited for the court's decision on the habeas corpus matter, the defendant Colyar indulged in a bit of doggerel about his plight sung to the tune of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary:"

It's a long way to Oklahoma,
It's a long way to go;
It's a long way to Oklahoma,
To the damndest jail I know.
Good-by Chattanooga,
Dear old courthouse square,
It's a long, long way to Oklahoma
But they want me out there.

The Oklahoma authorities were disappointed. Colyar's case was decided on legal technicalities. The Judge agreed the governor's warrant was null and void. Colyar would escape the prospect of going on trial in Oklahoma. But his machinations in Kentucky suddenly had caught up with him. Immediately after being set free Colyar was re-arrested upon the Kentucky charges.

Matt "Old Matt" Spencer, Sheriff of Breathitt county sent a telegram to police officials in Chattanooga that Colyar was wanted for "emmpexxlement" from the Bank of Jackson. Colyar's attorneys quickly filed yet another petition of habeas corpus. Sheriff Spencer's cable continued: "Hold Colyar till I get there. I'm comin' after him."

Colyar testified in his own behalf at the next day's hearing. His testimony proved that he had "to be about the smartest man who ever went on the witness stand here and swore that he was crazy." He was the very caricature of a character. There was hardly a town in Florida of any size but where some local tycoon had been bamboozled by the Tennessee trickster and held one of the "governor's" checks. While in Florida he successfully pardoned a prisoner in West Tennessee. As an ersatz governor he often sent telegrams to sheriffs of Tennessee commuting sentences, convincing his duped victims could have the honor of filing it for him.

At New Orleans a prolonged drinking binge put him in one of the hospitals for some time. As "Gov. Rye of Tennessee," he obtained the finest suite and recuperated under the care of a special Crescent City nurse. Texas was next visited, and Texans, too, were taken in and cashed his checks on various occasions. Though he openly came back to Chattanooga after he had exhausted his resources there, no attempt was made to take out requisition papers for him, as the west had had experience with him in that line. According to the *Times*:

His story, related on the witness stand yesterday, if reduced to a scenario, would be a "scream" from start to finish and would deserve the patronage of all movie fanatics. He has been an inmate at the insane asylum in Tennessee...nine times....He...had spent nine months in a Florida institution, six months in the asylum in

Ohio...considerable time in an institution of that character in Virginia and twice in Georgia asylums.

At one point of his cross-examination the prosecuting attorney looked him in the eye and asked: "Colyar, you ain't crazy, are you?" He replied: "You can't find a man in Lyon's View that will tell you he is crazy."

His first visit to Lyon's View was when he was a boy, 19 years of age. While he was nonplussed about his father placing him there, he didn't stay long. His inclination for writing bad checks was initiated soon after he escaped from the institution. He went directly to Knoxville, to the supreme court room when the court was in session, and drew a draft on his father for \$10 - which his father's friend, Chief Justice Peter Turney, cashed for him. He testified further that he had been in similar disputes before and always won. This, most likely due to his father's influence and acquaintance with governors Buchanan, Taylor, McMillin, Frazier and Cox who all had refused to honor extradition papers for Colyar

A medical expert testified that Colyar was of unsound mind, a "moral crank with a mania for financial dealings "but expressed no opinion on Colyar's sanity. Judge Estill, Colyar's attorney and a childhood comrade, said that in his opinion Colyar did know right from wrong, but did not have the power of resistance to control himself when his mind became set on a specific goal.

The upshot was that Colyar's case was sent to the Appeals Court in Knoxville. Apparently he won the appeal and was set free without having to stand trial in Oklahoma, Kentucky, or even in Franklin County, Tennessee. Yet this was only the groundwork for the end of his story. His insanity would become less a shield from imprisonment and more a rationale for treatment.

In July 1916 he was arrested while recuperating from excessive alcohol consumption on charges of passing bad checks. Pronounced insane by Memphis courts, Colyar had been confined in the state asylum at Bolivar. The Bolivar *Bulletin* of August 4, 1916 remarked, perhaps unfairly, of his incarceration:

One time city editor of the Nashville *American*, formerly owned by his father, Colyar has been regarded as a man of extraordinary though perverted talents. As a scion of one of the most respected families in the state, with every advantage, it has been freely said that he could have risen to a high measure of success. It is regarded as the irony of fate that the ground on which he had so many times evaded the law has been used as the instrument of his downfall and landed him behind the bars of an asylum. Many who know Colyar predict that he will shortly be the greatest Roman of them all in the Bolivar institution, and either lead a successful revolt of the Napoleons, Julius Caesars, etc., confined therein, or in some manner regain his liberty.

Whether or not he ever regained his liberty is not known, as all records relating to his case are sealed in perpetuity. His burial site is not known. Colyar's story is an instance of the observation that history should be portrayed, blemishes and all. Certainly he was a colorful character from a distinctive lineage. Yet while his lively part in our past was marginalized due to social conventions and bygone deference for family connections, he nevertheless played a role in the Volunteer State's past, and Colyar's life reads much like the plot of an O. Henry short story, as the basis for one of his ironic, fictional characters.

HIGHWAY PATROL BUILDING DEDICATED



1936 Tennessee Highway Patrol Station Museum.

The Tennessee Highway Patrol Building on U.S. 70 in Rockwood was built in 1936 and used as a substation for the highway patrol until a new larger building was constructed next to it in 1952. On June 3, 2005, the highway building again opened for use, this time as the 1936 Tennessee Highway Patrol Station Museum.

The highway patrol building is an example of Tennessee's response to automobile traffic and concern for public safety along the new and expanded roadway system. The fine Craftsman style influence of the building is seen in the cut stone and use of clay tile roofing. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001, the building was rehabilitated using various sources of funding including a matching federal grant obtained through the Tennessee Historical Commission. Rockwood 2000, a non-profit organization devoted to improving the quality of life in the community, and the city of Rockwood are responsible for pursuing the rehabilitation and reopening of the highway patrol building.

Fred Phillips, Commissioner for the Tennessee Department of Safety, was the keynote speaker as nearly 175 people gathered at the site on a dreary rainy day. Other officials participating in the ceremony included former State Senator Annabelle O'Brien, current State Senator Tommy Kilby, Tennessee House Representative Dennis Ferguson, and Roane County Mayor Ken Yager. Tennessee Historical Commission staff members Brian Beadles, Louis Jackson, and Claudette Stager attended the event, as did preservation planner Tony VanWinkle, representing the East Tennessee Development District, another agency involved in the rehabilitation of the building.

Plans are to open the museum for special events or scheduled tours. Additional information can be found by contacting Rockwood 2000 at <http://www.rockwood2000.com/Dedication.htm>.

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.

More Perfect Union *continued from page 3*

Twenty-seven amendments have been added to America's Constitution since 1789. Covering a wide range of subjects, the 17 amendments added since the Bill of Rights have addressed a number of issues, including but not limited to, slavery (13th); citizenship (14th); the right to vote regardless of race, color, or previous status as a slave (15th); established the direct election of senators (17th); the right to vote regardless of sex (19th); limits the president to two terms (22nd); prohibits requiring the payment of a tax as a qualification for voting for federal officials (24th); and prohibits against an age greater than 18 as a qualification to vote (26th). The 27th Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified in 1992, limited congressional pay raises. Effectively, since the first ten amendments were approved concurrently, the United States Constitution has only been amended 18 times.

Although the Constitution has changed in numerous ways since its adoption, its basic principles remain constant. There are three main branches of government—executive, legislative, and judicial—they are separate and distinct from each other. The powers given to each in principle balanced and checked the powers of the other. The Constitution's first ten amendments or the national "Bill of Rights," which among other objectives guaranteed freedom of speech, the press, and religion; pledged the right of trial by jury and due process of law; prohibited unreasonable searches and seizures; and protected individuals against self-incrimination in criminal cases was perhaps the most important achievement of the First Congress under the Constitution, for they basically continue to protect the democratic rights of American citizens.

Publications to Note *continued from page 8*

from some of the war's bloodiest battles, as well as his ideas about the war. Cloth. \$42.00.

Cheap and Tasteful Dwellings: Design Competitions and the Convenient Interior, 1879-1909, by Jan Jennings. This volume explores the results of competitions sponsored by a magazine over a thirty-year period and makes a compelling case for the theory of convenient arrangement, its history, its roles, and its principles, and how important it is to the history of American architecture. Cloth. \$48.00

Invitation to Vernacular Architecture: A Guide to the Study of Ordinary Buildings and Landscapes, by Thomas Carter and Elizabeth Collins Crowley. This is a manual for exploring and interpreting vernacular architecture, the common buildings of particular regions and time periods, and provides a systematic approach to vernacular architecture fieldwork. Paper. \$19.95.

Whatever You Resolve To Be: Essays on Stonewall Jackson, with a new introduction by A. Wilson Greene. This publication contains five essays exploring both the personal and the military sides of the legendary military leader. They cover three primary topics: Jackson's life, his gifts and flaws as military commander, and his performance in battle. Paper. \$19.95.

Knoxville, Tennessee: A Mountain City in the New South, by William Bruce Wheeler. An update of the 1983 edition, this is virtually a complete rethinking of its predecessor as well as an updating of Knoxville's story from the 1982 World's Fair to the death of nearly legendary Cas Walker. Cloth, \$45.00. Paper, \$19.95.

The University of North Carolina Press, Post Office Box 2288, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27515-2288, has published **The Last Generation: Young Virginians in Peace, War, and Reunion**, by Peter S. Carmichael. Challenging the popular conception of Southern youth on the eve of the Civil War as intellectually lazy, violent, and dissipated, the author looks at the lives of more than one hundred young white men from Virginia's last generation to grow up with the institution of slavery and came up with a different opinion from the popular conception. Cloth. \$39.95.

Shiloh Monument *continued from page 1*

Committee. Author and historian Larry J. Daniel presented a commemorative address, followed by remarks by Mrs. Deanna Bryant, Tennessee Division President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and Tom Taylor of the John B. Ingram Bivouac Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Other speakers included Lt. Governor John S. Wilder, Speaker of the Tennessee House of Representatives Jimmy Naifeh, and Representative Marsha Blackburn of the Seventh Congressional District of Tennessee. State Representative Randy Rinks was recognized for his efforts in securing state funding for the project. Also present was Senator Mark Morris of Collierville.

Governor Phil Bredesen addressed the gathering, followed by his presentation of the Tennessee State Monument to the National Park Service.

The \$250,000 monument, the largest monument unveiled at Shiloh in 88 years, is situated near Water Oaks Pond and only a short distance from one of the largest mass burial trenches of Confederate dead. The sculptor for the 14-foot tall monument was internationally acclaimed artist G. L. Sanders of Pampa, Texas. This work of art depicts three soldiers, sculptured to one and a half times life size.

Shiloh National Military Park was established in 1894 to preserve the scene of the first major battle in the western theater of the Civil War. The two-day battle, April 6-7, 1862, involved about 65,000 Union and 44,000 Confederate troops, and resulted in nearly 24,000 killed, wounded, and missing. It is recognized as one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War.

PUBLICATIONS TO NOTE

Serviceberry Press, Post Office Box 241963, Memphis, Tennessee 38124-1963, has reissued the following:

The Goodspeed History of Stewart County, Tennessee. Paper. \$15.00, plus \$4.50 shipping and handling.

The Goodspeed History of Chester County, Tennessee. Paper. \$13.00, plus \$4.00 shipping and handling.

America's Trail of Tears: A Story of Love and Betrayal, by Dean W. Arnold, is a newly released, reliable history of the 1838 Indian removal, which bridges the gap between dry scholastic works and historical fiction with a gripping historical narrative. Paper. \$19.95. Order from the author at Post Office Box 2053, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37409.

Omnibus Press and Schirmer Trade Books, 257 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010, has published **Mojo Triangle: Birthplace of Country, Blues, Jazz and Rock 'n' Roll,** by James L. Dickerson. Draw a straight line from New Orleans to Nashville, then over to Memphis and back down to New Orleans and you have the Mojo Triangle that represents the birthplace of America's original music: country, blues, jazz, and rock 'n' roll. Cloth. \$24.95. Order from the Distribution Center, 445 Bellvale Road, Post Office Box 572, Chester, New York 10918.

To the North Anna River: Grant and Lee, May 13-25, 1864, by Gordon C. Rhea, is a publication of Louisiana State University Press, Post Office Box 25053, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70894-5053. Little has been written about the campaign between Grant and Lee from May 13 through May 25, 1864. In this publication, the author superbly fills this gap with accounts of the battles and skirmishes that occurred during this period. Cloth, \$36.95. Paper, \$24.95.

Publications of the University of Tennessee Press, Conference Center Building, Suite 110, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-4108, include:

Marking Time: East Tennessee Historical Markers and the Stories Behind Them, by Fred Brown, in which the author reviews the markers in the area that have been placed by the Tennessee Historical Commission. These markers link East Tennessee's past and present and highlight the diversity of the rich history of the area. Paper. \$24.95.

Memories of Old Smoky, by Carlos C. Campbell. The author's love affair with the Great Smoky Mountains lasted for more than fifty years, and he was one of the principal figures in the movement to have the Smokies established as a national park. His reminiscences provide interesting reading relating to this popular area. Paper. \$18.95.

Victims: A True Story of the Civil War, by Phillip Shaw Paludan. In January 1863 in the isolated mountains of western North Carolina, Confederate soldiers captured and murdered thirteen victims they suspected of being Unionist guerrillas. First published in 1981, this account traces the lives and personalities of both killers and victims. Paper. \$15.95.

Tennessee's Radical Army: The State Guard and Its Role in Reconstruction, 1867-1869, by Ben H. Severance, in which the author draws upon a wealth of new research to argue that the State Guard successfully enforced the Reconstruction policies of the Radical Republican government from 1867 until its dissolution in 1869. Cloth. \$35.00.

Fighting for Liberty and Right: The Civil War Diary of William Bluffton Miller, First Sergeant, Company K. Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, edited by Jeffrey L. Patrick and Robert J. Willey. Miller recorded his daily activities and thoughts for three years, in which he described the horrific sights

publications cont. p.7

STATE OF TENNESSEE
TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
2941 LEBANON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0442

**The
COURIER**

Presorted
Standard Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Nashville, TN
Permit No 2093