

The COURIER



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TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Fifty years ago black elementary and high school children in the South helped to desegregate the region's public schools, which was mandated by the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court in its ruling in the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* case. Across the region, despite their youth, these students and their parents met the challenge and persevered. One of the most noted school desegregation efforts took place at Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. On September 23, 1957, nine teenagers entered Central High for the first time. However, a year earlier in Clinton, Tennessee, Federal District Court Judge Robert Taylor was forced to overturn his own earlier ruling and mandated Clinton High School to desegregate by the fall semester of 1956. On August 27, 1956, Clinton High School became the first public, all-white high school in the Southeast to desegregate as twelve black teenagers enrolled that year. Like the "Little Rock Nine," that succeeded them a year later, the "Clinton Twelve" faced angry protest and violence. The same year that Little Rock's Central High desegregated, Robert "Bobby" Cain, Jr., the cadre's only senior, became the first American black to be graduated from a public high school in the South. He was graduated on May 17, 1957, three years to the day after the Brown decision. In Nashville, sixteen black elementary children and their parents ended the "Jim Crow" era of education on September 9, 1957.



*Unidentified family entering Glen School in Nashville, Tennessee.
Photograph courtesy of Nashville Public Library, The Nashville Room.*

Nashville's school desegregation was in response not only to the Brown decision but also to the *Robert W. Kelly et. al v. Nashville Board of Education* case, which was filed in 1955.

To commemorate the bravery and fortitude of the children that were on the front lines of the modern civil rights movement before college students of the 1960s, commemorations of the fiftieth anniversary of school desegregation took place in Little Rock, Clinton, and Nashville. Little Rock Central High School, a National

Historic site, joined with the city and others to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the desegregation events at Central High. The town of Clinton and the Green McAdoo Cultural Center, with Governor Phil Bredesen, unveiled a monument of twelve life-size sculptures of the "Clinton Twelve" on May 17. In Nashville, author John Egerton and researcher Rachael Lawson produced a film with many of the actual participants who helped to desegregate the city's public schools. They, along with

Egerton and Lawson were part of a community event, held in collaboration with American Baptist College, Fisk University, and Lipscomb University that paused to celebrate those who endured but persevered to end the days of "separate but equal" education.

Linda T. Wynn

The Tennessee Historical Commission will meet on Friday, October 19, 2007 at 9:00 a.m. at the International Storytelling Center, 100 West Main Street, Jonesborough, Tennessee. The meeting is open to the public.

You can find this issue of *The COURIER* and back issues beginning October 2003 at the Tennessee Historical Commission's web page at www.state.tn.us/environment/hist. Click on the State Programs menu to find the newsletter.

HISTORICAL MARKERS

At its meeting on June 15, 2007, the Tennessee Historical Commission approved five historical markers: *First Baptist Church East Nashville*, Davidson County; *James Park House*, Knox County, *The Trail of Tears*, *Cherokee Removal* and *Battle of Tusculumbia*, McNairy County, and *Yancey's Tavern*, Sullivan 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 the National Register of Historic Places. The properties added are: **McGavock-Gatewood-Webb House**, Davidson County; **Susie Foster Log House**, Dekalb County; **Pocahontas School**, Hardeman County; **Montgomery High School**, Henderson County; **Elmwood (boundary increase)**, Rutherford County; **Settlement School Community Outreach Historic District** and **First Methodist Church**, Sevier County; **Southern Railway Industrial Historic District**, **Squire's Rest**, **Universal Life Insurance Company**, and **Vollintine Hills Historic District**, Shelby County; **Triangle School**, Williamson County; and **Lebanon Woolen Mills**, Wilson County.

There are now 2,000 entries in the National Register for Tennessee including 266 districts, for a total of 40,757 resources now listed.



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2941 Lebanon Road
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Norman J. Hill, *Chairman*
E. Patrick McIntyre, JR. *Executive Director*
Linda T. Wynn, *Editor*

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IN MEMORIAM

It is with great sadness that the Tennessee Historical Commission informs its readers of *The Courier* of the death of Herbert L. Harper, the former executive director, who passed on May 14, 2007. Harper, who retired on October 31, 2006, was with the commission for thirty-seven years of which he served as executive director for thirty-one years. He spent his life's work promoting and preserving Tennessee's history and the state's built historical resources. With his death, the history and preservation communities lost a dedicated and great friend. He will be truly missed.

FROM THE DESK OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Each day when I arrive at our offices here at Clover Bottom Mansion, I am reminded of what a tremendous honor it is to serve as executive director of the Tennessee Historical Commission (THC). While only a few months into the job, I have gained a great appreciation for this dynamic organization and for our outstanding staff and diverse programs. The ongoing work of the commission to protect, record, and illuminate the history of Tennessee is a vital and integral part of the culture of our state. Our grants help fund many important projects across Tennessee, and the technical assistance and advice offered by our staff is integral to the success of these efforts. As part of my orientation, I have made it a priority to visit our state-owned historic sites, where I am awestruck by these extraordinary resources and by the site directors and their staffs. I encourage you to visit our sites and learn more about these wonderful, time-honored places and the people who lived there.

As we move forward into a new fiscal year, there is good news to share with you. Thanks to over \$600,000 in budget increases from the General Assembly to the THC and the Tennessee Wars Commission, our office will have some welcome funding to fulfill its mission. Among the major appropriations is an additional \$116,500 in needed recurring funding to bolster annual operating grants to our state-owned historic sites. In addition, an increase of \$65,000 in maintenance funding for the sites brings the total allocation to \$350,000 for the current fiscal year. Other funding increases include \$150,000 additional funding for the Wars Commission for this year, and \$80,000 to undertake new survey and inventory projects to assess and record historic properties in Tennessee.

I would be remiss in my message if I did not pause to honor the memory of my friend and predecessor Herbert L. Harper. His death just two months into my tenure was very sad and unexpected, and I shall miss not being able to rely on his advice and counsel. At this spring's Statewide Preservation Conference in Franklin, I told Herbert, "I am sitting in your chair." And in many ways, this will always be his chair, and this office his legacy. Herbert Harper's extraordinary tenure of 37 years set an example of dedication that will serve as an inspiration to history enthusiasts everywhere.

In closing, let me say that I look forward to working with each of you in the history and preservation community in Tennessee. Each of us has an important role to play in helping sustain and enhance our historic resources, and I appreciate and value the work that you are doing. Please contact our office if we may answer any questions or be of assistance to you.

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.

HAPPENINGS AT HISTORIC SITES

October 2007

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Oct. 2-31 | Blount Mansion
Appalachia Folk Art by Mary Weaver |
| Oct. 15-26 | Sam Davis Home
Pumpkin Patch Days |
| Oct. 19-21 | Carter House
Battle of Franklin's Descendant's Reunion |
| Oct. 20 | Tipton Haynes
Stories from the Pumpkin Patch |
| Oct. 20 | Rocky Mount
Spirit of the Harvest |
| Oct. 20 & 27 | Sam Davis Home
Ghost Tours |
| Oct. 26, 27, 29-31 | Blount Mansion
Ghost & Ghouls Walking Tour |
| Oct. 27 | Rock Castle
Rock Castle Candle Lite Tour |

November 2007

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|----------------|--|
| Nov. 1-30 | Blount Mansion
Community School of the Art Exh. |
| Nov. 3 | Tipton Haynes
Fall Volunteer Training |
| Nov. 23-30 | Sam Davis Home
A Civil War Christmas |
| Nov. 24 | Tipton Haynes
Deck the Halls |
| Nov. 30 | Carter House
Ceremonies of the Anniversary of the Battle of Franklin |
| Nov. 30 | Rock Castle
Christmas at Rock Castle |
| Nov. 30 | Rocky Mount
Candlelight Christmas |
| Nov. 30-Dec. 1 | Bledsoe Lick Hist. Assoc.
Sumner County Tour of Homes |

December 2007

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| Dec. 1 | Rock Castle
Christmas at Rock Castle |
| Dec. 1 | Tipton Haynes
Visions of Christmas |
| Dec. 1-2 | Carter House
35th Annual Candlelight Tour |
| Dec. 1, 7-8 | Rocky Mount
Candlelight Christmas |
| Dec. 1-31 | Sam Davis Home
A Civil War Christmas |
| Dec. 15 | Blount Mansion
Blount Mansion Holiday Open House. |
| Dec. 18-20 | Tipton Haynes
Holiday Camp |

ARCHEOLOGY AT FORT LOUDOUN

by Richard G. Tune, Assistant Director for Federal Programs

On a beautiful spring morning in May 1975, a motley crew assembled in the parking lot of a historic site in Monroe County, Tennessee, most commonly referred to as "British Colonial Fort Loudoun." The historic site was owned by the State of Tennessee but was maintained and operated by the Fort Loudoun Association. The crew, including the writer of this article, soon busily engaged themselves in the task of assembling a dozen wheelbarrows and unpacking shovels, trowels, measuring tapes, and other gear. So began the archeological excavation of one of Tennessee's most interesting historic sites. Over the succeeding two years the site was totally excavated, thousands of artifacts were recovered, and information was obtained which has provided as complete an understanding of this historic 18th century fortification as is possible for a site which was totally destroyed over 200 years ago. Some aspects of the information which was recovered have been disseminated in papers authored by the project's Principal Investigator, Dr. Carl Kuttruff, formerly of the Tennessee Division of Archeology. The findings also provided the basis for the reconstruction and interpretation of the fort, now operated as a Tennessee State Park, but the complete report has never appeared in print. The Tennessee Wars Commission is pleased to announce that a complete and final report of the investigations is now available in PDF format. Plans are being made to produce a printed version.

Fort Loudoun, near the village of Vonore in Monroe County, is located on the banks of the Little Tennessee River, now impounded by the Tellico Dam. It was originally constructed by the colonial government of South Carolina in 1756. The construction of the fort was a critical component of the British strategy in North America during the Seven Years War between France and Great Britain. This war, known in U. S. History as the French and Indian War, was the culmination of over 50 years of conflict to determine which nation would be predominant in North America. Securing the support of the Native American inhabitants in this conflict was critical to the outcome, particularly for the French, whose population in the New World was only a fraction of that of the English speaking colonies. To counter French efforts to secure an alliance with the Cherokee Nation, Fort Loudoun was constructed in the heart of the Cherokee homeland. The construction of the fort was begun in 1756 with the consent of the Cherokee but by 1759 British and Colonial blunders had soured the relationship and eventually war ensued. The Cherokee then besieged the fort through the spring and summer of 1760 and in July the English garrison was forced to surrender. Shortly thereafter the fort was burned, presumably by the Cherokee. Meanwhile, however, the French and Indian War ended with the fall of Quebec to British General James Wolfe in October of 1760, just a few months after the surrender of Fort



Loudoun. Despite its unhappy fate, Fort Loudoun had achieved its strategic purpose; no French-Cherokee alliance was formed.

The site and ruins of Fort Loudoun remained and were noted in numerous references over the years. By some accounts by the late nineteenth century all traces of the fort had disappeared with the exception of the well, though other reports indicate that the outline of the ditches and breastworks were still visible to a careful observer as late as 1917. An anonymous map with the date of 1900 depicts the outline of the fort's earthworks. The site and history of Fort Loudoun was thus neither lost nor forgotten and, with the erection of a monument in 1917 by the National Society of Colonial Dames, efforts to officially commemorate and to preserve the site began. These efforts resulted in the acquisition of the site by the State of Tennessee in 1933. The Fort Loudoun Association was chartered to operate the site and according to the Public Acts of Tennessee, 68th General Assembly (Chapter CXXVII) a Board of Trustees was appointed and directed "To permit and encourage the Fort Loudoun Association to enclose the site . . . to rebuild . . . and restore it to its condition when originally constructed in 1756-57..." In 1935 funds were obtained in the amount of \$28,000 through the Works Projects Administration. A portion of these funds were used to carry out archeological excavations to obtain information necessary for the reconstruction of the fort. No published report was produced from this work but much interest in the fort and its history was generated and a sizeable collection of artifacts was recovered, catalogued, and stored at the University of Tennessee for future display. Other limited archeological research was carried out periodically during the 1950s and 60s and more recently in 1973.

Based on these earlier excavations and other research, by the late 1960s Fort Loudoun had been substantially replicated. In 1965 the significance of Fort Loudoun was recognized when it was designated a National Historic Landmark by the United States Department of

continued next page

Interior. Despite its National Landmark designation, the fort soon faced a threat greater than any it had endured since it was besieged by the Cherokee. In 1967, the Tennessee Valley Authority began construction of a dam on the Little Tennessee River, which would flood most of the site of Fort Loudoun as well as the sites of the Cherokee towns whose warriors forced its surrender in 1760. The Tellico Dam became the most controversial project that TVA ever undertook and ultimately was only completed after an act of Congress exempted it from Federal laws and regulations which had blocked its completion. The primary point of controversy was the Endangered Species Act and the notorious "Snail Darter," but the damage to a wealth of archeological treasures, including not only Fort Loudoun but 10,000 years of prehistory, was one of the most unfortunate consequences of the dam and the consequent flooding of the lower valley of the Little Tennessee River. To mitigate this damage some of the most extensive archeological investigations ever to take place in the eastern United States were funded during the decade of the 1970s, including the complete excavation of Fort Loudoun. The purpose of the excavation of Fort Loudoun was to recover archeological information which would otherwise be lost and to allow for a complete and as totally authentic reconstruction of the fort as possible. The plan which was finally adopted was to build this reconstruction on approximately 25 feet of fill above the flood waters of Tellico Lake.

The Tennessee Valley Authority contracted with the State of Tennessee's Division of Archeology to carry out archeological excavation and recovery at Fort Loudoun. The excavations began in May 1975 and continued through August 1976. The work was a monumental undertaking. Approximately 93 percent of the interior of the fort was excavated by hand in two-meter square units, approximately 8000 square meters. On the exterior a combination of hand and machine excavation was used to determine the extent and configuration of the fort's ditch and parapet and any outworks. Because of the need for earth to create a landfill over the area of the original fort, a large area to the south of the fort was examined for cultural features and in this area evidence of the Cherokee village of Tuskegee which had grown up around the fort was discovered.

After completion of the excavations, some 250,000

cubic yards of fill was placed over the original fort site to raise it above the proposed lake pool level and provide a surface duplicating the original for reconstructions. There, the palisade line, powder magazine, and some other stonework were put in place, and an interpretive center was built by the Tennessee Valley Authority. An interpretive plan to guide further reconstruction work by the State of Tennessee was formulated by Dr. Kuttruff and adopted by the Tennessee Department of Conservation. The fort is now maintained and operated by the Division of State Parks as the Fort Loudoun State Historic Area and several additional buildings have been added to the reconstructed fort. The park is noted for the living history demonstrations and events which are held regularly at the fort.

Though in a sense the reconstruction and interpretation of Fort Loudoun presents the results of the archeological work there, there has long been a desire to formally publish a written report of the excavations. A nearly complete draft has existed for some time but a final publishable version has been lacking. In 2002, Fred Prouty, Director of Programs for the Tennessee Wars Commission, approached Bennett Graham, head of the Tennessee Valley Authority's archeology program to see what could be done to get the report completed and published. Realizing the tremendous value of the research which had been done and the need to make it widely available, the Wars Commission offered its assistance to achieve this goal. Lawrence Alexander, Principal with the consulting firm of Archaeological, Historical and Environmental Services, Inc. (AHES, Inc) applied to the Tennessee Wars Commission for a grant for this purpose, which

was awarded. Dr. Kuttruff, with the assistance of Julie Coco and Andrew Workinger of AHES, Inc., worked to complete the report and put it in a publishable format. This outstanding work is now complete and copies can be obtained from the Tennessee Wars Commission in PDF format. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy should contact Fred Prouty at the Wars Commission, 615-532-1550; or by email, Fred.Prouty@state.tn.us. Plans to produce a printed and bound version of the report are underway. The Tennessee Wars Commission is very pleased to have been able to make this piece of valuable historic research into an important aspect of Tennessee's military history available to the public.



Oblique aerial view of Fort Loudoun taken early fall 1975. View is to the northwest looking downstream. The reconstructed palisade line can be seen, as well as the powdered magazine in the Northwest Bastion. The 1975 excavations in the ditch and parapet of the Southeast Bastion, as well as the excavations inside the Southeast Bastion are also visible.
Photograph courtesy Tennessee Valley Authority (GR-75178).

Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORY BOOK AWARD

The 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 2007 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, Tennessee 37243-0442 or from Ken Fieth, Archivist, Metro Archives, 3801 Green Hills Village Drive, Nashville, Tennessee 37215. Nominations should be submitted to him by the deadline of November 16, 2007. Three copies of the book must be provided to Fieth by December 15 to be considered.

THE TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION FOUNDATION ESTABLISHES THE HERBERT L. HARPER MEMORIAL FUND

The Tennessee Historical Commission (THC) at its June 15 meeting recognized the legacy and leadership of the late Herbert L. Harper, who served on the staff of the THC from 1969 to 2006. For his long record of service and dedication to history and historic preservation, the Historical Commission established the Herbert L. Harper Memorial Fund of the Tennessee Historical Commission Foundation. The purpose of the fund is to assist the foundation in continuing its mission of promoting and preserving the state’s historical heritage. Those wishing to contribute to the Herbert L. Harper Memorial Fund should make their contributions payable to the Tennessee Historical Commission Foundation and indicate that the contribution is for the Herbert L. Harper Memorial Fund. All contributions should be forwarded to the Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37243.

reuniting northern and southern whites and propelling the United States into global imperialism. Paper, \$18.95.

Another work published by the LSU Press is **Old Hickory's Nephew: The Political and Private Struggles of Andrew Jackson Donelson** by Mark R. Cheatham. An assistant professor of history at Southern New Hampshire University, Cheatham's definitive biography of Donelson is a meticulously researched and well-written portrayal of Andrew Jackson's nephew, who was significant in nineteenth-century America. A politician, planter, diplomat, newspaper editor, and vice-presidential candidate, he was either a participant or intimate observer of the political battles from the 1830s through secession and the Civil War. Written in an engaging prose, this work would not only be of interest to Jacksonian scholars, but to anyone interested in understanding antebellum society and politics. Cloth, \$45.00.

Robert Mann, in **When Freedom Would Triumph: The Civil Rights Struggle in Congress, 1954-1968** argues that the passage of the civil rights laws is one of the finest examples of what good is possible when political leaders rise above partisan political differences and focus not only on the immediate judgment of the voters, but also on the ultimate judgment of history. Mann, a critically acclaimed author of political histories of the civil rights movement and Vietnam War, comprehensively analyzes how political leaders in Washington—Lyndon Johnson, Hubert Humphrey, John F. Kennedy, and others transformed the passion for freedom into concrete progress for justice. An abridged and updated version of his book, **The Walls of Jericho: Lyndon Johnson, Hubert Humphrey, Richard Russell, and the Struggle for Civil Rights, When Freedom Would Triumph** demonstrates that the mid-twentieth century was an age of bipartisan cooperation and willingness to set aside party differences in the pursuit of significant social reform. Paper, \$19.95.

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

Anthony E. Kay, an assistant professor of American History at Pennsylvania State University offers a vivid and shrewd analysis of the slave experience in his work, **Joining Places: Slave Neighborhoods in the Old South**. A new interpretation of the "peculiar institution," this tome illustrates how slaves transformed plantations into slave neighborhoods by describing how men and women opened paths from their owners' plantations to adjacent farms to court, take spouses, work, runaway, and to contend with owners and their agents. Professor Kay reveals a slave society that comprised not a single, monolithic community but an archipelago of many neighborhoods in the Natchez District of Mississippi. Kay's **Joining Places** reformulates

ideas about slave marriage, resistance, independent production, paternalism, autonomy, and the slave community that have predominated and defined decades of slavery scholarship. Cloth, \$34.95.

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

Finnie D. Coleman's **Sutton E. Griggs and the Struggle Against White Supremacy** is a well-researched work that highlights an important African-American social reformer, pastor, and prolific writer of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Coleman, an associate professor of English and director of Africana Studies at the University of New Mexico, examines the various intellectual tactics that Griggs developed to challenge white supremacy. One of the most widely read and dedicated intellectuals of his day, Griggs is a complicated figure, who was neither a radical nor an "old-fashioned southerner." An engaging work, **Sutton E. Griggs and the Struggle Against White Supremacy** will pull readers into the complex literary, political, and cultural terrain through which African American writers lived and toiled. Cloth, \$35.00.

Alexandra A. Chan's **Slavery in the Age of Reason: Archaeology at a New England Farm** analyzes the results of extensive archaeological excavations at the Isaac Royall House and Slave Quarters, a National Historic Landmark and museum in Medford, Massachusetts. Chan explores landscapes and artifacts discovered at the site not just as inanimate objects or "cultural leftovers," but rather as physical embodiments of the assumptions, attitudes, and values of the people who built, shaped, or used them. **Slavery in the Age of Reason** is an innovative volume that portrays the Royall Family and the people they enslaved "from the inside out." It should put to rest any lingering myth that the "peculiar institution" was any less harsh or complex when found in the North. Cloth, \$48.00

Another work published by the University of Tennessee Press is **Middle Tennessee, 1775-1825: Progress and Popular Democracy on the Southwestern Frontier**. Written by Kristofer Ray, an assistant professor of history at Ashland University in Ashland, Ohio, this tome explores issues, values, and visions around which the politics of early **Middle Tennessee** were based. Professor Ray elucidates how the region's emerging political culture established a foundation for the rise of popular democracy. **Middle Tennessee** explores both the promises and limitations of political cultural development and provides the context out of which Andrew Jackson emerged as a national political force. Cloth, \$41.00

PUBLICATIONS TO NOTE

Alfred A. Knopf Publishers, Inc., a division of Random House, 1745 Broadway, 18th Floor, New York, NY 10019 has published, **What This Cruel War Was Over** by Chandra Manning. Tapping into letters, diaries, and regimental newspaper accounts penned by soldiers on both sides of the Civil War, Manning ventures into the age-old question of why the war was fought. A lucid, unmatched analytical narrative of why Union and Confederate soldiers identified slavery as the root of the war, how the intersectional conflict changed troops' ideas about slavery, and what those changing ideas meant for the war and the nation, this work is a major contribution to the never-ending battle over why America went to war against itself. Hardback, \$26.95.

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

Act of Justice: Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the Law of War is written by Burrus M. Carnahan, a professorial lecturer at George Washington University Law School and a foreign affairs officer in the U. S. Department of State. While substantial research has been conducted on the constitutionality of the Emancipation Proclamation, its international motivations and precedents have been largely overlooked. Carnahan's **Act of Justice** analyzes the legal aspects and ramifications of the Emancipation Proclamation beyond a strictly Constitutional context and ties the inception and evolution of Lincoln's decision to regulations mandated by the international laws of war. Including appendices of important legal documents, correspondences, and drafts of the Emancipation Proclamation, **Act of Justice** explores how the insight of Lincoln took the nation from a divided land that viewed African Americans as chattel to one that would henceforth grant freedom to all men and women wherever the flag should fly. Cloth, \$40.00.

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

Discrediting the myth that African-American women made important offerings only in the musical genres of folk, jazz, pop, and hip-hop, Helen Walker-Hill's **From Spirituals to Symphonies: African American Women Composers and Their Music** is a painstakingly investigation of the history and scope of musical composition by African-American women composers from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Concentrating on race, class, and gender, Hill's volume exemplifies the significant role played by individual personalities and the state of affairs that created this under-appreciated category of American art. Paper, \$25.00.

The Music of Bill Monroe by Neil Rosenburg and Charles K. Wolfe, presents a comprehensive chronological listing of Bill Monroe's commercially released sound and visual recordings. A monumental work, **The Music of Bill Monroe** is an indispensable source of great importance, not only to the genre of bluegrass and folk historians but also to scholars and those who appreciate American music and its place in modern music history. Cloth, \$35.00.

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

Reforging the White Republic: Race, Religion, and American Nationalism, 1865-1898 by Edward J. Blum is a blend of history and social science that offers a surprising perspective on the forces of religion as well as nationalism and imperialism at a critical point in American history. An assistant professor of history at San Diego State University, Blum focuses on how the post-Civil War reunification of whites, the decline in American race relations, the rise of a militarized, imperialistic nation were permitted, and even encouraged, by northern whites, who abandoned the hope for racial equality and brotherhood that were graphic in New York artist J. L. Giles' engraved image of "Reconstruction." Using a myriad of sources, this work explores the ways Protestant Christianity in the North helped to forge a new sense of white American nationalism after the Civil War that sanctified the segregation of African Americans and their political disenfranchisement. From the end of the Civil War to the War of 1898, northern religion played a critical role in

publications cont. p.7

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