

HISTORIC PRESERVATION WEEK

The annual observance of Historic Preservation Week took place May 3-9, cosponsored by the Commission in cooperation with local preservation groups across the state. This week is set aside each year to remind the public of the importance of preserving our heritage and to encourage participation in local projects that will serve to create more interest in preservation.

Sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the theme chosen for this year was "New Frontiers in Preservation". Governor Phil Bredesen proclaimed the week in Tennessee and urged the citizens of the state to recognize and participate in this special observance.

The preservation week awards program, which was begun in 1975, was continued this year by the Commission, with Certificates of Merit being presented to groups or individuals who have made significant contributions to the preservation of Tennessee's heritage.

Recipients of awards were: **Ken Cornett** and **Larry Mince**, Maryville; **Alcoa Heritage Committee**, Alcoa; **Robert E. Thompson**, Clarksville; **Representative Steve McDaniel**, Parkers Crossroads; **William E. Kennedy**, Jonesborough; **Memphis Commercial Appeal**, Memphis;



Executive Director Herbert L. Harper and Governor Phil Bredesen at signing of proclamation.

Greg Todd and **The 52nd Regimental String Band**, Memphis; **Main Street Collierville**, Collierville; **Sarah Jackson Martin** and **Blythe Semmer**; Nashville; **Ralph Z. Levy**, **Marshall Karr**, **Lewis Lavine**, and **Douglas Small**, Nashville; **Judy Abbott Hill** and **Delorse Abbott Coad**, Blount County; **Don and Terry Swartz**, Old Hickory; **Thelma Battle**, Franklin; **Kay and Roderick Heller**, Washington, DC; and **Mayor Tom Miller**, Franklin.

The Tennessee Historical Commission will meet on Friday, June 18, 2004 at 9:00 a.m. at the Shelby County Archives, Hall of Records, 150 Washington Avenue, Memphis. 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.)

FEDERAL PRESERVATION GRANTS

The Tennessee Historical Commission is accepting grant applications for historic preservation projects for the 2004-2005 fiscal year. These grants, which are federally funded, will be available after October 1, 2004. The precise amount of funds which will be available in Tennessee for such grants will not be known until Congress has passed the FY 2004-2005 budget; however, it is expected to be in the range of \$400,000. After review, applications will be rated and ranked. Decisions on those to be funded will be made when the exact amount of the allocation is known. This normally occurs by December but if Congress is unable to agree on a budget, it may be as late as next spring.

As in the past, the selection process will emphasize projects for the conducting of architectural, archaeological, and historic site surveys. Such projects are designed to identify and record historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant to Tennessee's history and built before 1950. Surveys may be for a specific geographic area or for sites associated with themes or events significant in the state's history, such as the development of railroads in the nineteenth century, or the development of motor tourism in the twentieth century. Priorities for funding survey projects will include areas which are experiencing rapid growth and development or other threats to cultural resources, areas where there are serious gaps in knowledge regarding cultural resources, and thematic surveys based upon existing historic study units produced by the SHPO.

In addition to historic surveys, assistance is available for other types of historic preservation projects. These may include preservation planning studies for towns, neighborhoods, and historic districts, the preparation of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, planning or pre-development work necessary to undertake restoration of an historic property, and restoration of historic properties (for restoration or restoration pre-planning, properties must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places). Unless appropriations are significantly increased, funds for restoration projects will continue to be limited; however, THC always encourages quality applications of this type. Applications for projects to prepare nominations to the National Register of Historic Places are a priority and are also encouraged.

The grants are matching grants and will pay for up to 60% of the costs of approved project work. The remaining 40% must be provided by the grantee as matching funds.

Applications for grants are available from the Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442. Completed applications must be submitted by **SEPTEMBER 1, 2004**. For further information or for an application, contact the Tennessee Historical Commission at (615) 532-1550.

This program receives Federal funds from the National Park Service. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental federally assisted programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or disability. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

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



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The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation is committed to principles of equal opportunity, equal access and affirmative action. Contact the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation EEO/AA Coordinator at 1-808-867-7455 or the ADA Coordinator, at 1-888-253-2757 for further information. Hearing impaired callers may use the Tennessee Relay Service (1-800-848-0298).

FEDERAL GRANTS AWARDED

From federal funds received from the Department of Interior through the National Historic Preservation Act, the Tennessee Historical Commission has awarded grants in the amount of \$494,321. A total of 59 grant requests were received, asking for a total of \$1,928,191. After careful consideration of all proposals, the following 29 grants were awarded:

Robert E. Lee School Association, Henry County, \$25,000 for the interior and exterior restoration of the Robert E. Lee School; **Bemis Historical Society**, Madison County, \$24,975 for continued restoration work on the Bemis Auditorium; **Glenmore Chapter APTA**, Jefferson County, \$25,000 for restoration of Glenmore Mansion including roofing and dormer window repair; **City of Etowah**, McMinn County, \$4,500 for repair of deteriorated woodwork on Etowah Depot; **Bachman Community Center**, Hamilton County, \$20,000 for restoration of the wood windows of the Nathan L. Bachman School; **Town of Pittman Center**, Sevier County, \$10,000 for the interior restoration of Pittman Center Town Hall; **Town of LaGrange**, Fayette County, \$3,900 for reroofing of the LaGrange Civic Center; **City of Gallatin**, Sumner County, \$7,800 for a survey of the Woodson Terrace Historic District and Downtown Historic District; **Chattanooga Historic Zoning Commission**, Hamilton County, \$12,918 for a historic and architectural survey of Highland Park Neighborhood; **Memphis Landmarks Committee**, Shelby County, \$45,000 for the continuation of the Memphis historic/architectural survey; **UT Department of Anthropology**, Knox County, \$11,414 for an archaeological survey of Fall Creek Falls State Park and GIS mapping of sites; **TTU: Upper Cumberland Institute**, Putnam County, \$19,000 for a survey of Rutherford County; **UT Department of Anthropology**, Knox County, \$13,000 for archaeological excavations at Marble Springs; **Cocke County**, \$11,127 for a historic and architectural survey of Cocke

County; **University of the South**, Franklin County, \$15,000 for a historical and architectural survey of the domain of the University of the South; **Claiborne County**, \$12,000 for a historical and architectural survey of Claiborne County; **Tennessee Overhill Heritage Association**, McMinn and Polk counties, \$7,000 for a survey of a line of historic railroad between Etowah and Copperhill, and preparation of a National Register nomination; **Gainesboro Historic District Commission**, Jackson County, \$12,000 for Phase V of a preservation plan for the town square of Gainesboro; **Town of Collierville**, Shelby County, \$1,200 for training for staff and members of HZC by travel to NAPC Conference; **Memphis Division of Planning and Development**, Shelby County, \$3,600 for training for HZC and staff by travel to NAPC Conference; **City of Columbia**, Maury County, \$4,800 for training for HZC members and staff by travel to NAPC Conference; **Johnson City Historic Zoning Commission**, Washington County, \$1,200 for training of HZC and staff by travel to NAPC Conference; **Tennessee Division of Archaeology**, Davidson County, \$42,700 for a survey of World War II military sites in Tennessee; **MTSU Department of Anthropology**, Rutherford County, \$4,000 for production of posters for Archaeology Awareness Week; **Southeast Tennessee Development District**, \$40,000 funding for a preservation specialist on the staff; **East Tennessee Development District**, \$32,187 funding for a preservation specialist on the staff; **Upper Cumberland Development District**, \$55,000 funding for a preservation specialist on the staff; **TTU: Upper Cumberland Institute**, \$15,000 for computerization of historic property survey and inventory data; and **MTSU: Department of Geography**, \$15,000 for computerization of historic property survey and inventory data.

NATIONAL REGISTER NEWS

Since the last issue of *The Courier*, there have been seven (7) entries from Tennessee added to the National Register of Historic Places. The properties added are: **Neas Farm**, Cocke County; **Southern Terminal and Warehouse District Addition**, and **Airplane Service Station**, Knox County; **Oakslea Place**, Madison County; **Dr. Christopher M. Roulhac House**, Shelby County; and **Craig-Beasley House and Natchez Street Historic District**, Williamson County.

There are now 1,905 entries in the National Register for Tennessee, including 261 districts, for a total of 38,299 structures now listed.

TENNESSEE PRESERVATION TRUST CONFERENCE

The Tennessee Preservation Trust (TPT) held a successful fifth annual conference in Nashville on April 15-17, 2004. The Tennessee Historical Commission (THC) partnered with the Metro Historical Commission and the TPT to produce the conference called "Preserving Local Character: Neighborhood, Town and Country." Members of the staff of the THC helped plan the conference and gave presentations on various preservation topics.

Headquartered at the Union Station Hotel, this year's conference focused on how historic preservation can be an important component of planning practices. The goal of

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Fiftieth Anniversary of the Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas United States Supreme Court Case: Remembering the Struggle

***By Linda T. Wynn,
Assistant Director for State Programs***

In the early 1950s, racial segregation in the nation's public schools was the custom across America. Although all of the academies in a given school district were supposed to be equal, as enunciated in the 1896 United States Supreme Court's *Plessy v. Ferguson* (163 U.S. 537) case, which made "separate but equal" the standard, most schools attended by African-American children were significantly substandard and unequal to the schools attended by children of European descent. One of the problematic aspects of the *Plessy* decision as it related to the racial segregation of public schools was the extra cost of maintaining dual systems of education. On May 17, 1954, a unanimous United States Supreme Court overturned the *Plessy* doctrine with its ruling in the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* (347 U. S. 483) case and required the desegregation of schools across the nation. While the Court's decision did not abolish segregation in other public arenas or required the desegregation of public schools by a specific date, it did affirm that the permissive or *de rigueur* segregation, which existed in a number of states unconstitutional.

The importance of the *Brown* case comes not from what the justices' opinion stated but from an awareness of what it expected to eradicate: an American social, political, economic, and legal system that prior to the end of slavery treated its African- American populace as chattel property. When the maniacal institution of slavery ended, state legislators constructed a legal system built upon a set of lawful stratagems that racially separated African Americans from the rest of American society. That Jim Crow structure relegated and rendered them as second-class citizens.

When the history of civil rights policies is analyzed and read thoroughly, the most grave wrongs endured by African Americans, including thralldom, racial segregation, and unwarranted lynching, "have been insufficient, standing alone, to secure relief from any branch of the United States government." As pronounced by Derrick Bell, Visiting Professor of Law at New York University Law School and author of *Silent Covenants: Brown v. Board of Education and the Unfulfilled Hopes for Racial Reform*, "rather, relief from racial discrimination has come only when policymakers recognize that such relief will provide a clear benefit for the nation or portions of the populace." As an example of such relief that provided a benefit for the nation or portions of the populace, Bell cites the abolition of slavery in the northern states, the Emancipation Proclamation, and the Civil War Amendments to the United States Constitution and gives them the nomenclature interest-convergence

covenants.

The Court's judgment underscored the importance of public education in American life during the mid-twentieth century. Refusing to be bound by the opinions of the nineteenth century Court, the justices ruled that segregated public schools were "inherently unequal" and therefore violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court looked not to the "tangible" aspects but to the outcome of racial segregation itself on public education. According to the unanimous decision, "even if the facilities were physically equal, the children of the minority group. . .still receive[d] an inferior education." Although known as *Brown v. Board of Education* case, this case actually consisted of four other cases. They were: *Briggs v. Elliott* (South Carolina), *Davis v. County School Board of Prince Edward County, Virginia*, *Gebbhart v. Belton* (Delaware), and *Boiling v. Sharpe* (Washington, D. C.).

When the cases that challenged the constitutionality of racial segregation in public schools reached the United States Supreme Court in 1951-52, as noted by Michael J. Klarman's *From Jim Crow to Civil Rights: The Supreme Court and the Struggle for Racial Equality*, the nation's social and political context had changed dramatically since 1927, when the justices indirectly considered the question in the *Gong Lum v. Rice* (275 U.S. 78) case, which basically stated that states could define racial classifications for schools, thereby adhering to the 1896 logic as enunciated in the *Plessy* decision. Several million African Americans had migrated from southern farms to northern cities in search of greater economic opportunities and relative social tolerance. An unintended consequence of African Americans migrating from the South, a region of pervasive discrimination and disfranchisement, to the North, a region of relatively unrestricted access to the ballot, was political empowerment. Additionally, African Americans in large northern cities frequently held the balance of power between the two major political parties.

Black population shifts, industrialization, and the consequences of dislocation caused by the Second World War produced an educated urban American Black middle-class with disposable income and high expectations that contributed to their participation in social protest. Southern urbanization politically enabled American Blacks to have access to the ballot because urban areas were commonly less restrictive.

Ideological forces also made possible the altering of

Continued: next page

America's racial attitudes and practices. As affirmed by Mary L. Cudizak's *Cold War, Civil Rights: Race and the Image of American Democracy*:

Racial segregation interfered with the Cold War imperative of winning the world over to democracy, for the existence of discrimination against minority groups in the United States [had] an adverse effect upon our relations with other countries. Racial discrimination furnish[ed] grist for the Communist propaganda mills, and it raise[d] doubts even among friendly nations as to the intensity of [the nation's] devotion to the democratic faith.

Specifically school segregation had been "signaled out for hostile foreign comment in the United States and elsewhere. Other peoples [could] not understand how such a practice [could] exist in a country which professe[d] to be a staunch supporter of freedom, justice, and democracy." The then United States Secretary of State, Dean Acheson concluded "racial discrimination in the United remained a source of constant embarrassment to this [sic] Government in the day-to-day conduct of its foreign relations; and it jeopardiz[ed] the effective maintenance of [the nation's] moral leadership of the free and democratic nations of the world."

The war against fascism prompted many white Americans to reassess their racial bias to elucidate the differences between Nazi Germany and the nation's, especially the South's system of apartheid. The ensuing Cold War forced them to modify their systemic racial customs in order to persuade nonwhite Third World nations that they should not liken democratic capitalism with white supremacy.

Confronting the enmity of their American neighbors of European descent, most of the plaintiffs were not anxious to suffer for a cause. Their demands for essentials, such as buses, in Clarendon County, South Carolina were reasonable in the beginning. They did not often articulate a concern for "civil rights," let alone envision that they could cause a fissure in the South's wall of Jim Crowism.

The parents of the children who filed suits against the various municipal entities longed for a part of the American dream: equal opportunities for their children. Like countless white parents, African-American parents bought into a fundamental article of faith: education and schools tendered the passport to advancement in life. It was a credo that catapulted the public academies to the center of racial turbulence for the remainder of the century. Until 1950, African-American parents and their associates more often than not sought "educational equality, not desegregation: a separate but equal system of schools was tolerable if it was truly equal." As asserted by James T. Patterson in his 2001 publication, *Brown v. Board of Education: A Civil Rights Milestone and its Troubled Legacy*, "it was only when they became convinced that whites would never grant equality that they began to call for the dismantling of Jim Crow in

the schools."

In addition to the contextual change politically and socially, and the ideological forces, the struggle to desegregate the nation's public schools also benefited from the "rigidity of southern opponents in the 1940s and 1950s." Said Patterson, "if white segregationists had given more ground, some blacks Americans who called for change might have accepted, at least for a time, various degrees of accommodation short of desegregation. Many blacks indeed indicated—even after 1950—that they could manage all right in a world in which separate-but-equal really meant equal. (They did not yearn to mix with whites.)" However, most southern whites, including those in Tennessee, fought back, often with violence. Cross burnings, parades, motorcades, and verbal violence, were not enough stated David Chalmers, the "leading historian of the Ku Klux Klan," in his 2003 *Backfire: How the Ku Klux Klan Helped the Civil Rights Movement*. Their negative response to compromise exposed their wanton racial subjugation and their lack of concern about African-American children receiving an "equal" education.

Brown's victory in terminating the nationally sanctioned and legal separation of the races in education is irrefutable. Charles J. Ogletree, Jr., the Harvard Law School Jesse Climnkno Professor of Law and Associate Dean for Clinical Programs, noted in *All Deliberate Speed: Reflections on the First Half Century of Brown v. Board of Education* that the *Brown* case is viewed as perhaps the most significant case on race in America's history. Stated Olgetree, "Not only did the *Brown* decision lead to more than a dozen unanimous decisions by the Supreme Court finding [the] segregation of public schools unconstitutional or upholding desegregation remedies, it also went a long way toward healing the African-American community's wound in the wake of *Dred Scott v. Sanford* [60 U.S. 393, 407 (1857)], which held that persons of African descent had 'no rights which the white man was bound to respect,' and *Plessy v. Ferguson*'s conclusion that the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was not intended to 'abolish distinctions based upon color, or to enforce social. . .equality. . .of the two races.'"

In many respects, Tennessee was no different that many other southern states, when it came to the desegregation of its public schools. However, because of the *Brown V. Board of Education* decision, cities across the state began dismantling their segregated public school systems.

On May 17, many celebrated the 50th anniversary of the NAACP's triumphant victory in its United States Supreme Court case of *Brown v. Broad of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, and remembered the struggle of numerous parents, their children, and warriors on the battlefield of the modern Civil Rights Movement. The accomplishments of the NAACP's Legal Defense Fund attorneys Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall, Constance Baker Motley, Jack Greenberg, and others assisted in making public education accessible and equitable to all of the nation's children.

HISTORICAL MARKERS

At its meeting on February 20, 2004, the Tennessee Historical Commission approved seven historical markers: **Camp Crossville**, Cumberland County; Birthplace of **Jobyna Lancaster Ralson-Arlen**, Marion County; **Babahatchie Inn**, Morgan County; **Hooks Brothers Photography** and **Josiah T. Settle**, Shelby County; **Carl T. Rowan**, Warren County; and **Fiddlin' Charlie Bowman**, Washington County.

Those interested in submitting proposed texts for markers are urged to contact Linda T. Wynn at the Tennessee Historical Commission, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442, or call (615) 532-1550.

Preservation Trust *continued from page 3*

the conference sessions was to portray how incorporating historic preservation into the general planning process helps to promote vibrant neighborhoods and town centers as alternatives to sprawl. Conference goers who arrived early could take part in one of the pre-conference workshops on historic neighborhoods in East Nashville or the old Nashville City Cemetery. The conference opened Thursday night with a lecture by Pulitzer Prize winning journalist Thomas Hylton, founder of Save Our Land, Save Our Towns, a non-profit organization that advocates for regional planning, smart growth, and traditional town design. Immediately following the lecture, there was a reception at the Nashville Civic Design Center. The design center sponsored Mr. Hylton and the reception.

Friday's plenary session began with opening remarks from Metropolitan Nashville Mayor Bill Purcell and Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development Commissioner Matt Kisber. First Lady Andrea Conte gave a presentation on the long-term preservation plans for the Executive Residence.

Conference sessions on Friday included presentations on African-American neighborhood preservation, how land conservation and historic preservation work together, advocacy workshops, and non-traditional preservation grants. The Rafter Raiser, a silent auction and reception, capped off Friday's activities.

In the closing session Saturday morning, Christine Kreyling, the architecture and urban planning critic for the Nashville Scene, talked about Nashville's architecture and preservation history. Richard Tune of the THC, Patrick McIntyre, the Executive Director of the TPT, and William Kennedy, one of Tennessee's advisors for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, spoke on the state of preservation from their organizations' perspective. Two final sessions spotlighted the Certified Local Government program and Civil War era cemeteries. Before heading home, conference attendees had the opportunity to take a behind-the-scenes tour of The Hermitage or to go on a walking tour of Germantown, a historic neighborhood in Nashville.

FEDERAL TAX INCENTIVES

For the past 27 years the Tennessee Historical Commission has jointly administered the Historic Tax Incentives program with the National Park Service. Owners of buildings listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places or as contributing structures to a National Register Historic District may be eligible to receive twenty percent of the cost of rehabilitating historic structures as a tax credit. Nationwide more than \$2.7 billion were invested in 2003.

This year Tennessee ranked fourth in the nation in the number of certified rehabilitations. This represents \$56,384,500 spent rehabilitating historic buildings through the Investment Tax Credit Program. The three states with a greater number of projects are Missouri, Virginia, and Ohio. This is the highest Tennessee has ranked in recent years. Examples of recently completed projects are Saint Elmo Public School in Chattanooga, the Spence House in Murfreesboro, the Vance Building in Dandridge, the Shelby Street Post Office in Bristol, and the Commerce Title Building in Memphis.

For information concerning the requirements and application process of the Investment Tax Credit Program contact Louis Jackson at the Tennessee Historical Commission. (615) 532-1550, ext. 106.

HISTORY BOOK AWARD

The recipient of the 2003 Tennessee History Book Award was announced at the annual conference of the Tennessee Library Association in Knoxville on March 18. The award is sponsored jointly by the Tennessee Historical Commission and the Tennessee Library Association, and seeks to honor excellence in historical writing. It is given annually for the book judged to be the best on Tennessee history published during the previous calendar year. The award consists of a plaque and a \$200 cash award.

Dr. Barbara G. Ellis, author of *The Moving Appeal*: Mr. McClanahan, Mrs. Dill and the Civil War's Great Newspaper Run, published by Mercer University Press, was selected as the winner. The book is a magnificent and exhaustively researched chronicle of the Memphis Appeal during the Civil War years as it moved from city to city just ahead of the Union armies keeping alive its mission as the voice of the Confederacy.

Dr. Ellis is a journalist and former member of the faculties of McNeese State University and Oregon State University. A former reporter for Life magazine, and winner of numerous awards in her specialty, which is journalism in the Confederacy, she resides in Portland, Oregon.

Publications *continued from back cover*

W. Gallagher. In his collection of thirteen essays, the author explores the efforts of Lost Cause arguments on popular perceptions of Lee and his most famous subordinates examining the ways in which historical memory is created and perpetuated. Paper. \$21.95.

Soldier of Tennessee: General Alexander P. Stewart and the Civil War in the West, by Sam Davis Elliott. The service of Stewart, a leader in the Army of Tennessee, spanned from the earliest beginnings of the Army of Tennessee in May 1861 to its final surrender in April 1865. His important role in the activities of the Army of Tennessee has been largely ignored by biographers and historians. Paper. \$21.95.

The Smoothbore Volley that Doomed the Confederacy: The Death of Stonewall Jackson and Other Chapters in the Army of Northern Virginia, by Robert K. Krick. In ten chapters based on exhaustive research, Civil War scholar Krick gives examination to aspects of the Army of Northern Virginia, including the best and worst books on the subject. Paper. \$19.95.

Lee in the Shadow of Washington, by Richard B. McCaslin, in which the author demonstrates that Lee's true call to action for the Confederacy was the legacy of the American Revolution viewed through his reverence for George Washington. Paper. \$19.95.

The University of Tennessee Press, 293 Communications Building, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-0325 has published the following:

Yankee Rebel: The Civil War Journal of Edmund DeWitt Patterson, edited by John G. Barrett. This is the journal of an Ohio native who joined the Confederate Army. Originally published in 1966, the journal describes Patterson's participation in many major battles of the war, as well as camp life in the army. Cloth. \$32.00.

Correspondence of James K. Polk, Volume X, July-December 1845, Wayne Cutler, editor, and James L. Rogers II, associate editor. In the second half of 1845 the focus of Polk's correspondence shifted from those issues relating to the formation of his administration to the admission of Texas, preparation for its defense, restoration of diplomatic relations with Mexico, and termination of joint occupancy of the Oregon Country. Cloth. \$55.00.

A Confederate Yankee: The Journal of Edward William Drummond, A Confederate Soldier from Maine, edited by Roger S. Durham. Drummond moved to Savannah, Georgia and joined the Confederate forces. He was captured after the fall of Fort Pulaski, and imprisoned at Governor's Island in New York Harbor and later at Johnson's Island, Ohio. Cloth. \$30.00.

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

The Deacons for Defense: Armed Resistance and the Civil Rights Movement, by Lance Hill. Formed in 1964 in Jonesboro, Louisiana, this was a clandestine armed self-defense organization formed in the black community to protect movement workers from vigilante and police violence. Cloth. \$34.95.

To Walt Whitman, America, by Kenneth M. Price, in which the author examines the range and making of Walt Whitman as an American cultural icon. Whitman's influence extended beyond our national borders, and he often

received mail addressed simply "Walt Whitman, America". Cloth, \$49.95. Paper, \$19.95.

The Louisiana Purchase: Jefferson's Noble Bargain? by James E. Lewis, Jr. Two centuries after the signing of the Louisiana Purchase, modern Americans consider the acquisition necessary for fulfilling our nation's "manifest destiny". At the time of the treaty, however, the idea of doubling the nation's size appeared to many as impossible, undesirable, and even unconstitutional. Paper. \$13.95.

Blood and Irony: Southern White Women's Narratives of the Civil War, 1861-1937, by Sarah E. Gardner. By describing the efforts of countless southern white women who actively competed for the historical memory of the first seven decades following Appomattox, the author describes the narratives of these diarists, novelists, historians, and clubwomen. Cloth. \$39.95.

Hugh Morton's North Carolina, by Hugh Morton. This is the first book to showcase the full range of Morton's sixty years as a photojournalist, and presents favorite photographs from his personal collection in three sections. The book's 256 photos comprise a photographer's treasury of the state's history in the twentieth century. Cloth. \$35.00.

Mercer University Press, 1400 Coleman Avenue, Macon, Georgia 31207-0001 has published:

Walking Toward the Sunset: The Melungeons of Appalachia, by Wayne Winkler, which is a historical examination of the Melungeons, a mixed-race group predominantly in Southern Appalachia, the origin of whom is a mystery.

The Moving Appeal: Mr. McClanahan, Mrs. Dill and the Civil War's Great Newspaper Run, by Barbara G. Ellis, which is a magnificent and exhaustively researched chronicle of the *Memphis Appeal* during the Civil War years as it moved from city to city just ahead of the Union armies keeping alive its mission as the voice of the Confederacy. Cloth. \$45.00.

BATTLEFIELD CONFERENCES HELD

The Seventh National Conference on Battlefield Preservation by the American Battlefield Protection Program in cooperation with the Second International Workshop on Earthworks and Battlefield Terrain Conservation and Fields of Conflict III: Recent Perspectives on Battlefield Archaeology was held in Nashville on April 19-25. In addition, the ABPP worked in cooperation with the Civil War Preservation Trust, which was holding its own conference in Nashville during the same week.

Several presentations on various topics relating to battlefield protection were held. In addition, numerous tours to Civil War battlefields in Nashville and Middle Tennessee were conducted and NPS Training Sessions were held.

By bringing all four of these organizations together at the same time, a wide audience was present and cooperation within a large group of people was encouraged. Approximately 200 participants from seven countries attend the conference.

PUBLICATIONS TO NOTE

Hillsboro Press, 238 Seaboard Lane, Franklin, TN 37067 has published:

Donelson and Hermitage, Tennessee: A Suburban History, by Scott Daniel Aiken and James Bruce Stanley. The authors discuss the changes forced upon Donelson and Hermitage by its inclusion in greater metropolitan Nashville. Different aspects of the history of the area are reviewed. Cloth. \$39.95.

Cry Havoc: A History of the 49th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry Regiment, 1861-1865, by C. Wallace Cross, describes the experiences of this regiment formed on December 24, 1861 as it fought through the Heartland of the Confederacy. Paper. \$19.95.

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

Devil's Game: The Civil War Intrigues of Charles A. Dunham, by Carman Cumming, traces the amazing career of a double agent, one of the Civil War's most outlandish and mysterious characters. He is described as a spy, forger, reptile journalist, and master of dirty tricks. Cloth. \$35.00.

This Great Battlefield of Shiloh, by Timothy B. Smith, is a history of the establishment of a Civil War National Park in 1894. This action grew out of an effort by veterans to preserve and protect the site of one of the Civil War's most important engagements. Cloth. \$28.95.

Chains of Love: Slave Couples in Antebellum South Carolina, by Emily West, in which the author investigates the social and cultural history of slave relationships in the very heart of the South. Cloth. \$30.00.

Never Surrender: Confederate Memory and Conservatism in the South Carolina Upcountry, by W. Scott Poole, is a publication of the University of Georgia Press, 330 Research Drive, Athens, Georgia 30602-4901. The author relates how the society of the rustic antebellum upcountry clung to a set of values that emphasized white supremacy, economic independence, and evangelical religion. Cloth. \$49.95. Paper, \$19.95.

The University of Chicago, 11030 South Langley Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60628 is the publisher of **The Negro in the American Rebellion**, by William Wells Brown, with an introduction and notes by John David Smith. This edition is the first to appear in more than three decades. The original edition was written by Brown, a former slave, and is the first military history of African

Americans. Cloth. \$24.95.

Publications of the University of Arkansas Press, McIlroy House, 201 Ozark Avenue, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701 include:

Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas, by William Monks, edited by John F. Bradbury Jr. and Lou Wehmer, is a reprint of an edition originally published in 1907. This is an account of the early settlements, the Civil War, the Ku-Klux, and Times of peace written by a Union guerilla in the border region of the Central Ozarks. Cloth. \$29.95.

Loyalty on the Frontier, by A. W. Bishop, edited by Kim Allen Scott, includes sketches of Union men of the Southwest with incidents and adventures in the Rebellion on the border described by the author, a Lieutenant Colonel, First Cavalry Volunteers. Cloth. \$29.95.

The University Press of Kentucky, 663 Limestone Street, Lexington, Kentucky 40508-4008 has published:

Kentucky's Last Cavalier: General William Preston, 1816-1887, by Peter J. Sehlinger. Preston was a leading representative of Kentucky's slaveholding, landed gentry. He was one of five Kentuckians to reach the rank of major-general in the Confederate army and engaged in numerous battles, including Shiloh, where General Albert Sidney Johnston died in his arms. Cloth. \$33.95.

Front Line of Freedom: African Americans and the Forging of the Underground Railroad in the Ohio Valley, by Keith P. Griffler, in which the author shifts the focus away from the usual emphasis placed on "stations" along the underground railroad run by whites, and emphasizes the role of African Americans in Ohio River port communities. Cloth. \$35.00.

Adams on Adams, edited by Paul M. Zall, brings together selections from John Adams' own writings to show how our second president saw himself and how he wished the public to see him. Cloth. \$26.00.

Serviceberry Press, Post Office Box 241963, Memphis, Tennessee 38124-1963 has reissued **The Goodspeed History of Houston County, Tennessee**, with an index compiled by Lynette H. Dalton and a selected reading list by Robert E. Dalton. Paper. \$18.70, including tax and shipping.

Publications of the Louisiana State University Press, Post Office Box 25053, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70894-5053 include:

Lee and His Generals in War and Memory, by Gary

publications cont. p.7

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