

Tennessee Historical Quarterly
Civil War and Reconstruction Articles
1997-2010

Spring 1997

Origins of an African-American School in Haywood County (pp 44-55)
By Dorothy Granberry

This account of the Freedmen's School at Brownsville (later renamed Dunbar) examines the socio-political context in which the school emerged in 1866, the involvement of African American community leaders, and the evolution of the school into a community enterprise. R.C. Scott established a Freedmen's Bureau office in Brownsville in 1866, where 41 percent of the population was black. The first three month session of the school was April-June that year; in August it resumed with 20 boys and 27 girls under the age of 16. By May 1867, the African American community had bought its own lot for a school, where they built a two-story frame building that was used until it burned in the 1910s. (It was named the Dunbar School in the 1890s.) The article profiles the community leaders who started the school: Mortimore Bond, Charles Somerville, Thomas Claiborne, Hardin Smith, Samuel Williams, and Frank Peebles. Next explored is the form the developing school took, the bases used by the black community in choosing trustees, and the community's goals for the school.

Summer 1997

The Incarceration of a Regiment (pp 80-95)
By C. Wallace Cross

The Forty-Ninth Tennessee was organized into ten regiments at Fort Donelson in late 1861 and was captured there on February 16, 1862. The differing experiences of the officers and enlisted men at their respective prisons exemplified "rank hath its privilege," as the field grade officers enjoyed comfortable conditions at Fort Warren in Boston, the company officers were treated well at Johnson's Island in northern Ohio, and the enlisted men suffered at Camp Douglas in northern Illinois. The men of the Forty-Ninth were exchanged in September 1862 and sent to Vicksburg.

In Quest of a Supply of Saltpeter and Gunpowder in Early Civil War Tennessee (pp 96-111)
By Marion O. Smith

The strategic importance of Tennessee to the South included saltpeter and gunpowder. Sycamore Powder Mill in Cheatham County was the largest functioning powder mill in the CSA. In May 1861, the Tennessee Military Board contracted for another mill at Stone Fort in Coffee County. Two or three other small operations were in upper East Tennessee. The mills needed saltpeter to stay in production and caves along the western edge of the Cumberland Plateau were the major source, with Nickajack and Big Bone caves among the most prominent. This article details the Tennessee Military Board's efforts in 1861 as they worked with a variety of entrepreneurs in Middle and East Tennessee to manufacture saltpeter and gunpowder.

The Report (1865) and Narrative (1866) of Charles Christopher Follen (pp 112-143)
By Edmund Spevack

The edited transcripts of Follen (1830-1872) are presented here. A Boston architect, Follen rented the plantation of John W. Childress near Murfreesboro in March 1864. He was taken prisoner by Confederate troops from December 12-24, 1864, wrongfully taking the plantation and participated in part of the retreat after the Battle of Nashville. Although forced to march with the soldiers on the muddy roads, often with no food and always with no coat or blanket, some treated him kindly. By Columbia, he was marched with several other civilian prisoners. After he was abandoned as too ill to walk, he recuperated with a family in Lawrence County and later in Murfreesboro, where he returned on January 23, 1865. The 11-page "Report" details the events, names, and dates associated with his ordeal, while the 57-page "Narrative" is a memoir of the experience with much description. The documents give insights into living conditions in Middle Tennessee and details on "Hood's invasion." The "Narrative" is especially gripping. The original documents are at the Massachusetts Historical Society and this was their first (only?) publication.

Fall 1997

The Third Battle of Franklin, September 27, 1923 (pp 170-181)

By James B. Jones, Jr.

In 1923, Franklin was the site for filming "The Human Mill," a movie on the Civil War and the Battle of Franklin based on John Trotwood Moore's novel *The Bishop of Cottontown* (1906). Moore's correspondence with director Allen Holubar is featured as well as details on the production. Moore was a Lost Cause advocate and the article contributes to the study of memory and the war.

For AThe Cultured Mothers of the Land @ Racist Imagery in the Old South Fiction of Tennessee Suffragist Elizabeth Avery Meriwether (pp 182-195)

By Sally Sartain Hermsdorfer

Elizabeth Avery Meriwether (1824-1916) was a schoolteacher and slaveholder before the Civil War and became a writer and suffragist afterwards. She wrote two novels and a play about the "Old South" that embodied her views on feminism, temperance, and her love for the South. These were the *The Master of Redleaf* (1871), *The Ku KluxKlan, or The Carpetbagger in New Orleans* (1877), and *Black and White* (1883). Her personal experiences led to her opinion that blacks under slavery were well-treated when compared to white women's treatment under then-current laws. But her fiction also showed her desire for a society that recognized the rights of white women while subjugating blacks

Winter 1997

Tennessee=s Bold Fenian Men (pp 262-277)

By DeeGee Lester

This article touches tangentially on the Civil War, looking at the Fenian Brotherhood activities of three men who lived in Tennessee from 1855-1867. The rebel immigrants (that is, rebels against

British rule of Ireland) were John Mitchel, who lived in Knoxville, Thomas J. Kelly, and John O'Neill, both in Nashville. The greatest drama in their efforts in Tennessee occurred in 1866, when the Fenians with Tennessee support planned an invasion of Canada.

Spring/Summer 1998

None

Fall 1998

None

Winter 1998

ADear Brother @: The Last Wishes of a Confederate Soldier from East Tennessee (pp 258-267)
Edited by Ed Speer

Robert Cass (1818-1862) was an ironmaster in Carter County who enlisted in Nashville in Captain William H. Jackson's artillery company in November 1861. Cass's last letter home, written on April 4, 1862, two days before the Battle of Shiloh, is reproduced here. He writes about other men from Carter County, Federal transport boats on the Tennessee River, and preparations to move from Corinth toward battle. He also details what he wants done regarding his business and in bequests in the event of his death. A year after his death from wounds sustained in the battle, a Carter County court accepted the letter as Cass's last will and testament.

Spring 1999

John Trotwood Moore and the Patrician Cult of the New South (pp 16-33)
By Fred Arthur Bailey

As the author of nostalgic fiction and of historical and political essays, John Trotwood Moore (1858-1929) promoted an elite vision of the South's heritage and devoted himself to the cause of a distinctive historiography defined and dictated by the South's upper classes. He wrote, "Up until the [Civil War] the people of the South were the most progressive on the continent." Moore's writings with their praise of patrician values, their condemnation of Yankee civilization, and their explicit anti-Negro pronouncements foreshadowed and influenced the next generation of Tennessee writers, notably the Vanderbilt Fugitives and the Agrarians.

Summer 1999

None

Fall 1999

None

This issue is devoted to the history of the Tennessee Historical Society and does address the THS experience during and after the Civil War.

Winter 1999

A That Awful Storm of Iron and Smoke @: Union Artillery at Moccasin Bend, Chattanooga, September-November, 1863 (pp 266-283)

By Douglas R. Cubbison

The Federal batteries at Moccasin Bend played a critical role in the military operations around Chattanooga. Rosecrans's decision to place artillery there on September 22, 1863, was his most important action in establishing a successful defense. The efficient Union gunners during two months of that cold, wet fall are responsible in large part for the relief of the besieged Union troops at Chattanooga.

A Stand by the Flag @: Nationalism and African-American Celebrations of the Fourth of July in Memphis, 1866-1887 (pp 284-301)

By Brian D. Page

For the first generation after emancipation, celebrating the Fourth of July became a rite of identity, history, and memory for African Americans, who made the day their own unique event in contrast to the general indifference shown by local Memphis whites to the holiday. An examination of the celebrations uncovers important truths about the construction of nationalism and racial identity in the urban South after the Civil War. The celebrations reinforced their perspective on freedom and their identity as Americans.

Spring 2000

AI Will Never Forget the Name of You @: The Home Front, Desertion, and Oath Swearing in Wartime Tennessee (pp 38-59)

By Mark A. Weitz

For many Tennessee Confederate soldiers, the CSA's legitimacy was tied directly to its ability to provide for those at home. Many soldiers enlisted on the promise of wealthy secessionists that the basic needs of their families would be taken care of. When their households began to suffer by late 1862, however, many rank and file soldiers saw no obligation to continue in service. As one looks into the dynamics of Civil War desertion and its place in the argument over Southern defeat, an examination of Tennessee shows the war machine was always tightly connected to the homes and communities of its soldiers. Military Governor Andrew Johnson tried to take advantage of this with efforts to return Confederate soldiers to their homes. These men not only took combat soldiers out of the field, but their presence also attested to diminished Confederate will. As they dealt with the push out of service provided by poor food and clothing and possible death and the pull of their families' suffering, soldiers and civilians redefined notions of honor to include desertion and oath-taking. The duty of the infant Confederate nation could not overcome the timeless obligation owed by men to their families.

Summer 2000

David Maney Currin, Confederate Congressman from Memphis (pp 72-87)

By Harvey Gresham Hudspeth

David Maney Currin (1817-1864) is studied to answer the question of whether Confederate congressmen make a difference to the Confederacy in general and Tennessee in particular. Currin was an attorney and Democrat elected to the Tennessee General Assembly from Memphis in 1851. He then ran (and lost) for U.S. Congress in 1853, 1855, 1857, and 1859. He succeeded in getting elected to Congress in 1861 – the Confederate Congress. His tenure spanned 2½ years, but his actual relevance to the cause came to an end with the fall of Memphis in February 1862. After railing at Jefferson Davis for his failure to defend Memphis against Grant, Currin spent the rest of his term looking for help to restore him to his constituents. Ultimately, he could make no significant difference to the Confederacy or Tennessee.

Our Women Played Well Their Parts @; Confederate Women in Civil War East Tennessee (pp 88-107)

By William A. Strasser, Jr.

Confederate women supported their cause in the face of a deeply divided society and prevailing Unionism. In addition to the support they gave their men, they created many problems for their Union foes. After the war, Confederate women had to hide their past support in order to achieve economic and social harmony with their Union neighbors. By the late 1800s, however, these women were able to form groups like chapters of the UDC to help promote the Lost Cause. The experiences of several women are used as illustrations.

Looking Every Minute for Them to Come @ (pp 108-113)

By Walter T. Durham

A February 18, 1862, letter from eighteen year old Laura C. Williams to her brother Green Berry Williams, Jr., reproduced here, shares the terror that gripped Gallatin after the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson. She writes her brother, who was in the Confederate army, about the expectation of Lincolnites taking Gallatin, how some raised white flags at their houses, and fears of being plundered by the troops.

Fall 2000

Antebellum Iron: Bluff Furnace & the East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Co. (pp 204-217)

By R. Bruce Council & Nicholas Honerkamp

This historic archaeology study includes photos of Bluff Furnace in 1860 and 1864 and discusses activities at the iron manufactory during the Civil War. At the beginning of the war, Confederates took the movable parts of the plant to Alabama in the summer of 1862. Federal troops demolished the remaining portions in the fall of 1863.

Winter 2000

None

Spring 2001

An Irresponsible Press: Memphis Newspapers and the 1866 Riot (pp 2-15)

By Marius Carriere

Brig. Gen. Benjamin Runkle of the Freedmen's Bureau reported after the 1866 Memphis Riot that "the articles published in certain newspapers of Memphis...were incendiary" in causing the riot. The politics and backgrounds of the editors and publishers are examined to help explain why the *Avalanche*, *Daily Appeal*, and *Daily Argus* papers were anti-black and anti-Republican. Editorials and reports from spring 1866 are quoted.

Summer 2001

None

Fall 2001

Clover Bottom Farm: A Tennessee Agricultural Treasure (pp 144-161)

By Stephen T. Rogers

Pages 150-151 of this essay deal with Clover Bottom during the Civil War, which brought profound changes to the plantation. Slaves enlisted in the USCT or simply left the farm.

Winter 2001

One Moment of Glory: The Life of Private Andrew Campbell (pp 284-293)

By Ed Speer

Andrew Campbell is an example of a common Union soldier in East Tennessee, who happened to fire the shot that killed CSA General John Hunt Morgan in Greeneville. Campbell's wartime career and obscured post-war career tells us about one of the neglected veterans of the war.

Spring 2002

None

Summer 2002

Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area Management Plan

This entire issue is devoted to the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area's master plan. It includes project background and history, the importance of partnerships, themes and initial projects, primary corridors, and interpretive goals. Themes are "War Clouds on the Horizon, 1850-1861," "Battles and Leaders, 1861-1865," "Occupation and Homefront, 1861-1865," "Reconstruction, 1865-1875," and "Legacies, 1870-1930." Corridors are the Mississippi River, the east and west Tennessee River valleys, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Fall 2002

None

Winter 2002

The African-American Experience at Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson, 1862-1867 (pp 222-241)

By Susan Hawkins.

The roles of African Americans during the campaigns for Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson offer insights into African American involvement in the Civil War. Escaped slaves appeared with the Union takeover of the forts in February 1862 and soon many were employed as laborers, cooks, etc. Later men would be recruited into the army, while families established homes and schools in the nearby freedmen's camp at Fort Donelson. At first commanders differed on how to deal with the escaped slaves but they were soon protected by a command from U.S. Grant. Communities and schools were also formed at Clarksville and Providence.

Uncle Sam's Landlord: Quartering the Union Army in Nashville in the Summer of 1863 (pp 242-265)

By Lenette S. Taylor.

When Nashville fell to the Union in February 1862, thousands of soldiers, civilian workers, Loyalist refugees, and contrabands flooded into the city. This sparked fierce competition between the military and the civilians whose property was occupied. Much of the work to find space for the military and resolve disputes with the owners fell to quartermasters. Sometimes forced displacements were required and safety from fire was a major concern. Officers wanted comfortable housing. This article details these demands and how they were met.

Tactical Genius above the Clouds: "Fighting Joe" Hooker and John White Geary at the Battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863 (pp 266-289)

By Douglas R. Cubbison

Ulysses Grant wanted to crush the Confederate forces on Lookout Mountain in November 1863. He ordered Joseph Hooker to seize the slopes, who in turn placed John White Geary over attacking the palisades. Hooker's battle plan worked well. By permitting Geary to direct the fighting on Lookout Mountain, Hooker could create a diversion in the valley and provide artillery support.

The Private War of Lafayette Jones: A Civil War Tragedy in Northeast Tennessee (pp 290-301)

By Ed Speer

Lafayette Jones (1830-1874) illustrates the unorganized and often violent partisan warfare that occurred in East Tennessee. A Unionist from Johnson County, Jones carried out his own war of revenge and retribution in upper East Tennessee from 1863-1865. Late in 1864, he enlisted in the Ninth Tennessee Calvary, USA. He returned to Johnson County after the war and died in 1874, after becoming deranged as the aftereffect of a head wound he received in 1863.

Spring 2003

None

Summer 2003

The Civil War in Tennessee: New Perspectives on Familiar Materials (pp 166-187)

By James B. Jones, Jr.

Drawing from his work toward creating a documentary sourcebook for the Civil War in Tennessee, the author discusses new perspectives on the number of combat episodes in Tennessee (more than 3,000), the nature of fighting in the state, enlistment and conscription, the formation of juvenile gangs, public education, the African American experience, the occupation of cities and rural areas, illicit cotton trading, guerilla warfare, anti-Semitism, health improvements, women's roles, hostage taking, loyalty concerns, and Safety Committees.

Fall 2003

None

Winter 2003

Historians and the Battle of Shiloh: One Hundred and Forty Years of Controversy (pp 333-354)

By Timothy B. Smith

Almost as soon as the Battle of Shiloh ended, participants began laying blame or claiming praise. These differing conclusions became the basis for major issues still debated by historians. Historical writing on Shiloh falls into four schools of thought: the first (1860s-1880s) is a recounting of the battle by participants. The second school began with the establishment of the park in 1894 and was dominated by first superintendant and battle veteran David Reed – focusing on the Hornet's Nest and Sunken Road. The third school ("the Wiley Sword School") argues that the death of Albert Sidney Johnston determined the battle's fate. And the fourth school, just emerging, argues that the Confederate army mis-fought the battle through its misunderstanding of enemy positions, deployment, and geography.

In Service to the Confederacy: Howell Edmunds Jackson, West Tennessee's Receiver of Sequestered Property, 1861-1862 (pp 355-364)

By Harvey Gresham Hudspeth

For two years, future U.S. Supreme Court Justice Howell Edmunds Jackson served as the Confederate receiver of sequestered property for West Tennessee. The Federal Confiscation Act of 1861, which included the confiscation of slaves, is discussed along with the Confederate response. In October 1861, Jackson (who originally opposed secession) published his first Sequestration Notice. Among the things he received and sold was the tugboat *City of Memphis* and a shipment of carriages and buggies. His duties ended with the fall of Memphis in early 1862.

Spring 2004

Blood Marked Their Tracks: A Union Regiment's Hard March to the Relief of Knoxville in 1863 (pp 2-17)

By Mark H. Dunkelman

Soldiers' suffering was not confined to battles and skirmishes. In camp, men succumbed to disease, malnourishment, and weather extremes and drooped from boredom and despair. On the march, more hardships loomed. The severity of the 154th New York's march through East Tennessee from Chattanooga to the relief of Knoxville and back was their own Valley Forge.

Summer 2004

DeLong Rice: Shiloh's Poet Preservationist (pp 128-143)

By Timothy B. Smith

DeLong Rice (1872-1929) dedicated much of his life to the preservation and interpretation of Shiloh National Military Park. Superintendent in the 19-teens and 20s, he was the park's "poet preservationist" at a critical period in the park's history. As the veterans who established and cared for the park passed away, Rice was attuned to their generation and loved the park as they did.

Fall 2004

Ideas Have Consequences: Whig Party Politics in Williamson County, Tennessee, and the Road to Disunion (pp 155-177)

By Bob Holladay

The reaction of citizens and elected officials in Williamson County to national events between the Mexican and Civil Wars was representative of other Middle Tennessee counties that were key to the state's movement toward secession. This article examines votes and editorials from the county and the early years of the Civil War. The Williamson County Whig Party tradition failed on many levels to prevent the county from succumbing to secession fever.

Teacher Cyrus W. Roberts and His Vision for a School in Post-Civil War Tennessee (pp 178-191)

By David Agnew

Cyrus Robert was instrumental in the establishment of the missionary school for newly freed African Americans at Purdy in McNairy County. The Wesleyan Methodist Indiana Conference resolved to support a school in 1865 and organized a church on the county in 1866, the Tennessee Mission. Purdy College, a high school for freedmen, opened in 1868. The school lasted in various forms until the 1950s.

Winter 2004

Chaplains in the Army of Tennessee, C.S.A: Warring Disciples Carrying the Gospel (pp 232-249)

By Traci Nichols-Belt

Over 600 chaplains were commissioned in the Confederate army, including many Tennesseans. They lived, marched, and suffered with their fellow soldiers. Among the chaplains profiled in

this article are Charles Todd Quintard, who authored *The Confederate Soldier's Pocket Manual of Devotions*, Henry D.P. Hogan, R.F. Bunting, Thomas Hopkins Deavenport, Marcus Bearden deWitt, and David C. Kelley. All were fervent believers that the Confederate cause was the Christian cause, but never lost sight of ministering to the souls of the troops.

Spring 2005

From Bands of Iron to Promise Land: The African-American Contribution to Middle Tennessee's Antebellum Iron Industry (pp 25-44)

By Michael Thomas Gavin

The particular conditions of slavery on Middle Tennessee iron "plantations" are examined. A complex relationship linked slaves, employers, and slaveholders under industrial slavery. Iron production was labor intensive and some manufacturers, such as Montgomery Bell, owned hundreds of slaves to operate charcoal, smelting, and foundry operations. Some of these slaves were highly skilled founders, engineers, forgers, and stone masons. After the Civil War, some of these former slaves settled communities, such as Promise Land in Dickson County.

Summer 2005

The "Battle" of Franklin: A Reconstruction Narrative (pp 110-119)

By James B. Jones, Jr.

On July 6, 1867, Franklin was the site of a "battle" between participants in a black Union League procession and whites who resented the freedmen's new rights. The Union League members were fired upon and a melee ensued. Afterwards, a company of USCT was sent to Franklin to maintain order, which upset white Conservatives even more. However, black Tennesseans intended to keep and use their franchise, no matter the opposition.

Daughter of Amnicola: Sallie Crutchfield Gaut (pp 120-133)

By Sarah M. Howell

Sallie Crutchfield (married name Gaut, 1856-1930) experiences near Chattanooga during the Civil War are described through use of letters, memoirs, and other family papers. Gaut's father Thomas Crutchfield, Jr., was the Unionist operator of the hotel, Crutchfield House. The family moved to their farm near the city and could hear the battles, such as Missionary Ridge in 1863.

The Legacies of Freedom and Victory Besieged: Stones River National Cemetery, 1865-1920 (pp 134-164)

By Miranda L. Fraley

Following the Civil War into the 1920s, African Americans and their white Northern allies preserved and celebrated memories of emancipation and the Union victory in the face of sometimes violent hostility from former Confederates. Stones River National Cemetery (and the nearby freedmen communities) outside Murfreesboro served as a focal point for Union commemorations. In the minds of many, it was a sacred national space for the link among the

African Americans, white northerners, and the federal government who had forged new freedoms.

Fall 2005 (Special 1864 Nashville Campaign Issue)

David G. Cooke Joins the United States Colored Troops (pp 179-185)

By James S. McCrae

David G. Cooke volunteered for Union service in 1862 and became first lieutenant in the Twelfth USCT in 1863. Captured after the Battle of Nashville, he was executed by Confederate scouts on December 22, 1864. His career represents many of the reasons that attracted whites to the USCT and his correspondence to his wife in 1863-64 shows the complexity of human decision making.

Gibson's Louisiana Brigade During the 1864 Tennessee Campaign (pp 186-195)

By M. Jane Johansson

The Army of Tennessee's Louisiana Brigade was formed in the summer of 1862 with more than 4,000 men. By early December 1864 it had only 864 combatants. The brigade's experience in the 1864 Nashville campaign is detailed, and at the Battle of Nashville they faced African American foes in combat for the first time.

Tennessee's "Fighting Joe": The Civil War Experience of General Joseph A. Cooper (pp 196-215)

By Ben H. Severance

Joseph A. Cooper was a Union man from Campbell County, Tennessee, and he became one of the highest-ranking Union officers from the state as a brevet major general. His military career is examined, culminating in his role at the Battle of Nashville along the Harding Pike. After the war, he became active in Republican politics in Knox County and he was commander of the Tennessee State Guard.

"The Finishing Stroke to the Independence of the Southern Confederacy": Perceptions of Hood's Tennessee Campaign (pp 216-235)

By John D. Fowler

An examination of the historiography of Hood's Tennessee campaign reveals a complex and debatable series of mysterious events and conflicting interpretations. Five questions are critical: Who developed the Confederate strategy? What really happened at Spring Hill? Why did Hood order a frontal assault at Franklin? Why did he choose to advance to Nashville? And did the Confederacy have any real hope of success? Historians answers to these questions are compared and analyzed.

Civil War Battlefield Preservation in Tennessee: A Nashville National Military Park Case Study (pp 236-247)

By Timothy B. Smith

Four generations of preservation efforts related to the Battle of Nashville are looked at, including efforts to establish a national military park.

Winter 2005

None

Spring 2006

“The Purest Democrat”: The Career of Congressman George W. Jones (pp 2-21)

By Jonathan M. Atkins

George W. Jones (1806-1884) was one of Tennessee’s most well-know Democrats in the mid-1800s, serving eight terms in the U.S. Congress from Lincoln County, 1843-1859. His moderation on slavery’s expansion presented a Jacksonian response to the crisis his party faced as the Union headed to Civil War. After secession, he worked for Southern independence and was committed to white supremacy – elected in 1861 to the Confederate Congress -- but his greater commitment to democratic principles put him out of step with the Confederacy and eventually pushed him out of Tennessee politics after the war.

Wading in “Deep Water” with a “Driveling Cur:” The Slocum-Hooker Feud and the Chattanooga Campaign (pp 22-41)

Brian C. Melton

Besides being a war of brother against brother, fellow military officers would feud during the Civil War. The feud between Union generals Henry Slocum and Joseph Hooker troubled the entire chain of command and was a positive danger to troops and operations in East Tennessee in 1863-1864.

The Ticket’s Other Half: How and Why Andrew Johnson Received the 1864 Vice Presidential Nomination (pp 42-69)

Matt Speiser

Andrew Johnson’s nomination as vice-president at the Republican National Convention in June 1864 is vital to understanding that year’s presidential politics. What role did Abraham Lincoln play in replacing Hannibal Hamlin with Johnson? A major decision was also whether to allow Southern states to the convention. This examination concludes that Johnson’s nomination – and Lincoln’s backstage involvement in the selection of Johnson – was an attempt to create a reconstruction policy different from what emerged after Lincoln’s death.

Reconstructing Andrew Johnson: The Influence of Laissez-Faire Constitutionalism on President Johnson’s Restoration Policy (pp 70-91)

By Williams E. Hardy

President Andrew Johnson saw the Constitution as laissez-faire and he opposed class legislation, which contributed to his breach with Congress. His May 1865 Amnesty Proclamation pardoned

all Confederates who took the oath of allegiance rather than punishing them for treason, creating early conflict with Radical Republicans, as did his refusal to interject the federal government into the freedmen's future. Johnson's aversion to class legislation was an instrumental force behind his Reconstruction politics.

Summer 2006

George Earl Maney: Soldier, Railroader, Diplomat (pp 130-147)

By Seth Warner

A portion of this biographical sketch (pp 132-135) looks at George Maney's service as a Confederate general. He fought at the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stones River, and Chattanooga. He left service after being wounded at Missionary Ridge. In 1866, he was active in the development of railroads in Tennessee.

History in the Making: Shiloh-Portrait of a Battle Fifty Years Later (pp 148-161)

By Timothy B. Smith

The longest running interpretive film in the history of the National Park Service, Smith looks at what went into the making of *Shiloh: Portrait of a Battle* in the 1950s. [The film is expected to be replaced with a new production by 2012, the battle's 150th anniversary.]

Fall 2006

State Colored Conventions of Tennessee, 1865-1866 (pp 230-253)

By Judy Bussell Leforge

In 1865 and 1866, Tennessee blacks convened state colored conventions to secure political liberty and full equality. These meetings represented the origins of the early civil rights movement in Tennessee. Although the conventions did not accomplish the goal of obtaining full social, economic, and political rights for blacks in the state, their efforts were foundational for the movement that developed in the 1950s.

Winter 2006-2007

The Press in the Election: Ending Tennessee's Reconstruction (pp 320-341)

By Robert B. Jones

The May 1869 Radical Republican state convention showed a divided Unionist party over who should be nominated for governor – DeWitt Senter or William Stokes. Newspapers played an important role in the bitter political race that developed from the Radical division in the governor's race. Senter prevailed in the election as black voters were pitted in part against former Confederate voters.

Colonel David Fry Descendants Located (pp 368-373)

By Donahue Bible

Col. David Frye was a Union officer from Greeneville who swore the East Tennessee bridge burners into service in spring 1862. Several items related to his service were found in a descendant's home in Jefferson County.

Spring 2007

The Union Legal Response to Hood's Invasion of Tennessee (pp 20-37)

By Gary C. Shockley

The Union army at Nashville faced a serious challenge in Hood's invasion of November-December 1864. The legal response of those authorities to this peril reveals much about their attitudes toward the civilian population and their successes and failures to restore Tennessee to the Union. The response reflects less a distrust of disloyalty than an effort to address military necessities and maintain subsistence and order in the crowded city.

Summer 2007

A Case Study in Change: The New Deal's Effect on Shiloh National Military Park (pp 126-143)

By Timothy B. Smith

In the 1930s, Shiloh saw dramatic changes as New Deal projects brought new development of roads and facilities to the national military park.

Fall 2007

"Rebels never forgive": Former President Andrew Johnson and the Senate Election of 1869 (pp 250-269)

By Robert B. Jones and Mark E. Byrnes

When Andrew Johnson left the presidency on March 3, 1869, he publicly foreswore a political future. But within six months, he sought Tennessee's U.S senate seat. Wanting to return to Washington to confront his Republican enemies, Johnson made speeches across the state. The reports and responses from newspapers are detailed, as well as the votes in the Tennessee legislature for the senate seat. Henry Cooper ultimately won the election, and Johnson had to wait until 1875.

"When you eat loaf think of me" A Tennessee Woman's Civil War Letter December 1861(pp 294-298)

By Thomas C. Mackey

This short piece reproduces a December 19, 1861, letter from Livonia Cooper of Maury County to her husband, Thomas L. Cooper, serving in the CSA Army. Her letter reflects sadness at their separation, fear of hardship, and loneliness. Among other things, she responds to her husband's wish that she send him a loaf of bread.

Winter 2007

None

Spring 2008

John C. Gaut: Wielding Justice in Tennessee, 1861-1869 (pp 2-21)

By Sarah M. Howell

In the 1860s, Cleveland circuit court judge and Unionist John C. Gaut vigorously sought to direct the actions of Civil War and Reconstruction military and political leaders to assuage the suffering of those who lacked power. In 1865, Gaut moved to Nashville to practice law, and there opposed Gov. Brownlow's proposed suffrage bill, which limited the suffrage of former Confederates. Gaut worked to restore the rights of Confederates after the war, despite his Union loyalties.

The Forgotten Inhabitants of Shiloh: A Civilian-Government Relationship Case Study (pp 36-55)

By Timothy B. Smith

The civilians of Shiloh have a larger story than just the battle itself. The aftereffects of battle and the development of the military park were felt for decades. Although creation of the park took land from local residents, work at the park – especially during the New Deal – also gave them jobs.

The Civil War in Van Buren County, 1861-1865 (pp 56-63)

By William S. Jones

Some of the events related to the Civil War in Van Buren County are examined. The articles of agreement for the home company of the 10th District are reproduced, including members' duties. The use of caves for saltpeter production, military maneuvers, Spencer's occupation, and scattered skirmishes are included. The guerilla activities under George W. Carter are also detailed.

Summer 2008

Major Campbell Wallace: Southern Railroad Leader (pp 90-105)

By William L. Ketchersid

East Tennessean Campbell Wallace was one of the south's most prominent railway presidents in the 1850s and 60s. He served as president of the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad from 1852, developing much of the rail line from Chattanooga to Knoxville. In 1861, his railroad transported Confederate troops, and the line was attacked by Unionists. He resigned in December 1863 as the railroad fell to Union troops. After the war, Wallace lived in Atlanta and worked for Georgia and Alabama railroads.

Union Lifeline in Tennessee: A Military History of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad (pp 106-124)

By Joe R. Bailey

The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad connected major Northern supply lines from the Midwest to the Union Army in Nashville. Chartered in 1852, the rail line was completed by Union troops after the fall of Middle Tennessee in 1862. Their efforts were often disrupted by Confederate attacks. The connection between Nashville and the Tennessee River at Johnsonville was completed in May 1864 – contraband workers and USCT troops were key to the eventual success. Sherman wrote that his “Atlanta Campaign would simply have been impossible without the use of the railroads” connecting at Nashville.

Fall 2008

The Self-Inventions of Laura Carter Holloway (pp 178-207)

By Diane Sasson

This profile of author and Middle Tennessean Laura Carter Holloway includes her Civil War experiences as daughter of a prominent innkeeper in Nashville and her brief time living in the Andrew Johnson White House as a friend of his daughter. (pp 184-190)

Winter 2008

The Tennessee Civil War Centennial Commission: Looking to the Past as Tennessee Plans for the Future (pp 270-344)

By James B. Williams

This entire issue is given to a history of the Civil War Centennial commemoration in Tennessee. Sections include the formation of the commission, its funding – and lack thereof, its structure and staff, and the ideas explored by the commission. Other sections look at commemorating the Confederacy in the segregationist South and Stanley F. Horn as a Lost Cause crusader. The issue also includes an analysis of the Centennial Commission and a look forward to the Sesquicentennial of the war.

Spring 2009

“Upon the Stage of Disorder:” Legalized Prostitution in Memphis and Nashville, 1863-1865

By Jeannine Cole (pp 40-65)

The military occupation of Nashville and Memphis during the Civil War led to flourishing, public, and legal prostitution. The visibility of urban prostitution triggered contentious public debates over appropriate forms of sexuality and over the position of sex workers in public areas. The legalization experiments in Tennessee allowed discourse over gender and sexuality into the public sphere and provided a striking illustration of the merger of the home front and battle front.

Partisan Warfare in Monroe County, Tennessee, During the Civil War: The Murder of Joseph M. Divine (pp 66-97)

By Robert A. Wasmer

Joseph Divine was a U.S. deputy provost marshal in Madisonville and later organized a regiment of Union volunteers in Monroe County during the Civil War. His actions during the war – or

perhaps before it – may have led to his brutal death shortly after leaving service in January 1865.

Summer 2009

North and South at Britton's Lane, September 1862 (pp 114-129)

By King Wells Jamison

Letters, memoirs, official documents, government records, and historic maps are examined to determine the exact location of the Battle of Britton's Lane in Madison County.

Was Shelbyville Really a Union Town in a Confederate County: New Views on a Middle Tennessee Community in 1862 (pp 130-151)

By A. Jane Townes

Shelbyville was tagged during the Civil War as a Union town by Northern newspapers. The truth of the town's loyalties is more complicated. Its residents were divided on the issues of the war and a strong secessionist sentiment existed. After the war, Shelbyville embraced the Lost Cause as strongly as other Southern towns.

Joe Ritchey of Tennessee: An American Desperado in Legends, the Newspapers, and a Federal Pension File (pp 152-173)

By Robert Scott Davis

Joe Ritchey of Hamilton County was marked by the partisan violence he experienced during the Civil War. Although he lived a relatively quiet post-war life in Chattanooga, he became a horse thief and outlaw in Georgia. Feeling to Arkansas, he terrorized his neighbors until he was shot by an assassin.

"Heroic Courage and Unflinching Devotion": A Gathering of East Tennessee Veterans (pp 174-197)

By Melanie Greer Storie

Veterans of the Thirteenth Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, USA, began reunions in 1896. The veterans reminisced but were also honored as a revered part of Upper East Tennessee history in the same tradition as John Sevier. The memoirs of members of the group are examined as well as their post-war stories.

Fall 2009

Ambrose Bierce in Civil War Tennessee: Nashville, Shiloh, and the Corinth Campaign (pp 250-269)

By Christopher Kiernan Coleman

Author Ambrose Bierce spent a key portion of his military life in Tennessee during the Civil War, fighting at Shiloh. His later fiction constitutes important evidence of many events of the

war. Shiloh was the young lieutenant's initiation into the horrors of war and one that would leave an indelible impression.

Winter 2009

Buell's Advance to Pittsburg Landing: A Fresh Look at an Old Controversy (pp 355-390)

By Donald A. Clark

Ulysses S. Grant, William Sherman, and Don Carlos Buell differed in their accounts of what happened at the Battle of Shiloh. The various interpretations that these men produced after the conflict gas too often detracted from the reality history must have. The decisions of officers determined the result and the cost caused everyone to appraise their performance. This article compares and contrasts post-war accounts to actual action.

"Our Own Paradise Invaded": Imagining Civil War-Era East Tennessee (pp 391-410)

By Sam Bollier

How did Northern newspapers become convinced of "Loyal East Tennessee"? East Tennessee regionalism was conflated with American nationalism, leading to comparisons to freedom-fighting Switzerland.

Spring 2010

Tilghman Vestal: Tennessee Potter and Civil War Conscientious Objector (pp 2-17)

By Stephen T. Rogers

Maury County Quaker Tilghman Vestal opposed the Civil War so greatly that he went to prison rather than be pressed into Confederate service or pay the fee of exemption, which would support the war. His motivations and efforts to free him from Confederate prison in Richmond and North Carolina are explored.

Full Speed Ahead: Yankee Ironclads Unleashed into the Volunteer State (pp 18-39)

By William Whyte

The newly created Union river flotilla achieved stunning military victories on the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers of Tennessee in early 1862. Once this navy was unleashed, fear spread though the civilian population of Middle Tennessee and helped with the fall of Fort Donelson and Nashville.

Summer 2010

A Refugee for Justice: The End of the Isham Harris Administration and His Exile, December 1864-July 1865 (pp 146-163)

By Nathan K. Moran

As the Confederacy collapsed in early 1865, Isham Harris looked for refuge from possible retribution. His efforts to flee from Tennessee after the defeat of Hood's army to Texas and on to

Mexico are detailed.

Saint and Sinner: Robert E. Lee, Nathan Bedford Forrest, and the Ambiguity of Southern Identity
(pp 164-185)

By Robert Glaze

The post-war South needed a symbol who was an elitist, a commoner, a warrior, a gentleman, a savior, an avenger, a pragmatist, and a man of faith. It needed symbols that could be praised for their perfections and glorified for their faults. Together, the perceptions of Forrest and Lee became the figure used as symbols to the white American South as it was forced to adapt to a changing social environment but refused to sever ties with the past.

Fall 2010

"For Weal or Woe": Tennessee History from the Civil War to the Early Twentieth Century (pp 242-261)

By Miranda Fraley Rhodes

Pp 242-246 is an assessment of recent historiography on Civil War and Reconstruction.

Winter 2010

Dr. John Rolfe Hudson and the Confederate Underground in Nashville (pp 330-349)

By Stanley F. Horn

See abstract for March 1963.