



METROPOLITAN
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 4, 1997

CONTACT: Ophelia Paine
615/862-7970

LOCAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN AMERICAN CULTURE AND
HISTORY

The sixteenth annual Afro-American Culture and History Conference will be held Wednesday, February 12, 1997, at the Avon N. Williams, Jr., Campus of Tennessee State University, 10th Avenue North and Charlotte downtown. Historians, students, teachers, and all interested persons are invited to attend.

Co-sponsored by the Metropolitan Historical Commission and the College of Arts and Sciences at TSU, the award-winning conference is designed to raise awareness of the contributions of African Americans to the history and development of Middle Tennessee and to encourage future research and publications. The event, which draws over 400 people annually, is scheduled each year to coincide with Black History Month. A midday concert by TSU's Meistersingers will highlight the event.

Hours are 8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Admission is \$7 for adults, \$6 for senior citizens, \$5 for students. The fee includes lunch. Pre-registration is advised; seating is limited.

For more information or to pre-register, call the Historical Commission at 862-7970.

Wednesday, February 12, 1997
Avon Williams, Jr., Campus
Tennessee State University
10th and Charlotte

Afro-American Culture & History



16th Annual Local Conference

8:00-8:45	AM	Registration and Refreshments, Atrium
8:50-9:20	AM	Opening Remarks Mayor Phillip Bredesen Ms. Ann Reynolds, Executive Director, Metropolitan Historical Commission Dr. Bobby L. Lovett, Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, TSU Mr. Michael McBride, Curator, Department of Art, TSU
9:25-9:45	AM	"A Historical Sketch of the Ewing Family in African American Nashville," Attorney David Ewing, THEC, Nashville
9:50-10:15	AM	"History of Haynes High School for African Americans in Davidson County," Ms. Oddie Bryant Jones and Attorney Richard Jackson, Nashville
10:20-10:40	AM	"History of African Americans in Sevier County, TN," Mr. Robbie Jones, Nashville
10:45-10:55	AM	Break and Refreshments, Atrium
11:00-11:25	AM	"Powerful African American Women in History," Dr. Jessie C. Smith, Fisk University, Nashville
11:30-1:00	PM	Lunch (free with registration), Atrium
1:05-1:50	PM	"Tennessee State University Meistersingers: A Mini Concert," Mr. Darryl Nettles, Music Department, Tennessee State University
1:55-2:15	PM	"Nashville's Negro Carnegie Library," Ms. Carol Kaplan, Metro Nashville Library
2:20-2:45	PM	"African Americans in the Tennessee Centennial Exposition of 1897," Ms. Sarah Harwell, Vanderbilt University Library, Nashville
11:00-3:00	PM	Art Exhibition: Michael McBride, Curator of Tennessee State University's Hiram Van Gordon Memorial Art Gallery

Planning Committee:

Yildiz Binkley
David Ewing
Bobby L. Lovett
Michael McBride
Reavis Mitchell
Ophelia T. Paine
Vallie Pursley
Linda T. Wynn

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Co-Sponsored by:

Tennessee State University's
College of Arts and Sciences
Metropolitan Historical Commission

16TH ANNUAL LOCAL CONFERENCE ON AFRO-AMERICAN CULTURE AND HISTORY

REGISTRATION FEE: \$7 (Adults) \$6 (Senior Citizens) \$5 (Students) Includes Lunch and Publications
NO RESERVATIONS MAY BE MADE OVER THE PHONE

Make check payable to: TSU Foundation - Local Conference
Mail form and check to: Metropolitan Historical Commission
209 Tenth Avenue South, Suite 414
Nashville, TN 37203

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____
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Afro-American Culture & History

Tennessee State University and the Metropolitan Historical Commission are the sponsors of the sixteenth in an ongoing series of annual conferences which coincide with Black History Month. The conference will bring together historians, educators, students, and other interested individuals for a program on local African American history and culture. The conference will be held at Tennessee State University's Avon N. Williams, Jr., Campus, Downtown, 10th and Charlotte, Wednesday, February 12, 1997.



*Prince Albert Ewin,
great-great grandfather of David Ewing*

Photo courtesy of David Ewing

Afro-American Culture & History



16 th Annual Local Conference

Metropolitan Historical Commission
209 Tenth Avenue South, Suite 414
Nashville, TN 37203
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Leaders of Afro-American Nashville

Wilma Rudolph and the TSU Tigerbelles



The Tigerbelles Women's Track Club at Tennessee State University became the state's most internationally accomplished athletic team. The sprinters won some 23 Olympic medals, more than any other sports team in Tennessee history. Mae Faggs and Barbara Jones became the first Olympic medal winning Tigerbelles in 1952. The Tigerbelles won another medal in 1956. Eventually, the Gold Medal winners included Edith McGuire, Madeline Manning, Barbara Jones, Martha Hudson, Lucinda Williams, Chandra Chesseborough (2), Wilma Rudolph (3), and Wyomia Tyus (3). Tyus became the first athlete to win Gold Medals in the sprints in two consecutive Olympiads (1964 and 1968), but the first star of the Tigerbelles was Wilma Goldean Rudolph.

Wilma G. Rudolph was born June 23, 1940, in Clarksville. She was the 20th of 22 children. Her father, E. D. Rudolph, already had fourteen children when he married Wilma's mother, Blanche. Wilma Rudolph suffered chicken pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and polio. She wore leg braces from age six until ten years old.

In early 1955, when serving as a referee for a basketball game in Clarksville, the coach of the Tennessee A & I State College women's track team, Edward S. Temple, invited the long, skinny-legged teenage basketball player, 14-year-old Wilma, to attend his summer camp. In 1956 Rudolph and five other Tigerbelles qualified for the 1956 Olympics, returning to Nashville with many medals and plaques. In 1959 Rudolph accompanied the team to the Pan American Games where they also won several medals. At the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome, Italy, Rudolph won three gold medals. Coach Temple said: "...at the 1960 Olympics ... I was so happy [for Wilma] I was bursting all the buttons off my shirt."

Wilma G. Rudolph won the James E. Sullivan Award in 1961, the year her father died. She was received by President John F. Kennedy. In 1962 Rudolph retired from track and field and completed goodwill tours abroad before returning to Clarksville. There she married Robert Eldridge, and they had two sons and two daughters: Yolanda, Djuana, Robert, and Xurry. After teaching second grade in a Clarksville elementary school, Rudolph left to take several jobs, later settling in Indianapolis for ten years. Although a star and America's first female athlete to be so honored, Wilma Rudolph's life was "no crystal stair." In her book, Wilma: The Story of Wilma Rudolph (1977), Rudolph said: "I was besieged with money problems; people were always expecting me to be a star, but I wasn't making the money to live like one. I felt exploited both as a woman and as a black person." On December 2, 1980, Tennessee State University named its indoor track for Wilma Rudolph.

In 1992 Wilma Rudolph's life journey pulled her back to Tennessee, where she became a vice-president for Nashville's Baptist Hospital. In July of 1994, shortly after her mother's death, Wilma Rudolph was diagnosed with brain and throat cancer. She did not want people to see her, but Rudolph would come out to Tennessee State University and walk arm-in-arm around the Tigerbelle's track with retired Coach Temple. On November 12, 1994, Wilma G. Rudolph quietly passed away. Thousands of persons filled TSU's Kean Hall on November 17 when Rudolph's body was received for memorial services. The funeral followed at Clarksville's First Baptist Church, and the State of Tennessee flew flags at half-mast.

Wilma G. Rudolph's life was short, painful, but triumphant. She was more than an athlete; Wilma Rudolph was the epitome of the triumphant human

being. She was a leader, a humanitarian, and an extraordinary person in the history of Tennessee. She won the National Woman's Hall of Fame award (1994) and was awarded two honorary degrees. A section of Highway 79 in Clarksville was renamed the Wilma Rudolph Boulevard (1994). On July 21, 1995, Clarksville groups held a Wilma Rudolph Breakfast. On August 11, 1995, TSU dedicated its new six-story dormitory the Wilma G. Rudolph Residence Center. On November 21, 1995, the Wilma Rudolph Memorial Commission placed a black marble marker at her grave in Clarksville's Foster Memorial Garden Cemetery. On October 13, 1995, TSU's annual Edward S. Temple Seminars in

Society and Sports named its annual luncheon the Wilma Rudolph Memorial Luncheon. Lastly, in April of 1996, a life-sized bronze statue of Rudolph was completed for mounting in Clarksville, Tennessee.

- Bobby L. Lovett

Leaders of Afro-American Nashville

The Negro Branch of the Carnegie Library: Nashville's First African-American Public Athenaeum 1916-1949

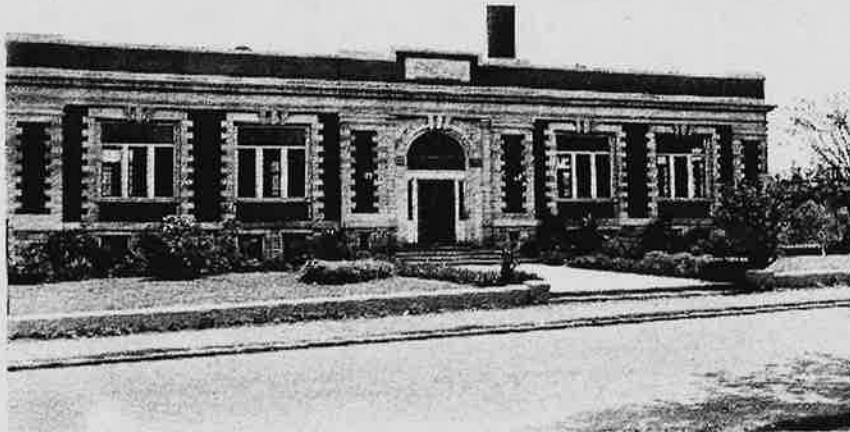
In April of 1912, the Nashville City Council approved the acceptance of a \$50,000 gift by Andrew Carnegie for branch libraries. Eleven years earlier, he had given the city \$100,000 for a library building on the condition that "a site be provided and provisions made for maintenance and books...annually." In 1912, the same year that the council accepted Carnegie's gift, the Nashville Negro Board of Trade (NNBT) was organized. The NNBT replaced the inoperative Negro Business League as the accepted voice of the city's "business, professional, and industrial colored men."

Andrew Carnegie, who made his fortune in steel, believed that the wealthy had a duty to act for the public benefit. His sense of *noblesse oblige* is demonstrated by his being the benefactor of some 3,000 public libraries. Carnegie's 1912 beneficence stipulated that "\$25,000 shall be used as a branch library for the white citizens... and \$25,000 for a branch library for the colored citizens..." and that the mayor and City Council "shall appropriate \$2,500 annually" for each branch. The African-American public library branch was not the first time that Carnegie bestowed his munificence upon Nashville's

African-American community. In 1905, at the behest of Margaret Murray Washington, wife of Booker T. Washington, Carnegie donated \$20,000 for the first library building on the Fisk University campus which is known today as the Carnegie Academic Building.

In 1913, the NNBT raised \$1,000 in the African-American community for the city's first public library for African Americans. The funds were applied toward the purchase price of the Nenon property on Hynes and Twelfth Avenue North, the library's proposed site.

On February 10, 1916, the Negro Branch of the Carnegie Library opened its doors on Hynes and Twelfth Avenue North. The opening ceremony was held under the auspices of the NNBT and the Carnegie Library Board of Nashville with Dr. G.H. Bradley, president of the NNBT, presiding. Addresses were made by G.H. Baskette, president of the library board; A. N. Johnson of the NNBT; Marian Hadley, librarian of the Negro Branch, and Margaret Kercheval, head librarian. Music was provided by singers from Fisk and Roger Williams universities and Pearl High School.



(photo courtesy of the
Metropolitan Government
Archives of Davidson County)

This publication is a project of the 1997 Nashville Conference on Afro-American Culture and History. The authors compiled the information. Tennessee State University's College of Arts and Sciences edited the materials. The Metropolitan Historical Commission completed the design.

A two-story Classical Revival structure, the building was designed and equipped according to approved library specifications of the period. It contained two large reading rooms (one for adults and one for children), a large auditorium, and smaller meeting rooms. Books, salaries, and maintenance of the building were financed by the City of Nashville. Marian M. Hadley and Hattie Watkins served as librarian and assistant librarian respectively. Both women were trained in library methods by librarian Margaret Kercheval in the city's main library.

Patrons of the Negro Branch of the Carnegie Library included persons from every walk of life. During its years of operation, the Negro Branch served thousands of people, and its facilities were available for meetings and other activities, including literacy programs. Between 1930 and 1933, this public athenaeum circulated some 57,410 books and in 1934 had registered 5,248 patrons. In 1935, only 83 of 565 public libraries in thirteen southern states reported rendering library service to African Americans.

The original registration book of the Carnegie Library's Negro Branch contains the names and addresses of 54,381 Nashvillians of African descent. Some of the most well-known names include: Emma, Lee, Nannie, and Sallie Stone; Millie (Mrs. John H.) Hale; Minnie Crosthwaite; Dr. Josie Wells; the Reverend Preston Taylor; J. Frankie Pierce; Josephine Holloway; Ford Greene; Hulda M. Lytle; Z. Alexander Looby; Dr. Matthew Walker; and members of the Boyd, Hadley, Hemphill, Keeble, McKissack, and Work families.

The Negro Branch of the Carnegie Library closed in 1949 and was succeeded by the Hadley Park Public Library branch in 1952. The only extant pieces of Nashville's first African-American public library are the door lintel and cornerstone which are in the courtyard of Nashville's downtown Ben West Library.

- Linda T. Wynn

Leaders of Afro-American Nashville

Tennessee Centennial Exposition: The African American Community

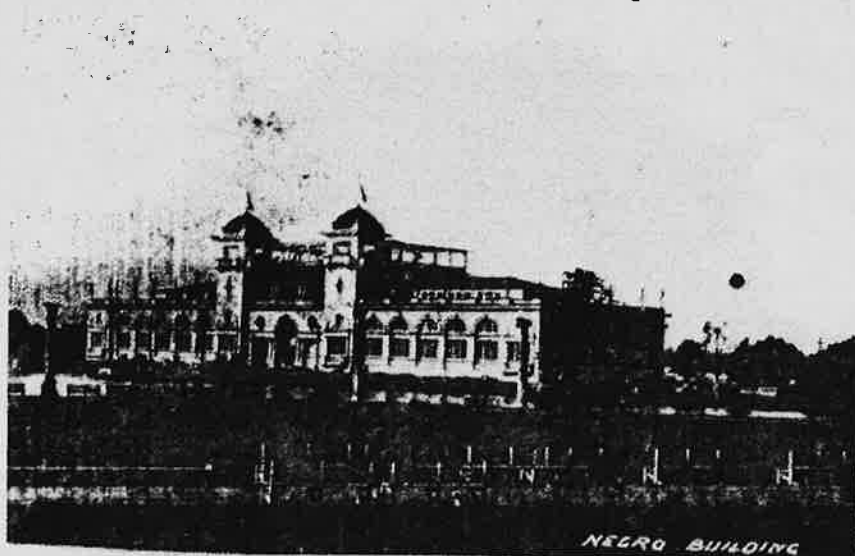
The Tennessee Centennial Exposition opened May 1, 1897, about a year after the U.S. Supreme Court declared that "separate but equal" racial segregation was constitutional. Frederick Douglass and one Negro newspaper editor called the decision "the most damnable outrage."

According to the official history of the exposition, edited by Herman Justi, the Tennessee Centennial Exposition had nothing to do with race. It was staged for inspiration and pure patriotism. The expressed desire was to "advertise and develop the matchless and bountiful resources of Tennessee, to increase its population by inviting desirable settlers, and to increase its wealth by tempting foreign capital was an afterthought and subordinate to the noble objectives of honoring the memory and commemorating the deeds of the pioneers of the great commonwealth."

Although some militant Negroes, like Ida B. Wells, argued that African Americans should not

participate in segregated expositions, others believed that these huge fairs were beneficial to the African-American community and could provide exposure for the post-Emancipation progress made by freedmen and their descendants. Some organizers believed that Tennessee's Negro exhibitions would be superior to the ones included in the Cotton States Exposition in Atlanta, Georgia, where in September of 1895 Booker T. Washington made his racial compromise speech.

The all-European American executive committee formed the Negro Department to foster racial cooperation and include some Negro exhibits at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. Attorney James Carroll Napier was selected chief of the Negro Department. On August 31, 1896, however, Napier resigned because of "health and business reasons" and quiet protest about the need for a Negro Building and the "proper" set of exhibits. Napier and the "aristocrats of color" were offended by the Tennessee Exposition's inclusion of slaves picking



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cotton - an exhibit that the European Americans adored. Meanwhile, elite blacks insisted on a Negro Building. John Hope of local Roger Williams University had seen the impressive Negro Building and heard Washington speak in Atlanta. Pictures of Atlanta's Negro Building appeared in *Alexander's Magazine*, edited by elite Negroes. "If you are to have a Negro Building, why has not the plan...been accepted?" said Napier.

Assuming the chair for the Negro Department was a more compromising Negro, Richard Hill, a local public school teacher who owed his job to the city. His father was Jim Hill whose Hill String Band had performed in Nashville since slavery days, when the wealthiest families called on Uncle Jim Hill to play at their balls and dances. Hill's other committee members included men and women who avoided conflict and more easily accommodated the European Americans' conservative racial attitudes: Randal B. Vandavall (minister), M. B. Salter (minister), Evans Tyree (minister), Samuel A. McElwee (attorney), Preston Taylor (minister), S. A. Walker (businessman), J. H. Petway (businessman), F. A. Stewart (physician), W. S. Thompson (businessman), and W. T. Hightower (junk dealer). Hill's organization also included a Negro women's committee.

The more racially accommodationist committee under Hill was able to persuade the Centennial's executive committee to approve the plans for the Negro Building. At noon on March 13, 1897, a cornerstone-laying ceremony was held for a Negro Building. At a cost of more than \$13,000 the Negro

Building was an imposing structure of Spanish Renaissance design, measuring 80 by 250 feet. It had two stories, with a pavilion including a restaurant. Frederick Thompson was the architect for the building.

Every effort was made to display racial cooperation and tranquility in this New South city, Nashville. Professor Hill, already a disciple of B. T. Washington's racial accommodationist philosophy, said: "We (Negroes) are now on trial - the most severe test as to what we have done, and are now doing, since our emancipation." He admonished militant Negroes for focusing on Jim Crow instead of the good in race relations. Hill said that Jim Crow "is for your own good." To quiet rumors about a Negro boycott, the executive committee provided free railroad passes for Hill and his colleagues to tour the state, telling Negroes that the fair was not totally segregated. There were special days for the Negroes, including Fisk University Day, Negro Employees Day, Central Tennessee College Day, Alumni Meharry Medical College Day, National Race Council Day, Emancipation Day, and American Medical Association of Colored Physicians Day. Booker T. Washington was the speaker for the opening Negro Day ceremonies.

By the close of the exposition, October 30, 1897, African Americans were awarded 31 certificates of commendation, 3 gold medals, 5 silver medals, and 19 bronze medals.

- Reavis L. Mitchell, Jr.

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10th and Charlotte

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- Mayor Phillip Bredesen
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Mr. Michael McBride, Curator, Department of Art, TSU
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Winston-Derek Booksellers
Victory Baptist Church
Friendship Baptist Church
Fifteenth Avenue Baptist Church
Berean Baptist Church
TSU Friends of the Library
The Hermitage

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**AFRO-AMERICAN CULTURE AND HISTORY
ANNUAL LOCAL CONFERENCE
Nashville**

**A Record of
Exhibitions, Music & Dramatic Performances, Publications
and Papers Presented**

9th Edition 1997

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*William Jasper Hale, 1874-1944. Written by Vallie P. Pursley,
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*William D. Hawkins, Sr. . Written by E. H. Baines, 1989.
*Elder Zema W. Hill, 1891-1970. Written by Reavis L. Mitchell,
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*Charles S. Johnson, 1893-1956. Written by Reavis L. Mitchell,
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- *Samuel Lowery, 1832-1900. Written by David Mills and Bobby L. Lovett, 1984.
- *Hulda Margaret Lyttle-Frazier, 1889-1983. Written by Linda T. Wynn.
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- *Mother Mary Magdalena L. Tate, 1871-1930. Written by E. Dovie Shuford, 1992.
- *Preston Taylor, 1849-1931. Written by Joe E. McClure, 1983.
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- *Avon Nyanza Williams, Jr., 1921- . Written by Linda T. Wynn, 1985.
- *John W. Work, 1901-1967, Written by Linda T. Wynn, 1987.

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- McBride, Michael, Coordinator. Art Exhibition: Art Works of Local Schoolteachers and Students, 1995 Conference.
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- Harris, Dolores Ashley and Nina Lovelace. The Art Works of Dolores Ashley Harris and Nina Lovelace, 1990 Conference.
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- Waters, Jerry and Viola Woods, Coordinators. Afro-American Art: Student Exhibition/Competition, 1983 Conference.
- Wood, Viola, Coordinator. Exhibition of Art by Local Black Artists, 1985 Conference.
- _____. Exhibition of Work by Local Afro-American Artists, 1986 Conference.
- _____. Exhibition--The Art Works of Aaron Douglass, 1987 Conference.

- _____. Art Exhibition: Sculptures by Local Afro-American Artists, 1989 Conference.
- _____. The Works of Dolores Ashley Harris and Nina Lovelace, 1990 Conference.
- _____. Works by Emma Faulkner, Anita Holloway, Bill Johnson, Michael Rouse, Larry Scott, Pat Smith, and David Smith, 1991 Conference.
- _____. Works by John Ashworth, Melvin Davis, LaFran Fort, Buist Hardison, Nina Lovelace, Roderick Owens, and Viola Woods, 1992 Conference.
- _____. Photographs by Local African-American Artists, 1993 Conference.

--MUSIC AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES--

- ACTORS' PLAYHOUSE OF NASHVILLE, INC. "Life of James Fisher: Former Slave," A Dramatization. Performance at the 1992 Conference.
- FISK JUBILEE SINGERS. Performance at the 1992 Conference. Mrs. DeLise Hall, Music Director.
- Gospel Music Concert, THE FIRESIDE SINGERS, Nashville. Dr. Robert Cogswell. Presented at the 1991 Conference.
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- THE MEISTERSINGERS, Tennessee State University. "Negro Spirituals: The African-American Experience." Performance at the 1990 Conference. Mrs. Charlotte Rhodes, Director.
- _____. "A Medley of Music." Performance at the 1995 Conference. Mrs. Diana Poe, Director.
- THE PRINCELY PLAYERS. "The Drama of Black History." Performance at the 1993 Conference.
- TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY'S NEW SHOW CHOIR. "A Medley of Music and Dance. Performance at the 1996 Conference. Mrs. Diana Poe, Director.

--NARRATIVES--

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- Fort, LaFran. "The Afro-American Art of Aaron Douglass." Paper presented at the 1987 Conference.
- Grogan, Kevin. "African-American Art and Art Collections in Nashville." Paper presented at the 1994 Conference.
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_____. "The 1905 Black Streetcar Boycott in Nashville." Paper presented at the 1983 Conference.

Education

Beneby, Fred. "The Bradley Academy in Murfreesboro's Black Community." Paper presented at the 1994 Conference.

*Chavis, Jordan D. "History of the Band and Instrumental Music Program in the Black Public Schools of Nashville and Davidson County." Paper presented at the 1985 Conference.

*Davis, Louise. "Oral History: A Conversation with Mrs. James A. Myers, former Director of Fisk Jubilee Singers." Paper presented at the 1989 Conference.

*Fisk University, 1866- . Written by Reavis L. Mitchell and Haywood Farrar, 1984.

*Ford-High, Louchrisa. "The Wonders of Education, Helping My Children to Learn: Negro Dolls." Paper presented at the 1995 Conference.

*Goodstein, Anita S. "Septima Clark and the Highlander School." Paper presented at the 1990 Conference.

*Granberry, Dorothy. Haywood County's Black Education History: "Striving to Teach the Children." Paper presented at the 1991 Conference.

*Historic Jubilee Hall of Fisk University. Written by Reavis T. Mitchell, 1996.

*Jarmon, Laura C. "Arbors to Bricks: African American Education in Rutherford County, 1880-1966." Paper presented at the 1995 Conference.

*Knoxville College (1875). Written by Robert J. Booker, 1996.

Leckrone, Kathleen. "Teaching Afro-American Literature in Local Curricula." Paper presented at the 1983 Conference.

LeMoyne-Owen College (1871). Written by Perre M. Magness, 1996.

- *Lewis, Dwight. "Early Tennessee State University Athletics."
Paper presented at the 1985 Conference.
- Lovett, Bobby L. "Extended Teachers Institute in Afro-American History." Paper presented at the 1981 Conference.
- *Meharry Medical College, 1876- . Written by Reavis L. Mitchell, 1985.
- Mitchell, Reavis L. "Black Architectural History: Renovations at Fisk University." Paper presented at the 1992 Conference.
- *Pearl School, 1883-1983. Written by Linda T. Wynn, 1993.
- *Peebles, James W. "The History of Jewell Academy and Seminary, 1948-1962." Paper presented at the 1993 Conference.
- *Powell, Ruth Marie. "The History of Roger Williams University." Paper presented at the 1984 Conference.
- *Rogers Williams University, 1864. Written by Bobby L. Lovett, 1984.
- *Summerville, James. "Meharry Medical College and the Movement Years." Paper presented at the 1986 Conference.
- Temple, Edward. "History of Women's Track and Field and the Tigerbellees at Tennessee State University, Part I." Paper presented at the 1992 Conference.
- _____. "History of Women's Track and Field and the Tigerbellees at Tennessee State University, Part II." P a p e r presented at the 1993 Conference.
- *Tennessee State University, 1912-1984. Written by Lois C. McDougald and Bobby L. Lovett, 1984.
- *Walden University, 1865-1925. Written by Bobby L. Lovett, 1985.
- Workshop for Metro School Teachers and Interested Persons.
Presented at the 1994 Conference.

Food

- Egerton, John. "Southern Soul Food." Paper presented at the 1988 Conference.
- Hargreaves, Margaret. "Influence on Food from Slavery Until Now." Paper presented at the 1989 Conference.

Genealogy

- *Baker, John. "The Search for My African Ancestry in Robertson County." Paper presented at the 1994 Conference.
- *Bragg, Emma W. "Some Family Reminiscences of a Native Nashville Septuagenarian." Paper presented at the 1987 Conference.
- Morton-Young, Tommie. "The African American Genealogy and Historical Society of Nashville-Davidson County: Promoting Black Family History." Paper presented at the 1996 Conference.
- *Sharifa, Shauneille Quimmah. "An Unwritten Segment from the Past." Paper presented at the 1987 Conference.

History

- *Blacks in the Union Army of Tennessee, 1861-1866. Written by Bobby L. Lovett, 1995.
- *The Blue Triangle YWCA. Written by Carrie R. Hull and Linda T. Wynn, 1988.
- Eberling, May Dean. "Fort Negley Restoration." Paper presented at the 1981 Conference.
- Ensley, Regina. "Youthgrant: Afro-American History of Nashville, 1870-1930." Paper presented at the 1981 Conference.
- *Frankie J. Pierce and the Tennessee Vocational School for Colored Girls. Written by Virginia Edmondson, 1985.
- Gaston, Juanita. "Cameron-Trimble Bottom Neighborhood Rehabilitation Project." Paper presented at the 1981 Conference.
- *Gordon, H. Richard. "Rare Film Footage on Nashville During the 1950s." Presented at the 1989 Conference. (Narration of film only in Special Collections).
- Harris, Forrest. "The Collection of Kelly Miller Smith Papers." Presented at the 1990 Conference.
- *Insignares, Harriette. "Josephine Holloway: Founder of Black Middle Tennessee Girl Scouts." Paper presented at the 1991 Conference.
- _____. "Storytelling in the African-American Tradition." Presented at the 1990 Conference.
- *Jones, James B., Jr. "Black Historical Markers in Tennessee." Paper presented at the 1989 Conference.
- *Lovett, Bobby L. "Fort Negley: Blacks in Nashville's Civil War History." Paper presented at the 1993 Conference.
- *McCord, Clinton "Butch". "The Negro Baseball Leagues in Nashville and America." Paper presented at the 1991 Conference.
- *Mount Ararat and Greenwood Cemeteries. Written by Bobby L. Lovett, 1995.
- *Nashville's Fort Negley. Written by Bobby L. Lovett, 1993.
- Otey, Inman. "Jefferson Street Project." Paper presented at the 1981 Conference.
- *Peterson, Harriet A. "The 14th Amendment and Black Americans: A Matter of Interpretation." Paper presented at the 1987 Conference.
- *Phillips, Paul David. "The Interracial Impact of Marshall Keeble, Black Evangelist, 1878-1968." Paper presented at the 1985 Conference.
- *Pursley, Vallie P. "History of the Conference on Afro-Americans." Paper presented at the 1991 Conference.
- Searcy, Walter. "Black Sites Identification Project." Paper presented at the 1981 Conference.
- Smith, Jessie C. "The Harlem Renaissance Remembered." Paper presented at the 1981 Conference.
- _____. "Images in Black Artifacts: Negative and Positive." Paper presented at the 1981 Conference.
- _____. "Profiles of Selected African-American Women in Tennessee." Paper presented at the 1993 Conference.
- Smith, Robert. "History of the Napier-Looby Bar Association in Middle Tennessee." A paper presented at the 1992 Conference.

- *Thompson, A. Alphonse. "Some Aspects and Characteristics of Black Leadership in Nashville History." Paper presented at the 1985 Conference.
- Walker, Randolph. "The Literary Metamorphosis of Sutton E. Griggs." Paper presented at the 1990 Conference.
- Watson, Griff. "World War I Goldstar Records: A Source of Afro-American History." Paper presented at the 1994 Conference.
- Wolfe, Charles. "Thomas Talley, Black Folklorist: The Nashville Connection." Paper presented at the 1992 Conference.
- Wynn, Linda. "Funding Sources for Historical Projects." Paper presented at the 1981 Conference.
- *_____. "The Historical Markers' Program in Tennessee." Paper presented at the 1991 Conference.

Lynching

- *McKissack, Gloria H. "Racial Violence: Lynchings in the 1890's." Paper presented at the 1986 Conference.

Media

- Brown, Karen. "Black Newspapers in Nashville and Tennessee." Paper presented at the 1983 Conference.
- Howell, Darah M. "The Greater Fisk Herald and the Transformation in Culture, 1925-1931." Papers presented at the 1990 Conference.

Music

- *Fisk Jubilee Singers. Written by Kay Beasley, 1990.
- Francis, Cleve. "African Americans in the Country Music Business." Paper presented at the 1995 Conference.
- Johnson, C. Dewitt. "Black Musicians in Music City USA--An Ethnographic Profile." Paper presented at the 1986 Conference.
- McCord, Edith. "The Blues Music in Nashville." Paper presented at 1994 Conference.
- *Seroff, Doug. "Black Gospel Music: Performance and Introduction of the FAIRFIELD FOUR." Paper and performance at the 1989 Conference.
- _____. "Some Aspects of Black Religious Music History." An Audio-Visual presentation at the 1988 Conference.

Politics

- *Guess, Francis. "Good Jelly Jones: Black Entrepreneur and Grassroots Politician." Paper presented at the 1989 Conference.
- Wells, Cynthia. "Bluff City, Tennessee: An Experience in Black Politics." Paper presented at the 1986 Conference.

Slavery

- McDougald, Lois C., comp. "Free Negro Property Owners/Occupations Davidson County, Tennessee, 1860." Distributed at the 1988 Conference.
- *McKee, Larry. "Slave Archaeology at the Hermitage." Paper presented at the 1991 Conference.
- Smith, Samuel D. "Archaeology of Slavery: Some Tennessee Examples." Paper presented at the 1987 Conference.
- *The Wessyngton Plantation: A Piece of Black History. Written by John Baker, 1996.

Social Conditions

- American Negro Playwright Theatre. "Harlem Voices." Performance at the 1994 Conference.
- Booker, Robert J. "The Culture and the History of Blacks in Knoxville." Paper presented at the 1996 Conference.
- *Daniel, William. "Black Botton, A Time Past: Downtown Nashville's Former Black Neighborhood." Paper presented at the 1995 Conference.
- Fieth, Kenneth. "Davidson County Chancery Records in Antebellum Times: Sources on Local Black History." Paper presented at the 1996 Conference.
- Goodstein, Anita S. "Black History in Nashville, 1825-1860." Paper presented at the 1988 Conference.
- Lockett, Patricia. "The Black History Book Committee in Wilson County." Paper presented at the 1996 Conference.
- Lovett, Bobby L. "The Afro-American History of Nashville, 1779-1940." Paper presented at the 1985 Conference.
- Mackey, Warren C. "A History of Afro-Americans in Chattanooga, 1880-1930." Paper presented at the 1987 Conference.
- Mills, Mary. "The African American Heritage Society of Franklin and Williamson County." Paper presented at the 1996 Conference.
- *Ridley, May Alice. "Afro-American in Antebellum and Civil War: Nashville." Paper presented at the 1984 Conference.
- *Willis, Temore. "The Monroe Street Project: An Innovation in Community Development." Paper presented at the 1984 Conference.

The Local Conference on Afro-American Culture and History, 1981-,
Tennessee State University, College of Arts and Sciences,

Vallie P. Pursley, Compiler
Tennessee State University Library

*Holdings in Special Collections, Brown-Daniel Library, Tennessee State University. Some audio tapes are available.