

THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW/1990-91

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE





An unsigned sketch attributed to Catherine Wiley from MS-1287, a collection of her drawings. (See article on p.14.)

This past year has been a challenging one for the University Libraries, marked by many ups and downs.

Faced with decreasing state support, we were forced to make significant cuts in our budget, as were all units University-wide. We reduced operating and equipment expenditures as well as our materials budget. It has been a challenge to meet the mandated cuts and still be able to provide necessary resources for students and scholars.

Fortunately the private community rallied to our cause and almost 7,000 individuals and companies contributed to the Tennessee Imperative campaign which surpassed its \$6 million goal. The generosity of those who understand the Libraries' importance to all scholarship on campus has been a valuable supplement to state funding and has made the cuts much less painful than they could have been. My sincere thanks to all of you who made the Tennessee Imperative's success possible, and I hope that your support for the University Libraries continues.

We've also been fortunate to receive impressive gifts of materials. Following a family tradition, Senator Howard Baker, Jr. donated his papers to the Special Collections Library. Pulitzer Prize winner Alex Haley also chose to give his manuscripts and personal papers to UT. An original piece by Mr. Haley appears on page 2 of the *Review*. These exciting collections join those of other famous Tennesseans and significantly bolster our Special Collections.

With your help, we continue to strengthen our new-found tradition of private support for the University Libraries. Thank you.

Paula T. Kaufman
Dean of Libraries

THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

1990/91

Edited by James B. Lloyd
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I have always loved libraries. I like the way they feel. I like to touch the books.

The stories and inspiration for *Roots* came from my grandmother's front porch in Henning, but libraries helped me make sense out of the stories and fill in the blanks. I quickly found that librarians were my best allies. If they see that you are serious, that you really care about what you're doing, they will get excited too and join in your quest.

One of my favorite stories involves a turtle who winds up on top of a fence post. The point of the story is that you know that turtle couldn't have gotten there without help. I was like that turtle—I had help.

And it's because libraries and librarians have done so much for me in the past that I am happy to do what I can for them now. My long search for my family has, I suppose, made me aware of the wonderful world that libraries can open up.

The folks at UT have become somewhat of an extended family for me. That's part of the reason my papers are at the UT Libraries. It was emotional for me to give them away—like having a child move away from home. But I am of Tennessee. They came from Tennessee, and this is the only place they should be. Now they're not just my private works and recollections, but a part of the fabric of our state to eventually be shared with other researchers, writers, explorers and dreamers.



Alex Haley

Alex Haley

THE REVIEW 1990/ 91

A CASE OF REPLEVIN

BY JAMES B. LLOYD
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN

Replevin is an archivist's term for the act of returning records to an official repository from which they have been removed. In this case, I am broadening the term to mean "what starts in an archive ends in an archive" because that's what happened to the manuscript of *Roots* when Alex Haley agreed to donate his papers to the University of Tennessee Libraries. *Roots* started, according to my calculations, in 1964, when Alex (he is not a formal person) wandered by the "Past is Prologue" statue in front of the National Archives two weeks after finishing the manuscript of *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, which describes Malcolm Little's search for his identity, to look for his own. There in the microfilm population schedules of the census of Alamance County, North Carolina, he found Tom Murray, the blacksmith, and his wife, Irene, who started him on his trek to over fifty such institutions in his attempt to make sense out of the tales his



Alex Haley and Wilma Dykeman on the occasion of the announcement of Alex's gift of his papers to the Libraries.



The storytellers, "Sis" Brooks, Cynthia and her sister, Elizabeth.

grandmother, Cynthia, nee Murray, and her sisters Viney, Mathilda, and Liz told on that front porch in Henning, Tennessee, some forty years before.

There, as an unconscious participant in what he would later come to understand as the Murray family oral history tradition, he had heard about the "farthest back" slave named Toby, who was missing part of one foot, who belonged to a "Mas Waller" in Virginia, who answered only to the name of Kin-tay around the quarters, never mind what he was called elsewhere, and who started the tradition with his daughter, Kizzy, by filling her head with names of places and things she would never see: "Ko," and "Naplis," and "Kamby Bolongo." And he heard about Kizzy, herself, who was sold to a "Mas Murray" in Alamance County and had a son, George, by him, to whom she passed her stories. And about George's son, Tom, the blacksmith, who was Cynthia's own father and with whom she had come to Henning in a wagon train of freed slaves.

That was how it happened that having signed a contract with Doubleday to write a book with the projected title of "Before This Anger" about the South

before the 1954 desegregation decision, Alex Haley found himself on safari to the village of Juffure in the backcountry of Gambia where he listened to a *griot* chant the chronicle of the Kinte clan, including one Kunta, who was kidnapped in 1767 not far from Juffure while looking for wood with which to make a drum. And how he later found himself standing on a pier in that same "Naplis" on September 29th, 1967, two hundred years after that July 5th, 1767, when Thomas E. Davis landed his cargo of slaves at Annapolis from the Lord Ligioner, lately arrived from Gambia.

All this, of course, was not getting him any closer to "Before This Anger," and one has to wonder what the people at Doubleday thought of it, or what they thought when the months turned into years, twelve of them, before there was a manuscript. One hopes they realized that *Roots* was worth the wait, and if they did not, they soon found out as the sales and critical acclaim came pouring in. By April, 1977, *Roots* had sold almost two million copies and over one million people had seen at least some of the televised miniseries, which was nominated for thirty-seven Emmys. By 1978 the

book had won over two hundred seventy-eight awards and was being hailed as "an epic work destined to become a classic of American literature."

Whatever the truth of that assessment, which we will have to wait for posterity to verify, it is obvious that *Roots* is a book "bold in concept and ardent in execution, one that will reach millions of people and alter the way we see ourselves," and that the papers of its author are not only worth preserving but worth making some fuss in the doing. We are most fortunate that Alex Haley has reaffirmed his own roots and donated his papers to The Libraries of the University of Tennessee.

He agreed to do so immediately on the evening of October 25th, 1990, when he met with a group from the University headed by President Lamar Alexander. Negotiations, though they could hardly be called that since Alex has readily acquiesced to every request and generously volunteered his assistance in whatever manner it was solicited, continued at a luncheon with Chancellor John Quinn, Paula Kaufman, Dean of Libraries, Aubrey Mitchell, Associate Dean for Public Services, Larry Ratner, Dean of Liberal Arts, Laura Simic, Director of Development for the Libraries, and the present author, whose pleasant duty it was to tour Alex through Special Collections. The actual transfer of the papers came somewhat later on Saturday, January 26th, when a crew showed up at Alex's house in Clinton and began loading the library van with some forty boxes of papers as directed by Alex, who also

provided refreshments and a tour of his nearby farm.

About the papers themselves, we can say very little, since it will take some time to process them, past noting that they are closed until Alex's death, listing the subjects that they document, and pointing out that as literary collections go, this one is huge. First off, there is the research behind *Roots* together with the manuscript itself, still in the metal boxes into which it had to be placed during the unfortunate litigation which followed its publication (it's still in the boxes because Alex has lost the keys, and we're not going to break them open until we're ready to do something with them; perhaps we'll have a party) along with the other boxes of material documenting the litigation itself. Then there are papers concerning "Palmerstown, USA," a television series about the friendship of a white and a black boy growing up in the rural South in the 1930s which Alex developed with Norman Lear. And there are numerous boxes of video tapes, sound recordings, clippings, and a small cache of personal material.

Alex has promised more later, but not knowing when that might be, my only recourse here seems to be to relate how Alex Palmer Haley came to be in the position of having both the Library of Congress and the University of Tennessee vying for his papers. The vital statistics can be summed up as follows: born 11 August, 1921, in Ithaca, New York, the oldest of three sons, to Bertha Palmer and Simon Alexander Haley, both of whom were in their first year of graduate school;

reared until 1929 in Henning, Tennessee, and afterward in various college towns while his father taught agriculture; attended Alcorn A&M and Elizabeth City Teachers' College, 1937-39; U.S. Coast Guard, 1939-59; married Nannie Branch, 1941 (divorced, children, William Alexander and Lydia Ann); married Juliette Collins, 1964 (divorced, one child, Cynthia Gertrude).

One of the strongest influences on a young Alex Haley was his grandmother, Cynthia Murray Haley, with whom he lived as a child in Henning, where she had come at the age of two with her parents, both ex-slaves, immediately after the Civil War, and where she had grown up and married Will Palmer, who worked his way from employee to owner of a local lumber company. By the time Alex arrived the Palmers had a comfortable house in Henning, on the front porch of which Alex listened to the stories referred to earlier. Even after the death of his grandfather and mother when Alex was living during the school year with his father, he spent the summers in Henning.

Not having had a particularly outstanding high school career, Alex soon decided that college was not for him either, and joined the Coast Guard, which is where he began to write. He started by writing love letters for his shipmates for a dollar apiece until he was making more writing than he was as a cook, which was his official position. The ready money available from this new vocation turned Alex's head, and he began trying to write professionally. He wrote almost every



The Palmer home in Henning as it appeared in 1919, two years before Alex was born.



Cynthia's parents, Tom Murray, and his wife, Irene, in 1870.



The Palmer family, Will, Cynthia, and Bertha, c. 1919.

day for eight years before he finally sold his first piece to *This Week* for a hundred dollars, which he promptly had changed to ones, probably so he could gage its heft in love letters.

"Money now doesn't pack the thrill those first [dollars] did," Alex said later, and one can see why, though it was some time before he could look back so comfortably. In 1959 at the age of thirty-seven he retired from the Coast Guard to begin a career as a professional writer, moved to Greenwich Village, and proceeded to starve. This early part of his writing career he recalls as follows:

At first I sold some articles to men's adventure magazines, mostly about historic maritime dramas, because I love the sea. Then *Reader's Digest* began giving me assignments to write, mostly biographical stories of people who'd had dramatic experiences or lived exciting lives. Then, in 1962, I happened to record a conversation with famous jazz trumpeter Miles Davis that became the first of the "Playboy interviews" [September 1962]. Among my subsequent interview subjects was then Nation of Islam spokes-

man Malcolm X [May 1963]. A publisher reading the interview asked for a book portraying his life. Malcolm X asked me to work with him as his collaborator, and I did. The next year was mostly spent intensively interviewing him, then the next year in actually writing *The Autobiography of Malcolm X* [Grove Press 1965], which, as he had predicted, he hadn't lived to read, for he was assassinated about two weeks after the manuscript was finished.

The autobiography was a critical and financial success, a best seller which was quickly translated into numerous foreign languages and which sold over five million copies in paperback as well as being hailed as having a "permanent place in the literature of the Afro-American struggle" and becoming required reading in many university courses. It recounts Malcolm Little's poverty, his revolt against authority, his mother's illness, his father's death as a proponent of Marcus Garvey's Back-to-Africa movement, and his early street life in Detroit as told to Alex, who remains unobtrusive until the epilogue. The X in Little's terminology

signified his belief that "black people in America had been denied their true identities," a stance he had begun to moderate shortly before his death.

And then came *Roots* which Alex began immediately and which occupied him for twelve years. What does one say at this point about *Roots*? I have been puzzling about this for quite some time now. This is no place for literary criticism even if I felt up to it, which I do not, and most everyone knows the story. Perhaps I will just relate a little personal experience here and move on. I reread *Roots* preparatory to having lunch with Alex last December on the off chance that he would want to talk about it. This, you should understand, was work, and I am not a particularly easy audience. Nevertheless toward the end of the book when Alex makes his journey to Gambia, I was moved. I am still moved when I read that part, and that's that.

Life after *Roots* has been easier for Alex. First came the serialized version by David Wolper which was so successful as to become a television phenomenon, then *Roots II*, which took the family up to 1967. With the profits from these and



A young Alex Haley in his Coast Guard uniform.

other ventures Alex established the Kinte Corporation and became involved in the production of films and records to augment his already hectic lecture schedule. He came to Knoxville to give one such lecture during the 1982 World's Fair, met John Rice Irwin of The Museum of Appalachia, and decided he liked the environs well enough to stay. Once here, as Alex puts it, his connection with the University was more or less inevitable, and he eventually became an Adjunct Professor of Journalism in the College of Communications, a post he still holds.

And Alex has continued his literary career unabated. While he has been at work on two book-length manuscripts, he has published numerous smaller pieces, mostly for *Reader's Digest*. As of the present writing, he has just announced the imminent publication by John Morrow of one of these manuscripts, which is to be called "Queen" and is about his father's side of the family. Queen, his father's mother, was half Irish by both of her parents, so it should make interesting reading. Alex says there is another miniseries with Wolper in the offing which may entail a national search for the part of Queen. The other manuscript, which is called "Henning," is about growing up in the town of that name, and Alex continues to work on it during the eight hours a day he still spends writing. We wish him well in these projects and patiently await the deposit of further manuscripts and research.



Alex Haley and his younger brother, George, at Langston University in Langston, Oklahoma.

LIBRARY CAMPAIGN SURPASSES GOAL

BY LAURA C. SIMIC
DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

The Tennessee Imperative Campaign for the University of Tennessee, Knoxville Libraries exceeded its \$6 million goal, Dean of Libraries Paula Kaufman announced at a campaign victory celebration on April 23.

A total of \$8.7 million was raised under the auspices of The Tennessee Imperative, publicly announced in May 1989 and concluded in March 1991. More than \$6.1 million in gifts and pledges was raised from nearly 7,000 UT alumni, staff, students, community members and corporations. An additional \$2.6 million has been committed to the Libraries in the form of bequests and wills from individuals.

The history that preceded the formal announcement of the campaign, however, significantly contributed to its success.

If the Libraries' very first modern-day fundraiser could be identified, it would be the late Dr. John C. Hodges. Professor of English and renowned author of *The Harbrace Handbook*, he continuously championed the Libraries' cause even after his retirement. Mrs. Cornelia Hodges once said she was often embarrassed to go out with him in public, because he would ask all of their friends for money for the Libraries.

Chancellor Emeritus Jack Reese provided the impetus for The Tennessee Imperative campaign. Dr. Reese first proposed the idea for the campaign in 1985 and pushed for its timely inception. The timing of the campaign was precipitated by the renovation of the John C. Hodges Library. "We have a beautiful facility," Reese would say. "Now we have to stock the store."

In late 1986 and early 1987, Jerold Panas, Young & Partners was hired as the campaign consultant and a feasibility study was conducted. Spurred by the study's positive results and the challenge of a \$6 million goal, James A. Haslam II, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Pilot Corporation and UT Trustee volunteered to chair the campaign.

The next step was to get the "family" on board, so to speak. Dr. Marian Moffett, Professor of Architecture, and Dr. Milton Klein, Professor Emeritus and University Historian, chaired the Family Campaign aimed at University faculty and staff. The student body and the

Chancellor's Associates also joined in the effort, and the Family Campaign generated half a million dollars from those who knew the Libraries best.

Paula Kaufman was attracted to the Libraries' deanship in 1988 partly because of the commitment to the Libraries shown by the University. "I thought the determination to undertake the campaign was bold, unique, and important to the Libraries' future," said Kaufman.

The campaign's lead gift, the largest individual contribution to the effort, was \$1 million from Knoxville attorney Lindsay Young. A portion of this gift allowed the Libraries to purchase the papers of famous Knoxville author James Agee.

Then the door was opened to the greater community of UT alumni and friends throughout the country. Major gifts were instrumental in creating and sustaining the campaign's increasing momentum. Over 80 individuals generously responded with commitments of \$10,000 or more amounting to almost \$4.7 million.

The Tennessee Imperative represented the first unique opportunity for the Libraries to tell its story and appeal to all UT alumni and friends for support. Upwards of 6,800 people responded with gifts ranging from \$1 to \$9,999 to add another one and a half million dollars to the growing total. The Library Friends organization and the William G. McAdoo Society were created to recognize those generous individuals.

The outpouring of support was far beyond any expectation. Not only did alumni, friends, students and staff take up the cause, but so did the UT, Knoxville Men's Athletic Department. The department made three large gifts totalling \$300,000 despite the pressure of its own financial obligations.

The Tennessee Imperative drew nation-wide attention and broke new ground in the library world. While money has been raised for academic libraries for buildings or under the umbrella of larger University-wide campaigns, stand-alone capital campaigns for library acquisitions are extremely rare.

On a breezy spring day in March 1991, those dollars rolled in that put the campaign over the top of the original \$6 million goal. No one could have been more proud than campaign chairman Jim Haslam. "The ground swell of demand to expand the Libraries' holdings left us with no alternative but to seek private support," said Haslam. "We've answered the mandate given to us, and we can now make a difference in the quality of

education on campus in the future."

Additionally a number of individuals chose to participate in the campaign by naming the Libraries the beneficiary of deferred gifts such as life insurance policies and wills. This combination catapulted the Tennessee Imperative to a grand total of \$8.7 million.

The monies raised have created an endowment to purchase library materials for all areas of teaching and research on campus. Because only the interest income from the endowment is spent, the funds will provide support in perpetuity. At this writing more than \$3 million of the \$6.1 million is generating approximately 6% in spendable interest annually. Of the remaining monies, \$1.38 million is in multi-year pledges, and \$1.69 million is in trust funds. While the multi-year pledges and the monies in trust are not immediately available for expenditure, they will eventually benefit the Libraries. Such commitments allow planning far into the future knowing that private monies will be available to supplement state funding.

"No major research library today can provide the necessary resources for its students and faculty without private support," said Kaufman. "Because many of our gifts have been made through multi-year pledges and trusts, as well as cash contributions, we can look forward to receiving the benefits of the campaign not only now, but well into the future."

There were those who said it couldn't be done, but through the persistence, dedication and generosity of many who believe the Libraries to be the academic heart of the University and the steward of our intellectual heritage, the effort was a resounding success.

But the story isn't over. This victory represents not an end, but a beginning — an entrance into continued private support of the Libraries and a recognition of the Libraries' central importance to the entire University.



Chancellor John Quinn, Campaign Chairman Jim Haslam, Chancellor Emeritus Jack Reese, Lindsay Young, Dean Paula Kaufman, and President Joe Johnson.

COLLECTING TENNESSEANA: A PROGRESS REPORT

BY JOHN DOBSON

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN EMERITUS

Collectors of Tennesseana have found the compilations of historian Stanley Horn and bibliophile Ronald Allen to be helpful aids in assembling important collections of books relating to the Volunteer State. Horn's annotated selection of twenty books, "essentials in the building of a Tennessee historical library," was published as a *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* article in March of 1958. His selection of twenty more Tennessee books was published as a follow-up article in the same periodical in the spring issue of 1971. Allen's handsome leather bound work, *Some Tennessee Rarities*, an annotated selection of fifty "truly rare Tennessee books," was published in 1973.

Since the University of Tennessee's Special Collections Library is one of the primary repositories of Tennesseana, it has naturally relied heavily on the Horn and Allen lists in shaping its holdings. It was a time for jubilation in 1967 when the library completed the quest for Horn's initial twenty books in first editions. John Haywood's elusive volume, *The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee* (Nashville, 1823) was acquired that year from the celebrated Streeter sale of Americana held at Parke-Bernet



Ronald Allen's oft cited bibliography of Tennessee imprints attempts to list everything printed in Tennessee through 1875.

UT Acquires Last Star in Its Crown of 'Twenty

By HUGH WALKER

COLLECTIONS librarian John Dodson at the University of Tennessee recently announced that the university had acquired the last star in its crown of "Twenty Tennessee Books."

The book was Judge John Haywood's "Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee," which Dodson said was the "rarest and hardest to find" on the list.

This may be true, but it is not the most valuable, according to recent records set by the Streeter auction in New York. It may have been a coincidence, but it is likely that UT bought its copy in this auction, as the announcement followed the Streeter sale by only a few days.

If this deduction is correct, the university bought "Natural and Aboriginal" for \$450—a price quoted by the *American Bookman*. And at that, the book was probably a good buy.

It's likely Judge Haywood

would turn over in his grave, as the saying goes, if he heard of his book bringing such a price. And that would cause a landslide, because the judge weighed 300 pounds and seldom moved unless he had to. His farm was at Tusculum, near Nashville, on the Nolensville Pike. A monument placed by the Tennessee Historical Society marks his grave today.

It is doubtful the judge ever got so much as \$4.50 for one of his books, which was printed in Nashville in 1823. His "Civil and Political History of Tennessee," printed in Knoxville the same year, brought \$75 to the Streeter auction.

Almost 48 years ago a Nashville dealer said "Natural and Aboriginal" for \$300—at that time believed to be the highest price ever paid for a Tennessee book. The dealer is said to have bought the book for just 50 cents—but that may be an apocryphal story.

Both books were the first written histories of Tennessee, and for many years historians fell into the trap of following Judge Haywood's

errors, of which there were not a few. Some critics have remarked that there is more fancy than fact in "Natural and Aboriginal."

The judge had a great love for natural wonders, "marvels" and curiosities of all sorts, and when he heard such a story he put it on paper, in handwriting that printers found hard to read.

But there is a certain eloquence in the judge's books, and the honesty of his intentions can never be doubted. His accounts of White County's Lost Creek Valley, the Old Stone Fort and the Castalian Springs Mound are classics of Tennessee history.

The book is always found bound in leather—at least all we have seen—and typography, paper and style give it the look of quality and antiquity that collectors find hard to resist.

UT got its list of Twenty Tennessee Books from Nashville's Stanley Horn, former president of the Tennessee Historical Society, who read a paper on the subject before that body in the winter of 1937-38.

Some of the other books on

the list are now in greater demand than Haywood's—and it's well the university got them on its shelf before prices boomed.

"The Tennessee Gazetteer or Topographical Dictionary," for example, is a little book printed in 1824, with facts on villages, cities and streams of the state, plus a copy of the



Judge Samuel C. Williams
Tennessee historian

new constitution. This little volume, with the title page printed on the cover and a leather spine, sold for \$639 in the New York auction.

One of the rarest books on the list is "The Life of Joe Bishop," by John W. Gray, M.D., Nashville, 1856. Bishop was an early hunter and pioneer from Smith County, who saw midstate towns grow from untrammeled wilderness to "stores with gold signs on their doors."

A limited reprint of his book appeared recently in Chicago, but the first edition is so rare that no sales have been reported in years. The value of a fine copy is anybody's guess.

Judge Jo. Corn Guild lived at Rosemont, a big brick house south of Gallatin which still stands. The judge was a prominent lawyer who took his bar exam from Haywood. While giving the oral exam the corpulent Haywood lay on a ball hide on his front lawn at Tusculum, moving only enough to keep in the shade of a tree.

Guild had a nostalgic turn of mind, and his memories went back to the early years

An undated clipping from the Nashville Tennessean sometime between January 29, 1967, and February 4, 1968. (University Archives, Ar 79, vol. 294.)

Galleries in New York. Horn had described this volume as "the first published history of Tennessee . . . generally regarded as the scarcest, most desirable and most valuable of all Tennessee books." In observance of the event, the library arranged a special exhibit of Horn's twenty books, and received statewide newspaper coverage about reaching this milestone in collection building.

While Horn and Allen use different criteria in arriving at their choices of important books and scarce books, their contributions are most helpful guides.



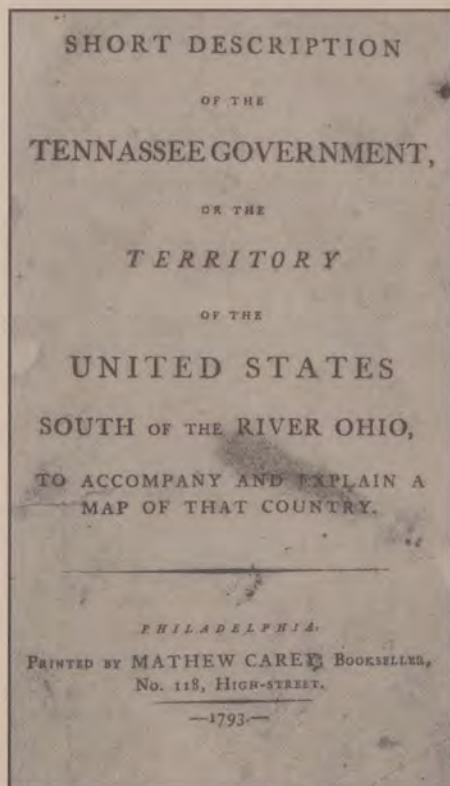
Stanley Horn, once called the Dean of Tennessee Historians, was the author of eight books. His most acclaimed work is *The Army of Tennessee* (Indianapolis, 1941).

Although Horn's forty books include many twentieth century entries, Allen's fifty books are limited to eighteenth and nineteenth century publications. Perhaps the difference in selection criteria explains why only nine of Horn's titles appear in Allen's *Rarities*. Not all of Horn's preferences can be classified as rare books, but most would agree that they are important books. At the same time, few could deny that those picked by Allen are all rare books.

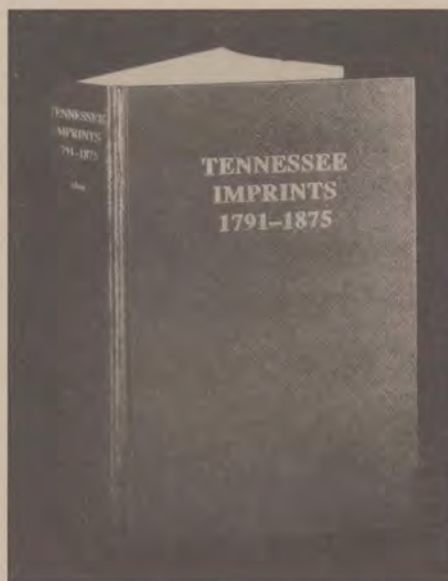
With the exception of two entries in the second twenty, the titles on Horn's lists have long been on the library's shelves, but the Allen choices are much more difficult to locate and to afford. Of the fifty entries in *Some Tennessee Rarities*, the library held twenty at the time of the volume's publication in 1973. Since then eight of the hard-to-find titles have been brought into the collection. It is pleasing to announce that two of these most desirable books have been acquired this year. The two are *The Life and Adventures of Colonel David Crockett* (Cincinnati, 1833) and *The Constitution of the State of Tennessee: As Revised and Amended . . . On the 3rd Monday of May 1834* (Nashville, 1834). Of the first title, Allen remarks, "the Cincinnati edition of 1833, although fictionalized to a considerable degree, is the first biography of Crockett and is quite rare." Of the second title, he comments on the rarity of the first separate printing of the 1834 Constitution (copies have been located only at the public libraries of Detroit and Knoxville) and poses a question, "Where are the rest of the fifteen thousand copies which were printed?"

The two titles from Horn's second list that are not present at UT do not represent serious omissions. One of these, the 1793 printing of *Acts and Ordinances of the Governor and Judges of the Territory of the United States of America South of the River Ohio*, may not actually have been issued separately from *Acts passed at the First Session of the General Assembly of the Territory...* published in Knoxville in 1794 (which included the 1793 Acts). Some authorities doubt that the 1793 Acts were a separate printed entity. The second title lacking, *The American Geography* by Jedidiah Morse printed in 1789, is only one of several geographical works done by Morse in the eighteenth century. Of these, the library's earliest was issued in 1796.

The library's record in acquiring all of the Allen books is not impressive at first glance. On closer examination, however, it is surprising that as many as eight of the infrequently seen titles have entered the collection in a relatively short time. Two of these, the first Acts of the General Assembly of the Southwest Territory and the first Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, printed in Knoxville by George Roulstone in 1794



"One of the rarest of all Tennessee books," this Short Description is attributed to Daniel Smith, surveyor, mapmaker, and secretary of the Territory South of the River Ohio, for whom Smith County is named. Note the spelling of Tennessee in the title.



Ronald Allen, a well known rare book dealer, is the compiler of six bibliographical books. His works include *Some Tennessee Rarities* and the monumental *Tennessee Imprints 1791-1875* (Knoxville 1987).

and 1796 respectively, came as a gift in 1977. These rare legislative documents were included in one volume along with the Acts for 1795, and 1797 through 1801, all from the press of the first printer in the Territory and the State.

Perhaps the most wanted item on Allen's list became available to the library in 1986 because of the breakup of a great private collection of Tennesseana. Strangely enough the private collection offered for sale by a prominent Boston antiquarian book dealer, came from Knoxville. This most wanted item, described by Allen as "one of the rarest of all Tennessee books," was *A Short Description of the Tennessee Government, or the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio...* published in Philadelphia by Matthew Carey in 1793. This twenty page pamphlet, attributed to Daniel Smith, was intended to accompany Smith's map of the territory, but the map was not part of the pamphlet.

Another much desired item on Allen's list, even though it was acquired in 1976, was made doubly important in 1986 because of a companion item available from the private collection. Allen's choice of the 1835 Davy Crockett's *Almanack* is understandable because it was the first in the so called Nashville series. Of it Allen said, "the early Nashville issues are very scarce and the 1835 original edition, issued in 1834, is the rarest of all." The 1836 Crockett almanac, second in the Nashville series, was obtained

from the Boston dealer along with *The Short Description of the Tennessee Government* mentioned above. This find was of double importance because it completed the library's holdings of Crockett almanacs from the first Nashville series, 1835-1838.

Special Collections has been fortunate to obtain two other titles from Allen's list of hard to find books, *Woodville* by Charles W. Todd (Knoxville, 1832) and *The Cherokee Physician* by James W. Mahoney (Chattanooga, 1846). About *Woodville*, a gift in 1985, Allen wrote, "... considered the first true novel written by a Tennessean... [it] is one of the most elusive fictional titles of the pre-1840 period in Tennessee, and few copies are known to exist." About *The Cherokee Physician*, added in 1983, Allen remarked, "of the numerous pre-1850 Tennessee medical imprints, this book is without question one of the rarest, in addition to being the earliest extant Chattanooga imprint as listed in the *American Imprints Inventory*."

In defense of the library's inability to find more than eight of Allen's *Rarities* in a period of eighteen years, there are several factors to consider. Three of the *Rarities* are phantoms, publications that have been recorded, but for which no copies can be found. An example of a phantom is Allen's entry no. 28: Thomas Holley Chivers' *Doctor Chivers On the*



Thomas H. Chivers

Thomas Holley Chivers, author of the phantom, *Doctor Chivers on the Constitution of Man* (Memphis: 1853) from the frontis of Thomas Holley Chivers: *Friend of Poe* by S. Foster Damon.

Constitution of Man, supposedly published in Memphis in 1833. This title is known only because of a review that appeared in *Western Monthly Magazine* in July, 1833. No copy has ever been located of the Chivers work. Fifteen more of Allen's *Rarities* are known to exist in only one or two copies. UT's library owns three of these titles, but it is extremely unlikely that the others will become available. Most of the rarest entries are known to be in respected libraries, and they are therefore never going to be offered for sale or exchange. Only when private collections are broken up do such extremely desirable pieces appear on the market. Chances that undiscovered copies will be found are the only possibility. It must be recognized that the remaining volumes described in Allen's book may never become available, but there is always hope.

Among the very uncommon titles UT Library would like most to acquire are: *Declaration of Rights, Also the Constitution or Form of Government of . . . the State of Frankland* (Philadelphia, 1786); *The Constitution of the State of Tennessee* (Knoxville, Printed by George Roulstone, 1796); *The Englishman, or Letters Found in the State of Tennessee . . .* (Rogersville, Tenn., 1815); *A Cherokee Spelling Book*



For a full description of Special Collections' holdings of Crockett almanacs see *The Library Development Review*, 1985/86, p. 10-11.

(Knoxville, 1819); and *Laws of the Cherokee Nation* (Knoxville, 1821).

Of course there are many, many highly wanted books dealing with Tennessee that do not appear on either Allen's or Horn's lists. The library continues to find numbers of these, and it reports such acquisitions in *The Library Development Review*. Many of the sought after volumes come as gifts, others are found through helpful book dealers. Whatever the source, the hunt for Tennesseana continues, and the University of Tennessee Library pursues its goal of being the premiere repository of unusual publications relating to the state's history and development.

Since there is not space here to reprint the Horn and Allen lists, the interested reader will need to consult the original sources to examine the selections of best Tennessee books.



Through the generosity of The Lindsay Young Endowment the Special Collections Library was able to purchase a manuscript collection documenting one of the numerous efforts by nineteenth century European reformers to establish colonies in Tennessee. This one has close connections to Knoxville, since when it failed some of the participants wound up establishing what we now call Mechanicsville. As Mrs. Duncan was engaged in writing a history of that area, it seemed fitting to enlist her aid here. We are grateful that she accepted.

HARD TIMES IN WALES AND TENNESSEE

BY AUDREY A. DUNCAN

Religious leaders have always had a very powerful influence in Wales. In the early years of the nineteenth century they had not been in favor of emigration as the means for curing the ills that beset the Welsh, but eventually, as the century progressed, they came down heavily in favor of this remedy. Utopians, reformers, and disaffected leaders like Benjamin W. Chidlaw, and Robert Davis Thomas wrote and spoke constantly in favor of



Samuel Roberts' Congregational Chapel in Llanbryn-mair as it is today.
(Photo courtesy of Audrey A. Duncan.)

emigration to the United States, and produced emigrant guidebooks for the Welsh in their native tongue. By midcentury however, many were becoming increasingly concerned with the fear that in America the Welsh language and culture would be completely lost unless measures were taken to ensure that Welsh emigration was concentrated in Welsh micro-communities. Welshman Samuel Roberts, both a religious leader and social reformer, was to fall for the altruistic hope of establishing such a community, a Welsh utopia, in the Cumberland mountains of Tennessee.

Samuel Roberts was a Congregational minister, schoolteacher, tenant farmer, and a political advocate of the depressed Welsh farmer, who had become a considerable social force in nineteenth-century Wales. S.R. as he was known, was born in 1800 at the chapel house adjoining the Congregational Chapel in Llanbrynmair, a small farming community in the mid-Wales area where his father, the Rev. John Roberts, was the minister. When Samuel was six years old the family moved house; his father remained as minister, but from 1806 onwards the family home was at Diosg Farm, which stands on the other side of the valley, some half a mile away from the chapel. In 1826 Samuel himself became joint pastor with his father; after his father's death in 1834 he remained minister of the chapel until 1857 and combined his pastoral work with the duties of schoolmaster, the school being then housed in the chapel vestry.

As he also played his full part with his brothers in the running of the farm, and had no less than nine widely scattered branch chapels in his care, one would have thought that he had little time for other interests. This, however, is far from the truth. Samuel Roberts somehow found time to campaign for a multitude of causes: agricultural reform, tenant rights, the abolition of slavery, free-trade, the peace movement, wider electoral suffrage, better roads, the abolition of turn-pike tolls, a cheaper postal service, a railway in his area, and a number of other worthwhile causes. Articles and letters to the press flowed constantly from his pen, and for several years he edited his own monthly magazine, *Y Chronicl*, which had an extensive readership, and which he used as a platform for his many campaigns.

What is perhaps most admirable about S.R.'s dogged persistence in pursuit of his aims in that this work was carried out, from youth well on into middle age, against a background of injustice that



Samuel Roberts, reproduced from Samuel Roberts: A Welsh Colonizer in Civil War Tennessee by Wilbur S. Shepperson (Univ. of Tennessee Press, 1961).

would have embittered the mind of a lesser man to the extent of driving out any thought of the troubles of others. The injustice lay in the circumstances of the landlord-tenant relationship suffered by John Roberts and inherited after his death by the widow and her sons, and S.R. has related in detail in his *History of Diosg Farm*, the sad story of their troubles.

The previous tenant had brought Diosg to a ruinous state, and when no tenant came forward to take it, the Rev. John Roberts was persuaded by friends of the landlord to take over this "wet, cold,

stony, bramble-bush, north aspect farm, on the sunless side of a very steep hill called Newydd Fynyddog." The house itself was very dilapidated, and much of the expense of rebuilding had to be borne by the new tenant, who was obliged however, to keep to the original unsatisfactory site and layout. S.R. in his history of the farm, gives a long and detailed list, with the cost involved, of all the improvements that his father had to carry out, at his own expense, in the first seven years at Diosg. Here is a typical item, followed by a typical comment: "then we must count the clearing, draining, and first dressing of seventeen acres of the roughest swamp land which, at an average of £16 an acre, amounts to upwards of £270." However, John Roberts was repeatedly counselled not to complain, or in any way repent of these judicious outlays, as his landlord would be sure to let him have his money back with good interest.

After seven years, despite all the steward's protestations and promises of favorable treatment, what in fact happened was a fifty per cent increase in his rent. No redress was possible, as S.R. tells us, and he goes on:

The story of that cunning scheme to defraud, that deliberate act of robbery, that bland systematic style of swindling, that cruel conspiracy to oppress and despoil the innocent, ought to be written with a pen of iron on the high front of Carreg Ddiddos, that it may be read there as long as its hoary cliff frowns over the scene of such base faithlessness and unrighteousness.



The Roberts' family home, Diosg Farm. (Photo courtesy of Audrey A. Duncan.)



The location of Roberts' colony, from *A Welsh Colonizer*, p. 28.

Some twenty years later, in 1834, when they were engaged on a second program of improvements to the farm, John Roberts died. Five years after that, just as they were finishing this program, the widow received notice of a forty-six per cent increase in her rent. She was asked to write immediately to say whether she would take the farm at the new rent, and the agent's letter ended thus: "If I receive no such answer, I shall consider that you decline becoming the tenant at that rent, and shall proceed in the setting of the farm to any other person who may be willing to take it."

Thus we see the Welsh tenant-farmers' lot as a very hard life: fighting adverse farming conditions in the mountains, unjust landlords, cruel bailiffs, and no real freedom of religion. From Samuel Robert's point of view, he had experienced all of the above and was aware that for two or three generations Welshmen, weary of their situation at home, had emigrated in the hundreds to the New World. Also, by the mid-nineteenth century the Welsh in America were writing glowing letters back to Wales of their successes—owning their own homes, their own lands, and having complete freedom of religion. Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, and Paddy's Run, Ohio, were two fine examples of Welsh ethnic micro-communities, where they were able to maintain their own Welsh language and customs and have their own Welsh churches. What made them even more appealing to S.R. was that the inhabitants of these settlements had all originated in Llanbryn-mair, or the mid-Wales area.

In 1855, two of these successful Welsh-Americans from Paddy's Run,

Ohio, William Bebb and Evan B. Jones, were to return to Llanbryn-mair to visit old friends and relatives. However, their visit had a dual purpose, for Bebb and Jones were land speculators, and working on behalf of Edward D. Saxton, a land and railroad promoter in America, they urged Samuel Roberts and other Welsh farmers to purchase lands in the Cumberland mountains of Tennessee.

Samuel Roberts was immediately taken with the concept of a new unrestrained, unfettered life, and in the library collection is the prospectus (printed in both English and Welsh) which he drew up in 1856, and circulated throughout the area. Entitled *Welsh Settlement in Tennessee*, it featured the advantages that one would have of farming in the Cumberland mountains of Tennessee. (1) One hundred thousand acres of available land. (2) Green pastureland, with rolling hills and wooded dells, and an abundance of water. (3) Inexpensive land which could only increase in value, as they cleared the forests, cultivated the acreage, and produced settlements. (4) Half-a-crown an acre or eight acres for £10. (5) Coal, iron, and other minerals on these lands, with the possibilities for forming a company to mine them.

The initial purchase was made by the proprietors because Saxton demanded the cash before any colonists settled on the land. Consequently, the main purchasers were S.R. and his brother Richard and their two nephews, William and John Roberts Jones, all of Llanbryn-mair. Information varies on how many sales were eventually finalized and how many people actually left for America, probably about three dozen. To

further complicate the issue, when they arrived in the new land, some settled with relatives in Pennsylvania and Ohio and decided not to proceed to Tennessee, while others went to the Cumberlands, but finding the life too harsh, decided not to stay.

However, one fact was undisputable, the proprietors were in difficulties from the very beginning of the project, and two books in the collection make this perfectly evident: an account book for 1855/56 recording the details of the lands owned by Saxton, purchase money paid, and commissions paid to Bebb and Jones, and a short history of the start of the Welsh colony including many letters exchanged between Samuel Roberts and Saxton, the land promoter. From the onset there were major flaws in the contract, and it soon became evident that the land had been sold by an unscrupulous landshark as four major points emerged. (1) There were no legal titles to the land. (2) There was less than 100,000 acres. (3) The land was not in one piece, but in disconnected tracts, and in some instances the tracts overlapped each other. (4) The estates were encumbered by squatters' claims.

These detailed letters between Samuel Roberts and Saxton, spanning almost a decade, reveal the trap that the colonists had fallen into, and S.R.'s prolonged effort to obtain some kind of compensation. He saw Saxton, Bebb and Jones as culprits in that initially they misrepresented the land in Wales—they knew the lands consisted of scattered lots, and that they were subject to complicated interferences and disputed titles. He felt that the fact that Bebb and Jones were paid ten percent commission may have influenced their actions, and the fact that Saxton required payment in full before he prepared the deeds proved his questionable motives. However, S.R. did not regard them as equally culpable; to quote, he saw:

Saxton as guilty in the first degree—Jones as guilty in the second degree—and Bebb's conduct in lending himself to carry out plans which he had never examined as altogether unjustifiable.

The whole affair from first to last proves Saxton to be a consummate swindler of the first water. He knew at the time he was making his contract that he could not carry it out, and in order to conceal the baseness of his frauds, he has throughout the past five years studied the most artful misrepresentations. His

Anderson County—					
Samuel Scott	742.	Feb 13. 1839.	22,395	—	5000
Eliza Hall	743.	—	22,396	—	5000
Samuel Long	744.	Feb 13. 1839.	22,398	—	4600
(William Young)	736.	(withdrawn)	22,380	—	5000
B. Smith	724.	—	22,382	—	5000
Morgan County—					
Russell Scott	1926.	Dec 29. 1838	22,340	—	5000
Samuel Scott	1641.	Dec 28	22,324	—	500
Campbell County—					
Seclun Wood	1010	July 27. 1838	21,998	—	5000
William Herin	1009	July 27. 1838	21,996	—	5000
Abner Sinclair	1043.	Jan 8. 1839	22,353	—	5000
			in all		40,100

An accounting of the land in Anderson County from the "Rev. S.R. History and His Own Version of the Purchase of the Welsh Colony Land in Tennessee," by Samuel Roberts' nephew, William R. Jones. (Special Collections Library, MS-1813.)

transactions throughout from the moment of the sale to the date of his last promise have been marked by deceit and villainy.

Mr. Evan B. Jones must have been aware, from the very first, that Saxton was making a contract which he could not perform. Jones had been examining the lands, and their localities. Several of the most experienced letters had warned him that if he would induce any of his distant friends to buy any of the "Big Entries" he would deceive them to "buy vexations and interminable law-suits;" and yet he lent himself to carry out the frauds of Saxton. He decoyed his old friends and countrymen from the grasp of the oppressor, into the snare of the swindler.

Saxton and Jones having concocted their scheme, sought the assistance of Bebb to carry out their purposes, Bebb is a benevolent man, a warm-hearted patriot, an accomplished lawyer, and a politician of the first ability. He has talents of high order of usefulness, but is sanguine, and unguarded, and can be imposed upon by designing swindlers.

Samuel Roberts and his brother Richard returned to Wales in 1870 with many of the boundary lines still undrawn, ownership undetermined, and some of the property seized by the authorities because of arrears in taxes. Reunited with his brother John, S.R. was to spend the rest of his life preaching and writing. As

editor of *Y Chronicl*, *Y Dydd*, *Y Celt*, he continued his prolific writings until his death in 1885. The Tennessee lands were to be in dispute for many years; in his will, a copy of which is in the library collection, S.R. left his share to a nephew in

Wales, and the collection contains a vast array of letters spanning some fifty years between American lawyers and British solicitors trying to come to some kind of agreement.

The Samuel Roberts papers in Special Collections present a mirror on nineteenth century Welsh immigration as we see tenant-farmers attempt to escape the hard cruel life of rural Wales and try to establish, if not a utopia, a Welsh ethnic micro-community in the Cumberlands of Tennessee. Many such ventures were successful, and they were able to realize their dreams in the New World, but this Welsh colony was clouded with misfortune from the very start. Wilbur S. Shepperson feels the significance of the community is that it emphasized the confusion and misunderstanding that so often accompanied inexperienced peoples when they attempted group settlements in the New World. However, it is probably more accurate to say that success could have been achieved if they had not encountered land swindlers of Saxton's proportions.

to act in good faith towards me, but you continue to overlook and entirely overlook my side of the case. You ignore the weightiest facts of its history. Your Agent, started us on Lots 1009 and 1010, and represented those lots as containing 10,000 acres. I paid for them two years and a half ago as ten thousand acres; and made arrangements to occupy them as such; but after completing those arrangements, I found on my arrival here—First, that out of the 10,000 acres, only 2091 were to be had. Secondly that even those fragments were subject to a lawsuit which not yet decided. Thirdly, that the small remnant of Lot 1009 which you

Agents and Surveys once located on the west line of Lot 1010, is not there; for the lot adjoining 1010 on its west side is not yours, but belongs to Mr. Bulkley of New York, who is represented here by Mr. Young of Clinton. I learn from Mr. Young that Mr. Bulkley wishes to sell it. Your Lot 1009 is now said to be west of Mr. Bulkley's lot. I know an old settler on that lot, who has an entry of 650 acres. This is the case of your Scott County lots, the lots of ten thousand acres on which you advised us to commence our settlement. My expensive arrangements to occupy and improve these lots, and the subsequent vexation of unmaking them

A manuscript page from "Rev. S.R. History and His Own Version of the Purchase of the Welsh Colony Land in Tennessee." (Special Collections Library, MS-1813.)



William G. McAdoo, head librarian,
1879-1883.

MCADOO FAMILY INFLUENCE CONTINUES

BY LAURA C. SIMIC
DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

As a companion to the Library Friends organization, which acknowledges annual contributions to the University Libraries, the library has chartered another organization to recognize those who name the library the beneficiary of a deferred gift.

The William G. McAdoo Society recognizes those who have established a will, trust, insurance policy, or bequest with the proceeds designated for the University Libraries. Over the years the library has received more than \$6 million in such commitments, still to be realized, from more than 42 individuals.

William G. McAdoo was named head librarian while a professor at the University of Tennessee in 1879, when the Tennessee State Legislature chose East Tennessee University as Tennessee's state university and changed its name. By this act, the University of Tennessee was pledged to serve the entire state. McAdoo continued to serve as head librarian until 1883, at which time the collection numbered 7,000 volumes.

But McAdoo's connections to East Tennessee and to the University and are much deeper than his tenure as head librarian.

In 1845 William G. McAdoo, from Anderson County, graduated from East Tennessee University. In 1846, at the age of 26, he volunteered to join the Second Tennessee Infantry Regiment and

was sent to the Mexican War in the heart of a hostile country. Tracing his regiment's movements through Barita, Camargo, Montemoraes, Victoria, Tampico, Vera Cruz and Jalapa, Mexico, McAdoo corresponded with the *Knoxville Register* and kept personal diaries of his wartime experience. His letters were printed in the paper, giving East Tennesseans a first-hand account of the war's battles, the Mexican climate, the illnesses and other obstacles faced by Tennessee's men. McAdoo's diaries are currently held in the University Libraries' Special Collections, preserving this important historical record.

During his year in Mexico, McAdoo held his seat in the state legislature in absentia, a position to which he was elected prior to his graduation from the University. After the war he did not return to the legislature, but settled in Knoxville in 1847 and continued to serve the public as a lawyer and district attorney. From 1877 to 1887 he was a University of Tennessee professor, and during that time also in charge of the library.

McAdoo's spirit of public service was carried on by his son, William McAdoo, Jr. The younger McAdoo became U.S. Secretary of the Treasury under president Woodrow Wilson and married Wilson's daughter Eleanor. McAdoo, Jr. also held the position of U.S. senator and was twice a candidate for the presidency.

The McAdoos are among the forebearers of Knoxville's Wylie family. Edwin M. Wylie was the first full-time salaried librarian at the University of Tennessee from 1891 to 1899. His sister, Eleanor McAdoo Wylie is the artist of the official portrait of University



Edwin Wylie, head librarian, 1891-1899.



JUNIORS

Sketch by Catherine Wylie for The
Volunteer, 1912.

President James D. Hoskins for which the Hoskins Library building is named.

Another sister, Catherine Wylie, was also an artist and a Knoxville native. She was renowned as a highly-accomplished American Impressionist, strongly influenced by the French Impressionists such as Renoir and Monet. A student and instructor at the University of Tennessee, Catherine Wylie was on the staff of the student yearbook in which her drawings appear from 1910 to 1914. In 1971 the University Libraries was fortunate to receive a gift of books from McAdoo/Wylie family members which included a valuable portfolio of original pen and ink drawings by Catherine Wylie.

The foresight and support of William G. McAdoo, Sr. and his subsequent family members have helped the Libraries' collection grow from 7,000 books to almost 2 million volumes; more than 3,200,000 manuscripts, maps, ephemera, and oral history tapes; more than 169,000 audiovisual items; 2,400,000 microforms; 475,000 government documents and catalogs; and more than 18,000 periodical and serial titles. With the same foresight, deferred gifts help the Libraries plan far into the future, knowing that private support will be available to purchase valuable library materials. It is most fitting that the Libraries' deferred giving recognition group be named the William G. McAdoo Society.

"FRENCH BRANDY GINUINE": THE EARLY HISTORY OF LEWISBURG

BY JACQUELYN HOPKINS, DIRECTOR
NORTH HOUSE MUSEUM

In the spring of 1990, the University Libraries received a significant donation of manuscripts and rare books from John North Caldwell III and his father Marion D. Caldwell in memory of John N. and Caroline Waller Caldwell and the Caldwell family. The papers are the record of the American branch of the family of Lord Frederick North, first Prime Minister of England, whose brother Roger North settled in Virginia in 1763. Roger North's son Phillip is the father of John A. North with whose correspondence the collection begins. The Libraries has shared copies of the manuscripts with the North House Museum in Lewisburg, West Virginia, whose director provided the following article.

"Only two kinds of people ever leave Greenbrier County—those who return and those who wish they could." This statement, made by a former Lewisburg, West Virginia mayor, seems to have been true, not only today, but true of the very early settlers to the area as well. The names, the places, and, in some cases, the issues contained in the recently acquired Caldwell Collection can still be found in the local newspapers or telephone directories of Greenbrier County, West Virginia.

The extensive manuscript collection (nine linear feet) starts when John A.



Caroline Waller Caldwell, wife of John North Caldwell I, in her wedding dress, 1887. (Special Collections Library)

North moved to Greenbrier County from Augusta County, Virginia, with his bride, Charlotte Blain, in 1820. His move to the frontier of Lewisburg was prompted by his appointment as Clerk of the Chancery Court. The brick, federal-style house he built there is, today, the museum of the Greenbrier Historical Society and contains some furniture original to the house. The archives and library contain copies of the entire Caldwell Collection made possible through the generosity of the University of Tennessee Libraries and the Caldwell Family.

The bulk of the documents deal with the day-to-day business of the Court, but

also included are personal and private business correspondence of the North and Caldwell families. One of the highlights of the collection is the successful effort of the stock holders in the Blue Sulphur Springs Company to develop a spa at that location. The area is full of natural mineral springs, the most famous being White Sulphur Springs which still is in operation. During the early to mid-1800s many of the springs were developed as resorts and healing spas. They were a popular destination for large numbers of people and these documents illustrate the sophistication of not only the visitor, but of the proprietors as well. An order of groceries, for instance, written in 1836 lists the following goods to be purchased: "500 lbs. best Java coffee or 300 of Java & 200 of Moca; 1000 lbs loaf sugar—of tolerable good quality or 800 loaf & 300 real clean Havana sugar; 1 keg of about 20 lbs almonds; 25 or 30 lbs each of preserves such as ginger, pare, quince & peach; 1 lb cloves 1 lb mace 1 lb nutmegs 1 lb cinnamon—orange peel lemmon peel; 1 bu French brandy gin-uine; 3 or 4 boxes best cigars 1000 each."

The continuity of this collection is its strength. It reflects the events of a community and family for over 150 years, documenting the effect of the Civil War on the family—one of John North's sons-in-law is captured "by the public enemy"—the change from Lewisburg, Virginia, to Lewisburg, West Virginia, etc. The collection is fertile ground for the social historian, legal historian, genealogist, or anyone with an interest in the mountain area of Virginia/West Virginia.



John North Caldwell I. (Special Collections Library, Caldwell Papers.)



Manuscript map of a development 1/4 mi. southeast of what was then Lewisburg made for George W.L. McClenachan, Aug. 16-19, 1825. John A. North bought lot no. 15, and Henry North no 6. (Special Collections Library, Caldwell Papers.)

A VICTORIAN MIRROR: CARICATURE IN VANITY FAIR

BY WILLIAM B. EIGELSBACH
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS ASSISTANT

Special Collections recently received a group of almost two hundred Victorian and Edwardian caricatures. Donated by Mrs. John Hansen, the collection belonged to her late husband, who was a long-time professor of English at the University of Tennessee.

Arguably the most famous Victorian caricature was done by Sir Leslie Ward of the great novelist and postal official Anthony Trollope for *Vanity Fair* magazine, a picture in which Trollope appeared, in the words of John Pope-Hennessy, as an "affronted Santa Claus." Certainly Mr. Trollope's reaction to the picture lived up to the caricature. But let Sir Leslie tell the story:

The famous novelist was not in the least conscious of my eagle eye, and imagining I should let him down gently, Mr. Virtue (owner of *St Paul's Magazine* that Trollope edited) did not warn him, luckily for me, for I had an excellent subject. When the caricature appeared, Trollope was furious, and naturally did not hesitate to give poor Virtue a 'blowing up.' Clearly Mr. Trollope's *vanity* did not feel Sir Leslie's picture to be *fair*.



Sir Leslie Ward's famous caricature of the novelist Anthony Trollope that appeared in the April 15, 1873 issue of *Vanity Fair*. (The Hansen *Vanity Fair* Collection, University of Tennessee.)

Clearly Mr. Trollope's *vanity* did not feel Sir Leslie's picture to be *fair*.

During the course of its life (1868-1914) *Vanity Fair* was known for many things. As a society magazine, it chronicled the comings and goings of fashionable society and the social season. Also found within its pages were serialized novels, poetry, general essays, and in the period just prior to the Great War a well respected financial column. But what *Vanity Fair* is now remembered for most is what irritated Trollope so much, its caricatures. Why caricature can cause such a reaction can be seen in its definition by Filippo Baldinucci, a Florentine artist and early historian of art. In 1681 he stated, "the word signifies a method of making portraits aiming at the greatest possible resemblance of the whole of the person portrayed while yet, for the purpose of fun, and sometimes of mockery, disproportionately increasing and emphasizing the defects of the features, so that the portrait as a whole appears to be the sitter himself while its elements are all transformed." Such a distorting transformation can either aim to wound or amuse, depending upon the spirit animating the artist.

Within the British tradition of caricature, malice and maliciousness dominated. Fortunately though for the Victorian and Edwardian worthies portrayed in *Vanity Fair*, its artists followed the lesser known tradition established by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Thomas Patch of portrait caricature or conversation pieces. Here the dominant note was that of good humor, and the jesting was meant to be mild and unoffending. Ideally the person portrayed could join in the joke as much as anyone.

Genial good humor cannot completely account for the enduring popularity of *Vanity Fair* caricatures. Other factors play a part, like the general revival in popularity of all things Victorian and a simplified iconography, which keeps the visual references few, clear, and immediate, but the most important to the enduring popularity are the artists themselves. The two most frequent contributors were Carlo Pellegrini and Ward, who shared a training in classical art and a flair for visual wit. No matter how broad the humor of their portraits the distortion in person rarely breached the parameters of classical form. This served to such an extent as the standard to be met by all *Vanity Fair* contributors that the caricatures of Pellegrini and Ward have come to almost define *Vanity Fair*.

Of the other contributors, some have



The Victorian statesman and scholar William Gladstone as drawn by Carlo Pellegrini. From the May 26, 1898 issue of *Vanity Fair*. (The Hansen *Vanity Fair* Collection, University of Tennessee.)

achieved artistic reputations separate from the magazine, such as James Tissot, Max Beerbohm, and Walter Sickert. Like Pellegrini, Tissot was a refugee from the political problems of his native land. Fleeing France after the fall of the Second Empire, Tissot became the house guest of his old friend Thomas Gibson Bowles, owner, founder, publisher, editor, and chief writer of *Vanity Fair*, who prevailed upon his guest to contribute caricatures to the magazine. Of the number done by Tissot we have those of Charles Darwin and Matthew Arnold. Despite the excellence of these caricatures Tissot is most famous for his society paintings, which have come to be considered classics of Victorian art.

It is difficult to decide if Max Beerbohm is better remembered and admired as the writer of parodies, humorous poems, and the hilarious Oxford novel *Zuleika Dobson* or as a caricaturist of the late Victorian literary scene. While his reputation in this later field is well known, what is less well known is that he was inspired to this career by the achievement of Pellegrini, with whose *Vanity Fair* pictures Beerbohm decorated his rooms as an undergraduate at Merton College.

Beerbohm scores double representa-

tion in our collection by caricatures (George Meredith and A.W. Pinero) which he contributed to *Vanity Fair* and the one done of Max himself by our third famous artist, Walter Sickert. In addition to this picture Sickert, a pupil of Whistler, contributed to the magazine caricatures of Israel Zangwill and George Moore. Since Walter Sickert has come to be considered by some critics as one of the greatest English artists of the first half of this century, Special Collections is particularly fortunate to have all three of his *Vanity Fair* contributions.

Within the scholarly community other collections of *Vanity Fair* exist. In England the National Portrait Gallery has a wide collection of the caricatures. Here in the United States the Library Congress has a microfilm set of the magazine, but, according to Roy Matthews and Peter Mellini in their book *In "Vanity Fair"* some are missing. The actual magazine itself can be found at Harvard, Bowdoin, and the University of Minnesota.

Now thanks to the virtue of generosity (a virtue shared in by all our donors) the University of Tennessee joins the ranks of these institutions in making this unique window on the Victorian age available for scholarship and enjoyment.



The parodist and caricaturist Max Beerbohm as he was caricatured by Walter Sickert in the Dec. 9, 1897 issue of *Vanity Fair*. (The Hansen *Vanity Fair* Collection, University of Tennessee.)

HERE LIES EMPEROR JACKSON

BY CURTIS LYONS,
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS ASSISTANT



Emperor Alexander Severus (208-235).

Shakespeare has made the Ides of March famous for the slaying of Julius Caesar, Emperor of Rome. Mid-March also proved the undoing for another Roman Emperor who had grown unpopular with the wrong people, Alexander Severus (208-235), whose reign was notable for a lessening of the luxury and extravagance of the court, a raising of the standard of coinage, and the establishment of a Loan Officer to lend money at a moderate rate of interest. He has been described as being "devoid of personality, but blameless and well-advised."

Severus was killed (along with his mother, known to be the decision-maker behind the throne) in the battles against German invaders in Gall on March 18, 235. His death was not on the field of battle, but by mutiny believed to be engineered by the future Emperor, Maximinus, a Thracian legionary. As the last of the "Syrian Princes" in the Roman line, it would be no surprise that he was buried in the present-day Beirut area.

What does this third century Boy-Emperor have in common with the seventh president of the United States, a commoner from Tennessee who raised himself through the military to national fame and the highest post in the country? Very little. It is true that when Andrew Jackson left the White House he also had lowered taxes and less money was spent on ceremonial extravagances. However,

in contrast to Severus, he had done all in his power to kill the Bank of the United States. Plus, anyone who would imply that Jackson was devoid of personality, blameless or well-advised would be sent back to undergraduate American History for a refresher. But there is one commonality that quickly leaps to mind: they came very close to sharing a last resting place.

What?!?! General Patton claimed that he was a reincarnation of a soldier of past wars, could it be that Jackson was an 18th century reincarnation of a Roman Emperor? No. But in this past year the library acquired, through the Margaret Blanton Endowment Fund, an interesting little Jacksonian piece entitled *Some Correspondence About a Curious Historical Fact*.

This piece details the story of U.S. Commodore Jesse D. Elliot's "procuring" of a Roman sarcophagus from Beirut. Though later scholars have doubted its attribution, Commodore Elliot concluded on circumstantial evidence that the sarcophagus held the remains of Severus. Commodore Elliot transported the sarcophagus from Beirut aboard the U.S. Frigate Constitution to the United States in 1839 and presented it to the National Institute on the condition that it be the resting place for the remains of General Andrew Jackson. Apparently the Institute agreed to these conditions, but General Jackson politely refused the offer:



Emperor Andrew Jackson (1767-1845).

With the warmest sensations that can inspire a grateful heart, I must decline the honor intended to be bestowed. I cannot consent that my mortal body shall be laid in a repository prepared for an Emperor or a King—my republican feelings and principles forbid it . . . True virtue cannot exist where pomp and parade are the governing passions. It can only dwell with the people, the great laboring and producing classes, that form the bone and sinew of our confederacy. . . . I have prepared an humble depository for my mortal body beside that wherein lies my beloved wife, where, without any pomp or parade, I have requested, when my God calls me to sleep with my fathers, to be laid, for both of us there to remain until the last trumpet sounds to call the dead to judgement, when we, I hope, shall rise together, clothed with that heavenly body promised to all who believe in our glorious Redeemer, who died for us that we might live, and by whose atonement I hope for a blessed immortality.

One can almost see the tears swelling in the Commodore's eyes. Upon the receipt of this letter, he quickly nullified his earlier conditions, saying, "we cannot but honor the sentiments which have ruled his judgement in this case, for they are such as must add to the lustre of his character . . . From [this relic] we would deduce the moral, that while we would disclaim the pride, pomp, and circumstances of imperial pageantry, as unfitting our institutions and professions, we would sedulously cherish the simple republican principles of reposing our fame and honors in the hearts and affections of our countrymen . . . I now commit it wholly to the Institute as their own and sole property, exempt from any condition." Signed Jesse Duncan Elliot.



SPECIAL COLLECTIONS READING ROOM HONORS BENEFACTORS

BY LAURA C. SIMIC
DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

The Special Collections Reading Room on the second floor of the Hoskins Library has been named for two long-time supporters of Special Collections. Mildred Morris Haines and her brother, the late William Elijah Morris, have had a long and mutually satisfying relationship with the University of Tennessee.

William Morris received his Ph.D. in psychology from UT Knoxville in 1952. He had initially been attracted to the university because the psychology department at that time combined elements of psychology and philosophy in its program. During his tenure at UT he tutored the football team, including the athletes in the 1951 national championship team. Dr. Morris served in the military during World War II and later worked for the Veterans Administration and the National Institutes of Health. He died on March 26, 1991.

Dr. Morris' great affection for the University of Tennessee is shared by his sister Mildred Morris Haines.

Mrs. Haines is a graduate of Oberlin College and the University of Chicago. It was by a chance meeting, during a visit by a UT representative with Dr. Morris, that her relationship with the university began.



Dr. William Morris on his graduation day in 1952.



Dr. William Elijah Morris

In 1984, Mrs. Haines donated to Special Collections several letters written during the Civil War by her great uncle John Watkins who had been located in Knoxville. Subsequently, many more artifacts of John Watkins were given to Special Collections and to the McClung Museum. In addition to hundreds of letters, the memorabilia included Watkins' Civil War dress uniform, his battered campaign hat, a brass telescope, a money belt, a musket and several photographs.

During this time, Mrs. Haines and Dr. Morris also supported the College of Liberal Arts by establishing the Mildred Morris Haines and William Elijah Morris Lecture Endowment and the George and Hattie Morris Scholarship in honor of their parents.

Over the years Mrs. Haines and Dr. Morris established many lasting friendships at UT. It was because of their admiration for and friendship with John Dobson, then head of Special Collections, that Mrs. Haines and Dr. Morris created another endowment to support Special Collections in Dobson's honor.

Mrs. Haines and Dr. Morris' estate continue to provide generous support for the university today. The University is pleased and honored to have a lasting tribute to their generosity in the Hoskins Library building.



Mrs. Mildred Morris Haines

THE LINDSAY YOUNG ENDOWMENT

BY MILTON H. FIGG
COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT LIBRARIAN

Once again, the Lindsay Young Endowment has provided additional revenue to purchase research materials for the humanities. The 1990-1991 members of the Endowment Advisory Committee were Pauline Bayne, Rem Edwards, Milton Figg, Dolly Hough, Chuck Johnson, Diane Perushek (Chair), Norman Sanders, and Jim Shelton. The charge to the committee was to recommend titles for purchase that would enhance the overall quality of the Libraries' collections as well as its research contents in all areas of the humanities. The selection committee recommended seventeen selections for purchase and thirteen of these requests were actually acquired. All recommendations for purchase were approved by the Libraries' Dean, Paula Kaufman.

Expenditures for fiscal year 1990-1991 were approximately \$52,300, which was a little over the goal of \$50,000. Two notable items for Special Collections were the Blount Mansion Library's book collection, which encompasses a wide selection of 18th and 19th century works dealing with history, religion and law, and the Welsh Colony Papers, more than 1,200 letters, documents and maps relating to the establishment of a settlement in East Tennessee in 1855. Several selections were made for the Music Library but the majority of the materials will be housed in the Hodges Library. These are *Vocabularium Iurisprudentiae Romanae*; *Civil War Unit Histories*; the *Catalog of the Latin American Collection of the University of Texas Library*; *Bacon's Complete Works*; *CLIO: Catalogo dei Libri Italiani dell'Ottocento (1801-1900)*; the *Nineteenth Century Short Title Catalogue, 1816-1870*; and the *Bibliothek der Deutschen Literatur*.

These purchases include a variety of formats—monographs, reference sets, microfiche collections and musical scores—and a variety of subjects, a mixture which will significantly benefit both students and faculty. The continuous support provided by the Lindsay Young Endowment has been extremely helpful in obtaining much-needed research materials for the humanities. Similar endowments in other subject areas are encouraged.

INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

THE UT KNOXVILLE LIBRARIES

More than any other single element, the library is the heart of a university. The quality of the UT Knoxville Libraries' collections directly affects the quality of intellectual inquiry campus-wide—and the quality of education we give our students, the leaders of our future.

You can help to guarantee that our future leaders receive the best possible education by making an investment in the UT Knoxville Libraries. There are many opportunities by which you can make a difference:

GIFTS OF CASH AND APPRECIATED SECURITIES

An outright gift of cash or securities enables the Libraries to apply the funds to the area of greatest need almost immediately. Gifts of appreciated securities also offer attractive tax benefits to the donor.

DEFERRED GIFTS

Such gifts include gifts by will, charitable remainder trust or charitable lead trust. Often these gifts can provide income to the donor as well as tax benefits, with the Libraries receiving the trust income at a later date.

GIFTS OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

Books, manuscripts, historical documents and other such items can be of great importance and may become a valuable part of the Libraries' collection. Our collection development librarians can discuss with you whether your items may meet some of the collection's needs.



Joyce Carol Thomas autographs a book for a Library Friends Lecture guest, spring, 1991.

A VARIETY OF OPTIONS

Gifts may be directed to the John C. Hodges Library, the George F. DeVine Music Library, the Map Library, the Webster Pendergrass Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library, the Social Work Library, Special Collections, or the University Archives.

To make a gift to the UT Knoxville Libraries, please make your check payable to the University of Tennessee and use the reply envelope included in the Review. For more information, please contact:

Director of Development
University Libraries
612 Hodges Library
1015 Volunteer Boulevard
Knoxville, TN 37996-1000
(615) 974-0037



Natalie Haslam, member of the Board of Governors of the Tennessee Presidents Trust and Library Friends Executive Committee, chats with LeRoy Graf, emeritus editor of the Andrew Johnson project, at a reception in honor of the Grand Opening of the Tennessee Presidents Center in Hoskins Library, March 3, 1990.



A display of presidents' material in the Kefauver Wing of Special Collections mounted in conjunction with the Tennessee Presidents Center's grand opening. The clothing in the small case was loaned for the exhibit by the estate of Margaret Johnson Patterson Bartlett.

PRIVATE DOLLARS, PUBLIC TREASURES

As Americans have given to various charitable efforts over the years, they have created many national treasures available to all. Many of these resources would never have been possible with government support alone. Virtually all of the truly great libraries have been made great through gifts from individuals. We are most grateful to the following who have generously supported the UT Knoxville Libraries.

LIBRARY ENDOWMENTS

The first endowment at the UT Knoxville Libraries, the John L. Rhea Foundation Endowment, was created in 1904. Since then the number of library endowments has grown tremendously.

Endowment funds are particularly valuable because, once established, they provide interest income for the Library in perpetuity. Such funds also offer a fitting opportunity to honor or memorialize a friend or relative. Anyone may establish a named endowment fund with a minimum gift of \$10,000 to the University Libraries.

For more information about establishing an endowment fund, contact the Library Development Office at 974-0037.

(Endowments marked with an asterisk have been established since our last issue of the *Library Development Review*.)

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THOSE HONORED

The following individuals have been honored by gifts made to the University Libraries in their name between July 1, 1990 and June 30, 1991.

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THOSE MEMORIALIZED

The following individuals have had gifts made to the University Libraries in their memory between July 1, 1990 and June 30, 1991.

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THE WILLIAM G. MCADOO SOCIETY

William G. McAdoo was the first head librarian at UT Knoxville. He was named head librarian in 1879, when the Tennessee State Legislature chose East Tennessee University as Tennessee's state university and changed its name. By this act, the University of Tennessee was pledged to serve the entire state. McAdoo continued to serve as head librarian until 1883, at which time the collection numbered 7,000 volumes.

The William G. McAdoo Society recognizes those who have named the University Libraries the beneficiary of a deferred gift. Deferred gifts include bequests, insurance policies, life income agreements, trusts and wills. If you have made a deferred gift to the UT Knoxville Libraries and are not listed here, please contact the Library Development Office at (615) 974-0037.

The Libraries gratefully acknowledge the following individuals who have made deferred commitments prior to June 30, 1991:

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An annual gift to the University Libraries qualifies the donor for membership in the Library Friends. Friends Benefactors have made a gift of \$500 or more; Friends Patrons have contributed between \$250 and \$499; Sustaining Friends have made donations of \$100 to \$249; and Contributing Friends have made a gift of \$50 to \$99. The following made contributions to the Libraries during the year July 1, 1990 to June 30, 1991.

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The novelist and poet Rudyard Kipling as caricatured by Sir Leslie Ward in the June 7, 1894 issue of Vanity Fair. (See article on p.16.)

Back Cover: Detail of McIntosh painting in Alex Haley's lodge.

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