

THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW/1988-89
THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE



*"The stained glass of the L&N Depot smoldered like an exhausted butterfly,
and at the middle of the viaduct they paused to inhale the burst of
smoke from a switch engine which passed under..."*

—James Agee



Two of Andrew Jackson Donelson's sons attended Kentucky Military Institute. View above taken from a letter of W.A. Donelson, dated Dec. 2, 1869. (See article on p. 7.)

The past year has been an important one for the University of Tennessee, Knoxville Libraries.

On May 17, 1989, we held the public kickoff of our Tennessee IMPERATIVE campaign. It is the first UT campaign ever focused entirely on our Libraries. During that kickoff, campaign chairman Jim Haslam, II, announced a \$6 million goal. All dollars raised in this major effort will create endowments for acquisitions at UT Knoxville.

We have already received an excellent response. Knoxville attorney Mr. Lindsay Young has given \$1 million—the largest single gift ever received by our Libraries. Many others have also made important commitments and gifts. However, we must continue to invite our friends and alumni to help reach our crucial goals.

In other areas exciting things are happening also. We have established cooperative agreements with Vanderbilt University and with the Oak Ridge National Laboratories for sharing collections and focusing our acquisitions. The University has added significant additional dollars to our acquisitions budget. Our new Library Friends group will be fully active by the fall of 1989. And, an average of 7,500 persons per day make use of the Libraries. Up to 12,000 persons per day enter the Hodges Library during finals week.

Increased financial support, increased volunteer support, improved sharing relationships, improved collections and tremendous use of our resources—are all cause for pride and great anticipation for the future.

I hope the *Library Development Review* will help communicate more fully our positive developments. I also hope it will encourage others to join in support of the vital resources UT Knoxville Libraries represent.

Paula T. Kaufman
Dean of Libraries

On Cover: Detail of a stained glass window in the L&N Passenger Station, courtesy of the Harkness Corp., 401 Henley St. The window was constructed by Knox Glass Company, Inc. and is an exact replica of the original. Photo by Stan McCleave; quotation from *A Death in the Family* (New York: McDowell, Obolensky, 1957, p. 17.)

THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

1988/89

Edited by James B. Lloyd



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My career at The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, has been inextricably linked with the Library. As soon as I arrived in Knoxville in September, 1961, as an instructor in the Department of English, I made friends with the Library and with librarians. My favorite room on campus then was the Reference Room in Hoskins; with its high ceilings and lovely windows and sturdy old tables, it seemed to me the apotheosis of a university. I was delighted, too, with the quality of the collection in literature; thanks to extraordinary scholars like Professors Emperor, Bruce, Curry, Davis, Thaler, and many others, the Library had accumulated books and journals which enriched immeasurably my teaching and research.

I also came to know John Hodges, Head of the Department of English, well. He hired me, and I appreciated that. He was a courtly, urbane, wise, and intensely dedicated individual who helped to build a fine department and whose support of the Library was extraordinary. In addition to the generous gifts which he made and the considerable endowments he established, he began, after retirement, a kind of one-man development effort for the Library. We continue to benefit from all that he did.

The proudest moments I had as Chancellor were all related to the Library. The most pleasant public ceremony I have ever experienced was the opening of the new John C. Hodges Library; it is the handsomest structure I know, and I am delighted with the fact that it has become, symbolically and literally, the center of UTK's academic life. The number of patrons—faculty, students, and visitors—is testimony to the quality of the structure, the collection, and the staff.

I am pleased, too, that the Library received a healthy increase in state funds for the current academic year and that the fund drive for acquisitions—the Tennessee IMPERATIVE—is off to such an excellent start. It is gratifying to note that faculty and staff have committed approximately \$500,000 for that campaign, and that students have contributed over \$10,000. That campaign is essential to the Library and the University; if both are to meet the expectations we have for them, then we must raise a total of \$6,000,000 in private funds for acquisitions.

It is very satisfying to me to be writing this piece in my new office located in the basement of Hoskins Library. I feel very much at home, and I am pleased to report that the old Reference Room upstairs is now vacant, but as handsome as ever. It would be a wonderful place to have a celebration marking the successful completion of Tennessee IMPERATIVE.



*Jack Reese, University Professor
and Chancellor Emeritus*

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Jack Reese".

Jack Reese
Chancellor Emeritus

THE REVIEW 1988/89

THE RETURN OF A KNOXVILLE NATIVE SON: THE BUSINESS OF PRAISING FAMOUS MEN

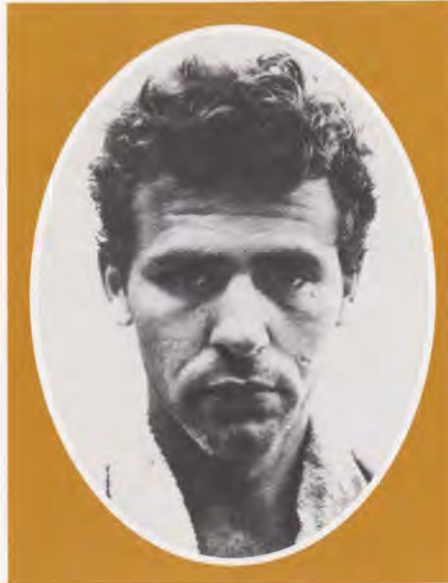
BY JAMES B. LLOYD
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN

On July 1, 1988, began a series of events which would eventually lead to the Special Collections Library's acquisition of an extremely significant collection of American literary manuscripts created by Knoxville author James Agee. It was on this date that a book dealer in North Carolina wrote a letter offering for sale the papers of David McDowell, the publisher and editor of Agee's posthumous *A Death in the Family* and the former head of the James Agee Trust, the entity which controls the literary rights to Agee's works. At the end of the letter, almost as an afterthought, was the mention of a "fairly substantial" group of Agee manuscripts which might be available in the near future from an heir of David McDowell who was offering the current collection.

We were, of course, interested in David McDowell's papers both because of his connection with Agee and because



David McDowell. (Agee-McDowell Collection, photograph by William I. Kaufman.)

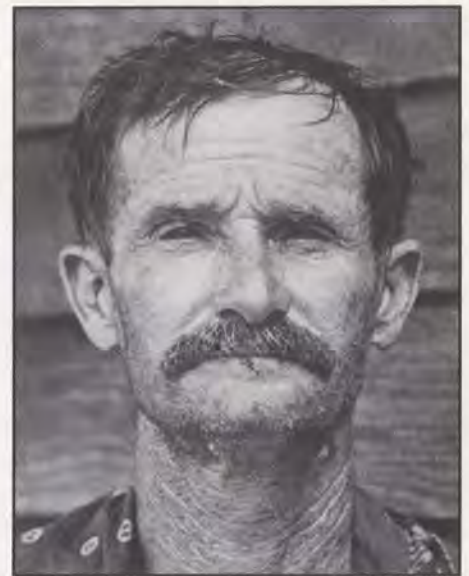


James Agee. (Photograph by Walker Evans, courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, and the estate of Walker Evans.)

he was an important figure in the New York publishing business for thirty years. But the possibility of acquiring a collection of the personal papers of Tennessee's and Knoxville's own James Agee called for a significant University-wide response. An ad-hoc committee of interested individuals was formed to determine if sufficiently broad campus interest and support existed to proceed with the attempt to raise what promised to be a fairly significant level of funding. This committee, composed of Norman Sanders and Wilma Dykeman from the English Department, Jack Armistead, the Associate Dean of Liberal Arts, Linda Davidson and Boyd Romines from the Development Office, Paula Kaufman, the Dean of Libraries, and the Special Collections Librarian, decided that the library should proceed by continuing to marshal support on campus and by opening negotiations with the bookseller, the Dean of Libraries to take care of the first, the Special Collections Librarian the second.

As it happened, the timing could not have been better. Already scheduled on campus for the spring was a week-long celebration of the fiftieth anniversary

of the composition of Agee's *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*, an exposé of the Southern sharecropping system with text by Agee and photographs by Walker Evans. This celebration had come about from an idea suggested by Wilma Dykeman and executed by Mary Richards, then Associate Dean of Liberal Arts, in the form of a grant proposal to the Tennessee Humanities Council. The proposal succeeded, and upon Mary Richards' departure responsibility for the project fell to Jack Armistead and an organizing committee composed of Lynn Champion of the College of Liberal Arts, Charles Aiken from Geography, Paul Ashdown from Journalism, Wilma Dykeman, Mike Lofaro, Chuck Maland and Mary Moss from English, Phillip Hamlin from Philosophy, Baldwin Lee from Art, Mark Mitchum from the Bank of East Tennessee, Nancy Peterson and Patricia Watson from the Knox County Library System, Mark Wetherington from the East Tennessee Historical Society, and Barbara Williamson from the University's Institute for Public Service. The celebration under their direction was to take the form of a series of evening entertainments and lectures by such luminaries as



Frank Tingle, father of one of the three sharecropper families described in *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*. (Photograph by Walker Evans, courtesy of the Library of Congress.)

George Brown Tindall, Southern historian from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Ross Spears, Director of the James Agee Film Project. And it would be a simple matter, it appeared, to add an impromptu session on the Library's Agee purchase, should we be so fortunate as to succeed.

The other event already in progress was the Library Development Campaign, a formal fund-raising effort to add to the Library's endowment led by Jack Reese and Jim Haslam which had begun the previous spring with a Family Campaign directed at active and retired University faculty and staff. This phase of the Campaign, led by Milton Klein and Marian Moffett, had resulted in a commitment of over \$560,000. The public phase of the Campaign was due to begin in May of 1989, but various prospective donors had already been approached by members of the University administration, the Development Office, and Library faculty. Among these was local attorney Lindsay Young, a 1935 graduate of the College of Law, long-time benefactor of the University, former member of the UTK Development Council and the UTK Chancellor's Associates, and a current member of the Board of Visitors to the College of Liberal Arts. Mr. Young was contacted concerning the Agee manuscripts, and the upshot was a one million dollar contribution to the Development Campaign, the single largest gift ever presented to the Library. This contribution, the Lindsay Young Library Endowment, serves as a companion to the million dollar fund Mr. Young created in 1980 to support the Young Professorships in the humanities. And it enabled the Library to purchase the Agee manuscripts with a small part of the principal, reserving the rest for "special acquisitions that will make a qualitative difference in the collection of the Library," primarily in the area of the humanities. This fund is administered jointly by the Dean of Libraries and the Dean of Liberal Arts in consultation with three faculty members from the Library and five from Liberal Arts.

The University's James Agee Collection, made possible by Mr. Young's generosity, is composed of approximately six hundred pages of text. It includes three biographical journals (230 pages), two unpublished chapters from *A Death in the Family* (45 pages), drafts of the long Byronic poem, "John Carter," and other published and unpublished poetry (c. 250 pages), and two film scripts or treatments (74 pages). It is not in size

nearly so extensive as the Agee Collection at the Humanities Research Center at the University of Texas at Austin, which was described several years ago as containing 3,479 pages. Its content however is quite good, since it is earlier than most of the Texas Collection, spanning mostly the years 1932-39, and contains besides drafts of material intended for publication, materials of an intensely personal nature. It is, in fact, so good that our first reaction was one of skepticism, since it did not seem possible that such a cache of material had lain fallow for so long. However, when we discovered that David McDowell, from whose heir the material came, had intended to do a biography of Agee, the situation became clearer. This appeared to be material that he may have reserved for himself to use in a biography which he never did. It had, in any event, never been referred to in print, and does not seem to have been available to any previous Agee scholars.

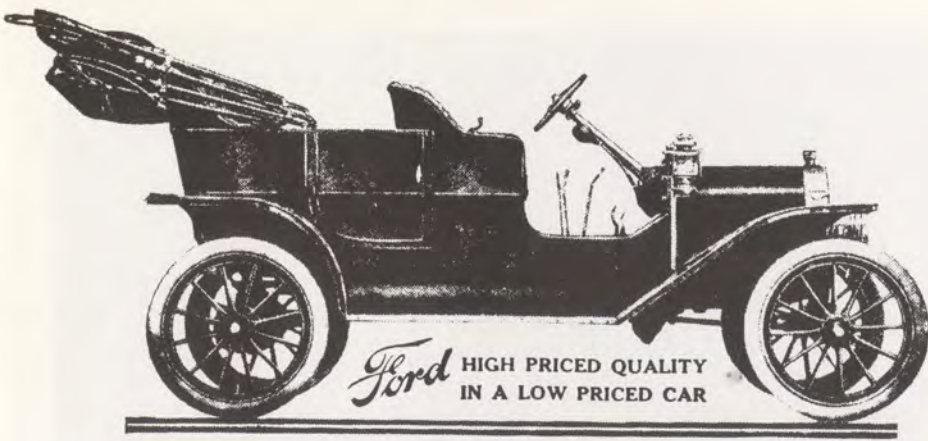
The three personal journals are perhaps the most important items in the collection, since they were kept between January 5, 1938, and mid-1939, the time when Agee's marriage to Alma Neuman was ending and he was attempting to rework the material he and Walker Evans had gathered for an article on Alabama sharecroppers for *Fortune* magazine into a book-length exposé on the iniquities of the current Southern economic system. They contain Agee's first thoughts on

what finally became *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*, a classic of proletarian literature, a genre which is distinguished by socialistic political opinions illustrated by a documentary approach, as in *The Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck or *USA* by John Dos Passos. In this case Evans provided the documentation with his powerful naturalistic photographs, which are set against Agee's somewhat florid poetical prose. And Agee's journals are important from a creative point of view since they contain not only early drafts of episodes which eventually found their way into publication, but also Agee's attempts to articulate the literary theory guiding the composition.

The two episodes which might have become chapters in *A Death in the Family*, Agee's frankly autobiographical novel set in Knoxville and concerning the death of his father in an automobile accident c. 1916, are also extremely interesting. This novel, which was put together by David McDowell from material left at Agee's death, won the Pulitzer Prize for Literature upon its posthumous publication in 1957. McDowell in his capacity as editor thus made a number of decisions which, since no one can tell what Agee himself would have done, might, and have been, called into question, in particular his inclusion of a previously published short story, "Knoxville: Summer of 1915", as the prologue. It is not surprising then, that the University of Texas likewise has material which



The Tingle family. (Photograph by Walker Evans from *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*, courtesy of the Library of Congress.)



A Model T as reproduced from its introductory advertisement. (The Saturday Evening Post, October 3, 1908.)



Hugh James Agee, James Agee's father. (Photograph courtesy of St. Andrew's-Sewanee.)

might have made chapters in *A Death in the Family*. But their episodes, most of which have since been published, appear to be quite different from the two in this collection, and appear to have been excluded by McDowell because they either contradicted some point of fact in another episode or differed in tone or point of view from the rest.

These two show none of those differences. One of them does, however, seem to be a development of a short fragment called "Enter the Ford" which is mentioned in Texas' notes on the novel. This nine page manuscript begins when the boy Rufus' father, Jay, surprises the family by arriving home in a new Ford (it is worth noting that in Agee's tiny hand nine pages of manuscript amounts to approximately 6,500 words). Rufus is enraptured by the auto, and Jay, who appears to feel similarly, insists on taking the family for a joy ride despite the fact that supper will get cold, not to mention his status as an extremely rookie driver. Once in the car Jay immediately begins to drive too fast in spite of himself. And after taking every available member of his wife's family for similar rides, he takes Rufus out one final time, loses control, and ends up in an embankment, at which point he swears Rufus to silence. This material might have been used, of course, to set up Jay's impending wreck as it illustrates his propensity to drive too fast, if not recklessly.

In the other episode, which we have called "Chilhowee Park," the family takes an outing to an amusement park in Knoxville which still exists today. The manuscript, which goes on for eight pages, takes the family through train and boat rides, then turns to the interpersonal dynamics generated by the simple act of allowing Rufus to ride the merry-go-round. It quickly becomes clear that Rufus' mother is in control, both of



Streetcar to Chilhowee Park, intersection of Gay and Clinch, c. 1903. (Progressive Knoxville: A Pictorial Review of the City, 1903-1904, Knoxville: Russell Harrison, 1904.)



Chilhowee Park, c. 1915. (Special Collections Library, MS-951.)



Agee's home as it appeared in 1962. (Photograph by Hugh Lunsford courtesy of the Knoxville Journal.)

Rufus and of her husband. She refuses to let Rufus ride an animal that moves even though he will be strapped on, and he has to settle for a stationary one. This causes Jay to secretly take Rufus out later to ride an animal which does move, just as they had secretly gone too fast in the episode about the Ford. This material might have been used to illustrate the nature of Rufus' relationship with his father, which is a close one, as well as to set up one possible source of Jay's discontent.

As for the poetry in the collection, almost half of it is made up of notes and drafts concerning "John Carter," a long narrative poem, forty stanzas of which Agee published in the *Harvard Advocate* in 1932 and on which he continued to work very seriously until 1936. The rest, which has not been fully cataloged, is composed of drafts of both unpublished works and some which appeared in Robert Fitzgerald's 1968 edition of *The Collected Poems of James Agee*. These include drafts of such poems as "Sunday: Outskirts of Knoxville, Tennessee," "A Lullaby," and "As You Came Through the Far Land," while the rest amounts to some sixty pages of apparently disconnected notes and drafts.

The two film treatments, "Twilight" and "A Love Story," are, in separate ways, also of interest. The first is a twenty-three page double-spaced typed carbon concerning two small California girls' unsuccessful attempt to run away from home. This piece, which was written with Manuel Condo, a Phillipino film producer, may be the project that Agee had promised to do which caused him to turn down John Huston's invitation in March of 1953 to write the script for *Moby Dick*. If so, he showed a lamentable want of judgement, as this project, perhaps deservedly, never went anywhere. "A Love Story," on the other hand, is of considerable biographical interest, since this forty-four page, single-spaced carbon is an overtly biographical treatment of roughly the same period as that covered by the journals. It chronicles the breakup of the hero's first marriage, the course of his relationship with his second wife, and his eventual third marriage. Agee was apparently working on this shortly before his death, perhaps in an attempt to make sense of some of the major events of his life.

It almost goes without saying that our newly acquired Agee/McDowell Collection is a major addition to the

Special Collections Library, and we are all deeply indebted to Lindsay Young for the funds to purchase it as well as for his generous endowment for continuing library acquisitions. We expect that the Agee material will be of considerable research interest in the future. It seems to call, in fact, for a complete reassessment of Agee and his work, since it is now possible to put the composition of *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men* in perspective, as well as to reassess the text and structure of *A Death in the Family*, not to mention providing access to a much more complete body of poetry and the availability of hitherto unknown biographical material. And it is particularly appropriate that the material making this reassessment possible reside in Agee's hometown. There could not be a more proper place for the papers of such a frankly autobiographical writer, and in fact the historical marker for his birthplace several blocks away sits at the corner in front of the Special Collections Library. We hope James Agee would have approved. ■

AN ABUNDANCE OF NAMESAKES: OR A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY

BY JOHN DOBSON
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN EMERITUS

A collection of papers pertaining to Andrew Jackson Donelson and his family has recently been acquired by the Library. The following article is intended to draw attention to Donelson and to point out the significance of the papers.

A stranger calling at the Hermitage in the first decade of the nineteenth century would not guess that the Andrew Jacksons were a childless couple. Children were very much in evidence in the Jackson household.

Andrew Jackson was chosen as guardian for five young boys. The first two of whom were sons of General Edward Butler, of Revolutionary fame. The Butler boys, Edward George Washington and Anthony Wayne, became wards of Jackson after their father's death in 1803. The next three, nephews of Rachel Jackson, the Donelson boys—John Samuel, Andrew Jackson, and Daniel Smith, came to live at the Hermitage after the remarriage of their widowed mother in 1806. The Donelson wards were sons of Samuel Donelson and grandsons of General Daniel Smith, the master of Rock Castle and the widely-known pioneer surveyor.



Andrew Jackson, Jr. (From a portrait attributed to Ralph E.W. Earl, courtesy of the Ladies Hermitage Association.)

In 1809 twin sons were born to the wife of Mrs. Jackson's brother, Severn. Because the mother was not in good health and was physically unable to care for two infants, the Jacksons were allowed to take one of the newborn boys. The baby was legally adopted and named Andrew Jackson, Jr. Although their home was well populated with youngsters, the adopted baby of the Jacksons, the son and heir, held a special place in their hearts. The older boys were cared



Andrew Jackson Hutchings. (From a portrait by Ralph E.W. Earl.)

for with love and attention, but they retained strong outside family ties. The Butlers were in contact with wealthy and influential relatives, and the Donelsons spent time with their mother and also with their grandfather at Rock Castle. Andrew, Jr. had additional playmates in the persons of Lincoya, an Indian orphan sent home by General Jackson from the Creek Wars, and Andrew Jackson Hutchings (great nephew of Mrs. Jackson), who became a ward in 1817.



The first Hermitage, Andrew Jackson's home from 1804 until 1818 or 1819. (From an old print.)

Despite the influence of other namesakes and other young people on life at the Hermitage, it was Andrew Jackson Donelson who became most prominent in the affairs of his foster father.

Because of a group of personal papers recently acquired, scholars using the University Library have a new opportunity to examine Donelson's achievements. The papers consist of twenty items, dated from 1840 to 1870. They include seventeen letters to and from Donelson and other members of his family. This group of manuscripts, when added to several earlier Donelson pieces (1821-1823) in the library's holdings, forms a significant resource for research on the Jacksonian era.

Facts assembled by St. George L. Sioussat from the Donelson Papers in the Library of Congress provide a concise review of the life of Andrew Jackson Donelson. Sioussat (whose papers came to the University in 1960) was Chief of the Manuscript Division at the national library. In 1917 he edited a series of articles on the Donelson Papers for the *Tennessee Historical Magazine*.

Drawing upon information from these articles and from related transcribed letters in Sioussat's files, it can be seen that Andrew Jackson Donelson (1799-1871) was a grandson of John Donelson, the pioneer, and a nephew of the wife of General Jackson. Educated at Cumberland College and at West Point, he served as Jackson's aide-de-camp in the Florida campaign, and then studied law at Kentucky's Transylvania University. He was long a member of Jackson's family, and was made the President's private secretary. Because of responsibility and familiarity associated with



Andrew Jackson Donelson. (From a portrait by Alexander painted in 1831.)

General Jackson, Donelson established many enduring personal friendships with the circle of men politically close to the General, and some of those friendships he maintained long after the sharp political alignments which marked Jackson's Presidency. As might be expected, people whose purpose was to learn the General's views or to impress their own upon him sought the favor of one so closely in his confidence. But, more than a secretary of Jackson, Donelson was a man of independent thought. On the part of the Federal Government he successfully negotiated the acceptance by Texas of the policy of annexation to the United States, and his course not only won the approval of President Polk at that time, but in recent years has won the praise of prominent historians. As a reward for his success in Texas, Donelson was appointed to the Prussian mission. Three of his sons, Daniel, Martin and William, were born in Berlin while he was Minister to Prussia. On the establishment of the German Confederation he was made Minister to Frankfurt.

After his return from Europe Donelson played an important part in the Nashville Convention of 1850, violently opposing the extreme Southern element. When the Know-Nothing movement began its spread Donelson went over to it, and in 1856 accepted the nomination of the American party for the office of Vice-President upon the same ticket with Millard Fillmore. His later years were spent in Memphis, where he was a landholder. He owned a plantation in Mississippi, and died at Memphis on his return from the plantation, on June 26, 1871.

Biographical facts regarding Donelson as supplied by St. George Sioussat are supported by information contained in the collection of letters now in the library. The selection of quotations following will demonstrate this point.

One of the early items represents the period when Donelson was aide-de-camp to General Jackson. It is a letter to Ralph E.W. Earl, the painter who became artist-in-residence at the Hermitage. It was written from the Mobile Bay town of Blakely, Alabama, on May 6, 1821, when the young Lieutenant was enroute to Pensacola, where his Uncle was to take the helm as Governor of the Floridas. Donelson met Earl in New Orleans, to which place he had been sent in February 1821 for the purpose of becoming more fluent in the French language. Closing comments of the letter show that the young man at that time sat for

the artist. The comments were: "I am sorry that I was compelled to leave New Orleans, before you had finished my portrait. I will [write] you again shortly, and will tell you then, whether I will have an opportunity of seeing you again soon. If I shall not see you and you can make a tolerable likeness without farther sittings, I shall thank you to do so, and present it to my mother...." Ten years later Earl again painted Donelson as a gift for Jackson.

The letter to Earl was dispatched from Blakely while Donelson was accompanying Mrs. Jackson, Andrew, Jr., and a cousin on their journey to join the General. The main purpose of this piece of correspondence was to inform Earl of steps being taken toward the Spanish surrender of Florida to United States sovereignty. Donelson wrote: "The Genl. is in waiting for information from Col. Forbes [James Grant Forbes], who was appointed by the President, Agent and Commissary to carry the royal order to Cuba for the surrender of the Floridas: whether he has reached Pensacola, or not, we are as yet uninformed. Bronaugh and Breckenridge have been sent to Pensacola, with a view of Reporting to the Governor of Pensacola, and ascertaining how far things are in progress toward the ceremonies of exchange, we expect their return today [Dr. James C. Bronaugh and Henry M. Brackenridge were aides to Jackson]. Our movements depend entirely upon their report, or at least so much of it, as regards the preparatory state of the Spanish authority to carry the treaty into effect—the delay will take place on the part of our government. The Genl. is always prepared, and will be prompt and quick."

Another of the early items held by the library concerns Donelson's education beyond Cumberland College and West Point. It is a letter of introduction from Andrew Jackson to The Reverend Mr. Holley, President of Transylvania University. On February 27, 1822, Jackson wrote: "This note will be handed you by my adopted son, A.J. Donelson, whom I have taken the liberty of introducing to your acquaintance. He visits Lexington for the purpose of studying law, and attending lectures delivered on that branch of science in the Transylvania University. I have another adopted son, and a nephew whose education I am supervising, and am desirous of sending to the school over which you preside, as soon as they finish the course of study in which they are now engaged preparatory to the University. Any attention which



Rock Castle, home of Daniel Smith, Hendersonville, Tennessee. (Architectural drawing from Historic American Buildings Survey.)

you have it in your power to bestow upon Lieut. Donelson, will be thankfully acknowledged by your friend and mo. obt. sevt." It is interesting to note that Jackson refers to Donelson as his adopted son, when in actuality only Andrew Jackson, Jr. was an adopted son. Perhaps the reference reflects Jackson's regard and affection for his nephew.

An example of the ties established with men politically close to the general is shown by a letter from Sam Houston, dated Kingsport, November 30, 1823. Addressed to My dear friend, the letter concerns the political climate a year before Jackson's defeat in his first run for the presidency. Houston relates, "I have found the people much as I wish—It is all fudge that one electoral vote will go against the Genl. There is a feeling in Knoxville, but to Hell with them—they cannot do any thing." A further example illustrating one of the points made in Sioussat's biographical sketch is a letter which clearly courts Donelson's favor. Composed by William B. Berryhill (a candidate for appointment to a marshalship) on March 21, 1831, it appeals: "You are a member of the President's family and high in his confidence, I therefore must respectfully and anxiously solicit your aid and influence in procuring for me this office, and should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, it shall be my aim to discharge the duties with impartial and strict justice."

Remarks in a letter from Berlin on August 17, 1846, reflect upon the period when Donelson was Minister to Prussia. Addressed to Major Thomas B. Eastland at Nashville, Donelson wrote: "I am not

pleased with my position. Obligated as I was to bring my family I am subjected to expenses which will disappoint the hope I had entertained of creating a saving fund to clear me of debt. But I can do something in this way, and will be better prepared when I return home to appreciate the value of things—and above all the blessing of a Tennessee life over that of one on this continent." In another vein, the letter continues: "At present I am looking closely at the condition of our trade and intercourse with Germany, under the hope of finding some means to benefit both. The tobacco from our country is used here only as a mixture for the bad native tobacco, in snuffs and smoking. The people do not chew tobacco as we do, but they make up for it in the use of the pipe." The Minister's concern for tobacco exports should have been welcome news to Southern planters.

Later correspondence in the Donelson Collection has to do with the education of his children and matters pertaining to plantations. There are letters from two of his younger sons sent from Kentucky Military Institute, where they were students, and there are several pieces from Donelson to his wife, posted from the Mississippi plantation. After leaving public life Donelson spent most of his time at home in Tennessee or attending to the business of his agricultural pursuits. He made frequent trips to his plantation in Mississippi and often wrote to Mrs. Donelson (Elizabeth Martin, his second wife) to report on activities there. A typical plantation report is one written from Bolivar County in 1858. It says in part: "I am at the landing

today for the meat which was shipped by the Howard, and not delivered on her downward trip. The negroes are all well, and will finish the cotton this week except a few acres that are covered with water from the late excessive rains. There will be about 120 bales. The new overseer makes a good beginning and I hope will continue to do well. He has no family, and if free from the vice of drinking cannot fail to make a good crop. Beula is spinnin up the wool to make socks."

The foregoing passages from letters in the Donelson group provide a glimpse into the activities of a distinguished man and lend flavor to several phases of his public and private life. Even though the library's holdings of Donelson papers are miniscule when compared to those of the Library of Congress, they are helpful adjuncts to the transcripts found in Sioussat's files.

Acquisition of the newly accessioned Donelson papers was made possible because of the contributions of generous donors. Just as these papers shed light on the life and career of Andrew Jackson Donelson, so do they shed light on the life and career of Andrew Jackson himself. Even though Donelson became a person of importance in his own right, he always remained in the shadow of his uncle. As long as Jackson lived, young Donelson was at his beck and call. The Donelson Collection, therefore, has double value as research material. It documents the emergence of a significant political figure at the same time it illuminates the movements of a great one. ■

JOHN HEART'S YOUNG HICKORY AND THE 1844 CAMPAIGN

BY WAYNE CUTLER

EDITOR, PAPERS OF JAMES K. POLK

The Special Collections Library has always been interested in material relating to Tennessee's three presidents, but the establishment of the Tennessee Presidents Center has made it necessary to support the editors' research in a more immediate and intensive manner. The item in question in the following article, *Young Hickory* (see inside back cover), illustrates this effort. It is extremely unusual to be able to acquire an entire run of a rare mid-nineteenth century newspaper. We were only able to do so because of the breakup several years ago of an impressive private collection of Tennesseeana, and we are grateful for the donations which make such acquisitions possible.

Three weeks after James K. Polk was nominated for the presidency by Democrats gathered in Baltimore, John Heart of Washington issued the first number of a special campaign newspaper, *Young Hickory*. In a brief "Apologetic," placed at the close of his inaugural issue of June 18, 1844, Heart set forth the prospectus for his weekly newspaper. He promised that he would fill its pages with "short, pithy, pungent articles—such as speak to the feelings, as well as the judgement." He wanted "to excite, to animate, and to stir up" the Democratic party and thereby elect Polk president in November.

Heart believed that only under the benign influence of the Democratic party had American society progressed and solved "the problem, so long dreamed of and so much doubted—man's capacity and fitness for self-government." In Heart's highly partisan view, *Young Hickory* as president would illustrate, prove, and defend "the true sovereignty of the people."

The notion of dispassionate, independent journalism attracted few followers in the second American party system, largely because most newspapers were financed by politicians or their partisan friends. Heart had worked on the *Washington Globe* and the *Washington Spectator* prior to launching his 1844 campaign sheet. The *Globe* had served as the leading voice of the Democratic party since Andrew Jackson's first administration, and the *Spectator* had backed James Buchanan in 1842 and then John C. Calhoun in 1843 for the



After John C. Calhoun's withdrawal from the 1844 presidential race, his supporters eventually took up Polk's banner. (Sellers, Charles, James K. Polk, *Continentalist, 1843-1846*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1966.)

presidency. Following Calhoun's withdrawal from the race, the *Spectator* supported Lewis Cass, and after the Baltimore convention Heart's pen moved with the flow of political fortunes. His decision to edit and publish *Young Hickory* in the place of his weekly *Spectator* provides an interesting insight into Polk's presidential campaign of 1844.

Polk entered the contest without the support of a strong Washington newspaper. More exactly, he distrusted Frank Blair, editor of the *Globe*, because the aging Jacksonian remained loyal to Martin Van Buren and supported Thomas H. Benton's determined and vocal opposition to the immediate annexation of Texas. John Tyler's *Madisonian* was outside Polk's immediate control and was, by comparison to the Whig *National Intelligencer* and the reluctant *Globe*, relatively limited in its outreach.

There were, of course, regionally consequential newspapers such as the *Albany Argus*, the *Richmond Enquirer*, and the *Nashville Union*, but none could shoulder the weight of speaking nationally for the Democratic party. To accommodate sectional sensitivities each found it necessary to articulate variant positions on key campaign issues such as expansion, tariffs, and slavery. By default Polk, the unexpected heir to Old Hickory's fading political coalition, found himself bereft of an effective national

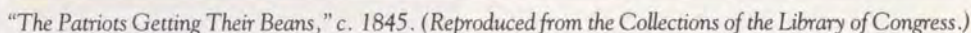
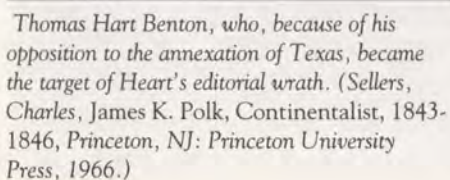
medium for bringing his campaign into focus.

Probably Polk could do nothing about his newspaper problem without further splitting the party, for Blair and Benton headed in their own direction with abandon. Polk urged Jackson to keep the two mavericks in line; but as Jackson explained the difficulty, Benton had gone a little strange since his injury earlier in the year aboard the U.S.S. *Princeton*. (The frigate's main gun, the "Peacemaker," had blown up with much of official Washington aboard.) Blair insisted on supporting Benton's anti-annexation tirades in the Senate, and both grieved publicly over the perfidity of those convention delegates who had thrown Van Buren over for the sake of nominating an electable, compromise candidate, one who just might defeat Henry Clay and the Whigs.

For their part, the Calhounite minority made a virtue of giving up their surrogate candidate, Lewis Cass. With as much or equal abandon, the former nullifiers took their own lead in drawing the majority into their orbit. The very available editor and office of the *Spectator* would publish *Young Hickory* as though it were the candidate's own sheet. Heart merged the weekly *Spectator*'s subscription list with that of his new endeavor. As far as can be determined from Polk's surviving correspondence, the Democratic candidate had no personal contact with John Heart or his political friends. Nor did Polk complain that the Calhounites were trying to shift the center of the party to their side of the issue. As the compromise candidate of a much divided party, Polk was the creature of his party and not its leader. He would find it easier to lead the nation than his party of many factions.

John Heart and his former *Spectator* staff took up Polk's banner and took after Benton's scalp. By way of introduction Heart put biographical sketches of the Democratic convention nominees at the front of his first sixteen-page issue. These lead articles would enable Democrats to answer the Whig taunts, "Who is James K. Polk?" and "Who is George M. Dallas?" Next Heart inserted the full text of Polk's "Inaugural Address" as Governor of Tennessee, given in Nashville on October 14, 1839. Then the editor warmed to his subject and castigated Benton for his opposition to the Texas annexation movement. To say the least of his editorial tastes, Heart's attacks were nothing if they were not short, pithy, and pungent.

Also in his first number Heart denounced Frank Blair's *Globe* with equal venom. Blair and Benton had supported the Senate's rejection of the Texas Annexation Treaty, and in so doing they had accused the South of threatening "Texas annexation or disunion." Heart turned Benton's "disunion" argument around and claimed that it was the



Although Heart never strayed far from his pro-Texas, anti-Benton themes, he carried extracts from party newspapers published throughout the union touting the Democracy's support for a favorable settlement of the Oregon question, its opposition to the establishment of monopolies, its condemnation of nativism, and its identification with political reforms beneficial to the masses. By contrast the Whigs were depicted as being the party of the monied aristocracy, those privileged few who believed that the government should take care of the rich and let the rich take care of the poor. Granted, in elections the Whigs

Usually the last page or two of each issue carried "news" from abroad or briefs on miscellaneous topics thought to be of interest if not issue. For example, one short religious note informed readers of a chapel on wheels: "The Wesleyan Methodist of the Bingham circuit (England) have erected a moveable wooden meeting-house upon wheels, capable of seating about one hundred and twenty persons, at a cost of about 60 pounds, for the accommodation of several villages where no site could be obtained." Another "filler piece" told of a singular accident involving a young woman in Brooklyn on the Fourth of July: "It appears she was eating a piece of cocoa nut, and forgetting that she had a torpedo in her hand, whilst engaged in

conversation, unfortunately put the small fire-work into her mouth instead of a piece of the nut. An explosion took place during the mastication, which lacerated the tongue very seriously, and nearly blew a hole through the cheek." *Young Hickory* carried other essays on such ephemeral topics as "Decorations in an Indian Palace," "A Russian Bride," "The Bible Says So," "Endurance of Arabian Horses," and "Advice to Maidens." The counsel to unmarried women took for its central thesis that "Love is an idea: beef is a reality" and urged the would-be romantic to consider the depth of the young gentleman's purse and not the color of his eyes. Of *Young Hickory's* 428 pages only about forty carried readers outside the genre of American political discourse.

By December 14, 1844, John Heart could proclaim Polk victor in the presidential contest. The vote tally would prove slightly inaccurate in that it claimed for Polk a 20,484 majority over the combined popular poll for Henry Clay and James G. Birney. Complete returns would show that Polk received 23,933 votes less than Clay and Birney's combined total and 11,967 votes short of an absolute majority. (In the Electoral College Polk won 170 votes to Clay's 105; had New York reversed its narrow decision in favor of the Democrats, Polk would have lost the election.) Heart did not fail to notice a rather dramatic increase in the number of voters in 1844 over that of 1840—by his calculations the participating electorate had increased by over 14 percent. In the final issue of *Young Hickory* the editor carried essays on the "Feudalism of Federalism," "Texas Again," Calhoun's diplomatic correspondence on Texas annexation, and a late dispatch from Mexico announcing the closing of Mexican ports to U.S. shipping. Six months of campaigning had not brought fresh topics, and at the close of the subscription term John Heart informed his partisan readers that the next issue would carry the masthead of his new weekly, the *Constitution*. With a printer's fist pointing from a ruffled cuff he concluded, "End of YOUNG HICKORY." ■



Rain-soaked crowds gather outside the Capitol during the inauguration of James K. Polk. (Reproduced from the Collections of the Library of Congress.)



Political satire aimed at contestants in the 1844 presidential race. (Willis & Probst, New York.)



John H. Eaton. (Library of Congress.)

MAJOR JOHN H. EATON, DUELIST, REVISITED, REVISITED

BY JAMES B. LLOYD
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN

Some readers may remember that in last year's article based on the diary of Joseph Clemm, "Major John H. Eaton, Duelist, Revisited," I had occasion to relate Clemm's visit to the family of Col. Andrew Erwin and that family's rather unpleasant relations with Andrew Jackson. I said, among other things, that Andrew Erwin was the father-in-law of Charles Dickinson who was killed in a duel with Jackson in 1806, that Andrew's son Joseph Erwin was the owner of the horse which was to race Jackson's which precipitated the duel, and that Andrew's wife was named Elvira.

A knowledgeable reader responded with some clarifications and some questions. He pointed out that according to the *Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly*, Andrew had neither a son named Joseph nor a wife named Elvira, and that Andrew's wife was Jane Patton, although he conceded that Andrew Jr.'s wife was named Elvira. And how, he asked, could Andrew Erwin have been Dickinson's grandfather-in-law, if Andrew died at sixty-one in 1834, thus making him thirty-two when Dickinson married Jane Erwin in 1805.

This inquiry prompted me to do a bit more research in an effort to prove

that I was correct. Sadly, I was not, but I take consolation in the fact that no one who has written about the Erwins had been either, so I am in good company. In addition, in my effort to straighten out the Erwins I inadvertently solved another mystery. At the end of the article last year I left both the main characters, Joseph Clemm and Miss A, hanging, since we had no indication of what happened to Clemm or even what Miss A's real name was, much less whether they ever married, etc.

A perusal of a copy of the Erwin file at the State Library provided some answers, though some of the information contained therein conflicts, since it has been provided by descendants. It appears that Miss A was the Anne Erwin, daughter of Andrew, who was born in Asheville, North Carolina, in 1803, which would put her age at sixteen in 1819, the date of Clemm's visit. This Anne Erwin, I was gratified to know, lived a long and happy life. She never married Joseph Clemm, but she did marry Henry Hitchcock in 1821, William Page in 1841, and Lucius Polk in 1853. She died in 1854 and is buried at St. John's-Ashwood in Columbia, Tennessee. The reader was correct about Jane Patton and Elvira, and I am at a loss as to the identity of the motherly Elvira to whom Clemm turns for advice in his diary, since Elvira Searcy, Andrew Jr.'s impending bride, is also mentioned and is clearly a different individual.

It turns out, however, that I was correct in my general premise that

Andrew Erwin and his family were responsible for the two blots on Andrew Jackson's career, the "Allison affair" involving a land transaction between Jackson and Andrew Erwin, and the Dickinson duel. Joseph Erwin, whom I incorrectly identified as Andrew's son (and added a sportive P. for his middle initial, having confused him with John P. Erwin, who was Andrew's son) was in reality Andrew's brother, having been born in 1761 to the same Robert and Martha Erwin who produced Andrew in 1773. Both brothers came to Nashville at about the same time and fathered large numbers of children who all seem to have the same names. Jane, who is not to be confused with the Miss Jane of the diary who is Andrew's daughter, the wife of Charles Dickinson, was Joseph's oldest daughter, but he also had a son named John who was twelve years older than Andrew's son, John P., and a son Isaac, who is cousin to Andrew's son, Isaac, born seven years later, as well as four(?) other offspring who do not have the same names as their cousins (Andrew had eight children).

And heaven only knows who the Capt. John P. Ervin (yes, Ervin) really is who appears in Remini's biography of Andrew Jackson as the owner of the horse, Plowboy, who was to run against Jackson's Thruston, which caused the duel in the first place. I think I will leave it to providence or some other gentle reader to explain, having become much too confused by the plethora of Erwins in Nashville to proceed further. ■



Joseph Erwin's house, "Peach Blossom." (Kelley, Sarah F., *Children of Nashville . . . Lineages from James Robertson*, Nashville: Blue & Gray Press, 1973, p. 58. Photograph by Doug Underwood.)



The University of Tennessee in 1881. (University of Tennessee Bulletin, 1881/1882.)

BLACKS AND THE POST-BELLUM UNIVERSITY

BY WILLIAM B. EIGELSBACH
SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT

"[Y]ou ask if my students were colored," Isham F. Norris, a black Republican state representative wrote in 1881 to Thomas W. Humes, President of the University of Tennessee, about his student appointments to the University. "They are." That the first black students admitted to the University were admitted in the 1880s may come as a surprise to many. After all we well know the University's first black undergraduate students appeared in the 1960s. That is true and yet, as the Norris letter shows, not true. Material recently added to form the Chairman of the Faculty Collection and other material already in Archives helps throw light on this mystery, a mystery that could be called "The Case of the Missing Cadets."

Our case begins, where most mysteries end, with the law—several laws in fact. The first of these is the fundamental law of Tennessee, its Constitution. The

1870 Constitution in its public school funding section contained the following proviso: "No school established or aided under this section shall allow white and negro children to be received as scholars together in the same school." This applied to universities as well as grade schools. The second law relates to the Morrill Act establishing land grant colleges. In allocating funds to the University under this Federal act the legislature decreed "[t]hat no citizen of this State, otherwise qualified, shall be excluded from the privileges of said university, by reason of his race or color. . . ." The third law in what can be called our legal triangle relates to the University's method of admission. Since the University was at that time a military academy, the state legislature established a method of appointment parallel to that of the national service academies. The nation's senators and representatives had the power to appoint to Annapolis or West Point, so Tennessee's legislators apportioned to themselves the right to appoint to Knoxville. Together these three laws form the legal background to our mystery.

With the Republican electoral victory in 1880 the latent conflict in practice between the first two legal provisions became actual. Among the new Republican majority in the Tennessee House of Representatives were four blacks: Thomas A. Sykes; Thomas F. Cassels; Isham F. Norris; and John W. Boyd. All four decided to exercise their rights as representatives to appoint cadets by naming black students to the University. In doing so they were responding to the desires of their constituents. As Rep. Sykes mentioned in his letter to Pres. Humes, announcing that this would be his policy, "I am pressed by people to make some appointments of colored students . . . I shall be compelled to act." Also white Republican legislators were prepared to appoint black cadets to Knoxville. At about the same time the black legislators were writing to Humes white Republican representative James S. Trimble wrote him a letter so couched in legalese as to constitute less an announcement of intent to appoint black cadets than the setting of groundwork for a law suit.

Pres. Humes passed the problem on



Rev. Thomas W. Humes was president of the University of Tennessee when the decision about admitting black candidates was made. (University Archives.)

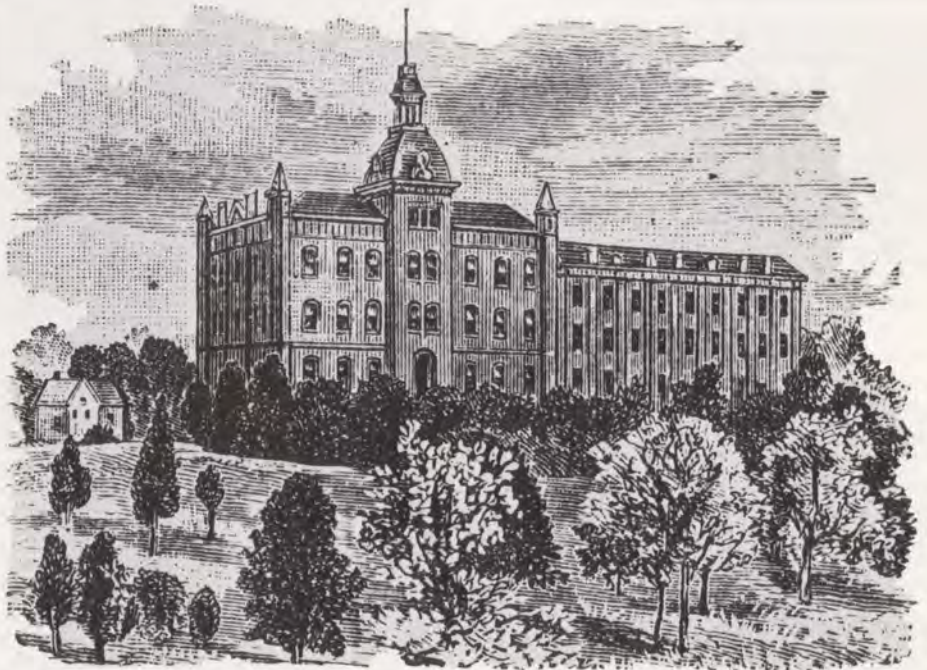
to the Board of Trustees, who were deeply divided on the issue. Two schools of thought existed about what to do. The first was led by Judge John Baxter. Their opinion is best seen in a resolution offered by Judge Baxter that the Board later ordered expunged from the record. After referring to the provisions of and the benefits conferred by the law allocating to the University funds from the Morrill Act the resolution states:

Now therefore in order that our wishes may not be misunderstood, we hereby instruct the Faculty, in the event application shall be made by persons of color for admission to the University . . . to admit them upon their complying with the terms and conditions declared as prerequisites to the admission of white persons. But in obedience to the law the Faculty will set apart for their separate instruction such apartment or apartments of the University buildings as they may think best suited to that purpose. When admitted they will be entitled to all the rights, privileges, immunities and advantages guaranteed to other students and we hereby pledge ourselves to protect them, so far as we can in the enjoyment of these rights.

The other school of thought was also led by a judge, Judge Oliver Perry Temple. Their understanding of the law was that it required them to "provide two sets of buildings, apparatus, libraries and equipments and a double corps of in-



Fisk University as it would have appeared to the University of Tennessee's first black students. (University Archives.)



In the mid-1880s responsibility for educating the University of Tennessee's black students was transferred to Knoxville College. (University Archives.)

structors. . . ." That rendered admission of black cadets to the Knoxville campus fiscally prohibitive and so they preferred to reach some sort of accommodation with Fisk University to undertake the actual instruction of the University of Tennessee's black students. Board members who held this position were a clear majority and so decided the issue. Judge Baxter was joined on the losing side by

Capt. William Rule, S.H. Smith, George Andrews, and James Park.

In their reliance upon Fisk for help the majority were on sure ground. Early on in the cadet crisis President E.M. Cravath of Fisk University wrote to Humes volunteering his school's assistance, so agreement with Fisk was not difficult to reach. At the cost of thirty dollars per-year per-cadet Fisk agreed to

educate the University's black students. Though they were to be resident upon the Fisk campus and take their classes there the agreement was clear that these black cadets were University of Tennessee students: "The Cadets are to be cadets of the Tenn. Uni. but students here...." This understanding that they were Tennessee students remained in place when custody of the black cadets was transferred by the Board of Trustees to the much closer Knoxville College.

With this resolution of the University's legal situation more white politicians (Republican and Democrat) began to appoint black cadets to the University. Some did so with a marked reluctance. Witness Democratic senator John P. Edmondson: "It may be, however, I will have to make additional appointments from the cold population. Of course I would not do this, if I can secure white boys." Of a different mind was John D. Morgan, a Republican representative, who took care to point out to the University's Chairman of the Faculty Eben Alexander that he had appointed the first black from his county. An exceptional example of willingness to appoint black cadets was Senator Jesse H. Gaut, a Republican from Bradley County, who wrote in 1885:

I have heretofore appointed two colored students to scholarships from my district, who stood best in the competitive examinations to wit Thomas J. Callaway & John L. Callaway. They desired to go the Fisk University. But what I now want to say is this. A very clever good colored boy to wit J.P. Smith, of this place is quite anxious to go to the colored department in the University of Tennessee [the reference here is to Knoxville College] and he will make a good student and is of the proper age to be going to school. Can't we work him in. I have appointed a white boy to the University also. to wit Georgia Hatcher. If possible let my boy J.P. Smith in.

But irrespective of any particular legislator's attitude the fact is that many a poor black owed his chance for a college education to a politician's appointment to the University of Tennessee.

So far we have spoken of universities and their presidents, politicians, and trustees, but what of the cadets themselves? What do we know about them? Regretfully the answer must be very little and that little known only by the slender reed of inference. One such inference would be that the black cadets seem to have partaken from their region's spirit an admiration for the romance of arms. The reason that two of his black ap-

Troy Tenn.
Feb 10 '86
To Pres. Military School at Knoxville
Dear Sir,
You
will do me a great
favor by telling me about
the Col. Military School
at Knoxville & I was
appointed by Hon.
J.H. McDowell of
Union City, and whether
I am allowed to wear
military clothing, hoping
that you will favor me
with an answer. I remain
Your humble servant
P.A. Cochran
P.A. Cochran (ed)

Black cadet P.A. Cochran's letter to the University of Tennessee about his appointment. (University Archives.)

pointees wished to go to Knoxville, Rep. Norris wrote Pres. Humes, was in order to receive instruction in "military knowledge." Black cadet candidate P.A. Cochran, appointed by J.H. McDowell, a Democratic senator who served in the Confederate Army under Nathan Bedford Forrest, specifically asked by letter to the University if he would be "allowed to wear military clothing." Another inference, one drawn from handwriting and style, is that black cadets differed little in preparation for college from their white peers. Whether written in an unpracticed hand or in fine copperplate the surviving letters from cadets can hardly be distinguished by

race except by self-designation. However few cadets, white or black, showed in their letters the educational potential displayed by Nelson Cleaves, a black cadet candidate. His letter deserves extended quotation:

I am instructed to write you concerning your school, asking of you a catalogue containing full particulars. I am a poor colored boy and desire to obtain an education by some means and hear that your arrangements are such as to accommodate the poor. And if you can possibly do me any good please inform me at once that I may prepare to enter in the Autumn. I received an appointment from Hon. T.B. Yancey last Autumn but could not attend on account of financial inability. I am

Jackson, Tenn. Feb 27th 1886

Faculty State Normal University
Knoxville

Dear Sir:

I am instructed to write you concerning your school, asking if you a catalogue containing full particulars. I am a poor colored boy and desire to obtain an education by some means and hear that your arrangements are such as to accommodate the poor. And if you can possibly do me any good please inform me at once that I may prepare to enter in the Autumn. I received an appointment from Hon. S. B. Gandy last Autumn but could not attend on account of financial inability. I am now attending the Lane Institute at Jackson but am not altogether pleased with the arrangement of things. Any information given, will be highly appreciated and accepted.

Please write me immediately stating all the particulars, that I may prepare for the Autumn term.

Oblige yours truly

Nelson Cleaves

P.S. If this is not directed to the right University please pass it on.

Jackson
Tenn.

The letter from black cadet candidate Nelson Cleaves quoted in text. (University Archives.)

now attending the Lane Institute at Jackson but am not altogether pleased with the arrangement of things. Any information given will be highly appreciated and accepted.

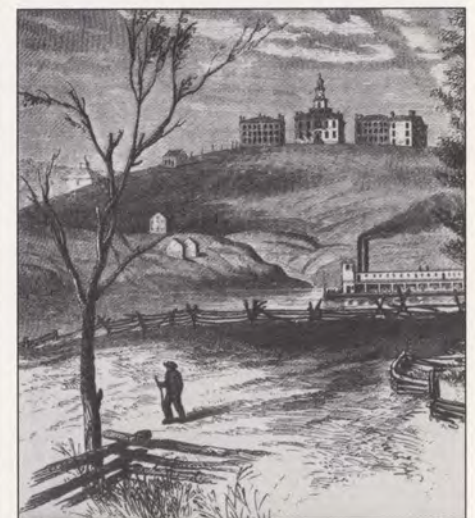
We started with a mystery and now end with an answer. Admitted in 1961 to the University of Tennessee, Theotis Robinson, Charles Edgar Flare, and Willie Mae Gillespie technically were not the University's first black students.

They were the University's first black students actually allowed to attend class on campus. Upon the path they walked others took the first steps. To note this does not diminish the honor with which they are rightly held, rather it renders incumbent upon us to give their predecessors a due measure of recognition and honor. In its 1881\82 Bulletin the University listed its first class of black

cadets-in-exile. These are their names: William Albert Chrosthwaite; George Lucas Coope; James Chilton Davis; William Daniel Donnell; John Felix Drake; Henry Clay Gray; Thomas L. Jones; Milton Seeley Lee; Horace Fred-eric Mitchell; Henry Oliver. ■

Catalogue of Students.					11
NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COURSE.	YEAR.		
Wyly, George Macon	Montgomery, Ala.	Sci.	1		
Yeatman, Henry Clay, Jr.	Columbia, Tenn.	L-Sci.	1		
Young, James Peyton	Pekin, Tenn.	Sci.	2		
—					
RECAPITULATION BY COURSES.*					
	COLLEGIATE.	SUB-COLLEGIATE.	TOTAL.		
SCIENCE.....	78	30	108		
CLASSICAL.....	35	6	41		
LATIN-SCIENCE.....	31	10	41		
ELECTIC.....	25	—	25		
TOTAL.....	169	46	215		
—					
RECAPITULATION BY SCHOOLS.					
MATHEMATICS.....	174	ANCIENT LANGUAGES.....	82		
APPLIED MATHEMATICS, &c.....	126	MOD. LANGUAGES AND ENGLISH.....	164		
CHEMISTRY.....	105	HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.....	47		
NATURAL HISTORY, &c.....	95	BUSINESS SCHOOL.....	41		
AGRICULTURE, &c.....	58				
—					
STATE STUDENTS					
MATRICULATED AT FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE.					
Chrosthwaite, William Albert, Nashville.	Gray, Henry Clay, Nashville.				
Cooper, George Lucas, Memphis.	Jones, Thomas L., Nashville.				
Davis, James Chilton, Memphis.	Lee, Milton Seeley, Memphis.				
Donnell, William Daniel, Nashville.	Mitchell, Horace Frederic, Memphis.				
Drake, John Felix, Nashville.	Oliver, Henry, Nashville.				
—					
(For Medical and Dental Students, see Medical Department.)					
SUMMARY.					
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.....					215
AT FISK UNIVERSITY.....					10
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.....					143
TOTAL.....					368
* NOTE.—Under SCIENCE are here included both the General Course and the Technical Courses in Science,—Engineering, Agriculture, &c. Under ELECTIC are included all Special and Optional Courses. Under SUB-COLLEGIATE are included all students who have two or more sub-collegiate studies.					

The only listing of its black cadets published by the University of Tennessee. (University of Tennessee Bulletin, 1881/1882.)



The University of Tennessee as it appeared in the years after the Civil War. (Scribner's Monthly, May, 1874.)

BANZAI TO THE EMPEROR: MASSACRE BAY

BY CURTIS LYONS
SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT

The spring of 1943 proved to be a lull in the American effort to regain control of the islands of the Pacific. The only operation of any importance was the attempt to reclaim the only North American soil to be invaded by the Japanese, the outer Aleutians. These islands, as close to Tokyo as to Los Angeles, had been invaded by small Japanese landing forces possibly with the intention, as argued by military historian Sir B.H. Liddell Hart, of diverting valuable American troops and resources into a "trivial task." The Japanese had scared many American civilians with an imagined threat to Alaska; thus, to reassure the American public, the U.S. Army and Navy set out to recapture the islands of Kiska and Attu.

The strength of the Japanese forces on Attu is generally estimated at 2,500 men. American estimates at the time were 1,700, yet the difference was not significant compared to the over 10,000 troops involved in the assault (not to mention the crews of the battleships, submarines, fighters and bombers

employed in support). One of the 2,500 men assigned to die in the defense of the island by the Imperial Japanese Command was a medical officer by the name of Tatsuguchi Nebu. His diary, captured by the American troops and translated by the intelligence forces, was donated to the library by Ruth B. Harris as part of the World War II project. This project is a joint venture between the Library and the Center for the Study of War and Society, headed by University history professor Charles Johnson. Through it, gifts have been received from WW II veterans in the form of diaries, memoirs, letters and taped interviews. The Library is especially thankful to Dr. Johnson and all the donors who have given these valuable primary sources in the quest to salvage documents from one of the most important periods in United States history. However grim, this diary is especially significant in that it further enhances a rare and vital element of the Library's World War II Collection: first-hand accounts of the War from the opponent's perspective.

Tatsuguchi Nebu received his medical education in California between 1929 and 1937. He was inducted into the 1st Imperial Guard Infantry Regiment on Jan. 13, 1942, and received regular promotions until reaching the rank of Acting Officer on Dec. 1. Tatsuguchi

attended what appears to be an Army Medical School course which probably lasted seven weeks. His assignment as of the start of the diary was the Northern 5216 Detachment—North Sea Defense Field Hospital. The translation starts on June 11, 1943, at 10:55 A.M. (Note: The dates in Tatsuguchi's diary do not correspond with other sources. The comparisons of weather reports on certain days and also the dates of the major events of the battle suggest that either he or the translator was ahead one day. Thus what was listed in the diary as 5/12 was really 5/11. This difference might be explained by the presence of the international date line. The corrected dates have been placed in brackets.)

Tatsuguchi, in his entry for [5/11], reports information about the landings of the American troops at Hokkai Misaki and Massacre Bay under heavy fog. The Japanese found themselves under attack from air raids, naval guns and artillery when the fog burned off in mid-day. Throughout the two week battle, the combination of these three factors contributed to destroying the fighting spirit of many of the Japanese. Hokkai Misaki (Holtz Bay to the Americans) was a landing point from which many thought it was impossible to advance due to the rocky, mountainous terrain. This was why the Japanese had not so much as an outpost near it. The first detection of the American troops is believed to have been made by a Japanese patrol at 6:02 on the 11th. However from this diary it is probable that the Japanese (probably another small patrol) had actually seen the boats landing, since Tatsuguchi knew the approximate number of landing craft and of the presence of heavy equipment (artillery and bulldozers for carving out roads).

The entry of [5/13] contains the first good news for the Japanese, as their submarines from Kiska were beginning to damage the American ships. They were also encouraged by news of a failed U.S. attempt at gas warfare (a Japanese propaganda announcement). But by the entry of [5/14] the American bombardment was taking its toll. Tatsuguchi writes that there is a continuous flow of casualties into the field hospital and that "the enemy has a great number of Negroes and Indians and the Whitemen are huge." This is not as easily attributable to the natural size difference between Americans and Japanese as it would seem, since Tatsuguchi lived in the United States for eight years. One must wonder why they looked so much larger



Aerial photo of Attu showing Massacre Bay at top, center. (Garfield, Brian, *Thousand-Mile War*, Garden City: Doubleday & Co., 1969, no. 47.)



U.S. Army Photo Map showing movements of American assault forces. (Clifford Davis, *World War II Collection*.)

to him now. The ferocity of the soldier is an obvious answer but also the fear and pessimism caused by the constant bombardment could be a definite factor. The Indians mentioned by Tatsuguchi were probably the native Aleuts who were especially suited to the mission since they were used to the tundra and frigid temperatures.

[5/15] shows the first signs of the Japanese troops on Attu surrendering to their fate, as Tatsuguchi states, "I have burned documents and prepared to destroy the patients in the hospital." If they were forced to move, those patients that could not do so would be killed to avoid dishonor by capture, and the results of this battle would soon show the Japanese soldier's quest for honor. This day also saw Tatsuguchi's closest encounter with an American to that point as the cave he was using as shelter was strafed by a Lockheed P-38 whose guns "spitted fire." [5/16]—[5/19] continue with bombardment and retreat. There is more news of Japanese submarine action off Attu, but most secondary sources do not mirror Tatsuguchi's news of eleven ships sunk, including a battleship.

On [5/20] he is strafed again while amputating a patient's arm, and he writes of his Commanding Officer announcing to all that he will die in battle tomorrow. One can imagine the effects on troop morale as he said his last words and gave his articles away. Tatsuguchi says "every-one who heard this became desperate;

and things became disorderly." [5/21]—[5/23] saw continued bombardment and a shortage of food. The men had started scavenging and stealing. The [23rd] had seen a day of sleet and a retreat to fox-holes for over fourteen hours.

[5/24] was the worst aerial bombardment yet as the Japanese anti-aircraft guns were taken out. Tatsuguchi first complains of illness on that day; he was "suffering from diarrhea and . . . dizzy." By [5/25] "consciousness becomes vague" and there was "no hope for reinforcement—will die for the cause of Imperial Edict." The reinforcements hoped for by Colonel Yamasaki (Commander of forces on Attu) had been turned back in March by the American blockade. On the [26th] Tatsuguchi's "pain is severe. Took everything from pills, opium and morphine, then slept well."

On the [27th] there were only rations left for two days. [5/27] has continuous cases of suicide, "they gave 400 shots of morphine to severely wounded, and it kills them." Tatsuguchi ate a half a fried thistle, "it is the first time I have eaten something fresh in six months. It is a delicacy."

The entry for [5/28] speaks for itself:

5/29 Battle: Today at 2000 o'clock, we assembled in front of H.Q. The field hospital took part too. The last assault is to be carried out. All the patients in the hospital were

made to commit suicide. . . . Only 33 years of living and I may die here. I have no regrets. Banzai to the Emperor. I am grateful that I have kept the peace in my soul, which Ehkist bestowed upon me. At 1800 I took care of all the patients with grenades. Goodbye: Taoke my beloved wife who loved me to the last. Until we meet again, grant you God speed. Misaka, who just became 4 years old; will grow up unhindered. I feel sorry for you Tokiko—born February of this year, and gone without seeing your father. Well be good: Matsus my brother Kichen, Sukechan, Masachan, Mittichen—goodbye. The number participating in this attack is a little over 1000, to take enemy artillery positions. It seems that the enemy is expecting an all out attack tomorrow.

The events following Tatsuguchi's final entry illustrate an approach to combat unknown to the West, one which originates in the Japanese Bushido Code and spirit. The enemy was not expecting an all out attack, but this was not much help. It was the Americans' first encounter with the Banzai suicide attack and also the largest such desperation attack of the war, resulting in 550 Americans killed and 1000 wounded. Numbers vary about the number of Japanese captured at Attu but none go higher than twenty-eight. Almost 2,350 Japanese soldiers sacrificed themselves, many committing suicide to avoid capture, to hold the Americans at Attu as long as they could while inflicting as heavy losses as possible. They would "die for the cause of Imperial Edict." ■



One of the few Japanese soldiers taken prisoner on Attu. (Garfield, Brian, *Thousand-Mile War*, Garden City: Doubleday & Co., 1969, no. 63.)

Logo by Aidan Sinclair.



TENNESSEE PRESIDENTS TRUST

BY PATRICIA BRAKE HOWARD,
DIRECTOR, TENNESSEE PRESIDENTS TRUST

Tennessee's three Presidents, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson, have endowed the state with a legacy of civic leadership. The Tennessee Presidents Trust, organized in 1989, and led by a number of prominent Tennesseans, will promote

this legacy of leadership as it supports the research and publication work of the Tennessee Presidents Center.

This Center, founded in 1987, occupies a suite of offices adjacent to Special Collections and houses the documentary editing projects of these presidents. Working with film or photographic copies, the editors of these projects, Paul Bergeron (Johnson), Wayne Cutler (Polk), and Harold Moser (Jackson), collect, transcribe, edit, annotate, and publish the papers of the three chief executives from Tennessee.

In addition to supporting the work of the Tennessee Presidents Center, the Trust will recognize civic leaders throughout the state. The Trust will also establish educational programs concerning the Tennessee Presidents. These programs will include a historical research competition for high school students, which will allow the award recipients to participate as researchers at the Tennessee Presidents Center. The Trust will also develop educational packages on the theme of presidential leadership for teachers of Tennessee history.

The Trust, an authorized organization of UT Knoxville, operates as a special program in the College of Liberal Arts, and has a fourteen-member board of governors. They are Spencer McCallie III of Chattanooga; Wilma Dykeman, Alex Haley, and Natalie Haslam of the Knoxville area; Lewis Donelson and Annabel Woodall of Memphis; Edward Jones and Ron Stein of Nashville; Nellie McNeil, Pat Wiley, and Patsy Williams of the Tri-Cities area; and Lorman Ratner, John Muldowny, and Claire Eldridge-Karr of UT Knoxville.

Recently, the Trust has begun to organize county chapters throughout the state. In addition to participation in statewide Trust projects, the chapters will sponsor local commemorative activities concerning the presidential legacy of leadership.

For additional information regarding the Trust, please contact Patricia Howard, Director, Tennessee Presidents Trust, Hoskins Library, 209-A, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-4000, (615/974-2071). ■



Board of Governors, Tennessee Presidents Trust.

LIBRARY EVENTS

LIBRARY DAY 1989

BY ALAN WALLACE
REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

Instruction of library users was the focus of the 1989 UTK Library Day held on April 29th. Bibliographic or library instruction covers many aspects of informing and teaching library users how to successfully search for information in increasingly complex library systems. With bibliographic instruction demanding more and more involvement of staff time, the theme of "Strategic Planning for Bibliographic Instruction" was very timely.

Sharon Hogan, Director of Libraries at Louisiana State University, and a nationally-known authority on bibliographic instruction, provided the 40th Library Lecture on this specialized aspect of librarianship. Ms. Hogan discussed the differing roles administrators and librarians play in designing programs to meet users' needs. She stressed flexibility and creativity in administering programs.

Several other presentations were given on various aspects of bibliographic instruction. Betsy Wilson of the University of Illinois spoke of her ideas on how to teach library staff members to instruct users effectively in the best ways to utilize library resources. Other topics covered teaching how to search for information via microcomputers, the human side of bibliographic instruction, and using HyperCard for staff training. Tennessee librarians who spoke included Pauline Bayne, Joe Rader, and Alan Wallace of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Lori Thornton of the University of Tennessee at Martin, Mary Fanslow of the Tennessee Eastman Company, Ramona Steffey of Vanderbilt University, and Joan Worley of Maryville College.

Lunch was served in the former reference room of Hoskins Library. The Library Day 1989 program served a dual

role as an official preconference for the Tennessee Library Association's annual conference which was being held during the same time in Knoxville. Librarians from around the state were able to participate in this year's highly successful Library Day.



Bill Dunavant, newly-elected Chairman of the Library Friends.

LIBRARY FRIENDS

Our University libraries have many friends. Individuals, businesses, and organizations have long provided valuable support for the libraries' collection. Samuel Carrick lent his personal book collection while founding what was to become UT in 1794. John C. Hodges contributed dollars and tireless efforts. Additional thousands have given of their time, energy, and funds.

However, there has never been a true organization of Library Friends for UT Knoxville—until now! By the publication date of this *Library Development Review*, our new Library Friends group

will be fully organized. We will invite all donors to UT Knoxville Libraries to participate.

Already, a wonderful group of University and community leaders has agreed to serve on the Executive Committee of the Library Friends.

Bill Dunavant, President and CEO of the Blount County Chamber of Commerce, will serve the Friends as its chair during the first year. Others who will serve on the executive committee are Pauline S. Bayne, Gladys Faires, Milton H. Figg, Stephen Friedlander, Natalie Haslam, Mrs. John C. Hodges, Jim McDonough, Lonnie M. McIntyre, Betsey Quinn, Otis Stephens, Jr., Dave Upton, and Kenneth Wise. In addition, we will add a student representative to the committee.

The organization will bring together those who share an enthusiasm for books and other materials in the Libraries' collection. Members will work to further the appreciation of the importance of the printed word. They will encourage a greater consciousness of the importance of UT Knoxville Libraries throughout the community and state. And, they will support the Libraries in developing the collection as a source for study and research.

Faculty, students, and Library staff members will naturally be important parts of our group. In addition, the Friends will make a special effort to involve the non-University community.

We are very excited about the Library Friends organization. All individuals who make a gift of \$25 or more will qualify for one of the several membership categories. Details will be made available to all current and past Library donors. If you have any questions or suggestions about this new organization, please call the Library Development Office at (615) 974-5045. We hope you will become an active member.



After the kickoff dinner, Jim Haslam, Jack Reese and University President Lamar Alexander paused to discuss the evening and the upcoming campaign.



Dean of Libraries Paula Kaufman told kickoff guests that the Library's importance will continue to grow as the University moves toward greater excellence.

THE TENNESSEE IMPERATIVE

On May 17, 1989, campaign chairman Jim Haslam, II, announced the Tennessee IMPERATIVE campaign for UTK Libraries. He made the announcement during a kickoff dinner at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Knoxville. Members of the UT Knoxville Chancellor's Associates, University officials and various Library friends attended this historic event. The Tennessee IMPERATIVE is the first University campaign devoted solely to the Library.

As Mr. Haslam explained the urgency of the campaign, he announced a goal of \$6 million. Haslam said that we must all be bold in representing the Library. "When the meek inherit the earth, who will do the fund raising," he asked.

Library Dean Paula Kaufman discussed with those assembled the continually increasing costs of Library materials. She noted the importance of the Library to all students, faculty members and the community and state in general.

Both Haslam and Kaufman emphasized that UT Knoxville's Hodges Library is among the most advanced in the nation. A computerized catalog, and an automated circulation and acquisitions system are wired with fiber optics and are linked to the campus network so that the electronic exchange of information is possible. In addition, the new building has spacious meeting, study, and stack space. These and other resources have made the Hodges Library truly the center and heart of the campus. Over 7,000 persons enter the library on a typical day.

"We now have a good collection.



Isabel Bonnyman, former Chancellor's Associates and Development Council member, amuses Jack Reese and Paula Kaufman with a pre-dinner story.



Sharon Hogan, presenter of the 40th Library Lecture.

We must build a great collection to meet the expanding needs of a university moving toward greater excellence," Kaufman said. "This campaign will create endowments to enhance our acquisitions in perpetuity."

The campaign will extend to all potential donors—individuals, businesses, foundations and organizations. By late June, donors had already committed over \$3 million to the effort. This figure includes over \$560,000 raised through the faculty and staff campaign. It also includes a \$1 million gift from Knoxville attorney Lindsay Young—the largest single gift ever received by UT Knoxville's Libraries.

Campaign officials expect the effort to continue for up to two years as University and Library representatives invite friends and alumni nationwide to support our Libraries.

INVESTING IN UT KNOXVILLE LIBRARIES

YOUR GIFT CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE:

There are many excellent means by which you can make an important impact on UT Knoxville Libraries.

GIFTS OF CASH AND APPRECIATED SECURITIES—An outright gift of cash or securities enables the Library to apply the funds to the area of greatest need almost immediately. Also, gifts of appreciated securities offer attractive tax benefits to the donor.

DEFERRED GIFTS—Such gifts include gifts by will, charitable remainder trusts and charitable lead trusts. Often these gifts can provide income to the donor as well as tax benefits, with the Library receiving the trust income at a later date.

GIFTS OF LIBRARY MATERIALS—Often, donors possess materials that can become a valuable part of the Libraries' collection. Books, manuscripts, historical documents and other such items can be of great importance. Our collection development librarians will be happy to discuss whether your items would meet some of our collection needs.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS—This unique section of the Library holds our rare books, manuscripts, maps, prints, and historical ephemera. The collection is vital to the researcher and scholar. However, by their very nature, items needed for the collection are scarce and often expensive to purchase. Persons who give such items can insure perpetual care and use for them.

THE LAW LIBRARY—Located in the George C. Taylor Law Center, the Law Library is administered separately from other UTK Libraries. Yet, its importance, needs, and participation in our current fund-raising efforts make it a key part of the library system.

During the past year, the Law Library, which holds over 200,000 printed volumes, also increased other important information resources. These included computerized legal research and instruction, video training programs, on-line and CD ROM indexing services, and

the acquisition of major files of court materials in microformat.

As funding allows, the Law Library is acquiring an impressive microformat collection of legislative, regulatory, and judicial materials as well as the records and briefs of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

We are grateful for gifts to the Law Library Endowment Fund which continue to help improve both the quality and breadth of our collection.



The Webster Pendergrass Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library.

THE AGRICULTURE-VETERINARY MEDICINE

LIBRARY—Located in the Veterinary Teaching Hospital on the Agriculture Campus, this collection consists of over 100,000 volumes covering the history of U.S. agriculture and the specialties of agriculture and veterinary medicine, human and comparative medicine, and related biological sciences.

Presently the Library is in the midst of doing some rather extensive rearrangement of the collection. This work was made possible by gift funds from the recently completed development campaign for the Institute of Agriculture. An endowment was established for the Library by W.F. "Red" Moss, former Tennessee Commissioner of Agriculture. Additional funds are needed for personal computers and subject data bases on compact discs as well as materials for the collection.

GEORGE F. DEVINE MUSIC

LIBRARY—Provision of collections and services to support teaching, research, and information needs in music are the purposes of the Music Library. The unique materials in its collection, sound recordings and videocassettes, are essential to day-to-day teaching of music and music education classes.

Today the primary format for sound recordings is compact discs. Building a strong collection in this new format will take time and dollars, but CDs will retain excellent sound reproduction much longer than LP records or cassettes. Investing in the CD collection is really an investment in a library collection for today and for tomorrow.

Videocassettes have only been purchased for the Music Library for three years. Already the collection is heavily used, especially for the study of opera. Operas by major composers—Mozart, Puccini, Verdi, Wagner—and with performances by major companies—New York Metropolitan, La Scala, Royal Opera, Bayreuth Festival—are represented in this growing collection.

Contributions specifically earmarked to support the music collections may be made to the Music Heritage Fund.

Cash gifts, gifts by will, trusts, etc. can also be earmarked for Special Collections as well as for the Devine Music Library, Webster Pendergrass Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library, and the Law Library.

To discuss any gift you may want to consider please use the business reply envelope included in the *Review* or contact:

Office of Development
Tyson Alumni House
1609 Melrose Avenue
The University of Tennessee,
Knoxville
Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-3550
Phone: (615) 974-5045

LIBRARY ENDOWMENTS

LIBRARY RENAMINGS

With the new John C. Hodges Library, the University has new opportunities to honor or memorialize major supporters of the Library. We have already renamed several areas within the Hodges Library to recognize various Library friends.

On the first floor, we have designated the Jack E. Reese Galleria. It is a particularly appropriate honor. Dr. Reese served as Chancellor of the Knoxville campus for sixteen years until he stepped down July 1, 1989. He has long been a vocal and active advocate for the Library.

During his chancellorship, he directed hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Library beyond the totals called for by state funding formulas. He was the most outspoken proponent for the current fund-raising campaign for the Library. He has also made himself available to speak in the Library's behalf whenever needed. The Jack E. Reese Galleria will serve as an enduring symbol of the important contributions that individual library patrons can make.

On the first floor, we have also named the Louise and Aileen Seilaz Duplication Resource Center. Aileen Seilaz was a 1923 graduate of the University of Tennessee College of Liberal Arts. She was a writer of books, stories, and articles, and wrote screenplays for Samuel Goldwyn Studios beginning in the late 1930s. She created a significant endowment for the Library through her estate plans. She wished to memorialize her sister, Louise, with the endowment.

The Wayne and Alberta Longmire Student Study Area on the second floor of the Hodges Library has now been named. In his estate plans, the late Mr. Longmire designated the Library to receive a generous gift. The area will serve as a perpetual memorial to him and an honor to his wife, Alberta. Mrs. Longmire was a member of the faculty of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville and received both her B.S. and M.S. degrees in Home Economics from UT.

The Database Search Services area within the Hodges Reference area has been renamed in honor of James Eugene Fair, II, and Mildred Gutting Fair. This

year, Mrs. Fair made a significant gift to the Libraries in memory of her late husband and in honor of her entire family, which has an eighty-year tradition of involvement with the University. Since 1907 when the first family member received a B.S. degree, at least eleven have attended the University. The naming will be a perpetual memorial to the entire family.

The Student Study Chamber on the second floor of the Hodges Library has been named in honor of Robert A. and Mary Neal Culver. Mr. Culver was a founding member and the first Chairman of the UT Knoxville Chancellor's Associates. He was also a founding member of the UT Theatre's Opening Night Club and was active in fund-raising efforts in behalf of the University. The Culvers have continued their support through a commitment to the Libraries which will create an endowment for acquisitions. We are very pleased to recognize these friends in this visible way.

LIBRARY ENDOWMENTS

In 1904 the John L. Rhea Foundation Library Endowment Fund was established. Mr. Rhea had designated the Library as the recipient of funds from the John L. Rhea Trust after his death. The Rhea Endowment was the first created for the UTK Libraries.

Since then, the number of Library endowments has grown tremendously. They are especially significant for our Library because, once established, they provide funds for the Library forever. The principal of the endowments is not spent. However, the earnings of the endowments continue to provide vital funds for acquisitions throughout the generations.

Endowment funds also offer a fitting opportunity to honor or memorialize a relative, friend, teacher or other person. Anyone may create an endowment with a \$10,000 or greater commitment to the Library.

Unrestricted endowments provide the greatest flexibility to the Library to respond to changing needs within the University. Of course, donors who create endowments may specify particular areas

which their funds will support. The list which follows shows some of the areas already supported by endowments. Any donor may add to existing endowments if they wish.

If you would like to discuss creation of a new endowment, call the Library Development Office at 974-5045.

UT KNOXVILLE LIBRARY ENDOWMENTS

(Endowments marked with an asterisk indicate those which have been created since our last *Library Development Review*.)

Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library Development Fund
Anonymous Library Development Fund
Lalla Block Arnstein Library Endowment
Athletic Department Library Endowment*
Margaret G. Blanton Library Endowment
James Douglas Bruce Endowment
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Kenneth Curry Library Endowment
Durant DaPonte Memorial Library Endowment
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Clayton Dekle Library Endowment*
Frank M. Dryzer Endowment
Ellis & Ernest Library Endowment
Harold S. Fink Library Endowment—History
Stanley J. Folmsbee Library Endowment
Armour T. Granger Library Endowment
Henry A. Haensler Library Endowment
Hamilton National Bank Library Endowment
Hodges Books for English Endowment
John C. Hodges-UTK Alumni Library Endowment
Paul & Evelyn Howard Library Endowment—Humanities
Human Ecology Library Development Endowment
Thomas L. James Library Endowment
William H. Jesse-Library Staff Endowment

Mamie C. Johnston Library Endowment
 Angelyn & Richard Koella Historical
 Documents Endowment
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 Endowment
 Stuart Maher Memorial Endowment—
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 Department of Math Library
 Endowment*
 Edward J. McMillan Library Endowment
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 Endowment
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 Endowment*
 Angie Warren Perkins Library
 Endowment
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 John L. Rhea Foundation Library
 Endowment
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 J. Allen Smith Endowment
 McGregor Smith Library Endowment
 Social Work Alumni Library
 Endowment
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LIBRARY CONTRIBUTORS, 1988-89

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 governmental support alone.

Virtually all the truly great libraries have been made great through gifts from individuals.

Our state government has provided UT Knoxville with a \$28.5 million state-of-the-art library facility. It has provided a collection of over 1.8 million volumes, over 6.1 million other

items, and access to electronic databases and information worldwide.

However, the state alone cannot provide all the funds necessary for a first-rate collection. It is for these reasons that we turn for support to those who value libraries and understand their importance.

We are most grateful to the following who have made gifts and commitments to UTK Libraries between June 1, 1988, and July 31, 1989.

Benefactors have made contributions valued at \$5,000 or more during the July 1, 1988 through June 30, 1989 fiscal year. Patrons have made gifts between \$1,000 and \$4,999; Sponsors have donated between \$500 and \$999; Donors have contributed from \$100 to \$499 during the fiscal year. We regret that space limitations prevent the recognition of all donors to the library.

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