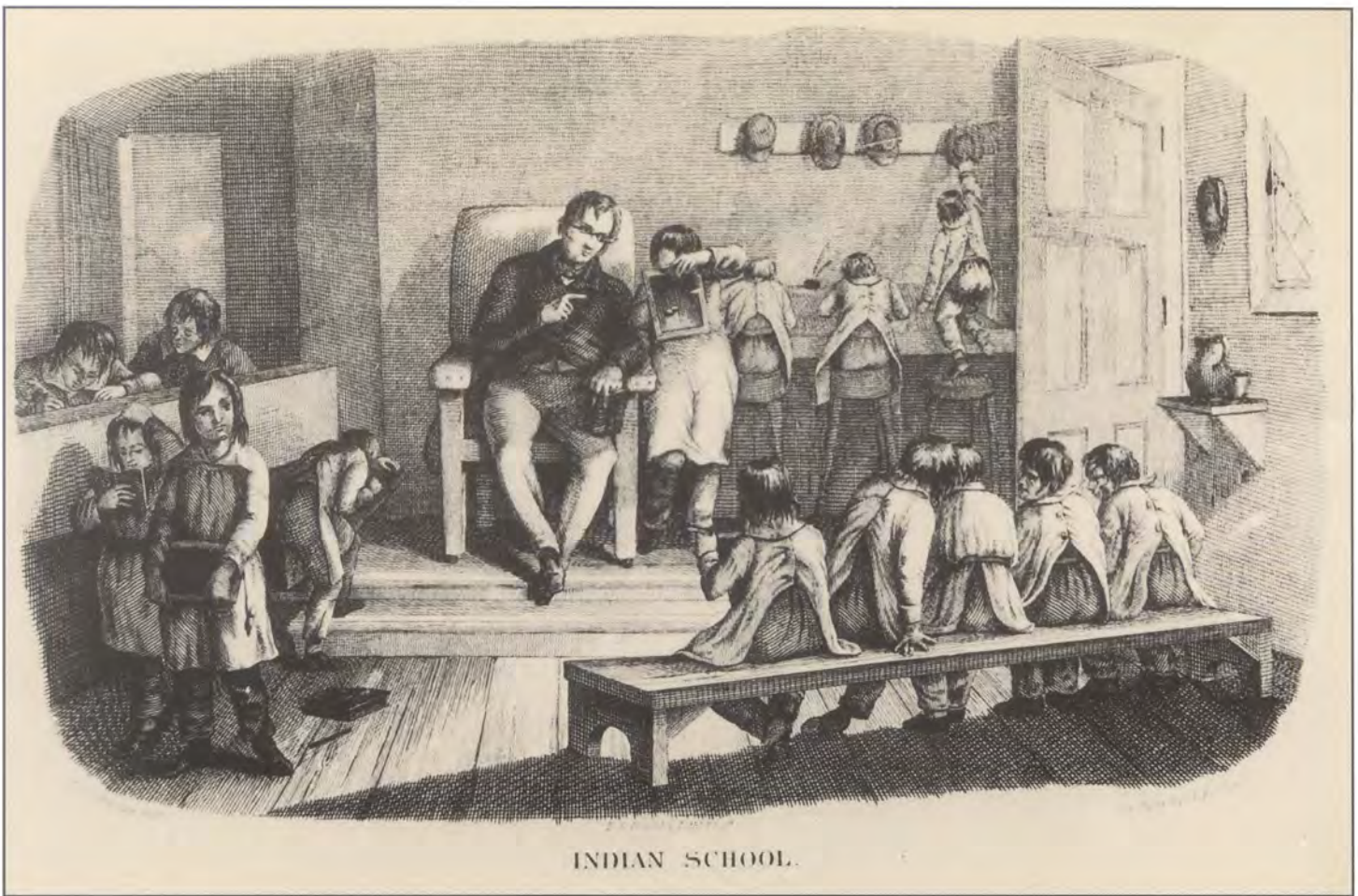


THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW /1998-99



THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE



INDIAN SCHOOL.

The text to which this sketch refers suggests that it is probably Brainerd Mission or one of the other Cherokee schools of the period. See article on p.10. (McKenney, Thomas L., *Memoirs, Official and Personal; with Sketches of Travels Among the Northern and Southern Indians; Embracing A War Excursion, and Descriptions of Scenes Along the Western Borders*, New York: Paine and Burgess, 1846, facing p. 32.)

The *Library Development Review* is issued annually as a means of informing friends and benefactors of the library's success in attracting new and important gifts. It is distributed to supportive faculty and alumni, contributors, and potential contributors, and to other research libraries across the country. The goal of the library development program is to encourage gifts of books, manuscripts, and other appropriate items as well as funds for the purchase of such materials.

The University Libraries is well positioned to begin the 21st century. In spite of several years of budget restraint The Libraries maintains the status of information leader on the campus and

throughout the state. The Libraries provide patrons with access to global information resources, a collection of over two million volumes, and an expert staff to effectively meet patron's information needs. The Libraries facilities receive almost two million visitors each year including many visiting scholars and area professionals. The Libraries' Web site (www.lib.utk.edu) receives over 5 million hits annually from over sixty countries. The University Libraries has truly become a global resource!

Campus administrators and faculty continue to recognize The Libraries services and resources as central to the university's mission. Scarce funds have been provided to enable The Libraries to maintain its position.

Growth is the very nature of a research library. Thanks to the support of our many friends and associates, the University Libraries will continue to grow and provide the best possible information services to our users on campus, across the state, and around the world.

Thank you for being the key to our success.

Aubrey H. Mitchell
Interim Dean of Libraries

On the Cover

The Cherokee Tahchee, or Dutch, was taken as a child to the Arkansas country and grew up living the hunting life in the West. He explored the Red River, learned to speak Osage in order to study their hunting techniques, and became a lone hunter on the prairie. Reputedly, when he hunted, it was with the assistance of three large dogs on each side of his horse. His one man war with these same Osage caused him to be declared an outlaw, with a \$500 bounty on his head. He later became a scout for the army and eventually retired to his ranch on the Canadian River. (McKenney, Thomas L., and James Hall, *History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs, Embellished with One Hundred and Twenty Portraits, from the Indian Gallery in the Department of War, at Washington*, Philadelphia: J. T. Bowen, 1848, Vol. I, facing p. 251.)

THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

1998-99

Edited by James B. Lloyd
Associate Editor Martha Masengill

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- | | |
|----|--|
| 2 | A Tribute to Dean Paula Kaufman
By Aubrey H. Mitchell |
| 3 | Penelope Johnson Allen's Other Collection:
Indian Claims, Return J. Meigs, and the Records
of the Cherokee Agency, 1801-38
By James B. Lloyd |
| 8 | Preserving a Treasure: The Judith D. Webster
Library Preservation Fund
By Annelle Foutch |
| 9 | Great Smoky Mountains Regional
Collection New to UTK
By Kenneth Wise |
| 10 | McKenney and Hall's Passport to the
Past of American Indians
By Jamie Sue Linder |
| 15 | Save Now, Give Later
By Laura C. Simic |
| 17 | Friends Focus on Regional Interest in 98-99
By Joe C. Rader |
| 18 | Recent Additions: Pumpkintown,
Nashville, and Dublin
By Nick Wyman |
| 19 | Lindsay Young Endowment
Supports Humanities Acquisitions
By Russ Clement |
| 20 | Private Dollars, Public Treasures
Investing in the Future |
| 20 | Library Endowments |
| 21 | Those Honored |
| 21 | Those Memorialized |
| 21 | The Legacy Society |
| 21 | Library Friends |

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A TRIBUTE TO DEAN PAULA KAUFMAN

Paula Kaufman became Dean of the University Libraries in August 1988, and in August 1999, she left to become university librarian at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

During her eleven-year tenure, Dean Kaufman's achievements were extraordinary and visionary. The legacy of her leadership is constituted by accomplishments great and small. Some of the most remarkable of these are:

- Successful completion of the Tennessee Imperative Development Campaign that raised over \$6 million for acquisitions endowment
- Acquisition of the papers of Senators Howard Baker, Jr., and Bill Brock and those of Congressman John J. Duncan
- Addition of more than 400,000 volumes to the general collection—an amazing achievement when difficult budget times are taken into account
- Establishment of a permanent Map Library containing more than 350,000 maps
- Reorganization of The Libraries' administration to make more efficient use of resources
- Establishment and encouragement of a superb Library Friends organization
- Acquisition of the manuscripts and personal papers of Pulitzer Prize winners Alex Haley and Knoxville-born author James Agee
- Establishment of the University Libraries using information technology as an active and responsive gateway to local and global information resources
- Celebration of the adding of the two-millionth volume to the collections
- Implementation of a new automation system that enabled greatly-improved patron access to library resources
- Creating an active partnership of cooperation among the libraries of the University of Kentucky, Vanderbilt University, and UTK, called the Information Alliance
- Exceeding The Libraries' goal of \$5 million in the 21st Century Development Campaign (The Libraries raised \$6.4 million, or 124% of the goal)
- The institution of management, organizational, and motivational techniques to promote and develop the potential of The Libraries' human and fiscal resources.

These and many other initiatives during Dean Kaufman's time with us prepared the University Libraries to continue a vital state and regional leadership role well into the 21st century. The University Libraries will excel in its mission in the new millennium. Thank you, Dean Paula Kaufman, for all you did, and best wishes to you.



Paula T. Kaufman,
Dean of Libraries 1988-99.

Aubrey H. Mitchell

Aubrey H. Mitchell
Interim Dean
University of Tennessee,
Knoxville Libraries

THE REVIEW 1998-99

PENELOPE JOHNSON ALLEN'S OTHER COLLECTION: INDIAN CLAIMS, RETURN J. MEIGS, AND THE RECORDS OF THE CHEROKEE AGENCY, 1801—38

BY JAMES B. LLOYD
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN

In 1966 when the Tennessee State Library finally bought Penelope Johnson Allen's Cherokee collection after negotiating with her for some sixteen years, the people who follow such things, and I can't imagine that there were many of them, must have said, "Well, that's it then. That's what happened to Penelope Johnson Allen's collection of original Cherokee documents," some of which she was known to have purchased from Robert Ross, removal era chief John Ross' grandson. Allen at the time must have been very well known, having conquered most of the available Tennessee historical worlds. She had been a successful journalist for several Chattanooga newspapers, was the author of three books on east Tennessee history, a former leader of the county history effort for the Works Progress Administration in Tennessee, which had resulted in over 1,500 volumes of previously unavailable Tennessee history, and a member of the Tennessee, East Tennessee, and Hamilton County Historical Associations, the Tennessee Historical Commission, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Society of Colonial Dames, and the United States Daughters of 1812, to name but a few. In 1970 she was honored at the annual dinner of the Chattanooga Area Historical Society, where a portrait of her was unveiled which was to be presented to the Tennessee State Library and Archives. She must have been quite a lady.

The collection, which Mrs. Allen sold to the State Library, arguably was, and still is, the most significant collection of original documents having to do with the Cherokee Indians outside of the National Archives (I know I am starting in with the superlatives here. I am doing it on purpose, and I'm just getting started.) It's hard to top the letters of John Ross and the ledgers of the valuations of the Cherokee property in 1838



John Ross circa 1848 from a painting owned by the Oklahoma Historical Society. (Moulton, Gary E. John Ross Cherokee Chief, Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1978, frontis.)

during what was politely called, the "emigration." The State Library immediately processed the collection and published a guide to it, *Register Number 11: Cherokee Collection*.

But those mythical few who must have said, "Well, that's it then," would have been wrong, as they, themselves, could have seen in a little while if they had been paying attention, which I'm sure they were not. The first indication was in 1975, nine years after the sale, when Gary E. Moulton published "Voyage to the Arkansas: New Letters of John Ross" in the *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*. Here, Moulton presented for the first time three letters from a young John Ross to Indian Agent Return J. Meigs (I'm not going to tell the story of how he got that name again. Pick up any history of Tennessee and you'll find it. However, I would like to point out that this R. J. M. is not to be confused with R. J. M. II, the first State Librarian of Tennessee), who had dispatched him to deliver their share of the yearly annuity to the Cherokee who had already removed to the West. According to the notes, all three were from the personal collection of Penelope Johnson Allen of Chattanooga. Then in 1978, when he published

John Ross, Cherokee Chief, Moulton again referred to Penelope Johnson Allen's private collection in his notes.

However, as I've said, no one noticed, and in 1985 Penelope Johnson Allen died. Her estate was dispersed, and the collection went underground. Literally. It went into the basement of an heir not to resurface until the summer of 1998 when Mrs. Allen's granddaughter decided that she was ready to do something about it. One of the things she did was contact George Webb of Tennessee Books and Manuscripts, who put her in touch with me. The collection was local, so I made an appointment and went for a drive on a sunny afternoon in the beautiful Tennessee hills which surround Knoxville.

George had warned me, and by that time I had familiarized myself with Penelope Johnson Allen, but I was still unprepared for what I saw. There, spread out on the table and in boxes were several hundred original documents dating from 1801 to approximately 1845, and all, as near as I could determine, having to do with the Cherokee. I took a quick look at the signatures on the handwritten



Return J. Meigs as depicted in an engraving in the Library of Congress. (Malone, Henry Thompson, Cherokees of the Old South: A People in Transition, Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1956, fourth of eight unnumbered pages between pp. 82-83.)

documents, and they read like a who's who among the Cherokee of the period. Here was John Ross and numerous other chiefs, including Pathkiller, the Glass, Lewis Ross, and the Vanns. And there was Return J. Meigs, Cherokee Agent from 1801 until 1823, Sam Houston, and a letter written in the Cherokee syllabary. I, of course, had occasionally bought one or two of this sort of thing before, but, neither I nor anyone I know had any inkling that a cache of original documents of this size in private hands was still possible. Yet here it was. Evidently, Mrs. Allen still had some private project she intended to work on in 1966, and she held these documents back when she sold her collection to the State Library. This made sense because she was a practicing historian and remained active to the end of her life. I remember the drive back to the office quite clearly. I suppose if you do not care about such things, the assertion that documents, antiques, and the like can have an intense physical effect seems unbelievable, but those of us who do, know differently. I drove quite slowly, and the hair on the back of my neck continued to stand for a good long time.

The granddaughter was almost through with an inventory, and, thankfully, she wanted the collection to remain in Tennessee. I agreed to help her in this endeavor, and, several weeks later armed with the inventory, I went looking for funds. Thanks to the Dean, Paula Kaufman, and Head of Collection Development Linda Phillips, I was successful, and we eventually put together an agreement which brought what we are now



The print shop of the Cherokee Phoenix at New Echota taken by Walter Cline. Several years ago the University of Tennessee and the University of Georgia combined their collections of original issues of this newspaper to produce new microfilm which is available from the University of Georgia Newspaper Project. (Brown, John P., Old Frontiers: The Story of the Cherokee Indians from the Earliest Times to the Date of Their Removal to the West, 1838, Kingsport, Tennessee: Southern Publishers, Inc., 1938, facing p. 484.)

calling the Penelope Johnson Allen Collection to the Special Collections Library of the University of Tennessee. And it has become my pleasant duty to describe it for this year's *Library Development Review*. In size it is not impressive, occupying only some two and a half feet, but in content it is impressive indeed. We kept Mrs. Allen's arrangement, which was in files organized around individuals, which worked for her, but not for me, because I had almost gone through the whole thing before I realized that the collection really

had two focuses. About half of it is Cherokee claims of one kind or another, some having to do with Spencer Jarnigan, a lawyer who represented the tribe off and on for seventeen years, and the rest claims for spoilation or improvements lost during the removal and dating between 1834 and 1845. The other half are records from the Cherokee Agency from 1801 until removal in 1838.

When you think about the gradual encroachment on the Cherokee in Tennessee by their European neighbors in the first thirty years of the nineteenth century, it seems reasonable that numerous claims would be made back and forth, and that many of them would have wound up in court. Spencer Jarnigan, according to his own claim, represented the tribe between 1820 and 1837 in numerous courts, generally in Rhea or McMinn counties. Not a well known name in Cherokee history, he is most often connected with the case of James Foreman, a Cherokee supporter of John Ross who was accused of killing John Walker, Jr., a



A photo of the Vann House in Spring Place, Georgia, by Walter Cline. Built in 1827 for Joseph Vann by Robert Howell, it was one of the first brick structures in the Cherokee Nation. John Howard Payne was detained in one of the outbuildings here when he was arrested with John Ross by the Georgia Guard. (Penelope Johnson Allen Collection.)



A photo of Robert Ross, the grandson of John, on the left, and Newell Sanders, President of the Cherokee Historical Society on the right by Walter Cline taken at New Echota, March 23, 1930. They are standing behind what was said to be the tomb of Pathkiller, Principal Chief of the Cherokee 1808–27. (Penelope Johnson Allen Collection.)

dragged him over to the Agent, held his hand, and forced him to make his mark. Jones complained about this usage and re-

ceived four licks with a horse whip for his trouble. David Ross menaced him with his whip also, but did not strike. Then, according to the complaint of Edward Welch, the Agent and his men turned their attention to him. He was at Ross' drinking as well. He refused to sell his place for twenty-five dollars to David Ross and to James McGrey, at which point he appears to have passed out. The next day when he came to, a witness told him the Agent's men had awoken him and tried to make him sign. He would not, so they put his name down anyway. Three or four days later he discovered that white men were moving onto his place, claiming to have bought it from James McGrey.

The file, in some ways, is pretty confusing. Jarnigan filed a claim against the Cherokee in 1837 for back pay of \$250 a year starting in 1820, and resulting in a bill of \$4,000. One wonders why, if he were not paid, Jarnigan continued as the tribe's lawyer, which he undoubtedly was because the file contains court documents beginning in 1820 and listing him as the attorney of record. Jarnigan pursued his claim, and, if I have deciphered the handwriting correctly, finally won a judgment for his back pay in 1857, a year before his death.

There are two other significant collections of claims, thirty-one loose documents and one bound volume. The loose claims are for improvements in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, nine dating from the removal and twenty-two afterward. The most interesting of these is the earliest, dated April 9, 1834, because it illustrates the enrollment methods of Major B. F. Currey, who had been appointed Immigration Agent by Andrew Jackson. On that date at the home of David Ross, according to the testimony of Gemdegi (?), a Cherokee woman, Currey and several assistants attempted to enroll Charles Jones to emigrate. When Jones, who was drunk at the time, refused, Alexander McGrey

at first because it has on the cover a typed note that it contains valuations under the Treaty of 1828, emigrations 1833 and 34. I was confused because although I knew emigration had occurred in 1833 and 34, there was no Treaty of 1828. Then I discovered I had missed it in my review of the scholarship because it was not with the Cherokee I was studying. It was with the western band, and it turned out to be one of the first things Andrew Jackson did when he took office. In it, he promised to do his best to persuade the rest of the Cherokee to emigrate, a promise he kept. Then as I looked through it I began to notice that the Cherokee whose property was being evaluated in the fall of 1833 and the spring of 1834 had something in common. It was the names, David and Andrew Ross, James Starr, the Vanns, James and Alexander McGrey who had assisted B. F. Currey above. These were members of the treaty party, supporters of the Treaty of New Echota in 1835. By that time, according to these evaluations, they had apparently immigrated safely to the Arkansas, a small but interesting fact which had so far eluded me.

And in case you are wondering just how much a house, or an orchard, or a chicken coop was worth in 1833, I have that information for you. The evaluation of David Ross' property goes on for nine pages and covers a number of different establishments. His main house on the Valley River (where presumably Jones and Welch were enrolled) was a shingled, two story affair with a big front porch valued at two hundred dollars (it was not near so

The 389 page bound volume of claims is also very interesting, but not in quite the same way. I was mystified by it



The old Georgia road as it crossed Lookout Mountain, taken in April of 1924 by Walter Cline. Manuscripts in the Collection document the approval of this road from Meigs' Agency at Southwest Point to Athens by the Cherokee in 1803. (Penelope Johnson Allen Collection.)

grand as Andrew's, which was valued at seven hundred). His twenty-six acres of bottom land in front of the house was valued at \$208, his twelve acre orchard at \$149.50, and his corn crib at ten (the standard valuation, I discovered, for all corn cribs). He had improvements on Mill Creek, Bullet Creek, the "high Wassa River," Hightower Creek, Brass Town Creek, and Cain Creek, all worth a total of \$3,444.

However, though the claims are interesting, for me, the heart of the collection, is the records of the Cherokee Agency in Tennessee. And those of you who are familiar with the microfilm series' available from the National Archives should begin to wonder at this point how much of what I have already discussed, and how much of what I am about to describe, has been published in the seven rolls of microfilm of the Agency's records, 1801-35 or in some other microfilm series. As far as the unbound claims go, I will not promise that they are not to be found among the Special Files of the Office of Indian Affairs, 1807-1904, though I did not find them. I am, however, sure that the bound volume of claims is not. And I had assumed that at least some of the documents that were once part of the records of the In-

dian Agency would appear in the microfilm of its records. In fact, of the ten, or so, items I searched for (the order is chronological), I found only one, the minutes of the Cherokee National Council on April 10, 1804. Some of the documents I looked for were addressed to the Secretary of War, and can probably be found at the National Archives among the letters received for that office. However, the only microfilm we can discover from The Secretary of War for that time is composed of letters sent, and somehow these were not retained in the records of the Agency.

The earliest documents date from Return J. Meigs' tenure as Temporary Agent for Indian Affairs in the Cherokee Nation and Agent for the War Department in the State of Tennessee in 1801, an appointment he owed to the good graces of his friend, James Wilkinson. He was sixty-one at the time, and served until his death in 1823. Most of the documents in this collection were generated in Meigs' capacity as Indian Agent, but as Agent for the War Department he also created and received documents like muster rolls for militia companies, etc., and one in particular interested me. It is the record of a court martial which was held on May 1, 1801, at Southwest Point, the site of Meigs' first Agency (it's close to Kingsport, Tennessee, c. forty miles from Knoxville). The prisoner, Abraham Setts (?), was charged with desertion and with stealing the horse on which he was mounted, the saddle, three guns, and seventy-four dollars.

He admitted deserting with the horse and accouterments but denied stealing the money, which did no good, as he was found guilty of the entire charge and sentenced to the following, which ought to have given the spectators pause if any of them happened to be considering doing likewise. Besides losing his pay, having his head shaved, and being branded on the forehead with a "D," he got one hundred lashes with a "wired cat" and was drummed out of camp with a halter round his neck. I suppose he was lucky. He still had his ears.

There is not space here to describe anywhere near the number of pieces I would like, so I will restrict myself to several which, for one reason or another, caught my attention. One of my favorites is a draft of a letter from Meigs to William H. Crawford, Secretary of War, who had written in July of 1803 asking a number of questions about the Cherokee and

their country. Meigs' response, dated January 17, 1804, is a report on the state of the country and its inhabitants, which he evidently transmitted along with a map. Meigs estimates the population of the Cherokee to be 8,750 individuals living in approximately fifty villages located along two principal rivers, the Tennessee and the Mobile. He reckons that the population is increasing owing to the general peace and to the decline of the hunting life, going on to explain that that life throws the entire support of the children on the women, who often dispose of the feotus because they have been abandoned by their mates and cannot care for them. Meigs recognizes that the "Mixed Bloods," whom he estimates to make up a third of the population, follow White marital customs more closely, but he warns that the "State of Society is still infant," and that the "population will increase slowly until marital connections shall be considered more binding upon the parties." Meigs calls the full blooded Cherokee "Real Cherokee," and feels that, "if these people are ever civilized to any considerable degree it must be by a mixing of Blood and an incorporation...with some part of our civil government." Interestingly, he does not believe the Indians to be any more susceptible to liquor than the Whites, and he follows with a long geographical description which I will pass over.

I am also fond of a piece by Meigs headed "Answers to inquiries relating to the Cherokees." It appears to be a list of frequently asked questions (and answers), and at the top is a penciled note which says, "Notes to Mr. Trott from Col. R. J. Meigs - Cherokee Agency, 3 August, 1817." In this document Meigs asks himself twenty-seven questions about the Cherokee ranging from demographics to education, religion, character, gender roles, and the effects of intermarriage with Whites. Here are some examples:

Qu: What is the number of the Cherokees?

An: The whole number of the Cherokee is by estimation 13000.

Qu: What is the state of the Cherokee with respect to property?

An: They have great numbers of Domestic animals, a considerable number of Negro slaves, a number of gristmills, some sawmills, & they manufacture salt petre & gunpowder by the aid of white men.



Wilson Lumpkin, former Governor of Georgia, not only led Georgia's removal efforts, he defended his actions in a two volume history. (Lumpkin, Wilson, *The Removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia*, New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1907, Vol. II, frontis.)

Answers to enquiries relating to the Cherokees.

- Q: What is the number of the Cherokees?
 A: The whole number of the Cherokees is by estimation 13000.
 Q: In what part of the United States are they situated?
 A: Principally within the chartered limits of Georgia, Tennessee, but recently emigrations have been made to Arkansas river.
 Q: What is the state of the Cherokees with respect to property?
 A: They have great numbers of Domestic Animals, a considerable number of Negro Slaves, a number of good plantations, a number of grist-mills. Some saw-mills, & they manufacture Salt-Petre & Gunpowder, by the aid of white men.

Frequently asked questions by Return J. Meigs, August 3, 1817. (Penelope Johnson Allen Collection.)

- Q: What is their state as to acquired information?
 A: A considerable number have the knowledge of letters & figures, but schools are greatly needed for the poor children.
 Q: Do they believe in a future state of existence?
 A: Yes & that it will be terrestrial enjoyment. For want of instruction they cannot elevate their minds above materiality. They have no apprehensions of future unhappiness.
 Q: In what estimation are the women held by the males?
 A: Since the introduction of domestic manufactures the females are held in higher estimation by the men. They are emerging from a partial kind of slavery into their proper place in society. They are more esteemed by the males & as esteem & love are concomitants between the sexes, love is becoming a sentimental passion never known in a perfect savage state.

I would like to balance these two Meigs documents with two representing the Cherokee side of the correspondence. In the first, we find Daniel Ross, the father of John, writing to Meigs from Chickamauga on March 24, 1806, reporting that the smallpox is spreading and asking him to locate and send some cowpox as soon as possible despite the fact

that their physician, Dr. McNeil, doesn't believe in it and doesn't want it (you would have thought that these positions would have been reversed). He writes, "I must still think that the Nation will acknowledge with a grateful heart that you are the Savior of many of them by its introduction through your means...be so good as to send me on some of the infection with what instructions you have in your power to give, & I will see to its circulation." He goes on to ask for another teacher to replace Mr. Dixon, whom they apparently had brought over from Ireland, and who has taken up with a ruffian named Dempsey Fields. He still thinks the school can prosper, but not under "a madman or an imposter."

And one of the most moving documents in the collection is a letter from Lewis Ross, brother of John, to Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, written from Washington City on January 21, 1836, the year after the Treaty of New Echota, which ratified the removal. In it Ross eloquently complains of the conduct of B.F. Currey, the present Indian Agent, who, it seems, is trying to dispossess him by claiming an Agency compound of one mile square, which just happens to include his improvements and all his

Joseph Coody married John Ross' sister about 1805. The valuation of his farm at the foot of Lookout Mountain by Hugh Montgomery can be found on pp. 35-37 of the bound claimbook. (Penelope Johnson Allen Collection.)

worldly possessions. Ross reminds Cass of the treaty of 1819 in which former Agent Meigs was granted enough land to keep his office but in which no mention was made of any acreage of one mile square. He explains that in 1820 he moved his home and store to the present site at Meigs request, reports that Currey has threatened to evict him immediately if he goes to Washington to complain (which obviously he has done), and exclaims:

Can it be true that the hard earnings of my life, my private property is thus to be taken from me, and that I am to return and find myself a stranger in my own dwelling and another occupying what was once mine? I will abstain from further remarks on this unpleasant subject, and ask you will pardon any seeming warmth of my passion. I am sure there must be something in the matter of which I am yet ignorant.

On that note, I believe I will close, but not before settling one final matter. At the beginning of this article I mentioned that the main collection of Penelope Johnson Allen's Cherokee documents has resided at the Tennessee State Library since 1966. The obvious question is, how does this collection fit with that one? It's a good complement. The State Library's Cherokee Collection contains the letters of John Ross, boxes of Cherokee documents, seven bound claims ledgers, and sixteen hundred unbound claims. It is the best Cherokee collection I know of, but this one isn't bad, and, not to put too fine an edge on it, may be the most significant addition of Cherokee material since the acquisition of Mrs. Allen's first collection.



PRESERVING A TREASURE: THE JUDITH D. WEBSTER LIBRARY PRESERVATION FUND

BY ANNELLE FOUTCH
DIRECTOR, DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

"Judy Webster had a deep respect for the collection," says Linda L. Phillips, head of Collection Development and Management at The University Libraries. "She viewed it as a treasure for which individuals have temporary stewardship along the course of time."

Though Judy Webster is no longer here to champion the cause for preservation of the collection, that treasure will be stewarded, thanks in part to Webster's professional guidance and the Judith D. Webster Library Preservation Fund named in her honor.

Webster, professor and head of Acquisitions and Processing at the UTK Libraries, passed away in December 1998 after a long illness.

She began working in The Libraries in 1969 as a staff member in the Circulation Department and later took over Reserve. She obtained a Master's in Library Science, rose to head of Acquisitions, and became a full professor. At the time of her death, Webster was head of Acquisitions and Processing, a position that oversaw acquisitions, serials, binding, and preservation.

Nationally respected, Webster was very active in professional organizations, including the American Library Association where she served as chair of the Publisher/Library Relations Committee of the Resources and Technical Services Division; secretary of the Acquisitions Section of the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services; and chair of the Policy and Planning Committee of the Acquisitions Section of the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services.

She regularly attended the annual College of Charleston Acquisitions Conference. At UTK, Webster was selected to head the Commission for Women in 1986.

Before It's Forever Lost

"The university invests considerable resources in its library collections," says Phillips. "The collections are becoming increasingly fragile, and some materials are in danger of being lost forever. Print materials can deteriorate from many causes, such as binding and chemical instability of the components of materials; unsuitable environmental conditions in



Bill Britten (left) and Judith D. Webster.

areas where collections are stored; inept storage and handling practices; natural disasters; and theft and vandalism.

"To extend the access and useful life of our collections for future scholars, the University Libraries is developing a preservation program that includes adequate preventive care for materials, such as proper storage, handling, and security, as well as conservation treatments."

According to Phillips, a comprehensive preservation program consists of environmental controls, reformatting materials, and conservation of individual objects.

- The best way to preserve collections is to control light, temperature, relative humidity, and air quality; implement good storage and handling techniques; and protect materials from fire, water, and theft.
- To save fragile, damaged, and heavily-used resources, microfilm or reformatting (such as photocopy or purchase of facsimile editions) and library binding are effective strategies.
- Conservation, the most expensive option, is appropriate for preserving individual objects, such as manuscripts, journals, maps, and drawings that are valuable artifacts.

Enthusiastic Advocate

"Judy helped to increase awareness about the importance of preserving fragile resources for future generations of UTK students and faculty," says Phillips. "A member of The Libraries' Preservation Matrix, Judy typically tackled a problem by starting with the philosophical basis for possible solutions. This approach, combined with her considerable knowledge about publishing and the physical management of library collections, made Judy a respected authority, frequently consulted by her colleagues."

As head of Acquisitions, Webster's responsibilities included preservation services.

"In 1998, Judy was instrumental in bringing noted conservation expert Don Etherington to campus to advise UTK Libraries management and to speak at the Library Friends Lecture," says Bill Britten, head of Systems at the University of Tennessee Libraries and Webster's husband.

Dr. Etherington discussed preservation issues with library staff. At the Friends lecture, Dr. Etherington explained his work as a conservator and recommended appropriate preservation treatments for personal items brought by members of the audience.

Webster also articulated the need for a preservation librarian as a commitment to support preservation as an ongoing program.

"To honor Judy and her commitment to The Libraries collections," says Phillips, "the university is creating an endowed fund to supplement the annual Libraries' preservation budget. Income from the endowment will be used for all areas of the preservation program, including reformatting, conservation, and training."

"Judy was a long-time advocate for preservation," notes Britten. "She would be pleased to be associated with this endowed fund."

Webster was married to Bill Britten, head of Systems at UTK Libraries, and had one grown son, Charles Webster, who lives in Alaska. She had two stepchildren, Justin and Sarah Britten, both students at UT. Webster, a talented singer, was a member of the Knoxville Choral Society, an Early Music ensemble, and the choir of Westminster Presbyterian Church.

"I will miss Judy as a friend and a colleague," says Bill Schenck, Library of Congress. "The library profession will miss her for her enthusiasm and many contributions."

The Judith D. Webster Preservation Fund will preserve two treasures: the collection and the memory of a dedicated librarian.

**To make a contribution to the
Judith D. Webster Preservation
Fund, please contact:**

**Martha Masengill
University of Tennessee
1609 Melrose Ave.
Knoxville, TN 37996
Phone: (865) 974-5045
mmaseng1@utk.edu**

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS REGIONAL COLLECTION NEW TO UTK

By KENNETH WISE
LIBRARY BUSINESS MANAGER

The Great Smoky Mountains of eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina have long been a source of fascination and inspiration for writers, journalists, scientific explorers, essayists, and balladeers who have left both a written and an oral legacy of books, letters, stories, and songs about these mountains and the people who lived there. While The University of Tennessee Libraries have a tradition of collecting material about the Great Smoky Mountains, in 1998 a group of UTK librarians began a concerted effort to focus on the region in its totality. The result is a new comprehensive special collection at UTK—The Great Smoky Mountains Regional Collection. This collection serves the research needs and interests of the academic community and the general public through vigorous acquisitions and enhanced cataloging of past and current material.

Identification of GSM material, especially in obscure references, is crucial and adds tremendous value to users. To this end, the collection is being developed in conjunction with a comprehensive annotated bibliography of the GSM region, an extensive and time-consuming project that involves a large team of librarians, archivists, and scholars from



The A. J. Darsey family at breakfast, taken by W. C. Cochran on August 17, 1886, while on a trip to the Smokies. This photo, uncharacteristically, does not give a location, but we know it is close to the middle fork of Little River, because that is where Cochran was the next day. We also do not know if the family dined alfresco every morning, but it seems unlikely. (MS-552, Special Collections Library.)

Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Kentucky. Three UTK librarians—Anne Bridges, Russ Clement, and Ken Wise—are co-editing the bibliography and managing both projects. In addition, they are spearheading a

collaborative program of scholarly GSM bibliographic research and publication. They have received generous support from the Libraries administration and were the recipients of a 1998-99 UTK Faculty Research Professional Development Award.

New and old Smoky Mountains material in all subject areas and across all media types is being collected. Resources reside in the appropriate locations in the UTK Libraries: Special Collections, Map Library, Music Library, Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine Library, as well as the main Hodges Library. The collection encompasses print, manuscripts, photographs, video and sound recordings, oral histories, maps, and electronic resources. Each item in the collection is cataloged with a special designator which marks it as belonging to the "Great Smoky Mountains Regional Collection." To find anything in



This cabin on the middle fork of Little River belonged to the Darsey's as well. It appears to be a hunting lodge, of sorts. Judging by his headgear, the individual in the door is the one standing in the breakfast scene. (MS-552, Special Collections Library.)

the collection regardless of format or location, a library researcher need only enter that phrase in a keyword search.

Librarians are combing regional and national archival collections to locate material about the Smoky Mountains. A research group recently consulted the National Park Service and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) records held at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., and at College Park, Maryland. Whenever possible, copies are acquired for the UTK collection. Examples of scarce Smoky material include federal government records and reports issued by agencies such as the National Park Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Work Projects Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps. UTK Libraries are presently in the process of purchasing microfilm of WPA records for Smokies projects and CCC camp inspection reports for the dozen camps in the Smokies. Copies of early government films on the region are also being identified and acquired.

Scholars, students, genealogists, and GSM devotees who are working on Smokies topics will benefit enormously from this comprehensive collection. Through the Internet, researchers around the world can search the UTK Libraries' catalog to learn what is available on specific subjects, perhaps before making research trips to the area. Proper preservation, such as preservation photocopies and microfilming, ensures that the material will be available to future generations.

The UTK Libraries' Great Smoky Mountains Regional Collection assures that UTK will be a focal point for worldwide Smokies scholarship and cooperation. As the region's only research library, it is fitting that the Libraries collect, preserve, and make accessible this important cultural heritage. Endowed library funds have been used for seed money to begin developing the collection. Hopefully, a future donor will provide an endowment specifically for the Smokies collection.

Gifts-in-kind are also welcome. Please consider donating books, pamphlets, newspapers and newspaper clippings, photos, scrapbooks, diaries, journals, and manuscripts of historical and cultural importance to the Smoky Mountains region to this newly formed special collection.

MCKENNEY AND HALL'S PASSPORT TO THE PAST OF AMERICAN INDIANS

BY JAMIE SUE LINDER
RARE BOOKS, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

It has been said to be "exciting news" in the world of rare books and special collections when valued items of Americana, usually only found in rare book reading rooms of big city libraries or ritzy museums, reach the auction block. But it would seem the true flurry of excitement should begin when the items are sold to the highest bidder, and in the instance of rare—and usually old—books, become news once again.

The University of Tennessee Special Collections Library can spread such "exciting news" with its acquisition of one of the most valued items of Americana—a complete three-volume set of the quarto edition of the *History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs*, written by Thomas L. McKenney and James Hall. Just like the first folio (large) editions of which the Special Collections Library has Volume III, these smaller works which began appearing during the years 1846–55 were also issued by different publishers, and even reissued by yet other publishers before the first set was completed. This variation in publishers and dates creates confusion when trying to procure a complete set, but the search is rendered even more difficult because the books are frequently ravaged for their illustrations. To obtain a set with the Indian illustrations intact is doubly good news. As the title pages declare, the books are "embellished with one hundred and twenty portraits from the Indian Gallery in the Department of War, at Washington" and are the most exquisite example of early American lithography on stone.

The portraits are the stimulus of this collection, transforming the Red Race, as some later historians would dub the North American tribes, into real

flesh and blood, blasting all stereotypes of these primitive people passed down through the years by myths, historical legends, and half-truths. But these faithful recordings don't mislead the viewer even though they are painted by one artist, copied by another, and then copied once again by lithographers.

Instead, McKenney and Hall's stories plus pictures lead the reader visually and verbally straight into the lost land of Indians. Volume II of the newly-acquired collection does this directly with its frontispiece portrait of the famed surrender of the celebrated Winnebago chief, Red Bird and his accomplice We-Kau. The portrait was painted on site and is coupled with on-sight graphic accounts and amazing detail from McKenney who witnessed the event. The artistry of word and picture can almost make the reader with an imagination feel also a witness to the chief's surrender and the tribe's defeat.

Of course changes, mostly subtle, did occur due to the medium of each portrait. However, warmth and texture are not important here. It is the "perfect likenesses" captured in these reproduced portraits of the Indians that provide a di-



Thomas L. McKenney, one of the most significant yet least known figures in the history of the American Indian. He was known as "White Eagle" in Indian circles. (McKenney, Thomas L., *Memoirs, Official and Personal*, New York: Paine and Burgess, 1846, frontispiece.)



Red Jacket, a stern Seneca chief noted for his leadership among all North American Tribes. (McKenney, Thomas L. and Hall, James, History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs, Philadelphia: J.T. Bowen, 1848, Vol. 1, p. 9.)

many subordinate clauses adorn a single sentence, each sentence is still disciplined, controlled in structure, and clear in meaning.

If not for the "design" of one determined man, Thomas McKenney, a colonel who served in the War of 1812 and for sixteen years administered the nation's Indian affairs under four presidents—Madison, Monroe, J.Q. Adams, and Jackson—this magnificent portfolio reveal-

ing the features and dress of celebrated American Indians who lived and died long before the days of cameras would not exist. History, tradition, institutions of Indians would have forever passed away. McKenney carried this "design" in his mind for many years finally conjuring his dream into existence during the years of 1836–44 when the folio editions were published in Philadelphia. McKenney's realized dream would be the truest preservation of reality, because in 1865 the original Indian portraits hanging in the Smithsonian Institution were destroyed by fire.

Curiously enough, McKenney is memorialized not by the system of schools he helped establish among the Five Civilized Tribes—the southern Indian tribes of the Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, and Chickasaw—nor by the many treaties and trade deals he brokered for all Indian nations or the many years of his life he dedicated to maintaining the Indian's integrity, appeasing the spirit of all tribes. It is indeed, the portrait gallery, which would become McKenney's legacy.

McKenney oversaw many a treaty signed both in the wilderness and in Washington, D.C., where delegations of Indian chiefs were brought to visit the President whom the Indians called "the Great Father." The Indians were treated like royalty when they visited Washington, staying in the finest hotels, drinking the finest whiskeys, dining on delicacies

of the White Man. Ceremonies were held and medals bestowed on the chiefs while throngs of people attended, glaring and staring, pushing and shoving just to get a glimpse of these Indian creatures. All the while the Indian battles—among the tribes themselves and the tug-of-land war with the Whites—had been ongoing for years and would continue for decades. By 1821 McKenney could read the proverbial smoke signals in the air. He foresaw the destiny of Native Americans whom he described as "human beings, our equal." That destiny was extinction.

Bringing Indian delegations to the "Great Father" and his cabinet did not begin with President Madison, the first president under which McKenney administered the nation's Indian affairs. President George Washington brought the leading chiefs of the Iroquois Confederacy to Philadelphia (the nation's capital at that time) after Little Turtle and the united western tribes bitterly defeated General Arthur St. Clair at Fort Washington in Cincinnati in 1791. Then the delegations were formed to act as peace envoys to the Ohio Indian nations. But three decades later the aim was clearly intimidation. Avoid costly—in terms of lives and dollars—frontier war. This tactic began under President Thomas Jefferson. The Indian delegations were given tours of the navy yard housing frigates, our largest vessels of war at that time. The big guns fired a salvo of salutes. The massive sails were unfurled proudly and loudly. All this to-do, "without exciting in them the least emotion," the *Baltimore American* would report.

Albeit, McKenney, always a champion of Indian rights, supported this diplomacy of proving to the primitives from the Great Plains or the forests that the White Man possessed awesome power and wealth. His opinion is reflected in the following statement to the Secretary of War:

It is true they [the Indians] have never seen, and therefore (having no medium through which they can perceive our superiority) have no conception of their comparative feebleness. They count upon strength for reasons which are apparent; they have mastered their neighboring tribes and think they know the power of the white man...this conclusion is derived from the intercourse they have with the few traders, and sometimes the sight of only detachments of our army.

rect link to the very beginnings of our nation. These "perfect likenesses" reel the reader into an almost unknown collective culture of national pride exhibited through dress denoting symbols of the many tribes. White deerskin, for example, worn by a Sauk chief, stood for peace. Not only the color of the Sauk costume, but even the fabric worn signified a symbol—survival. The color of the paint the Indians wore on their faces was consonant with the theme of the day: ceremony, fighting, hunting, mourning. Pawnee chiefs are pictured wearing feathered headdresses flowing to the waist; medicine men can be viewed in full costume. Real-life images of Indian warriors wearing buffalo-horned headdresses, necklaces of grizzly bear claws and clad in buffalo robes decorated with dyed porcupine quills, their faces skillfully painted, are forever preserved in these portraits.

The three volumes of biographical sketches and hand-colored lithographs have long been noted by historians and anthropologists as an authoritative source about Native Americans, and that still holds true today. The books are an excellent if not an exciting read, and as with most rare books, the syntax teaches us about the evolution of the English language. The rhetoric of the 19th century has been described by experts as "expansive." Sentences flow and meander but are never incoherent. No matter how many words a good author uses or how



A spirited likeness of the celebrated chief, Red Bird, standing, and his crony, We-kau. "Of all the Indians I ever saw, he is, without exception, the most perfect in form, in face, and gesture," wrote Thomas McKenney. (McKenney, Thomas L. and Hall, James, *History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs*, Philadelphia: D. Rice & A.N. Hart, 1855, Vol. II, frontispiece.)

Watching these receptions and trusting his intuition the tribes would vanish along with their culture, McKenney began thinking about posterity. He writes in a letter to a friend in Baltimore of "being ready with the answer to the question which it is fair to presume will be asked: 'What sort of a being was the red man of America?'"

The first—and majority—of the portraits of Indian delegates were painted by Charles Bird King who was then known for his paintings of politicians. Much of his work was done in his garden shaded by trees on Twelfth Street in Washington, D.C., where McKenney would bring the likes of Pushmataha, the Choctaw

chief who along with the rest of his tribe, fought under Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812 and was called by Jackson "the greatest and bravest Indian warrior he had ever known," and Tooan-Tuh, or Spring Frog, a Cherokee chief born at the mouth of Chuckamogga Creek near Tennessee's Lookout Mountain, who held the reputation of a "highly respectable character and a fine specimen of the savage man." Makataimeshekiakiah or Black Hawk, a Sauk chief who led a two-year frontier guerilla war after a White Man's frontier rumor beget the battle, is probably the most popular and honored prisoner of war in American history. And his strikingly delineated bust is one of the

portrait gallery's most popular, also. With his sprouting scalp lock and heavily ornamented head, set-off by the red color of his dress and hair, Black Hawk must have made quite an intriguing appearance sitting for his portrait in King's garden.

Frontier artist James Otto Lewis who accompanied McKenney to the great Indian councils in the Northwest witnessed the signing of several treaties on sites of Indian villages and was able to capture the Indian in his true form in the wild, so to speak. About forty-five of Lewis' original watercolor sketches were later copied, principally by King, for the Indian Gallery which was growing in size and was hanging in McKenney's office of Indian Affairs.

Much later in 1849 the jurisdiction of Indian Affairs would be transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior. The Indian Gallery would be transferred along with the Indian Affairs office and placed for viewing in the Patent Office building. In 1858 the Indian Gallery was added to the Smithsonian Institution's existing Gallery of Pictures, and three years later King gave the Smithsonian his collection of a hundred large engravings from celebrated pictures.

By 1828 McKenney's portraits were attracting a lot of attention—most was the unwanted kind. McKenney, along with President John Quincy Adams and his wife, Louisa, and even the general in chief of the army had been "taken in by a shrewd Indian confidence woman." The able impostor named Tshusick played the hard-luck Indian game and half of Washington fell for her story, showering gifts and money upon the "poor woman who had just lost her husband." McKenney would later discover the true content of her character but not before honoring Tshusick with placement in his precious Indian Gallery. After the Tshusick incident a senator from Kentucky denounced McKenney's Indian Gallery, questioning "why the government should pay twenty dollars for the likeness of an Indian woman?"

McKenney, a prolific letter writer and record-keeper, had a habit of rebuking criticisms in the columns of newspapers. Sometimes his comments were originally written in the form of "a letter to a friend," then conveniently leaked to the newspaper, such as this excerpt printed in the *National Intelligencer*:

It is true her likeness was taken. It hangs in the office of Indian Affairs with the rest, and preserving the fe-

male costume of the North West and is a fine portrait. She left Washington after collecting the bounty of many, and after about ten days tarrying. (Since which time I have never seen her) and left a name for propriety of conduct in all respects (whatever her real character may be) highly creditable to her.

A state representative, also from Kentucky, would join the fray, targeting the total cost of McKenney's portrait gallery—"three years of taking portraits of Indians....\$3,190"—including the expenses McKenney had approved for entertaining Indian delegations. Records show the government had been paying twenty dollars for busts and twenty seven dollars for full-length figures. A congressional committee report would later call the gallery "a wasteful extravagance of the government's money." But it also went a step further, including criticism of what McKenney lovingly called his "Archives" containing Indian relics, costumes, rare books, manuscripts, and articles on the American Indian culture.

McKenney's defense would once again come in the form of a *National Intelligencer* letter. "It is no fancy scheme of mine," he wrote. "The gallery could now be sold for double its original value, and with it may go, without any regret of mine, of a personal kind, all the relics which in my travels I have picked up, and at great trouble brought home with me."

A minority in Congress would side with McKenney suggesting the project be expanded because it possessed "a high degree of scientific and historical value." The Secretary of War told McKenney "no more expenditures will be permitted unless the subject be remarkable and have claims to the remembrance of posterity for some deeds or virtue or prowess; or be in figure or costume very peculiar indeed." It was a leash, but a long one. In the name of "posterity" McKenney would be allowed to add a good number of Indian portraits to his gallery. For example, Red Jacket, the Seneca chief who led fifty other Iroquois chiefs to carry out a peace deal brokered with President Washington would later—in the name of "posterity"—be painted. Red Jacket, it should be noted, was a great spokesman for his people and a favorite of McKenney's. The eloquent Seneca and venerable McKenney shared a common bond and were friends. Red Jacket loathed all chattels of the White Man.

But, oddly enough, the medal he was given on his first trip to the capital never left his possession. The gigantic medalion bearing his name and that of George Washington can clearly be seen in his portrait. Red Jacket's likeness, by the way, cost the government \$51.

Because of his years of working firsthand with the Indians, McKenney believed the only way to truly save this whole nation of people was removal or relocation. Move the proud nations to the primitive lands in the West, he argued, where they would be mostly isolated and miles away from the White Man's weaknesses of the flesh—namely whiskey. Over a long period of time the government's traditional role was that of civilizing the Indian nations on their homelands. However, the argument went, most tribes had failed to see the advantages of agriculture and had advanced little from their state of nature, depending solely upon the hunt to survive. The great business of their lives was to procure food and devour it; to subdue their enemies and scalp them. Their existence was confined to the present.

As James D. Horan explicitly writes in *The McKenney-Hall Portrait Gallery of American Indians*, also in Special Collections, Indian removal is "popularly associated with the Cherokee's tragic Trail of Tears—the removal of the tribe at bayonet point on orders from Jackson." But relocating the Indian nations west of the Mississippi was commonplace to McKenney and the politicians of his time and was accomplished more often than not by trade and with formal consent of tribal leaders.

Special Collections' newly-acquired, three-volume set of McKenney and Hall's famed Indian portrait gallery was published by two different houses. Vols. I and III were published by J.T. Bowen in 1848 and 1850, respectively. Vol. II was published by D. Rice & A.N. Hart in 1855.

It should also be noted that the near-extinction of the Indian race, or "ethnic cleansing" as it would be called in today's jargon, didn't happen overnight as some historians allude or claim "that's the way it seemed." But rather was a profound progeny occurring over the span of an average man's lifetime. And it was a disagreement over the process of attempting to homogenize Indians, and later the efficiency—or better yet—the speed at which the removal of the Indian nations was supposed to happen that led President Jackson to dismiss Col. McKenney from his government job. "Col. McKenney," Jackson was quoted, "was not in harmony with my views respecting Indian affairs."

McKenney's life, it seems, was devoted to the welfare of the American Indian. Of course he did have a personal life, but even his autobiography, *Memoirs, Official and Personal*, another rare book in Special Collections, offers very few "personal" revelations. The bulk of the book tells of his travels in "Indian land," discussing in length the "abominable abuse of power in our relations with the Indians." A small portion is dedicated to the author's theories of the "origin" of the North American tribes

HISTORY
OF THE
INDIAN TRIBES
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND ANECDOTES
OF THE
PRINCIPAL CHIEFS.
EMBELLISHED WITH ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PORTRAITS,
FROM THE
INDIAN GALLERY
IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF WAR, AT WASHINGTON.
BY THOMAS L. MCKENNEY.
LATE OF THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
AND
JAMES HALL, ESQ.,
OF CINCINNATI.
IN THREE VOLUMES.
VOLUME I.
PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY J. T. BOWEN.
No. 11 BROAD STREET.
1848.

and the beginning chapters are devoted to keeping intact—or maybe restoring—his reputation. “A good name,” McKenney wrote, “is constantly in danger of being torn...no matter how cautious they may be, how honest, or how capable, or how devoted to the duties of the trust which they seek to encounter.” His great efforts of publishing the Indian portrait gallery would come to serve the causes of aiding the Indian and restoring any damage done to his reputation by Jackson’s discharge.

McKenney had received notice of his dismissal from Indian Affairs while on a leave of absence in the summer of 1830. He was in Philadelphia working with publisher Samuel F. Bradford who already had “in his hands the large work” which would later be published as an “Elephant” edition of McKenney’s portrait gallery. By winter 1832, McKenney had already written some of the text and a very rough outline for the portfolio. And in 1833 the first of the engraved plates of the portraits were copyrighted by Key & Biddle of Philadelphia. By this time, also, McKenney was experiencing great differences with several publishers, and worse yet, financial difficulties were looming ahead. These two paramount problems would hound the distinguished gentleman the rest of his life.

Judge James Hall of Cincinnati had just turned forty when he met McKenney, yet he was already a celebrated Midwestern author. The two were paired at a meeting arranged in



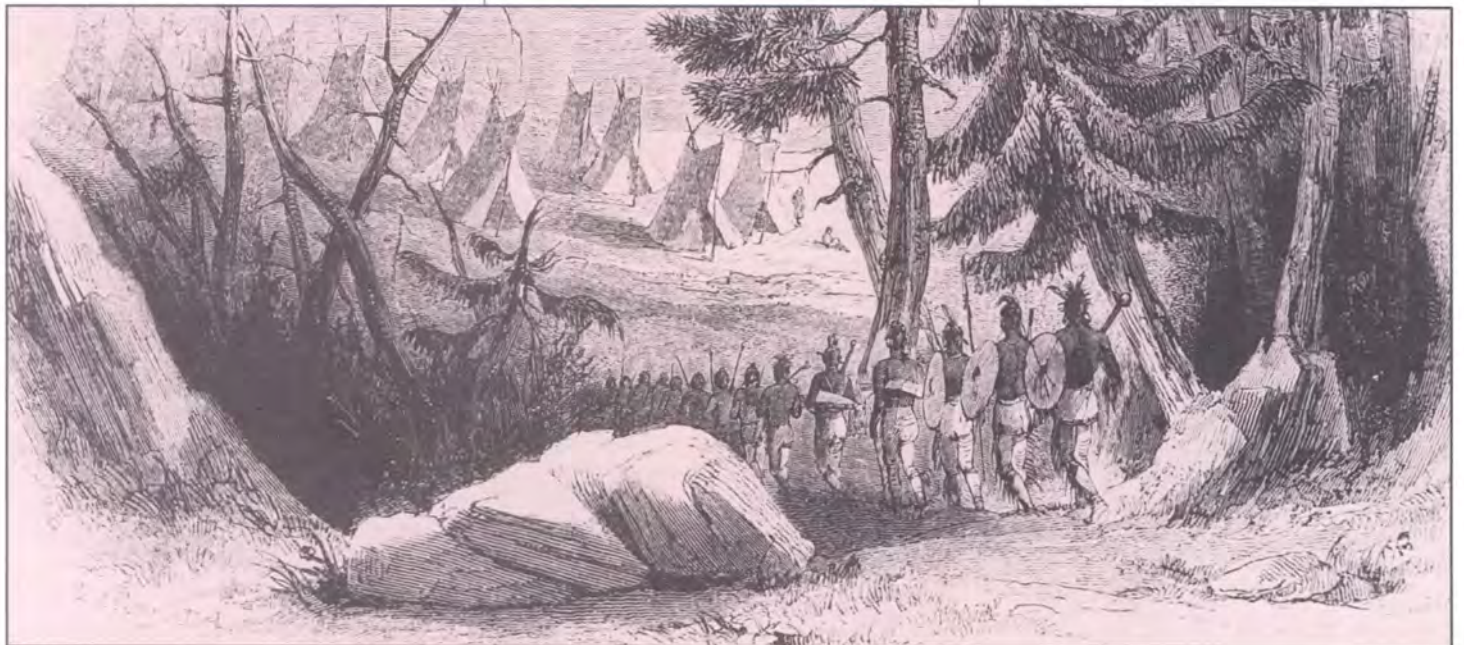
James Hall, co-author of the Indian history, is most noted for his histories of the wild, wild West. He established his reputation first in the rough backwoods circuit courts as an attorney. (McKenney, Thomas L. and Hall, James, The Indian Tribes of North America with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs, Edinburgh: John Grant, 1933, Vol. 1, opposite p. xxii.)

1835 by eminent historian and future Harvard president Jared Sparks. It was a successful meeting; the two writers had a lot in common. And even though McKenney had been working on the project for years, Hall is credited with

writing much of the text. However, Hall quotes McKenney at length, and it is quite apparent that the extraordinary details about the incidents and events of the Indians and descriptions of their apparel from their headdresses down to the buttons and strings on their moccasins were gleaned from McKenney’s many personal encounters with the Indian tribes of North America.

In the beginning of the relationship between the co-authors, McKenney was thrilled to have someone “working hard on the material.” He had carried the tantamount tasks of publishing a book—writing, editing, maintaining the portraits—on his shoulders far too long. And he had spent a lifetime and considerable energy and money researching the staggering subject of the Indian tribes of this continent. Hall, himself, was known as a flamboyant frontiersman and a literary pioneer of the Ohio Valley. He was also famous for his “prolific literary output” which included his popular 1828 *Letters From the West; Containing Sketches of Scenery, Manners, and Customs and Anecdotes Connected with the First Settlements of the Western Sections of the United States*, another rare book available for viewing in Special Collections.

Hall’s name is included on the three-volume set being discussed here. But on the title pages of some editions McKenney is listed solely “as the author” and at times, McKenney would publicly refer to himself as the “author of the *History of the Indian Tribes of North America*.”



*Moving with stately step and in Indian file this tribe returning from battle marches to its village of wigwams while McKenney watches from afar. (McKenney, Thomas L., *Memoirs, Official and Personal*, New York: Paine and Burgess, 1846, facing p. 167.)*



The life of an Indian woman was one of "continual labor and unmitigated hardship." This portrait of a Chippeway squaw and child illustrates a state of despair for the mother with her infant on her back. (McKenney, Thomas L. and Hall, James, History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs, Philadelphia: J.T. Bowen, 1848, Vol. 1, p. 269.)

It's not clear when the two parted, but it is obvious that McKenney and Hall suffered the pains of coauthorship and both their egos got in the way of a happy ending.

All this is past. McKenney and Hall are, of course, no more. Also, joining the Great Spirit are the Indians whose images adorned the portrait gallery. Even the original pictures were soon reduced to ash. But not all has vanished. Shards of the broken vessel of the Indian way of life remain scattered across the reservations. What remains in fullness and vigor are the volumes of McKenney and Hall's great work where the Red Man of the forest is the "chief actor." They recall to us what has passed on and stand as a memorial to the great civilization clash between Indian and White Man.

SAVE NOW, GIVE LATER

By LAURA C. SIMIC
DIRECTOR OF PLANNED GIVING

Generous individuals have committed million of dollars to the University Libraries in their estate plans. These important commitments allow the library to plan far into the future, knowing that private money will be available to purchase valuable books and other library materials.

Including the Libraries in your estate plans may have significant benefits for you.

When you hear the words "estate planning" what do you think?

Do these words conjure up thoughts of confusing tax laws, attorneys speaking "legalese," or complicated financial calculations?

Maybe your reaction is, "Estate? What estate? I'm certainly not wealthy."

Or maybe it's, "I have years to think about that stuff. Why bother with it now?"

Estate planning isn't about laws, taxes, and wealth. It's about people. It's about you and your family and taking care of your future financial needs. If you have a home, a life insurance policy, or other possessions, you have an estate. Planning in advance what will be done with your possessions after your lifetime is estate planning. It's simple.

First think about your goals. What do you want to accomplish? Maybe you want to provide a stable income for your own retirement. Maybe ensure the financial security of your spouse or children. Maybe you want to save taxes.

Then think about your assets. What do you have to work with? Include your home, mutual funds, securities, money market accounts, business interests, life insurance, retirement plans, personal possessions, and other property.

Now consider how you can use your assets to accomplish your goals?

If your goals include changing lives through education, the University of Tennessee can help. By including a gift to UT in your estate plans, you may accomplish many of your financial goals.

A Lasting Legacy Through A Will

A will is one of the simplest estate planning instruments. A will lets you control what happens to your possessions and property after your lifetime. If you die without a will, it's the state government that decides what goes to whom, not your family and friends. If you have a will, you determine the course of action.

If you should change your mind later, a will may be changed at any time.

A will can provide for your family's security. In your will you designate who inherits your estate and you clarify who will be your beneficiaries and how much they will receive. By naming an executor in your will, you determine who settles your estate. Without a will, the court will appoint an administrator who may not be familiar with your affairs and may not make decisions in the manner you or your family would have.

A will can leave a lasting legacy and reduce estate taxes. After you family's needs have been met, you may make a provision in your will for UT, Knoxville. You can make a bequest to support a program, to provide research funds for faculty members, to buy library materials, or to fund a scholarship for a deserving student. You can leave a lasting legacy for the university and ensure the quality of education you received is here for generations to come. Anything you leave to UT is removed from your estate for tax purposes.

A Life Income For You and Your Loved Ones

Do you want a guaranteed stream of income for your retirement or for a loved one after your lifetime? Do you have low-yield securities or non-income producing property and want to increase your income from them? A charitable remainder trust may help you accomplish these goals and make a sizeable gift to the university.

When you establish a charitable remainder trust, you donate assets to the university, which we reinvest. During your lifetime the university pays you and/or a surviving spouse or other beneficiary from the interest income earned on the investment. Upon the death of the second beneficiary, the university uses the principal to support the educational purposes you specify.

By creating a charitable remainder trust with a minimum gift of \$50,000 in cash, property, securities or other appreciated assets, you receive an immediate income tax deduction and you and/or a beneficiary receive quarterly payments for life. If low-return assets are used to fund the trust initially, your income may actually be increased. In this way, a gift to the university may provide valuable security for you and your loved ones. If you fund the trust with greatly appreciated assets, like land or stock, you also avoid the capital gains tax you would have to pay if you were to sell the same assets.

For example, say you own \$100,000 of stock that you paid \$10,000 for several years ago. Say the stock is currently paying you a 2% dividend, or \$2,000 per year. If you gave that stock to the university to fund a 6% charitable remainder trust, the trust would pay you approximately \$6,000 per year, tripling your income. You would avoid approximately \$18,000 in capital gains tax you would have to pay if you sold the stock. If you are at least seventy years old, you may be entitled to an immediate charitable deduction of approximately \$54,000. (The amount of the deduction depends upon the age of the donor, the trust's rate of return, the size of the gift, and other factors.)

Is Retirement Too Taxing?

Will you receive distributions from a retirement plan that you may not need? Accumulated assets in retirement plans are often subject to both income and estate taxes that could eat up as much as 75% of the taxable assets, leaving very little for your family. Qualified retirement plans, those for which no income tax is due on your contributions to the plan or on earnings and appreciation while in the plan, are particularly suited for gifts to the university.

Distributions that you receive during your lifetime from retirement plans such as defined benefit pension plans, 401(k) plans, Keogh accounts, or IRAs are sub-



The UTK Legacy Society was established in 1998 to recognize individuals who have made a deferred commitment to any UTK program.

ject to regular income tax. If you don't need the extra income, you don't need the extra taxes either.

Generally, any undistributed balance of a qualified retirement plan is included in your gross estate for tax purposes. These funds are also subject to income taxes if left to individual heirs. Only a sur-

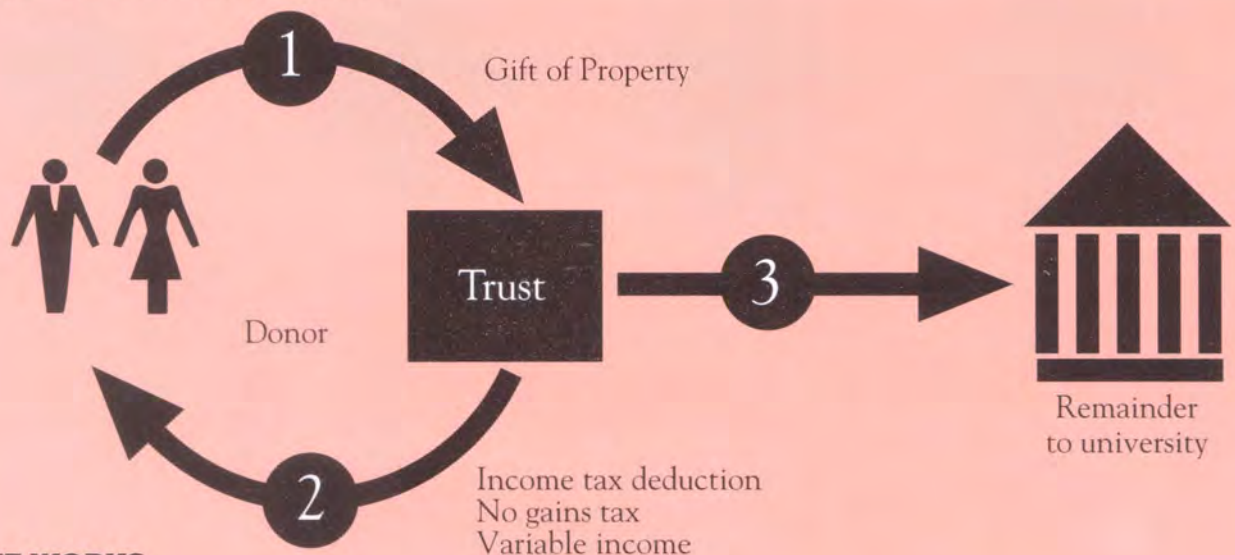
viving spouse can roll over the inherited balance into his or her own retirement account and defer taxes further. Children or other beneficiaries must pay the income taxes. If you were to name the university as the beneficiary of your unneeded retirement plan, the death benefit to the university would qualify for an estate tax charitable deduction and will be free of any income tax obligation.

Not all retirement plans work the same way, and this is a relatively new estate planning area. As such, with these and other estate planning strategies, you should always consult your own legal and financial advisors.

Many of the generous library supporters profiled in this and previous issues of the *Review* are people just like you who have taken advantage of the benefits of including the university in their estate plans. Not only do they realize immediate and future benefits and accomplish some of their own financial goals, but they are also able to make significant future contributions with relatively modest current outlay. Most importantly, they have the satisfaction of knowing that UT, Knoxville will be a better place for generations to come. They're changing lives through education.

If you would like to explore ways to include the university in your own estate plans, call UTK's Director of Planned Giving, (865) 974-5045.

CHARITABLE REMAINDER UNITRUST



HOW IT WORKS

1. You transfer cash, securities, or other property to a trust.
2. You receive an income tax deduction and pay no capital gains tax.
During its term, the trust pays a percentage of its value each year to you or to anyone you name.
3. When the trust ends, its remaining principal passes to the university.

FRIENDS FOCUS ON REGIONAL INTERESTS IN 1998-99

BY JOE C. RADER
HEAD, LIBRARY OUTREACH AND PRESERVATION

The Friends of the University of Tennessee Libraries is a vital organization, supporting the Libraries' mission and providing a means to reach out to the community at large through public programming. The development efforts of the Friends are more important all the time in helping The Libraries maintain excellence now and in the future. As advocates and donors, the Friends are an essential group.

The annual presentation of the Library Friends Outstanding Service Award is one acknowledgment of the kind of work performed by many supporters. Last year's recipient of that honor was Dr. Otis Stephens, charter member of the Friends, chair of its Executive Committee for many years, and long-time advocate for the Libraries on campus and off. His nomination for the award received unanimous endorsement.

The year's public programming, mainly through the Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Lancaster Lecture Series, focused on the east Tennessee region. In the fall renowned folklorist Michael Ann Williams from Western Kentucky University spoke on the cultural history of the Great Smoky Mountains area. Using slides to illustrate her lecture, Dr. Williams reconstructed a time predating the creation of the national park in the Smokies. Her well-attended program drew enthusiastic response from the audience.

Williams' lecture was also the occasion of the official start of a major focus for the Libraries. A group of librarians and

scholars have begun the multi-year project of creating an exhaustive bibliography of materials published on the Smoky Mountains to be published by the University of Tennessee Press. Coinciding with this work, the Libraries initiated a major campaign to collect materials on the Smokies to be added to the collections.

The Friends' public program in the spring was a panel discussion by east Tennessee writers on the subject of place in their writing—how it was represented, its influence, and its significance. Knoxville author Brian Griffin organized the program and moderated it. The other panelists were Fred Brown, Jeanne McDonald, Linda Parsons Marion, and Candance Reaves. The writers' remarks were all well-received and attracted interesting commentary from members of the audience.

In introducing the moderator, Dean Paula Kaufman cited Griffin's appointment as the Libraries' first Writer-in-Residence, a program inaugurated, she said, "in recognition of the immense amount of writing that's going on in Knoxville and the east Tennessee region and in recognition that it is the Libraries' responsibility to be aware of what's being published and to collect materials that represent all of this activity." She pledged the Libraries' further cooperation, moreover, "...with the Knoxville Writers Guild and others who make this place in which we live such a rich place."

An activity in which the Friends play a largely supporting role is the annual "Love Your Libraries" Fun Run,



Howard Capito, chair of the Library Friends Executive Committee, presents Dr. Otis H. Stephens with the Library Friends Outstanding Service Award.



Local writers field questions from the audience during a panel discussion of "place" in their writing at the spring 1999 Library Friends Lecture. From left, Candance Reaves, Linda Parsons Marion, Brian Griffin, Fred Brown, and Jeanne McDonald.



Serious discussion marks an encounter after the spring 1999 lecture between guest local writer Jeanne McDonald [right] and Cornelia Hodges, emerita member of the Library Friends Executive Committee [left] and her niece Lacey Galbraith, student member of the Executive Committee.

sponsored and organized by the Graduate Student Association as a fund raiser for The Libraries. Organization of last year's spring run, the seventh, was chaired by Friends Executive Committee member Fred Coulter.

It is the Executive Committee that oversees the Friends' activities and accomplishments. Last year's members of the committee were Ellis Bacon, Jeanne Barkley, Dan Batey, Wallace Baumann, Anne Bridges, Howard Capito (chair), Bobbie Congleton, Fred Coulter, Lacey Galbraith, Cornelia Hodges, Christopher Hogin, Susan Hyde, Mike Jaynes, Joe Rader, Nancy Siler, Otis Stephens, Fred Stone, and Sandra Williams (vice chair).

The Libraries' ability to serve its various communities owes much to the efforts of those dedicated supporters found among the Friends. They deserve thanks and a salute for another year of outstanding service.



A post-lecture moment finds Michael Ann Williams [left] and her listeners in jovial conversation. Dr. Williams, a folklore scholar, spoke on her field research in the Smoky Mountains and showed slides to illustrate the region's cultural history from before the creation of the National Park.

RECENT ADDITIONS: PUMPKINTOWN, NASHVILLE, AND DUBLIN

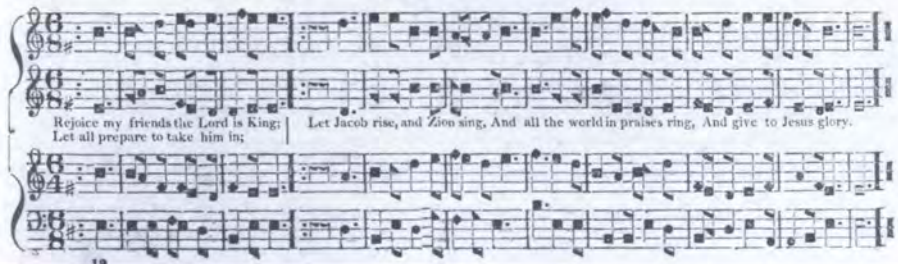
BY NICK WYMAN
LIBRARY SUPERVISOR

A scarce east Tennessee imprint has come into the library this year. John B. Jackson's *The Knoxville Harmony of Music Made Easy, Which is an Interesting Selection of Hymns and Psalms, Usually Sung in Churches...* was published in 1840 at Pumpkintown. It is the second edition; and, although The Libraries does not possess the 1838 first edition printed in Madisonville, the second is by far the more sought-after of the two. There are four known copies of the first edition, none of them held by a Tennessee library. Only the McClung Historical Collection of Knoxville's Lawson McGhee Library and now, the Special Collections Library of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, are known to own a copy of the second edition.

Its now famous place of publication, the press of Johnston & Edwards at Pumpkintown, Tennessee, is the source of several of the truly interesting rare titles printed during the early history of Tennessee. John Dobson wrote, in *The Library Development Review* for 1985-86, about the various titles issued from the press at Pumpkintown in an article about The Libraries' acquisition of *The Union Songster*, a unique copy of a title issued from the Madisonville office of the *Patriot* in 1830. This Madisonville press was the antecedent to the Pumpkintown press that printed under the names of Johnston and Edwards, both individually and together.

PART II.
CONTAINING THE MORE LENGTHY AND ELEGANT PIECES.
COMMONLY USED IN CONCERT OR SINGING SOCIETIES.

KNOXVILLE. 8, 8, 8, 8, 7.



Part II of *The Knoxville Harmony* begins with a tune known as "Knoxville"; here the boldly printed shape notes almost jump off the stanzas.

Shape-note songbooks like *The Knoxville Harmony* are of interest for a variety of scholars today. One identifiable interest group is the growing number of people reviving and practicing the American tradition of shape-note singing. Several such groups meet regularly in the Knoxville area alone. In addition to this living renewal of shape-note singing there is a great interest among musical scholars of mainline churches in the United States in researching the history of American hymn tunes. The Special Collections Library's extensive collection of eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth century hymn books and shape-note song books has provided the resources for some of this research. As a consequence, the hymnals currently in use in American churches reflect a desire to recover an American "voice" in their hymnody. So this very rare addition to

the collection, made possible by the generosity of a donor, represents a significant enrichment to the resources available to music historians and musicologists studying the history of hymn tunes.

At the same time that The Libraries acquired *The Knoxville Harmony...* through the catalog offerings of eminent Tennesseana dealer R.R. Allen, we were also able to purchase three other remarkable items. Two of these are *The Tennessee Almanac...* for 1864 and that for 1865. These are very rare issues from the Nashville press of R.H. Singleton. The third of these purchases is a printed indenture of the Tennessee Company, issued in 1790 and completed with manuscript signatures of Zachariah Cox and others. The Tennessee Company was one of the infamous land speculating "Yazoo" companies; it violated a treaty with the Cherokee by selling tracts and establishing settlements on Native American lands. Cox attempted to create one such settlement in the Muscle Shoals area, but his expedition was dispersed by the Cherokee. This document is of interest, not only as a Cherokee-related piece, but also for its unusual spelling of "Tennessee" at a time when the more usual spellings appearing in print were "Tanasi" and "Tenasee."

One last little volume, of interest to literary researchers, is a recent acquisition. William Congreve's *Poems upon Several Occasions...*, printed for Peter Wilson, at Dublin in 1752, is an excellent addition to the Special Collections Library's William Congreve Collection. The nucleus of this collection was the gift of John C. Hodges, one time head of

THE KNOXVILLE HARMONY
OF
MUSIC MADE EASY,
WHICH IS AN INTERESTING SELECTION OF
HYMNS AND PSALMS,
USUALLY SUNG IN CHURCHES;
SELECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS IN GENERAL USE.
ALSO,
A VARIETY OF ANTHEMS;
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A NUMBER OF ORIGINAL TUNES;
BEING ENTIRELY NEW, AND WELL ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.
COMPOSED BY JOHN B. JACKSON.
TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE INTRODUCTION TO THE PROPER GROUNDS OF MUSIC,
AND RULES WELL EXPLAINED TO BEGINNERS.
SECOND EDITION.

D & M. SHIELDS & CO., AND JOHN B. JACKSON PROPRIETORS.
PUMPKINTOWN, E. TEN.
PRINTED BY JOHNSTON & EDWARDS.
1840.

The title page for the 1840 second edition of *The Knoxville Harmony*.



The young William Congreve, from a portrait painting by Henry Tilson. (Hodges, John C., William Congreve the Man: A Biography from New Sources, New York and London: Modern Language Association of America and Oxford University Press, 1941, frontis.)

the English Department at the university, authoritative Congreve scholar, and great benefactor to The Libraries. Through the assistance of donors and of the John C. Hodges Library Endowment, The Libraries has, over the years, been able to enlarge upon the rich collection of first editions and other significant issues of the great Restoration playwright's works. The Congreve collection here at the Special Collections Library is one of the two finest in the world. William Congreve's plays and other works represent the uproarious culture of the British Isles in the period following upon the Spartan privations of life in Cromwellian England.

The 1752 Glasgow edition of *Poems upon Several Occasions* ... was already present in the collection; and, indeed, the Library's collection is so extensive that most recent editions that we have acquired are works by other authors of the period, for which Congreve wrote, for example, a prologue. He thereby lent his illustrious name to the scribblings of others. Only one first edition is absent from the Library's William Congreve Collection, that of his *Incognita* printed at London in 1692; the equally scarce 1700 edition is lacking as well. These two extraordinarily rare and costly editions remain among our most highly sought *desiderata*. We look forward to the time when, because of the kind largesse of the Libraries' friends and donors, we shall be able to announce the presence of these two volumes in the collections here at the university.

LINDSAY YOUNG ENDOWMENT SUPPORTS HUMANITIES ACQUISITIONS

BY RUSS CLEMENT
HUMANITIES COORDINATOR

This year marks the tenth anniversary of Lindsay Young's generous endowment "for special acquisitions that will make a qualitative difference in the collections of the Libraries" in the humanities. Accordingly, in April 1999, a committee of humanities teaching faculty and humanities librarians nominated twenty-nine research sets in art, classics, English, history, medieval studies, modern foreign languages, music, and theatre. These research materials, which could not have been purchased with regular library funds, will be used by faculty and graduate students in many departments and will significantly enhance the university's scholarly endeavors by providing a lasting legacy for future researchers.

Among other new acquisitions this year, the Lindsay Young Library Endowment funded the purchase of a stunning facsimile of the *Lambeth Apocalypse*, a twelfth century Biblical manuscript associated with the Benedictine abbey of St. Albans in England. The manuscript has framed miniatures at the beginning of each book, twenty-nine historiated initials, and over thirty large, decorated initials. Its distinctive colors—lemon-yellow, orange, pink, emerald-green and blue—as well as its stylistic complexities of line and patterning, mark a high point in English medieval illumination. Two other medieval sources acquired this year are large microform research sets on the *Black Death and Medieval & Renaissance Literary Manuscripts*

from John Rylands University, Manchester, England. Classics were augmented by research sets on the topography of ancient Rome, Trajanic and Hadrianic literatures, Roman politics and religion, Greek archaeology, and *Reports of the Department of Antiquity, Cyprus*.

For history, *A Documentary Record of the First World War and World War II Combat Interviews* was selected, along with the Goldsmiths'-Kress Catalogue of British economic history. Modern foreign languages were enhanced by sets on German literature, art, and history, including *Documentation on Jewish Culture in Germany, 1840-1940*. An extensive private collection of early Russian history and culture was acquired, along with new Portuguese encyclopedias, films, and the entire backset of two hundred issues of *Fem*, an influential Hispanic journal.

For music and theatre, collections of thirteen African Wave music video cassettes, fifteen jazz video cassettes, seventy-one compact disks, and an extensive set of nineteenth century English and American theatre journals on microfilm were selected.



Libraries benefactor
Lindsay Young.

PRIVATE DOLLARS, PUBLIC TREASURES

As Americans have given to various charitable efforts over the years, they have created many national treasures available to all. Many of these resources would never have been possible with government support alone. Virtually all of the truly great libraries have been made great through gifts from individuals. We are most grateful to the following who have generously supported the UT Knoxville Libraries during the 1998-99 fiscal year.

INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

More than any other single element, the library is the heart of a university. The quality of the University Libraries' collection is a barometer of the quality of intellectual inquiry campuswide—and the quality of education we give our students, the leaders of our future. You can help guarantee that our future leaders receive the best possible education by making an investment in the University Libraries.

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

Martha Masengill
Tyson Alumni House
1609 Melrose Avenue
Knoxville, TN 37996-3551
(865) 974-5045

LIBRARY ENDOWMENTS

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

Endowment funds are particularly valuable because, once established, they provide interest income for the library system in perpetuity. Such funds also offer a fitting opportunity to honor or memorialize a friend or relative. Anyone may establish a named endowment fund with a minimum gift of \$15,000 to the University Libraries.

For more information about establishing an endowment fund, call the Development Office at (865) 974-5045.

(Endowments marked with an asterisk have been established during the 1998-99 year.)

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Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine
Library Endowment
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THOSE HONORED

Between July 1, 1998, and June 30, 1999, gifts were made to the University Libraries in honor of the following individuals:

James Black
Kathy Brister
Marjorie Nell Cardwell
Class of 1948
Class of 1949
Bobby Denton
Rem B. Edwards
Harry C. Jacobson
Mike Moore
Mrs. Walter E. Stiefel
Walter E. Stiefel
Dwight Vandevate

THOSE MEMORIALIZED

Between July 1, 1998, and June 30, 1999, gifts were made to the University Libraries in memory of the following individuals:

Charles Bryan Blalock
Ellen Burn
William P. Carter
Ira N. Chiles
Mrs. M. L. Clemens
Jean R. Clement
Charles Cohen
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Mary Lou Davis
Mike Disney
Vera Gorski
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Almeda Leming
Mark Lee McCormack
Jadwiga Papke
Robert L. Summitt
Lowell Creighton Storm
LaNelle Vandiver
Judith Webster

THE LEGACY SOCIETY

The UT, Knoxville Legacy Society was established to honor our alumni and friends who make a commitment to the University of Tennessee, Knoxville through a deferred gift arrangement. These generous individuals help to sustain the university's admirable tradition of teaching, research, and public service by actively participating in the great work of higher education and in enhancing the future of the university and the people it serves.

We gratefully acknowledge the following individuals who have made deferred commitments, specifically to support the University Libraries, prior to June 30, 1999. If you have made a deferred gift to the Libraries and are not listed here, please contact the Development Office at (865) 974-5045.

Reba Absher
Charles E. Anderson III
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Charles R. West
Sara P. Wharton
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Michael E. Wilds

LIBRARY FRIENDS

An annual gift to the university Libraries provides immediate and ongoing support for the Libraries' collections and services, and qualifies the donor for membership in the Library Friends. The following have made contributions to the Libraries during the year July 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999.

Frances P. Abel
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Nancy E. Amerine
Cecelia E. Anderson
Joe W. Anderson, Jr.
Mary Trim Anderson
Shirley C. Andrews

GEORGE FRANCIS DEVINE, 1915-1999

Professor Emeritus of music, George F. DeVine was a beloved professor of music history and a passionate friend of the Libraries. He came to Knoxville and the University in 1947 along with David VanVactor, who was the founding head of the Department of Fine Arts (now the School of Music). George and his wife, June, were both professional bassoonists who had played in many nationally-known orchestras. Long after he had stopped performing with the Knoxville and Oak Ridge Symphonies, he continued to write program notes for the KSO performances. George DeVine made his mark with untold numbers of students, teaching and inspiring them with his knowledge of music, wit, and genuine caring. He was a major influence in building the collection at the Music Library, and it was named in his honor upon his retirement in 1985. The George F. DeVine Library and the faculty of the School of Music will miss this dear friend.



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This partly printed summons caused
Soloman Nickson and Francis Rockhold
not only to pay their debt of \$750 to Lewis
Ross, but to pay court costs of \$12.50.
(The Penelope Johnson Allen Collection.)

State of Tennessee, }
Rhea County. }

To any Lawful Officer to execute and return.

SUMMON *Salomoni Nickson & Francis Rockhold*

to appear before some Justice of the Peace for said County, to answer the
complaint of *Lewis Ross*
in a plea of debt by *note for \$750*

Given under my hand and seal, this *18* day of *July*, 183*6*.

John C. Ross (Seal.)
Justice of the Peace

Back Cover

The bound ledger of valuations of the
improvements of the treaty party,
1833 and 1834. (The Penelope Johnson
Allen Collection.)

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