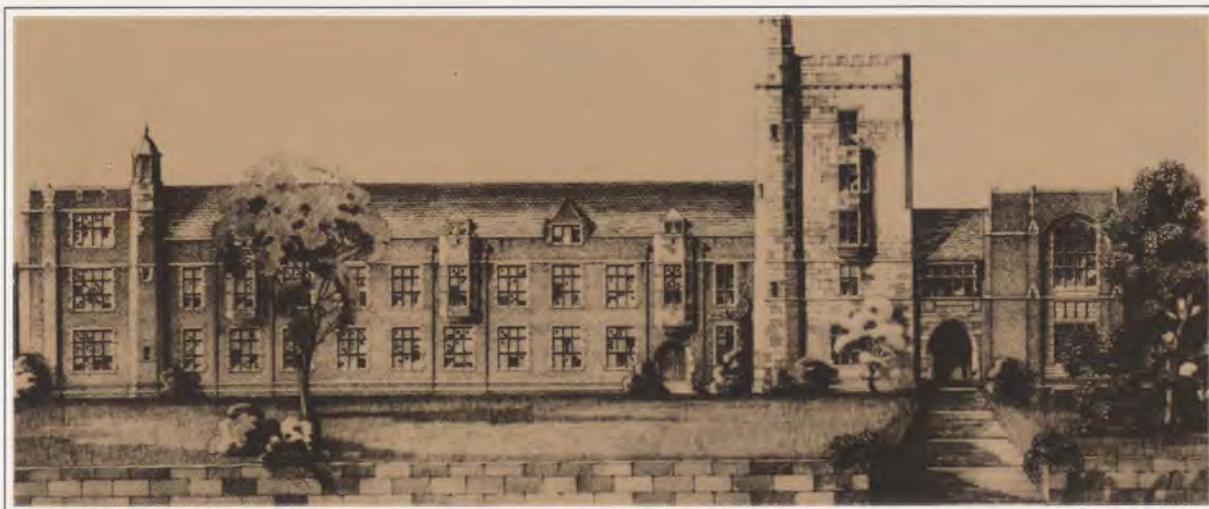


THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW/1993-94
THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE



Davy Crockett circa 1835



This version of Hoskins Library, home of Special Collections, is by Barber and McMurtry, the architects of the building, from the brochure produced for the naming of Hoskins on June 3, 1950. (See article on p.12.)

The University's 200th year and the addition of the 2-millionth volume to the University Libraries' collection signals an appropriate time to look back at our history and appreciate how The Libraries has grown in both size and scope of service.

More importantly, however, this occasion is our springboard into the next era of library services for the region. In the century ahead, the University Libraries' values of service, quality, integrity, diversity, collaboration, innovation and risk will continue to be challenged as we take a leadership role in providing information—and connections to information—throughout the Southeast.

Libraries link the minds of the past, present, and future. New information access and delivery tools are emerging to facilitate an interconnection among the thoughts and knowledge expressed in materials of all formats.

The next several years hold significant opportunities and significant risks. Throughout these changing times, the University Libraries will hold true to its mission—providing quality services and resources to support the learning, teaching, research and public service activities of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

As University Libraries supporters, each one of you is a shareholder in what we do. You can take pride in our past accomplishments and help us to meet the challenges ahead. With your assistance we serve as a repository of the human record and connect library users with information resources located around the globe, touching the hearts and minds of the present generation.

Paula T. Kaufman
Dean of Libraries

THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

1993/94

Edited by James B. Lloyd
Associate Editor Laura C. Simic



TABLE OF CONTENTS

2	A Word from Marion and Paul Miles
3	The Libraries' Two Millionth Volume by James B. Lloyd
8	John Sevier on the War of 1812: Three Letters to His Son, George Washington Sevier by William B. Eigelsbach
11	A Commitment to Scholarship: Dr. Kenneth Curry by Dotti Bressi
12	Not "Put out on the Sidewalk" by Nick Wyman
15	Friends Promote Libraries as Distinguished Resource by Laura C. Simic
18	Lindsay Young Endowment Fund Materials Chosen by D. E. Perushek
18	The U.S. Newspaper Program Comes to Tennessee by K. Joslyn Quinn
19	A Tennessee Mystery by James B. Lloyd
20	The Tennessee Presidents Trust by Cathy Chase
21	Private Dollars, Public Treasures
21	Investing in the Future
21	Library Endowments
21	Those Honored
22	Those Memorialized
22	The William G. McAdoo Society
22	Library Friends



In 1989, the Mileses established a trust to fund the Paul M. and Marion T. Miles Library Endowment. Over the years they have continued to add to the trust and contribute generously of their funds, time and energy. Marion is a member of the Knoxville Symphony League, past president of the Fountanalas and a Sunday school teacher at First Baptist Church of Fountain City. Paul is a personal financial planner with IDS Financial Services, Inc., and a deacon at his church. He is a member of UT's Chancellor's Associates, past chairman of the Library Friends Executive Committee, and is the chairman of the University Libraries' 21st Century Campaign.

What is a library? Books to read and enjoy? Books to use in research? Papers, musical recordings, current magazines and a few newspapers?

This was the extent of library services that were available when we were in college. Imagine our amazement when we became involved with the University Libraries at the University of Tennessee.

No longer is there a card catalog, but a computerized catalog system that allows access to the UT Libraries holdings and a fantastic variety of information world wide. There are compact discs which store volumes of information in a small space, electronic databases from around the globe, government documents, maps, music scores and recordings. The choices are seemingly endless.

In addition, the people of Tennessee, in particular, are being served well by the Special Collections Library which contains private papers of famous Tennesseans, historical documents and rare books relating to the state.

East Tennessee has provided us with a good life. Although we did not attend the University of Tennessee and are not natives of this area, we chose the University Libraries to be the recipient of our gift back to the people of East Tennessee.

We enjoy the cultural opportunities afforded by the University through theater, concerts, lectures and art exhibits. Gradually over the years our blood has turned to a vivid orange as we enjoy and support all of the athletic activities at the University.

Libraries have been an important part of our lives always and we know that by supporting the University Libraries we are contributing to the entire University and the people of this state.

Marion and Paul Miles

Marion and Paul Miles

THE REVIEW 1993/94

THE LIBRARIES' TWO MILLIONTH VOLUME

BY JAMES B. LLOYD
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN

(I wish to acknowledge the use of three volumes on Davy Crockett edited by Mike Lofaro, from which I gathered information for this article: *Davy Crockett: The Man, the Legend, the Legacy, 1786-1986*; *The Tall Tales of Davy Crockett: The Second Nashville Series of Crockett Almanacs, 1839-1841*; and [with Joe Cummings] *Crockett at Two Hundred: New Perspectives on the Man and the Myth*.)

Libraries usually acquire something special to celebrate collection milestones, and since The Libraries at the University of Tennessee was close to reaching its two millionth volume at more or less the same time that the University was to celebrate its two hundredth birthday, it was decided that The Libraries' Two Millionth Volume Celebration would be part of the University's 1994 Bicentennial. Dean Paula Kaufman called the interested parties together, and we had our first meeting on January 5th, 1993. We needed an item which would be a triumph of some sort, of which we could be genuinely proud, but it also had to be visually appealing, and we wanted something that would build on one of our strengths.

At that time we discussed a number of possibilities, all of which could have worked. Since John C. Hodges was a Congreve scholar and an outstanding friend, we have one of the best collections of Congreve imprints in the country. Adding to it, however, is a problem,

since the one Congreve publication we do not have is unobtainable. We also have a fine collection of voyages and travels, and could have found a beautiful item to complement that collection without too much trouble. Then there is the subject collection on southern

appropriate item. This may sound like both a pleasant and easy assignment, and I must admit that it had its moments, but there were some problems. For one thing, we have such a fine collection of Tennesseana that, like Congreve, it is difficult to add to. There were also cer-

tain parameters. We decided that we wanted a real volume, a printed piece, not a manuscript; we had to have it by a certain time; we did not know exactly what we wanted (i.e. I did not have a title), but it had to be visually appealing; and we were dependent on an appropriate item being offered for sale at the precise time we needed it. You cannot snap your fingers and make the book market deliver, no matter how hard you try.

Nevertheless, I began the process with confidence because the rare book market is a remarkable animal, with what for all intents and purposes seems to be a life of its own, and experience had shown that wonderful and totally improbable Tennessee pieces appear with astounding regularity. We had nine months, after all, so I turned the search over to several book dealers with whom we often work and waited for the good news.

By the end of May we were five months into the search and no one had turned up even one possibility. I began to get somewhat apprehensive and

decided to take matters into my own hands. The Bicentennial Committee needed to know what we had selected by mid September, and I had visions of having to send our representative empty handed. We get a number of dealers' catalogs a day, and I began to pour over the new arrivals avidly. It was obvious,



Davy's ride on an elk, from The Crockett Almanac: 1841. (Nashville: Ben Harding, p. 21.)

Indians, which includes the Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Seminole.

We decided, however, that we really wanted a Tennessee piece for this celebration, especially since it was to be part of the University's Bicentennial, and I was given the charge to find an

however, that to be safe we needed a want list, a list of titles we did not own which would be acceptable.

The quickest way to come up with such a list, I decided, was to use the catalogs of the Streeter sale, an eight volume set describing the Americana collected by Thomas Winthrop Streeter and offered at auction by Parke-Bernet Galleries in 1966. This was one of the major sales of Americana in this century and the catalog has become a standard tool for bibliophiles. Furthermore the set is divided by subject and format (i.e. atlases, etc.), each important piece is described with several paragraphs of notes, and our copy has been annotated with prices in the sections that we care about. This allowed me to focus on Tennessee, southern Indians, and early travels in the southeast while still staying within a reasonable budget.

Working mainly from volume one—including discovery and exploration, atlases, New France, and the Spanish southwest—volume two—the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the southern colonies and states—and volume three—the Mississippi valley and Tennessee—I came up with about fifty possibilities which I then divided into three priorities

and checked against our catalog. After omitting works which we had either in the original, a later edition, or a reprint, I came up with a priority list of eleven items and a backup list of another twenty. The priority list contained, among other things, the autobiography of William Augustus Bowles, Billy Bowles to his friends and erstwhile King of the Creek Indians in the 1780s, several atlases published by John Melish in Philadelphia which had good early maps, and several accounts of the French and Indian War, including *The History of the Late War in North-America* (London, 1722) by Thomas Mante and the *Journals of Major Robert Rogers* (London, 1765).

At the same time I was making these lists I was examining current dealer catalogs to determine who might be likely sources for the items identified. Book dealers specialize in different subjects, they are not all created equal, and I did not have time to sift through any chaff. In the end we faxed both lists to the following eight dealers: George S. MacManus and Co., Michael Ginsburg Books, the William B. Reese Co., the Philadelphia Rare Books & Manuscripts Co., Robert H. Rubin Books, David L. O'Neal Antiquarian Booksellers, Inc., Pickering & Chatto, and Bailey Bishop.

Any of these, going from what they offered in their catalogs, might either have, or be able to find, some of the books on the lists.

All this list making and catalog reading took time, however, and by the time responses began to come in it was already toward the end of August, which meant that I had three whole weeks for this plan to work. We did, however, begin to find several possibilities the last week in August, and I began to breathe a little easier.

I was not overly pleased with any of them, however, so I continued, somewhat idly, to scan the catalogs as they came in. That was how, while the dealers were still checking their stock, I found the Crockett almanac for 1841 in David L. O'Neal's new catalog, which made all our work go for naught. This was so because the almanac was the perfect two millionth volume for us. How much more Tennessee can you get than Davy Crockett after all, Tennessee's true folk hero whose legend had been popularized by the so-called Crockett almanacs, a series of seven which purported to be published in Nashville for the years 1835-41.

It turned out, then, that I was right all along, the rare book market was going to present me with the two millionth



A Scienterifical Courtship--See page 23.

Wick Finney courting Meg Wadlow, who has been to finishing school and learned how to play a "piny forty," from *The Crockett Almanac*: 1841. (Nashville: Ben Harding, p. 27.)



Cobbing the Cook---See page 16.

In this nautical tale, related by Ben Harding, the sailors attempt to put the cook in his place, from *The Crockett Almanac*: 1841. (Nashville: Ben Harding, p. 19.)

volume; I just got nervous waiting. O'Neal, of course, was one of the dealers who was searching for an item for us, but there was no way for him to know that this was the one. It was not particularly expensive, and it was not on my want list because we had been searching fruitlessly for it for twenty years, and I had confined the list to items that someone might actually have.

The last time one of this series, which we did not have, had been available was in 1976 when my predecessor, John Dobson, had added the 1836 volume as part of the national Bicentennial. He and I had, in fact, just been discussing that purchase the week before, because all of a sudden several later Crockett almanacs had appeared in another dealer's catalog. We had agreed that the seventh and last almanac from the Nashville series would be perfect for a two millionth volume and lamented the fact that there was no chance whatever of finding one. What we did not understand, I now knew, was that those almanacs were harbingers of what was to come, the rare book market's way of alerting me that the Crockett was on its way, if only I had been able to see it.

Called the "Go Ahead" series because of their use of part of Crockett's motto, "be always sure you're right, then go ahead," on the masthead, these pamphlets are not what one normally thinks of now as almanacs. They do have such astrological information as cycles of the moon, eclipses, weather predictions, etc., but mostly they contain tall tales about Davy Crockett and his friends, especially Ben Harding, a former sea captain who

claims to be the editor of the last three volumes. They were immensely popular at the time, and are in the direct line of development from the chapbooks of the middle ages to the dime novels of the later part of the 19th century (which created more folk heroes), to the comic books which we have today.

The almanac genre was created in England in the seventeenth century, and became the most popular source of information at the time, a typical household library containing two books, an almanac and a bible. Besides astrological information, almanacs came to contain proverbial wisdom, anecdotes, and doggerel. From there it was but a short step in America to occasional Indian narratives

and firsthand accounts of strange and interesting experiences. Printers, of whom Benjamin Franklin is the best known, considered almanacs their most lucrative undertakings, and made considerable profit from them.

However, newspapers were not good news for the almanac trade, and printers turned to specialized markets to compete. There were farmers' almanacs, physicians' almanacs, Whig almanacs, and even temperance almanacs. The first comic almanac in America is generally considered to be Charles Ellms' *The American Comic Almanac* published in Boston in 1830. Ellms then began *The Peoples Almanac* in 1833 and *The Pirates' Own Book, The Tragedy of the Seas* in 1837, both of which use woodcuts which later appeared in the Crockett almanacs, suggesting that they were likely the work of the same individual.

So in all probability, not only are the Crockett almanacs not almanacs in the modern sense, they were not published in Nashville either, since Ellms and the publisher for whom he worked, Samuel Dickinson, both spent their careers in Boston. There are really two series of Nashville Crockett almanacs, an early series from 1835-38, and a later series, 1839-41. The first two of the earlier series claim to be edited by Crockett, himself, and the second two from papers he left at his death. The second series introduces Ben Harding as the editor, Davy's friend and a boisterous seadog in his own right. All seven were probably the work of Ellms and were published in Boston. Dickinson, at any rate, claimed so on the wrapper to *Almanacs* for 1844, a



Mrs. Cuttle and the Catamount---See opposite page.

Mrs. Cuttle's husband, Jo, will soon shoot this "obstropolous varmint" in the gizzard, from *The Crockett Almanac*: 1841. (Nashville: Ben Harding, p. 33.)



Ben Harding, ostensible editor of the second Nashville series, and a friend of Davy's, from *The Crockett Almanac*: 1841. (Nashville: Ben Harding, p. [2].)

compilation of two of his almanacs for that year:

About ten years since, the first Comic Almanac that was ever published, was the *American Comic*. The idea was a novel one, and not more than two seasons had passed before a covetous spirit brought into the field other Comic Almanacs. A few years later and the Crockett Almanac was started, by us, and we thought the idea quite as novel as that of the *Comic*. But one season passed before Crockett Almanacs sprang up spontaneously, almost, in different parts of the Union.

Nevertheless, for *The Libraries of the University of Tennessee*, nothing could be a better two millionth volume for several reasons. In the first place, Davy Crockett is one of Tennessee's heroes, one of the rather technicolor legends from Tennessee's history. He was born near Greeneville, Tennessee, on August 17, 1786, to John and Rebecca Hawkins Crockett. In 1799 he ran away from home in an effort to avoid school and worked as a laborer, returning home in 1803. In 1806 he married Mary Finley in Jefferson County and with her had two sons, John Wesley and William. In 1811 the family began a slow migration westward, ending up on Rattlesnake Spring in Franklin County,

where Crockett christened his new home "Kentuck." He served under Jackson in the War of 1812, had one more daughter, Margaret, with Mary before she died in 1815, married Elizabeth Patton, and in 1817 moved on to what would soon become Lawrence County in west Tennessee. Here he began his political career, becoming first Justice of the Peace in 1817, town commissioner of Lawrenceberg in 1818, and a representative to the state legislature in 1821. In 1822 he moved his family farther west to the Obion River, and was reelected to the state legislature in 1824. He lost his seat to William Butler, an associate of Andrew Jackson, in 1825, but won a seat in the United States House of Representatives in 1827, just in time to join the opposition to President Jackson in 1828, particularly over the Indian removal question. He campaigned against Jackson in the next election, was defeated for congress in 1835, and, in company with William Patton, Abner Burgin, and Lindsey K. Tinkle, set out for Texas and the Alamo. The night before he left Memphis he is reputed to have said to his constituents, "you may all go to hell, and

city. They not only popularized the legend, they carried the stories to new extremes. In our particular volume, for instance, Davy comes back to life and sends an account of an escape attempt from a Mexican jail, "tussles" with a bear, takes a wild ride on the horns of an elk, and has a close call with a swarm of honey bees.

But these stories not only expand on the budding Crockett legend, they establish the almanacs as among the founders, along with Augustus Baldwin Longstreet's *Georgia Scenes*, of a genre now called Southwest Humor which flourished between 1835, which saw the publication of both *Georgia Scenes* and the first Crockett almanac, and the Civil War. It is characterized by the use of dialect, the tall tale, wild exaggerations of all kinds, violence and invective, and, in the case of the almanacs, folk art illustrations, and it is very much the city dweller's somewhat jaundiced look at the shenanigans of his less civilized frontier colleagues. Its earliest proponent was arguably William T. Porter, who established *The Spirit of the Times* newspaper in New York in 1831 and began running

accounts of the frontier by practically everyone who created the genre, including Thomas Bangs Thorp (*The Big Bear of Arkansas*, 1845), and Knoxville's own George Washington Harris (*Sut Lovingood Yarns*, 1867). The Civil War put an end to these flush times (i.e. Joseph G. Baldwin, *Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi*, 1853), but the genre remains one of the earliest expressions of characteristic American folk humor.

The boisterousness of this humor, it must be admitted, is not for the faint of heart, and it can



This individual is evidentially seeking some relief from the bugs of summer. Illustration for the month of June, from *The Crockett Almanac*: 1841. (Nashville: Ben Harding, p. [20].)

I will go to Texas."

In the second place, the Nashville series of Crockett almanacs are almost where the legend of Davy Crockett, straight shooter, braggart, ringtailed roarer of the backwoods was born. I say almost because some of the tales were first told in the spurious biography of Crockett by Matthew St. Clair Clarke, *Life and Adventures of Colonel David Crockett of West Tennessee* (1833). The almanacs, however, were wildly popular for twenty years (1835-56) and were published in virtually every large eastern

be downright scandalous and to modern sensibilities offensive. It abounds with racial slurs toward all but the most anointed (a Missourian, for instance, is a Puke), revels in eye gouging, nose biting, and gander pulls, and generally goes contrary to everything we today consider politically correct. On the other hand, it is here, just as in the Leatherstocking tales, that the legend of the American folk hero is born. He may be an uncouth braggart who spits on the floor, but he is square with everyone and is only going about his business of taming the frontier.



Davy makes a miraculous shot, bringing down a boasting Indian, from The Crockett Almanac: 1841. (Nashville: Ben Harding, p.7.)

The other primary way in which the Crockett legend was built, aside from the untrumpable business at the Alamo, occurred on the stage. First, actor James Hackett advertised in 1830 for a new play starring an original American character, and James Kirke Paulding responded with *The Lion of the West*, featuring Nimrod Wildfire, aka Davy Crockett, as the hero. This character is a ring-tailed roarer, half man, half alligator, and everyone, including Crockett, himself, recognized the resemblance (Wildfire, by the way, is from old "Kaintuck," which explains why the Crockett in the almanacs is from the same). Then in 1872 Frank Murdock and the actor Frank Mayo wrote the melodrama, *Davy Crockett; Or Be Sure You're Right, Then Go Ahead*, in which Davy is the backwoods hero in opposition to a wicked villain. The play was wildly popular, running for twenty-four straight years and only folding with Mayo's death.

From there it is only a short step to John Wayne's Crockett at the Alamo in 1960 and the Disney—Fess Parker Crockett of the fifties, which brings us back to the immediate past and our Two Millionth Volume Celebration. Mike Jaynes, Library Friends

Chair, formally presented the almanac to Dean Paula Kaufman in the Jack E. Reese Galleria of Hodges Library on March 15, 1994. We continued the celebration with a Friends Lecture by Richard Marius that evening, and the Libraries of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, became one of two places in the world where one can see all seven Nashville Crockett almanacs at once (the other being the American Antiquarian Society). If Davy had been there he would have probably looked Mike squarely in the eye, adjusted his coonskin cap, and said, "Go Ahead!"



Chancellor Bill Snyder, Dean Paula Kaufman, President Joe Johnson, and Mike Jaynes examine the Crockett almanac.



Dean Paula Kaufman shows the Davy Crockett spirit during the two millionth volume reception.



JOHN SEVIER ON THE WAR OF 1812: THREE LETTERS TO HIS SON, GEORGE WASHINGTON SEVIER

BY
WILLIAM B. EIGELSBACH
SENIOR ASSISTANT
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Termed the "forgotten war," the War of 1812 deserves remembrance by Tennesseans; in this war not only did Andrew Jackson win the battle that was to propel him into the White House as the first president from Tennessee, but Tennessee, because of her citizen's enthusiasm to volunteer for service in an unpopular war, earned the nickname "the Volunteer State." Among the congressmen known as "the War Hawks," who helped force maladroit President James Madison into war with Britain, was the veteran of the frontier wars and long time governor of Tennessee, John Sevier. Though, unlike Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, Sevier was silent on the floor of the House, we know of his support for war from the comments of others, from his messages to his constituents, and from his private letters home. Thanks to the generosity of donors we were able to purchase a collection of John Sevier material containing three of his letters to his son George W. Sevier on the war, which convey by their sense of immediacy just how the war, once started, was viewed in Washington.

Though the war's ostensible cause was British violation of neutral America's shipping rights, two more basic reasons led to the conflict. The first was the excessive antagonism toward Britain that had become part of Jeffersonian ideology. No matter what the circumstances, almost by definition, Britain, not France, was our enemy. The second was that the politicians believed victory would come easy. With the British locked in struggle with Napoleon, only seven thousand troops in Canada, and few ships of the line within immediate reach of our waters, politicians, such as Sevier, calculated that we could control our sea lanes and also quickly conquer Canada, which blinded them to the dangers of war. Witness John Sevier's diary: "Pleasant day wt. to the House passed the declaration of war against Britain. . . ."

In their optimism the politicians overlooked that they had, since the fall of



the Adams administration, dismantled the institutions of the federal government necessary for military success. The Hamiltonian system of finance had been abandoned. The army had been allowed to decline until its leadership was either elderly, incompetent, or corrupt (the senior general, James Wilkinson, had been recently unsuccessfully tried for treason) and the navy existed only in name, possessing just seven frigates, ten sloops of war, and a scattering of smaller vessels.

At first though, it seemed that the politicians gambled wisely. Thanks to brilliant young officers, the navy scored a number of victories over the British naval forces. The army's record was more mixed. While General William Hull, without supplies and isolated, surrendered Detroit without a shot, troops under General Henry Dearborn, called "Granny" by his men, crossed into Canada, seized some forts, and conquered the lightly defended city of York. In the process, the undisciplined American troops burned the parliament building. This act of arson was resented by the British.

By mid-1813, while the army was not without victories, only the navy had clear claim to glory. Soon the tide turned even against the navy because of Britain's ability to bring overwhelming numbers of ships into play. The start of this change in fortune arguably came with the battle between the *USS Chesapeake* and the *HMS Shannon*. Within the first of our three letters to his son, Lt.

Colonel George Washington Sevier, John Sevier gives a vivid account of this battle between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon*. Also mentioned is the initial stage of General Dearborn's invasion of Canada, which seemed to Sevier to promise success in conquering Canada. In his reference to the victories of Commodore Isaac Chauncey, Sevier touches upon an important element in the military conflict. With our ships along

the coast trapped in port by blockading British ships, American naval action principally turned toward controlling the Great

Lakes. These victories of Chauncey and others were vital in preventing Britain from successfully mounting a counter-invasion from Canada.

John Sevier's statue by Belle Kinney Scholz and Leopold F. Scholz in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol in Washington, from Art in the United States Capitol. (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1976, p. 263.)



James Lawrence, captain of the USS Chesapeake, who was killed in his ship's battle with the HMS Shannon, a frontispiece from *The Biography of James Lawrence, Esq., Late a Captain in the Navy of the United States.* (New Brunswick: L. Deare, 1813.)



Letter 1.

Washington 11 June 1813

Dear Sir,

When I wrote you the other day, respecting the action between the Frigates Chesapeake and Shannon, I did, from the news then circulating fully believe that our vessel had proved victorious. It seems to be generally believed, and I fear with too much certainty that the Chesapeake has been taken. It appears that in the commencement of the action the British ship was very much injured in a very short time, having several masts shot away which induced the Chesapeake to bear down in order to board, and just in the act of doing so, there was a large Quantity of combustible matter thrown on board from the English ship, setting great part of our vessel in a compleat flame, which is thought to be the cause of her immediate striking. It is said, and generally believed, that there was some infernal machine thrown of an entire destructive nature, but what the damage have been we are not yet informed. General Dearborne have taken Fort George, Queenstown, and Fort Erie with little loss, and was in pursuit of the enemy who was endeavoring to make their retreat down to the lower Canada. Our fleet on the lakes under Commodore Chauncey, appear to be Overrunning the British in every opportunity they have when coming into contact with the enemy. I believe the British only possess one garrison in U. Canada, (Malden) and it is very probable that the American flag is now flying at that place. We are progressing very slowly. Remember me affectionately to our

friends. I am entirely sick at being so long from home, and believe if I was onst more there, I should never return. I had like to have forgot to mention that Cozen Alex. Sevier have had a duel with one of your Captains. A. received a shot through his arm, his adversary one in the breast, but thought not to be mortal.

Your affectionate Friend,
John Sevier

From the second letter written sixteen days later, the heating up of the war is clearly apparent. The reference to the British forces in the Chesapeake notes the beginning of the British actions that were to result in the next year in the capture of the capitol. From this letter it can be seen that to those in Washington the news from Canada still seemed favorable. In any case, as Sevier notes, General Dearborn had resigned his command from ill health and was to be replaced by General Wilkinson, whose campaign later in the year to capture Montreal was to result in the British reconquering the whole Niagara region.

An important point to note in this letter is Sevier's mention of his service on the House's military committee. Congress had so neglected the armed forces prior to the war's start that it had not had a standing committee to deal with military affairs. With the President's war message they appointed a special committee to deal with military issues.

Initially composed of Sevier and six others, this committee, without today's large staffs, bore the brunt of the House's work on the war. Sevier, who had declined a generalship in the war because of age and ill health, threw himself into the committee's work. These endeavors must have played a part in damaging further his already fragile health.



Letter 2.

Washington 27th June 1813

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 7th instant have just come to hand, . . . The Chesapeake is full of British shipping and troops; They have landed a large body of troops near Norfolk, but have been roughly handled in so doing; four or five Boats were sunk and as many taken, a number killed, wounded and taken prisoners. It is said that nearly two whole companies deserted them and come over. I expect the times are very warm about Norfolk. Our coasts are lined with the enemies fleets, and no doubt they will make grand exertions in every quarter. Our troops have been very successfull in Canada. We have taken nearly every Garrison and place of importance in the upper Canada, but not without some loss, but such must be expected. I have written you on the 4th & 7th instant, and forward you the newspapers by every



The Battle of Queenstown, from *History of the War of the United States with Great Britain in 1812 and of the War with Mexico.* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1873, p. 88.)

mail. We are on the tax business which seems to go on very slowly and will take us much time. I have become quite sick being so much from home, and were I there again I should . . . be very unwilling to leave it. I am so confined on the Military Committee, that I can scarcely find leisure to write.

There is only seven of us, and almost everything relative to that all important subject, is laid before that committee, and to make arrangements for the defence of all our extensive frontiers on both sides, is an immense undertaking indeed. We have heard nothing lately from the north. Genl. Dearborne have become very sickly and have resigned. Col. Smith I am informed have arrived in Geo. town this evening. I shall go to see him in the morning. I shall endeavor to have you with your Regiment sent Northwardly as you seem to wish. It is very uncertain as to our sitting, but think at any rate it will not last longer than the next month, and so soon as I can ride home afterwards, I shall do it. . . . The President is much indisposed for about two weeks past and in my opinion he is in danger, tho the doctors say he is better, but I have my fears. General Hampton have gone to the north and Wilkinson is expected here every day on his way to the same place. I am now writing late in the night. Adieu. Yours affectionately.

John Sevier

P.S. I expect your lace trimmings here from N. York every day. Col. Sevier

Our last letter was written some eighteen months later. During the intervening time the initiative passed to the British. Their greatest success came in August of 1814 with Admiral Sir George

Cockburn's capture of Washington, which had been facilitated by the constant advice with which Madison and the cabinet pestered defending general, William H. Winder. In revenge for the arson in York the British burnt the Capitol building, the White House, and sundry other public facilities. Their greatest defeat came in New Orleans on January 8, 1815, when Andrew Jackson maneuvered a superior British force into a misconceived frontal assault, which forced their withdrawal. In this last letter Sevier mentions in passing this anticipated battle (the news of the victory was not to reach Washington until the early days of February), but without bringing himself to write his old political opponent Jackson's name.

An important subject that Sevier discusses in this letter is the problem of financing the war. In 1811 the last vestige of Hamiltonian finance, the Bank of the United States, disappeared with Congress's refusal to renew the bank's charter. This caused grave economic disruptions that the war accelerated and aggravated. Without the bank as a means of finance the administration resorted to issuing rapidly depreciating Treasury notes. Given that even state bankers in pro-war Tennessee declined to purchase these securities, it became apparent that a new national bank was necessary. On October 17, 1814, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander James Dallas proposed a bank bill, whose inadequacy quickly became clear to Congress. John C. Calhoun took the lead in rejecting the administration proposal and tried to forge a coalition from the various factions in the House to charter a more serviceable bank. As the

factions continually maneuvered back forth, long hours were spent in debate and numerous votes cast, in which John Sevier constantly voted with the administration side. At last Calhoun succeeded in finding a sufficiently good compromise that Congress could overwhelmingly support. His bill passed the House on January 7, 1815, by a vote of 128 to 38. Even such strong administration supporters as John Sevier were in the affirmative. Unfortunately President Madison vetoed the bill. Not until April of 1816 was a bank charter act passed by Congress and signed by the president.



Letter 3.

Washington 22 January 1815

Dear sir,

Your favor of the 8th instant have just come to hand. . . . We have passed the bank bill, but it remains yet to be assented to by the President. It is not believed it will be usefull to the Government, it has been modeled intirely by the Minority. Additional Tax's is proposed by the Secretary of Treasury probably to make up for the defieny in the bank, which wont affourd any relief to the fiscal measures of Government. I need not give you any news from Orleans as you will hear from that place before we can. It is thought that there either have or will be, a number of black troops introduced into the Southern States. I fear we shall be much embarrassed respecting money to supply the army, and don't know in which way it can be justified . . . now the bank have so much failed, we before had calculated very much upon that institution, but the hope is blasted. This supposed we must have recourse to Treasury notes, and it is to be feared that so much paper will soon become much depreciated. . . . I don't apprehend there is any danger of your Regiment being transfered, as to the Col. that wants to be at the head of it. I cant believe anything like that of a Gentleman. The Secretary at War have been dangerously ill, and yet very much indisposed, so that no business can be transacted in that department. . . . If you don't come on until first of April, I suppose I shall not have an opportunity of getting my mail. I am still enjoying good health, but closely surrounded with sickness. My affectionate regards to all our friends

Col. Sevier.

Your affectionate father,
John Sevier



The Knoxville delegation to recover the body of John Sevier's wife, "Bonny Kate." Members of the delegation were Mrs. S. G. Heiskell, S. G. Heiskell, Mary Boyce Temple, Major Will A. McTeer, Charles N. Dobson, Arthur Mann, A. H. Acker, Kate White, Mrs. Yearwood, James Maynard, and Neal Spahr. (Special Collections, MS-951.)

P.S. Major A Sevier have set out for Charleston at South Carolina and from there to N. Orleans to take command of the marines 23. . . . We have not as much wood for 10 or 12 fire places as would make one fire for my room at home, nor do the Housekeeper know where to get one single cord. For my own part I expect perhaps I received some coal from the Russian Minister, otherways by night we shall have no fire.

When John Sevier wrote this letter to his son and when Andrew Jackson fought the battle of New Orleans, they were unaware that the war was already over; the negotiations at Ghent, Belgium, between Britain and America had resulted in a peace treaty. The Americans wanted peace because the economy was devastated, the country faced secession from the anti-war states of New England, and the chance for the hoped for gains from the war had already long since passed. Some in Britain wanted to continue the war in order to punish America for attacking her when Britain was fighting for her life with Napoleon. Fortunately the British government accepted the advice of the Duke of Wellington that it would be foolish to get trapped into a protracted ground war on the North American continent. On December 24, 1814, the treaty was signed, which, as historian Forrest McDonald has noted, restored the status quo before the war.

Though perhaps mistaken in urging war, John Sevier, as certainly as any wounded soldier, had sacrificed of himself for his country, through his service in Congress. Tired and sporadically ill, his only desire was to rest in Tennessee before the start of the next Congress, but unfortunately President Madison prevailed upon him to undertake surveying the boundary line pursuant to the treaty signed with the Creek Indians. While engaged in this activity in Alabama, Sevier was struck down with a fever from which he died. On September 24, 1815, his body was buried on the East bank of the Tallapoosa River. Here it remained, essentially forgotten, until in 1889, Tennessee reclaimed his body, which with honor was re-interred on the Knox County Courthouse square. In 1922 he was joined by the body of his wife, "Bonny Kate," whose body had also been reclaimed from an Alabama grave.



Dr. Kenneth Curry in 1938, shortly after beginning his distinguished career at UT.

A COMMITMENT TO SCHOLARSHIP: DR. KENNETH CURRY

BY DOTTI BRESSI
GRADUATE ASSISTANT,
DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Dr. Kenneth Curry laughed as he said, "No one ever asked me to leave, so I just stayed," which is exactly what Kenneth Curry did until he retired in 1978 from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

A native Floridian, Dr. Curry received his bachelor's degree from Rollins College and a Ph.D. from Yale University. He is considered a specialist in English literature of the romantic period and has written many books and articles on this subject. His most notable books are the standard edition of *New Letters of Robert Southey* (2 vols., 1965), a biographical-critical study of *Southey* in the Routledge Author Guides (1975), and *Sir Walter Scott's Edinburgh Annual Register* (1977).

Dr. Curry recollects that in 1935 the University was very different from what we see today. Almost all of the buildings were located on the hill except for the library (now the Hoskins Library building), which was across the street, and the agriculture campus a mile or two to the west. It was not until after World War II that the "big enrollment explosion" came and UT was overwhelmed with students, who were for about five years accommodated with temporary buildings. The demand for more space grew and the university campus expanded westward.

Dr. Curry taught in the Department of English for forty-three years and,

in 1935, he met Dr. John Hodges for the first time. John Hodges, for whom the John C. Hodges Library is named, had come to UT as an English professor in 1921 and stayed with the institution until his retirement in 1962.

"John Hodges was a very polite, courtly, considerate, and kindly man who sought to help members of the staff in their professional and personal lives. He was devoted to the English program, expected the classes to be well taught, and had a vision to build the best English Department he could. Since he was the head of the department for 25 years it can be said that he achieved his goal of creating an excellent department of teachers and scholars."

"The library has always been essential to the proper conduct of any program in English Studies and Dr. Hodges always kept the library's needs foremost in his planning," Dr. Curry said as he remembered how much he utilized the library. "I spent a great deal of time in the reference room and remember how helpful Miss Eleanor Goehring was every time I needed assistance. If she couldn't find an answer, there wasn't one."

Dr. Curry mentioned that, "The library supplied the necessary materials needed to conduct research and I have always enjoyed the time I spent in the library, but I did come to realize that the library in those days lacked the resources it needed."

Dr. Curry then focused on helping to build up the collections. "I made so many suggestions about what needed to be bought that I soon became the English Department's representative to the library for about 20 years. Within that time we were able to buy hundreds of needed volumes for the library, some of which are virtually unobtainable now."

Upon his retirement in 1978, Joe Trahern, who was then the head of the English department, invited Dr. Curry to write *English at Tennessee*, a history of the department. Dr. Curry used the library for his research and found much of his information in the University Archives. Catalogs were the primary source of information because they included information about courses, personnel, and textbooks. The catalogs begin in 1838 and contain essential information on courses, faculty, and include lists of students. "Research is a matter of looking around. One thing leads to another which is the way it is with research."

The hardest thing for Dr. Curry to discover while writing this book was the human side of the people who taught at

the University. He wanted to know what the professors were like and was fortunate to locate a few diaries and reminiscences from those early days. He also found articles from the 1890s, written by such professors as Dr. Henneman, which had information about the English courses at UT. All of this helped Dr. Curry add a human element to his book.

Dr. Curry can see the many changes in The Libraries over the past years. "Looking back, I have admiration for the many changes to the library today as compared to the meager resources of a few decades ago. The collection has grown tremendously, and it is wonderful to be able to get most of the materials you might need when conducting research. The facility is so large, that it is often difficult to get around, but there is ample space for students and faculty to work within the library building."

Dr. Curry's generosity to the library has extended beyond his scholarly work. In 1966, Dr. Curry established the Kenneth Curry Library Endowment for the purchase of library materials in the humanities. He has since added several other contributions to the library endowment which have enabled the library to enhance scholarship campus-wide.

"I would encourage anyone who is thinking of contributing to a worthwhile educational cause to consider The Libraries. Such contributions will affect a great number of people—students, faculty, visiting scholars, and individuals inside and outside of our community. The stronger our library is, the more people it can reach. This can only be done, however, with adequate resources. I have always found the library staff to be helpful and willing to go the extra mile to help with problems. I am pleased that I can give something back to a place that has given so much to me."



Dr. Kenneth Curry today.



Charles I. Barber, Knoxville architect, from a Knaffl & Brakebill portrait in the Charles I. Barber Collection.

NOT "PUT OUT ON THE SIDEWALK"

BY NICK WYMAN
UNIT HEAD, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

One of the most gratifying recent gifts to the Special Collections Library is the Charles I. Barber Collection. Its appearance or "surfacing," when it came to our attention was a nearly miraculous surprise. But we have gotten ahead of the story, here.

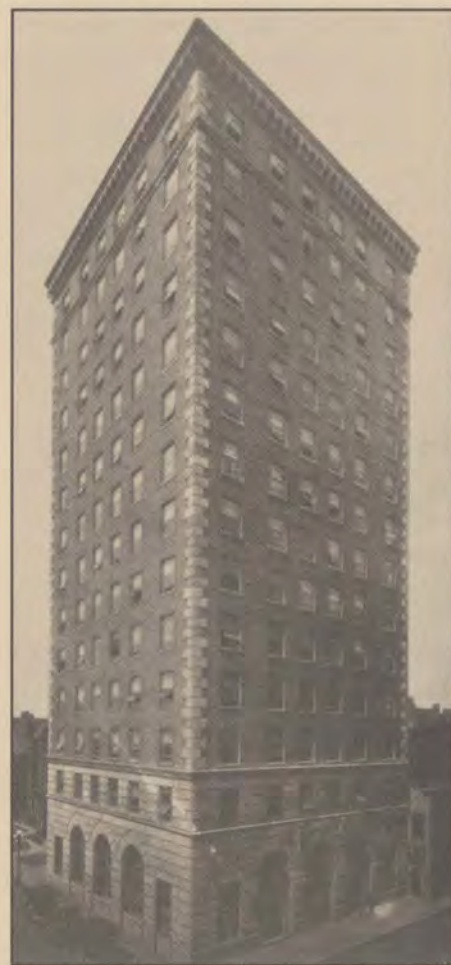
Charles Irving Barber's life (1887-1962) and career spanned perhaps the most dynamic period of architectural activity in American history. His lifetime embraced the careers of Frank Lloyd Wright and other modernist masters, as well as those of the early twentieth century eclectic practitioners, among whom Barber was a notable regional example.

The son of George F. Barber, the nationally known architect-builder of homes in fashionable Victorian and Edwardian styles, Charles was to leave his stamp on the succeeding era. The elder Barber moved his family from DeKalb, Illinois, to Knoxville, where he became firmly established as an architect in the city, as well as through his catalogue business of selling pre-cut houses of a variety of popular designs throughout the United States.

Charles, growing up in the environment of his father's prospering practice, was able to tend and nurture a natural gift for design. Before entering college to

pursue a formal architectural education, he was off to Europe to see the great wealth of period architecture that was the inspiration of the eclectics and beaux-arts classicists of his era. After graduation from the University of Pennsylvania, Barber returned to Knoxville to practice architecture and ultimately form the firm of Barber and McMurry with Ben McMurry and David West Barber, a cousin. Charles was the designer, with West taking responsibility for working drawings and Ben McMurry for managing the firm.

The considerable legacy of architectural work created by Charles I. Barber includes not only numerous houses, but apartment buildings, schools and college buildings, clubs, office buildings and churches. His many houses and the numerous churches which he designed, especially over the last two decades of his career, may, quite justifiably, represent the best known of Mr. Barber's achievements, upon which his reputation and



Charles Barber's Tennessee General Building, on Market Street in Knoxville, still a notable landmark in the city, from *The Architecture of Barber and McMurry, 1915-1940*. (Knoxville: Dulin Gallery of Art, 1976, p. 37.)



The spectacular Tudor house that Barber built in 1925 for Earl Worsham continues to grace Kingston Pike in Knoxville, from The Architecture of Barber and McMurry, 1915-1940. (Knoxville: Dulin Gallery of Art, 1976, p. 39.)

the high esteem in which his work is still held are based.

Although papers of the firm, Barber and McMurry, are on deposit at the neighboring McClung Historical Collection, we in The Libraries had been told "horror stories," over the years, about the papers of Charles Barber being put out on the sidewalk and thrown away—an appalling fate for the work of the man who is generally acknowledged as the preeminent Knoxville architect of the first half of this century. And so, when we were invited to Mr. Barber's in August of 1992 to look at the items left there by his late wife, we were euphoric at the discovery of not only books and journals, but the wonderful cache of drawings and papers in his personal drafting studio, carefully preserved by Blanche M. Barber over the thirty years since her husband's death. Drawers and shelves yielded project files, blueprint working drawings, and one colored presentation drawing after another, all tucked away in Charles Barber's wonderfully intimate house on a bluff overlooking the Tennessee River in South Knoxville. This writer felt an overwhelming sense of encounter with the personality whose house we were in and

whose work lay before us. Mr. Barber's family were deeply concerned about seeing that the architect's papers be preserved. We were tremendously thrilled to discover Charles Barber's collection intact; so our great excitement and the Barber family's great concern met in a happy agreement that the collection should come to the University Libraries. Family members have since told us that it was in fact the papers of George Barber that had been put out on the sidewalk, but Blanche Barber rescued them, and they remain safe in private hands.

With the papers—the correspondence, blueprints, photographs, and various drawings—came the drafting table and stool from the studio in the Barber residence: a solid, well used piece that the Barber family believes to have once been in the drafting room of George F. Barber, Sr., Charles' father. It adds an imposing presence to the suite of public rooms in the Special Collections Library and serves to inspire students from the College of Architecture and Planning who have an assignment to research in Special Collections every fall semester.

Once the Charles I. Barber Collection has been processed and cataloged, it

will be a superb resource for researchers studying the work of eclectics like Charles Barber—the famed McKim, Mead, and White; Knoxville native John Fanz Staub; Neel Reid and Philip Trammell Shutze of Atlanta; Chicago's David Adler; Florida's Addison Mizner; John Russell Pope; H.T. Lindeberg; and A.B. Baumann, Jr., of Knoxville. The work of Charles I. Barber stands up well in the company of these contemporaries. Knoxvilleans and University alumni will recognize many familiar Charles Barber buildings, among them Knoxville's Church Street Methodist Church, designed in collaboration with John Russell Pope and Hoskins Library, where Special Collections is located.

Built in 1931, the east end of Hoskins Library is among Charles Barber's handsomest public buildings, and the collection includes papers relating to the development of its design. Libraries and museums built by the great beaux-arts and eclectic architects in America were conceived as "palaces of the people." As such they were the republican focus of a splendor that bespoke the nobility of learning and the arts, which in turn ennobled a free and



A view looking down the nave of Church Street Methodist Church, from Our Heritage and Our Hope. (Knoxville: Church Street United Methodist Church, 1966, p. 44.)

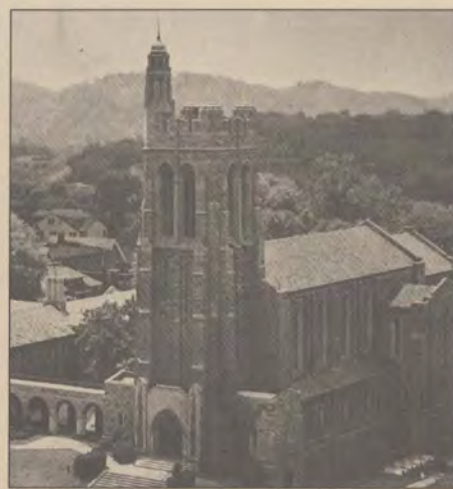
democratic people. Hoskins Library is a good example of that philosophy; and it bears the distinctive stamp of Charles I. Barber's work: an acutely subtle sense of scale, proportion, and a balance of the colors and textures of building materials that creates an engaging intimacy. So the architectural splendor of Hoskins Library comes off as an intimate grandeur. One of the means by which this effect was achieved is the use of etched glass in the windows of the principal reading room and the colored stencilling and fresco decoration that so enriches the ceilings of the splendid gothic public chambers. These are the work of artist-designer Hugh Tyler, uncle of famed Knoxville writer James Agee; Charles Barber maintained a lifelong collaboration with Hugh Tyler who decorated the ceilings and

other architectural features of many of the handsome churches that Barber designed. So, although Tyler lived much of his adult life in New York, he repeatedly returned to Knoxville to work with Charles Barber; and these two men have left a legacy of beauty in their native East Tennessee that evinces the savory richness of the deep cultural associations they were so powerfully linked to and greatly enlarged.

We at the University of Tennessee Libraries are deeply grateful to the heirs of Charles Irving Barber for making it possible for future generations of architectural scholars to study and document the elegant and enduring contributions of this distinguished East Tennessee architect.



The John Craig house, built in 1926 on Knoxville's Westland Drive is an elaborate and richly appointed example of Charles Barber's work in the Italian villa style, from The Architecture of Barber and McMurry, 1915-1940. (Knoxville: Dulin Gallery of Art, 1976, p. 46.)



An aerial view of the imposing Church Street Methodist Church. Charles Barber worked jointly with the eminent John Russell Pope to build this Knoxville edifice during 1929-30, from Our Heritage and Our Hope. (Knoxville: Church Street United Methodist Church, 1966, p. 1.)



The Charles I. Barber residence on Alcoa Highway, Knoxville, displays a massive chimney which gives the house an air of permanence, from The Architecture of Barber and McMurry, 1915-1940. (Knoxville: Dulin Gallery of Art, 1976, p. 77.)

FRIENDS PROMOTE LIBRARIES AS DISTINGUISHED RESOURCE: LANCASTER AND GRAF HONORED, COBB AND MARIUS FEATURED

By LAURA C. SIMIC
DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

True to its founding purpose, the Library Friends, under the leadership of chairman Michael Jaynes, promoted the importance of the University Libraries throughout the region and made great gains in encouraging private support of the Libraries during the 1993-94 year.

The 1993 Annual Meeting last fall was punctuated by the announcement of the establishment of a trust by Mrs. A. H. Lancaster, the proceeds of which will be used to underwrite the activities of the Library Friends. Mrs. Lancaster has had an enduring friendship with the University Libraries over many years and was specially featured in the article, "Five Decades of Library Friendship: Mrs. A.H. Lancaster," in the last issue of the *Library Development Review*. In honor of Mrs. Lancaster's outstanding generosity, the Library Friends Lecture Series was re-named the Dr. and Mrs. A.H. Lancaster Library Friends Lecture Series.

The 1993 Library Friends Outstanding Service Award was presented posthumously to Dr. LeRoy P. Graf, emeritus professor of history, who passed away in May 1993. The Outstanding Service Award is given annually to encourage support of the University Libraries' unique role as a central component of the academic program at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. This award recognizes those faculty and staff members of the University community who have made outstanding contributions, in the broadest sense, to the growth and welfare of the University Libraries.

Dr. Graf was a modest and soft-spoken advocate for the University and the Libraries, often seen searching through the library stacks and at almost all of the Library Friends activities. He is probably best known for his work as an editor of seven volumes of *The Papers of Andrew Johnson*.

The Library Friends Fall Lecture featured Dr. James Cobb, UT history professor, who, in the context of the recent "great chase for the Mercedes plant" in the United States, explored how the Southern states got to the point "of falling all over each other" to recruit industrial plants to the area. Cobb traced the roots of this economic phenomenon all

the way back to the antebellum South and punctuated his history lesson with colorful stories and anecdotes.

According to Cobb, the concentration of Southern capital in slaves, the South's defeat in the Civil War which led to a downward spiral of debt and a stagnant agricultural system, World War I and the Great Depression were "shock waves rocking the South's agricultural economy."

The South needed to diversify and the solution to this dilemma seemed to be to go outside of the South and look for some sort of investment capital. This was not easy, however, for the South's "unskilled workers, water and wood" were in competition for investment capital with a growing dynamic North.

The beginning of the Great Depression was when the really intense period of selling the South to industry began. "There was an explosion of efforts to sell the South through advertising and incentives such as tax exemptions, bond subsidies, free water, etc." said Cobb, precipitating a cycle of paying industry to come to the South.

"The goal is to establish a base of enough industry so one day we won't have to offer subsidies and one day we will join the economic mainstream,"



Mrs. A. H. Lancaster.



Ruth Graf accepts the Library Friends Outstanding Service Award for her late husband, LeRoy, from former Library Friends chair Paul Miles.



James Cobb autographs a book for Library Friends members David and Sandra Williams.

Cobb explained. "Unfortunately, subsidies and gimmicks are still appealing to the kind of industries the South has attracted, that is the low wage, labor intensive, slow growth, highly competitive, industries."

"In the 1980s the South was still a paradox of progress and poverty," said Cobb. In 1980 the South was home of sixty-six of the seventy-five most industrialized counties and sixty-one of the seventy-five poorest counties in the US. In the 1980s, three-fourths of jobs created were in services. "Southerners entering the job market in the 1980s were more likely to find themselves working in a mall than in a mill."

"Southern communities began to find that some of these industries they thought they bought with subsidies they had only rented because they began to move elsewhere."

This problem, however, is no longer just a regional problem—it is global. Progress and technology have rendered industry more mobile, streamlined, and capable of operating in a variety of locations efficiently and profitably. The whole nation is in a situation much like

antebellum South: mobile capital with no particular ties to the community or state or even nation.

It is ironic that "having struggled so long to escape its colonial status and move into the economic mainstream of the nation at large, just as the South seemed to be achieving this, the nation began to struggle to avoid slipping into colonial status itself. The South arrived at the picnic just as the potato salad went bad. It was extremely unfortunate historical timing."

None of this seems to have dimmed the South's ardor for industry and it remains the most aggressive region at pursuing industry. Southern states rank high in listings of characteristics which make up what is called a favorable business climate. Heavy weight is given to low taxes, low wages, minimum worker compensation programs, and lax enforcement of environmental statutes. "The things that seem to be the recipe for Southern progress are the things we used to think made the South backward."

Aggressive advertising campaigns and incentives attracted the Mercedes plant to Alabama as evidenced by the

\$300 million subsidy given to the company. Proponents of this deal talk about the huge multiplier effect that will result in thousands of jobs created. Cobb's opinion of this argument is that "you can bank on the five-day weather forecast compared to the multiplier prediction."

The most extreme example of this phenomenon is the 1987-88 chase for the "late lamented superconductor supercollider which just went down in flames in Congress" and in which thirty-six states were involved. This was to be a \$4.4 billion project which would employ thousands.

"What should we do?" Cobb asked. "I don't have the answer. I do think I have the question, though. The question is how do we harness economic growth to make it more broadly beneficial to improve the quality of life for all the people who live in this region?"

"As the question implies we must first recognize that economic growth is not an end in itself. If our little history lesson tonight suggests nothing else, it is that as long as we pursue a developed economy, at the expense of a developed society, we're unlikely to achieve either."

The beginning of 1994 brought with it the excitement of the University's Bicentennial, in which the University Libraries and the Library Friends played an important role in marking the occasion. On March 15, The Libraries celebrated an important milestone with the addition of the two-millionth volume to the collection (see related article in this issue of the *Review*).

As part of the festivities, the Dr. and Mrs. A.H. Lancaster Library Friends Spring Lecture featured Pulitzer Prize-winning author, educator and UT alumnus Dr. Richard Marius who explored the theme "Libraries as Treasures of the Past."

"The UT library was essential to my education," Marius recalled. The library played an even bigger part in his life, however, when he began writing. As the author of novels *The Coming of Rain*, *Bound for the Promised Land* and *After the War*, as well as other non-fiction works, Marius shared his memories of using the library to develop background for his books.

In one instance, a character in a story set in 1851 needed to know how to amputate an arm. Marius headed straight for the library. "I thought about consulting a surgeon to ask how this task might be accomplished, but surgeons are expensive, even in consultation. I thought, why use a surgeon when a reference librarian is available? So I went around to our senior reference librarian, Miss Eleanor Goehring," Marius said. Miss Goehring referred him to *Gunn's Domestic Medicine*, a handbook that, in 1851, was in every home that could afford it.

Libraries are treasures, said Marius, particularly in this time of change. Al-

though new computer technologies are coming of age in libraries, the libraries will always safeguard their treasures from the past.

"Many people in this room know far more about these wonders of technology than I do. I prefer to talk about the feeling I have had since childhood, that to walk into a library like ours here at UT is to walk into the past and to recover time. Libraries keep things nearly everybody else throws away or donates to rummage sales."

Marius touched on other aspects of change, such as those found in Southern literature. "Again and again in Southern literature, one finds reflections on time and change; in most of the other literature of America, we find the present, given to us without much reflection on the past that produced it," he explained.

"Southern writers, however, are becoming as modern as everybody else," Marius continued. "Children are aching to live in big cities and to forget about those small farm towns that they grew up in. All of this is hard on a tradition of Southern literature that has been shaped by the farm and the small town. That tradition is hard to give up."

Despite the shift in Southern writing, the path, when looking for information, always leads back to libraries. As an example, Marius recalled researching the 1919 trial of Maurice Mays, a black man accused of murdering a white woman, Mrs. Bertie Lindsey. The trial was extensively reported and editorialized in issues of the *Knoxville Sentinel* held in the UT library. Marius discovered that, although Mays was found guilty and executed, there had been little evidence to prove Mays was the murderer. Years later, an-

other woman confessed to murdering Bertie Lindsey.

Marius was fascinated by this piece of Southern history. "I have spent so much time on the Mays case because I think it tells us something essential about libraries. They are repositories of our past with its drama and its triviality, and sometimes, as in a good detective story, items that seem trivial at the time end by being key parts of the puzzle."

Even with times changing as they are and fewer people using libraries as they should, "we must all remember how much the world depends on libraries," Marius reminded. "They stand for the hard work of discovery, for ambiguity and for the mysteries that hide in every text, every relic, every thought left over from days gone by."

In addition to recognizing individuals important to the University Libraries and hosting the Dr. and Mrs. A.H. Lancaster Library Friends Lecture Series, the executive committee of the Library Friends assists in promoting the library in the area by setting up programs for community organizations, and in stimulating private support of the libraries by raising gift funds.

"Every community member benefits from the University Libraries even if he or she does not personally utilize its resources," says chairman Jaynes. "Research conducted in our country's libraries has yielded great works of literature and history, and tremendous advances in medicine and other sciences—even household products have been improved through work done in libraries. Since we all receive the benefits of our libraries, it is imperative that we work to sustain them."



Richard Marius (left) chats with Paula Kaufman, dean of libraries, and Mike Jaynes, Library Friends chair.



Alberta Longmire (left), Carolyn Payne (center), and Paula Kaufman share a laugh at the Library Friends Spring Lecture.



Lindsay Young.

LINDSAY YOUNG FUND PURCHASES, 1993-94

By D. E. PERUSHEK
ASSOCIATE DEAN, COLLECTION SERVICES

The Lindsay Young Fund is supported by a \$1 million endowment that permits the UT, Knoxville, Libraries to substantively enhance the quality of its collection of materials in the humanities through the purchase of important books and periodicals in print, microform, video, film and electronic formats. These materials are usually primary or source materials used by the UTK community in advanced research. They would probably not be purchased except through the generous gift that Mr. Young made in 1989, the largest gift made to the University Libraries to date.

The past year's Lindsay Young Fund Committee, charged by Deans Paula Kaufman and Larry Ratner to recommend materials for purchase with the income from the endowment, was comprised of Anne Bridges (Libraries), Christopher Craig (Classics), Todd Diacon

(History), Rem Edwards (Philosophy), Frederick Moffatt (Art), Stan Gardner (English), Faye Julian (Speech Communications) and Diane Perushek, chair (Libraries). A wide variety of materials were recommended that reflect the broad scholarly interests of the faculty. In total, some twenty titles will be acquired.

A number of the selections pertain to women's studies, for example Susan B. Anthony Scrapbooks, *Papers of Carrie Chapman Catt*, *Women's Language and Experience, 1599-1940*, and *Women Advising Women (Part 3 The Lady's Magazine, 1770-1832)* all in microfilm. The *Complete Published Works of W.E.B. DuBois* will be used by the African-American Program and other historians. Other titles are in the fields of German art and music, Japanese *ukiyo*e prints, Knoxville history, and classical and European philosophy. Of special interest are backfiles of magazines from the nineteenth century, which will be used by the Theatre Department in costume design, and 16-mm films for the study of the history of avant-garde filmmaking.



KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE:

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1849.

The masthead of William G. Brownlow's well known Knoxville Whig illustrates a common problem for newspaper catalogers. Brownlow changed the name whenever he felt like it. Each change requires another record, all of which have to be linked. (Special Collections newspaper file.)

THE U.S. NEWSPAPER PROGRAM COMES TO TENNESSEE

By K. JOSLYN QUINN
PROJECT COORDINATOR
TENNESSEE NEWSPAPER PROJECT

Locating and getting access to American newspapers will be easier in the very near future thanks to the Tennessee Newspaper Project. The project, directed by James B. Lloyd, the head of the Special Collections Library at UTK, is part of the U.S. Newspaper Program (USNP), a cooperative national effort to locate, catalog, preserve on microfilm, and make available to researchers newspapers published in the United States from colonial times to the present. Supported by funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) and with technical support provided by the Library of Congress, projects in each of the fifty states and the U.S. Trust Territories seek out and survey newspaper collections during a planning project, and then catalog the newspapers, select appropriate papers for preservation, and preserve these on microfilm during implementation projects.

The program began in the early 1980s with just a couple of states participating, and by the mid 1990s all fifty states are at least in the planning phase. In January, 1994, Tennessee became active in the USNP when the UTK Libraries received a grant from NEH to conduct a one year planning survey in preparation for an implementation project. During the planning project, almost 900 possible newspaper repositories, including public libraries, college and

university libraries, museums, historical societies, archives, newspaper publishers, and county courthouses, have been surveyed about the extent, condition, and format of their newspaper holdings. The information collected is then analyzed to determine the quantity and location of newspapers needing cataloging and preservation and used to write an implementation grant.

Due to the complexity of cataloging newspapers, many institutions do not fully catalog their newspaper collections. The first part of the implementation project, which we hope to begin in the summer of 1995, will be to create a bibliographic record for each American newspaper title found in Tennessee and then create holdings records for each institution that has issues of that newspaper. Information about titles and holdings will be prepared in machine-readable form and entered into a database managed and maintained by the CONSER (Cooperative Online Serials) Program, which uses facilities provided by the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), an international library network. A union list of newspapers created from these records will help researchers locate a particular issue held in Tennessee or across the country.

A second part of the implementation project involves preserving the papers. As anyone who has tried to save a newspaper or news clipping knows, newspapers fade and become brittle very quickly. Newspapers, especially those published since the late 1800s, are generally printed

on poor quality paper which deteriorates very rapidly; to preserve them they need to be copied to another medium. Microfilm that is produced and stored in accordance with archival standards is the only practical preservation medium at this time. It has been shown to last and requires very little technology to retrieve the information. An added benefit is that it reduces the storage space needed for a newspaper considerably; what takes up several library shelves in original paper form can be reduced to several rolls of microfilm.

Since the Tennessee State Library and Archives has been microfilming Tennessee newspapers for several decades, we have a great head start on the microfilming, but there are still many newspaper titles or significant gaps to find and film. The detailed holdings records collected during the project will provide information enabling us to fill in gaps and complete runs from holdings scattered throughout Tennessee or in other states. When the project is complete, microfilm copies of newspapers will be available to researchers anywhere in the country through inter-library loan. The microfilm and the national database of bibliographic and holdings information will dramatically increase the accessibility of American newspapers. Through the Tennessee Newspaper Project the wealth of information available in the thousands of newspapers in this state will be made accessible to all researchers and preserved for future generations.

A TENNESSEE MYSTERY

BY
JAMES B. LLOYD
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN

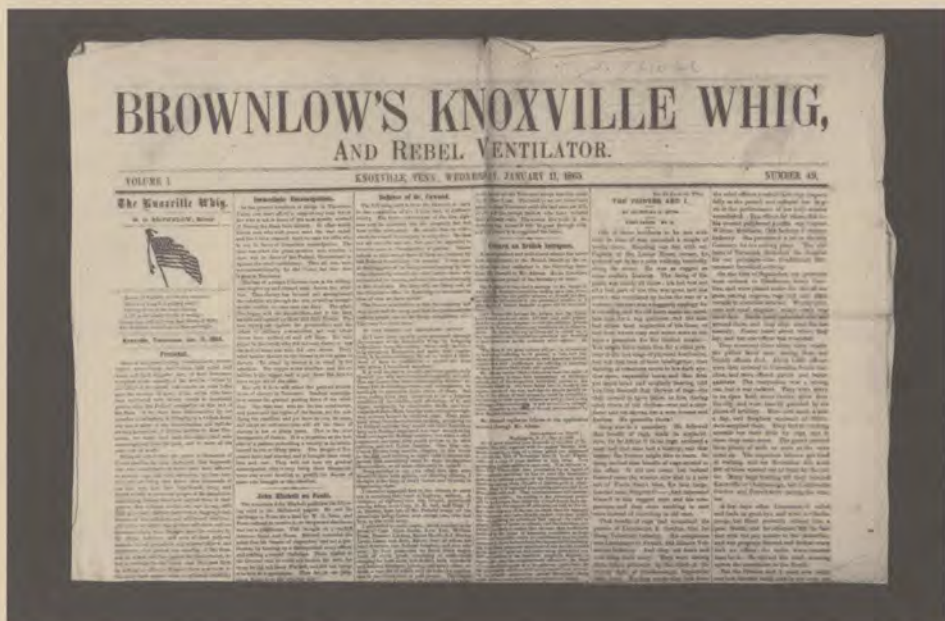
This past fall two items of more than passing interest appeared in a Swann auction catalog, Daniel Smith's *Short Description of the Tennessee Government* (Philadelphia: Matthew Carey, 1793), and *Tales of the Revolution* (na.: Nashville, 1833). Both are in Ronnie Allen's *Some Tennessee Rarities*, which lists fifty important rare Tennessee books, and which he published in 1973. Since that time, to our knowledge, almost none of the books listed had been offered for sale. Till now, and all of a sudden here were two in the same sale.

We had the *Short Description*, but not *Tales of the Revolution*, and since the suggested bidding ranges were quite low, we were hopeful that we might be able to buy cheaply. We were wrong in this, as it turned out, but it never hurts to try. Ronnie Allen intended to bid on the *Short Description* by phone, so he agreed to bid on our behalf. He was not successful in obtaining the *Short Description* for himself, but he did get the *Tales* for us.

When the book arrived, we examined the title page and found something that had not been mentioned in the catalog description. There, in that faded brown ink with which we are so familiar, someone had written "by Wm. P. Bradburn." This was extremely interesting because the subtitle of *Tales of the Revolution* is, *By a Young Gentleman of Nashville*. It was an anonymous publication at the time, and we know very little more about the author now.

The *Imprints Inventory* indicates that the work is sometimes attributed to J.G.M. Ramsey, but that assertion is unsubstantiated and neglects the fact that Ramsey was never a resident of Nashville and never claimed to be so. In his research for *Some Tennessee Rarities* Ronnie Allen discovered a tipped-in letter in the copy of *Tales* held by the Knoxville Public Library from J.G. Cisco of the Tennessee Historical Society, in which Cisco in 1920 ascribed the authorship to Wilkins Tannehill. According to his letter, Cisco had advertised for information about the author in the paper and been given Tannehill's name from two different sources, which in his opinion was conclusive.

Tannehill was a prominent Nashville businessman, editor, and the author of several books. He was mayor in 1825-26, and started the *Herald*, a Whig newspaper



This issue of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig illustrates another common problem for newspaper catalogers. Notice that the masthead in the upper left-hand corner has one title, and the top of the paper another. Which would you choose? (Special Collections newspaper file.)

in 1830. However, at the time of the publication of *Tales* he was in Louisville, where he remained until 1840. This does not mean that he could not have done *Tales*, but there is some internal evidence against him as well, if the preface and dedication can be believed, which they perhaps cannot. At any rate, in the preface the author claims to be a teenager, which Tannehill most assuredly was not, having been born in Pittsburgh in 1787. And the dedication, which carries more weight, is to the author's brother orphans, which Tannehill does not seem to have been, according to published sources.

So when we saw this new attribution in what was obviously period ink, we thought perhaps we had discovered the true author, and perhaps we have. The trouble is, we can find out nothing about anyone named William P. Bradburn. No one by that name has ever been recorded as having written a book, and a search of the census records turned up no Bradburns at all in Tennessee or any of the surrounding states at any time close to 1833. We will, of course, continue looking, and may have further news to report next year.



THE TENNESSEE PRESIDENTS TRUST

BY CATHY CHASE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

The Tennessee Presidents Trust marked its fifth year in support of the work of the Tennessee Presidents Center this spring. The Center publishes the papers of Tennessee's three presidents: Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson. The Trust assists in building statewide awareness and support for its work—as well as fostering a greater appreciation of the Tennessee presidents' legacy to American democracy. Both the Trust and the Center are located on the second floor of Hoskins Library adjacent to Special Collections.

Established in 1987 the Center is home to the documentary editing projects of the three presidents. There the editors of these projects—Paul Bergeron, Wayne Cutler, and Harold Moser—collect, transcribe, edit, annotate, and publish the papers of Johnson, Jackson, and Polk respectively. To date the projects have published twenty-two volumes of documents. Each project has received prestigious research grants from both the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

The Trust was created in 1989 and has over nine-hundred members from across the state who are distinguished community leaders dedicated to supporting the publishing work of the Tennessee Presidents Center. In addition to providing support to the Center through annual giving, the Trust also works to develop educational projects, host commemorative programs, and identify and recognize civic leaders throughout the state.

In 1993 the Trust began a new tradition of celebrating "Tennessee Presidents Month" in February of each year. Although the Trust continues to promote the Center throughout the year, this work culminates in February with a number of major promotional activities

including the annual anniversary gift and new membership drives and commemorative event.

Over the past year Civitan Clubs from across the state have dedicated themselves to preserving the Tennessee presidents' legacy of leadership by becoming corporate affiliates of the Trust. The Trust anticipates building a strong network through these club affiliates as they assist at the local level in heightening public awareness about the story of the presidents and their roles in developing and expanding American democracy.

The Trust, an authorized organization of UT, Knoxville, operates as a special program in the College of Arts and Sciences and has an eighteen-member board. They are Spencer McCallie III, Jerome Taylor, and Elbert Willson of the Chattanooga area; Wilma Dykeman, Natalie Haslam, and Ken Jarmolow of the Knoxville area; Lewis Donelson, Bruce Hopkins, and Annabel Woodall of Memphis; Neil Bass, Fletch Coke, and Amon Carter Evans of the Nashville area; Nellie McNeil, Ruth Montgomery, and Patsy Williams of the Tri-Cities Area; and Russell Buhite, Claire Eldridge, and Charles Jackson of UT, Knoxville.

For additional information about the Trust, please contact Cathy Chase, Assistant Director, Tennessee Presidents Trust, 209-A Hoskins Library, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 37996-4000 (615) 974-2071.



The title page of *Tales of the Revolution* (Nashville: Hunt, Tradiff and Co., 1833) showing the attribution to William P. Bradburn.



William Snyder plays the piano for Trust members attending the "Tennessee Presidents Month" reception at his home.

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 all of those who have generously supported the University of Tennessee, Knoxville Libraries.

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 campus-wide—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:

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

LIBRARY ENDOWMENTS

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

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

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

(Endowments marked with an asterisk have been established during the 1993-94 year.)

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THOSE HONORED

Between July 1, 1993 and June 30, 1994, gifts were made to the University Libraries in honor of the following individuals.

John Dobson
Luke Embersole
Eugene Guth
Jack Reese
Mrs. A. M. Smoke

THOSE MEMORIALIZED

Between July 1, 1993, and June 30, 1994, gifts were made to the University Libraries in memory of the following individuals.

Doreen Dillon
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Bessie Belle Gammon
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THE WILLIAM G. MCADOO SOCIETY

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

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

The Libraries gratefully acknowledge the following individuals who have made deferred commitments prior to June 30, 1994.

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Sculptor Jim Gray and Senior Gift representative David Kao unveil Gray's bust of Alex Haley, which was given to The Libraries by the Class of 1993. The dedication took place in the Jack E. Reese Galleria in Hodges Library, near where the bust will stand, on February 22, 1994.

LIBRARY FRIENDS

An annual gift to the University Libraries qualifies the individual donor for membership in the Library Friends. Friends Benefactors have made an individual gift of \$500 or more; Friends Patrons have made individual contributions between \$250 and \$499; Sustaining Friends have made individual donations of \$100 to \$249; and Contributing Friends have made an individual gift of \$50 to \$99. The Faculty/Staff/Student category is for those members of the campus community who have made an individual contribution of \$15 to \$49. The following made contributions to the Libraries during the year July 1, 1993, to June 30, 1994.

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When Mrs. Daphne Townsend, pictured here with former Library Director Don Hunt at her retirement party, passed away last year, the people who work in The Libraries lost a valued friend. Daphne worked for almost fifty years as secretary to a succession of library directors and after retiring in 1985 often returned to help. She "loved the library and its people, and everyone knew and loved Daphne."

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United States of America.

THIS Indenture, made the 18 day of November in the year of our Lord 1794 between John Sevier, chairman of the county court, of the county of Washington and Territory aforesaid, on behalf of the justices of the said county, and their successors, of the one part, and Andrew Carson of the other part; Witnesseth, That the said John Sevier in pursuance to an order of said county court, made the 18 day of November and according to the directions of the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided, doth put, place, and bind unto the said Andrew Carson George Stout an Orphan, now of the age of 9 years, with the said Andrew Carson to live after the manner of an apprentice and servant, until the said apprentice shall attain to the age of 21 years: During all which time the said apprentice ~~his~~ ^{he} shall faithfully serve, ~~his~~ ^{he} lawful commands every where gladly obey; ~~he~~ ^{he} shall not at any time absent himself from ~~his~~ ^{his} said Master's service without leave, but in all things as a good and faithful servant shall behave towards ~~his~~ ^{his} said Master. And the said Andrew Carson doth covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said George Stout to learn the art of ~~making~~ ^{making} wheels, and that ~~he~~ ^{he} will constantly feed and provide for said apprentice, during the term aforesaid, sufficient diet, washing, lodging, and apparel, fitting for an apprentice; and also all other things necessary, both in sickness and in health.—In witness whereof, the parties to these presents, have interchangeably set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

John Sevier
Andrew Carson
George Stout

This indenture executed on November 18, 1794, by John Sevier binds an orphan, George Stout, age nine, to Andrew Carson as a servant and wheelwright apprentice until the age of twenty-one, from the John Sevier Collection. (See article on p. 8.)

Back Cover: The cover of The Crockett Almanac: 1841. (See article on p. 3.)

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