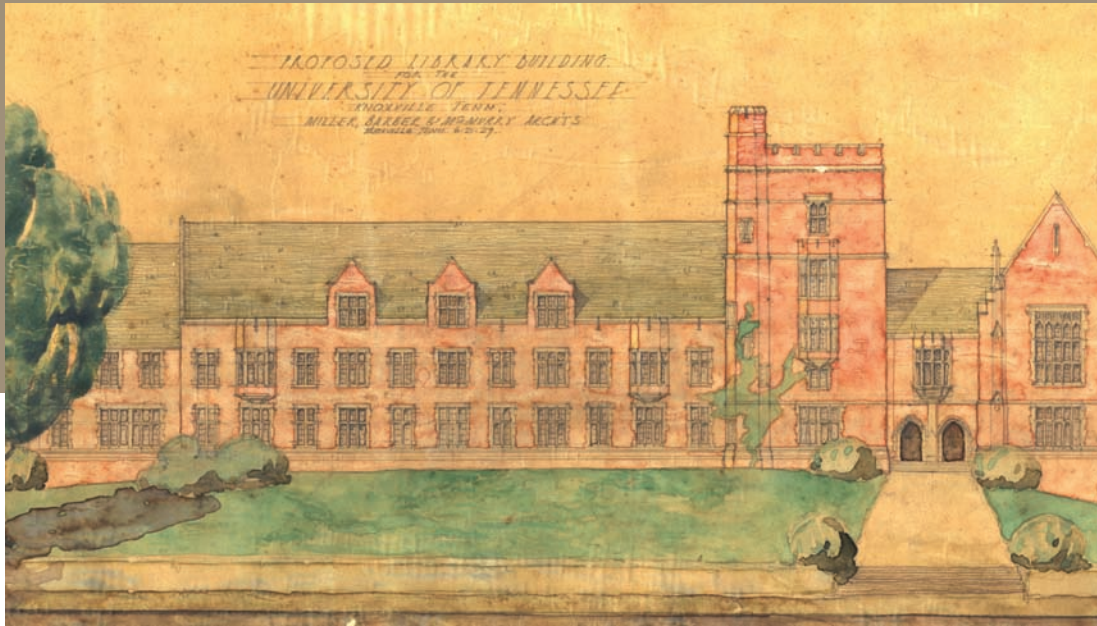


THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

2005-2006



THE UNIVERSITY of TENNESSEE **UT**



What defines a library? In the 18th and 19th centuries, libraries were personal collections of books for the elite. Volumes on philosophy, law, natural history, science, religion, and history lined the bookshelves of those who could afford books and—what’s more important—those who could actually read them. During the past century, library privileges became an American right. A number of philanthropists from Andrew Carnegie to Bill Gates contributed to the changing nature of libraries, both physical and virtual. Our perceptions of libraries have changed constantly during the 20th century as collections became more centralized, standardized, and accessible.

At the beginning of the 21st century there is another wave of change for libraries. Accessing library materials from a personal computer is expected. This trend has increased the demand for online access to more kinds of library resources, and this demand will continue to shape and reshape libraries throughout the 21st century.

At the University of Tennessee, our libraries have a long and storied past. This year’s *Library Development Review* focuses on the history, present, and future of the University Libraries. We are on the verge of a number of important milestones: the University Libraries’ 100th anniversary as a federal government depository (2007), the 95th anniversary of the opening of the Carnegie Library (2006), the 75th anniversary of the opening of the James D. Hoskins Library (2006), the 40th anniversary of the Estes Kefauver Library Wing and collection (2006), the 20th anniversary of the remodeled John C. Hodges Library (2007), and the 15th anniversary of the “Love Your Libraries 5K Run and Fun Walk” (2007). The articles in this issue recount the rich past of the University Libraries, review new services and exciting recent events, and point toward the future of the University Libraries.

So what do I think defines a library? At the University of Tennessee Libraries, the people define and redefine our library. Without our users, donors, and dedicated staff there would be no books, databases, Web sites, or buildings to explore. I hope you will enjoy reading about our journey to the 21st century and take an active role in helping us plan for the next 100 years.

Barbara I. Dewey

Barbara I. Dewey
Dean of Libraries

On the cover:

Artist’s rendition of the Central Library (dedicated in 1950 as the James D. Hoskins Library) with tower, main section built 1931.

Above:

Architectural design by Miller, Barber & McMurry for proposed library building, which became the Central Library and later the Hoskins Library, 1929.

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2005–2006

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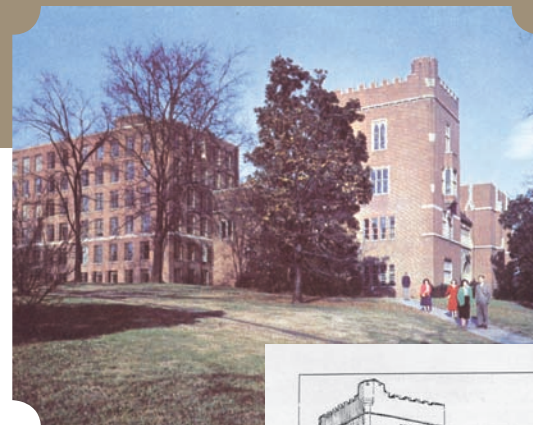
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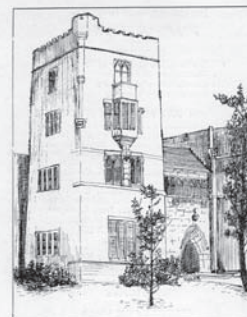
21 ENDOWMENTS

*Right: Invitation for
the dedication of
the expanded John
C. Hodges Library,
September 25, 1987.*

*Bottom: John C. Hodges
Library at night, ca.
1990s (Published by
Alan Nyiri, Oneonta,
New York).*



*Top: James D. Hoskins
Library postcard,
ca. 1950s (Published
by Thompson's Inc.,
Knoxville). Right: Invitation
for the naming
of the James D. Hoskins
Library, June 3, 1950.*



*Naming of . . .
The James D. Hoskins Library
Saturday, June 3, 1950 — 2:30 p. m.
The Library Building
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville*

*Right: Invitation for the
naming and dedication
of the John C. Hodges
Undergraduate Library,
September 26, 1969.
Further right: John C.
Hodges Undergraduate
Library, ca. 1970s
(Published by Bob Wyer,
Delhi, New York).*



*The Faculty,
Administration, & Board of Trustees
of The University of Tennessee
cordially invite you to
the dedication of the expanded
JOHN C. HODGES LIBRARY
at The University of Tennessee, Knoxville
2:30 p.m., Friday, September 25, 1987
Volunteer Boulevard & Andy Holt Avenue*

AARON D. PURCELL
Editor

BLUE DEAN AND LAURA PURCELL
Associate Editors

ANGIE DOBBS
Designer

MARY MARSHBURN
Production Editor

PENNY BROOKS
Production Coordinator



*Above: Lindsay Young in his Knoxville law office.
Below, right: Lindsay Young as a freshman at the University of Tennessee, 1930.*

An Unmatched Benefactor

In 1989 the University of Tennessee Libraries launched the Tennessee IMPERATIVE Campaign. The goal of this first campaign devoted solely to the University Libraries was to build endowments for future acquisitions and special purchases. During the campaign, the University Libraries discovered its most generous benefactor, Lindsay Young. During the next two decades, Lindsay Young bestowed a number of unequalled gifts to the University Libraries. The endowment that bears his name supports a variety of acquisitions in the humanities—areas of study that were important to him. He once said, “I think that being exposed to the humanities and to all sorts of literature and publications will enhance our quality of life.” The loss of Lindsay Young on February 10, 2006, was an occasion for the University Libraries to pause and remember the value of giving, learning, and friendship.

Born on January 13, 1913, Lindsay Young and his twin brother Robert attended Knoxville High School, from which they graduated in 1930. The brothers then enrolled at the University of Tennessee, where Lindsay focused on law and earned a Bachelor of Laws degree in 1935. He applied his legal knowledge to the coal industry, later creating and running his own firm.

His love of the outdoors kept Young connected to the people and byways of the Great Smoky Mountains region. A community leader, Young served on numerous boards and committees, and founded several nonprofit foundations, and although he donated to a number of organizations and causes, Young concentrated much of his philanthropy on the University of Tennessee. His diverse gifts to the university supported Alzheimer’s research at the UT Medical Center, professorships in a number of colleges, the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and the Volunteer Athletic Scholarship Fund, to name just a few. In 2002 the University of Tennessee recognized his generosity with the “Volunteer of the Year” award.

Lindsay Young also had a great love for books and the University Libraries. In 1989 he pledged \$1 million for the Tennessee IMPERATIVE Campaign. That gift established the Lindsay Young Endowment for the Humanities. Along with later gifts, the Lindsay Young Endowment allowed the University Libraries to purchase important collections in the humanities. Each year a committee considers nominations for possible Lindsay Young Endowment purchases. Some of the endowment’s selection highlights of the past 27 years include such manuscript collections as the James Agee Papers and the Welsh Colony Land Settlement in Tennessee Papers; such microfilm collections as Antebellum Southern Plantation Records, Susan B. Anthony Scrapbooks, and British Playbills, 1736–1900; and such unique items as Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Tennessee, Japanese *ukiyo*e prints, and films on a variety of subjects. These and dozens of other resources purchased through the Lindsay Young Endowment have enriched the quality of scholarship, teaching, and learning at the University of Tennessee.

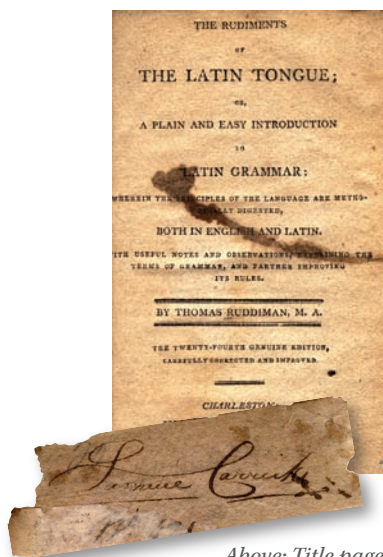
The University Libraries celebrates the life and philanthropy of Lindsay Young through acquisitions of important humanities collections. This ongoing celebration is a fitting tribute to a man who valued academics and the quest for knowledge. Lindsay Young was an unmatched benefactor who will be sorely missed and often remembered.





"A PLACE OF SECURITY" AND LEARNING: FOUNDATIONS OF THE LIBRARIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, 1794–1960

By Aaron D. Purcell



Above: Title page
from Carrick's 1806 printing of
*The Rudiments of the Latin
Tongue*. Overlay: Samuel
Carrick's signature in book
number 421.

The University of Tennessee and its libraries began in 1794 with the establishment in Knoxville of Blount College. The school had a small collection of books for its students to read, study, and memorize, courtesy of Presbyterian minister Samuel Carrick, the school's first president and sole instructor. Carrick allowed students access to his personal library, which probably comprised spelling, grammar, geography, and literature textbooks, as well as volumes on philosophy, religion, law, astronomy, and natural history. The only remaining book from his collection is an 1806 printing of *The Rudiments of the Latin Tongue*, with the number 421 inscribed on the flyleaf, which helps us estimate the institution's first library at around 500 volumes.

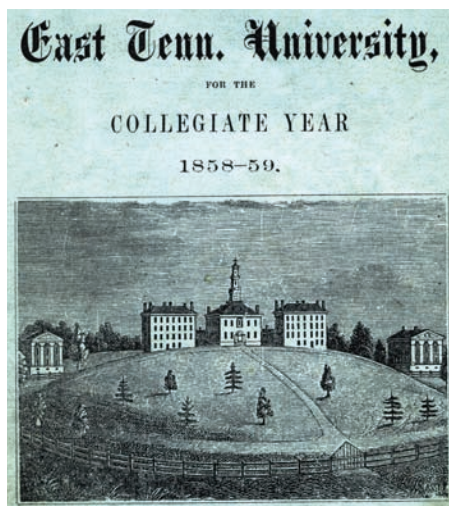
For 13 years Carrick taught a few dozen students in his "college," which—like its contemporaries—was little more than a finishing school for offspring of the local gentry. In 1808 the college's trustees successfully petitioned the state legislature to change the school's name to "East Tennessee College." Just a year later, however, Samuel Carrick died, and the college closed its doors.

In 1820, the college's surviving trustees revived the school by merging it with nearby Hampden-Sydney Academy. At their first meeting in October 1820, the consolidated board addressed the library and its holdings. The school's president, Yale graduate Reverend David Sherman, was also a founding member of the fee-based Knoxville Library Company (started in 1817), as well as its first librarian. Sherman successfully arranged access to the company's holdings for the students and faculty of his school, and he allowed students to use his own prized collection. Out of his own pocket, Sherman spent \$14.50 to rebind the "Books of the College Library," for which the trustees later reimbursed him. But his championship of the institution's library was short; ill health forced him to resign in 1825.

As part of a new effort to stabilize the institution and build a library, in 1826 the board purchased portions of Sherman's collection for \$161.63. That same year, East Tennessee College split from Hampden-Sydney Academy and moved its campus west of town to a 40-acre tract called Barbara Hill, now known as "the Hill." The new president, the Reverend Charles Coffin, simultaneously raised money for buildings and argued that additional library resources "ought to be procured as soon as possible."

Coffin formed a committee in 1829 to "solicit & receive donations to the College Library." Two years later he set out on a trip "to select and purchase suitable books for the Library, with the money collected for that purpose." In May 1831 the *Knoxville Register* reported that Coffin was "in New Orleans soliciting donations in books and money for the purpose of adding to the present library of the College, so as to form an extensive collection."

By December, Coffin had collected \$1,267 and many volumes for the library. But despite this success, Coffin resigned in 1832 in reaction to local criticism of his building expenditures. The board, however, recognized his contributions to the library, saying that "Coffin has done greatly



East Tennessee University in
1858, on the eve of the Civil War.



more than any other individual in the south western portion of the Union, both in collecting the material, and in diffusing the elements and principles of knowledge and literature.”

In April 1836 the board formalized the library by appointing the Reverend W. J. Keith as its first librarian. The teaching faculty elected librarians from their membership; the trustees approved their terms of service. Day-to-day operations of the library fell to Keith, and a small faculty committee oversaw new purchases. At Keith’s recommendation, in October 1836 the board directed that “fifty cents per session be charged to all students for the use of the library.”

The college rules for 1838 stated that the librarian would create “an accurate catalogue of all books and articles belonging to the Library” and add all new acquisitions to the inventory. By 1839 the library held “3,000 well selected Volumes.” Students could borrow two books for a 2-week period, while faculty, trustees, and donors were allowed a month. But all library users faced overdue fines of 12½ cents per volume for each week overdue.

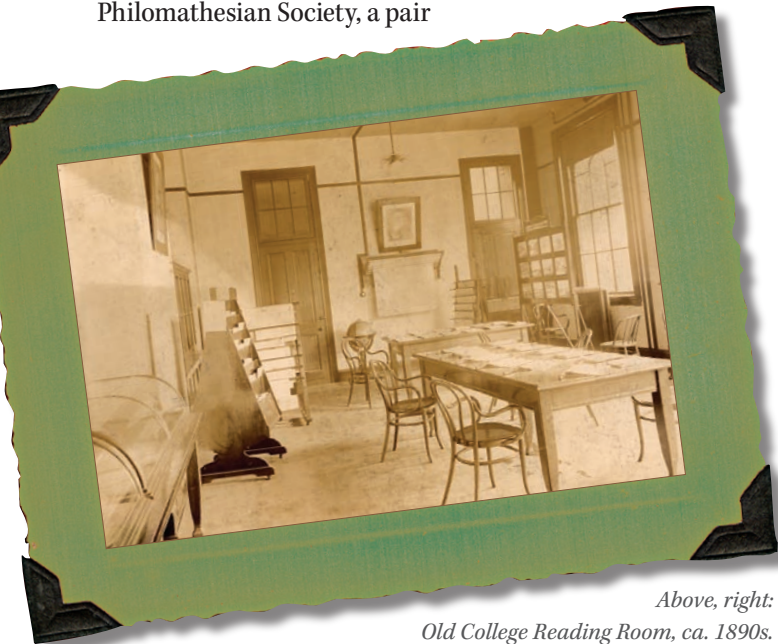
The library’s collections were dispersed. Chi Delta and the Philomathesian Society, a pair

of flourishing literary societies, held portions of the collections in their reading rooms, though most of the books were housed in the reading room in Old College, the centerpiece of the campus.

In 1840 the state legislature renamed the school “East Tennessee University.” The next year the board made its first library appropriation, in the amount of \$500.

In the 1840s conflict over religious education and sectarianism at the university caused changes in the library’s holdings, as indicated by the board’s November 1841 authorization of the faculty “to sell all the classical books belonging to the library, which it has been the practice heretofore to loan for common use to the students.” The university’s 1842 catalog noted “Classical books are no longer loaned from the library, but may usually be purchased at ‘second hand.’” But by the end of the decade, library holdings had increased by 40 percent, numbering just over 5,000 books.

Course catalogs and board minutes give us glimpses of the university and its library collection in the decade before the Civil War. An ETU student of the 1850s took courses “in which the Latin, Greek and French Languages, the pure and mixed Mathematics, and the Natural, Moral and Intellectual Sciences are thoroughly taught.” The winter session began in September and lasted until early February; the summer session ran from late February until early July. Tuition varied from \$11 to \$25 per session, with a library fee of 50 cents each



Above, right:

Old College Reading Room, ca. 1890s.

Above, left: Library in Science Hall, ca. 1890s.



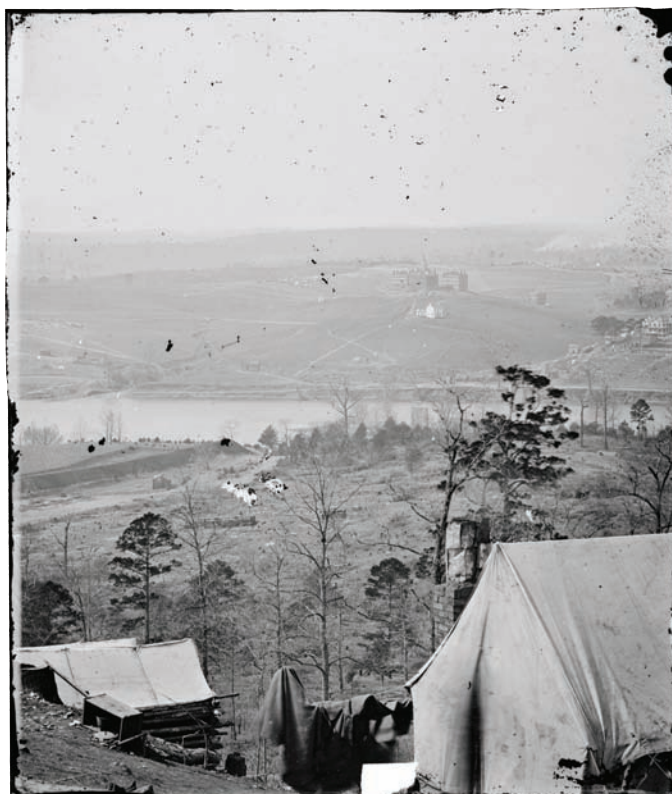
Environs of Knoxville seen from the south bank of Tennessee River; East Tennessee University in middle distance, ca. 1864 (George Barnard, photographer; Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division).

session. The library collection “contained several thousand volumes” related to philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, and geology. The 1851 catalog declared, “now the institution presents facilities for illustrating the Natural Sciences, equal to any in the South.” In 1853 the board earmarked \$100 annually for the purchase of more books. By 1859 the library was “open regularly once a week, and, on application, at other times.”

But academic advances ground to a halt during the next decade. As war loomed, the trustees and faculty attempted to build a military department to distribute arms and equipment to students. In fall 1860 students organized a small company of about three-dozen soldiers and conducted drills on campus. Meanwhile the library received an addition of “several hundred additional volumes” from the City Library Association. But the April 1861 attack on Fort Sumter drastically changed the climate of the campus, the South, and the nation. Most of the students and professors enlisted within days. The school, however, continued limited functions until January 1862, when Confederate armies retreated south to Tennessee after the Battle of Fishing Creek (Mill Springs) near Somerset, Kentucky. During the Confederate occupation of Knoxville, soldiers converted the campus’s buildings into hospitals and barracks for wounded men, thus closing the university.

The occupation ended in September 1863, when Union troops moved south from Kentucky and drove out the Confederates. Union soldiers occupied the campus buildings, also using them for housing and hospitals. Two months later, the Confederate armies returned to reclaim Knoxville during the battle of Fort Sanders. After a 17-day standoff between Union general Ambrose Burnside and Confederate general James Longstreet in November and December 1863, the Confederates finally withdrew from Knoxville.

The battle left the university in shambles; campus buildings were uninhabitable, trenches and earthworks gouged the slopes of the Hill, and the library, scientific equipment, and geological collections had been damaged. The trustees then sought and gained approval from the Union forces to “take



charge of the [remaining] books and apparatus of the university, and remove them to a place of security.”

At war’s end, the Reverend Thomas Humes assumed the school’s presidency and began to rebuild the war-torn campus. In 1868 ETU resumed operations on the Hill, its buildings renovated, and its grounds carefully landscaped. Despite efforts to protect the school’s library, however, the collection had been decimated. In 1869 the *Knoxville Daily Press and Herald* reported that “we were particularly struck with the spoliation of the Library, which is now but a wreck of its former self, nearly all the more costly and valuable volumes having been purloined or destroyed.”

The Morrill Act of 1862 helped rebuild the university. This groundbreaking legislation had established land-grant colleges across the country to teach agricultural and mechanical arts, as well as traditional liberal arts, and specified that these institutions have appropriate library resources. In 1869 Tennessee returned to the Union, and the state legislature designated ETU the recipient of the state’s land grant, which by 1871 amounted to \$396,000 in Tennessee bonds. With land-grant funding, ETU soon added programs in agriculture, mechanical arts, medicine, and dentistry, and the board appropriated \$1,000 to purchase maps, charts, and books for the library.

Meanwhile, the city of Knoxville had pledged \$15,000 toward a new library building and a collection for the university, but by 1873 no city funds had been received. That year the university sued the city for the funds and won a judgment for \$20,000, but collecting it took another 8 years.



*Left: Old College Reading Room, ca. 1902.
Right: Engineering Library, Ferris Hall, 1930.*

Such setbacks hindered the growth of the library. During the 1870s the school spent an average of only \$100 annually for books. Librarian Hunter Nicholson, a professor of agriculture and horticulture, reported in 1877 that the library held about 2,600 volumes—approximately half the school’s pre-Civil War holdings.

Land-grant status and the focus on agriculture and engineering divided the university community. The Agricultural Department and Mechanical Arts program began operations in fall 1871, and the course catalog explained that students would “acquire a knowledge of the latest discoveries in the Sciences, and the most successful application of the Arts, tributary to the business of farming.” Faculty members who favored classical education, including President Humes, had difficulty with the shifting emphasis.

In 1877 the trustees reorganized the school into three colleges: Agriculture and the Organic Arts; Mechanic Arts, Mining, and Engineering; and Language and Fine Arts. The administration responded by forming the “nucleus of a professional Library” with new volumes and expanded library services. The 1870s ended with yet another name change—in 1879 the legislature renamed the school “the University of Tennessee” to recognize the university’s new graduate school, its Medical Department in Nashville, and its advanced programs in agriculture and mechanical arts.

The same year a board-appointed committee inspected the school’s library in Old College and judged the room far too small to accommodate the campus’s growing needs. The committee’s report recommended expansion, saying “the necessity of a reading room in connection with or apart from the

library is an urgent one and should be provided as soon as space therefore can be obtained.” The committee also said “the library so far as the number of books is concerned is totally inadequate, and far from being sufficient for the demands of a large university.”

In 1880 the university opened a library to serve the disciplines of agriculture, horticulture, and botany in the recently completed Agricultural Hall. The next year the acting librarian, William Gibbs McAdoo Sr., a history and English professor, reported holdings of 3,236 volumes, many of which were in poor condition. Leaky windows further endangered the books in the Old College reading room. However, the funds from the 1873 settlement with the city of Knoxville finally came through, enabling the library “to add to its shelves, from time to time, choice works in Science and Literature.”

Difficulties arose again just 2 years later, when President Humes ended his years of conflict with the Board of Trustees by resigning. Many faculty and staff members—including McAdoo—followed Humes’s example. Hunter Nicholson returned to replace McAdoo, and the board appropriated \$300 for him to compile a complete library catalog using the recently introduced Dewey Decimal system. Nicholson reported in 1884 that the library held 7,000 volumes, but the Old College library was open for only an hour each day because the UT librarian’s position was still part-time.

In 1887, after 4 years of faculty dismissals and bickering among the trustees, UT hired a new president who ushered in the modern era. Charles Dabney held a Ph.D. in chemistry and had experience working in North Carolina as state chemist and director of the state’s experiment station. Dabney reorganized and modernized the curriculum, favoring industrial and agricultural education over classical liberal arts. During his 17-year tenure he spearheaded significant changes at UT: the university hired nationally known faculty, admitted women, hosted teacher institutes, doubled enrollment, and constructed new laboratories, dormitories, and a gymnasium.

Dabney also expanded library services and built a more cen-



tralized library collection. The 1892 appointment of Edwin Wiley, the university's first full-time professional librarian, was a watershed; 2 years later the board appointed an assistant librarian. Wiley voiced high expectations: "It is the policy of the librarian to make the Library a complement to every course, and not a mere store-house of books." Four large rooms in the recently completed Science Hall became the library's home in 1894, and the collection was available from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. every weekday. Patrons used a card catalog alphabetized by author with Dewey Decimal call numbers to locate books. Wiley wrote in 1895:

The Library has now been in its new quarters, in Science Hall, for over a year, and the wisdom of the change has become wholly manifest. Before its removal, the cramped condition of the Library, and the impossibility of properly arranging the books reduced its usefulness to a minimum. It was hardly possible to make use of the books that we had, and the addition of new ones increased the confusion. However, the transfer changed all this, and now every book in the Library is available, and all new ones are placed in their various classes immediately.

The main library held 12,000 volumes, with another 3,000 in the Agricultural Experiment Station.

In 1901 Dabney used his strong national network of education leaders to secure a promise from Andrew Carnegie to build a new library building, where his vision of a central library with statewide traveling collections might take shape. That vision was still unrealized when Dabney left the university in 1904, but his successor, Brown Ayres, brought it to reality.

Under Ayres's direction, UT established its first dedicated library building housing a centralized collection. Andrew Carnegie pledged UT \$40,000 for a library if the university raised a matching sum. The board accepted and

appointed a fundraising committee to build endowments and seek donors willing to give at least \$5,000. On the basis of a promised building and the university's strong outreach to the entire state, in 1907 the federal government designated the UT Library as a Federal Government Depository. Just 2 years later, with help from the state legislature, the university raised the matching funds so that the board could then issue a \$54,000 contract for the new building. Built in just 363 days, the Carnegie Library opened its doors on September 13, 1911. President Ayres proclaimed that the new structure, which now held an impressive 38,000 volumes, was "one of the most complete and satisfactory college libraries in the South." It featured an auditorium, seminar rooms, a general-reading and reference room with a seating capacity of 106, a cataloging room, a faculty reading room, and stack space for 75,000 volumes.

The library grew steadily, receiving such valuable donations as a 6,300-volume collection of Elizabethan drama and medieval romance from English professor James Douglas Bruce. A post-World War I enrollment boom and increase in programs



Carnegie Library, built 1911.



Left: Hoskins Delivery Hall, ca. 1940s.

Right: Hoskins Main Reference Room, ca. 1940s.

Right bottom: Hoskins Main Reference Room, ca. 1950s.

necessitated branch libraries, so in 1921 an Agriculture Library opened in Morgan Hall, and in 1930 the Engineering Library relocated from Estabrook to Ferris Hall. But increased library traffic also led to abuse. In 1927 the large number of stolen and mutilated books forced librarians to restrict access in the Carnegie Library's stacks and to institute a paging system.

Within a decade of its opening, the Carnegie Library proved unable to meet the demands of the growing school. Librarian Lucy Fay reported to President Harcourt Morgan in 1921 on expected library needs, addressing building, staff, and equipment. She said the library required an addition to seat 350 of the school's projected 2,000 students, to house 200,000 books, and to give the library staff better workspace. When Morgan did not approve the library expansion, Fay demanded, without success, that he reconsider: "I do not see how we can operate and give the university the necessary [library] service if we do not get relief now."

Mary Baker, Fay's successor, reorganized library space to make way for temporary stacks, but by 1926 she too admitted to Morgan "we have reached the limit of our ability to serve faculty and students under our present crowded conditions." In 1927 the library held 80,000 volumes, with 56,000 books in the Carnegie Library and the rest dispersed in branch libraries. The scale of the space and centralization issues made expanding the Carnegie Library a temporary solution at best, so Morgan and the board elected to build a larger central library building with state-appropriated funds.

Morgan and the board wanted a showpiece to publicly demonstrate the university's commitment to higher education. It would be built in stages, with new wings added as the school and its collection grew. Designed by Knoxville architects Barber & McMurtry, the building's style would be "collegiate Gothic"—an adaptation of medieval Gothic—with pointed

arches, vaulted ceilings, stone door frames, gabled roofs, large leaded windows, and two small gargoyles guarding the main entrance. The interior design featured a massive staircase leading to the second floor, with painted ceilings and plaques honoring famous individuals from academic disciplines. Exposed ceiling beams were to be painted with decorative motifs using scrolling, foliation, and heraldic devices. The beams of the second-floor reference room would trace the development of the book, from Egyptian hieroglyphics to Chinese scrolls, to illuminated manuscripts, and on to early American books. The reference room was to be the hub of the library, with an impressive adjoining delivery hall where patrons would request books from the closed stacks. The eight-level stacks were to have glass floors to provide natural lighting. It was to be the most fireproof building on campus, thus addressing all the problems of earlier library buildings.

The onset of the Great Depression, however, forced the administration to scrap many components of the original design. The new Central Library—simpler but still grand—was completed in 1931 for \$300,000. It measured 50,000 square feet, could hold 200,000 volumes, and had 500 seats for patrons. The library's volume count in 1931 was more than 121,000 volumes, of which 78,000 went into the new building. The Central Library opened its doors to students in early March 1931. The next year, construction began on a tower at the front of the library to house the Eleanor Deane Swan Audigier collection of art objects and furniture. The tower was completed in 1934.

In its beautiful new building, however, the library suffered. The construction project drained library resources just as the Depression reduced state revenues and appropriations. The acquisitions budget plunged to zero until 1935, but by the end of the decade, funding for new books had rebounded. In 1939 library holdings reached 192,000, with 117,000 of those volumes in the Central Library, and during World War II, the collection grew by about 10,000 volumes per year.



DIRECTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 1892–1943

Edwin Wiley, 1892–1899

Sabra Vought, 1901–1910

Lucy Fay, 1910–1918, 1920–1923

Agnes Williams, 1918–1920

Mary Baker, 1923–1943

When Mary Baker retired in 1943, William H. Jesse became the university's librarian, with an acquisitions budget of \$19,000 to work with and a staff of 25. The Central Library was open from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m. every weekday; on Saturdays, hours were 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. The building was closed on Sundays and certain holidays. Besides the Central Library, UT supported the Agriculture Library in Morgan Hall, the Engineering Library in Ferris Hall, the Law Library in Tennessee Hall, and a curriculum laboratory in Ayres Hall. Students and faculty had borrowing privileges at all of the libraries.

By Jesse's second year as librarian, the Central Library was at 75 percent of its 200,000-volume capacity, which had seemed enormous only 13 years earlier, and total holdings in all the libraries were at 242,000 volumes. The need to expand the Central Library building became even more pressing after World War II, when thousands of veterans used the GI Bill to take classes and complete degrees at UT.

President C. E. Brehm moved slowly on expanding the Central Library building, but he spearheaded other significant advancements. William Jesse's title was elevated from "librarian" to "director of libraries," and with Brehm's support, he opened new branch libraries for chemistry, music, biology, science, education, and business administration. Jesse also oversaw the large job of converting the library's holdings from the Dewey Decimal System to the Library of Congress classification system. To recognize the professional role of librarians on campus, in 1950 the board of trustees granted academic rank to all trained librarians.

In 1950 the Central Library was renamed to honor James Hoskins. Over his 50 years

with the university, Hoskins had served as faculty member, dean, and president, and Brehm recommended that the library carry his name. During the dedication ceremonies for the James D. Hoskins Library, Brehm launched the effort to add another wing to the newly renamed building. As he explained, "the need is now urgent" to build "a long wing on the south side of the building, running west from the tower, parallel to Cumberland Avenue. It will contain seminar, conference, and reading rooms, and additional book stacks."

Several years later, Brehm formed a university library planning committee to design the extension. The group proposed new spaces for an open-stack undergraduate library collection, a special collections room for rare materials, reading rooms for certain subject areas, more workspace for staff, graduate-student study carrels, a smokers' lounge, and an air-condition-



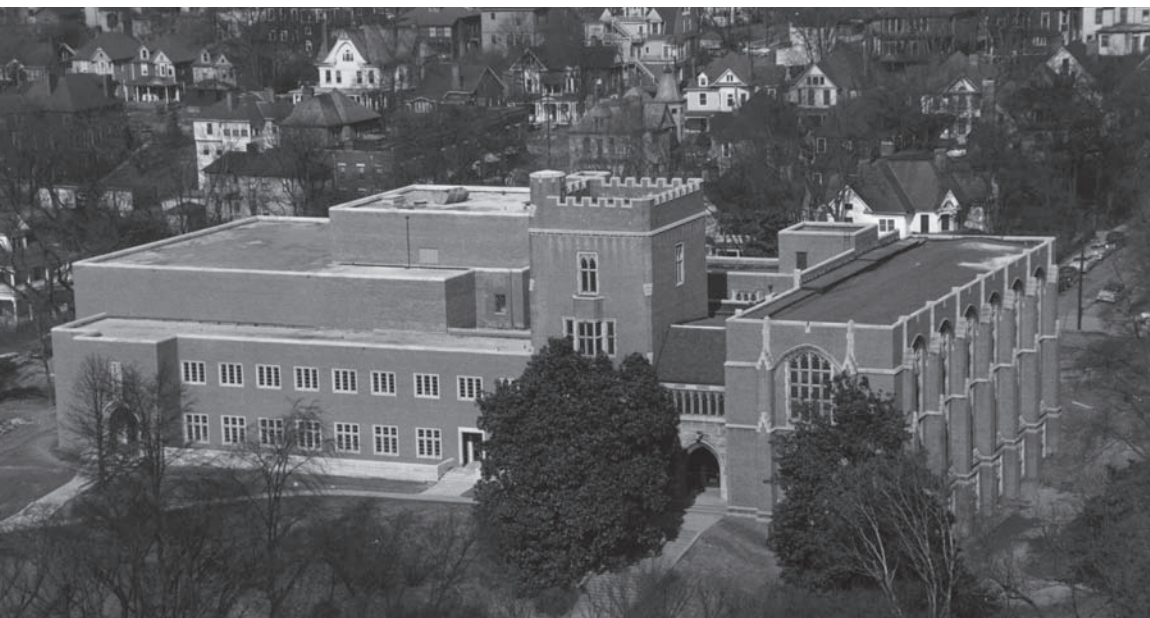
Right: Hoskins Library just before expansion, ca. mid-1950s. Bottom: Expanded Hoskins Library, ca. 1960s.



ing system. The state legislature funded the project in 1957, and in October James Hoskins led the groundbreaking ceremony for the \$1-million addition. Completed in 1959, the addition nearly doubled the total square-footage of the building, added seating capacity for more than 1,200 students, and expanded the volume capacity to 700,000.

By the close of the 1950s, the University of Tennessee had grown from a tiny finishing school into a burgeoning institution serving the entire state and region. In 1959 its libraries held more than 600,000 volumes.

To anticipate future needs, in October 1959 the university created the Library Development Program. Led by English professor John C. Hodges, the program was critical in raising funds for and awareness of the university's libraries for years to come. By the dawn of the 1960s, the libraries at the University of Tennessee were poised to enter an unprecedented era of change. 🌿



About the author:

Aaron D. Purcell is the university archivist and serves as the coordinator of research services for the Special Collections Library.



GEARING UP FOR THE 21ST CENTURY: THE MODERN ERA OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, 1960–2000

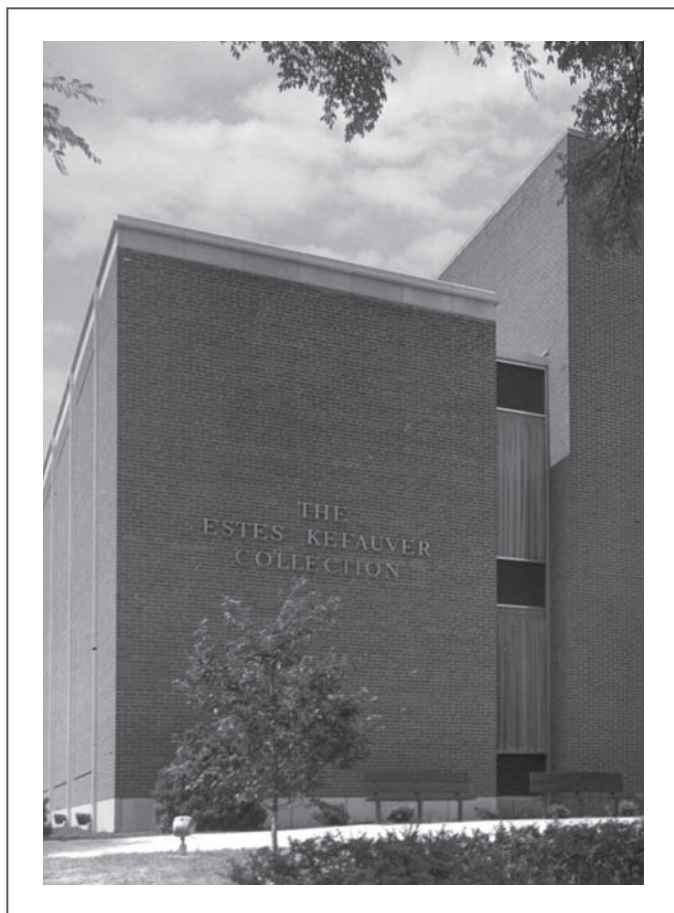
By Aubrey Mitchell

In 1960 an incoming freshman at the University of Tennessee joined more than 16,000 day students, 9,000 evening extension students, and 4,000 correspondence students. With campuses

in Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville, and Martin, UT supported undergraduate and graduate programs of study in 127 disciplines. Although waived for certain programs and students, the tuition for in-state students was set at \$100 per quarter, plus a \$75 maintenance fee. On-campus students under the age of 21 were required to live in university housing, which rented for \$21 to \$95 per quarter. Including living expenses, an incoming in-state freshman at UT in 1960 would expect to pay between \$1,045 and \$1,435 for a full year of courses (three academic quarters).

In comparison, 40 years later UT had more than 26,000 students at the Knoxville campus alone. Students from across the state could take courses in more than 300 degree programs at campuses in Knoxville, Memphis, Chattanooga, Martin, and Tullahoma. At the end of the 20th century, an incoming freshman from Tennessee paid just under \$9,000 for a full year of courses (two semesters), not including living expenses. With a much more diverse student body than ever, UT had students from every county in Tennessee, every state in the nation, and more than 100 foreign countries.

To address the evolving needs of its patrons, UT Libraries began in 1960 with a staff of 22 to run the Hoskins Library and branch facilities for agriculture, biology, business administration, education, engineering, law, and science. The volume count totaled 650,000, and the annual budget for the library had topped \$400,000, with donors' gifts building its endowments.



*Estes Kefauver Wing
of the Hoskins Library,
completed 1966.*

Forty years later, UT Libraries owned 2.1 million cataloged volumes, 3.5 million microforms, and 361,000 maps, and it subscribed to more than 16,600 periodicals and titles. An online library catalog provided users access to library holdings. With an expanded central facility, the John C. Hodges Library, and branches for special collections, music, agriculture–veterinary medicine, and maps, the library system (known collectively as “the University Libraries”) occupied several buildings on the Knoxville campus. To support a number of online databases, new acquisitions, and salaries for 219 employees, the 2000 annual budget reached \$11.3 million.

These statistics illustrate the growth of UT and its libraries during the second half of the 20th century, and the highlights of the 40-year period from 1960 to 2000 help explain how the University Libraries fulfilled its mission. During the 1960s, the University Libraries emerged as a notable regional and national library system. In 1962 the University Libraries became part



Left: Estes Kefauver's Senatorial Office, part of the Kefauver Collection and addition to the Hoskins Library. Below: John C. Hodges on the cover of the John C. Hodges Library Endowment Fund brochure.

of the prestigious Association of Research Libraries, a professional consortium of large academic libraries. In 1965 the University Libraries established the Music Library in the then-new Music Building. That same year, a gift from the family of Senator Estes Kefauver led to construction of a wing on the Hoskins Library. The wing was to contain the late U.S. senator's papers, a replica of his senatorial office, and meeting space. The gift expanded the Special Collections department by not only adding more than 800 boxes of Kefauver manuscripts to its holdings but also establishing UT as a repository for political collections. The two-story wing, built on the west face of the building, marked the last significant addition to the footprint of Hoskins Library.

Other support for the University Libraries came from its highly successful Library Development Program, led by English professor emeritus John C. Hodges. By the time of his death in 1967, Hodges had garnered more than \$350,000 in direct gifts, more than 40,000 donated books, nearly 50 library endowments, an estate bequest, and an alumni memorial fund in his honor. With strong financial backing and an active development program, by the mid-1960s the University Libraries no longer depended solely on yearly state appropriations.

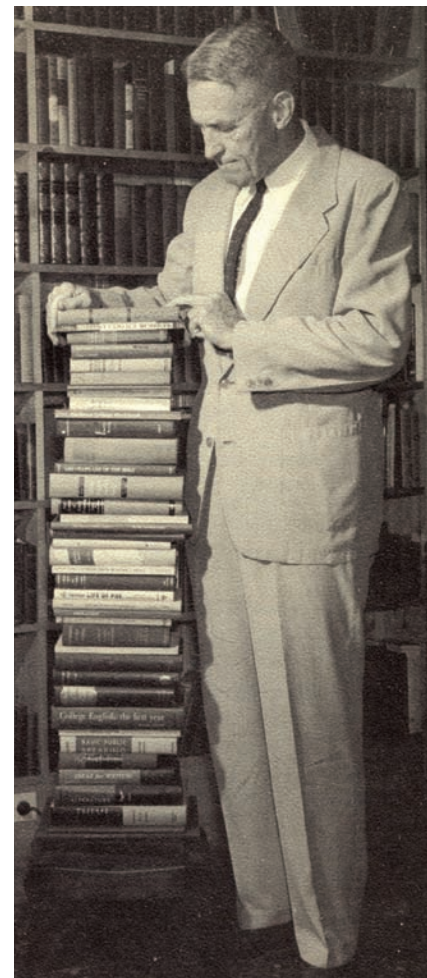
In the 1960s U.S. colleges and universities embraced the concept of an undergraduate library as a separate collection in its own building. At UT in 1960, the undergraduate collection—designed to assist students with general reference, research, and reading—occupied the first floor of Hoskins Library and exceeded 40,000 volumes. Open-stack books, periodicals, paperbacks, and current magazines were also part of this collection. But by the middle of the 1960s a student body of 25,000 students on the Knoxville campus made it clear to the administration that Hoskins Library could no longer accommodate the needs of all its patrons.

In 1964 UT began planning for a freestanding undergraduate library. A four-story building would be built on a site, then occu-

pied by the Faculty Club, at the corner of Volunteer Boulevard and Rose Avenue. But planners noted that expansion capability was “imperative” for the undergraduate library design.

Construction began in 1967 and took 2 years to complete. Dedicated as the John C. Hodges Undergraduate Library on September 26, 1969, the four-story building cost \$2.7 million. The 110,000-square-foot building held more than 150,000 volumes (maximum capacity, 228,000), provided seating for more than 1,800 students, and featured 15 study rooms. A staff of 7 professional librarians, 25 full-time employees, and 20 part-time workers managed the library, nearly doubling the staff numbers from the Hoskins Undergraduate Library days. The library was divided into Circulation, Non-Print, Reference, and Reserve departments. Within a few years the Hodges Undergraduate Library added such services and resources as a 24-hour study space on the first floor, audio-video stations, library instructional programs, and typing rooms.

As the Hodges Library responded to campus needs, the University Libraries also changed to adapt to the times. During the late 1960s, library locations became meeting places for politically interested students, professors, and residents to discuss world issues. To better connect library patrons to other information sources, in 1967 the University Libraries established an inter-library loan department. The next year the University Libraries celebrated acquiring its



*Model of proposed
undergraduate library,
ca. mid-1960s.*

millionth volume: the first volume of the *Papers of Andrew Johnson*, a historical editing project housed in the Hoskins Library. By the end of the decade, several academic departments closed their departmental libraries and merged their collections into Hodges and Hoskins.

In 1970 the Knoxville campus's student population swelled to nearly 30,000, which created a host of new demands on the libraries. After 35 years of closed stacks, in 1972 Hoskins Library opened its stacks to the public. To reduce theft, security devices (magnetized tattle-tape) were implanted in books. Concurrent interest in the university's own history spurred authorizing the University Archives as a part of the Special Collections Department. Such new departments as Collection Development, the Business Office, Staff Development, Reserve, and Technical Services emerged during the mid-1970s to better coordinate library administration.

The library trend of the 1970s was to consolidate distributed collections. In 1974 the Biology, Science, and Engineering libraries were merged into the Science–Engineering Library, but its collection moved to Hoskins a few years later, as plans for a separate Science–Engineering Library building gave way to plans for a larger main library. In 1975 the Agriculture Library became the Agriculture–Veterinary Medicine Library and later moved into the Veterinary Medicine building on the agriculture campus. It was renamed the Webster Pendergrass Agriculture–Veterinary Medicine Library in 1984.

Embracing another 1970s trend, the University Libraries invested heavily in new technologies. Searching for books in card catalogs and for articles in printed indexes yielded to faster electronic access to information. In 1971 the University Libraries established the Systems Department to develop electronic means of organizing information. In just 2 years, the Hodges Undergraduate Library launched an automated circulation system called “Mohawk,” replacing handwritten library cards with punch cards. Hoskins Library got “Mohawked” a year later. Starting in 1975 the University Libraries offered remote access



to machine-stored databases. And to remain current with technology and equal to peer institutions, University Libraries affiliated with the Online Computing Library Center (OCLC), which boosted interlibrary loan capabilities, and became a charter member of the Southeastern Library Network.

Though growth had been planned for, by 1979 library resources were stretched to another breaking point. That year a group of administrators and faculty members began to lobby for a new or expanded library building. As a nostrum for the overflowing stacks, in 1981 a closed-stacks storage facility opened to house infrequently circulated books and periodicals. The next year the legislature approved \$400,000 for library planning, but instead of building a new library facility, in 1983 the Board of Trustees decided to add 250,000 square feet to the Hodges Library. The addition would allow space for 1.7 million volumes and enable housing all circulating materials in one location,



John C. Hodges Undergraduate Library (background right), ca. 1970s.



Left: Organizing books in Hoskins for the move to the expanded Hodges Library, ca. 1986. Left, above: Announcement for the relocation of Hodges Library materials during the expansion.

OCLC remote terminal.



library users. Governor Lamar Alexander included \$24 million in the state's 1984–1985 budget to offset the library's renovations and additions.

During the early 1980s, as the design effort for the library improvements proceeded, the University Libraries moved forward with technology. In 1983 the first employee PC arrived in the library personnel office, and the first bar codes appeared on books. Users' library and university ID cards were likewise bar-coded. To operate the bar-code system, the University Libraries invested in software for circulation and collection management.

The construction phase began in summer 1984. Non-print, film, and reserve collections moved from Hodges to the first floor of Dunford Hall in June, and in July the book, periodical, and reference collections moved to the first floor of the Humanities and Social Sciences Building. To help users access the relocated materials, University Libraries developed a 30-minute cassette-based walking tour, as well as an electronic catalog system that offered author, title, keyword, and subject searches from computer terminals in the new building and at remote sites. This catalog first became available in the Music Library in late 1986, giving users access to 85 percent of the University Libraries' collections—more than 745,000 titles.

Construction was complete in 1987, and the move back into Hodges began. In August and September, several hundred thousand volumes were returned to the shelves, and the Uni-

versity Libraries relocated its offices, departments, and equipment. The whole job took a little more than a month, finishing days ahead of schedule and about 2 weeks before fall semester began. Still the state's largest library building, the nearly \$29-million facility occupied 350,000 square feet, could hold 1.7 million volumes, had 4,000 seats and several hundred study carrels, and featured a number of new services and departments. On September 25, 1987, the university rededicated the John C. Hodges Library to one of its greatest benefactors and, like the Carnegie and Hoskins libraries before it, the expanded facility became the campus's main library.

Shortly thereafter, the Hoskins Library became a home to specialized services. Special Collections stepped up to serve scholars who needed primary source material and rare printed pieces. The building's vacant space began to fill with incoming collections—especially the voluminous papers of several Tennessee politicians and authors—that pushed Special Collections' holdings to impressive numbers. At the same time, the Tennessee Presidential Papers Center opened to house the editing projects of Tennessee's three presidents, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson. In 1987 librarians moved the "Preservation Collection" (brittle and damaged books) to the third floor for preservation work, and a few years later the Map Library opened in the basement.

To meet evolving library standards and user expectations, in 1988 the University Libraries froze the card catalog and concentrated on the electronic catalog, the Online Library Information System (OLIS). Other electronic databases became available to library users either on CD-ROM or at computer workstations. The 1990s were characterized by a move away

from single-purpose terminals to multi-function desktop computers configured for public or staff use. In 1992 the University Libraries launched its Gopher server, one of

DIRECTORS AND DEANS OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, 1943–PRESENT

William H. Jessie, 1943–1970
Gene M. Abel, 1970, 1975

Richard Boss, 1970–1975
Donald Hunt, 1976–1988
Paula Kaufman, 1988–1999

Aubrey Mitchell, 1999–2000
Barbara I. Dewey, 2000–present



Left: John C. Hodges Main Library, ca. 1990s.

Below: Hoskins Library present day.

the first 10 in the nation, followed by a World Wide Web server and a Web site the next year.

In late 1989 library supporters formed the Library Friends to help promote the University Libraries' activities and fundraising efforts. The Library Friends have sponsored many events, founded a lecture series, and raised millions of dollars. Among other fundraising and awareness events sponsored by the University Libraries was the "Love Your Libraries 5K Run and Fun Walk," launched in 1992. That same year TENN-SHARE, a non-profit consortium of more than 450 libraries and information agencies, was created to facilitate resource-sharing across the state. The University Libraries led in creating and administering TENN-SHARE and continues to be vital to the Tennessee Electronic Library (TEL), which gives Tennesseans in public, academic, grade-school, and nonprofit libraries access to selected electronic databases. Other consortium-based projects with regional universities included the IRIS and KUDZU shared library catalogs, which allowed users to access the holdings of more than a dozen regional libraries.

The 1994 acquisition of an 1841 edition of *The Crockett Almanac* was unusually significant because it celebrated the University Libraries' 2-millionth volume, as well as the school's bicentennial. Also in 1994 the card-catalog conversion project concluded, and all library holdings became accessible through the OLIS electronic catalog.

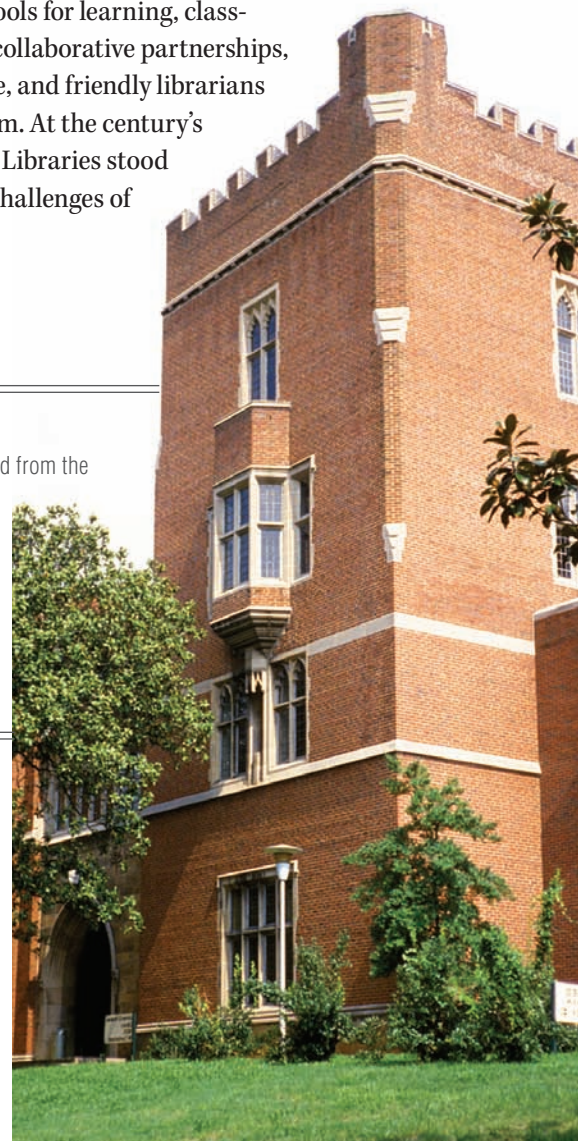
In the closing decade of the 20th century, technology moved the University Libraries to the forefront of the information superhighway. Users gained almost unlimited options for writing papers, tracking down sources, and viewing texts. They no longer had to visit a campus library for simple requests; they could simply log in and retrieve information because the University Libraries shrewdly invested in new technologies while keep-

ing the user at the center of instruction. The University Libraries took the lead on campus, in Knoxville, throughout the state and region, and even around the world in redefining the role of libraries in the Information Age.

The University Libraries' transformations during the final four decades of the 20th century were immense. An incoming student in 2000 had far greater opportunities for learning than his or her 1960 counterpart. In 2000 the University Libraries were not just a place for books, journals, and quiet study; they offered all users a wealth of information resources, online tools for learning, classroom instruction, collaborative partnerships, a good cup of coffee, and friendly librarians waiting to help them. At the century's end, the University Libraries stood poised to face the challenges of the future. 

About the author:

Aubrey Mitchell retired from the University Libraries, where he served as the associate dean, in August 2006 after 42 years of service.



THE FUTURE IS NOW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE LIBRARIES

By Barbara I. Dewey

I arrived at the University of Tennessee in the fall of 2000, and have had the great fortune to lead the University Libraries into the 21st century. The past 6 years have been a period of dramatic change for several reasons. Technology is changing the way we live, learn, communicate, and view society. Libraries are just as important virtually as they are physically. Managing the overabundance of information, providing patrons with fast and ready access to material, and serving diverse audiences are just some of the new challenges of librarianship. The University of Tennessee Libraries and its librarians meet these challenges and play a central role in supporting students and faculty. Our unparalleled progress would not have been possible without gifts from our donors. We thank you in advance for your commitment to our success.

The University of Tennessee Libraries is well positioned to transform our services for 21st-century students and faculty. We are the largest publicly supported library in Tennessee and the 29th-largest public research library in the country. We encompass the traditional, the new, and the previously unimaginable in our strategies for growing and improving the library. Halfway through the first decade of the new millennium, I thought it fitting to review the recent achievements of the University Libraries, highlight new initiatives, and make some projections. In 2006 we stand at an important crossroads; with your support we can further the mission of the University of Tennessee and the University Libraries.



Above: The 2005-2007 Minority Library Residents (l-r) LaVerne Gray, Mark Puente, and Shantel Agnew. Right: Ready for the World Logo.



Who are our 21st century students and scholars? They are technologically savvy, have high expectations, and need scholarly resources immediately—in many cases, digitally. Often, however, they are overly dependent on single sources of information, such as Google, without knowing how to adequately assess the search results. We must ensure that our students and scholars have the right materials for their work and can locate appropriate resources in an inspiring and positive environment. Today research library materials come in all formats—print and digital. The university's curriculum and research agenda demands such multimedia resources as images, video, music, and audio. Today's students work in groups and collaborate on projects. They are asked to fulfill assignments using a broad range of materials and technologies. Faculty needs are changing too. They must have ready access to a wider range of print and digital scholarship to do their research and prepare their classroom instruction.

The diverse needs of these 21st-century library users have led to important changes in the University Libraries. New services for library users have rapidly expanded. New databases for on-site and off-site users, loaner laptops for students, 24-hour study spaces, *AskUs.Now* a live online reference chat service, the Commons, the Studio, increased classroom instruction with library resources, expanded public programs, and new collaborations with community and campus leaders have made the University Libraries a vibrant place with an important presence. These new library services, combined with the fundamental importance of books and reading, put the University Libraries at the heart of daily campus life—intellectual, social, and cultural.

To highlight just one area of growth, the University Libraries has had enormous success with digital endeavors. In 2000 the university funded the Digital Library Center (DLC) to begin digitization of local, regional, and national content. DLC develops common digitization standards for use by other institutions, oversees the completion of digital projects, selects content, and serves as a national leader on digital projects. With help from DLC, campus

Below, left: Excavated steps from an earthen mound in Meigs County, Tennessee, 1938 (IMLS digital project of WPA photos of TVA sites). Right: Archaeological crew in Bradley County, Tennessee, in 1937 (IMLS digital project of WPA photos of TVA sites). Below right: The Commons entrance.



partners, and other nationally known institutions, UT librarians proposed and secured a number of important federal grants to digitize significant cultural heritage materials. Grant funding from the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) in 2001, 2002, 2004, and 2005, has made an impressive array of digitized material available for anyone with an Internet connection. These projects include letters and documents from Tennessee's antebellum past, 1930s photographs of Work Progress Administration (WPA) archaeological digs at Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) dam sites, and photographs and printed pieces related to the Pi Beta Phi Settlement School in Gatlinburg, Tennessee. In 2005 IMLS funded the "Volunteer Voices" initiative, which will serve as the state's digital library to support K-through-12 education, lifelong learning, and worldwide research with a massive database of online primary and secondary material selected across the wide expanse of Tennessee's history from a number of the state's cultural heritage repositories.

Diversity is important to the University Libraries. The University of Tennessee has embarked on an ambitious international and intercultural initiative called "Ready for the World." We play a leadership role for the campus with a comprehensive and award-winning diversity plan and many international initiatives and programs. During the past 5 years, librarians and staff members have led in promoting diversity locally and nationally. Students, faculty,

researchers, and other library users come from a variety of backgrounds and have different cultural and informational needs. Our staff is meeting this demand by acquiring a wider range of information resources and engaging in award-winning initiatives related to diversity. As a further step toward this goal, in 2003 the University Libraries established the Minority Library Residents Program to train new librarians from historically under-represented backgrounds. During their 2-year residency, participants work in different departments of the University Libraries, specializing in areas that they might not otherwise be exposed to. To date, six residents have participated in the program. The University Libraries also are a part of a 2005 IMLS grant to educate future science and technology librarians from under-represented populations. This program, "Science Links," partners the University Libraries with the School of Information Sciences, the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory and DOE's Office of Scientific and Technical Information, and Information International Associates.

The first 6 years of the new millennium have brought great challenges to the University Libraries, but also great success. We look forward to what is ahead—new technologies, new information, new ways of communicating, and new ways to serve our diverse users. We are excited to get students ready for the new world of the 21st century.



About the author:

Barbara I. Dewey
is the dean of the
University Libraries.

The past year has been a time of growth, expansion, and building new services, collections, coalitions, and friendships. Here are just a few of the activities and initiatives launched by the University Libraries during the 2005–06 academic year.

An Un-Common Library Experience

The Commons, the University Libraries' latest collaboration with the Office of Information Technology, offers popular library and technology services in one location on campus. Open 24 hours a day from Sunday afternoon through Friday evening, the Commons fills two large rooms on the second floor of Hodges Library. In this space the Commons offers two computer labs, laptop and equipment checkout, library reference and OIT HelpDesk services, student computer repair, a writing center (Department of English), the Stat Lab, and presentation space.



Student needs and work habits define and drive the Commons. Students today are assigned many collaborative group projects that demand space to spread out books, notebooks, and laptops. Along with group space and access to technology, the Commons also offers space for individual study, as well as access to the Media Center and Studio, where students can view items in the video collection, work on multimedia projects, or borrow a digital camera.

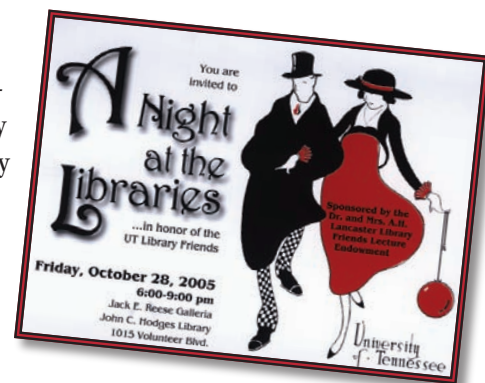
The Commons is a multiphased project. The University Libraries hopes to build more group study and work areas, provide multimedia and video-conferencing capabilities, add more computer workstations, and create an information kiosk and new media suites. As student needs grow and change, the goal of the Commons is to evolve to meet these needs.



Legacy Of Friendship

The University Libraries have always benefited from kind and generous friends, but October 17, 1989, was the day of the first official meeting of the University of Tennessee Library Friends. Almost exactly 16 years later, hundreds of supporters gathered at Hodges Library for "A Night at the Libraries." Besides tours, demonstrations of library resources, food, music, and a book sale, attendees heard a talk, "*The Da Vinci Code: Fact or Fiction?*," from Robert Bast, director of the university's Marco Institute for Medieval and Renaissance Studies and associate professor of history.

The Library Friends sponsored a number of events last year: In April 2006, John Wrانovics, the author of *Chaplin and Agee: The Untold Story of the Tramp, the Writer, and the Lost Screenplay*, discussed the unusual relationship between Charlie Chaplin and James Agee, two artists brought together by the Cold War. Later that same month, Bruce Wheeler, professor emeritus of history, discussed his book, *Knoxville, Tennessee: A Mountain City in the New South*, as part of the "Tennessee Reads" series.



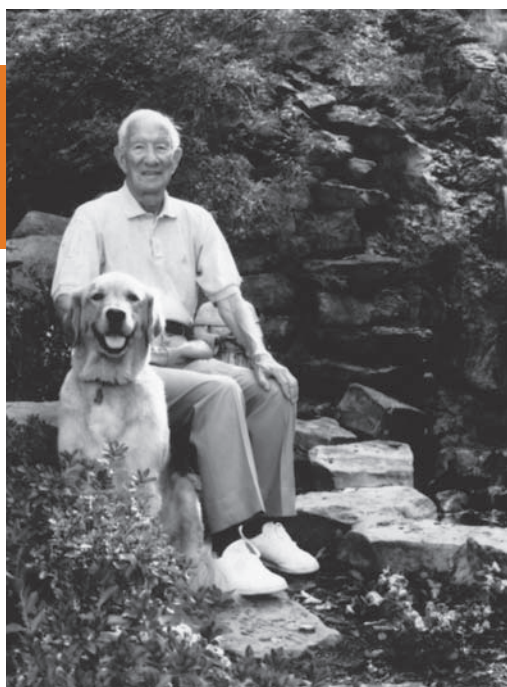
This year the Library Friends Outstanding Service Award went to G. Michael Clark, associate professor of earth and planetary sciences. Dr. Clark is a tireless advocate for library services and an enthusiastic library supporter. He has served as a library faculty representative for more than two decades. The Library Friends are honored to recognize Dr. Clark's extraordinary service.



The Library Friends Executive Committee welcomed new members Aubrey Mitchell, Karen Wentz, Sandra Leach, and Brent Trentham in August 2005, and they awarded emeritus status to members Ellis Bacon, Wallace Baumann, Anne Bridges, Linda Phillips, Cindy Wyrick, and Cassandra McGee in April 2006.

Everyone who makes a gift to the University Libraries is a member of the Library Friends. New friends are always welcome. Please join us in celebrating the accomplishments of the University Libraries and be part of the exciting changes that are on the horizon.

Above right: A Night at the Libraries" invitation. Left: G. Michael Clark receives the Library Friends' 2005 Outstanding Service Award from Barbara Dewey.



Lindsay Young Endowment Update

For the 17th year, the Lindsay Young Library Endowment Fund provided humanities scholars with a wealth of new resources. Many of the selected titles reflect the importance of international and intercultural awareness, including *African-American Baptist Annual Reports, 1865–1990s*; *Colecao Mostra do Redescobrimento* to support the Portuguese program; and the German literature collection *Furstliche Bibliothek Corvey–Sachliteratur*. Lindsay Young funds also purchased international recordings for the Music Library, including *The Concordance of Medieval Occitan* of French and English music, the Fairuz Collection of Lebanese music, and the *JVC Video Anthology of World Music and Dance*. Historians will also benefit from the purchase of *Acta Sanctorum*, a 68-volume set of Latin texts, and microfilm copies of *The Morgenthau Diaries, 1933–1945*. Other significant purchases included *The New York Theatre, 1919–1961* collection for the Department of Theatre, *Sociology of the Sciences* for the philosophy department, Le Corbusier Plans for architecture students, and Alfred's *Methods and Masterworks Essential Piano Library*. These valuable resources will expand humanities research as they honor an extraordinary benefactor.

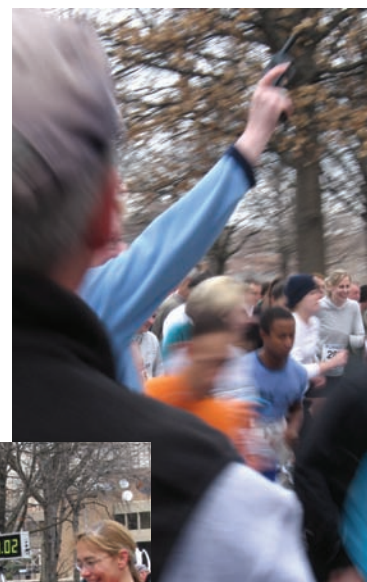
Love Your Libraries 5K Run and Fun Walk



On February 25, 2006, more than 100 people participated in the 14th annual “Love Your Libraries 5K Run and Fun Walk.” The University Libraries and the Graduate Student Senate sponsored the event, which raised nearly \$5,000 for the purchase of library materials. To support the University of Tennessee’s “Ready for the World” initiative, the University Libraries earmarked the proceeds for the purchase of titles with international appeal.

Based on faculty suggestions, the University Libraries purchased two film series to support Ready for the World. *Life*, a 30-part series on VHS, looks at the effect of globalization on individuals and communities around the world. The series examines problems of the global economy, with examples from Africa, Asia, Europe, South America, Mexico, the Middle East, the Pacific Islands, and the United States. The series encourages social responsibility, equality, and human rights, as well as sharing the fruits of the new world economy. The second series of 12 films, *Women Pioneers Collection*, explores the contributions of remarkable Arab women in the 20th century. The filmmakers, from the Middle East and North Africa, provide a glimpse into political history, social trends, and progress in Arab countries and societies. The pioneers featured in the films dispel common stereotypes of Arab women through their musical, literary, or political endeavors and their fearless sense of adventure. These resources will support the Ready for the World” initiative by offering our students greater cultural awareness.

We are grateful to the Graduate Student Senate and the runners and walkers for making it possible to acquire these assets. Begin training for the 2007 “Love Your Libraries 5K Run and Fun Walk,” which will celebrate an incredible 15 years of raising funds for and awareness of the University Libraries.



Above: Runners begin the 2006 Fun Run.

Left: Fun Run preliminaries.

UNIQUE TREASURES

Through donations, endowments, and gifts the University Libraries can pursue one-of-a-kind collections. Rare and unique materials are especially important in building research collections, and this year featured important additions to the manuscript holdings of the Special Collections Library.

One of the most significant additions, the *Colonel Paul Parker Papers, 1909–1933* (MS-2779), will please University of Tennessee students, alumni, and football fans alike. As a West Point cadet in the 1910s, Paul Parker played football for Army alongside William H. Britton and Robert Neyland. Neyland started at the University of Tennessee in 1925 as an assistant football coach and ROTC instructor; the next year he became head coach of the gridiron Volunteers. For that 1926 season Neyland hired Parker and Britton as assistant coaches. Together, this “grand triumvirate” coached the Volunteers for the next nine seasons, amassing an incredible record of 76 wins, 7 losses, and 5 ties.

In 1935, however, the War Department ordered Neyland to Panama for active duty, so Britton assumed head-coaching responsibilities and Parker stepped in as athletic director. The next year Neyland retired from the service and returned to coach the Volunteers. Britton returned to coaching alongside Neyland for the 1936 season, but Parker left the University of Tennessee to become athletic director at Mississippi State University.

Parker’s UT material starts with a 1926 book of handwritten notes, a small “Blue Bird” notebook that includes training schedules, notes on training exercises and techniques, and individual players’ strengths and weaknesses. Parker’s 1926 notes also contain strategies for games, including plans for the one with Vanderbilt, the only game they lost that season. A second notebook from 1926 includes a handwritten description of responsibilities of each of the team’s coaches. The three coaches divided tasks: Neyland took charge of the backs, punters, passes, and grounds and equipment; Parker dealt with the line players, scouting, defense, weights of players, and the kickoff team; and Britton took responsibility for the ends, kickers, and trip arrangements.

The Parker papers are also rich with internal documents used to motivate and educate players. Included is a typescript, “subconscious concerns” for football players, a memorandum for linemen on playing effectively, detailed defensive procedure, and a typed “offensive strategy as employed by the Tennessee system.” In addition to Parker’s notes,

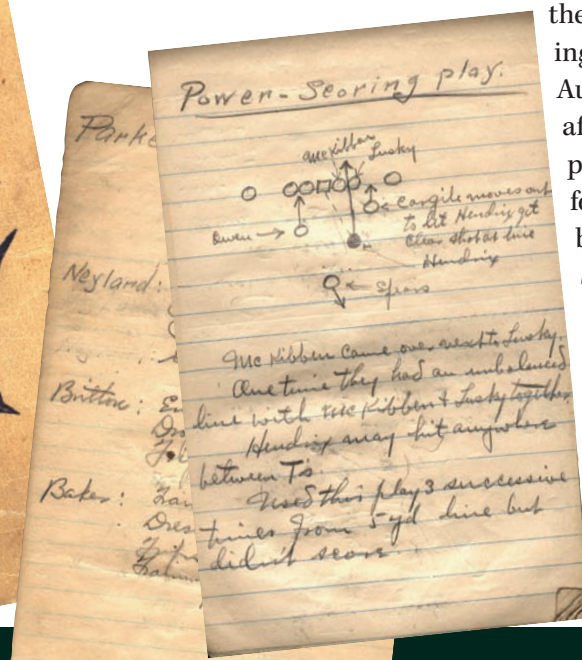
there is a 1928 letter from Neyland instructing players to cease smoking cigarettes after August 1 and to consume no soft drinks after August 10. The letter also instructed players to run regularly and to soak their feet in salt water every night to toughen the bottoms of the feet and prevent blisters.

The Parker papers provide an excellent overview of early-20th-century college football. Because athletics manuscript collections from this period are rare and highly collectible, only the generosity of donors allowed Special Collections to purchase Parker’s papers—an acquisition that benefits all Tennesseans and fans of the Volunteers.



The UT football coaching staff 1926–1934: left to right, William H. Britton, Robert Neyland, and Paul Parker.

Cover of Parker’s 1926 “Blue Bird” notebook. Division of coaching responsibilities, 1926. “Power-scoring play” from Parker’s 1926 notes.



COLLECTION ENDOWMENTS: CONNECTING THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

Collection Endowments provide critically needed funds to acquire, preserve, and make accessible library materials in a particular subject area. The escalating costs of materials, in addition to new information being published, have increased the demand for more annual funds to make the libraries responsive to the informational needs of our faculty and students, as well as the region. Collection endowments begin at \$25,000, and the University Libraries invites donors to make a single gift or to build an endowed fund over 5 years. The following is a list of the collection endowments within the University of Tennessee Libraries.

HUMANITIES

James Douglas Bruce Endowment Fund (English)
Hugh and Margaret Crowe Library Quasi-Endowment (Sociology and Urban and Regional Planning)
Kenneth Curry Library Endowment Fund (English and American Literature, the Arts, Philosophy, Classics, and History)
Durant DaPonte Memorial Library Endowment (American Literature)
Richard Beale Davis Humanities Library Endowment (General)
Clayton B. Dekle Library Endowment (Architecture)
Roland E. Duncan Library Endowment (Latin American History)
Dr. Harold Swenson Fink Library Endowment (Medieval History)
Dr. Stanley J. Folmsbee Library Endowment (Tennessee and American History)
Great Smoky Mountain Regional Project Endowment (History of the Smoky Mountains)
Hodges Books for English Endowment (English)
Paul E. Howard Humanities Collection Library Endowment (General)
Thomas L. James Library Endowment Fund (English)
Mamie C. Johnston Library Endowment (English)
Jack and Dorothy McKamey Humanities Collection Library Endowment (General)
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Above: The John C. Hodges Library. On the back cover: The Carnegie Library.

