



THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW 2015-2016





ON THE COVER:
Our READ poster featuring UT mascot Smokey also honors UT's beloved Coach Pat Summitt. See our tribute to her on the inside back cover.

BACK COVER:
Pat Summitt, the winningest basketball coach of all time, celebrating 500 wins.

ROBIN A. BEDENBAUGH
University Libraries,
editor

MARTHA RUDOLPH
University Libraries,
assistant editor

CATHY JENKINS
University Libraries,
art and photo assistant

SHELLY O'BARR
University Libraries,
photographer

MEGAN MARTIN
UT Creative Communications,
art director

EMILY CORUM
UT Creative Communications,
production manager

DONNA SPENCER
UT Creative Communications,
production editor

PENNY BROOKS
UT Creative Communications,
production coordinator

This year marks my fifth anniversary as dean of the University of Tennessee Libraries. I feel even more strongly now than I did five years ago that the UT Libraries is a beloved and respected institution.

There are many reasons for our fortunate status—the quality of our collections, the distinctiveness of our spaces, the breadth and depth of our technology, our commitment to partnership and experimentation, our long history of activity on the state, regional, and national scenes, and more.

Of course, we've never had all the resources we wanted. But budget constraints have rarely, if ever, held us back.

What has made us successful, though, is not any of the things I have mentioned. Those are the *products* of our success. The *cause* lies within our people—our great library faculty, staff, and student workers. More specifically, the secret to our outsized impact on the UT community is a deep and abiding commitment to service on the part of our library family.

Service is who we are.

We may have different approaches and different styles. We don't always agree on the best way forward. But, to a remarkable degree, we have a staff who are profoundly committed to service . . . to helping . . . to making a difference. And it is this commitment that is the basis of our success. I feel immensely privileged to work with the wonderful, talented, dedicated library faculty and staff who, in my opinion, make the libraries one of the best parts of UT.

As long as we safeguard and cultivate this service ethic, the libraries will continue to be a remarkable resource for the campus—and beyond. I am even more enthusiastic about the University of Tennessee Libraries today than I was five years ago, and I look forward to the exciting things we will do in the years ahead.

Steven Escar Smith
Dean of Libraries

THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW 2015–2016



TABLE OF CONTENTS



- 2 A Report from the Library Society
by Erin Horeni-Ogle
 - 3 A Gateway to Primary Sources
by Molly Royse
 - 4 The Marketing Team Being Awesome
by Robin A. Bedenbaugh
 - 6 She Wore Many Hats and Wore Them Well
by Elizabeth Sims
 - 8 *Smoky Jack: An Excerpt*
 - 10 First Under the Polar Ice Cap: William Robert Anderson
by Laura Romans
 - 14 Take a “Make Break”: Pendergrass Library Encourages Students,
Faculty to Experiment with 3-D Printing
by Caroline Zeglen
 - 15 A Union Foot Soldier Traces His Steps
by William B. Eigelsbach
 - 19 Writing on the Edge of the Text: Marginalia in the
Shaheen Antiquarian Bible Collection
by Martha Rudolph
 - 22 A Southern Classic: White Lily Buttermilk Biscuits
baking by Annie Fletcher
 - 24 Appreciating Our Graduate Students
by Teresa B. Walker
 - 25 Of Monkeys and Men: Public and Private Views from the Scopes Trial
by Kris Bronstad and Martha Rudolph
 - 28 Selected Scholarly Work from Our Faculty
 - 29 Endowments and Gifts
- Inside back cover: Remembering Pat Head Summitt

A Report from the Library Society

By Erin Horeni-Ogle

It's been another banner year for the University of Tennessee Libraries. During the 2015–16 academic year, the libraries raised nearly \$2.4 million with cash, in-kind, and planned gift commitments to support special collections, student services, collections, technology, and excellence funds. The libraries' total number of donors for the year increased by just over 20 percent, a testament to the compelling work being done there every day to support students and faculty at UT.

The fall was busy! In October, the Library Society celebrated Sam Venable, humorist and longtime columnist for the *Knoxville News Sentinel*. Our event at Hodges Library was an opportunity to honor Knoxville's best-loved satirist for donating his papers to the UT Libraries and an excuse—as if he needed one—for Venable to keep the crowd in stitches with tall tales of his life in journalism.

The Library Society hosted its annual tailgate party for donors and friends in the Paul M. and Marion T. Miles Staff Lounge on the top floor of Hodges. We had a great turnout and a great view of the band strutting the Vol Walk en route to the Arkansas game. We also celebrated another successful year of raising funds through UT's Big Orange Give, an online campaign held during the countdown to Homecoming. With the help of our champion, Bill Bass, the libraries raised over \$21,000 in five days.

In the spring semester, the libraries devoted two days to celebrating its acquisition of the Wilma Dykeman and James R. Stokely Jr. papers. The celebration began with an evening reception and lecture by acclaimed novelist and biographer Robert Morgan. The event was sponsored jointly by the UT Library Society and the Friends of the Knox County Public Library. Morgan shared remarks on Dykeman's writing and legacy as well as a reading from his own work.

The next day, the libraries inaugurated the new Elaine Altman Evans Exhibit Area in Hodges with *Reflections on Appalachian Folklife*, an exhibition featuring materials from the Dykeman/Stokely collection. Following an open-

ing reception, Michael Lofaro, UT's Lindsay Young Professor of American Literature and American Studies, moderated a panel discussion on Dykeman's life and legacy. In addition to Morgan, panelists included Elizabeth Engelhardt, professor of Southern studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Erica Abrams Locklear, associate professor of English at UNC Asheville; and Elizabeth Sims, food writer and co-author with Engelhardt of a forthcoming Dykeman biography. The panelists spoke about Dykeman's tremendous impact on Appalachian culture and her contributions to our own understanding of our Appalachian roots. It was a wonderful event enjoyed by all who attended.

The UT Libraries has received amazing support from alumni and friends throughout the year. With the help of our donors, we are well positioned to support research, learning, and discovery for years to come.



Above: (from left) Library Society board members Charles B. Jones Jr. and Faye Crawford with Mary Ann and Sam Venable at our event honoring Sam.

Top right: (from left) Michael Lofaro, Jim Stokely, and Jennifer Beals view an interactive exhibit. Middle: Our panel of Wilma Dykeman experts included (from left) Elizabeth Engelhardt, Elizabeth Sims, and Erica Locklear. Bottom right: Robert Morgan delivers the 2016 Wilma Dykeman Stokely Memorial Lecture.



A Gateway to Primary Sources

By Molly Roysse



Universities have long encouraged students to use primary sources in conducting research—to evaluate firsthand the original documents, empirical data, eyewitness accounts, and other artifacts that provide documentary evidence within their academic disciplines. In recent years, there has been a drive to engage students in using primary sources as early as possible in their college careers, beginning with English 101. Early exposure to performing original research can foster a student's critical thinking skills and reinforce a zest for learning.

Within academic libraries, special collections is the unit that preserves and provides access to primary materials such as rare books, literary manuscripts, letters, diaries, and photographs. Over the past decade, however, there has been a staggering increase in the digitization of print materials traditionally housed in special collections. Digitized collections have revolutionized primary research and dramatically improved access to these rare and unique resources.

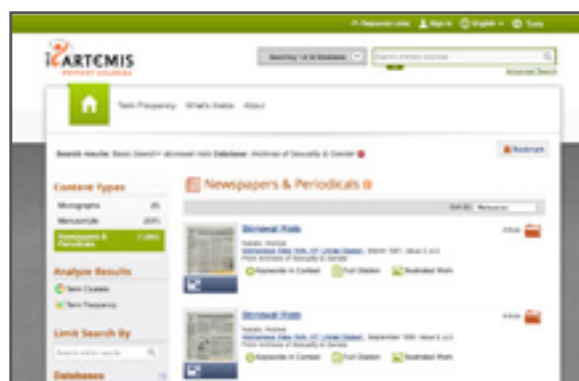
Luckily for our students, the UT Libraries provides access to hundreds of thousands of digitized primary materials through subscriptions to proprietary databases. During the 2016 spring semester, the libraries' collection of digitized primary source material has been greatly expanded with the purchase of several new database packages. Our largest new acquisition is from Gale Cengage Learning, a package deal that gives us access to all the databases in Gale's primary source collections. This comprehensive purchase increased the UT Libraries' Gale

collection from 20 to 82 titles and expanded perpetual access to the databases for all UT campuses across the state.

Types of resources covered in the new Gale databases include American and British historical news, monograph and periodical archives, and special and unique archives such as the **Archives of Sexuality & Gender: LGBTQ History and Culture Since 1940**. This database consists of 20 individual collections with a total page count of nearly 1.5 million pages. Documents span the years 1940 to 2014, with the bulk from 1950 to 1990, and include complete contents of US and international newspapers, as well as newsletters, magazines, press clippings, US government agency reports, medical research records, private correspondence, and photographs. The archive is valuable to scholars researching gender and LGBTQ studies as well as those working in the areas of women's studies, American studies, civil and human rights, journalism, and the history of social movements.

Another large package of primary source databases, purchased from Adam Matthew Digital, provides researchers with content-rich collections that include video, audio, and digitally captured objects presented in 360-degree mode. **The First World War: Visual Perspectives and Narratives**, for example, features a diverse range of unique materials from the holdings of the British Imperial War Museum including official and personal photographs, manuscripts, rare printed material, artwork, objects, and film. **World's Fairs: A Global History of Expositions** contains a wide variety of primary source material from hundreds of fairs, including the 1982 Knoxville World's Fair and the 1913 Knoxville National Conservation Exposition.

Having increased its investment in digitized resources with these purchases, UT Libraries now offers a broader gateway to primary sources in many disciplines—a gateway that is fast becoming the starting point for students venturing into original research.



Top Left: Guide to the 1982 World's Fair in Knoxville, found in the World's Fairs database from Adam Matthew Digital. Donald G. Larson Collection on International Expositions and Fairs, Special Collections Research Center, Henry Madden Library, California State University, Fresno. Used with permission. Bottom: A search on "Stonewall riots" in the Archives of Sexuality & Gender: LGBTQ History and Culture Since 1940 returns almost 2,000 newspaper and journal articles.

The Marketing Team Being Awesome

By Robin A. Bedenbaugh

This past year, the UT Libraries marketing team released a video titled “Librarians Being Awesome” as a capstone to its sports-themed Information Is Our Game marketing campaign. We started the campaign with trading cards (similar to baseball cards) for each librarian. One side of each trading card pictured a librarian on the baseball field, tennis court, or another sporting venue, while the other side provided contact information and an overview of the librarian’s particular expertise.

The trading cards were followed by a series of whimsical videos featuring librarians pitted against world-class athletes in various sporting events. In stereotypical fashion, the librarians lost every contest, but their skills as information professionals proved worthy. The campaign’s simple message: no matter your field of study, there is a librarian with subject expertise in your field.

For the culmination of the campaign, the marketing team devised a plan to rescue the reputations of our librarians and librarians everywhere. Since some of our librarians are, in fact, accomplished athletes, the “Librarians Being Awesome” video spotlighted the athletic gifts of library faculty and staff, including clips of the dean of libraries juggling and an associate dean twirling baton.

And—drum roll—it won two awards!

“Librarians Being Awesome” won Best Performance at the Association of Research Libraries’ first-ever film festival, the ARLies, in April 2016. UT’s entry was selected for the top performance award out of 57 films submitted by 36 universities.

“Librarians Being Awesome” also was recognized by the Library Leadership and Management Association as an excellent example of electronic advocacy materials. UT Libraries was presented with a PR Xchange Award at the American Library Association’s annual conference in June 2016.

Even without the validation of awards, we knew we’d hit a home run with “Librarians Being Awesome.” The video has been viewed thousands of times on YouTube and the free campus movie streaming channel. And, according to our strictly unscientific sample, students have internalized our message: several librarians report being recognized at the research assistance desk for their starring roles.

Now on to our next campaign! We can only hope it will be as successful as “Librarians Being Awesome.”

Images from our video “Librarians Being Awesome”: Thura Mack spins a hula hoop; Michael Rasnake takes a plunge; Holly Mercer twirls baton. (Videographer: Shelly O’Barr)

Opposite: Musician Dom Flemons, widely known for his role in reintroducing old-time African American string band music, graciously posed for one of the UT Libraries’ READ posters. Seen here is one of the shots from our photo session.



VIEW “LIBRARIANS BEING AWESOME”
AT [YOUTUBE.COM/UTKLIBRARIES](https://www.youtube.com/utklibraries).





SHE WORE MANY HATS AND WORE THEM WELL

by Elizabeth Sims

In 2015, the UT Libraries added the Wilma Dykeman and James R. Stokely Jr. Papers to its Special Collections.

The acquisition of Wilma Dykeman's papers is a considerable literary feather in the university's cap. Dykeman's letters, manuscripts, correspondence, newspaper articles, and personal ephemera provide an intimate portrait as well as a scholarly gold mine for those who admire the multidisciplinary writer and native Appalachian Wilma Dykeman.

Dykeman's first and perhaps most influential book is *The French Broad*, a portrait in stories of life along the Appalachian river. *The French Broad* preceded Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* as a wake-up call concerning the environmental menaces encroaching on our natural resources and quality of life.

Her collaboration with her husband, James R. Stokely Jr., in their book *Neither Black Nor White* sheds tremendous insight into the hearts and minds of southerners during the earliest days of the civil rights movement. In the early '50s the couple crisscrossed the South, interviewing people from every walk of life. Their interviewing method was a testament to their skills as listeners: neither made notes during their interviews but would return to their car and "write like mad" on their legal pads, comparing their jottings at the end of the day.

Dykeman's keen observational skills began when she would lie on her mother's Navajo rugs in their home in Asheville, North Carolina, and listen to her parents read aloud to each other every night. She became a superb listener and produced important work for publications ranging from the *New York Times*, *Ebony Magazine*, *Harper's*, and *U.S. News & World Report* to the *Newport Plain Talk* and the *Knoxville News-Sentinel*.

Her accomplished fiction writing in such works as *The Tall Woman* and *Return the Innocent Earth* demonstrates her ability to communicate her values and beliefs in yet another medium, purposefully positioned to reach a broad audience. Her characters, especially Lydia McQueen in *The Tall Woman*, epitomize the strength and vision of Dykeman's Appalachia.

Ideas, research, and documentation for all these works are included in the Dykeman/Stokely papers. Also present are personal notebooks and schedulers, Stokely's poetry, a healthy number of rejection letters, and the formative thoughts of a young child growing up with the beauty of the Blue Ridge Mountains as her inspiration. One particularly touching note, handwritten by a 10-year-old Dykeman, outlines the structure of "The Fellow Friends Club" she formed with her girlfriends. Characteristically, she proclaims herself "sectary" and, by default, president of the organization, with the group pledging to be "Friends Until the End."

Much has been said about Dykeman's unique ability to listen, to synthesize, and to bring home her message with realism and factual research. Much also has been said about the surprising lack of understanding and recognition of her work. Why has she so often been overlooked, and what needs to happen to shine a light on her work and accomplishments? How do we attract the attention of literary scholars as well as hungry young readers?

Dykeman was a woman who wore many hats and wore them well. But did her importance as a writer become diluted by her versatility? She wrote history, fiction, travelogues, and investigative journalism. She was an environmental activist, a strong

example of second-wave feminism (although she resisted the label), and a writer who refused to be pigeonholed into a tidy little box of regionalism. And yet, ironically, it is her masterful knowledge of, understanding of, and passion for Appalachia that underscore the value of her work and her skill as a realist and an astute observer of life.

What Dykeman ultimately teaches us—what she tells us through story as well as research—is that all life is of value. Her body of work should be studied as a model of interdisciplinary study that approaches issues with a focused, inquisitive, and curious mind. A lifelong journalist, Dykeman was a powerful voice for her subjects.

She was an advocate for education in both her fiction and non-fiction. She was not interested in a feminine or masculine vantage point but in a people's world view. She was a white woman in the South who supported civil rights—and, taking an even more uncommon position, she looked beyond that era's crucial work with a vision for a broad social and environmental justice movement.

In the estimation of some, the fact that Dykeman was so good at everything meant she never received the recognition or the spotlight that she deserved. This collection provides a wealth of insight into her writing, her intensive research, her journalistic eye and ear, and her life as a wife, a mother, a daughter, and a teacher who believed with conviction in her purpose and ability to inspire positive change in Appalachia and the greater region.

Heartfelt congratulations to the University of Tennessee Libraries and gratitude to Wilma Dykeman's family for granting access to the fascinating life and work of one of our region's most important writers, a writer of critical relevance to our time. In spite of her dislike of labels, Dykeman broke through many lines of distinction and should be studied and appreciated within the canons of Appalachian literature, history, journalism, and eco-feminism. One label she might not have objected to is this one: Wilma Dykeman was way ahead of her time.

Elizabeth Sims lives in Asheville, North Carolina, about a mile from Wilma Dykeman's childhood home. She is a marketing communications professional and journalist who has written for such publications as *Southern Living*, *Garden & Gun*, *National Geographic Traveler*, and *The Bitter Southerner*.

Opposite: Wilma Dykeman appears at a book signing wearing one of her signature hats.
Photo courtesy of Jim Stokely.

Photo on Table of Contents by Fritz Hoffmann,
courtesy of the *Knoxville News Sentinel*.

Smoky Jack: An Excerpt



“When I was assured by Colonel David C. Chapman in 1924 that I would be appointed by the Great Smoky Mountains Conservation Association to start a camp on top of Mount Le Conte, I started looking around for a grown, intelligent dog which might be a companion to me there in my vigil.”

So begins Paul Jay Adams’s memoir of the nine months he served as custodian of Mount Le Conte in 1925 and 1926, welcoming and guiding hikers and setting up the first permanent camp on the most iconic peak in what was to become the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

The companion he chose was Smoky Jack, a large German shepherd and trained police dog. Smoky Jack’s skills lived up to all of Adams’s expectations. Adams trained Smoky Jack to be a pack dog—not just carrying supplies but actually making the four-hour trip alone from the top of Mount Le Conte to Charlie Ogle’s store in Gatlinburg and back again.

Local newspapers carried stories about Paul Adams and Smoky Jack, and many of their exploits were retold over the ensuing decades, but Paul Adams’s memoir had never been published in its entirety until the University of Tennessee Press released *Smoky Jack: The Adventures of a Dog and His Master on Mount Le Conte* in 2016.

The UT Libraries holds two typewritten manuscripts for the memoir, along with other documents, correspondence, and photographs relating to Paul Adams. UT librarians Anne Bridges and Ken Wise lightly edited the manuscript and provided context for *Smoky Jack*.

We present the following excerpt from *Smoky Jack* for your enjoyment.

“High Trail Robbery”

I am a happy-go-lucky sort of person when alone. So I whistled and sang a lot when I was in the woods, particularly when I was going downhill and not hunting. I have always been that way. I still whistle softly as I hike alone along woodland trails.

One morning in early August, after a full weekend of hikers and campers, I decided to go down the mountain with Smoky Jack for a load of food and supplies. The two of us, with our empty packs on, walked down the Rainbow Falls Trail. Jack was leading. I was whistling. We had passed the first crossing of Le Conte Creek, had gone through the large “grey-backs” area between there and Rainbow Falls, and had skirted the cliff of the falls. We were near the end of the horseback trail when Jack came to a complete stop about fifty feet in front of me, gave off a low growl and snarled. The bristles on his back rose and he pointed his nose toward a very large poplar around which the trail led. I stopped to look around and saw nothing exciting. I listened for a moment more, then encouraged the dog to lead on down the trail. I figured that he had heard a snake crawling away from the path. At such times he acted in this manner. He went on hesitantly, more cautious now and his back still bristling.

As I rounded the large poplar, a man stepped out from behind it and thrust a revolver into my ribs. This happened so quickly that I did not have time to draw my own gun. This man—if it was a man and I had every indication to think so—was very shabbily dressed and his clothes were much too large. He had a false mustache across his upper lip and wore a brown wig which hung down below his shoulders. A grey hat was pulled down over his forehead, half hiding his eyes. His face was pock-marked. I did not recognize him.

My hands dropped to my sides and, as Jack had already stopped, I spoke the word “stay.” I was more afraid for the dog’s safety than for mine and, by giving him this command, I knew he would be quiet. Our waylayer drew my 44-caliber colt revolver from its

holster with his free hand, emptied the shells at my feet, and tucked the gun inside his belt. He then jabbed me again with his own cocked revolver. It was not a comfortable feeling. He ordered me to surrender all the money I had. I complied, taking a roll of bills out of my pants pocket and handing it to him. He told me to turn around, face up mountain, and not to follow him until a full five minutes had elapsed. I tried to recognize his gruff voice but I could not. I felt certain that he was also disguising his voice.

The man told me he would leave my gun fifty or sixty yards down the trail. At least he was a gentleman from that standpoint. I turned and faced the top of Mount Le Conte and never once did I peek over my shoulder as the retreating man’s steps faded out of hearing. I stood in this about-face position for a full five minutes, giving the fellow time enough to retreat. Then I picked up the six unspent shells from my gun and encouraged Smoky Jack to lead the way on down the trail. . . .

I was now more cautious going down the mountain when I carried money. . . . Soon after Labor Day, I decided that I would go to Ogle’s store. We had quite a bit of money to take down the mountain for deposit. This time, I took all my bills and placed them in a long envelope, sealed it, and placed it in the dog’s saddlepockets. Perhaps, if I were held up again, the robber would not find any money.

I carried my revolver in my hand between Rainbow Falls and the upper end of the horseback trail before reholstering it. Smoky Jack jumped a rabbit and took after it at the elevation where young apple trees had been planted. Within another hundred feet, I was held up a second time. This time there was no warning from Jack.

Read the full story in *Smoky Jack: The Adventures of a Dog and His Master on Mount Le Conte* to find out how Adams and his faithful companion identified the culprit in the strong-arm robbery that took place on Rainbow Falls Trail.

Paul Adams and Smoky Jack, winter of 1925. Paul J. Adams Photograph Collection, University of Tennessee Libraries.



FIRST UNDER THE POLAR ICE CAP: WILLIAM ROBERT ANDERSON

by Laura Romans

In 1958, the United States was at war—not boots-on-the-ground combat but a war of political, ideological, and technological power. In the aftermath of World War II, tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States were high, triggering the decades-long Cold War. In October 1957, the Soviet Union launched into space the world's first artificial satellite, *Sputnik 1*, while the United States struggled to get anything off the ground. Public fears mounted as it appeared to Americans that their country was losing its position as the dominant world power. But less than a year later, the nation responded—not in the sky but beneath the ocean. In August 1958, the USS *Nautilus*, the first nuclear-powered submarine, became the first vessel to successfully pass beneath the ice cap surrounding the North Pole, charting a new route across the top of the world from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic. This historic voyage took place under the command of Captain William Robert Anderson.

Researchers who visit the UT Libraries now have a rare glimpse into the life of the naval pioneer and four-time US representative from Tennessee. Thanks to a generous donation from Anderson's wife Pat Anderson, an extensive collection of his personal and political records now make up the Captain William Robert Anderson Collection, a permanent part of UT's Special Collections.

Anderson was born in the small town of Bakerville, Tennessee, in 1921. He studied at the Columbia Military Academy in Columbia, Tennessee, graduating in 1938 before heading to the US Naval Academy. Accompanying a transcript sent to the Naval Academy superintendent was a letter from Columbia's principal, who noted that Anderson had been "an excellent student" and would make "an outstanding shipman." Due to America's hurried involvement in World War II, Anderson's class at the Naval Academy was accelerated and he graduated in June 1942. Upon graduation, he decided on submarine duty and moved to New London, Connecticut, to attend the Naval Submarine School. Within a year, Anderson had qualified for duty and joined submarine missions supporting the ongoing war effort.

Over the next few years, Anderson served on three different submarines, traveling on war patrols resupplying guerilla forces in the Philippines. During the war, he participated in 11 combat submarine patrols and was awarded numerous honors and medals for his service, including the Bronze Star Medal, bestowed for heroic achievement in a combat zone. The war ended in 1945, but Anderson's time with the military, and the sea, did not.

“Flat calm or raging storm, the sea and I always got along together.” *

After the war, Anderson continued to serve as a submariner, gaining rank along the way. In 1953, he was named commanding officer of the USS *Wahoo*, which participated in the Korean theater of war on reconnaissance patrols. In 1955, he headed ashore to serve as head of the tactical department at the Naval Submarine School. A year later, he was asked to work with the US Atomic Energy Commission in the division of

knew that he and his crew could make it happen. Why only reach for the North Pole? Why not go further? After this initial voyage into the Arctic, Anderson began planning something greater.

“Saturday, 7 June 1958 — The preparations have been intense and they have been carried on in the greatest of secrecy. Months ago I was told to prepare Nautilus for the unusual voyage of all time.” *



reactor development under Navy Admiral Hyman G. Rickover, the man in charge of establishing the Navy's nuclear program and designing the first atomic submarine placed into service, the USS *Nautilus*.

Launched in 1954, the *Nautilus* ran on nuclear propulsion, meaning it would be able to stay underwater indefinitely if not for the needs of crew members to resurface for supplies. In its first few years of service, under the command of Captain Eugene P. Wilkinson, the *Nautilus* underwent a shakedown as the crew assessed its speed and endurance. In June 1957, Anderson relieved Wilkinson as commander of the *Nautilus*. He immediately set off on a path of exploration in the uncharted Arctic. A cruise made later that year brought the submarine under ice and within 180 miles of the North Pole, the closest ever at that time.

While the *Nautilus* was able to gather extensive research data on both the ship and the Arctic waters, it was not a smooth ride. Periscopes were smashed by the ice, and a power failure caused the crew to lose their bearings and wander, directionless, under the Arctic ice pack for several hours. But getting so close to the North Pole was still a notable achievement, and Anderson began receiving notice from the press. He appeared on television shows and in magazine interviews. Letters arrived from friends and fans alike congratulating him on his success; even his parents received notes from friends who had seen him on TV. But Anderson knew the *Nautilus* could do more, and he

Following the launching of *Sputnik 1* by the Soviet Union, Anderson's grand idea for the *Nautilus* gained even more support from his superiors, including President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who felt the United States needed to make a powerful response to the Soviets' perceived technological superiority. In the summer of 1958, the submarine left on its voyage to the North Pole and beyond.

Under the code name Operation Sunshine, and without the crew knowing the true objectives of the expedition, the *Nautilus* headed north through the Pacific Ocean, submerged and spent four days beneath the Arctic ice, passed beneath the North Pole, and resurfaced in the North Atlantic. Understanding the gravity of the operation, yet with the humility for which he was known, Anderson penned a quick letter to his parents in the hours right before reaching the North Pole: "I hope this letter will serve as a small memento from your son, who would not be here today in command of the world's finest ship during this

Opposite page: Anderson and crew look for a spot of sufficient depth to submerge beneath the ice and set course for the North Pole. Above, left: On board the *Nautilus*, Anderson and crew members inspect a map. Captain William Robert Anderson Collection, Special Collections, University of Tennessee Libraries. Above, right: Anderson keeps watch as the sub proceeds on the first under-ice transpolar voyage. Photo courtesy of US Navy.

historic voyage had it not been for the many, many opportunities that you made for me.”

The *Nautilus* had become the first submarine to successfully transit the North Pole, leading the way for further exploration in the Arctic while also demonstrating that the United States was a force to be reckoned with. More letters and fan mail came to Anderson, this time from all over the world. Strangers wrote to express their admiration. “I can’t quite take it in,” wrote a woman from Durham, England, who signed her name only as Elizabeth. “I think you’ll think that I am mad but I do think that you and your crew have done something grand and very, very brave.” Most letters simply offered congratulations, while some requested his autograph and even the buttons off his suit. A letter from First Lady Mamie Eisenhower assured Anderson that the voyage was “a milestone in our nation’s history.”

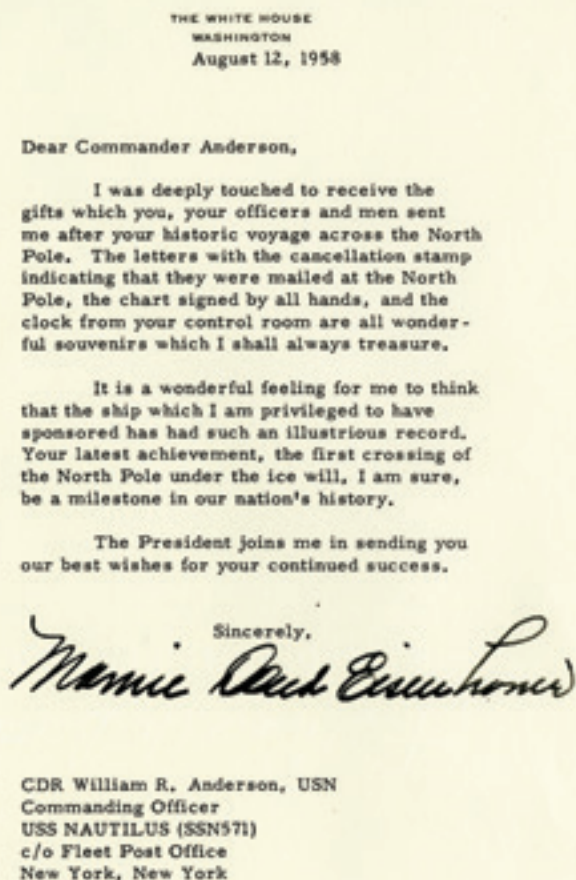
In the wake of the journey, Anderson was met with celebrations, parades, interviews, the cover of *Life* magazine, and a trip to the White House, where President Eisenhower presented him with the Legion of Merit. Anderson would go on to receive many more accolades for his leadership of the history-making expedition under the polar ice cap. Among those were an honor-

ary membership to the Explorers Club, a select group limited to 20 living members distinguished for their lifelong service in the field of exploration, and signing the famed ancient globe containing other signatures of the world’s greatest explorers at the invitation of the American Geographical Society.

Following his tour as commander of the *Nautilus*, Anderson served as an assistant to Admiral Rickover and as a naval aide to two secretaries of the Navy. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1962. He retired from the Navy shortly after and entered the realm of politics, becoming a consultant to Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson in the creation of the domestic Peace Corps (now VISTA). In 1964, he was elected to Congress representing the sixth district of Tennessee, a seat he held for four terms.

To be the first at a feat such as the transpolar crossing requires great daring. During his political career, Anderson exhibited an equally strong moral courage. In 1970, while serving in the US House of Representatives, he traveled to Vietnam, where he witnessed prisoners being held in “tiger cages” in a civilian South Vietnamese prison. He became very critical of US conduct in the Vietnam War. Anderson even took the House

Below, left: Letter from First Lady Mamie Eisenhower, dated August 12, 1958, congratulating Anderson on his voyage. Right: Cover of *Life* magazine, September 1, 1958. Captain William Robert Anderson Collection, Special Collections, University of Tennessee Libraries. Opposite: USS *Nautilus* entering New York Harbor on August 25, 1958, after her voyage under the North Pole. Photo courtesy of US Navy.



floor to decry FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's treatment of anti-war activists Daniel and Philip Berrigan, Catholic priests who were imprisoned for destroying draft files. His outspoken protest may have contributed to his defeat in the 1972 congressional election.

Following his tenure in Congress, he became chairman of the board of Digital Management Corporation, the first company to offer online constituent management services to members of Congress. Later, with his wife Pat Anderson, he founded the Public Office Corporation, a data management firm for presidential campaign committees and members of Congress. Throughout his political and business careers, Anderson remained in contact with his crew from the *Nautilus*, getting together regularly for reunions and special occasions and maintaining correspondence.

In the immediate aftermath of the *Nautilus* voyage, Anderson authored *Nautilus 90 North* about the exciting journey. Just before his death in 2007, he finished *Ice Diaries*, an updated and more complete telling of the story that included previously classified information and details that could not be released in the first book.

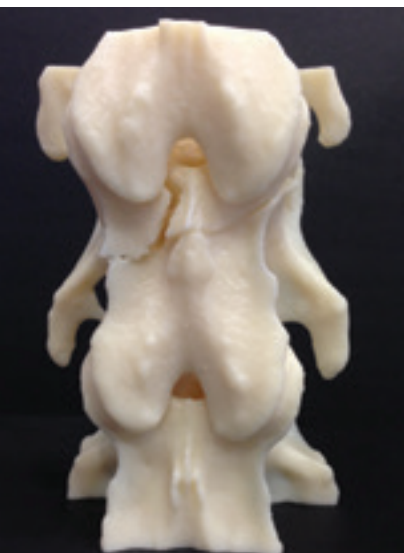
The Captain William Robert Anderson Collection housed in Special Collections documents the many aspects of Anderson's remarkable life: his impressive military career, his historic voyage on the *Nautilus*, his political service, his research and authorship, and much more. Through his correspondence, photographs, journals, and manuscripts, researchers can better understand the extraordinary mission of the USS *Nautilus* and the man behind it.

* Quotes are taken from Anderson's personal diary of Operation Sunshine. *Captain William Robert Anderson Collection, Special Collections, University of Tennessee Libraries.*



Take a “Make Break”: Pendergrass Library Encourages Students, Faculty to Experiment with 3-D Printing

By Caroline Zeglen



A repetitive electronic sound arises from a partitioned corner of the Webster C. Pendergrass Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine Library on the UT agriculture campus. The futuristic whirring is coming from a 3-D printer in the library’s “makerspace” area. Follow the sound, and information technologist Richard Sexton is likely close by.

Under Sexton’s guidance, Pendergrass has offered 3-D printing services since 2013. The technology creates physical three-dimensional objects through an additive rather than reductive process. The printer’s robotic arm releases layer after layer of melted plastic as it mechanically glides over a surface, following the pattern sent from a computer file, until an object is fully formed.

To a library traditionalist, 3-D printing may seem out of place here. But students and faculty in veterinary medicine, agricultural engineering, and other disciplines would disagree. Students have used the two 3-D printers in the makerspace to create bird skeletons, sculptures, and customized lab equipment. One group of students printed a prototype for a stormwater management system that they entered in a research competition. A veterinary medicine professor used the printers to manufacture laryngoscopes for use on lab rats.

“Due to the cost and other constraints, 3-D printing is usually afforded only to a specific department or group of people,” Sexton said. “We are making this technology accessible to all UT affiliates with the idea in mind that, as this becomes more mainstream, it will be expected and become as common as having computers and cameras available for checkout.”

Originally offered at Pendergrass as a free service using a Cubex Trio consumer-grade printer, 3-D printing became a full-scale service in 2015 with the addition of a professional-grade uPrint SE Plus printer. To date, Sexton has overseen more than



130 projects—72 of which were completed in the past year.

Students and faculty who have created digital designs using computer modeling software—or who simply want to print ready-made designs—can submit a 3-D print request through the Pendergrass Library website. Sexton examines the computer file for print feasibility and provides a cost estimate. Simple designs such as a phone case cost about \$3 on the Cubex and about \$8 with the higher-end uPrint.

The median print time of requests that Sexton has received is more than five hours, and some prints take several days to complete. Lengthier jobs have included a plant quarantine container designed by a biosystems engineering graduate student and a realistic model of a horse’s fractured vertebrae that a veterinary resident generated from a CT scan.

The 3-D printers are not strictly for academic use. Patrons have printed everything from Pan’s flute to Thor’s hammer to the TARDIS from the *Dr. Who* science fiction series.

Sexton promotes the service through informal information sessions, called Make Breaks, offered in the Pendergrass makerspace area once a month. And patrons can delve into the technology anytime through the library’s collection of books on 3-D printing, design, and makerspaces.

Sexton has high hopes for the future of the 3-D printing services at Pendergrass Library: “One of our main goals is to become integrated into the curriculum so that we are part of class projects. This gives our students real-world experience using 3-D modeling applications and printers that they can use on their resumes as they enter the workforce.”

Three-dimensional objects printed at Pendergrass Library have included a horse’s fractured vertebrae, a macaw’s skeleton, and the TARDIS (just for fun).



A Union Foot Soldier Traces His Steps

by William B. Eigelsbach

The fog of war may be a cliché among war writers, but it is nonetheless apt. All too often soldiers take the field against dimly seen dangers; maneuvers proceed on imperfect information. The fog can be dispelled to a degree. Good staff work, sound intelligence, and good communications can help. Also important, but less often noted, are accurate maps. Good maps help commanders deploy their troops with speed and precision, help them—to borrow Civil War general Nathan Bedford Forrest's famous maxim—to be “the firstest with the mostest.”

Thanks to the generosity of our donors, the UT Libraries recently purchased a pair of unique maps carried by a young Union soldier through numerous battles of the American Civil War.

Special Collections is fortunate to have a good selection of maps from that conflict. For example, we have a map of the Battle of Knoxville that was done on linen. Linen maps—most often made for senior officers—were easily foldable and could be carried with more convenience than the more commonplace paper maps that availed lesser officers.

It is relatively rare for Civil War era paper maps used by the soldiers such as our young officer to survive intact the folding and unfolding necessary to their use in war conditions. These did, but their real uniqueness lies elsewhere. The officer to whom they belonged traced across the maps his line of march and also made marginal notations on them. The reason that the tracings of the unit's travels is important is that, though we can know from official reports that a unit moved from point A to point B, rarely do we know the exact route of march. And the marginal notes also provide historians additional details about troop movements.

The officer to whom these maps belonged was Frank B. James of Ohio. Little is known about him beyond the bare record of his service and the two mentions of him in military reports. At the age of 20, James entered the army as a private upon the organization of the 52nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment under Colonel Daniel McCook in August of 1862. James was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant on January 20, 1863, while the unit helped occupy Nashville. On January 1, 1865, James was further promoted to the rank of captain and a few months later was awarded the rank of brevet major. What exactly he had done for such promotion is unknown, but Nixon B. Stewart in his history of the unit wrote of James, "The members of [Company I] speak in the highest terms of his bravery and efficiency as a commanding officer."

If little is known of James himself, more is known of the 52nd Ohio. Much of it can be seen on these maps and can be found in the histories of the unit's battles. As James notes on the top portion of the map relating to Tennessee, on August 23, the 52nd left Cincinnati for Lexington, Kentucky.

It was in Kentucky, as part of the Army of the Ohio under General Don Carlos Buell, that the 52nd took part in its first major conflict, the Battle of Perryville. At Perryville, the Army of the Ohio engaged the Army of Tennessee under General Braxton Bragg. Tennessee won. As James notes on the map, the 52nd retreated to Louisville. From there they went to Nashville to be part of the Union occupation of the Tennessee capital.

(continued on page 18)

Previous page:

Top: Captain Frank B. James. *Dan. McCook's Regiment, 52nd O.V.I.: A History of the Regiment, Its Campaigns and Battles from 1862 to 1865*, by Rev. Nixon B. Stewart. Published by the author, 1900. Courtesy of HathiTrust: hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t55d91x4q.

Second: General Sherman at the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, drawing by Alfred R. Waud, ca. June 27, 1864. *Morgan Collection of Civil War Drawings*, Library of Congress.

Third: Frank B. James's calling card. *Special Collections*, University of Tennessee Libraries.

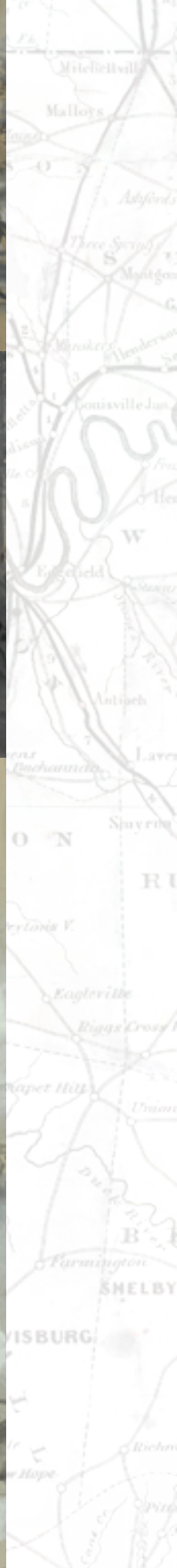
Fourth: Battle of Missionary Ridge, drawing by Alfred R. Waud, November 25, 1863. *Morgan Collection of Civil War Drawings*, Library of Congress.

This page:

Top: Confederate artillery opening fire upon the Union cavalry, Battle of Chickamauga, drawing by Alfred R. Waud, September 18, 1863. *Morgan Collection of Civil War Drawings*, Library of Congress.

Second: Battle of Chickamauga, drawing by Alfred R. Waud, ca. September 18-20, 1863. *Morgan Collection of Civil War Drawings*, Library of Congress.

Third: Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, drawing by Alfred R. Waud, June 27, 1864. *Morgan Collection of Civil War Drawings*, Library of Congress.





Union soldier Frank B. James carried these maps of Georgia and Tennessee through numerous Civil War battles. On them he traced the itinerary of the 52nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which marched roughly 3,000 miles through Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas between August 1862 and May 1865.

Despite the claims of the publisher, J.T. Lloyd of New York, that these commercial maps are the official maps "used by our commanders," they were printed for a public that anxiously followed the progress of armies and the fates of loved ones. They are not to be confused with military maps (typically manuscript maps), the large-scale, up-to-the-minute diagrams of militarily significant features that were used by Union and Confederate field commanders.

James's maps may have been unsuitable for plotting military tactics, but they convey intriguing information about the maneuvers of the 52nd Ohio. The lines that James sketched onto his Tennessee map show the 52nd reversing their march toward the campaign at Knoxville, presumably upon learning that Longstreet had withdrawn his troops.

Top: *Lloyd's Official Map of the State of Tennessee, Drawn & Engraved from Actual Surveys and Used by Our Commanders*. New York: J.T. Lloyd, 1862. *Special Collections, University of Tennessee Libraries*.

Bottom: *Lloyd's Topographical Map of Georgia, from State Surveys Before the War Showing Railways, Stations, Villages, Mills, &c.*, New York: J.T. Lloyd, 1864. *Special Collections, University of Tennessee Libraries*.

The map shows that the 52nd also made various movements around Middle Tennessee before being ordered into Georgia, where they took part at Chickamauga in the Union defeat by the Confederates, again under Bragg. The Union army retreated to Chattanooga, followed by Bragg, who laid siege to the city. General Grant broke the siege with the successful battles of Lookout Mountain (November 24, 1863) and Missionary Ridge (November 25, 1863). The 52nd was part of the victorious attack at Lookout Mountain. From there they marched north to help lift the siege of Knoxville being conducted by General James Longstreet. Before they gained Knoxville, though, Longstreet abandoned the city to go into winter quarters. The 52nd moved south, back toward Chattanooga, before detouring to Cloyds Creek near Maryville. From there they resumed their march to Chattanooga and ultimately to Georgia.

The second map traces the 52nd's movements in Georgia, where they joined forces with the army of Colonel McCook's former law partner, General William Tecumseh Sherman, as he burned his way across the state. As part of Sherman's command, the 52nd participated in the Atlanta campaign depicted so poignantly in *Gone with the Wind*. James, in a post-war notation on the top margin of the map, tells some of the unit's movements after Atlanta: "After the capture of Atlanta division . . . was sent by rail to Florence Ala after Wheeler & Forrests cavalry, retraced our steps."

James and his fellow Ohioans were involved in numerous skirmishes and battles in Sherman's "March to the Sea." The most significant, aside from the fall of Atlanta, was the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Facing Sherman and the Union army was the Army of Tennessee under General Joseph E. Johnston. The Union forces in Georgia were overwhelming in number compared to the much smaller Confederate army, so Johnston adopted a Fabian strategy of maneuver. Johnston would establish a position; Sherman would marshal his forces and Johnston would first engage and then withdraw. The strategic goals were to slow Sherman's advance, bloody his army, and essentially bait Sherman into an exploitable error. And err Sherman did, at Kennesaw Mountain.

Johnston had established a nearly impregnable position on the mountain and had gathered his forces so that they, for once, had the numerical advantage. Despite poor weather for an attack, Sherman hoped for a definitive defeat of Johnston's army and an end to his enemy's frustrating tactics. Sherman ordered an assault and picked the 52nd Ohio to lead the attack on the mountain's heights. McCook, knowing a potential disaster when he saw one, tried to rally his men's valor by reciting Horatius's speech to the Roman troops from Lord Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*.

McCook just managed to reach the Confederate works when he was mortally wounded, dying a couple of weeks later on the day after he had been made a brigadier general. Johnston's men held. A few days later, as Sherman massed more forces, Johnston and his army again evaded the Union forces. Sherman's casualties were 1,999 killed or wounded out of 16,225 troops, while Johnston's 17,733-man force sustained 270 killed or wounded,¹ making June 27, 1864, one of the bloodiest days of the Atlanta campaign.

As these maps indicate and the historical record shows, Frank B. James and the 52nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry fought in most of the major and minor battles in Tennessee and Georgia. By the time the troops mustered out in Washington, the regiment had lost 270 men,² including their colonel, and earned three Congressional Medals of Honor. The first two medals went to regular soldiers, and the third was awarded to America's only female winner—Mary Edwards Walker, a military surgeon and cross-dressing abolitionist and prohibitionist from New York.

James returned to Ohio and lived in Cincinnati. He died at the Hotel Coolidge in Brookline, Massachusetts, on March 27, 1916.

1. Mark Mayo Boatner III, *The Civil War Dictionary* (New York: David McKay Company, 1959), 453.

2. Frederick Henry Dyer, *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*. (Des Moines, Iowa: Dyer Publishing Company, 1908), 1521.



Writing on the Edge of the Text:

Marginalia in the Shaheen Antiquarian Bible Collection

by Martha Rudolph

As long as there have been books, readers have been writing in the margins. For many centuries, students were strongly encouraged to write in their own books, and for good reason: we know that underlining, highlighting, including supplemental information, and “talking back” to the text help us learn more efficiently.

Writing in the margins was a common practice long before the introduction of the printing press. Critical annotations known as scholia, written in the margins of classical manuscripts, are the earliest known form of marginalia. With the advent of mechanical printing, readers continued the practice of commenting by making notes alongside the printed text.

The first book owned by most households in early modern Europe was the Bible—and not even the holy scriptures were exempt from annotation. Writing in Bibles is a time-honored tradition, and there is abundant evidence of the custom in the UT Libraries’ collection of rare Bibles.

Several years ago, the UT Libraries was fortunate to acquire a collection of more than 300 early printed Bibles and other rare books from the scholarly works assembled by the late Naseeb Shaheen, an internationally known authority on biblical allusions in Shakespeare’s plays. In 2014, two librarians working in UT’s Special Collections decided to examine every page of every book in the Shaheen Antiquarian Bible Collection and record all reader-added marks—from inadvertent pen scratches to scholarly commentary. Such a catalog could prove invaluable to scholars who wish to consult the Shaheen collection.

Examples of the Geneva Bible, the first English Bible available to the common people and the Bible used by Shakespeare,

outnumber all other versions in the Shaheen Antiquarian Bible Collection, but most English Bibles dating from the Protestant Reformation of the 16th century are represented. In addition, the collection includes prayer books, psalters, and translations of the Christian scriptures into Greek, Latin, and other languages. Religious and literary classics represented in the collection include an 1489 printing of Saint Augustine’s *De Trinitate*, a three-volume folio of Ben Jonson’s *Works* (1640), and early editions of Milton’s *Paradise Lost* (1678) and *Paradise Regained* (1680).

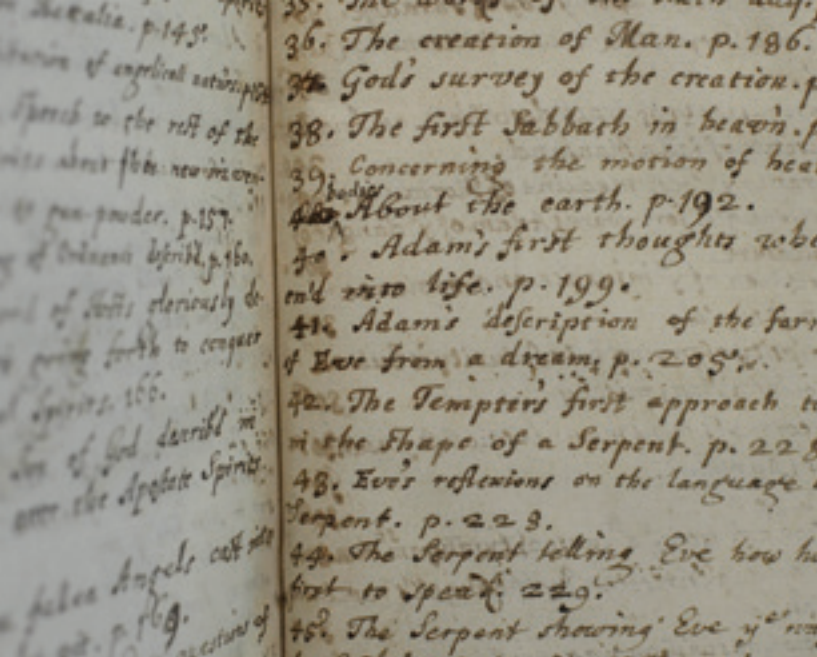
The habits of past readers are inscribed in the marks left in these rare treasures. Some of the marginalia found in the collection reflect habits familiar to modern-day readers. We found examples of note taking and marks of ownership as well as doodles and apparent pen tests.

The most common type of owner-added marginalia we found are those that denote ownership, usually also asserting a date and sometimes a place. Many of the Bibles, handed down as precious artifacts from one generation to the next, contain multiple ownership notes or birth and death records of family members, sometimes accompanied by formulaic prayers imploring God’s protection. The genealogical details were especially important in pre-modern England, where, by law, land passed to the eldest male descendant.

Owners’ notes in many of the Shaheen Bibles are found not at the beginning of the scriptures but in the middle, between books of the Bible. Possibly, these Bibles have been chopped up and rebound in different arrangements—a practice that was once common. It also may be the case that the owner of the Bible considered the primary text to be one or another book of the Bible.



Librarians Kris Bronstad and Chris Caldwell use a copy stand and book cradle to create a photographic record of marginalia in the Shaheen Antiquarian Bible Collection. All books: Shaheen Antiquarian Bible Collection, Special Collections, University of Tennessee Libraries.



Typically, ownership marks give us few clues to how a reader interacted with the substance of the text. Such marks do not tell us whether someone read the book, let alone what they thought of it if they did read it. However, other once-common practices, apparent in these centuries-old Bibles, can tell us a great deal about the importance the reader vested in a particular text. Marginal notes we discovered in our rare Bibles include declarations of faith and aids to private devotion such as scheduling prayers. In early modern Europe it was customary for students of the scriptures to transcribe quotations from related texts or popular sermons into their Bibles. Often book owners would bind or tip in extra pages to accommodate these annotations.

Readers' marks in these rare Bibles may offend our modern sensibilities. But perhaps it should be unsurprising that the book that most informed cultural and political life (and fueled revolutions) in England would contain evidence of heavy use. Historians, biblical and literary scholars, and bibliophiles know that such marginalia add to, rather than detract from, the value of an old book.

In 1999, a 16th-century Latin Bible sold at auction in London. Handwritten in its margins were about 600 English words and phrases. These turned out to be the work of one of the translators who produced the Geneva Bible. So far, we have found no such thrilling treasure in our collection. But we have discovered many clues to the devotional habits and scholarly inquiries of the common reader in the years following the Protestant Reformation.



Top: Before book publishers began adding indexes, book owners sometimes compiled their own index to a work, as in this 1678 printing of *Paradise Lost*. PR3560 1678.

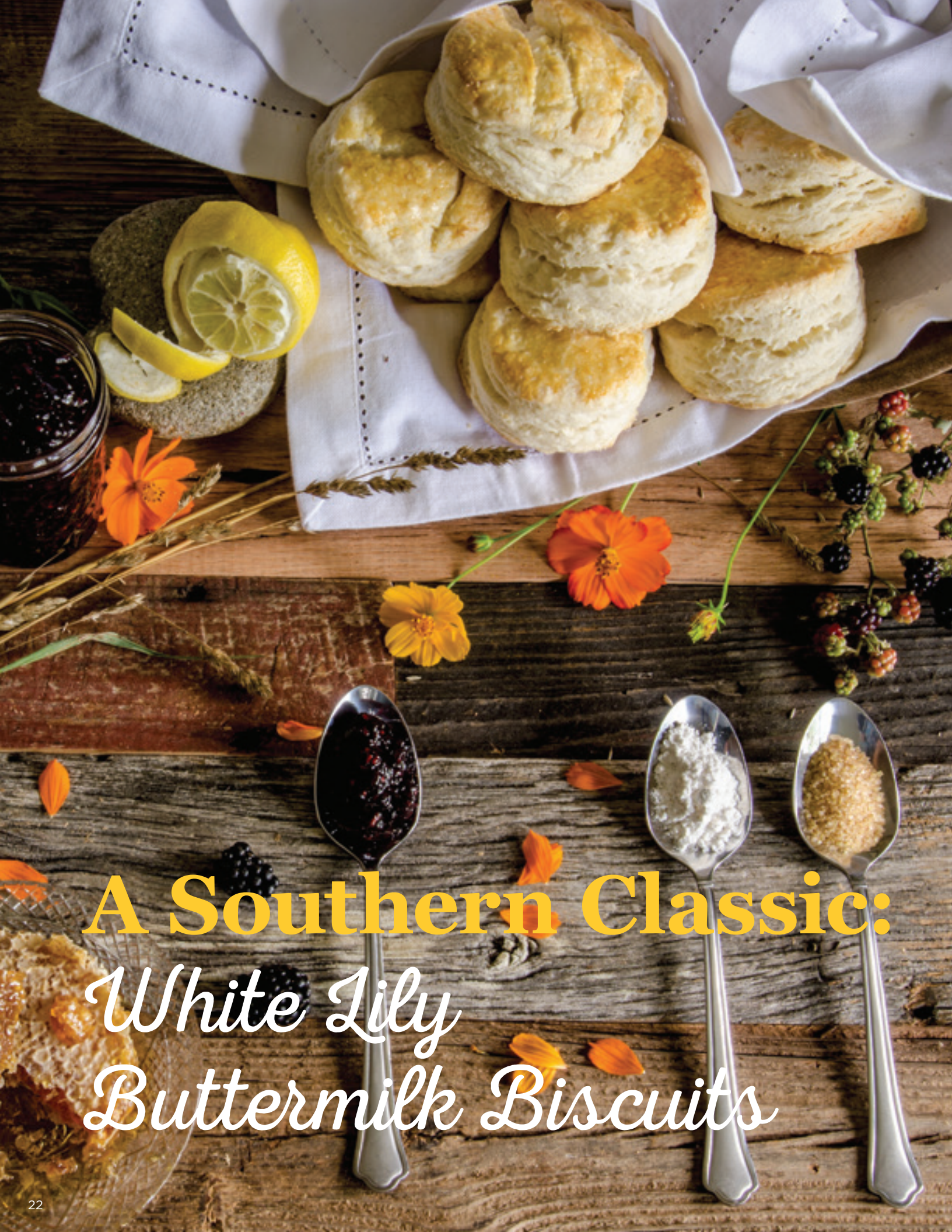
Middle: A Bible with multiple ownership marks. Ownership notes followed by formulaic prayers to God to protect reader and volume are common in Bibles of this period. BS170 1608c.

Bottom: "Tristram Lutey his book." Marked at the end of the Apocrypha. An example of an ownership note placed elsewhere than on the frontispiece of the Bible. From a 1597 Geneva Bible with Tomson New Testament. BS170 1597.





This 1603 Geneva version of the New Testament is unusual, at least for our collection, in that it has fallen into the hands of not a family or a book dealer but a pub. The Golden Lion, a pub in Denbigh, Wales, is still in operation today. *BS170 1603b*. (This is the same Bible—with doodles—being photographed by our librarians on page 19.)



A Southern Classic:

White Lily Buttermilk Biscuits



J. Allen Smith & Co. milled White Lily flour in downtown Knoxville for 125 years, from 1883 until 2008. This much-loved soft winter wheat flour has long been a staple in Southern pantries and is the star ingredient in this classic 1900 recipe from the *White Lily Flour Cook Book*.

White Lily Biscuits

2 cups White Lily Flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt and sugar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon soda
4 tablespoons shortening
Scant cup fresh buttermilk

Sift White Lily Flour, salt, sugar, soda, and baking powder into mixing bowl. Chop in the shortening with knife or spatula, add buttermilk to make a soft dough. Toss on floured board, roll to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thickness, cut as desired, place on greased baking sheet, cook 8 minutes in hot oven 500 degrees.

Elizabeth Stanfield, ed. *White Lily Flour Cook Book*. Knoxville, TN: J. Allen Smith & Co., n.d. (1900), 11.

tip

Top with your momma's famous homemade jam and share with friends and family.

If you enjoyed this classic recipe from our special collections, consider donating to the UT Libraries' Special Collections. For more information contact Erin Horeni-Ogle at 865-974-0055 or ehoreni@utk.edu.



Appreciating Our Graduate Students

by Teresa B. Walker

UT librarians are committed to student success. From activities aimed at first-year students, such as going directly to the residence halls to teach research skills, to those that promote well-being, such as De-Stress for Success, we are always seeking new ways to help students achieve academic success. Many efforts focus on undergraduates making the transition to college life. Graduate students, however, have their own sets of needs.

Each year, the university sets aside a week to celebrate students who are seeking advanced degrees. The UT Libraries co-sponsored this year's Graduate and Professional Student Appreciation Week with the Tennessee Teaching and Learning Center. Hodges Library was the location for events focusing on career paths, teaching portfolios, and personal wellness. The Studio, the libraries' media production lab, offered professional head shots for graduate and professional students to attach to resumes and portfolios. To give graduate students some of the de-stressing benefits enjoyed by our undergraduates, the libraries provided healthy snacks and free massages.

The week's events culminated in the Three-Minute Thesis Competition hosted by UT Libraries. The academic contest challenges graduate students to describe their research in three minutes or less using language appropriate to a general audience and a single PowerPoint slide. The program celebrates graduate student scholarship and encourages degree candidates to communicate

their research to a broader community. The competition also gives students an opportunity to practice their presentation skills while competing for prizes. Faculty and staff from UT Libraries; the Office of Research and Engagement; the Tennessee Teaching and Learning Center; and the College of Education, Health, and Human Sciences served as judges. Three winners were recognized:

First Place: Joy Hancock, Modern Foreign Languages and Literatures—"Blood and Snow: Nationalism and Ice Spaces in German Science Fiction"

Runner Up: Yasser Ashraf Gandomi, Mechanical Engineering—"All-Vanadium Redox Flow Batteries—New Generation of Rechargeable Batteries"

People's Choice: Hanieh Niroomand, Chemical Engineering—"Photosystem I-Based Bio-hybrid Photovoltaic Device: Inspired by Nature, Driven by Necessity"

We think Graduate and Professional Student Appreciation Week is a wonderful way to recognize UT's outstanding graduate students and enhance the graduate student experience.



One of the perks for graduate and professional students: free professional head shots in the Studio.



Of Monkeys and Men: Public and Private Views from the Scopes Trial

by Kris Bronstad and
Martha Rudolph

Above: Prosecuting attorneys, left to right, Tom Stewart, William Jennings Bryan Jr., William Jennings Bryan, Sue K. Hicks, and superintendent of schools Walter White.

A new UT Libraries digital collection offers an intriguing glimpse into that early 20th-century media spectacle, the Scopes “Monkey Trial.”

In July 1925 radios across America were tuned to a courtroom drama unfolding in a small town in East Tennessee. *The State of Tennessee v. John Thomas Scopes* was a test of the Butler Act, which made it illegal for Tennessee’s public schools “to teach any theory that denies the story of the divine creation of man as taught in the Bible, and to teach instead that man has descended from a lower order of animals.”

Anti-evolution statutes had been introduced in half a dozen state legislatures, but Tennessee’s law was the first to actually criminalize teaching Darwin’s theory of human origins. Alarmed by the threat to academic freedom in science education, the American Civil Liberties Union advertised for a Tennessee teacher willing to challenge the statute. Local civic leaders hoping to put Dayton, Tennessee, on the map and revive the flagging city economy enlisted a popular young high school teacher, John Thomas Scopes, to stand as defendant in a test case of the new anti-evolution law—even though Scopes could never recall whether or not he had actually taught evolution in the classroom.

The men who gathered in F. E. Robinson’s Drug Store to instigate a test case of the Butler Act included Robinson, who



was head of the school board, and local attorney Sue K. Hicks, among others. The photographs and documents in our online digital collection about the trial, *Of Monkeys and Men: Public and Private Views from the Scopes Trial*, were selected from materials donated to the UT Libraries by W. C. Robinson, son of the drugstore owner, and Sue K. Hicks, who along with his brother and fellow attorney Herbert B. Hicks became part of the Scopes prosecution team.

The Scopes trial was an international sensation. Chicago's WGN radio station broadcast live from the courtroom, and cameras recorded newsreel footage for distribution to movie houses. It was the first ever filming or live broadcast of a trial in US history. Two hundred reporters telegraphed their stories to American and British newspapers. Journalist H. L. Mencken's satirical dispatches to the *Baltimore Sun* mocked the Christian fundamentalists who defended the Butler Act, calling them "yokels" and "ignoramuses." It was Mencken who originated the epithet "Monkey Trial."

Public interest was galvanized when national celebrities William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow took opposing sides at the trial. Bryan, a deeply religious progressive reformer and three-time presidential candidate, offered his services to the prosecution. Darrow, an avowed agnostic and a litigator of some notoriety, who the previous year had defended the infamous teenage murderers Leopold and Loeb, joined the defense team. Curiosity seekers descended on Dayton, and the town took on a carnival atmosphere, complete with trained chimpanzees on the courthouse lawn.

Prosecutor Sue Hicks described the scene inside the courtroom in a letter to a fellow jurist: "It was a very trying case. Religious fanatics, reds, and all manner of rabble were assembled at this trial, and at times the excitement of the crowd became almost a frenzy, and almost beyond the control of the small num-

ber of officers which we had at our disposal. Beside the attorneys for the defense did every thing they could to provoke the Court and to get on the front pages of the newspapers as much as they could, so the situation was very hard to handle."¹

Tennessee v. Scopes turned on a narrow point of law: whether or not Scopes had violated state law by teaching evolution in the classroom. But in the popular imagination the trial was a contest between religion and science.

Following his political career, William Jennings Bryan traveled the country as a speaker on the Chautauqua lecture circuit, crusading against social Darwinism and the teaching of evolution in public schools. Bryan believed that teaching evolution could undermine the religious faith of young students and that, furthermore, the taxpayers should determine the school curriculum.

Scopes's defense team disagreed. "Evolution is as much a scientific fact as the Copernican theory. The State may determine what subjects shall be taught, but if biology is to be taught, it cannot be demanded that it be taught falsely," ACLU attorney Arthur Garfield Hays asserted. Clarence Darrow was more emphatic, declaring "Scopes is not on trial. Civilization is on trial."

There were plenty of shenanigans in the courtroom as well as on the courthouse lawn. The defense had assembled a dozen expert witnesses, including distinguished scientists and modernist Christian theologians, who were set to testify that there was no inherent conflict between the theory of evolution and the biblical story of creation. Judge John Raulston refused to allow the defense's expert witnesses to testify in open court, and Darrow bluntly questioned the judge's impartiality. Judge Raulston slapped Darrow with a hefty fine for contempt of court.

The trial's dramatic finale took place on the courthouse lawn, to which the court had retreated to escape the stifling heat of the courtroom. Darrow called opposing counsel William Jennings



Bryan to the stand to testify as an expert on the Bible. Almost every member of the prosecution objected, but Bryan rose to defend the Bible. Darrow had goaded Bryan into testifying by bruited about town that Bryan was avoiding a debate on science and religious faith. Under relentless questioning by Darrow, some of Bryan's responses sounded more like a modernist reconciliation of scripture and Darwin's science, and less like the literal reading of the Bible implicit in the fundamentalism that Bryan professed. When Darrow inquired, "Do you think the earth was made in six days?" Bryan replied, "Not six days of 24 hours," shocking fundamentalists among the crowd.

Bryan had taken the stand expecting that he would have his own chance to interrogate Darrow. Bryan also looked forward to delivering the summation that he had spent days perfecting. But Darrow had one last ploy. On day eight of the trial, he stood and admitted to the jury that Scopes had indeed taught evolution in the classroom. By asking for a guilty verdict, Darrow forestalled Bryan's closing statement. The jury took less than ten minutes to return the guilty verdict.

Darrow had his eyes on the appeals court and the chance to argue that the Tennessee statute violated the separation of church and state. But the Tennessee Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Butler Act, instead overturning Scopes's conviction on a minor technicality. The Butler Act was not repealed until 1967.

Sadly, William Jennings Bryan—"The Great Commoner," as he was affectionately nicknamed for his championing of populist causes—died in his sleep five days after the Scopes trial ended. Donations poured in to Dayton to found a Christian-oriented college in his honor. Bryan University (now Bryan College) in Dayton, Tennessee, opened in 1930.

UT's online digital collection *Of Monkeys and Men* consists of selected documents and photographs from the Sue K. Hicks

Papers and the W. C. Robinson Collection of Scopes Trial Photographs. The Sue K. Hicks Papers includes notes, correspondence, and reference materials assembled during trial preparation, as well as letters and religious literature sent to Hicks by members of the public who followed the intensive press coverage of the trial. Because of Bryan's busy travel schedule (he continued to crisscross the eastern United States, speaking against teaching evolution in the schools), the prosecution team met only twice prior to the trial. Otherwise they communicated by mail. Some of the prosecution's correspondence is preserved in the Sue K. Hicks Papers, making the collection a trove of insider information on the prosecution's strategy.

1. Sue K. Hicks to Wilbur B. Bryant, August 17, 1925. *Sue K. Hicks Papers, Modern Political Archives, University of Tennessee Libraries.*

 GET AN INSIDER'S VIEW OF THE SCOPES TRIAL AT DIGITAL.LIB.UTK.EDU/SCOPES.

Left: Clarence Darrow arrives in Dayton and greets his client, John Scopes.

Center: Opposing counsel William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow confer during jury selection, center left.

Right: Monkey Trial shenanigans—a chimpanzee drinks a soda with the Robinson family.

All photos: *W. C. Robinson Collection of Scopes Trial Photographs, Special Collections, University of Tennessee Libraries.*

Selected Scholarly Work from Our Faculty

PUBLICATIONS

Anne Bridges and **Ken Wise**, editors. *Smoky Jack: The Adventures of a Dog and His Master on Mount Le Conte*, by Paul J. Adams. University of Tennessee Press, 2016.

Kimberly Douglass and **Thura Mack**. "What Do You Give the Undergraduate Researcher Who Has Everything? An Academic Librarian." *Journal of Academic Librarianship* 41, no. 5 (September 2015): 540-547.

Chris Durman. "African American Roots and Branches of the 5-String Banjo: A Selective Videography." *Notes* 72, no. 1 (September 2015): 203-213.

Christopher Eaker. "Selection and appraisal of digital research datasets." In *Databrarianship: The Academic Data Librarian in Theory and Practice*, edited by Lynda Kellam and Kristi Thompson. Chicago: American Library Association, 2016.

Christopher Eaker, **Peter Fernandez**, et al. "Public Progress, Data Management and the Land Grant Mission: A Survey of Agriculture Researchers' Practices and Attitudes at Two Land-Grant Institutions." *Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship* 83 (Winter 2016).

Corey Halaychik. "Finding A Way: Library Master Agreements at the University of Tennessee." *Journal of Electronic Resources Librarianship* 27, no. 3 (2015): 171-181. *Lessons in Library Leadership: A Primer for Library Managers and Unit Leaders*. Chandos, 2016.

Ashley Maynor. "Response to the Unthinkable: Collecting and Archiving Condolence and Temporary Memorial Materials following Public Tragedies." In *Handbook of Research on Disaster Management and Contingency Planning in Modern Libraries*, edited by Emy Nelson Decker and Jennifer A. Townes, 582-624. Hershey, PA: Information Science Reference, 2016.

Regina Mays and **Teresa B. Walker**. "How Learning Spaces Contribute to Student Success: A Lib-Value Project." *Proceedings of the 2014 Library Assessment Conference: Building Effective, Sustainable, Practical Assessment*. Washington, DC: Association of Research Libraries, 2015.

David Ratledge. "Technology and Privacy." *Tennessee Libraries* 65, no. 3 (2015). "Device Overload: Reduce and Simplify." *Tennessee Libraries* 65, no. 4 (2015). "Copiers, Scanners, or Both in Libraries?" *Tennessee Libraries* 66, no. 1 (2016). "The Changing Nature of Librarians from the Perspective of a Systems Librarian." *Tennessee Libraries* 66, no. 2 (2016).

Alesha Shumar. "Preserving the Voice of the American Veteran: WWII Oral History Digitization Project." *Tennessee Libraries* 65, no. 3 (2015).

Louisa Trott. "From Rags to Pixels: Digitizing Tennessee's Historical Newspapers." *Journal of Digital Media Management* 4, no. 3 (2016).

PRESENTATIONS & CONFERENCES

Melanie Allen. "STEAM and Cross-Disciplinary Curiosity: Collaboration Between the Arts, Sciences and Humanities." Presentation at Big Orange STEM Saturday, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, April 2, 2016.

David Atkins and **Judy Li**. "Making It Useful and Keeping It Private: Methods to Manage Synchronous Chat Transcripts in Preparation for Analysis." Paper presented to the 3rd International Symposium: Micro-Analysis of Online Data (MOOD), Zurich, Switzerland, July 16-17, 2015. "Content Analysis of Online Chat Scripts: Ethical and Practical Perspective." Poster presentation at the annual conference of the International Association for Social Science Information Services and Technology, Bergen, Norway, May 31-June 3, 2016.

Robin A. Bedenbaugh. "We have resilience; we need revolution." Presentation at the Global Fusion conference, College Station, TX, October 23-25, 2015.

Robin A. Bedenbaugh and **Peter Fernandez**. "Reframing the Culture of Scholarship." Presentation at the biennial conference of the United States Agricultural Information Network, Gainesville, FL, April 24-28, 2016.

Michelle Brannen. "Connecting Beyond the Classroom: Engaging Students in a Film Festival." Presentation at the Emerging Learning Design Conference, Montclair, NJ, June 2-3, 2016.

Michelle Brannen, **Sojourna Cunningham**, and **Regina Mays**. "Developing (Good) Practices: A Survey of the Library Assessment Programs in ARL Libraries." Presentation at the Southeastern Library Assessment Conference, Atlanta, GA, November 16-17, 2015.

Kris Bronstad and **Chris Caldwell**. "Toward a Network of Marks: Exploring and Exposing Readers' Marginalia in the Naseeb Shaheen Antiquarian Bible Collections." Presentation to the annual conference of the Society of American Archivists, Cleveland, OH, August 16-22, 2015.

Joe Ferguson. "Extending Alma Functionality through the Alma APIs." Presentation at the annual meeting of the Ex Libris Users of North America, Oklahoma City, OK, May 3-6, 2016.

Kenya Flash and **Thura Mack**. "Ready for the World: Libraries Awakening Global Exploration." Poster presentation at the annual conference of the American Library Association, Orlando, FL, June 23-28, 2016.

Kenya Flash and **Kelly Tilton**. "National Use of ACRL's Framework for Information Literacy." Preconference workshop at the annual conference of the Tennessee Library Association, Kingsport, TN, April 6-8, 2016.

Kenya Flash, **Teresa B. Walker**, and **Alan Wallace**. "Assessing Needs of Graduate Students in Professional Programs." Panel presentation at the Transforming Libraries for Graduate Students Conference, Kennesaw, GA, April 1, 2016.

Rachel Fleming-May and **Regina Mays**. "Assessing Librarians' Preparation for Assessment: Development of and Preliminary Findings from a Survey." Poster session at the 11th Northumbria Conference, Edinburgh, Scotland, July 20-22, 2015.

Corey Halaychik et al. "Adventures in Licensing! How Librarians Are Embracing and Affecting Change in Electronic Resources Licensing." Presentation at the NASIG Annual Conference, Albuquerque, New Mexico, June 9-12, 2016.

Corey Halaychik and **Ashley Maynor**. "Be the Change or: What Happened When Librarians Stopped B*tchin' and Did Something." Presentation at the Brick & Click Library Conference, Maryville, MO, November 6, 2015.

Monica Ihli. "Alma Financial Integration Demo with Conversion of Invoice Data to a Non-XML Format." Presentation at the annual meeting of the Ex Libris Users of North America, Oklahoma City, OK, May 3-6, 2016.

Thura Mack. "Big Orange STEM Saturday: A Successful Model for STEM Career and Outreach." Presentation at the annual Tennessee STEM Education Research Conference, Murfreesboro, TN, February 11-12, 2016.

Ashley Maynor. "Archiving the Aftermath: Curation and Access in American Grief Archives." Presentation at the annual conference of the American Library Association, Orlando, FL, June 23-28, 2016. "Making The Story of the Stuff." StoryCode keynote address to the Film Society at Lincoln Center, New York, NY, July 21, 2015.

Mike Rogers. "Tips and Tricks for Alma Analytics." Presentation at the annual meeting of the Ex Libris Users of North America, Oklahoma City, OK, May 3-6, 2016.

Anna Sandelli. "In Person, Online and In Between: Finding Balance as Instruction Increases." Presentation at the Innovative Library Classroom conference, Radford, VA, May 12, 2016.

Louisa Trott. "Family History Research Using Chronicling America." Panel presentation at the National Digital Newspaper Program Annual Meeting, Washington, DC, September 16-17, 2015.

Ann Viera. "What Should Libraries Do to Facilitate Researchers Adopting OPR (Open Peer Review) Journals?" Presentation at the 8th International Conference on Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Libraries, London, UK, May 24-27, 2016.

GRANTS & AWARDS

Robin Bedenbaugh, **Cathy Jenkins**, and **Shelly O'Barr** won Best Performance at the First Annual Association of Research Libraries Film Festival for their library marketing video "Librarians Being Awesome."

Anne Bridges and **Ken Wise** were named two of the Top 100 Most Influential People in the History of Great Smoky Mountains National Park by the Great Smoky Mountains Association.

Music librarian **Nathalie Hristov** and UT violin professor Miroslav Hristov organized the Ready for the World Music Series, which this year included performances and lectures by the Cuarteto Latinoamericano, the Arabesque Ensemble of Chicago, and a chamber ensemble performing works from Scandinavia. The series is supported by a grant from the Tennessee Arts Commission.

Ashley Maynor was named a 2016 Mover & Shaker by *Library Journal*, one of the oldest and most respected publications covering the library field. She was touted as one of 54 up-and-coming information professionals who are shaping the future of libraries. She also received the 2016 Early Career Librarian award from the scholarly publisher Wiley.

Regina Mays is among the senior personnel on an Institute of Museum and Library Services grant-funded pilot program, Experience Assessment, within UT's School of Information Sciences. The new curriculum will train information professionals to assess the user experience and measure the value of library services.

Holly Mercer was selected to participate in the 2016-2017 Leadership Fellows program sponsored by the Association of Research Libraries.

Ingrid Ruffin and **Anna Sandelli** were recognized as Honorary Learning Partners by UT's Living & Learning Communities Advisory Council, Spring 2016.

Anna Sandelli received a faculty scholarship from UT's Academic Outreach and Engagement Council to attend the 2015 Engagement Scholarship Consortium Conference at Pennsylvania State University, September 29-30, 2015.

Endowments & Gifts

More than any other single entity, the library is the heart of a university. The quality of the library's collection is a measure of the quality of campus-wide intellectual inquiry and the quality of education we give our students, the leaders of our future. You can help guarantee that our future leaders will receive the best possible education by making an investment in the University Libraries.

To make a gift, please make your check payable to **THE UT FOUNDATION** and write **UTK LIBRARIES** in the memo line. You may send your gift to the libraries' director of development at the address shown. The University Libraries development team has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of this report. Please let us know if you see any errors or omissions. Every gift is important to our mission.

For more information, contact:
Erin Horeni-Ogle
Director of Development
654 Hodges Library
Knoxville, TN 37996-1000
865-974-0055

Collection, Service, and Scholarship Endowments

Annual income from endowments allows the University Libraries to continue providing key resources for students and faculty. Endowments begin at \$25,000. Donors may make a single gift or build an endowed fund over five years.

COLLECTIONS—HUMANITIES

Gene "Mac" Abel Library Endowment
East Tennessee history

Dr. Paul Barrette Music Library Endowment
Music

Patrick Brady Memorial Library Endowment
18th- and 19th-century French literature

James Douglas Bruce Endowment
English

Hugh and Margaret Crowe Library Quasi-Endowment
Sociology, urban and regional planning

Kenneth Curry Library Endowment
English and American literature, the arts, philosophy, classics, and history

Durant DaPonte Memorial Library Endowment
American literature

Richard Beale Davis Humanities Library Endowment
Humanities

Clayton B. Dekle Library Endowment
Architecture

Audrey A. Duncan and John H. Fisher Library Endowment for the Humanities
Humanities

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

Hodges Books for English Endowment
English

Paul E. Howard Humanities Collection Library Endowment
Humanities

Thomas L. James Library Endowment
English

Mamie C. Johnston Library Endowment
English

Jack and Dorothy McKamey Humanities Collection Library Endowment
Humanities

Edward J. McMillan Library Endowment
Religious studies

Flora Bell and Bessie Abigail Moss Endowment
Humanities

John C. Osborne Memorial Library Endowment
German literature and languages

Charles and Elnora Martin Paul Library Endowment
History and English literature

John L. Rhea Foundation Library Endowment
Classical literature

Norman B. Sayne Library Humanities Endowment
Humanities

Dr. and Mrs. Walter Stiefel Library Endowment
Romance languages

Charles A. Trentham Library Endowment
Religious studies

United Foods Humanities Library Endowment
Humanities

UTK Tomorrow Humanities Library Endowment
Humanities

Bill Wallace Memorial Library Endowment
Religious studies

Helen B. Watson Library Quasi-Endowment
Music and art

Lindsay Young Library Endowment
Humanities

COLLECTIONS—SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine Library Endowment
Agriculture

William Waller Carson Library Endowment
Engineering

Frank M. Dryzer Library Endowment
Mathematics/physics

Carolyn W. Fite Library Quasi-Endowment
Microbiology, biochemistry, cellular and molecular biology

Armour T. Granger Library Endowment
Engineering

Wayne and Alberta Longmire Library Endowment
Monographs, journals, and audio/visual materials

Stuart Maher Memorial Endowment
Chemistry, physics, engineering

Department of Mathematics Library Endowment
Mathematics

Adrian Barry Meyers Library Quasi-Endowment
Mathematics, computer sciences, science, biology, or engineering

Tillman and Kimberly Payne Endowment
Agriculture and veterinary medicine

Dr. C. D. Sherbakoff Library Endowment
Botany

R. Bruce Shipley Memorial Endowment
Engineering

COLLECTIONS—SOCIAL SCIENCES

Renda Burkhart Library Endowment
Business and accounting

Ira N. Chiles Library Endowment for Higher Education
Higher Education

Human Ecology Library Development Endowment
Human ecology

Kenwill Inc. Cartographic Information Center Endowment
Map library

Phillip W. Moffitt Library Endowment
Psychology

Social Work Alumni Library Endowment
Social work

Frank B. Ward Library Endowment
Business

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Dr. Bill and Carol Bass Library Endowment
Special Collections

Wallace W. Baumann Quasi-Endowment
Special Collections

Margaret Gray Blanton Library Endowment
Special Collections

Margaret Graeme Canning Library Endowment
Special Collections

Great Smoky Mountains Regional Project Endowment
History of the Smoky Mountains

Mary Ann Hagler University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Library Endowment Fund for Theatre History
Special Collections

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS *continued*

William Elijah and Mildred Morris Haines Special Collections Library Endowment
Special Collections

Angelyn Donaldson and Richard Adolf Koella Endowment
Special Collections

Library Special Collections Endowment
Special Collections

John E. and Mary Poitevent Redwine Endowment for the Great Smoky Mountains Regional Project
History of the Smoky Mountains

Special Collections Library Endowment
Special Collections

Dr. Fred O. Stone Library Endowment
Special Collections

Judith D. Webster Library Preservation Endowment
Preservation

COLLECTIONS—UNDESIGNATED

Reba and Lee Absher Memorial Library Endowment

Lalla Block Arnstein Library Endowment

Violet C. and James M. Blake Library Endowment

Tutt and Elizabeth Bradford Library Endowment

Max S. Bryan Library Endowment

Betsey Beeler Creekmore Library Endowment

William and Leona G. Crunk Library Endowment

Elizabeth and R. B. Davenport III Library Endowment

Nancy R. and G. Mack Dove Endowment

Mildred G. and James E. Fair Jr. Library Endowment

John B. Fugate Library Endowment

Thomas D. Gambill Library Endowment

Henry A. Haenseler Library Endowment

Natalie Leach and James A. Haslam II Endowment

J. C. Hodges—UT Alumni Library Endowment

H. Wheeler and Gladys Hollingsworth and John N. and Joanne Hughes Library Endowment

William H. Jesse Library Staff Endowment

Bill and Rena Johnson Endowment

Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Lancaster Library Endowment

Jack and Germaine Lee Endowment

Library Acquisitions Endowment

Alberta Longmire Library Endowment

Men's Athletics Department Library Endowment

Angie Warren Perkins Library Endowment

B. Schiff Family and Betty J. Weathers Endowment

Jack Ross Shelton Library Quasi-Endowment

John J. and Carol C. Sheridan Endowment

J. Allen Smith Endowment

Walters Library Endowment

Guy C. Youngerman Library Endowment

EXCELLENCE ENDOWMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Lytle A. Absher Library Endowment

Anonymous Library Endowment

Caroline Perry Cleveland Library Endowment

Ellis and Ernest Library Endowment

Franz/Myers Family Library Endowment

Hamilton National Bank Library Endowment

Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Lancaster Library Friends Lecture Endowment

Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Lancaster Visual Services Library Endowment

Library Employee Development Endowment

Library Technology Endowment

Edwin R. Lutz Memorial Library Endowment

Lois Maxwell Mahan Library Endowment

Bernie B. and Helen Martin Endowment

Dwight McDonald Library Endowment

Medbery Library Endowment

Harvey and Helen Meyer Endowment

Mitchell-Jarrett Endowment

Lucy S. Morgan Library Quasi-Endowment

Stanton and Margaret K. Morgan Libraries Endowment

Jack E. Reese Library Endowment

Lawrence C. Roach Library Endowment

William K. Salmons Libraries Endowment for Faculty Development

Louise and Aileen Seilaz Memorial Library Endowment

John W. and Janie D. Sitton Library Endowment

McGregor Smith Library Endowment

Otis H. and Mary T. Stephens Library Endowment

Florence B. and Ray B. Striegel Library Endowment

Mary Weaver Sweet Quasi-Endowment

Valley Fidelity Bank Library Endowment

Virginia Westfall and Josephine Ellis Library Quasi-Endowment

Ronald H. Wolf Library Endowment

Dixie Marie Wooten Endowment

SERVICE AWARDS

Red and Theresa Howse and Jim and Betty Papageorge Library Scholarship Endowment

Paul M. and Marion T. Miles Library Employee Incentive Award Endowment

Paul E. Trentham Sr. Library Staff Award for Exemplary Service Endowment

UTK Library Friends Service Endowment

JAMES D. HOSKINS LEGACY CIRCLE

The James D. Hoskins Legacy Circle honors our friends who have included the University Libraries in their estate plans or other deferred gift arrangement. These gifts help to sustain the library by establishing collection, service, and scholarship endowments to continue a legacy of support for the University Libraries. We would like to thank the following friends who made gifts before June 30, 2016. If you have included the University Libraries in your estate plans or would like information on how to do so, please contact Erin Horeni-Ogle at 865-974-0055.

Anonymous (2)

Jeff & Denise Barlow

Daniel & Anne Batey

Pauline Bayne

Helmut & Claudine Boehme

James & Shirley Bridges

Delbert & Debra Byrd

Betsey Beeler Creekmore

Anthony Crunk

Winston Davis

William & Barbara Dewey

Lew & Mary Jo Dougherty Jr.

Charles Duggan

Audrey Duncan

Emerson & Catherine Fly

Nathan & Mary Ford

Linda Natiello Friedland

Robert Gentry Jr.

Bernard & Lynda Greer

Mary Greer

Frances & Mary Gross

Bryan & Beth Jackson

Russell & Florence Johnston

Charles Jones Jr.

Janet Kennedy

Michael & Amye King

Bette Lathrop

Germaine Lee

Kenneth McFarland & Linda Phillips

A. Bunker Medbery Jr.

Paul & Marion Miles

Donald Nathan

Margaret Payne

Delane & Shirley Randolph

David & Marilyn Schreiber

Scott & Kathryn Selbach

Judith Slagle

Helen Smith

R. Larry & Sharon Smith

Otis Stephens Jr.

Fred Stone Jr.

Bruce & Nancy Sullivan

Michael Thomas

Charles West

Shan & Evelyn Wilcox

Michael & Martha Wilds

THIS YEAR, GIFTS WERE RECEIVED FROM THE ESTATE OF

Mary Ann Hagler

**JOHN C. HODGES
FELLOWS (LIFETIME
GIVING TO UT
LIBRARIES OF
\$25,000+)**

Neal & Joan Allen
Pat Anderson
Anonymous (3)
Aslan Foundation
Bacon & Company
Bill & Carol Bass III
Joel & Jane Buchanan
John Caldwell III
Betsey Creekmore
Anthony Crunk
Charlie & Patsy Daniel Jr.
Mack & Nancy Dove
Audrey Duncan
Roberta Eblen
Edward & Sandra Gamble
Graduate Student Association
Bernard & Lynda Greer Jr.
Louis & Lucy Gump
James & Natalie Haslam II
Judy Hector
Home Federal Bank of Tennessee
IAVO Research and Scientific
Don Jett
Bill & Rena Johnson
Gary Johnson
George Kirchner
Marie Leonard
Richard & Patricia Mallicote
Jerry & Helen Maroon
A. Bunker Medbery Jr.
Paul & Marion Miles
S. Wylie Milligan
Catherine Mizell
Phillip Moffitt
Townes Osborn
Martha Osborne
Betty Papageorge
William Salmons & Lisa Lane-Salmons
Roberta Scull
Fred Stone Jr.
W. Earl & Patricia Tatum
Brent & Rachel Trentham
Warner Bros. Inc.
Robert Welker
David & Sandra Williams
David & Debbie Wooten

**DEAN'S CIRCLE
\$10,000 & Up**

Pat Anderson
Anonymous

Bill & Carol Bass III
Estate of Mary Ann Hagler
Roberta Scull
Fred Stone Jr.

\$5,000–\$9,999

Don Jett
A. Bunker Medbery Jr.
William Salmons & Lisa Lane-Salmons

\$2,500–\$4,999

Emerson & Catherine Fly
Angelo Garbarino
Bob Harrison
Betty Papageorge

\$1,000–\$2,499

Nancy Cain
G. Michael & Janice Clark
Steven Clark
James Clodfelter
Mary Conley
Ethel Duff
Jerry Gibbs
Phil Hamlin & Marianne Woodside
Sufenne Hung
Catherine Mizell
Katherine & Peter Moore
Tillman & Kimberly Payne
Ronald Petersen
Linda Phillips & Kenneth McFarland
Carolyn Rieben
Richard Rose
Craig & Suzanne Ross
Rita Smith
Etta Westbrook
Etta & Amos Wilson

\$500–\$999

Gene Abel
Zachariah Blechman
Steven & Krista Bonnett
Martin & Loretta Brown
Steven & Valorie Brown
Patrick & Mary Calie
Jimmy & Ileen Cheek
James Copeland
Faye Crawford
Winston Davis
Luther Dietrich
Aaron Fausz
Nathan & Mary Ford
Martin Gillespie
Roselyn Hess
Jeffrey & Lyn Johnson

Charles Jones Jr.
Patricia Kelley & Joseph Pease
Ralph Korpman
Charlie & Sandy Kuykendall
Sandra Leach
Thomas Lloyd
John & Mary Maples
Ailsie McEnteggart
Fred Morrison
Thomas & Susan Overton
Gavine Pitner
Biddanda & Latha Ponnappa
John & Nancy Ray
Maggie Robinson
David Salladay
Gloria Sells
Steven & Natalie Smith
Rebecca Smithey
Cecil Stickle
Douglas Stickle
Bruce & Nancy Sullivan
Teresa & Ben Walker

\$250–\$499

David & Gayle Baker
Paul Bates & Anne Bridges
Allen Branam
James & Carolyn Brandle
Nancy Butkovich
C. Howard Capito
Willard & Fay Carr
Timothy Cox
Beth Crippen & Chris Sibens
Charles & Mary Darnell
Arthur Echternacht
Sam Elliott
Judson & Cynthia Gash
Ann & David Gorwitz
Betty & Lawrence Hinman
Janice Hixson
Erin Horeni-Ogle & Daniel Ogle
Lauren & W. Jennings
Bobby Jobe
Clayton & Deborah Jones
Laura Kersey
Teresa & Floyd Kidd
George Killough
Brian & Christine Lapps
Diana Lopez
Holly Mercer & Robin Bedenbaugh
William & Catherine Neal
Danuta Nitecki
Nancy & Robert Ordman

Thomas Owens
Edward & Corinne Patrick
Michael Ralston
Harold Roth & Gracia Bobbitt
Connie & Michael Schingle
Donald & Cheryl Stinnett
Bethany Taylor
Kristen Taynor
Clement Turner
Kay Tyler
William Ventis
Ward Wilson
Ken Wise & Deborah Thompson-Wise
Henry Wynn
Jessie Young

\$100–\$249

Charles & Mary Aiken
Dorothy & Paul Akin
William Alexander
Stephen & Jean Ash
David Atkins & Trena Paulus
Sherlene Backhus
Kathleen Bailey
Susan & Robert Benner
Dale Bentz
Danny & Mona Beverly
William & Mary Blackmon
Jonathan Boggs
Johnnie Boling
Nathan Bonewitz
Chase & Karen Bramwell
John & Patricia Branch
James & Shirley Bridges
Leonard & Doris Brinkman
Renata Brooks
Sonia Brown
Brian & Lauren Broyles
Rachel Bush & Ryan McGranaghan
Regina Calabro
Gail & John Campbell
Merrill Carter
James & Carey Chambers
Gregory Choat
Joseph Condon
Jerry Cook
Thomas & Ginna Corts
Frank & Betsy Costa
Robin Cox
Duncan & Margaret Crawford
Ruthellen Crews
Alice Dalton
JoAnne Deeken

Joseph Dixon
Irina Diyankova
Ann Dobbins
Richard & Suzanne Dorris
John Dotson
Pauline Douglas
Jerome & Katherine Eastham
Martha Edington
Samuel & Debra Edwards
Margaret Emmett & Raymond McDonough
Deborah & George Flanagan
Judy Fleenor
James Francis
Fred & Evelyn French
Ranjan & Nivedita Ganguly
Brian Gard
Robert Gentry
James & Martha Gill
Laura & Dane Gillaspie
Robert & Heidi Gillis
Alan Goslen
Lucy & James Graves
Edward & Jennifer Gray
Elizabeth & Michael Greene
Gerald & Jane Gulley
Jimmy Hackworth
Corey Halaychik
Phyllis Ham
John Hanson
Richard Hatcher
James Hayes
Christine Heckemeyer
Shirley Hendrix
Ralph Hickman
Christine Holloway
Ann Howard
Dorothy Hunter
Steven Isbill
Mildred Jaquish
John & Elizabeth Jones
Lisa & David Jones
Olivia Jones
Trey Jones
Amy & Lyle Kelly
Elizabeth Kent
Bradley Kerr
Pamela & Brant Kersey
Robert Kinkaid
Robert & Katherine Knies
Michael Kopp
John & Ann Kvach
Julie Lange
Dianne & Daniel Lawton
William Leach
Lagretta & Mark Lenker
Jane Leonard

Magdalene & Owen Liles
Barbara & Bernard Luckett
Joseph Luna
Nicole & Jon Martin
Archie Mathews
Sheila McGinty
William McNabb
Mary & Bryan Merrell
Phillip & Patricia Michelet
Sylvia Milanez
Janet Miles
John Miller
David Mitchell
Mollie Mitchell
Frederick & Anne Moffatt
Laura & Sean Moll
Mary Moon
April Morgan
David & Kim Morris
Jane Munsey
Melinda Murtaugh
Shirley Mynatt
Thomas & Betty Neal
Page Nelson
Alice Newell
Bradley Nitzberg
William & Shauna Oden
Karen Ousley
Hal & Elizabeth Parrott
Margaret Partee
Billy Powers
Joseph Prestia
Teresa Price
Fennelly Quigley
Chris Reed
Gordon & Nancy Ridenour
Thomas Rogero
Wanda & Jan Rosinski
Martha Rudolph
Glenda Sasser-Rogers
Barbara Schwartz
James & Charlotte Self
Eleanor & Donald Sellstrom
Ann Sherbakoff
Bobby & Angela Sherrill
Laura Simic
Livy Simpson
David Sims
Stephen Smalling
Alisandra Snyder
Anthony Soza
Janet Spahr
Larry Stanifer & Mary Payne
Robert & Donna Stephens
Scott Stewart
Carl & Nancy Stiefel
Lois Taylor

Julianna Texada
Kathryn Thomas
Michael Thomason
Beatrice Thompson
Timothy Touzel
Bruce & Penny Tschantz
Georgiana Vines
Celia Walker
William Watson
Sarah Weeks
Nicholas Weigand
Edward Welles
Gina & Jerry Wey
James Whiteaker
Maureen & Arthur
Wiesemann
John & Sara Williams
Elizabeth Wilson
Hal Wilson
Mary Witherspoon
Kenny Woodhill
Amy Yancey
Deborah Youngman

\$1-\$99

Bennett Adkinson
Jerrold Adkisson
Melanie Allen
Ramona Allen
Nellie Al-Saigh
Geoffrey & Margaret
Alston
Richard & Carolyn
Anderson
Aleisha & Brock Asbury
Amy Atchison
Jennifer Beals
Zane Bell
Monica & Carl Blanton
Jenny Bledsoe & Kelly
Thompson
Mary Anna Bogle
Patricia Boling
William & Diane Bomar
Judith Boyd
Alexandra Brackett
Michelle Brannen
Linda Breeden
Rebecca Briggs
Nancy Brode
Julie Brown
Randall & Deborah Brown
Rachel Caldwell
Emily & George
Campbell
Barbara Canada
Janella Carpenter
Wilma Carter
Steve Cates
Margaret Chabrian
Brad Chambers
Benjamin Chandler
George Chandler
Allen Chesney

Edna Chiao
Tawnie Chipman
Jan & Stephen Cobble
Helen Cook
Aaron Coop
Michelle Cosby
Leah Cox & Alan
Wallace
Kenneth & Martha
Cruikshank
Barbara & John Dan
Charlie & Patsy Daniel
Henry Davis
Vicki Davis
William Davis
Susan Deaver
Patricia Decker
Emily & Thomas
Delozier
Perrin Diatkar
Harold Dickerhoof
Eric Dickmann
Melora Doan
Judith Duvall
Andrew & Melanie
Edwards
Thomas Emory
Sydney Engle
Bayard & Kathleen Erskine
Stephen & Judith Eubank
Walter & Alice Farkas
Chandler Farmer
David & Tracy Farmer
Sara Farmer
Elizabeth & Allen Fields
John & Dorothy Fonville
Mary & John Foreman
Don & Sandra Francher
Linda Friedland
David Gaffin
Jenna Gagley
Lacey Galbraith
Bob Gall
Helen Galloway
Edward & Sandra Gamble
Delores Gibson
Sara Green
Daniel Greene
Jonathan Guilford
William Hahn
Linda Hamilton
Teresa Hamlin
Joan Hanks
Billy Harmon
Chester Harris
France Hatley
Bryan Hedge
Samuel Helton
Donna Hicks
Barbara Hoskins
Lawrence Hribar
Charles & Sandra
Huddleston
Bonnie Hufford
Sindhu Jagadamma

Maria & Thomas
Jernigan
Nan Jesse
William Justice
Judy & Richard Kane
Kristie Kemper
Kathleen Kim-Baker
Kenneth Kitchell
Nancy Lange
Jessica & Jonathan Law
Marie Leonard
Aimee Leverette
Tommy Lovell
Beverly Lowe
Nancy Loy
Julie Lunsford
Julie Lynch
William & Nancy Lyndon
Michael Maples
Cynthia Mastro
John & Kristine
McClanahan
Margaret McGivney
William & Debra
McMahan
Edward McQuail
Thomas Melnichok
Donna Miles
Steven Milewski
Mark Mishken
Thomas & Gail Mitchell
Kalpalata & Sankar Mitra
Steven Monteith
Matthew Morton
Trevor Moulden
Janet Murray
John & Tisha Myers
Nancy Newton
Joan Nichols
Catherine Nixon
Rebecca Nowack
Juanita & Matthew Orth
Dianne Overton
Linda Palmer
Lindsay Patton
Susan & Lance Patton
Margaret Paydar
Peggy Peake
Patricia Pennington
Teresa Perry
Linda Powers
Karen Principe
Phyllis & Dean Putnam
Chara Ragland
H. Baxter & Elizabeth
Ragsdale
Jo Railsback
Gariel & Shirley
Randolph
David Ratledge
Pamela Rendfeld
Leonard & Sharon Ritt
Goldean Robinson
Jayetta & Hugh Rogers
Michael Rogers

Rebecca Roller-Barton
Eric Schimmoeller
Ray Scott
Aaron Sheppard
Kelly Sheppard
Frederick & Harriet
Simmons
Mary Ellen Smethells
Shaye Smith
Virgie Smith
Greg & Diane
Sosnovich
Cynthiana Spangler
Edgar & Carolyn Spann
Willbrod St. Amand
Kenneth Stephenson
David Stiefel
Elizabeth Stiefel
Joseph Stiefel
Gary Taylor
Eleanor & Charlie Teasley
Gilbert & Ruth Van Over
Stacey Wade
Rasheeda Washington
Kristen Watt
Erick & Laura Weber
James & Kerri
Whitehead
Chelsea Williams
Lillian Williams
Sydney Wilson
Kristin Wise
Jason Wood
Susan Wood
Konstantin Yakunin

IN MEMORY OF

William Beintema
Carolyn Boling
Edward Boling
Marilee Cavender
Leonard Handler
Sara Harris
Jane Hazelwood
Cornelia Hodges
Barbara Huff
Angie LeClercq
Nancy Luck
John Muldowny
Frank Murtaugh Jr.
Carole Lundin Psencik
Jenny Salladay
Jean Springer
Gene Stickle
Phyllis Trusty

IN HONOR OF

Tonjanita Johnson
A. Bunker Medbery Jr.
Mary Ellen Smethells
Dawnie Steadman
Joseph Stiefel
Melanie Wilson

COLLECTIONS MATERIAL DONORS

American Textile History
Museum
Pat Anderson
Anonymous
Jeanne Benjamin
Becky Briggs
Mackey Brownlee
Carol Buckles
Clarence Brown Theater
Columbus-Lowndes
Public Library
Charlie Daniel
Audrey Duncan
Bill Eigelsbach
GFWC Ossoli Circle
Jerre Haskew
Jo W. Henry
Jeff Johnson
Kelsey Keny
Michael Lofaro
Larrie Martin
Barbara Bryant Mathieson
Lydia Sargent McCauley
Ken McFarland
Maria Bommelje Metzger
Kenneth Pace
Linda Phillips
Hans Rasmussen
Maryellen Barron Richard
Mary Jane B. Rolan
Jim Stokely
Christopher Thiry
W. Eugene Thomas
UT Alumni Office

The Tennessee Times

Volume 1, Number 2

A JOURNAL OF OPINION

March 29, 1989

If You Want a PAT on the Back, Use Your HEAD, Doug: To Reach The SUMMITT, Hire Her!

By: David M. Dickson

Al McGuire once said that Dana Kirk, the infamous former coach of Memphis State, could "recruit with half a tank of gas." To hire a new head basketball coach, UT Athletic Director Doug Dickey need only walk down the hall—to Pat Head Summitt's office.

Bar none, the most deserving candidate for consideration is Summitt.

In the intensely competitive—and ever increasingly so—women's division of the NCAA, Summitt has become, quite

Had we not become accustomed to her perennially exceptional accomplishments, we might better appreciate what Summitt has achieved.

indefinitely, he needs someone who can rebuild the program—immediately. (Not only does DeVoe leave, but so do his five starters.)

During her career at UT, Summitt built and then maintained the most successful program in the country. Had we not become accustomed to her perennially exceptional accomplishments, we might better appreciate what she has achieved.

Indeed, without resorting to hyperbole, the 1988 - 89 Lady Vol media guide could flatly state: "No other current basketball coach in the country, male or female, has enjoyed the success of Summitt." Consider only a few of the highlights from her remarkable career as player and coach. Summitt has:

- won the Olympic silver medal as a player and co-captain (1976).

court coaching record of 180 - 20 (.900), and a road-record of 203 - 82 (.712).

- led her teams to the post-season national tournament for 13 consecutive years.
- won at least 20 games a year in each of the last 13 years, averaged 26 victories per year throughout her career, and won 30 games four times, including each of the last two years.
- "produced" (i.e., recruited, taught, trained, developed, and coached) seven U.S. basketball Olympians, 13 All-Americans, and 21 international performers.
- achieved all of the above while playing, year-in and year-out, the toughest schedule in the country (This year, her team has compiled a 18-2 record against teams invited to the NCAA tournament).

Historically, John Wooden's extraordinary streak as coach of

The truth is: Tennessee's men's basketball program needs Pat Summitt more than she needs it. As athletic director, it is Doug Dickey's responsibility to recognize this reality—and then to act accordingly.

UCLA (10 national championships in 12 years) represents the ultimate coaching feat in all of sports. In college basketball,



Pat preaches perfection

DAVID WOLFE
Staff Writer/Staff Photographer

Lady Vol coach Pat Summitt discusses fundamentals with her team during preseason practice. UT opens its season November 26 versus Stanford at Thompson-Boling Arena.



Remembering Pat Head Summitt (1952-2016)

The world knew Coach Pat Summitt as the winningest basketball coach of all time. To the members of the UT family, she was that and much, much more. She was a coach, a teacher, a role model, a co-worker, and a friend.

Reproduced here are a few mementoes of her career found in the UT Libraries' archives.

LIBRARIES

1015 Volunteer Blvd.
Knoxville, TN 37996-1000

NONPROFIT ORG.

US POSTAGE

PAID

PERMIT #481

KNOXVILLE TN

The University of Tennessee is an EEO/AA/Title VI/Title IX/Section 504/ADA/ADEA institution in the provision of its education and employment programs and services. All qualified applicants will receive equal consideration for employment without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, pregnancy, marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, physical or mental disability, or covered veteran status. The university name and its indicia within are trademarks of the University of Tennessee. A project of the UT Libraries with assistance from the Creative Communications group of the UT Office of Communications & Marketing.

