



THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW/1989-90
THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE



Letterhead for the Claridge Hotel, Memphis. (See article on p. 7.)

The last year was marked by many milestones in the Libraries' growth and progress.

The Tennessee Imperative is close to its \$6 million goal to build an endowment for library acquisitions. Soon that goal will be realized, and the Libraries will be able to take advantage of this tremendous source of ongoing support.

The Map Library opened for service, with a collection of more than 300,000 maps, atlases and other cartographic materials. This branch library is a resource for all areas of study on campus as well as community planners, genealogists, historians, and teachers. Special Collections was fortunate to acquire the papers of Congressman John J. Duncan and Senator Howard Baker Jr., and the Libraries added over 40,000 volumes to the general collections.

We've hired a new Associate Dean for Collection Development and Management, Diane Perushek from Princeton University. In addition to overseeing the selection and acquisition of materials to strengthen the collection, Ms. Perushek is also responsible for the Preservation and Cooperative Information Services programs. Jim Minton is our new head of the Map Library, and Gayle Baker and Jane Row were recently hired as reference service coordinators for science and technology, and social sciences respectively. The Library Friends has also become an active and supportive organization, assisting in increasing community awareness of the Libraries and in fund raising.

Such progress in building collections, staff, and support sets the stage for continued growth in the next year, and the marking of more milestones. I hope that you enjoy this year's issue of the *Library Development Review*, and that your valued support of the Libraries continues.

Paula T. Kaufman
Dean of Libraries

THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

1989/90

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



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University libraries have lost their characteristic aroma of dust and crumbling half-calf bindings. Gone are the dimly-lighted reading tables flanked by penitential chairs, and the towering stacks where a wanted volume was invariably on the top shelf. The banks of file-card drawers have been banished, along with (is nothing sacred?) the Dewey Decimal System.

It took years of inspired planning, not to mention generous public and private support, to produce the state-of-the-art John C. Hodges Library where the computerized catalogue contains hundreds of thousands of listings. Not every listing represents a book. In the temperature-and-humidity-controlled climate of this amazing ziggurat, it is possible to see a Broadway play, read a 19th century newspaper on microfiche, listen to the voices of Grace Moore and Enrico Caruso, or design a wildflower garden on a color computer with special software. More than ever, the University of Tennessee's main library is fulfilling its function as an *omnium gatherum* of knowledge. This is not, however, the only repository needed and provided by the state's major research institution.

During the 1930s, the James D. Hoskins Library was accounted the finest in the South. In this building which is both historically and architecturally significant to the campus, Tennessee history is fitted together like a mosaic, from small bits and pieces of the past. Here, the Library's Special Collections include cherished family photographs and letters, rare books and illustrated pamphlets, manuscripts and memorabilia contributed by many donors. (May their tribe increase!) There is an extensive map library, and a separate section called The Center for the Study of War and Society. Also in safe-keeping are the private papers of public figures, such as "Parson" Brownlow and Senator Estes Kefauver. The recently established Tennessee Presidential Trust sheds light upon the times — and the personalities — of Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson: ours is the only university entrusted with editing the papers of *three* Presidents of the United States.

These two treasures are not for the exclusive use of students and faculty, or serious scholars; nor are they open only to alumni who wish to upgrade outdated information, or pursue research on long-term projects. Any one of us can visit the Special Collections and read the letters written home by a Confederate soldier. We are welcome to drop by today's most technically advanced library facility and see a movie directed by Clarence Brown, or browse among some 20,000 periodicals.

At the University of Tennessee, "library" means a quiet haven for *all* inquiring minds.

Betsey B. Creekmore

THE REVIEW 1989/ 90

THE NEWS FROM HUNTSVILLE

BY JAMES B. LLOYD

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN

The Special Collections Library of the University of Tennessee is known for its political papers, perhaps the best known of which and the largest is the Estes Kefauver Collection. This, however, has been a watershed year for political collections, and with the addition of two significant ones, Kefauver may have some rivals. We have been fortunate enough to acquire the Howard Baker Jr. Collection this year, along with that of John J. Duncan, longtime representative of the Second District (Howard Baker Sr.'s and Irene B. Baker's seat), also a Huntsville native and boyhood friend of Howard Baker Jr.

What are the odds, one wonders, of two such boys from Huntsville fashioning



Howard Baker Jr. (Courtesy of the office of Howard Baker Jr.)

parallel careers in Republican politics in Tennessee and in Washington, and then having the papers documenting their careers acquired by the Special Collections Library in the same year to sit together, side by side, in the manuscript stack area of Hoskins Library? Yet that is the case.



John J. Duncan with then-President Ronald Reagan. (From the John J. Duncan Collection.)

The John J. Duncan Collection

Our acquisition of the John J. Duncan Collection began in 1988 when then Chancellor Jack Reese wrote a letter of condolence to Mrs. Duncan upon her husband's death. He also expressed our interest in Congressman Duncan's papers which at that time were either still in the congressman's office or in storage outside of Washington. Mr. Duncan's daughter, Becky Massey, saw to the transfer of the papers to a temporary storage area in Knoxville, and, after some negotiation, early in 1990 they were moved to the Special Collections Library.

The Collection, of course, has not yet been processed, so a meaningful dis-

cussion of its contents is not possible at this point. We do know that the papers can be generally divided into office correspondence, personal correspondence, bills, various subject files, photographs, and memorabilia. But we will have to content ourselves here with an account of John J. Duncan's career, since that is what created the collection. When he passed away on June 21, 1988, Howard Baker Jr. had this to say about him:

John Duncan and I were friends for more than half a century. We played together as boys, and we served together as men, and his passing is painful to me. . . . He took my father's seat on the powerful Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, but while spending the better part of a quarter-century in the corridors of great power in



Mrs. Duncan, John J. Duncan, Howard Baker Jr., and Ed Boling with the national championship University of Tennessee women's basketball team in 1987. (From the John J. Duncan Collection.)

Washington, John Duncan was first and last a Tennessean, and proud of it.

His unerring focus was always on what was best for Tennessee and its people. He was a champion of localism, a man who liked people one at a time and not just in the abstract, and who believed that government was less well served by elaborate theories than by simple justice, human decency, and common sense.

The tributes by his colleagues in the House echo the same sentiments. John Duncan was a man of the people, and their welfare was always most important to him.

Perhaps this concern with the average citizen is because John Duncan never forgot his roots. He was born on March 24, 1919. The sixth of ten children, his family lived on a farm near Huntsville, and he attended the public schools in that city. In 1942 he graduated from the University of Tennessee and entered the U.S. Army where he served until 1945. He then entered law school, graduated in 1947 from Cumberland University, and became the Assistant Attorney General of the Third Circuit. He served in this position until 1956, when he became Director of Law for the city of Knoxville under Mayor Jack Dance, upon whose



John J. Duncan from a campaign flyer. (From the John J. Duncan Collection.)

death in 1959, he succeeded. As mayor of Knoxville he saw to the completion of the Civic Auditorium and the building of Market Square Mall, while at the same time putting the city on a sounder financial footing.

Always a loyal Republican, John Duncan was Howard Baker Sr.'s campaign manager in the election of 1954.

When Representative Baker died in January of 1964, Duncan did not oppose Irene B. Baker's election to fill out the term, but at the next general election in November of that year he stood for and was elected to the seat from Tennessee's Second District. This was at the same time that Howard Baker Jr., having decided not to run for his father's seat in the House, was waging his unsuccessful campaign against Ross Bass for a seat in the Senate.

As Congressman, John Duncan represented the people of Tennessee in twelve consecutive congresses from 1965 until 1988. A conservative, his most well known piece of legislation was the bill to exempt Tellico Dam from the Endangered Species Act, but he was also instrumental in obtaining wilderness status for some of Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee and in the passage of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. He was a long-time member of the powerful Ways and Means Committee (ranking minority member from 1985-88) and the senior House Republican Member of the Joint Committee on Taxation.



John J. Duncan (second from left) and Irene B. Baker. (The Special Collections Library, MS-745.)



The Republican Congressional delegation from Tennessee, c. 1973. Back row, l. to r., John J. Duncan, LaMar Baker, Robin Beard, Dan Kuykendall, Jimmy Quillen. Front row, l. to r., Howard Baker Jr., and Bill Brock, with Guy L. Smith and George Ed Wilson. (From the John J. Duncan Collection.)

The Howard Baker Jr. Collection

The donation of the Howard Baker Jr. Collection came about through the good offices of University system President Lamar Alexander, aided by Vice President Joe Johnson, Chancellor John Quinn, and Dean of Libraries Paula Kaufman. And it follows a family tradition, since Irene B. Baker donated both her papers and those of Howard Baker Sr. to the Special Collections Library (MS-745; see "The Howard and Irene Baker Papers," *Library Development Report* 1972-73, p. 4). As to the nature of this new Baker collection, it is easier to say at this point what it is not than what it is. The University has generously provided funds to process the collection which, going on our experience with the Kefauver Collection, we expect to take about two years. There will also be a supplemental video history project to interview Baker's friends and colleagues, but plans for this have not yet been finalized.

About all we can say with assurance right now is that the Howard Baker Jr. Collection, which will be closed until 1997, documents his political life from 1964 to 1985 and includes a representative selection of examples of his favorite pastime, photography. This hobby the erstwhile Senator Baker took up when he was twelve, and in fact some of the photographs in the Baker Sr. Collection may be his. This was in 1937, just before Baker Sr. was nominated for governor, and shortly before Baker Jr. was sent off to the McCallie School in Chattanooga, from which he graduated in 1943. Upon graduation he enlisted in the V12 Program, attended the University of the South and Tulane, and by 1945 was serving on a PT Boat in the Pacific.

When the war ended, the younger Baker then entered law school at the University of Tennessee and graduated in 1949, having been active in campus politics and president of the student body. He returned home to Huntsville to join the family law firm of Baker and Baker just in time to be his father's campaign manager in his successful run for Congress in 1950. After marrying Joy Dirksen in 1951, Baker Jr. spent the next thirteen years building a reputation in and around East Tennessee as a lawyer of considerable ability. In 1964 when Howard H. Baker Sr. died, Howard H. Baker Jr. entered politics, but not in the way one would have supposed. He was urged to run for his father's Second District congressional seat, which was currently oc-

cupied by his stepmother, Irene B. Baker, and which, as discussed above, was soon to be occupied by John Duncan. Instead he chose to make a much more problematical statewide run for the Senate against Democrat Ross Bass, who had the experience of five congressional terms behind him. Baker was unsuccessful in this first effort, but he showed much more strongly than other recent Republicans had (47.4% of the vote), and two years later defeated ex-governor Frank Clement for the Senate seat which had once been occupied by Estes Kefauver.

The first modern Republican senator from Tennessee, he began his distinguished eighteen year tenure on January 3, 1967. He is perhaps best known for the following: the passage of the Fair Housing Act of 1968, which might have failed without the support of Everett Dirksen whose aid he enlisted; the federal air, water, and mining regulations of the 1970s which proceeded from the Public Works Committee of which he was an active and important member (most notably the Environmental Protection Act); the passage of the Panama Canal Treaty; and the economic recovery program of Ronald Reagan's first term which as majority leader he shepherded through the Senate.

During these years Senator Baker's name was often mentioned as a possibility for either the presidential or vice-presidential office. In 1975 he was a serious contender for the vice-presidential slot with Gerald Ford, for which Robert Dole was chosen, and in 1978-79

he made an unsuccessful run for the Presidency for which he produced *No Margin for Error: America in the Eighties*, a book outlining his political views. In 1983 when Senator Baker announced that he would not seek a fourth term, he was perhaps considering another run for the Presidency in 1988 (his Senate terms

with running repositories never tire of making. Large as they are, these collections are more than the sum of their parts because their content is enhanced by other collections which are related to them. One can, for instance, follow the workings of government through the eyes of those who occupied the seat from

Tennessee's Second District from 1951-1988, from Howard Baker Sr. through Irene B. Baker, to John J. Duncan.

This is important not just in a general way, but because each seat is linked to membership on particular committees, the actions of which over time can be traced. And then there is the matter of Mr. Kefauver's senate seat. Kefauver occupied that one from 1949 until his death in 1962. We also have the papers of his temporary replacement, Herbert S. Walters, who held it from 1963 until 1965. We are lacking the papers of Ross Bass, the two year elected replacement from 1965 until 1967, but then we pick up the seat again with Howard Baker Jr., which brings us to 1985. There are, of course, letters from all these people to each other, overlapping correspondence to third parties about the same events, mirrored subject

files, etc. The connections are so various that even we are just now beginning to realize their significance. ■



A young Howard Baker Jr. with his family and Howard Baker Sr. in the elder Baker's office. (The Special Collections Library, MS-745.)

lasted until January of 1985), but it was not to be. Instead he became Ronald Reagan's Chief of Staff in 1987 upon the resignation of Donald Regan. He held this office until July, 1988, when he resigned, citing the health of his wife and his stepmother.

The acquisition of these collections illustrates a point which those charged

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Letterhead for the Palace Theatre. (Special Collections Library, MS-1642.)

WHERE THE BLUES BEGAN

BY JOHN DOBSON

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN EMERITUS

Papers of an uneducated black man found at the Chilhowee Park flea market in Knoxville have proven to be strong documentation for the fabled status attributed to Beale Street in Memphis. The papers (about 75 pieces dated 1922-1925) kept by a bellman of the Chisca and Claridge Hotels on Main Street, reflect on entertainment activities on nearby Beale. Beale Avenue (better known as Beale Street) was the setting for the bellman's considerable creative efforts. The article below is intended to point up the significance of these manuscripts in establishing the history of an era for which only scant evidence survives. In order to retain the character of the papers the quotations following have been transcribed without correction.

"Beale Street is where the blues began. Rising out of the Mississippi River, it runs for one mile straight through the busy heart of Memphis and loses itself in the muddy bottom of East Street. The echoes of its fantastic music have been heard around the globe, for this colorful little thoroughfare is known the world over; its fame has penetrated into every nook and cranny where sound carries the echoes of the English voice." These are the opening sentences of a 1934 book about the legendary avenue written by George W. Lee.

Beale Street has been called the "Main Street of Negro America." In its

heyday in the 1920s, the street was crowded with speakeasies, theaters, eateries, and business establishments of every description. The fact that segregation reigned was not a drawback to the frivolity of the area. No small part of the street's appeal was its entertainment facilities. There were theaters featuring both motion picture and stage attractions. The largest "Colored Playhouse" in the South was the Palace Theater located at 324 Beale Ave. The Palace was erected and operated by Anselimo Barrasso and Lorenzo Pacini. Stage shows

were regularly brought to this house and to the Venus Theater that was under the same management. In addition to outstanding touring acts and plays, the Palace was popular for its "Amateur Nite" on Wednesday evenings.

From this group of papers recently acquired by the library, it can be determined that "Amateur Nite" was promoted for the Palace management by Malcolm McKay Bonner, onetime head bellman for two leading hotels of Memphis. Bonner's papers reveal that his efforts for the Palace were so successful that he became known as "The King of Amateurs."

The greatest promotion for amateurs began on Wednesday, July 25, 1923, with the announcement of "Opportunity Week." Circulars called the week the biggest contest among black amateurs ever to be staged in Memphis. It offered contestants the opportunity of their lives to become professional performers by proving talents and abilities. All acts and performances were reviewed by the amateur promoter at the Venus Theatre, and those selected as contestants competed on the stage of the Palace Theatre at 9:00 p.m. on Wednesdays immediately after the first regular performance.

The contest was open to singers, dancers, musicians, comedians, acrobats, skaters, jugglers, magicians, or any other suitable classes of entertainers. Winners from each night were awarded \$5.00; they then competed on the final night to determine a grand winner. The winner of

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M. McKAY BONNER, Amateur Promoter.

COMING! Biggest Show of the season **NEXT WEEK**
'LEE'S CREOLE BELLES'
25 — PEOPLE — 25

Handbill promoting "Amateur Nite" at the Palace Theatre. (Special Collections Library, MS-1642.)

first honors on the final night of "Opportunity Week" was offered a contract to appear at the Palace Theatre the following week on the regular bill. The winning performer was rewarded with \$75.00 for the week's run. A circular signed by M. McKay Bonner, Amateur Promoter, ended with the promise: "No pains or expense will be spared in making this one of the most unique affairs ever staged at this theatre, come and see for your self."

Promotion of amateurs was not Bonner's only contribution to the operation of Barrasso's and Pacini's Beale Street Theatres. He tried his hand in many directions. Among his papers are examples of work as a composer, a playwright, and a critic. His music was used as part of productions he staged on Beale Street. In 1921, 1922, and 1923 his musical comedy, *Hot Razz from Hushpuckna* was presented at the Venus Theatre for short engagements. Sometimes he appeared in these presentations. Lyrics for one of his songs, "She's Just a Seal Skin Brown," are representative of his work:

Now good people won't you listen here, while
I whisper something in your ear.
It's bout a girl who just hit this town,
no not a yellow just a seal skin brown.
She stands five feet and wears high price gowns,
every things fits her from her head on down.
Dark brown eyes and cole black hair,
no one in town to compare
CHORUS
She is the sweetest thing in town,
and she's just a seal skin brown.
To see her walk you'er bound to fall-
I'll say she's got'em that's all.
She's every things that a good man needs-
and she's the kind that's bound to please.
She ain't no dark not a yellow at all.
she's just a seal skin brown that's all.

Functioning as a critic, McKay Bonner wrote reviews of Beale Street entertainments for Memphis and Chicago newspapers. From clippings and typescripts in Bonner's files the flavor of Memphis stage offerings can be experienced. In a letter of April 25, 1923, to Tony Langston of the *Chicago Defender*, Bonner reported:

I know you are not accustomed to receiving letters from me, but I happened to become so intusued over the performing of the famous Lafayette Players, headed by Mr. Andrew Bishops and Miss. Cleo Desmond, who has just completed a two week engagement here at the Venus Theater, I was compelled to blow right out to Mr. Barasso, the manager of the Palace and Venus Theaters, just what I thought of them. He told me to tell it to The Defender so they could tell it to the world and now I am blowing it rights out to you.

Venus Theatre

TWO NIGHTS

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M. McKay Bonner-1923

PRESENTS

HOT RAZZ FROM HUSHPUCKANA

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Lester Jones, Robert Lynk, A. B. Gregory and G. W. Whitney. Others, Misses
Alice Fitzhugh, Delma Hill, Florine McGowan, Johnella Smith, Lousie Cole, Edna Plunkett,
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This is to be the greatest attraction of the season. Don't fail to see our own boys and girls display their wonderful talent. 2 nights only, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 21 and 22, 1921. Show begins promptly at 8.15 p. m. Net Proceeds Benefit Memphis Lyceum.

TICKETS on Sale: Palace Drug Store, So. Mphs. Drug Co., Klondyke Drug Co., Panama Cafe and Jackson's Drug Store.

ADMISSION: Box Seat 75c Reserve 50c Gen. 25c

Handbill promoting a Bonner production at the Venus Theatre. (Special Collections Library, MS-1642.)

Now Mr. Langston if you can find space enough for this article, I would like for you to let the world know that Memphis just witnessed the performance of one of the greatest aggregations of dramatic stars in the country, and with out a doubt the greatest that has ever played these parts. The writter has witnessed most of the white Dramatic players that have appeared here, but none has so impressed me as that of the Lafayette Players.

During their two weeks here they presented to Memphis theater-goers four gripping Dramas, namely, 'What every girl should know,' 'Over the Hill,' 'Bought and paid for' and 'The Spider.' Never before have I seen so

many tears shedded in a theater as I did during the performance of 'Over the Hill.' From the beginning, one's mind drifted from the theater and appeared as though witnessing a scene in real life. Miss. Desmond's portrayal of the Mother, was supreme in every respect and pressed deep into the hearts of the audience. Their last presentation here was the 'Spider.' A play that brought to the front most of the cast, and added a finishing touch to their stay, that will make things safe for an early return engagement.

Mr. A. Barasso has said that no company is to good to play these houses, and if they are available he will get them.



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Program for the Venus Theatre. (Special Collections Library, MS-1642.)

Bonner's enthusiasm for Beale Street entertainment was again expressed in a letter to Langston dated September 15, 1923. He wrote of the wide attention created in Memphis among "both Colored and White" with the personal appearance of "the world's famous Columbia Record Star Miss Bessie Smith," who with an all star vaudeville bill played the Palace Theatre the week of September 10. He commented,

This Blues artist proved to be such a wonderful draw, that it was impossible for the management to accomodate all who came for

admission to each nights performance. The attendance was so great Wednesday night, which usually is 'Amateur Night' at this house, that after the first performance was over and the usual amateur contest omitted in order to allow an early admittance to a crowd that had stood out side anxious for admittance through out the entire first show, four abreast and extending in line a half block away, the management was forced to throw up the bars again. This left so many out side holding tickets that Mr. Barasso, the manager of the Palace, decided that the only ligetimate way of handling the situation was to put on another show making three shows for that night. A special midnight show was put on

Thursday night for white's only, which eliminated the awful congestion which have occured at the regular mid-night ramble Friday night, which night was Colored only. I must say that the white audience which filled the theatre even to standing space, applauded to the efforts of these artists as heartily as could be expected from any audience, and when Bessie Smith made her appearance and sung 'T'aint no body's business if I Do,' the results of their applaude rocked the house.

Of Bessie Smith's performances, Paul Cuppock in his 1980 book, *Memphis Memoirs* remarks: "Without theatrical staging or showmanship, Bessie Smith simply took stage center and shouted her blues. The applause was a tumult when she appeared on the Palace stage in Memphis and other black theaters of the South, or in Harlem, or on the South Side of Chicago. But when she made a venture into the world of New York nightclubs, the white public turned such a cold shoulder that her act was closed after three nights." Cuppock also commented on the great popularity of Ethel Waters, who appeared at least twice at the Palace.

The "Midnight Ramble" mentioned in the second letter to Langston was an extra show held an hour before midnight for a white audience. This performance offered an opportunity for whites to see the song and dance acts running that week for blacks. The showing for blacks was put on at the regular hour, but on Thursdays it was repeated as a midnight special. Young white men in droves attended the "Ramble" and so did white couples. The block between Hernando and Fourth was the center of night life, and in his book *Beale Street: Where the Blues Began*, George Lee said: "On Thursday nights the block belongs to the white people. They come in evening dress in high-powered cars, in overalls and Fords, to see the scantily clad brown beauties dancing across the stage in the midnight show at the Palace."

The "Ramble," with a \$.75 admission, became popular and packed the whole theater with white people, mostly in ordinary dress with only a few in evening clothes. Underworld figures were in regular attendance, including fancy women in fancy outfits. To again quote Cuppock, "In this atmosphere, going down to Beale Street at midnight was an offbeat thing to do. Those in search of the unusual swelled the crowd of ticket buyers who enjoyed the moaning blues and the beat of jazz of the kind now known as Dixieland."

Many composers and performers

associated with Beale Street are well known. W.C. Handy, Alberta Hunter, Bessie Smith, and Ethel Waters have been acclaimed on the national scene, as have popular songs such as "Memphis Blues," "St. Louis Blues," and "Beale Street Blues." Lesser known artists like McKay Bonner, who also played parts in developing the colorful stature attained by this small section of downtown Memphis, deserve to be recognized.

Although Beale Street entertainment continued to thrive throughout the 1930s, issues involving segregation and censorship were eroding night life activities. In any case, McKay Bonner left Memphis about 1925 and his personal accounts of the area and its performers ceased. An undated news release (apparently written by Bonner) found among his papers stated: "M. McKay Bonner, for years known as The Local King of Amateurs, being one of Memphis' best Playwrights, Artists and Promoter of Amateur Theatricals, originator of the famous 'Amateur Night' at the Palace Theatre, Beale Ave., presently elected Secretary of the largest and financially strongest Blue Lodges in the state of Tennessee: A Shriner and 32 degree Mason, a member of the Elks and Chairmen of the Entertainment Committee of the H.I.M.C. [Hotel Men's Improvement Club] left Memphis Wednesday night to take charge of the new Kentucky Hotel, Louisville, Ky., under the management of Mr. W.G. Slagle, former manager of the Chisca and Claridge Hotels of Memphis, who Mr. Bonner has served as Head Bellman at both hotels. Mr. Bonner will be greatly missed in Memphis as he was known and liked by the majority of the entire population of the colored race of the city and most of the white people of whom he came in contact with."

Bonner's departure from the Memphis scene interrupted his glowing accounts of Beale Street life. His contributions to a phase of local history in the form of reviews, promotions, and creative efforts have considerable importance as chronicles of a developing regional metropolis. The circumstance that prevented his theatrical work from extending into another decade represents a loss to historians of the period. Beale Street had a major role in establishing the unique personality of Memphis, and records left by players like Bonner do much to verify Beale Street's reputation. ■

STRIVING FOR QUALITY

By LAURA C. SIMIC

DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

"The truth is, unless you can have a good quality of life along with it, money isn't all that important." A sound philosophy, spoken by a true philanthropist, Mr. Lindsay Young.

Young doesn't agree with the philosophy espoused by many today, that "you have to make a big buck in order to be successful." Although some would consider Young to be a success by that standard, Young's philosophy is governed by quality, rather than quantity.

"I think that being exposed to the humanities and to all sorts of literature and publications will enhance the quality of life, and enable people who are success oriented to enjoy that success all the more," Young asserts.

As a clear demonstration of his philosophy, early last year, Mr. Young gave one million dollars to the University Libraries to establish the Lindsay Young Library Endowment to be "used for special acquisitions that will make a qualitative difference in the collection."

A 1935 graduate of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville College of Law, Young believes his legal training not only prepared him for a career, but helped to shape his perspective on life. "I think law gives you more insight than a lot of people have into other positions, into other views than you would ordinarily have. The best advocates can see the other side."

Both of Young's grandfathers, his father, and brother were Tennessee lawyers, and even though he followed in their footsteps originally, Young found the corporate practice of law "a little too slow," so he ventured into the coal mining business. "There's more action there," Young says. "I'm not as patient as I should be."

In 1945, Young joined the Garland Coal Company, founded by Frank Garland and headed by B. Ray Thompson, Sr., as general counsel and director. In the late 1950s, Mr. Thompson formed his own business, and Mr. Young became general counsel and one of the original officers, directors, and stockholders of the B. Ray Thompson Coal Companies. He continued to serve in these capacities until the Thompson Companies merged with the Sun Oil Company in 1979. Mr. Thompson, also a UT benefactor, and Mr. Young remained close friends until

Mr. Thompson's death. Today, Mr. Young remains a director of the Sun Oil Company of Knoxville.

Mr. Young's experiences throughout his career have whet his thirst for general knowledge. He continues to be an avid reader. Historical biographies are a favorite, and with that comes a strong belief in the importance of the study of history.

"I had a young man working in my yard temporarily, and I asked why he was doing that. His friend said 'He's a graduate of Duke, but he majored in history, so where else could he get a job but in your yard?' I am so opposed to that notion that I want to help make it worthwhile for people to major in history and English."

Mr. Young is doing something. The Lindsay Young Endowment is already making that qualitative difference in the collections, making possible the purchase of the papers of James Agee, first editions of Charles Dickens' novels, and providing the Library with the resources to bid for the Harriette Arnow manuscripts. The Endowment will provide a source of income in perpetuity to augment the quality of the Library's collections, enhancing the quality of life for all those who take advantage of the Library's wealth of resources. ■





Monographs and microforms to support architecture, history and religious studies have been selected for purchase with the Lindsay Young Endowment.

THE LINDSAY YOUNG ENDOWMENT

BY MILTON H. FIGG

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT LIBRARIAN

During the past year the members of the Lindsay Young Endowment Fund Selection Advisory Committee have worked diligently to select titles for purchase. The committee was composed of five teaching faculty members and three library faculty members during its first year in existence. The overall charge to the committee from Dean Paula Kaufman was to recommend titles for purchase that would enhance the quality of the Library's collections as well as its research contents.

Teaching faculty members of the committee were responsible for polling various departments in the humanities for suggestions. Requests were received from all areas of the humanities. After careful review by the selection committee, recommendations were made to the Library's Dean for approval. All recommendations submitted were approved for purchase. Overall, the Library's collections will be greatly enriched by the addition of over forty new titles.

Subject areas benefiting from this year's purchases include Architecture, Art, Classics, English, Foreign Languages, History, Medieval Studies, Music and Religious Studies. Many of the titles purchased can also be used by other subject areas. Representative titles include *Mies Van der Rohe Archive, Parts I and II*, *Modern Art of Japan since 1950*, *Dictionnaire Etymologique de Langue Grecque*, *Inscriptiones Graecae*, *Charles Dickens Research Collection*, *Die Deutschen Literatur-Zeitschriften 1850-1880*, *Black Workers in the Era of the Great Migration 1916-1929*, *Repertoire Bio-Bibliographique des Auteurs Latins, Patristiques et Medievaux*, *Pali Text Society, Texts and Translations* and *Johann Christian Bach 1735-1782: Collected Works*. Also, various formats of materials have been acquired, including monographs, reference sets, microforms and musical scores.

The establishment of the Lindsay Young Endowment is a perfect example of what an individual or a group of individuals can do to provide long-term financial assistance for the UT Knoxville Libraries. Endowments are extremely helpful for public institutions that continually face budget woes during the academic year. ■

THE ADMIRAL FROM KNOX COUNTY

BY JAMES B. LLOYD

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN

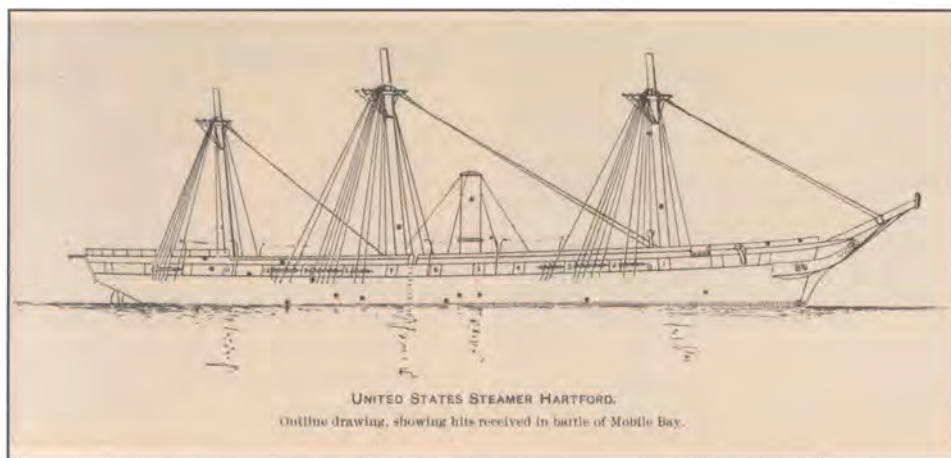
Much like the James Agee Collection on which we reported last year, the acquisition (I use the term advisedly; see below) of the David Glasgow Farragut Collection began with a simple event which none of us at the time would have believed would eventually lead to the Town of Farragut's purchase of it, and the subsequent deposit of its manuscript portion in the Special Collections Library.

It all began with a phone call in the winter of 1989 from Mrs. Mary Nell McFee, who had been put in charge of collecting some display material for the Farragut Folklife Museum to be in Farragut's new town hall, in search of something, anything, to do with Admiral Farragut which might be copied and displayed. We did not have much which could be of use for such a purpose, though we did have a good Farragut letter from 1860 which we had just purchased, and one from 1863, which had occasioned the last mention of Farragut in this publication, "Even the Deeds of the Great Are Soon Forgotten," by Stephen C. Wicks in the 1986/87 issue. Letters, alas, are not particularly eye-catching, thus not good display items. So I was not much help and could only wish Mrs. McFee well in her quest. Little did either of us expect at the time that she would be so successful.

When I next heard from her, she



A vigilant Admiral Farragut. (From the Farragut Collection.)



The Hartford after the battle of Mobile Bay. (War of the Rebellion, Series I, Vol 21, Washington: G.P.O., 1906, p. 436.)

had been in contact with Captain Roger Pineau, former director of the Navy Museum in Washington, who had custody of a large collection of Farragut artifacts and manuscripts which the owner wished to sell, and which, in fact, was about to be sent off to auction. Knowing of our interest, Mrs. McFee very kindly provided us with a copy of the inventory, which had been sent by Captain Pineau, along with the exciting information that the Museum Committee was considering the collection's purchase. The Committee, composed of Mrs. McFee, Curator, Doris Owens, Carl Bacon, Bill Dunlap, Mac Abel, Ann Balitsaris, Millie McBride, Frank Russell, Robert Linsell, Linda Ford, Opal Raby, Jan M. Johnson, and Mayor Robert H. Leonard, responded to Captain Pineau's offer with a set of questions, thus opening negotiations. A delegation from Farragut composed of Mrs. McFee, Mayor Leonard and Alderman Jeff Dobson then visited the Naval History Foundation in Washington, D. C. to inspect the collection in company with Captain Pineau and the present writer, who was in town on other library business.

We were conducted by Captain Pineau into the storage area of the Naval History Foundation where, among the battleship replicas, Fiji (?) masks, demicanons, and gongs, were several crates housing the Farragut artifacts and two small manuscript boxes full of papers. In these esoteric surroundings we examined the books, photographs, prints, scrolls, personal memorabilia, manuscripts, and scrimshaw, which composed the collection. Of particular visual interest were Farragut's framed commission, his epauletts, insignia, sword, a model of his ship, *The Hartford*, and the scrimshaw, which consisted mostly of battle scenes carved

in sharks' (?) teeth and ostrich eggs. And then there were the manuscripts, which were deceptively unexciting next to the artifacts. It was not until we were able to compare their contents with the biography by Farragut's son, Loyall, that we realized that this material filled gaps in the published work and thus would likely be of considerable research interest to present scholars.

The collection had been originally put together by this son and had since been in the hands of several private collectors who had added to it to the point where the inventory amounted to some forty-three pages. The present owner had entrusted it to Captain Pineau who had done the inventory and who had been searching for several years for a donor to purchase the collection for the Naval History Foundation. Such an individual not having been found, the owner was now willing to sell to the Town of Farragut, should that be the desire, which, eventually, it was.

The town, under the leadership of Mayor Leonard, initiated a fund drive to secure the entire collection, and after several months was successful. The purchase was effected and the collection moved to a temporary location in Farragut. We here watched these developments with more than passing interest, since we had all along been discussing the possibility of storing the manuscripts for the town which, after all, was primarily interested in the artifacts for the Folklife Museum. In this manner the unity of the collection could be preserved (relatively speaking) and the manuscripts could be housed in a research library where they could be supported by other original collections and made available to the national community of scholars through various reporting mechanisms.

Thus this collection made its journey back to Campbell's Station, now Farragut, where the first Admiral had begun his on July 5, 1801. His father, George, had settled there at least as early as 1792, as he is carried on the rolls of the militia district of Washington (East Tennessee) for the year 1792-93. In 1807 George moved with his family to New Orleans, where his wife died shortly afterward (1808). He first received an appointment as sailing master in the U.S. Navy and was assigned command of a gunboat at New Orleans. Then in 1809 he was transferred to the naval station there, a fact which was to have a lasting impact on young David's life, as it occasioned the family's caring for, during his last illness, one of George's colleagues at the naval station, the father of Commodore David Porter. The following is Farragut's own account of the incident from his journal (which is not part of the collection): "It is to this circumstance that I am indebted for my present rank in the navy of the United States. Not long after his father's death, Commander David Porter took command of the Naval Station at New Orleans, and having heard that his father died at our house, and had received some attention . . . , he determined to visit and adopt such one of the children as desired to go with him. He accordingly came to see us and after a while the question of adoption was put to us all, when I, being inspired by his uniform and that of my brother William, who had received an appointment in the Navy some time before, said promptly that I would go."

Farragut followed Porter to Washington in 1810 and at the ripe age of nine was appointed midshipman in the U.S. Navy. He accompanied Commander Porter on his next assignment as captain of the frigate *Essex* in August of 1811. On the 18th of June of the following year the United States Congress declared war on Great Britain, and the *Essex*, under Porter, began its celebrated cruise in the Pacific, finally succumbing to superior British forces in the harbor of Valparaiso in 1814.

Captured, paroled, and exchanged, Farragut began his long rise through the naval ranks, becoming a lieutenant in 1825. On September 24th, 1823, he married Susan C. Marchant of Norfolk, Virginia, and from that time until the Civil War forced his removal, he considered that city to be his home, although he was always carried on the naval rolls as being from Tennessee. His first wife died in 1840, and he then married Virginia



Lieutenant Farragut c. 1830. (Farragut, Loyall, *The Life of David Glasgow Farragut*, New York: Appleton, 1879, Frontispiece.)

Loyall, also of Norfolk. During these years Farragut was either stationed in Norfolk or on active duty, mostly with the Mosquito Fleet in the Gulf of Mexico attempting to quell the piracy rampant in that area.

In 1841 he became a commander and began his career as a ship's captain in 1842 on the sloop *Decatur*. In 1845 when war with Mexico became imminent, Farragut, always ambitious, began to lobby for duty in the Gulf and was finally sent in 1847, but arrived too late to play an active part in the surrender of Vera Cruz. The early 1850s saw Farragut in Norfolk and Washington on ordinance duty, and the latter part of the decade he spent on the west coast setting up a navy yard.

The start of the Civil War found him back in Norfolk awaiting reassignment, but his unionist sympathies caused his removal to New York. In 1861 he was appointed to command the West Gulf Blockading Squadron with orders to capture New Orleans, and he sailed in command of this fleet in 1862 aboard his new

flagship, the steam sloop *Hartford*. In the ensuing battle Farragut daringly ran his fleet past the forts protecting New Orleans instead of attempting to reduce them, then destroyed the Confederate fleet and seized the defenseless city. This victory was of great morale as well as strategic importance, and it made Farragut the leading naval officer for the rest of his career, as evidenced by the fact of his promotion to the country's first rear-admiralship on July 30, 1862.

Throughout the rest of the war Farragut continued to command the blockading fleet in the Gulf, and won another outstanding victory in Mobile Bay in August of 1864. This battle as mentioned, we have had occasion to describe before, and it was here that Farragut is supposed to have uttered his famous quote, "Damn the torpedoes. Full speed ahead," as he led his fleet past the forts defending the Bay and across a line of mines which were then called torpedoes. As in New Orleans, he was again successful in this tactic, and subsequently



Midshipman Farragut entering the service on board the *Essex*. (Headley, P.C., *Life and Naval Career of Vice-Admiral David Glascoe Farragut*. New York: Appleton, 1865, Frontispiece.)

FLAG SHIP *Hartford*
WESTERN GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Off Mobile Aug. 21st 1864

My dearest Wife,
I write & leave this letter for you. I am going into Mobile Bay in the morning if "God is my leader" as I hope he is, & in him I place my trust, if he thinks it is the proper place for me to die. I am ready to submit to his will, in that as all other things - my great mortification is that my affairs, the iron clads were not ready to have gone in yesterday - the army landed last night & are in full

view of us this morning & the Tennessee has not yet arrived from the Gulf -
God bless & preserve you my darling & my dear Boy, if any thing should happen to me - & my blessings also rest up on your dear Mother & all your Sisters & their children -
Your devoted & affectionate husband, who once for one moment forgot his love, duty, or fidelity to you his devoted & best of wives -

D. G. Farragut

Mrs. D. G. Farragut
Hastings on the Hudson N.Y.

Letter from Farragut to his wife before the battle of Mobile Bay. (Farragut, Loyall, The Life of David Glasgow Farragut, New York: Appleton, 1879, p. 404-5.)

dispersed the Confederate ships and took the forts commanding the entrance to the bay. This feat prompted President Lincoln and the Congress to create the rank of vice-admiral for him, and secured him the gratitude of the union. He was later made a full Admiral when that rank was created by Congress in 1866, and it was conferred upon him by fellow Tennessean Andrew Johnson.

Farragut was given a hero's welcome when he arrived in New York, where he was presented with a purse of \$50,000 by the citizens in recognition of his exploits. He settled in that city until his death in 1870, and his residence is commemorated by various statues there today. None of these monuments, however, have the immediacy of the collection which the Town of Farragut has been kind enough to share with us.

There is nothing like reading someone's own words in his own hand to give a sense of the man, himself. We are most happy to join with Farragut in commemorating one of Tennessee's most famous sons. We commend the Museum Committee, Mayor Leonard, and the citizens of Farragut for having had the foresight to enter into this agreement, and we hope that this example of cooperation between a Tennessee community and the University will hereafter prove the rule, not the exception.



Farragut at the Battle of New Orleans. Adams, W.H. Davenport, Farragut and other Great Commanders, London and New York: George Routledge and Sons, n.d., Frontispiece.)

POLITICS, PATRONAGE AND WHIGGERY

BY CURTIS LYONS

SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT

The stage was set in 1849 for a major political upheaval. General Zachary Taylor had ridden his Mexican War victory over Santa Anna to the Whig nomination for the Presidency and his successful election to the White House. His defeat of Democrat Lewis Cass led to the replacement of Democratic Polk administrators from cabinet members on down to the lowest Federal officials. In-



Zachary Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready," 12th President of the United States. (General Taylor and His Staff, Philadelphia: Grigg, Elliot & Co., 1848, Frontispiece.)

deed, one of the few things one will see mentioned about Taylor in even the shortest biographical sketches (even shorter than usual considering he died on July 9, 1850, within two years of his election) is that he reinstituted the spoils system.

It is within this context that documents recently acquired through gift funds by the University of Tennessee Special Collections Library can be interpreted. The four letters were written by prominent East Tennesseans to Allen A. Hall, Tennessean and Register of the Treasury, concerning the spoils system with relation to the appointment of postmasters in 1849. These letters, supplemented by newspapers and other letters, form the basis of this article.

The East Tennessee Whigs had always been strong. While the state was largely democratic, to the point that

Knoxville Whig newspapers spoke of East Tennessee secession from the state in 1849, East Tennessee politics had been centered upon the wealthy and learned men of Knoxville, Greeneville and Jonesboro. It is in this context of Whig triumph and spoils that the fracturing of the Whig party in East Tennessee occurred.

There the traditionally minor Federal position of postmaster became a point of contention over whether the Whigs would resume the spoils system or appoint men to office based upon merit alone. Tennessee became a focal point due to the presence of Hall, one of only a few Tennesseans in a high position in the Taylor administration, who was therefore called upon to exert his influence on all types of problems.

Hall found himself in an unenviable position which his background had not prepared him for. A noted Nashville Whig editor in the 1820s and 1830s, he broke into political life when he was appointed charge d'affaires to Venezuela in 1841. After Polk was elected to the Presidency, Hall became a victim of the Democratic spoils system and returned from his mission to Nashville to edit the *Nashville Whig*. With Taylor's election came Hall's appointment to the Register of the Treasury in Washington, an influential job for one so lacking in administrative experience (not unlike Taylor himself).

The first question which Hall found brought to his attention was whether the democratic postmasters of East Tennessee should be replaced. The administration's directive was clear: replace the Democratic officeholders with loyal Whigs, especially in predominantly Whig districts. The problem of local postmasters, whose appointments lay in the hands of Postmaster General Jacob Collamer, was thrust upon him by Tennessee Whig friends. Showing wisdom, he immediately consulted other noted Whigs in the area, including T.A.R. Nelson of Jonesboro. Nelson's letter of May 22, 1849, reveals one side of the issue very clearly. He believed that "all the important offices—such as foreign ministers, charges, heads of bureaus, fiscal agents, etc., should, as a general rule be filled by Whigs: but the little post offices, and similar small appointments (except in clear cases of incompetency) should be allowed to remain as they are." In fact, Nelson was pleased that Hall had followed his earlier advice in seeing to the retention of the incumbent Democratic Postmaster in Blountville. He further recommended the re-appointment of



Thomas A.R. Nelson, "I am a born Whig . . . I have always entertained a profound abhorrence of the practices and principles of modern democracy and . . . made it an invariable rule to denounce those principles and practices in the severest terms." (Alexander, Thomas B., Thomas A.R. Nelson of East Tennessee, Nashville: Tennessee Historical Commission, 1956, Frontispiece.)

James W. Campbell, Postmaster from 1841-1845, to the position in Knoxville and against the removal of Dr. Chester, Democratic Postmaster of Jonesboro. As he explained, "in Counties or towns where the Democrats have a large majority, I would say let them keep their Postmasters and little officers. So that, as these officers are very numerous and diffused among the people, whenever a Democratic demagogue begins to talk about 'the guillotine', the Whig Orators and Editors throughout the union may refer to cases *right at home*."

Although acknowledging the Polk administration's placement of Democrats in all branches and levels of the governments, Nelson cautioned Hall that they should "not like to follow in the footsteps of our *illustrious* predecessors." Finally he states that "I presume that you never lived, as I have since 1842, in a Democratic District and, altho' you may imagine, yet you cannot fully know, what a weapon such a removal would be in the hands of Andy Johnson & other demagogues." These actions, if not thought out, could prove detrimental to East Tennessee Whigs.

Another of the opinion that a Whig spoils system would be detrimental

was Emerson Etheridge, U.S. Whig Senator from Tennessee. His letter to Hall, dated July 1, 1849, was in response to a petition which had been signed and filed by Whigs of Weakley County who sought to replace the Democratic Postmaster of Dresden. Etheridge was furious at this suggestion since the incumbent had "totally abstained from all interference in political affairs and has not distributed documents free on which postage should have been charged." Therefore, Etheridge requests that "the action of the Department may be suspended until the secret movement of a few inconsiderate Whigs be set right."

Etheridge's letter illustrates a practical consideration other than favoritism concerning the postmaster positions. Coming out of four years under the Democratic Polk administration and with a hotly contested gubernatorial race occurring between incumbent Whig Neil B. Smith and another Mexican war hero, Democrat William Trousdale of Sumner County, the local Whigs feared the impact of free delivery of campaign literature by the Democrats.

On the other side of this debate was that indomitable East Tennessean vocal in any debate, the Rev. William G. Brownlow. Brownlow was insistent that all the "Locofocos," a Whig term for the radical wing of the Democratic party, be

ousted from the positions which were opened by the ousting of the Whigs four years earlier. Brownlow's Knoxville newspaper (issued under various names but commonly known as *Brownlow's Whig*) served as his voice in this matter.

The more moderate Whigs won the debate and only a limited number of Democrats were replaced. Now the factionalization entered its second stage with the naming of their Whig replacements. In this struggle there were two



Masthead of Brownlow's Whig, Whig newspaper from 1849-1883. (Brownlow's Whig, July 28, 1849.)

clearly defined sides, the lists of which were graciously provided us by the editorials of Brownlow and of the competing Whig newspaper, the *Knoxville Register*. Supporting Brownlow were a number of prominent Whigs including Senator John Bell, Oliver P. Temple, A. Alexander Doak, Congressman Meredith Gentry, State Senator John F. Henry, James C. Luttrell, Judge Ebenezer Alexander, General Solomon Jacobs and F. S. Heiskell. With the *Register* and opposing Brownlow were Congressmen John H. Crozier, John Cocke and John Netherland, as well as Col. Samuel P. Rogers, William Sneed, James W. Campbell and George M. Swan. One name noticeably absent from these lists is Nelson. While Brownlow continually lists Nelson in his camp, Nelson's correspondence as earlier cited denies this.

From these lists one sees the East Tennessee Whigs were not only divided on the issue of federal patronage but were also divided along somewhat different lines concerning who should replace the ousted Democrats. Two newly opened positions seemed to capture these two sides' attention: the Knoxville Postmaster, with Brownlow's faction favoring Luttrell and Crozier's favoring Campbell; and the loftier position of U.S. District Attorney of East Tennessee, with

Brownlow's faction favoring Temple and Crozier's favoring Rogers. On these two contests the results would split.

Regarding the Knoxville Postmastership, Brownlow's position, at which one seldom has to guess, can be summed up from a letter to Hall dated June 19, 1849, "Why on Earth don't [Postmaster General] Collamer appoint James C. Luttrell Post Master of the town?" He asserted that "Luttrell's petition is before him with 600 signatures to it, and Bell's and various other letters urging it." Brownlow makes it clear in his *Whig* that there is a conspiracy by the owners of the *Register* (Sneed, Crozier, Campbell and Swan) against him and his faction. Nevertheless, apparently Brownlow's faction was strong enough, as Luttrell's appointment to the Knoxville Postmastership was approved.

The naming of U.S. District Attorney for East Tennessee was another matter, and appears to have called for classic political maneuvering. After being assured by many that he had the position, O.P. Temple discovered that Col. Samuel Rogers had been appointed. The swing recommendation for this position came from John Cocke, who had originally requested Temple to apply for the appointment and but ten days earlier had stated to him that there would be no opposition to his appointment. Brownlow states, in a *Whig* editorial, the reason that Temple did not have the support of the *Register* was because "he is poor, because he will not serve a selfish clique which has banded together for the purpose of promoting themselves, because he is identified with the odious firm of Bell,



William G. Brownlow, "I will not condescend to defend my Whiggery at this late day. If I have not impressed the public mind with the belief that I am a Whig . . . it is too late to accomplish it now." (Jones, J.S., *Biographical Album of Tennessee Governors*, Knoxville: J.S. Jones, 1903, n.p.)



Oliver P. Temple, Prominent East Tennessee Lawyer and trustee of the University of Tennessee. (Pittenger, William, *The Great Locomotive Chase*, New York: Jones and Stanley, 1893, p. 266.)

Knoxville Register.

Circulates extensively throughout the several counties of East Tennessee, and the Southern and Western States.

TERMS: The Register is published once a week, (Wednesday morning,) at Two DOLLARS per annum if paid in advance, that is, at the commencement of each subscription year. Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, if paid within six months after the time of subscribing, or THREE DOLLARS if payment be delayed beyond six months.

ONE DOLLAR, in advance, for six months.



The Register.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1849.

Masthead of the Knoxville Register, Whig newspaper from 1816-1863. (Knoxville Register, January 17, 1849.)

Nelson, Henry, Brownlow & Co." As for Cocke's mysterious change of heart, Brownlow charged that a bargain was struck between Cocke and Rogers, that "Cocke will support Rogers if Rogers and friends will keep control of their friends and clients in the counties of Anderson, Morgan and Sevier just before the next election." This time the *Register* could claim a win over the Whig.

Although Brownlow's newspaper claimed to be the voice of the majority, he appears not to have been the choice of the Administration to represent them to the people. In more direct competition with the *Register*, Brownlow requested Hall, in his June 19, 1849, letter, to use his influence in granting his paper the advertising of the Post Office and the State Departments, previously held by the Democratic *Knoxville Standard*. However, in a letter from Brownlow dated November 8, 1849, it is obvious that the advertising was given to the *Register* instead. Brownlow concludes that he "will not ask for any of it or have anything to do with the administration." His frustration and alienation are summed up as he says "With the *Ruling Dynasty at Washington* I wish no fellowship whatsoever. And whenever they lay themselves open to attack, I will mount them most assuredly."

This type of editorial competition was far from unique. Indeed, it was nothing new to Hall who had killed George Poindexter, a rival editor of the *Union and American*, in a duel after a political argument on Cherry Street in Nashville. However, the Whig and *Register* competi-

tion was not just one of words and ideas, but also one of two factions vying for power and prestige within a party hierarchy. Such a contest between well-balanced forces within a single body inevitably led to a weakening of that body and contributed greatly to its ultimate undoing.

This would not go unnoticed in Washington. William Wales, Chairman of the Whig Central Committee, in a letter to Nelson held in the Nelson papers in the McClung Collection in Knoxville dated July 12, 1849, observes concerning the upcoming elections, "we have never seen indications more flattering to Whig success, not only in the canvass for Governor but for Congress & the Legislature. But there is an unprecedented absence of excitement and enthusiasm, which is always dangerous, and may greatly reduce the attendance at the polls and put everything to hazard." More directly addressing the problem was Hall, in a letter to Nelson of September 8, 1849, "That Knoxville feud! Is it not fraught with mischief to Whig interests, and is it not an evil without remedy?" Their concern was justified since, as A. Alexander Doak points out to Temple in a letter dated May 27, 1849, "Taylor received every Whig vote among the Presbyterians in this district . . . but many Methodist Whigs did not vote for him."

The long-term result of these squabbles was actually predicted by Brownlow in his November letter to Hall. "The Whigs have had control of this State for the last time for ten years to come; and as for the Presidency, no man of the Whig party can be elected for the next quarter of a century." Indeed, Taylor would be the last Whig President, Trousdale would win the gubernatorial election over Brown, to be followed by William B. Campbell, the last Whig governor. Etheridge would be the last Whig Congressman and the party would hold its last National Convention in 1852 when the final blow was dealt with the death of Henry Clay. Thus, the fracture among East Tennessee Whigs in 1849 would presage the complete destruction of the national Whig party only some three years later.



A HANDSOME RESIDENCE, NOW DEMOLISHED

BY NICK WYMAN
SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT

One of the refreshing surprises of this year was an additional gift from Mrs. Clarence Brown: the library of her late husband, film director Clarence Brown. Mr. Brown has been, over the years, among the most generous donors to the Library and the University.

The gift of his books and phonograph records provides an additional dimension to our understanding of this engaging creative man. The range of subject matter, reflecting the varied interests of the Hollywood director, the inclusion of books that were the basis of films Brown made, as well as the presence of some stellar items make this gift an enrichment to the Library and to the scholar's "picture" of Mr. Brown and his work. Most notable among the books is a superb set of Edward S. Curtis' *The North American Indian* . . . , a peerless photographic study comprising twenty volumes of text and twenty volumes of photogravures (prints made from intaglio plates created by way of photographic methods).

Recently Clarence Brown's one hundredth birthday passed, and much interest was paid on that occasion to the distinguished late Tennessee alumnus and his works. All of this, along with interest in the seven films Clarence Brown made with Greta Garbo, prompted a study of the supplementary portion of the Clarence Brown Collection—photographs and papers housed in the Special Collections Library.

In that group of materials is an album of photographs of a spacious, comfortable residence, apparently the home of an affluent family, as it appeared in the 1920s. At the time the collection was catalogued these photographs had not been identified clearly. In the box with the album were wonderful photographs of Clarence Brown's parents, some taken with the three together. Among the thirty-two black-and-white prints were views of the "Hill" at the University, taken from an angle showing the tower of Ayres Hall and the back of old Science Hall. Only in Maplehurst Park, as the area is now known, could such a view be obtained.

Then came a tantalizing discovery: in the corner of each photograph is the embossed mark, "Thompson. Photogra-



Driving in from Hill Avenue (Special Collections Library, MS-1023.)

pher. Knoxville." Why did Clarence Brown have an album of Thompson photographs of a handsome residence, now demolished, in the once fashionable Maplehurst area? This question prompted an enthusiastic search in hot pursuit of the identity and history of the house in question. A quick check with a reliable and knowledgeable source yielded the information that by 1949 this house was the Terry Court apartments. Here was a clue that made possible a search of city directories and Sanborn fire insurance maps; thereby a very interesting history began to unfold.

The house, at 832 W. Hill Avenue, was still outside the city limits of Knoxville in 1890, in what was then called Williamsburg, although most of Williamsburg to the east and the south was already within the city. The Sanborn maps show the residence, then with a covered entrance porch, set in a small estate and standing at a considerable distance from Hill Avenue, in a position commanding splendid views overlooking the Tennessee River. The city directory for 1882 shows William S. Mead living at this address, and he remains there until his death in 1908. A prominent Knoxville industrialist, William Spies Mead had moved to the city in 1873, purchasing an interest in the Knoxville Iron Company. As time went by, Mead became an officer or director of several other major firms in Knoxville, including Brookside Mills. One of the first Trustees of Lawson McGhee Library, he was known as a cultivated man, knowledgeable in the arts, well travelled abroad, an active churchman, the owner of an extensive personal library, and a wine connoisseur.

City directories indicate that a son, Frank Seymour Mead, is residing at 832 West Hill in 1909; and as of 1912, Charles Milne Seymour, a well-known Knoxville attorney and civil engineer, was residing there, as well. Although biographical information makes no such connection, one cannot help wondering if Frank was given his middle name because of some friendship between the Meads and young Seymour's engineer father. In any case, Frank was a marble dealer, ultimately sitting at the head of a marble company that his father had been involved with as well. The younger Mead and his wife were to move to 1600 Laurel Avenue after less than a decade presiding over the park-like domain in Williamsburg.

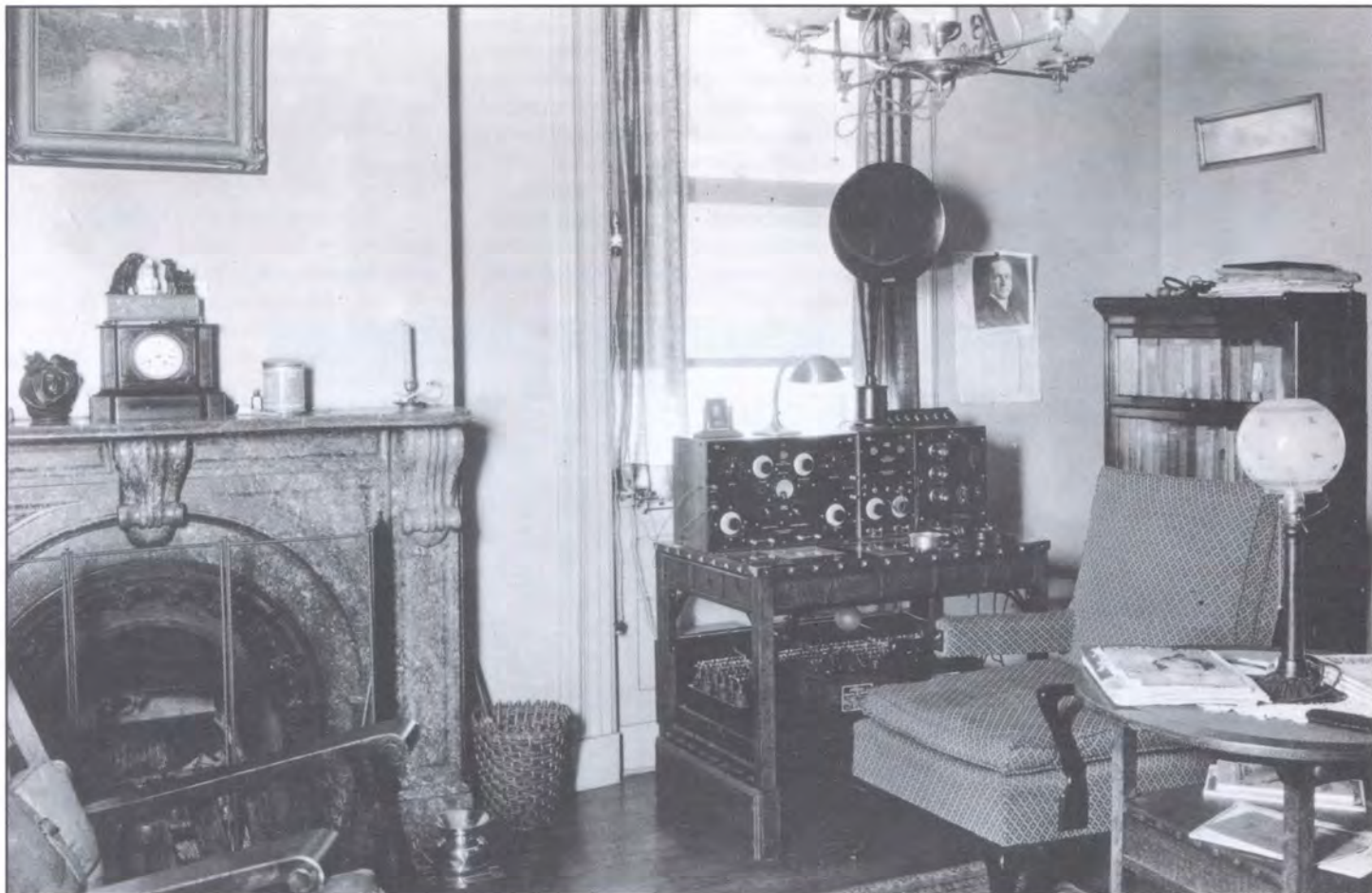
Enter Larkin H. Brown. When Clarence was a young lad, his parents moved with their only son to Knoxville, where Larkin Brown became a supervisor and then plant superintendent at Brookside Mills. Living for many years in a modest frame dwelling at 121 E. Scott Avenue (in North Knoxville), the Browns may have known the Mead residence on West Hill Avenue rather well. In any event, Knoxville city directories reveal that in 1920 the Browns were resident in the Whittle Springs Hovel. And in 1921 they are ensconced at 832 West Hill, remaining there until 1926 or 1927. A fascinating coincidence is the fact that the first film to come out under Clarence Brown's sole directorship was the 1920 film "The Great Redeemer." In addition, "The Last of the Mohicans," directed chiefly by Brown, but under the name of his mentor Maurice Tourneur, opened in 1920. Could the house have been the gift of a prospering son? Was the photograph

album prepared as a commemorative of the acquisition of the estate? Whether a gift or Larkin Brown's boomtime personal acquisition, this congenially arranged place must have been a great satisfaction to the Browns.

What the photographs reveal is a spacious house with generously proportioned rooms, furnished, on the whole, to the taste of the 'teens and 'twenties. A splendid entrance hall is notable for the fashionable Jacobean revival chairs and sideboard, an imposing Chinese vase, and a beautifully carved staircase. A chinoiserie screen politely masks the kitchen door into the dining room; and in the corner of one room sits a wireless radio at the ready. One airy, pleasant bedroom virtually proclaims itself as Clarence's.

Views of the exterior reveal a new entrance of handsomely dressed stone, surrounding double doors with long lights and a graceful fanlight above. The window above this entrance has been given an elegant stone frame, and the effect is to lend the place the air of a Roman villa. On the river side is a renaissance loggia overlooking the water, with a roof deck above it. This offers delightful views.

Other photographs around the residence reveal the expansively landscaped grounds within which it is set. These, together with the interior shots, all from the camera of Knoxville's best known historic photographer, make a special gift to us from Clarence Brown. They capture forever the last moments of repose in what many affectionately remember as Maplehurst Park. ■



The living room wireless. (Special Collections Library, MS-1023.)



The entrance of dressed stone. (Special Collections Library, MS-1023.)



The fashionably appointed entrance hall. (Special Collections Library, MS-1023.)

NAMED ENDOWMENTS PROVIDE LASTING SUPPORT AND TRIBUTE

BY LAURA C. SIMIC
DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

"UT has just been our life," says Ann Sherbakoff when asked why she has stayed so involved with UT over the years.

Ann and her husband Paul, both UT graduates, have strong long-standing ties to the University going back to 1920 when Paul's father, Dr. C.D. Sherbakoff, came to Knoxville to work at the UT Agricultural Experiment Station. It was in honor of Dr. Sherbakoff that the C.D. Sherbakoff Library Endowment was established in 1965 for the purchase of plant science materials. Paul and Ann continue to support this fund, this year making another significant commitment qualifying them for membership in the University's Presidents' Club.

"My father was a researcher," says Paul. "You can't do research without the tools, and those tools are in the Library." Adds Ann, "The fund is a natural way to perpetuate 'Pop Sherby's' name. He loved UT."

The late Dr. C.D. Sherbakoff immigrated to the United States in 1907 from Russia, where he had obtained a degree in forestry and worked as a professional forester. By 1914 he had graduated from Cornell University with B.S.A. and Ph.D. degrees, and had begun work at the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. His work with citrus diseases led to the discovery of a new tomato disease, "Buckeye Rot."

"He was very modest," according to Ann, "he never talked about what he did. When he came over to work on his Ph.D, he did not know English. He had an English/Russian dictionary on one side, with his textbooks on the other, translating every word."

From 1920 to his retirement in 1950, Dr. Sherbakoff was head of the Plant Pathology Department at the UT Agricultural Experiment Station. He gained international recognition for his work in taxonomic studies on fungi of the genus *Fusarium*. In the early 1920s Dr. Sherbakoff was asked to make a detailed study of the *Fusaria* in the pathological collections of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and was one of five international taxonomists invited to "The *Fusarium* Conference" held in Madison, Wisconsin in 1924, to chart the course for future

work in the field.

In 1937, Dr. Sherbakoff began a wheat breeding program for Tennessee, and later was responsible for the release of a rust-resistant wheat adapted to parts of the state. His cutting-edge work with other plant diseases such as verticillium wilt of cotton, potato scab, and diseases caused by soil-borne organisms, continued to gain international recognition and made innovative contributions resulting in greatly decreased crop losses.

It was after Dr. Sherbakoff's death in 1965, that Paul, Ann, and other dedicated friends made contributions to establish the Library endowment fund in his memory. But the Sherbakoff family's involvement with UT did not end there. Two years after his graduation, Paul began to work for UT as Registration Supervisor, eventually becoming the Director of the Student Center, and the Executive Director of Student Services. It was under Paul's guidance that the first student center, the original Carolyn Brown University Center, was built.

Paul now serves on the board of visitors for the College of Human Ecology. Ann is a former member of the Chancellor's Associates and serves on the board of visitors for the College of Education. Both are avid football fans, holding season tickets "forever — almost 40 years!" Both credit their involvement with many aspects of the University with

affording them a broad perspective on the University's needs. This University-wide perspective has precipitated their ongoing support of the Library.

"The Library serves the whole campus — students, alumni, the whole community," asserts Paul.

Paul and Ann also credit Chancellor Emeritus Jack Reese with inspiring their dedication to the Library. "The first time we were in the new (Hodges) Library was at a Chancellor's Associates reception, before the building was even occupied," Ann remembers. "Jack said, 'Now we have a facility, and now we have to fill it!' We have to stock the store, so to speak. It was in Jack's honor that we made our most recent commitment to the endowment."

The C.D. Sherbakoff Library Endowment has continued to help "stock the store" for 25 years. This endowment, as well as other individual named endowments like it, provides a perpetual source of income for Library resources. A named endowment may be established, with a minimum of \$10,000, in honor of the donor, or friend, loved one, or other individual. In addition to being valuable sources of support, such endowments also provide fitting and ever-lasting remembrances of the persons for whom they are named, for generations of scholars and researchers to come. ■



Ann and Paul Sherbakoff, shown here with Bill Dunavant (left), are regular attendants at Library events.

**THE PAPERS OF ANDREW
JOHNSON. Volume 8,
May-August 1865.**

BY PAUL H. BERGERON, EDITOR

Published in December 1989, Volume 8 of *The Papers of Andrew Johnson* is the first to deal exclusively with Johnson's presidency, albeit only four months of his term. But the spring and summer months of 1865 constituted for Johnson, and indeed for the nation, North and South, a critical time of binding up the wounds of war and establishing procedures for future reconstruction.

This volume takes Johnson through the weeks in which he embarked upon several fronts. First, he dealt with the pressing matter of the Lincoln assassins, their arrest, trial, and execution. He moved to appoint provisional governors in seven of the former Confederate states and to outline the manner in which all of the rebellious southern states might seek "restoration" to the Union (nullify the secession ordinances, abolish slavery, and repudiate Confederate debts). On the same day that he appointed the first of the provisional governors, Johnson also issued his extremely important Amnesty Proclamation by which he offered general pardon to all ex-Rebels, unless they came within one or more of the fourteen categories of exemption. Persons finding themselves in the latter situation must seek an individual pardon from the President and thousands did in the summer of 1865.

With regard to the all-important matter of southern blacks, Johnson made clear his position in favor of the emancipation of all slaves. But what rights and

privileges these newly-freed blacks should enjoy was a question of considerable controversy. Johnson encouraged the Mississippi governor to support a limited suffrage for qualified black males; but his overtures were ignored and Johnson did not pursue the issue.

Fleeting references to the above concerns should give some indication of the kinds of materials contained in Vol-

ume 8. Through the letters, telegrams, speeches, and interviews published therein a reader is enabled to grasp a fuller and deeper knowledge and appreciation of the Reconstruction era, particularly as it is viewed from the vantage point of the White House.

**CORRESPONDENCE OF JAMES
K. POLK. Volume VII, January-
August 1844.**

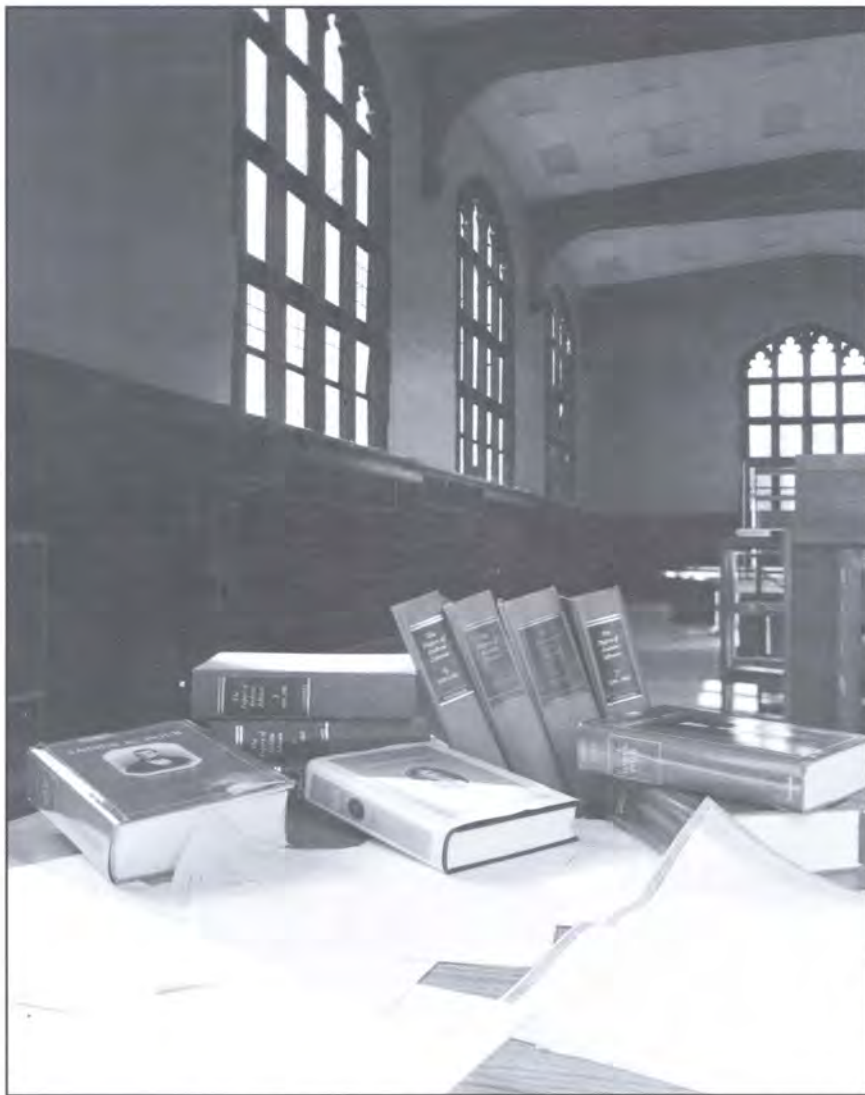
BY WAYNE CUTLER, EDITOR

Volume Seven of the correspondence covers eight critical months of Polk's career, January through August of 1844. Holding the Old Democracy's North-South alliance together would

require of the party a new and bold strategy for achieving victory in the forthcoming presidential election. Martin Van Buren's friends could not easily detach themselves from the only man who had ever led the northern wing of the party. Nor were there any "safe" states in their half of the Union, for the nomination of John C. Calhoun or a northerner of southern persuasions would diminish prospects for winning state and local elections. For their part, southern Democrats would face equally certain defeat should the party run Van Buren a third time.

Sectional divisions between the northern and southern branches of the Old Democracy begged for a western candidate, but the party's three most prominent westerners could offer little chance of reuniting Jackson's fractured coalitions of 1828 and 1832. Missouri's Thomas H. Benton and Kentucky's Richard M. Johnson might gain northern acceptance because of their antislavery sympathies, but for the same reasons neither could carry the

cotton South. Michigan's Lewis Cass might win the support of southern cotton producers because of his low-tariff views, but the same would defeat him in the protectionist states of the North. In 1844 the discordant Democracy divided against all of its prominent leaders; and had it not been for the dreaded fear of a Henry Clay presidency, the contentious factions might never have compromised on an "available," that is, an electable candidate. ■



Eighteen volumes of historical documents have been published to date by the editorial projects on Tennessee's three presidents, Jackson, Polk, and Johnson. (Photo courtesy of the Office of University Relations, University of Tennessee.)

LIBRARY EVENTS



Dean Paula Kaufman with Honorary Life Members Dr. Charles Maland and Chancellor Emeritus Jack E. Reese.

LIBRARY FRIENDS

The year-old Library Friends organization was off to an active start, sponsoring the first in an ongoing series of Library Friends lectures last spring. Dr. Charles Maland, Associate Professor of English, presented "Charlie Chaplin: Travails of a Movie 'Genius'" to a group of enthusiastic Knoxville area Friends.

Dr. Maland, a member of the UT Knoxville faculty since 1978, was a 1989 Pulitzer Prize nominee for his book *Chaplin and American Culture: The Evolution of a Star Image*. In gratitude for his contribution as the first Library Friends lecturer, Dean Paula Kaufman honored Dr. Maland as an Honorary Life Member of the Library Friends. Also honored as an Honorary Life Member was Chancellor Emeritus Jack E. Reese, for his long-standing support and advocacy on behalf of the University Libraries, and his instrumental role in the building of the John C. Hodges Library.

The Library Friends brings together those who share an enthusiasm for books, and an appreciation for the printed word and freedom of access to information. The organization seeks to stimulate private support of the Libraries and to encourage greater consciousness of the importance of the Libraries throughout the region. The Library Friends lectures

focus attention on the Libraries and share the University's wealth of scholarly resources with the greater community.

All individuals who make an annual gift to the Libraries of \$50 or more qualify for membership in the Library Friends. Members receive borrowing privileges at the UT Knoxville Libraries as well as the Library Friends newsletter and invitations to special events sponsored by the organization. For more information about this worthwhile group, contact the Director of Development, University Libraries, at (615) 974-0037.

GAMES BENEFIT ENDOWMENT

In generous support of the Libraries' ongoing fund-raising efforts, the UT Knoxville Men's Athletics Department donated a portion of the proceeds of two 1990 football games to the Men's Athletics Department Library Endowment. The proceeds of the Orange and White Game, a spring intrasquad scrimmage, were given to the Library as well as a share of the profits from the invitational Disneyland Pigskin Classic in August. This partnership effort between athletics and academics boosted the Endowment by over \$235,000.

CAMPAIGN NEARS GOAL

One year since its public announcement, The Tennessee Imperative campaign was over two-thirds of the way to its \$6 million goal.

Many generous gifts from valued UT alumni and friends pushed the campaign past the \$4 million mark in early spring. By the end of 1990, the campaign will have reached all UT Knoxville alumni and past donors, through a carefully planned series of segmented mailings with personal and telephone follow-up.

"The Tennessee Imperative provides a tremendous opportunity to tell all of our alumni about the Libraries," said the Libraries' Director of Development Laura Simic. "The Libraries are somewhat of a hidden treasure. We need to spread the word that the Libraries are the heart of the University."

The regional business and philanthropic community has also been tapped on behalf of the campaign. Several corporations and foundations have recognized the Libraries' impact on the cultural, social and economic environment of Tennessee, and have responded favorably with their support. ■



Head Football Coach Johnny Majors presents Dean Paula Kaufman with the proceeds from the Orange & White Game as Chancellor John Quinn looks on.

INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

THE UT KNOXVILLE LIBRARIES

More than any other single element, the library is the heart of a university. The quality of the UT Knoxville Libraries' collections directly affects the quality of intellectual inquiry campus-wide — and the quality of education we give our students, the leaders of our future.

You can help to guarantee that our future leaders receive the best possible education by making an investment in the UT Knoxville Libraries.

There are many opportunities by which you can make a difference:

GIFTS OF CASH AND APPRECIATED SECURITIES

An outright gift of cash or securities enables the Library to apply the funds to the area of greatest need almost immediately. Gifts of appreciated securities also offer attractive tax benefits to the donor.

DEFERRED GIFTS

Such gifts include gifts by will, charitable remainder trust or charitable lead trust. Often these gifts can provide income to the donor as well as tax benefits, with the Libraries receiving the trust income at a later date.

GIFTS OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

Books, manuscripts, historical documents and other such items can be of great importance and may become a valuable part of the Libraries' collection. Our collection development librarians can discuss with you whether your items may meet some of the collection's needs.

Gifts may be directed to the John C. Hodges Library, the George C. Taylor Law Library, the George F. DeVine Music Library, the Map Library, the Webster Pendergrass Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library, or the Special Collections Library.



Patricia Droppleman, Nursing, and Lana Dixon, Library, display Hodges Library reference materials.



Michael Lofaro, professor of English and Jim Lloyd, Special Collections, in Special Collections.



Associate Dean Aubrey Mitchell and Lib Hotchkiss, Knox County Schools, in the John C. Hodges Library.



Pauline Bayne, Library, and John Meacham, Music, in the George F. DeVine Music Library.

To make a gift to the UT Knoxville Libraries, please use the reply envelope included in the *Review*. For more information, please contact:

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

PRIVATE DOLLARS, PUBLIC TREASURES

As Americans have given to various charitable efforts over the years, they have created many national treasures available to all. Many of these resources would never have been possible with governmental support alone.

Virtually all of the truly great libraries have been made great through gifts from individuals. We are most grateful to the following who have generously supported the UT Knoxville Libraries.

LIBRARY ENDOWMENTS

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

Endowment funds are particularly valuable because, once established, they provide interest income for the Library in perpetuity. Such funds also offer a fitting opportunity to honor or memorialize a friend or relative. Anyone may establish a named endowment fund with a minimum gift of \$10,000 to the University Libraries.

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

(Endowments marked with an asterisk have been established since our last issue of the *Library Development Review*.)

Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library Endowment
Anonymous Library Endowment
Lalla Block Arnstein Library Endowment
James M. Blake Library Endowment*
Margaret Gray Blanton Library Endowment
James Douglas Bruce Library Endowment
Renda Burkhart Library Endowment*
William Waller Carson Library Endowment
Ira N. Chiles Library Endowment-Higher Education
Caroline Perry Cleveland Library Endowment*
Betsey Beeler Creekmore Library Endowment*
Kenneth Curry Library Endowment
Durant DaPonte Memorial Library Endowment
Richard Beale Davis Humanities Library Endowment
Clayton B. Dekle Library Endowment
Frank M. Dryzer Library Endowment
Roland E. Duncan Library Endowment*
Ellis & Ernest Library Endowment
Harold S. Fink Library Endowment-History
Dr. Stanley J. Folmsbee Library Endowment
Armour T. Granger Library Endowment
Henry A. Haenseler Library Endowment
Hamilton National Bank Library Endowment
Natalie Leach & James A. Haslam II Library Endowment*
George & Sallie Hicks Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library Endowment*
Hodges Books for English Library Endowment
J.C. Hodges-UTK Alumni Library Endowment

Paul E. Howard Humanities Collection Library Endowment
Human Ecology Library Development Endowment
Thomas L. James Library Endowment
William H. Jesse-Library Staff Endowment
Mamie C. Johnston Library Endowment
Angelyn Donaldson & Richard Adolf Koella Historical Documents Library Endowment
Library Acquisitions Endowment
Wayne & Alberta Longmire Library Endowment
Edwin R. Lutz Memorial Library Endowment
Lois Maxwell Mahan Library Endowment*
Stuart Maher Memorial Endowment-Technical Library
Department of Mathematics Library Endowment
Edward J. McMillan Library Endowment
Men's Athletics Department Library Endowment
Harvey & Helen Meyer Library Endowment*
Flora Belle & Bessie Abigail Moss Library Endowment
W.F. (Red & Golda) Moss Agriculture Library Endowment
Angie Warren Perkins Library Endowment
Jack E. Reese Library Endowment
John L. Rhea Foundation Library Endowment
Lawrence C. Roach Library Endowment
Norman B. Sayne Library Endowment-Humanities
B. Schiff Family & Betty J. Weathers Library Endowment*
Louise & Aileen Seilaz Memorial Library Endowment*
Dr. C.D. Sherbakoff Library Endowment
J. Allen Smith Library Endowment
McGregor Smith Library Endowment
Social Work Alumni Library Endowment
Dr. & Mrs. Walter Stiefel Library Endowment
Florence B. & Ray B. Striegel Library Endowment
Charles A. Trentham Library Endowment
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UTK Tomorrow Humanities Library Endowment
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Bill Wallace Memorial Library Endowment
Walters Library Endowment*
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White Stores Library Endowment
Ronald H. Wolf Library Endowment
Lindsay Young Library Endowment
Guy C. Youngerman Library Endowment

THOSE HONORED

The following individuals have been honored by gifts made to the University Libraries in their name between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990:

Howard Baker, Sr.
Betsey Beeler Creekmore
John Dobson
Joe Johnson
Paula T. Kaufman
Sammie Lynn Puett
Larry Ratner
Jack E. Reese
Nancy Reese

THOSE MEMORIALIZED

The following individuals have had gifts made to the University Libraries in their memory between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990:

O. Wendell Anderton	Barbara Mynatt
Joanne Breazeale	Christine Nordling
Lora E. Brummitt	Maude Odom
John Bushore	James Panas
Ted W. Cook	Jarrell Penn
Clayton Dekle	William G. Pollard
Katherine S. Diehl	Judson Robertson
Willie C. Duck	Opal Russell
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William A. Lowry	
Robert T. Mann	
Louise W. McCleary	
Carrie Montgomery	
Dr. & Mrs. H.A. Morgan	

THE WILLIAM G. MCADOO SOCIETY

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

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

The Libraries gratefully acknowledge the following individuals who have made deferred commitments prior to June 30, 1990:

Lynn D. Bartlett
Mr. and Mrs. James M. Blake
Cary G. Branch
Mr. and Mrs. Delbert B. Byrd
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Culver
Lucile Deaderick
Charles W. Duggan
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Mr. and Mrs. George P. Palo
Elnora V. Paul
Carolyn Payne
Margaret Payne
Dr. and Mrs. Jack E. Reese
Clara Rennolds
Fred O. Stone, Jr.
Charles R. West
Sara P. Wharton

LIBRARY FRIENDS

An annual gift to the University Libraries qualifies the donor for membership in the Library Friends. Friends Benefactors have made a gift of \$500 or more; Friends Patrons have contributed between \$250 and \$499; Sustaining Friends have made donations of \$100 to \$249; and Contributing Friends have made a gift of \$50 to \$99. The following made contributions to the Libraries during the year July 1, 1989, to June 30, 1990.

FRIENDS BENEFACTORS

Joan E. Allen
Neal C. Allen
A.C. Alvarez
Marsha C. Alvarez
Max M. Alvarez
Richard G. Alvarez
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The artists' preliminary sketch of "Farragut on the Hartford at Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864." Note the dead man on the railing who does not appear in the finished version.

Back Cover: "Farragut on the Hartford at Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864." Photo by Stan McCleave of a print in the Farragut Collection.

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November, 1990

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