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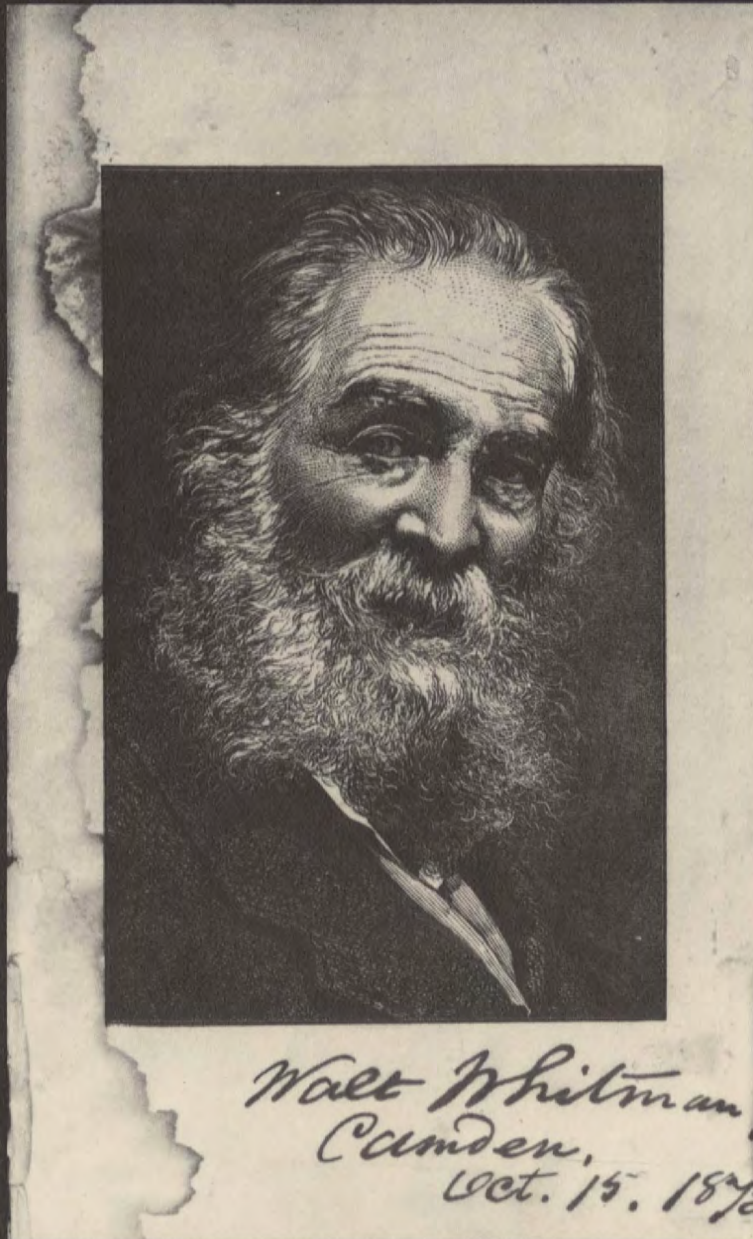
Recommended Citation

Dobson, John (ed). *The Library Development Program Report*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee, 1980/1981.

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**THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE RECORD
THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM REPORT/1980-81**





Autographed portrait of the author inserted in a first edition of Walt Whitman's *Drum Taps* (see article entitled "Rare Book Memorials," page 16 of this report).

On the cover: *Se-Loc-Ta*, Andrew Jackson's guide during the Indian Wars preceding the conflict of 1812. Print published in Philadelphia by F.W. Greenough, 1836. (See article entitled "Creeks and Cherokees," page 4 of this report.)

A decorative border with ornate floral and scrollwork designs in each corner, connected by thin horizontal and vertical lines.

The Library Development Program Report

1980-81

EDITED BY JOHN DOBSON

Twenty-first Report

The University of Tennessee Record (ISSN 0162-3966)
Volume 84, Issue No. 4, September 1981. Published monthly except
February, April, May, June, August, October, and December
by The University of Tennessee 37916
Second class postage paid at Knoxville, Tennessee

On the north wall of the entrance to the John C. Hodges (Undergraduate) Library is a plaque with the inscription: "To provide for the undergraduate a sense of the first-rate in the ideas which men have been communicating to men for several hundred years".* Across the plaza on the south wall of the building is another plaque which just as eloquently conveys its message. It reads, in part: "Named in honor of John Cunyus Hodges, 1892-1967, educator, author, administrator, scholar, philanthropist and benefactor without equal of the University of Tennessee Libraries. . ." Both men, John E. Burchard and John C. Hodges, passionate believers in the power of ideas and their importance in improving the quality of the mind, recognized libraries as the natural repositories for man's accumulated knowledge. Dr. Hodges believed just as passionately that contributions from the private sector were essential to the sustained growth of a library serving a state-assisted institution such as the University of Tennessee.

It was in 1959-60 that Dr. Hodges offered his services as coordinator for the Library Development Program and set about imparting to the University community, alumni and friends, and the people of Tennessee the importance of the library as the "heart of the university." He not only preached his convictions, he also practiced them. Dr. Hodges' interest in scholarship and the poet-dramatist William Congreve (1670-1729) culminated in a skillful selection of more than one hundred pre-1800 editions of this author's works. His Congreve collection, which ranks among the finest extant, was a legacy to the University of Tennessee Library in 1967. His financial gifts, richly abundant, served as the basis for the Library Development Program which is now coordinated by the University's Office of Development.

Within each of the major programs sponsored by this office, the library, as a vital segment of the University, is both prominent and visible. Currently, the National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge grant, if accomplished, promises to provide generous funds for immediate acquisitions and income from an endowment for future growth. I have been a part of the Library Development Program and have helped tend its growth through the first, faint beginnings to the well-defined and visible program it is today. It must be nurtured if it is to survive. The indefinable line which exists between a good library and a truly great one can be measured by the library's ability to acquire materials. Funds deriving from the public domain cannot fulfill this need. Only through the generous help of our friends and benefactors can we hope to dissolve this fiscal barrier and to create within this library a collection worthy of the University's mission, that of "premier research institution within the state of Tennessee."

Olive H. Branch



*Burchard, John E., The library's function in education. (Library Lecture #3, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville, June 3, 1950)

Some Notable Acquisitions



The Fromentin Affair: Andrew Jackson to Captain Call

It is a pleasure to report again this year the acquisition of important Andrew Jackson manuscript pieces. Without the assistance of friends and benefactors of the library, it would not have been possible to take these pieces out of the hands of private collectors and place them in an appropriate Tennessee public institution.

The most significant Jackson item to come into the repository in some time is a

three page autograph letter from Andrew Jackson to Captain Richard K. Call. The letter, dated Hermitage, March 25, 1822, confides to Captain Call some ramifications of the Fromentin controversy. Captain Call (later General Call) was a young officer who had served bravely under Jackson in the Creek war and later became Jackson's secretary and aide-de-camp. In commenting on the friendship that developed between them, Jackson wrote in another letter, ". . . I cherished your youthful merit for your countries good, and aided in promoting your rank as your merit increased, and your Talents were disclosed to me. . . ."

The Fromentin affair, with which Jackson's letter to Call is concerned, developed shortly after Jackson assumed the governorship of the newly acquired Florida territory. Elijus Fromentin, a man with a somewhat tarnished past, had been granted a temporary appointment as Judge of the United States for West Florida by President Monroe. Jackson and Fromentin came into collision over the treatment of a Spanish official at Pensacola.

General Jackson's powers as Governor of Florida were extraordinary, but strictly limited. "Know ye," read his commission, "that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and abilities of Major General Andrew Jackson, I do appoint him to exercise all the powers and authorities heretofore exercised by the governor and captain-general and intendant of Cuba, and by the governors of East and West Florida." In a show of this authority, Don José Callava, Colonel in the Spanish Army and ex-Governor of Pensacola, was ordered to turn over to Jackson a group of papers



and records relating to private property that Jackson felt should have been placed in the custody of the American government. When Colonel Callava, not fully understanding the order, failed to release the records promptly, Jackson angrily ordered him arrested and placed in confinement. The respected and genteel Spanish official was unceremoniously put in Pensacola's infamous calaboose. According to Jackson's biographer, James Parton, "the calaboose was as forlorn, dirty, and uncomfortable edifice as can be imagined." A group of leading citizens and

former Spanish officials of Pensacola, outraged at Jackson's undignified treatment of Don José, prevailed upon Judge Fromentin to issue a writ providing for release of the ex-Governor.

At about the same time the disputed records were delivered, and Jackson himself ordered Don José released. The order for the discharge was written, signed, and about to be issued when the writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Fromentin was received. Jackson was enraged that Fromentin dared to interfere. The Judge was summoned into Jackson's presence and reprimanded severely. Because complaints registered by both Fromentin and Callava caused a turmoil in Washington, Jackson soon resigned his appointment and returned to the Hermitage.

The letter to Captain Call demonstrates vividly the concern Jackson felt about the episode in Florida. It states in part, "upon great consideration, on the rec^t of the documents, and a sight of Fromentines letters to the Sec. of State (for baseness falsehood & impudence has not their parallel, and which the Judge never expected to be before the public) I adressed a letter to Mr. Monroe, calling, on him for an explanation in a friendly way, of the 'good cause he has to believe,' that Fromentine & myself thought we were both acting agreeable to our respective powers. . . I will await his answer to my late letter – if he chooses to explain, & that explanation is satisfactory, I will be silent, but should he not answer my letter, or if he answers & that should not be satisfactory, I have determined on my course – and when I state the facts to the nation – If I *mistake* not the public, will judge rightly – and Mr. Monroe will go out of office with less popularity than any president that preceeded him – I have been perfectly silent, and mean to maintain that course until congress disposes of the Florida business – I have not even wrote to one member of Congress, nor do I mean to do so – but I trust when it is over I shall speak, and that with effect – When my friends at Pensacola reads Mr. Fromentines letters to the Secretary of State, I expect he will find hot weather there. . . ."

An additional Jackson related manuscript, an exchange between Jackson and Felix Grundy, is described in another part of this report. Both items enrich the library's holdings in primary sources for study of the Jacksonian period. ■



Felix Grundy, from a portrait in the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

Felix Grundy, Andrew Jackson, and Nullification

Felix Grundy, a brilliant criminal lawyer of Nashville and a Tennessee statesman of some renown, wrote to Andrew Jackson on May 6, 1833, concerning vital questions of the time – nullification and secession. Jackson was asked to comment on Grundy's stand in Congress as an opponent of these doctrines. Jackson's reply was made public by Grundy and was used to advantage in the senatorial contest of 1833. True copies of this exchange of letters, made at the time from originals in Grundy's possession and attested to by Grundy, were recently obtained by the library.

The Grundy-Jackson letters show that the controversy over nullification had its repercussions in Tennessee. The nullification doctrine gave a state the right to determine the constitutionality of an act of Congress and to declare null and void within its boundaries an act it considered unconstitutional. Senator Grundy was a close friend of John C. Calhoun, a leader in the development of the nullification doctrine, and had made a speech in 1830 that led enemies to charge him with support of nullification, contributing to his defeat for reelection to the senate by the legislature in October 1832. Grundy was in danger of being placed in open opposition to the President, which might have meant political death. With some difficulty he made an about-face and championed the use of force against the nullifiers. He retained President Jackson's friendship,

and secured the letter from Jackson (from which the library's copy was made) praising Grundy's fight against nullification.

Jackson's letter, dated Washington, May 19, 1833, stated in part, "I feel at liberty to repeat now what I have often said before in conversation: that your conduct during the last session of Congress in opposition to the absurd and wicked doctrines of Nullification and Secession was highly useful & energetic, and throughout, as far as I could judge from your votes and conversation, no one could have manifested a greater zeal to give effect to the measures of the Administration. In stating thus generally my opinion of your conduct in the senate, on the subject alluded to, I trust no one will infer that I have any object in view, but to satisfy you that I am incapable of doing you injustice." With this letter to aid him, Grundy entered the senatorial contest in the legislature of 1833. Ephraim H. Foster, John Bell, and John H. Eaton were his opponents, and it was not until the fifty-fifth ballot that Grundy was victorious.

The handwritten transcripts of the Jackson and Grundy letters now available in the library's manuscript division are marked "True copies of the originals in my possession." [signed] "F. Grundy." This sheet, one letter on each side, was perhaps a copy used to make Jackson's supportive remarks public for political purposes.

Creeks and Cherokees

Several interesting additions to the Southern Indian Collection have been obtained by the library in recent months, underwritten by contributors who earmarked their gifts for Special Collections to acquire rare and unusual materials.

Notable among the Indian related pieces are two maps of the Cherokee Country. The earliest "A New Map of the Cherokee Nation," published in London about 1760, shows the towns and rivers as they were thought to be situated at that time. It is a small black and white chart measuring only eight by ten inches. The other map, published in Venice in 1778, is larger (fifteen by twenty-two inches) and is rendered with color outlines. The Italian chart, entitled "Il Paese de Cherachesi, con la Parte Occidentale della Carolina Settentrionale, e della Virginia," indicates rivers, villages, mountains, and trails. Both geographical delineations will be of research value to students of Indian lore and to archaeologists.

Also new to the library's Indian holdings are three handsome color prints of tribal chieftains. That of the Creek chief Se-Loc-Ta (see cover) ties in nicely with the emphasis on materials centered around Andrew Jackson and his times. Se-Loc-Ta served with General Jackson during the Indian conflicts preceding the War of 1812. It was said of Se-Loc-Ta's service with Jackson's army that he was "an intelligent and sagacious guide during its marches, and a brave warrior and leader in battle." The other prints, all measuring nineteen by fourteen inches, are of Cherokee chiefs John Ross and David Vann. The *Library Development Program Report for 1979-80* described an important John Ross letter placed in the repository last year. Ross was one of the most influential figures in the history of the Cherokee nation as principal chief and head of various delegations visiting Washington to defend the right of the Cherokees to their eastern territory. After removal to the Indian Territory he was chosen chief of the United Cherokee

Nation and held that position until his death. The prints were all published in Philadelphia and issued between 1836 and 1845.

A manuscript, which is really a companion piece to the John Ross letter described in last year's report, has now been placed in the collection. The Ross letter, dated November 1, 1834, authorized Edward Gunter to engage James W. McClung, an attorney of Huntsville, Alabama, to defend the rights of the Cherokee Nation and its citizens against all suits which might be brought before the courts of that state. The recently procured manuscript, dated December 12, 1834, is the Articles of Agreement entered into by Edward Gunter, agent of John Ross, and James W. McClung, providing for McClung's services as attorney at law for the Nation. McClung, a former Knoxvillean, was a nephew of Hugh Lawson White.

Another recent manuscript acquisition appropriate to the Southern

Indians Collection is a letter from James Crockatt to an associate in Edinburgh. Crockatt's letter, dated Charlestown, May 6, 1761, reports on business matters and gives the following news of developments in the *New World*: "Colonel Grant with upwards of 2,000 men is within a few days march of Fort Prince George in the Cherokee Nation. No Indian has been seen near his encampments since he left the settlements, it is thought he will make peace with the savages and so embark for the Missisipi and Mobile, and as there is an expedition on foot at New York said to be against those places its not doubted but the entire conquest of North America will be completed this ensuing campaign."

These maps, prints, and manuscripts supplement in a significant way the resources being gathered for the study of the area's aboriginal inhabitants. The library is grateful to contributors whose gifts make possible the purchase of such items. ■



The Hills of Cerro Gordo. Engraving from The Twelve Months Volunteer (Cincinnati, 1848)

Tennessee Cavalry at Cerro Gordo

In the war with Mexico, 1846-47, a pivotal engagement was the Battle of Cerro Gordo. This American victory cleared the fortified heights of Cerro Gordo and opened the way for the advance on Mexico City. The battleground was a vast collection of massive hills, divided by deep

and precipitous ravines. The highest and strongest point rose 950 feet above the river which ran in a deep ravine on the southern side. It was at this forbidding sight that a group of gallant Tennessee soldiers played an important role.

The role of the Tennesseans is detailed in a journal that came into library

hands this year. An unidentified member of Captain Caswell's company of Tennessee cavalry kept the journal from April 9 through May 4, 1847. The twenty-page handwritten account takes the company from Vera Cruz to the approaches of Puebla, but it concentrates on the struggle for Cerro Gordo on April 18. Captain



Plan from *The Twelve Months Volunteer* (Cincinnati, 1848)

Caswell's trooper describes the battle scene in vivid phrases and includes details that are unlikely to be found in published histories.

The narrative for April 18 begins, "In obedience to orders we mounted at 6 o'clock having had an early breakfast and fed and watered our horses – Our arms were in order, our horse equipment all snugly fitted on. We formed our company as the several regiments of the Brigade formed their lines – we knew we were going into battle with an enemy who by reason of their strong position must necessarily make a stand, and many of our comrades who were now standing under arms would never live through the day. We thought of the character of our state and country, of our individual character, and all resolved rather to die upon the field than discredit either – Our company marched at the head of the column, until we left the main road & commenced the ascent of the eminence upon which the enemy was in position where we were to make the attack. . . ." It continues to relate incidents of the assault and the fruits of victory: "6000 prisoners of war were guarded into camp. Santa Anna [the Mexican commander] fled in great precipitation leaving his private carriage,

20,000 dollars in silver coin and his wooden leg. How many soldiers escaped we do not know, but their number when we went into action is said to have been 15000."

The magnitude of the victory at Cerro Gordo is underscored by other accounts written by participants. George Furber in his book, *The Twelve Months Volunteer* (Cincinnati, 1848) spoke of it in the following terms: "Never, in any battle, have been a superior and excellently fortified force more completely out-generaled, and more decisively and promptly defeated in consequence, than were the Mexicans in their almost impregnable position at Cerro Gordo. Strong as was the main hill, they relied too much upon it. The very opinion of the

Mexicans, that their left was the only place that could be assailed, and the formidable preparations there made for the reception of the Americans, and their confidence of being able to repulse Gen. Pillow, yet the attention and force to do this, thus withdrawn from Cerro Gordo and their right, lost them these positions, before the sweeping, restless charges of Col. Harney, Col. Riley, and Gen. Shields; and their batteries on the left were then untenable being completely commanded by Cerro Gordo."

The Mexican War journal could not have been acquired without the assistance of library patrons. Such manuscript resources enrich the collection by introducing an element of authenticity to research that would be otherwise lacking.



John Clemens in Jamestown

A small group of papers acquired this year document the presence of Mark Twain's family in Tennessee. John M. Clemens and his wife, Jane, lived in Jamestown, Fentress County for a few years prior to the birth of their famous son, Samuel L. Clemens. The elder Clemens, a practicing attorney at Jamestown, was Fentress County's first Circuit Court Clerk. Clerk Clemens officially entered and obtained grants for nearly all the land in Fentress County in the late 1820s and 1830s. He also personally held extensive land grants in this county. In addition to other pursuits, he drew up plans for the first courthouse and the first jail built in Jamestown in 1827.

The four holograph pages of plans and specifications for the jail and courthouse are among the Clemens manuscripts recently directed to the library. A transcription of these same building specifications appeared in *History of*

Fentress County, Tennessee, by A.R. Hoque, published in 1920. Hoque describes the jail and courthouse specifications, written in the hand of Clemens, as then being in the possession of the Reverend J.L. Garrett. Later they were owned by Ira Chiles, a retired UT professor. The plans, let to the lowest bidder on March 20, 1827, called for the jail to be "a house of loggs hewed a foot square, twelve feet in the clear, two stories high. . ." and the courthouse "a one story brick house 40 feet long and 27 feet wide in the clear with a brick partition across so as to make a courtroom 30 feet square. . . ."

Other pieces in the Clemens papers include an account of tax monies received from "sundry persons" for building the courthouse, three pages handwritten by Clemens, dated August 1, 1829; a receipt to the Board of Commissioners of Jamestown (signed by Clemens), for the amount of \$82.56½ in special taxes levied

for the years 1828 and 1829 to pay for building the courthouse; and a deed for Fentress County land, dated September 9, 1833, signed by Clemens as Court Clerk.

It was said that John Clemens had an optimistic belief in the value of Fentress County land and that he struggled to keep its value a secret from the native inhabitants. His dreams of riches from his Tennessee holdings were described in Mark Twain's book, *The Gilded Age*, in which Jamestown is thinly disguised as Obedstown. Squire Hawkins, a character in the book modeled after Twain's father, remarked to his wife, ". . . all that is necessary to hold this land and keep it in the family is to pay the trifling taxes on it yearly – five or ten dollars – the whole tract would not sell for over a third of a cent an acre now, but some day people will be glad to get it for twenty dollars, fifty dollars, a hundred dollars. . . a thousand dollars an acre!"

In reality the efforts of Clemens heirs



The Squire's House in Obedstown. Illustration from The Gilded Age (Hartford, 1874)

to hold the land granted to John Clemens resulted in much litigation. Strangers attempted to buy it up by paying the taxes, and tenants were settled on it. The final returns to the Clemens heirs on the large holdings were very meager.

The papers that have recently come into the library's possession are highly significant, recalling John Clemens' role in the development of Fentress County and Mark Twain's ties with Tennessee. The Clemens family migrated to Missouri only a few months before the birth of Samuel L. Clemens.



THE U. S. MAIL.



Obedstown Males. Illustration from *The Gilded Age* (Hartford, 1874)

A Journalist of Note: Don Whitehead

The adventure-filled career of Don Whitehead, who gained worldwide fame as an Associated Press newsman, is reflected in a collection of scrapbooks, papers, photographs, and manuscripts given to the library in January. The collection was conveyed to the University by the Pulitzer Prize winner's daughter, Ruth Whitehead Graham, shortly after her father's death, on January 12, 1981.

As an Associated Press correspondent, Whitehead told in lucid prose the big and little details of five invasions in World War II and the Korean War. His first war assignment came in 1942 when he joined the British Eighth Army in its pursuit of Rommel's German panzers across the sands of North Africa. He then joined American forces for assault landings on Sicily in 1943, followed by invasions of Italy at Salerno and Anzio. His biggest invasion was the Allied attack on Europe in Normandy on June 6, 1944.

In 1951 and 1952 he was awarded Pulitzer Prizes for his stories covering actions of the Korean War. He was one of only seven news reporters ever to win two Pulitzer Prizes.

Don Whitehead was born in Inman,



ACME photo by Bert Brandt

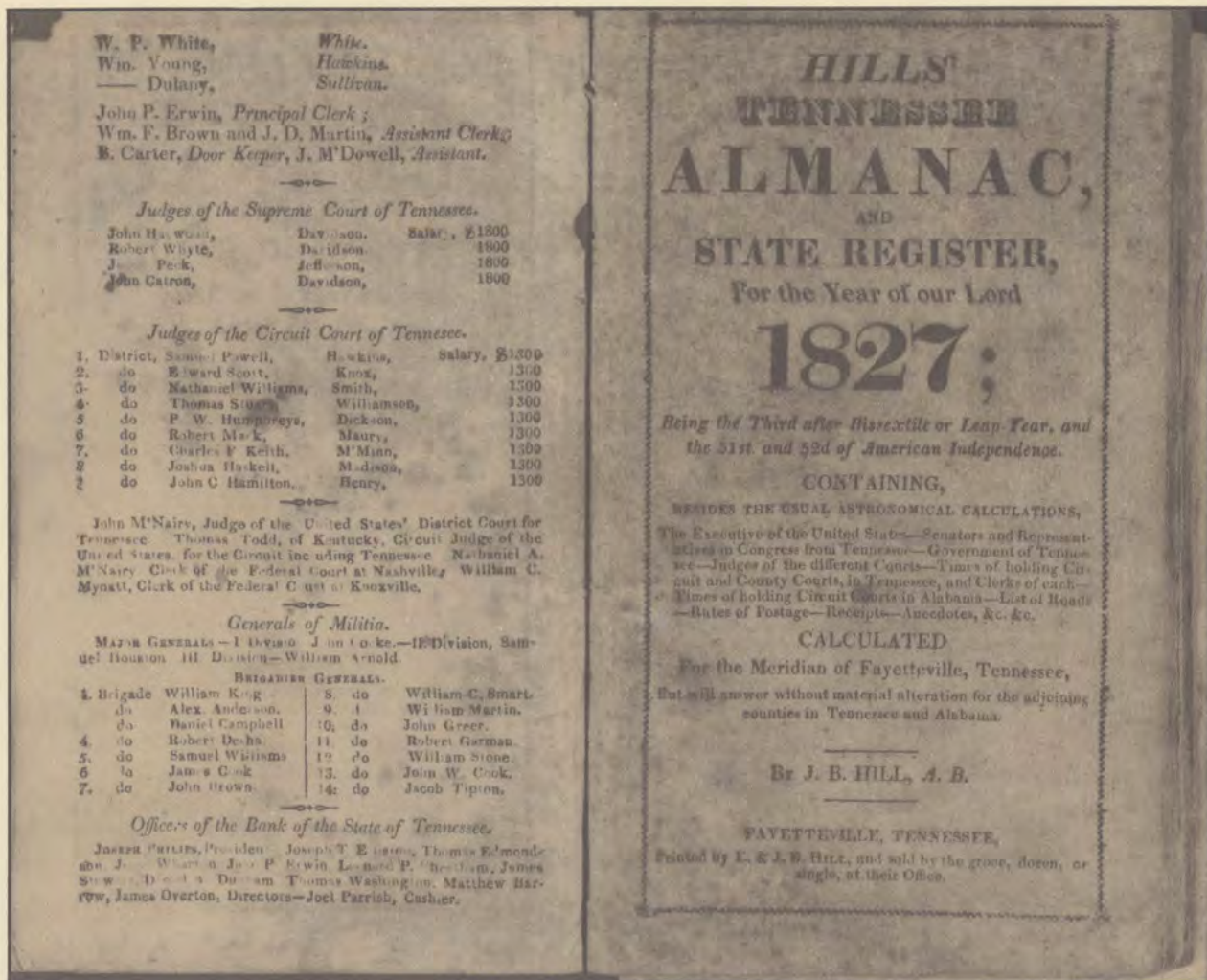
Virginia, in 1908. He grew up in Kentucky and attended the University of Kentucky for a short while before beginning his lifework as a journalist. He was associated with newspapers in LaFollette, Tennessee, Harlan, Kentucky, and Knoxville prior to his first assignment with Associated Press at Memphis in 1935. He returned to Knoxville in 1937 as AP correspondent,

remaining until 1941, when AP transferred him to New York as a feature writer. His relationship with AP lasted twenty-one years.

Whitehead wrote his first book, the best-selling *The FBI Story*, in 1956. He later wrote four others, *Journey Into Crime*, *Attack on Terror*, *Border Guard*, and *The Dow Story*. *The FBI Story* was made into a successful movie. Some of his books were written after his return to Knoxville in 1959 to begin a thrice-weekly column for the *News-Sentinel*.

Writing columns back in Knoxville was a change of pace from the hectic life of a war correspondent. Whitehead wrote relaxed, amusing stories about East Tennesseans, reminiscent pieces about his war years, and pieces about old warriors and fellow war correspondents.

The Whitehead collection now in the library details a forty-year newspaper career. It includes twenty-eight scrapbooks (containing clippings, photographs, letters, and memorabilia), and an extensive file of newspaper columns, literary manuscripts, research papers, and correspondence. The library is honored to be the repository holding the record of Don Whitehead's distinguished career.



Rare Tennessee Almanacs

The 1975-76 *Library Development Program Report* proudly recorded the acquisition of a series of Davy Crockett Almanacs, with the following comments: "Almanacs are part and parcel of the American tradition. Keeping pace with newspapers and books, they became much more than little booklets charting sunshine and storm. They were books of scientific facts and of news and fiction as well. They presented historical notes, literary sketches, jests, aphorisms, tall tales and comic illustrations. Among the most distinctive of these are the Crockett Almanacs, first published in Nashville for the years 1835 through 1841." The library is still proud of its Crockett Almanacs, but it is equally proud of a three-year series of almanacs acquired this year.

The almanacs newly placed in the collection through the use of gift funds are *Hills' Tennessee Almanac and State Register* for the years 1826, 1827, and 1828. These almanacs, which may be even rarer than the Crockett titles, were

published almost a decade earlier by a press in Fayetteville, Tennessee. An ad for the printery in one of the almanacs announces, "E. & J.B. Hill, Printers, Messenger Office, Fayetteville, Ten. Respectfully inform the Public that they are prepared to execute orders for Job Printing of every description, Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Hand Bills, Horse Bills, Blanks, Ball Tickets, Lottery Tickets, &c. &c. with neatness, accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms for prompt pay."

The Tennessee Imprints Inventory (*A Check List of Tennessee Imprints, 1793-1840*) attests to the rarity of the *Hills' Tennessee Almanac and State Register*. The Inventory records only the imperfect copies of the 1826 and 1827 issues present in the Tennessee State Library and Archives. The 1828 issue is apparently an unrecorded Tennessee imprint. It is always a source of great satisfaction when the library possesses what seems to be a unique copy of a Tennessee publication.

The three almanacs published in Fayetteville contain, besides the usual astronomical calculations, lists of the executives of the United States, governors of the different states, senators and representatives in Congress, government and legislature of Tennessee, generals of militia, directors of the Bank of the State, judges of the different courts, time of holding county and circuit courts with the clerks of each, a list of roads, rates of postage, a table of foreign coins, an interest table, and a variety of anecdotes, riddles, puzzles, conundrums, remedies, and recipes. They are calculated for the meridian of Fayetteville, but will apply with little or no variations to any of the adjoining counties in Tennessee and Alabama.

The library feels a responsibility for, and has a great interest in preserving early Tennessee materials of all kinds. One of its goals is to hold the primary collection of Tennesseana in the state. The acquisition of the Fayetteville almanacs is an important step in that direction.

John Scopes (center) and friends peruse Darwin's Origin of the Species in drugstore discussion.



HOW IT STARTED
IN DAYTON TENN.



Robinson's Drugstore, Dayton, Tennessee.



Market Street, looking south, Dayton, Tennessee, 1925.

Sue K. Hicks and the Scopes Trial

The library's Special Collections division recently was given the personal papers and books of Judge Sue K. Hicks, an official at the famous Dayton trial that tested Tennessee's evolution law designed to ban the teaching of any theory denying the divine creation of man as taught in the Bible.

The Hicks papers were donated to the University by his widow, Reba Bradley Hicks of Madisonville. Hicks, who served twenty-two years as Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, died in June 1980 at the age of 84. The gift of the papers, books, and documents was arranged by Charles Brakebill, the University's associate vice president for development and long-time friend of the Hicks family.

In the materials are many documents relating to the Dayton trial, which featured William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow as prosecuting and defense attorneys, respectively.

It was Hicks who requested that Bryan, three-time Democratic nominee for president and former secretary of state under President Woodrow Wilson, be the state's chief prosecutor.

Bryan's handwritten reply and offer to "serve without compensation" is among the correspondence between Hicks and the famous attorney and politician. Other letters in the collection deal with strategy for the trial and Bryan's request for "suitable" housing in Dayton.

The gift from Hicks's widow is extremely valuable in an historic sense. Among the papers are twenty-two books, including Hicks's personal copy of Darwin's *Origin of the Species* and a signed copy of Bryan's *The Menace of Darwinism*, and 82 pamphlets on evolutionary theories.

The pamphlets in the collection are most unusual because materials of this type are ephemeral in nature and are not frequently retained. The original papers, newspaper clippings, and books with the

principals' notes in them are a research resource of the first importance.

In the 1925 trial, which lasted eleven days and brought world-wide attention to the small town of Dayton, school teacher John Scopes was convicted of teaching the theory of evolution. The decision was reversed two years later because the court exceeded its authority in fining him \$100.

The Tennessee anti-evolution law was not repealed until 1967.

It is widely believed that a major reason for Scopes's prosecution was to generate publicity for Dayton. Scopes participated in discussions with attorneys and merchants about testing the law and was quoted as saying the episode was "a drugstore discussion which got past control."

A California case this year, called "Scopes II" by news media, demonstrated that the teaching of evolution in public schools is not yet a dead issue. ■



Dayton courtroom scene, swearing in the jury.



A Lady



The Children of Charles I



Samuel Pepys

Portraits in Miniature

In his authoritative study *The History of Portrait Miniatures*, George C. Williamson explains the meaning and background of the appellation for small pictures. In its earliest use, the word *miniature* had no reference whatsoever to the size of a painting. It is derived from *minium* (red lead), signifying vermilion, or the material used to decorate capital letters, borders of pages, and headings to chapters in ancient manuscripts. These decorations, called illuminations, were first executed in red alone, and afterwards in various colors. Later on they took the form of elaborate designs, embracing pictures of saints, portraits of persons, and religious emblems and medallions. By a further development the word came to be used in describing such pictures or portraits similar in size to these small illustrations on manuscripts. It is believed that the term came into popular

usage in the early part of the eighteenth century, and was the designation for such paintings that were before then called either "limnings" (from the French *enluminer*) or "paintings in little." The word is now used mainly in the latter sense, and a miniature means a painting on a very small scale, usually a portrait painted on ivory, card, or metal, and of such a size to be carried in a pocket.

Attention is drawn to terminology applied to diminutive paintings because of an impressive gift of books recently presented to the library by Dr. and Mrs. Howard Misner of Memphis. Dr. Misner is a professor of oral surgery at the University of Tennessee Center for Health Sciences. The significant group of titles relating to miniatures represents one of the collecting interests of the Misners. These handsome volumes are replete with illustrations taken from the outstanding collections of Great

Britain, continental Europe, and America. Prominent among the titles are George Williamson's two-volume *The History of Portrait Miniatures* (London, 1904), cited above, and Joshua J. Foster's two-volume *Miniature Painters, British and Foreign* (New York, London, 1903). Other works in the group include *Early English Portrait Miniatures in the Collection of the Duke of Buccleuch*; *American Miniatures, 1730-1850*, by Harry Wehle; *La Miniature en France au XVIII^e Siècle*, by Pierre Lespinasse; and *Heirlooms in Miniatures*, by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton.

The valuable collection on miniatures is of especial importance to artists and historians. From the artistic point of view fine miniatures possess peculiar technical features of delicacy and of beauty. From the historian's perspective genuine portraits lend a living interest to the annals of humanity. A quote from J.J. Foster's book underscores the point: "We see the faithful effigies of those who have played extraordinary parts and proved themselves select men amongst men; we read their countenances, we trace their characters and conduct in the unreal images, and then, as if made free of their company, follow on with redoubled animation the events in which they lived and moved and had their being." Authentic portraits are therefore things of real and deep meaning to students of art, of history, of literature, of costume, and of the past in general.

The library is indebted to the Misners for making these beautiful and informative works available to its patrons. ■



A Lady

The Ruskin band



A view of Ruskin



Ruskin cooks

A 'Co-operative Commonwealth' in Tennessee

In July 1894 Julius Augustus Wayland, the publisher of a Socialist newspaper in Indiana, led a small band of supporters into a thousand-acre tract in Dickson County, Tennessee, and established the Ruskin Co-operative Association. Wayland, through his newspaper *The Coming Nation*, had built up a substantial following with his interpretations of the writings of John Ruskin, the English social theorist. Wayland's readers were told that a circulation of 100,000 would produce a surplus of around \$23,000 a year, and that the money would be used to buy a tract of land upon which a Socialist colony, a "Co-operative Commonwealth" would be built. He promised that those who sent in 200 or more subscriptions to the paper, or

contributed as much as \$100, would be charter members of the colony. His intent was said to be the creation of a practical, functioning model of social reform that would overcome the evils of monopoly and competition.

The first settlers who arrived at the site selected by Wayland near Tennessee City lived in tents until permanent structures could be built. John Egerton's book, *Visions of Utopia* (Knoxville, 1977) described the settlers as "middle class people - city-dwellers, by and large, craftsmen and professionals, intelligent and well-read individuals." Egerton wrote of the colonists: "The depression had driven them to refuge in Socialism, and the one thing they held in common was a desire to escape from the competitive society and start anew in an atmosphere of cooperation. There was a butcher, a baker,

a barber, a blacksmith; there were five printers, three doctors, two ironworkers, and several teachers and farmers. And there was their convenor, Julius Wayland, who named the colony Ruskin, in honor of the man whose 'great, loving, wise spirit' had led them there. John Ruskin, he said, was his model and 'his mind is my inspiration.'"

Though controversial, the colony grew and prospered. At its zenith in 1897, according to Egerton, "it had assets of close to \$100,000, made up of 1,800 acres of land, a highly successful newspaper and printing business, no less than seventy-five buildings, a diversified agricultural operation, a sawmill, a grist mill, a steam laundry, a machine shop, a cafe, a bakery, a school, a commissary, a cannery, and several cottage industries whose products were advertised and sold by mail and across the counter. Ruskin also had about 250 residents who had come from thirty-two states and half a dozen foreign countries, and they worked nine hours a day at whatever jobs they agreed to perform, receiving in script the equivalent of \$5 a week for their efforts. Ostensibly, the principles of Socialism were resoundingly successful. Once-hostile neighbors had begun to admire the industriousness of the Ruskinites, to trade with them, and even on occasion to socialize with them. The Nashville *Banner*

called the colony 'a commendable and harmless enterprise.' To observers on the outside, Ruskin seemed to have arrived and conquered." Two years later the Ruskin experiment collapsed. Through internal problems, political division, and personal conflicts the colony's successful operation was destroyed.

The details of the rise and fall of the Ruskin Co-operative Association can be traced in an impressive collection of books, manuscripts, photographs, newspapers, research notes, and other papers generously given to the library by Dr. Francelia Butler. Dr. Butler, a member of the University of Connecticut faculty, has for some time collected materials in pursuit of her research on the Ruskin community and is the author of a number of publications on the socialist colony in Middle Tennessee. Dr. Butler, who formerly taught at The University of Tennessee, has often utilized the Ruskin Co-operative Association Papers assembled by the library's manuscript division in years past. It is a great advantage to be able to add Dr. Butler's materials, gleaned from other repositories and from original sources, to the strong Ruskin collection already present. The Butler Collection brought together with UT's Ruskin Papers forms the major research resource on this topic. ■



*Garbo and John Gilbert in
Flesh and the Devil*

A Celebrated Motion Picture Director: Clarence Brown

In 1973 Clarence Brown, the renowned motion picture director-producer, presented the library with a large collection of memorabilia relating to his career. The Brown collection, amounting to more than 40,000 pieces, included shooting scripts for forty films, 1925-1952; groups of still photographs from fifty-two productions, 1920-1952; awards, plaques, and photographs reflecting upon the famed director's professional pursuits; correspondence, 1927-1970; promotional materials, programs, clippings and reviews; and nine scrapbooks recording Brown's outstanding works. In accepting the gift Dr. Edward Boling, UT's president, commented: "This valuable collection of film memorabilia is an unusual and generous gift from one of The University of Tennessee's most distinguished alumni. This priceless collection, which was sought by other large universities with outstanding film programs, will be a major asset to the academic community."

In February of 1981, Mr. and Mrs. Brown gave the library a second large group of materials bearing upon Mr. Brown's years as one of Hollywood's most accomplished directors. The new gift complements the collection received in 1973 and enriches significantly the library's holdings in film history. Among the additions to the Brown Collection are eight scrapbooks devoted to films not previously represented in a scrapbook format, one new shooting script, about 200 photographs, a small correspondence file, and a number of miscellaneous personal mementoes.



Ruskin residents

The new scrapbooks deal with Mr. Brown's productions, *Idiots Delight* (a 1939 film starring Norma Shearer and Clark Gable), *The Human Comedy* (a 1943 film starring Mickey Rooney), *The White Cliffs of Dover* (a 1944 film starring Irene Dunne), *The Yearling* (a 1947 film starring Gregory Peck and Jane Wyman), *Song of Love* (a 1947 film starring Katherine Hepburn), *The Secret Garden* (a 1949 film starring Margaret O'Brien), *To Please a Lady* (a 1950 film starring Clark Gable and Barbara Stanwyck), and *Plymouth Adventure* (a 1952 film starring Spencer Tracy and Gene Tierney). The one additional shooting script is for *Plymouth Adventure*. Included with the photographs in the recent gift are fifty-eight stills from the legendary production, *Flesh and the Devil*, starring Greta Garbo and John Gilbert.

It is particularly fitting that the Clarence Brown film collection, now rounded out with the supplementary materials detailed above, resides in the library of the institution graced by the nationally recognized Clarence Brown Theatre and the acting group known as the Clarence Brown Company. ■



Clarence Brown with actress Jane Wyman at Clarence Brown Theatre opening



Opera, Musical Comedy, and Motion Pictures

When Grace Moore, the world renowned soprano, presented a concert at UT on November 30, 1937, a thoughtful librarian asked Miss Moore to autograph a copy of the program for the library. No one realized then that this was the beginning of a major Grace Moore collection. Most of the collection was acquired forty years later through materials donated to the University by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Moore. Mr. Moore, a successful Chattanooga merchant, is Grace Moore's brother.

Grace Moore was born in Slabtown, Cocke County, Tennessee. The family lived briefly in Knoxville before moving to Jellico where Miss Moore grew up. Miss Moore attended the Wilson-Greene School of Music in Washington, D.C., and then moved on to New York and studied with Marafioti. In New York her career began to blossom in musical comedy. She later went to France to study opera and made her Metropolitan Opera debut on February 7, 1928, as Mimi in *La Bohème*. There followed an international concert and opera career, which was interrupted to make several motion pictures. Her death in an airplane crash near Copenhagen while on a concert tour in January 1947 deprived the world of one of its most colorful sopranos.

The gift collection, originally presented to the McClung Museum in 1977, was transferred to the library this



year. Among the many items selected for the library were twenty-one scrapbooks with extensive coverage of Grace Moore's professional life in musical comedy, opera, and motion pictures. Included are many reviews of concerts presented all over the world. Other scrapbooks are devoted to her Hollywood career. Six scrapbooks detail her tragic death with newspaper clippings, letters, telegrams, and cards of condolence to the family. One scrapbook is devoted to the movie *So This Is Love*, a film based on Miss Moore's life starring Kathryn Grayson. The premier for this film was held at Knoxville's Tennessee Theatre in 1953. Another part of the collection, almost 400 pieces, is Miss Moore's assemblage of opera scores, art songs, and folk music. Several songs have dedications to Miss Moore. A smaller, but very important, part of the collection is a group of letters by famous composers gathered by Grace Moore in Paris. There are letters of Franz Liszt, Hector Berlioz, Charles Gounod, Jules Massenet, Leo Delibes, Gabriel Fauré and others.

The name of Grace Moore has long been associated with UT through the Grace Moore Music Scholarship which is awarded annually to a promising voice student. The McClung Museum also retains among its holdings a collection of Grace Moore memorabilia.

Stuart Barrett ■



The Breeches Bible, 1599

Rare Book Memorials

The *Library Development Program Report* for 1977-78 carried a notice about a newly acquired "Breeches" Bible. That Bible, a 1614 edition of the Geneva version, was called unusual because it was printed in black letter type instead of the more common roman letter. This year the library is fortunate to have been presented with another edition of the "Breeches" Bible. The nickname Breeches Bible is derived from the seventh verse of the first chapter of Genesis, which reads, "Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed fig tree leaves together, and made themselves breeches" (instead of "aprons").

The recent gift, imprinted in London in 1599 by the deputies of Christopher Barker, was presented to the library by Ralph G. Allen as a memorial to his father, Ralph B. Allen. The Bible has been handed down in the Allen family for generations. Dr. Allen, a professor of speech and theatre at The University of Tennessee, is director of the much acclaimed Clarence Brown Company.

The Allen copy of the "Breeches" Bible is in excellent condition and is complete with all books, added title pages, and illustrations. Another copy of the 1599 edition in the library collection for many years is not only imperfect in several details, but seems to be a variant printing with differing bibliographic points. Since it is important for bookmen and scholars to examine more than one issue of a rare title, the library is particularly pleased to count an additional "Breeches" Bible among its holdings.

This version of the Scriptures, the Geneva or the "Breeches" Bible, was first issued as a whole in 1560. About sixty editions in all were printed during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Among English Bibles it was the first to be divided into verses. The Geneva Bible became very popular because it was the Bible of the Reformation, and because of its low costs and handy format. The numerous annotations or glosses in the margins, written in a Calvinistic spirit, added much to its appeal.

Along with the 16th century Bible, Professor Allen presented the library with a first edition of *Walt Whitman's Drum-Taps*. The Whitman volume of verse, published in New York in 1865, is an autograph presentation copy. The title page is inscribed in Whitman's hand, "To James Fairfowl Baker, 11/28/75." The flyleaf opposite an inserted frontispiece portrait of Whitman bears the notation, "This book was given me by Walt Whitman, 11/28/75 [signed] James F. Baker." The frontispiece is signed, "Walt Whitman, Camden, Oct. 15, 1875." The Allen gift, also a memorial to Ralph B. Allen, is one of two editions of *Drum-Taps* issued in 1865. The second edition, which has been in the library for some years, includes twenty-four additional pages entitled *Sequel to Drum-Taps, When Lilacs Last in the Door-yard Bloom'd, and Other Pieces*. The sequel has a separate title page and bears a Washington imprint. Both the first and second editions are considered rare books and are much sought after volumes. It is a matter of pride to have now the first edition of *Drum-Taps* on the shelves to accompany the growing number of unusual Whitman pieces in the collection.

The library is grateful to Professor Allen for placing the 16th century Bible and the Whitman first edition in the Special Collections division. Such gifts contribute greatly toward developing a rare book collection of distinction at The University of Tennessee. ■

Shinchō Nihon bungaku

The Shinchōsha, one of Japan's most eminent publishing houses, has generously donated the *Shinchō Nihon bungaku*, a sixty-four volume set of modern Japanese literature in Japanese, to the library. Through the recommendation of Mr. Nitta Hiroshi, editor-in-chief, Shinchōsha donated this set with the firm

hope that it will be of service in helping foster understanding of modern Japanese literature and culture throughout the communities, both professional and public, that are served by the library.

The *Shinchō Nihon bungaku* is Shinchōsha's authoritative collection of the classic works of modern Japanese literature. Each volume is devoted to a particular author of high critical esteem in the Japanese literary world. While the collection is aimed chiefly at presenting the development of modern prose writing, fiction and essay, it also contains selections of modern poetry when the author was known for poetry as well. Beginning with the first work to establish that author's claim to serious critical attention, each volume presents a selection of the author's opus that gives the reader an excellent understanding of the development of themes and styles. To assemble this collection, Shinchōsha brought together over fifty of Japan's leading literary scholars and critics, whose efforts have created a superb representation of the riches and pleasures of modern Japanese prose literature.

Included are the works of Soseki, Toson and Ogai, the three acknowledged founders of the art of the modern Japanese realistic novel who flourished mainly in the first two decades of this century. The *Shinchō Nihon bungaku* also presents the works of the Naturalists, the Shirakaba school authors, the 1920s coterie centering on Akutagawa, the Neo-Sensualists, the Proletarian writers, a comprehensive selection of post-war authors, and, finally, a large number of authors independent of any generally recognized school or tendency. Each volume, bound in buff and brown, is accompanied by an interpretive essay of the works and the author, as well as a definitive chronology.

The addition of this collection to library holdings is greatly appreciated by all members of the University community interested in Japanese literature. It will long serve us as a valuable research and teaching tool in the work of the Asian Studies Committee and makes accessible the pleasures of literature to the general reading public in a unique and thoughtful way.

Em J. Angloff ■

An Architecture Collection

The historic architecture collections of the University library were considerably enriched this year by a gift of books from the library of the late Edward E. Dougherty, a Nashville architect. Although the volumes, numbering approximately 100 in all, were originally given in 1974 to the UT School of Architecture by the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board, they were donated this year to the library so that they might be made more accessible to the academic community. The titles reflect the architectural tastes and practical professional concerns of their owner, a practitioner in both Georgia and Tennessee.

Mr. Dougherty, who was born in 1876 and died in 1944, studied at the University of Georgia and Cornell University before entering the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris in 1900. This was a pattern of education followed by many late 19th and early 20th century American architects, and it set Mr. Dougherty's preference for design in the eclectic mode prevalent at the time. In his practice, Mr. Dougherty generally employed classical motifs, as in the Belle Meade Country Club (Nashville, 1914-16), the First Baptist Church (Knoxville, 1924), and the War Memorial (Nashville, 1928), although he also worked in medieval styles, as in Hunter's Hill (Nashville, 1928). It was as a church designer that Mr. Dougherty became best known, however, being responsible for Baptist churches in various southern cities in addition to the Knoxville church. In recognition of his contributions to architecture, his colleagues in the American Institute of Architects elected him to their prestigious College of Fellows.

From an inventory of Mr. Dougherty's library, one can obtain an understanding of the source material utilized in his professional work. There are volumes of measured drawings of buildings and ornament from medieval, Renaissance, and baroque periods, including such notable works as *A Book of Architecture* by James Gibbs (London, second edition, 1739), *Edifices de Rome moderne* by Paul Letarouilly (Paris, 1868), *Examples of Gothic Architecture Selected from Various Ancient Edifices in England* by August Welby Pugin (London, 1821-40), and *Fragments d'architecture antique* and *Fragments d'architecture du moyen age et de la Renaissance* by Henri d'Espouy

(Paris, ca. 1900). Photographic records of historic structures are also represented, including English country houses, portfolio volumes on Italian cities, and the works of McKim, Mead, and White. Rounding out the collection are various reference works, such as Julien Guadet's *Elements et theorie de l'architecture* (Paris, 1902), Jacques-Francois Blondel's *L'architecture francaise* (Paris, reissue ca. 1900), and the premiated designs from the Prix de Rome competitions 1850-1900 (Paris, ca. 1900).

Marion Scott Moffett

Radiation Biology Archives

It is our pleasure this year to again announce major gifts of materials in the field of radiobiology. The radiobiology collection has been assembled through the efforts of Dr. Alexander Hollaender of Associated Universities of Washington, D.C. Dr. Hollaender is a former professor of biomedical sciences at The University of Tennessee and director of the Archival Center for Radiation Biology, School of Biomedical Science, Oak Ridge. A recent gift, the papers of Roberts Rugh, was arranged through the good offices of Dr. William M. Leach with Dr. Hollaender's assistance. Dr. Leach is chief, Experimental Studies Branch, Division of Biological Effects, Department of Health and Human Services, Rockville, Maryland. Dr. Leach negotiated with Mrs. Rugh for the gift to UT and attended to its transfer to Knoxville.

Dr. Roberts Rugh, who died in 1980, was resident biologist with the Bureau of Radiological Health of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare from 1971 to 1980. Prior to his position with HEW, Dr. Rugh was professor of biology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, from 1948 to 1971. He also held the position of assistant professor of biology at New York University from 1939 to 1948. Dr. Rugh held teaching posts at Oberlin, Lawrence, and Hunter colleges after earning the Ph.D. in zoology from Columbia in 1935. His thesis was entitled, "The Effects of Radiations, Including Ionizing Radiations, Microwave and Ultra Sound by the Developing Mammalian Fetus." Dr. Rugh's B.A. and M.A. degrees were granted by Oberlin in 1926 and

1927. He was born in 1903 in Springfield, Ohio.

The Rugh papers are largely made up of reprinted articles gathered during a long career in scientific research. These are interspersed with notes and marginalia. The articles relate to Dr. Rugh's varied professional interests in the field of radiobiology. There are presently about 9,000 pieces in the collection, including fifty-four published volumes. Another part of the gift due to be delivered shortly will consist of an extensive card file detailing Dr. Rugh's research activities along with a complete file of his most recent working papers.

Another collection of scientific reprints was given to the library by Dr. Howard H. Vogel, Jr., of Memphis. Dr. Vogel, now retired, was professor of radiation oncology and professor of physiology and biophysics at The University of Tennessee Center for the Health Sciences. The 4,000 reprints devoted to radiation biology and animal behavior are well-organized and indexed for easy access. Dr. Vogel, who was trained as an undergraduate at Bowdoin, received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard. The interest Dr. Vogel demonstrated in the Radiation Biology Archives in Knoxville is evidenced by the fact that he personally delivered his extensive files to the library portals. Researchers making use of the library's extensive resources in the field of radiobiology are fortunate to have the benefit of Dr. Vogel's collection.

The impressive array of source materials in radiation biology now held by the library is greatly enhanced by the addition of the Rugh collection and Vogel collection. The University is grateful to Dr. Vogel and Mrs. Rugh for their important gifts and to Dr. Leach for his great service in bringing the Rugh papers to the repository here. Dr. Hollaender's enthusiasm in gathering appropriate files for the Knoxville archive is also highly appreciated.

Dr. Hollaender in his wide travels continues making contacts with international radiobiologists and encourages them to give or bequeath their records to the University. As was stated in last year's *Library Development Program Report*, "Dr. Hollaender has developed one of the nation's outstanding archival centers devoted to radiation biology."

Collections of Books

The infusion of gift materials into our collections is one which can never be accurately anticipated in frequency, size, or source. We are fortunate to have received this year, as in other years, several gifts worthy of mention and are pleased to report on a select few of these gifts. It gives us pleasure to include University faculty and staff among those who have selected this library as repository for their private collections.

Dr. H. Woodrow Fuller

Dr. Fuller has been a friend and benefactor of the library during the years he has been associated with the Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages, where he is now a senior member and holds the rank of professor. In other years he has given materials from his private collection. This year the volumes making up this gift, presented several months prior to his retirement, are the ones which have been most important to his scholarly endeavors.

Because of the unusual value of the titles by Gottfried Keller and Theodor Storm and the completeness of *Schriften der Theodor-Storm-Gesellschaft*, he comments briefly in his letter of transmittal: "The copy of Keller's *Die Leute Von Seldwyla* is quite rare, owing to the circumstances of its publication . . . the copy of Storm's *Der Schimmelreiter*, which was the North German's last and greatest work, is an especially fine one . . . and the *Schriften der Theodor-Storm-Gesellschaft* is central to any investigation of the life or works of the nineteenth century poetic realist." Other Storm titles in this gift are *Carsten Curator*, 1878; *Renate*, 1878, and *John Riew'*, 1886.

We are grateful for these materials which enhance our holdings in Germanic literature and wish for Dr. Fuller a full and happy life in his coming retirement.

David Van Vactor Scores

One of the more unusual gifts this year has come from an interested staff member, Rebecca C. Smeltzer, former senior library assistant in the Music Library. The collection consists of musical scores, reproduced from eleven of David Van Vactor's manuscript copies. Mr. Van Vactor, who has many compositions to his credit, and was for many years Knoxville Symphony conductor as well as serving as

guest conductor for several international orchestras, continues his musical interests and holds the honorable title of Composer Laureate for the State of Tennessee.

Mrs. Smeltzer, a valued associate in the Music Library, was granted her graduate degree as the result of a study and analysis of the elements of style in five of Mr. Van Vactor's symphonies. In the process of this study she received from the composer the scores she has now given into the care and protection of the University library.

Additional Van Vactor scores have come from Dr. Allen E. Johnson, associate professor, Music Department. These were part of a larger gift from Dr. Johnson which included materials in various formats—phono-records, recordings, monographs—all of value to the growth and diversity of the Music Library.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank F. Bell

For many years Dr. Bell has been a faculty member in the College of Agriculture's Plant and Soil Science Department. Through an interest in this discipline and in building his own library he has amassed a large and varied collection of materials: periodicals such as *Agronomy Journal*, *Soil Science Society of America Journal*, *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, to name only a few. Monographs in the collection range through these same subject areas, the scientific and technical aspects of soil and its care, which include the proceedings and transactions of national and international congresses; theses, and dissertations.

Perusing the collection one detects an interest in conservation on the part of the collector and an appreciation for the aspects of nature which satisfy the need for the esthetic as well as the nutritive: *The Care of the Earth*, *Maintenance of Shade and Ornamental Trees*, *A Place to Live*, *Silent Spring*, *The Politics of Conservation*.

Dr. Bell has been a generous contributor to the library in previous years. As he divests himself of this collection on the eve of his retirement, we thank him for being a friend to the library and wish him well in his many endeavors in future years.

Mitchell P. Borden, Jr.

The gift from Mitchell P. Borden, Jr., textbook manager, University of Tennessee Book and Supply Store, represents nineteenth century authors, all

familiar to students of American and English literatures. This collection includes editions of the complete works of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Nathaniel Hawthorne; selected volumes from Longfellow's works, Macaulay's speeches and Scott's Waverley novels. More than a dozen of L. Mulhbach's many titles are represented in this collection which includes two multi-volume sets, one of American authors, the other titled *The World's Greatest Books*.

Eugene Swartz

Mr. Swartz, a resident of this area since retiring from his professional pursuits in Washington, D.C., has given to the library a collection which consists primarily of German language materials. The *Goethe Samtliche Werke* is probably the most outstanding title in the gift. Along with the other materials, it will provide excellent reading editions for undergraduate students who are majoring in Germanic languages. The Swartz gift encourages the library in the feeling that unknown friends are responding to our needs and giving freely of their materials.

Joe C. Rader

In giving his private collection to the library, Mr. Rader, head of the Reserve Department, John C. Hodges (Undergraduate) Library, comments that the volumes are crowding his home. He realizes the library's needs and is offering his "collection of materials with extensive representation in British and American literature," adding, "I work in a library every day, why should I need a personal library at home?"

As noted above, the collection reflects an interest in American authors. Several of the names will be recognized as former University associates and friends. ■



Olive Branch Retires

Olive Harlee Branch, collection development librarian and professor, has retired. For thirty-three years – March 1, 1948 until June 30, 1981 – she has commanded campus-wide respect and admiration for her knowledge, impeccable taste, and the scrupulous stewardship she has exercised over The University of Tennessee, Knoxville book collection.

She counts as colleagues, friends, and admirers those within the library profession, the teaching and research faculties, the University administration, and innumerable library donors and patrons who have encountered her gracious and compelling manner with gifts and bequests to the library. She will be greatly missed: her clear, incisive thinking and her eloquent speech have many times cut through fogs of redundancy and irrelevance that were threatening to swamp any number of discussions. She is active in many University affairs of a non-library nature; she supports and engages in the cultural activities of the community; and she readily accepts her civic duties and responsibilities.

Harry Rutledge, head of the Department of Classics, attributes the strength of the collections in the humanities to her inspiration of department heads and faculty with "clear vision of the nature and meaning of a truly excellent university library." High praise, indeed, but, between her announced retirement and the actual event, high praise became almost commonplace. A resolution by the Faculty Senate Library Committee, readily endorsed by the Senate, spoke of "her tact, patience, untiring persistence, and judicious resistance," her "gentle manner, subtle sense of humor, . . . her unflinching perception of the possible," "deep appreciation for the long and valuable service" and gratitude for "her



contribution to [the University's] growth and excellence."

Miss Branch is not unacquainted with such statements. Before she ever came to UT, her former employer, Ben Powell of Duke University, said "she was slated to become head of descriptive cataloging. We would certainly employ her if she applied here [again]." She had left Duke in 1942 to become an army librarian at Fort Moultrie. From 1945 until January 1947, she served with the Army of Occupation in the European Theatre of Operations.

The library directors, during her years here – Bill Jesse, Dick Boss and Donald Hunt – all commended her. Mr. Hunt said, "I rely heavily on her knowledge of the collection, . . . her rapport with the faculty, and an intellectual awareness of the role and scope of a research institution." Mr. Jesse, recommending her promotion to Vice-President Herman Spivey, said, ". . . we are conservative about promotions in rank

. . . but we definitely feel that Miss Branch will fit properly into the classification of full professor." The vice president agreed, as did the full professors with whom she worked.

Dick Boss called her "ideal as collection development librarian," which she became in 1974 when Mr. Boss effected his reorganization of the library's technical processes. With this step she was freed from the mechanics of purchase orders, invoices, disbursements, and staff direction, and could direct her knowledge of the holdings and needs of the various disciplines to the further enrichment of The University of Tennessee Library.

Chancellor's Honors were bestowed upon her on May 10, 1978, "for extraordinary service to the University." Her citation said ". . . her skill, common sense and exquisite taste have helped contribute to the library's continuing position as a cultural resource for the entire campus community."

She has edited the *Library Development Program Report* since 1967, and everyone who has worked with her on these stylish publications, everyone who has leafed through one of them, stands in awe of her command of the language and her graceful, felicitous use of it.

Olive Branch is a woman of variety. All the traits for exemplary living she has in abundance. But there are more – an inquisitive mind, a curiosity and a caring about the aspects of her environment and the people who move there, an open, democratic, extremely humanistic approach to people, and a clear vision of the first-class with the courage and integrity never to settle for less. She will be missed.

Daphne H. Townsend

Reception Honoring Friends & Benefactors

Reception Honoring Friends and Benefactors

The annual Library Friends and Benefactors reception was held on Friday, May 29, from 5:30 until 7:00 p.m. at the McClung Museum. The museum was selected as the site of this year's reception so that library patrons could enjoy exhibits mounted there. The featured exhibit was one on local architecture entitled, "Building in Knoxville: The Styles and Materials." Another exhibit prepared for the occasion was designed to display representative recent gifts to the library. Many of the gifts on display at the reception are described in this *Library Development Program Report*.

The reception, hosted by the Chancellor's Associates and the University Library, is held each year as a means of recognizing donors and of encouraging additional support. Another purpose this year was to honor Miss Olive Branch, who retired at the end of June after thirty-three years of distinguished service to the library. Miss Branch, during her career as acquisitions librarian and collection



development librarian, skillfully guided the building of library resources. For the past fourteen years she directed the Library Development Program as well.

Guests were welcomed by Mrs. Evelyn Overholt, chairwoman of the Chancellor's Associates and by Chancellor Jack Reese, who spoke briefly to the group about the importance of library programs and discussed plans for a new library. He expressed gratitude to friends and benefactors for their gifts. Professor Dale Cleaver in a short talk paid tribute to Miss Branch and recognized her many achievements. Miss Branch was presented

with a framed copy of the Faculty Senate resolution which had been composed to honor her. Library faculty, acting as hosts, greeted the guests and assisted in extending to them a cordial welcome.

About 275 people gathered to greet Miss Branch, to view the museum exhibits, to enjoy the refreshments, and to visit with friends and colleagues. Keepsake programs,* which have for five years been a feature of the reception, were handed to guests as they arrived. The program design this year was a view of Knoxville's Market Square, circa 1892.

Members of the Library committee and officials of the Development Office who planned the reception felt that this year's occasion was the largest and most successful friends and benefactors event yet held.

*A limited number of keepsake programs (see back cover design) from other years are available to friends and benefactors upon request. Requests should be directed to the Special Collections Library.



Linda Davidson, left, of the UTK Development Office and John Dobson, right, Special Collections librarian, greet Mr. and Mrs. Ronald R. Allen, longtime patrons of the library.



Olive Branch chats with Bill Ward, left, of the Undergraduate Library and art professor Dale Cleaver.



Olive Branch, right, welcomes Dr. and Mrs. Norman Sanders.



Wallace Baumann, left, and Howard Lumsden visit with a lifelong friend Mrs. Henry Smith (the former Helen Hier) of Atlanta.



John Dobson and Shannon Mulkey of the Special Collections Library exchange greetings with Richard Doughty, right, of Greenville.



From left, Mrs. W.J. Ellis, Mrs. Cecil Anderson, and Mrs. Harry Watson discuss the keepsake programs distributed at the reception.



Eva Jenkins Cuninghame and George Mooney pass a pleasant moment with Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Pryse, right.



From left, Chancellor Jack Reese, Mrs. Evelyn Overholt (chairwoman of the Chancellor's Associates), Professor Dale Cleaver, and Pauline Bayne pose with Olive Branch, center, who had just been presented with a laudatory resolution issued by the Faculty Senate.



At the refreshment table, from left, Mrs. Percy Adams, Francis Headman, Mrs. Headman, Miss Eleanor Goehring, Paul Bartolini, and Felicia Felder-Hoehne.

Richard Beale Davis: A Tribute



Dr. Richard Beale Davis: A Tribute

With the death of Richard Beale Davis on March 30, 1981, the academic world lost one of its most distinguished scholars, and the library of The University of Tennessee one of its greatest friends. After coming to Knoxville in 1947 he devoted himself to scholarship in the Colonial period of America and at the same time to building up the library's collection of books and periodicals in that and related fields. He was the author of *twenty books and scores of periodical articles and reviews*. His book *Intellectual Life in Jefferson's Virginia* (1964) won the first annual award of the American Association for State and Local History. His culminating work was the three-volume

Intellectual Life in the Colonial South (1978), which won the National Book Award. For this work he also received the title Outstanding Author of the Year from the Southeastern Library Association and the Charles S. Sydnor Award of the Southern Historical Association.

Though he retired from teaching in 1977, he continued to do research and to write. Last year he had a Senior Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities to work on a book about intellectual life in the Revolutionary South at the NEH Research Triangle in North Carolina. He was engaged in research for this book at the time of his death.

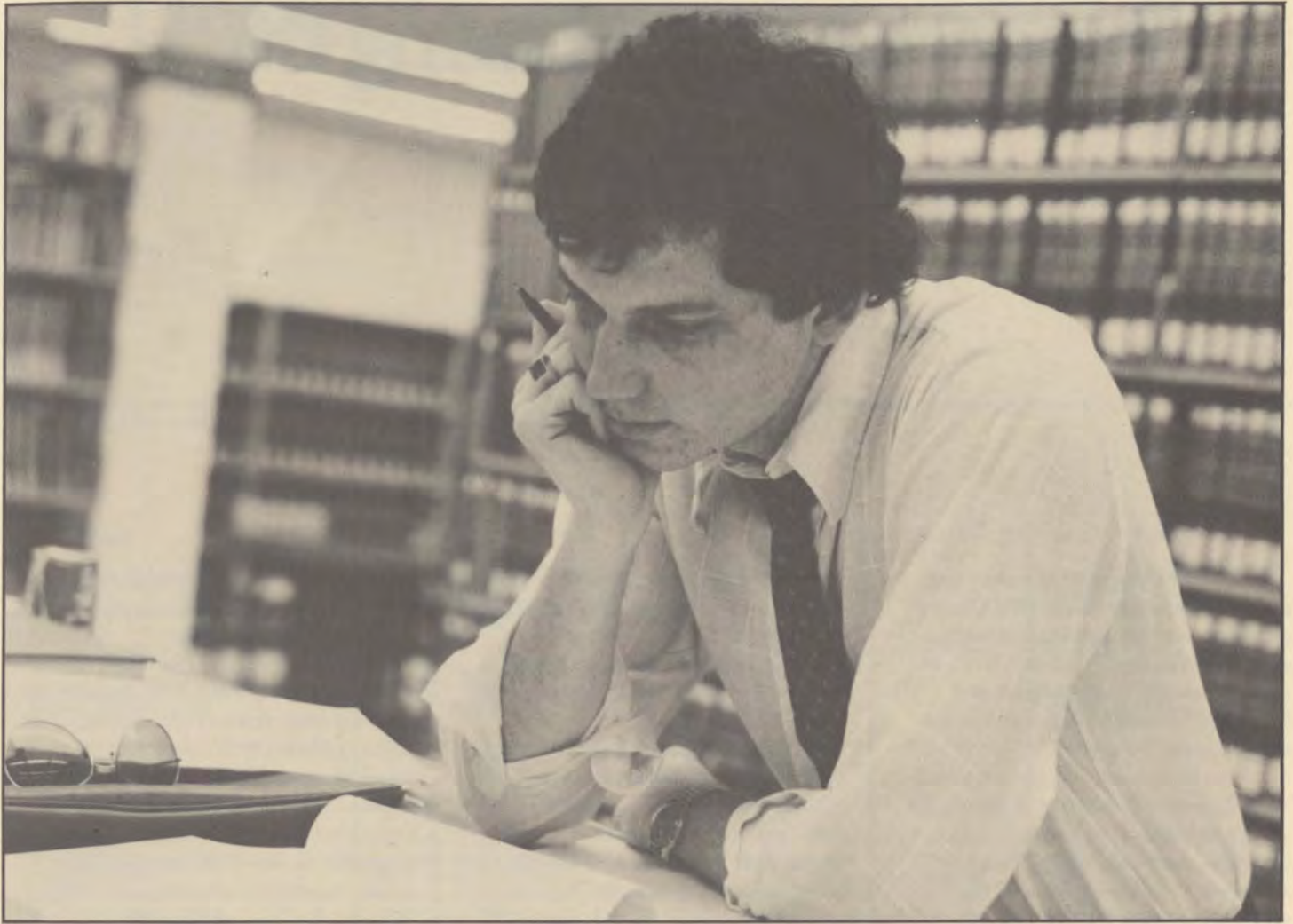
Dr. Davis was assiduous in marking book catalogs from which the library could

make purchases and conferred regularly with the acquisitions division about such matters. As a result, the Hoskins Library has one of the finest collections of Colonial material in the country. He was chairman of the Committee on Special Documents, 1949-1971, a member of the Faculty Library Committee, 1958-1970, and a member of the University-wide search committee for the director of libraries, 1970-71. In addition he made constant use of the interlibrary loan system for his own studies and also advised his students to do so. His own book collection was remarkable both for its breadth and for its concentration on Southern material.

As a teacher Dr. Davis was universally known for his scholarship and his encouragement of students. He was gracious about writing letters of recommendation, and many of his former students owe their present positions to his efforts on their behalf. He had a wide correspondence with both his former students and his colleagues throughout the United States. He also was generally the center of much of their attention at national and regional academic meetings, which he regularly attended.

Dr. Davis' studies took him abroad several times. He was a Fulbright professor in Norway in 1953 and a U.S. State Department lecturer in India in 1957. On more than one occasion he attended the meetings in Europe of the International Association of University Professors of English. He was in communication with many scholars abroad as well as at home. He will be remembered not only as a scholar but as a bibliographer of the very first rate.

Nathalia Wright



Meeting the Challenge

The University of Tennessee, Knoxville has been "challenged" by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to raise \$3 million by June of 1983. Under the terms of the grant, the NEH will provide \$1 million to the College of Liberal Arts at UTK if the University can secure \$3 million in private gifts to support the humanities program. The purpose of this challenge grant is to improve the long-term financial viability of the humanities program in the College of Liberal Arts by stimulating new and increased support from the private sector. We are past the halfway point in this effort and are making a concerted effort to reach our \$3 million goal.

The humanities collection of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville Library could benefit handsomely from this program. Individuals making a commitment to the NEH Challenge Grant

may help meet the challenge of strengthening the library's humanities collections. During the remaining two years of the challenge, donors may designate their gifts for the NEH Challenge Grant-Library and be assured that the NEH will contribute \$1 to the University of Tennessee, Knoxville for every \$3 received from private sources.

In addition to the library, academic areas within liberal arts defined by the NEH as humanities are programs offered in the Department of Classics, English, Germanic and Slavic Languages, History, Philosophy, Religious Studies and the criticism of art, music, theatre. Also included are the Cultural Studies Program and certain aspects of the social sciences.

Individuals are asked to consider alternatives to outright gifts of cash or appreciated securities. A good example is a parcel of real estate that was recently given

to the University. When the property is sold the proceeds will go to benefit the humanities collection of the library; however, it is now serving a double purpose by qualifying for the NEH Challenge Grant program and releasing matching funds that can be of immediate benefit to the campus.

The University of Tennessee is pleased that the NEH Challenge Grant offers a special opportunity to friends of the library who may wish to help strengthen the collections in the area of the humanities.

Those wishing additional information concerning the NEH Challenge Grant may contact:

The Development Office
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville
401 Student Services Building
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916
Phone (615) 974-5045

Procedure for Making Gifts

Over the years, private gifts have played an important role in UTK's library program. Our regular sources of income simply cannot provide sufficient funds for us to acquire the many materials and books which are needed to maintain the level of quality we desire.

Because private financial support is needed, we are often asked to explain the various methods of making gifts to the University and to identify the most appropriate and effective among the several alternatives that are available.

The most popular and effective ways to support the library program are:

Gifts of Books or Other Valuable Library Materials

Of course, we are particularly interested in receiving gifts that will help us enhance our collections already begun or help us fill out certain subject areas as required by the academic programs of the University. At an institution of our size and complexity, we often need duplicate copies of titles. You are encouraged to get in touch with us if you are in doubt about the desirability of books you may want to contribute.

Gifts of Cash and Appreciated Securities

One of the most effective ways of assisting us is an outright gift of cash or securities. This enables us to apply the gift to the most pressing need. Ordinarily, of course, such funds would be used primarily for acquisition of new books. A gift of appreciated securities offers attractive income tax benefits. Personal gifts of this type will be credited to your annual giving

program records at the University. In addition, of course, such gifts will qualify you for membership in the Century, University 500, or Presidents Club if they meet the minimum requirements.

A Fund for Tennesseana and Other Rare Books and Manuscripts

Contributors to the Library Development Fund sometimes suggest special titles of materials in a particular field as the objective of their gifts. Such requests usually refer to the rare and unusual, a realm of importance to the research collection and scholar, but one which must give way to the needs of the instructional program and may be curtailed entirely in times of budgetary stress. Earmarked gifts often mean that we obtain some expensive and desirable things we otherwise could not aspire to, for action must be immediate and funds at hand when rarities appear, many of them only once in a lifetime. To ensure the Special Collections librarian some participation in the transactions of this unique marketplace, especially in the area of Tennessee materials, it would be helpful to have a fund specified for this use.

Friends of the library who are interested in the uncommon and distinctive may mark their gifts for Special Collections. Doing so might allow a particularly rare bit of Tennesseana to be brought back to the state.

Deferred Gifts

A deferred gift is one in which the donor *retains* some kind of interest or involvement. The University does not

actually receive use of the funds until some later date. Included in this category are bequests by will, charitable remainder unitrusts and charitable remainder annuity-trusts. It is important to note that while deferred gifts do not accrue to the University until some date in the future, there are usually immediate income tax benefits which can be enjoyed by the donor. Gifts made in this manner may be designated for the library program and usually require competent legal assistance to assure that they are correctly established.

As indicated, all of these gift methods offer income tax deduction advantages that should be carefully considered. The UTK Development Office has the responsibility of working directly with all interested donors to ensure that their gifts are intelligently planned in the light of current tax regulations. Should you have any questions about the tax deductibility of a proposed gift or should you want to discuss any aspect of making a gift to the University, including Century Club, University 500, or Presidents Club membership, please get in touch with the University Development Office.

Individuals contemplating gifts of cash, securities, or a deferred gift of any type are encouraged to consult with their attorney, accountant, or tax advisor.

Those interested in making gifts to the library may contact:
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The University of Tennessee, Knoxville
401 Student Services Building
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916
Phone: (615) 974-5045

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SEPTEMBER, 1981

Designed by UT Publications Service Bureau