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THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE RECORD
1982  **1983**

The Library Development Program Report



On Cover: "The late rebel General John Morgan." From Harper's Weekly, Sept. 24, 1864

Below: "Morgan's raid ... Entry of Morgan's freebooters into Washington, Ohio." From Harper's Weekly, Aug. 15, 1863

(For article relating to John Hunt Morgan see "Rebel Raiders," p. 3.)



The Library Development Program Report is issued annually as a means of informing friends and benefactors of the library's successes in attracting appropriate gifts. It is distributed to supportive faculty and alumni, contributors and potential contributors, and to a selected group of libraries across the country. The goal of the Library Development Program is to encourage not only gifts of books, manuscripts, and other suitable items, but also funds for the purchase of such materials.

The University of Tennessee Library is grateful for all the gifts, large and small alike, which have been received from many generous donors. To all these we express our thanks. Such gifts enrich the resources of the library and push it toward realizing the ambition of becoming a great research institution. It is hoped that some of the unusual gifts described in this publication will spark an interest among readers and will persuade them to become or remain library donors.

The gifts written about in the pages that follow represent only some of the important contributions received by the library in 1982-83. The ensuing notices are largely limited to significant and expensive pieces presented by a few library benefactors. Our thanks extend beyond these few to reach and commend all contributors.

Ronald R. Hunt

Library Director

Some Notable Acquisitions



The Library Development Program Report

1982-83

EDITED BY JOHN DOBSON
Twenty-third Report

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Ronald R. and Flora S. Allen of Knoxville, both graduates of The University of Tennessee, have long been counted among the staunch supporters of the Library Development Program.

We have long been interested in the printed word, and it was our inclination to search for the historical documentation of sources which evolved into our collecting and dealing in antiquarian books. This avocation, in turn, led us to a concern with the storehouses of knowledge, those libraries which seek, acquire, and preserve these evidences of history, and which are forever underfunded and in need of assistance.

We believe strongly in the uses and benefits that libraries confer. We know they need us. We are happy to urge their cause in this letter to the friends and potential friends of the University of Tennessee library. Those of you who have sampled the endless variety of this institution know its customs and its needs, and your support is gratefully appreciated. One's attraction to libraries grows as one experiences the rewards they offer. Let us urge those of you unfamiliar with the pleasures to be found to visit the UTK libraries: the Main Library (the James D. Hoskins Library) in the stately old building so swiftly being outgrown; the unique Special Collections Library located within Hoskins; the relatively new Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library overlooking the river; the Undergraduate Library, where students may find an all-night place for quiet study; and the library in the music building, where melodious sounds may be heard as classes change. Students, faculty, and researchers depend on these libraries for the knowledge which leads to understanding.

As you observe the diligent and dedicated use of the UTK libraries, we know that you, as we do, will feel a deep satisfaction in offering support to this institution which effectively supports so many.

Ron & Flora Allen

Some Notable Acquisitions

Rebel Raiders

It is a matter of record that on March 9, 1864, Col. William W. Ward, a prisoner at Ohio Penitentiary at Columbus, wrote to the commissary-general of prisoners at Washington asking that prisoners of war confined there be permitted to purchase "articles of diet, fruit, etc." By March 30th of the same year Ward had been transferred to Fort Delaware, for on that date the first entry is made in a diary that records highlights of Ward's experiences through April 6, 1865. During this span of time, which covers more than a year, Colonel Ward's journal relates details of prison life, the circumstances of an exchange of prisoners, his return to duty, and his military service in Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee.

Colonel Ward, a native of Smith County, Tennessee, served with Gen. John Hunt Morgan, the celebrated "Rebel Raider." The Ward diary came into the library's possession through the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. K. J. Phelps, Sr., of Lewisburg. Dr. Phelps is a collector of unusual books and documents. He and Mrs. Phelps presented the library with three historically significant diaries. Notices of the other diaries appear elsewhere in this report.

The Ward diary, a small volume written with a pencil, is not signed and does not disclose the writer's name in the narrative. Clues in the form of names, places, and events mentioned in the account supply sufficient information to establish the identity of the writer. A little research, using *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* and other helpful publications, reveals that Colonel Ward, along with a number of officers and men, was captured at Buffington Island on July 19, 1863, during General Morgan's series of raids into Ohio. Morgan and his raiders, considered gallant and daring heroes in the Confederacy, were looked upon as ruthless



John Hunt Morgan

brigands in Union territory. The *Official Records* confirm that Colonel Ward commanded the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, a unit in General Morgan's old division. Morgan, also imprisoned in Ohio, boldly managed an escape from confinement and returned to his command. It was because of Morgan's sensational break from prison that Ward, along with Gen. Basil Duke and other of Morgan's officers, was transferred to Fort Delaware. Ward remained at Fort Delaware until June 26th when he, with forty-nine other officers, was sent by sea to Hilton Head, S.C. The movement to South Carolina was part of a prisoners exchange arrangement which resulted in release and a return to duty.

The diary is an important document because it furnishes detailed day-to-day accounts of historic events from the perspective of an eyewitness. The routines of prison life, the excitement surrounding a prisoner exchange, the particulars of wartime travel, and the development of military engagements are described with the sensitivity only a participant could provide.

One of the most interesting episodes related by Colonel Ward is recorded in the diary after his return to an assignment at Abingdon, Virginia. In support of a Morgan movement into East Tennessee, Ward was present in Jonesboro where he had procured a billet. The diary entry for September 3 ends with these lines: "I wrote to Gen. Morgan reporting that we are here. Gen. Echels and staff left on the train at about 2 P.M. Rained some. Several soldiers passing to the front." The next day's entry, Sunday, September 4, 1864, follows:

A little rainy. Hear news this morning of a fight at Greeneville (Greenville) and that Gen. Morgan was killed, which I at first did not believe but which alas! proves too true. From the best information I can get the enemy flanked our pickets and having been informed of our position, strength, the Gen. Hqrs. before 10 o'clock of the night on which our forces arrived there, by one Mrs. Williams and others, rushed into town in force of about 75 men — surrounded his Hqrs., captured all of his staff except Qm. Maj. Gosset, and shot him in the vinyard as he was attempting to get away — They threw him over a fence as they would have done a dead brute, put him on a horse and paraded up the street in exutation [sic] over their prize — the corps [sic] hanging across the horse as a man would carry a dead hog or other animal of the lower class. They showed the most fiendish disposition by their uncivilized conduct. After making a display of and shouting over the dead body as I am informed they returned it to Mrs. Williams' the mother in law of the witch who informed on him. The old lady Williams I understand is Southern and she has one son who is or has been in our army. Her son, the husband of the woman who carried the news in this case as well as many others, is in the Yankee army. I borrowed a horse from a soldier, a Mr. Hall Co. H. 1st Tenn. Cavalry and started to the front in the evening but met the command about five miles from Jonesboro. Saw Cols. Smith, Brazelton, Bradford and all the boys. Slept in camp for the first time in thirteen months. Cols. Morgan and Tucker slept with me. We camped three miles west of Jonesboro on the Leesburg road near a Mr. Campbell's.

Much has been written about the ambush and killing of General Morgan at Greeneville. Colonel Ward in his diary relates a version of the general's betrayal by Lucy Williams that was widely circulated at the time. In truth there probably was no betrayal, but the fact that Colonel Ward from his point of vantage believed the story is in itself significant.

After the Greeneville ambush Gen. Basil Duke assumed General Morgan's command. Col. William W. Ward became commander of the 1st Kentucky battalion of General Duke's brigade. The colonel's account of exploits and encounters continues through April 5, 1865. The last diary comment is a brief entry the colonel

made near Wytheville, Virginia: "Move through town and camp one mile off — hear various rumors, one of which is Richmond and Petersburg are in the hands of the enemy. Stall all day and rest and sleep until April 6, 1865. Spend the morning very idly —"

A source with the quality of the journal cited above is the sort of unique research piece that is essential in building a better library collection. Such thoughtful contributions from library supporters help to raise this repository's holdings from a satisfactory level to a level of greatness. We are most grateful to Dr. and Mrs. Phelps for presenting the University with this splendid example of a Civil War diary. ■

Much Admired Waters

On April 18, 1805, John Thompson left Nashville bound for New Orleans by river. In a small vellum bound volume labeled "John Thompson's Book," Thompson kept a log of the voyage. The logbook does not reveal the name of the vessel or mention the names of captain or crew. It is, however, a very interesting account of navigating the Mississippi from the junction with the Ohio to New Orleans. Thompson, who could have been the captain, makes short work of passing down the Cumberland and Ohio rivers. His first entry simply states, "Started from Nashville bound to New Orleans, Left the mouth of Cumberland the 26th April, 1805. Left the mouth of Ohio the 29th the same night had a very hard storm. A great many storms since I left Nashville."

"John Thompson's Book," a noteworthy journal of early travel, was presented to the library by Dr. and Mrs. K. J. Phelps of Lewisburg. Two other important diaries presented by Dr. and Mrs. Phelps are given notice in other parts of this report.

Riverboatmen were much aided in the early part of the nineteenth century by such directional works as *The Navigator* issued by Zadok Cramer. The seventh edition of Cramer published in Pittsburgh in 1811 has the title, *The Navigator: Containing Directions for Navigating the Monongahela, Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; with an Ample Account of these Much Admired Waters*. In comparing the account in the library's copy of the seventh edition of *The Navigator* to John Thompson's simple observations, many similarities can be noted.

Thompson's initial comment about sailing down the Mississippi is "Past New Madrid in company with six boats at twelve o'clock." New Madrid, Missouri, is about seventy miles from the mouth of the Ohio. This is the area that was the center of the devastating New Madrid earthquakes in 1811 and 1812. It is said that the earth movements were so great that even the course of the Mississippi was somewhat altered. The first steamboat to navigate the Mississippi happened to be on the river at that time and its captain reported that for a while it seemed that the river was running backwards. Among the changes made was the blocking of the natural outlet of Reelfoot River that created present-day Reelfoot Lake. It may be significant that the features of the river as described by Thompson in 1805 were not the same as those existing after the earth shocks of 1811.



Williams house, Greeneville, Tennessee, where General Morgan was killed. From Bromfield Ridley's *Battles and Sketches of the Army of Tennessee* (Mexico, Mo., 1906).

The notations in “John Thompson’s Book” are brief and not always correct in matters of spelling and interpretation. Down river from New Madrid he mentions “little perrara — a very hansom little twon [sic] on the West bank of the Mississippi.” According to *The Navigator*, “little perrara” is Little Prairie. Thompson refers to a series of “Tallehatchee Bluffs” that *The Navigator* identifies as Chickasaw Bluffs. On May 4th Thompson records a landing at the “Chickesaw Bluffs,” which shows it was only a sixteen-day river journey from Nashville to the vicinity of Memphis. Leaving the Memphis area on May 5th, Thompson notes, “Started from Checkesaw bluff at four p.m. Past a Suck on the right hand side of the river it is in a bend opposit an Island — it is very bad.” May 9th, two days below “big perrara” (Big Prairie), Thompson comments, “Musquetoos was so bad that we was allmost Distracted.” The log goes on with details of the boat’s progress until May 18th when it seems to conclude with: “landed at Natches at seven o’ck a.m. All well pleasd (signed) Jno. Thompson, jun William Newgent.” The next entry appears to be a part of an earlier trip; it is dated May 5, 1804, and begins, “I left the Natchez Bound for New Orleans by warter [sic] the weather clear and excessive warm.” If Thompson’s book is a log of two separate trips as the dates would indicate, it still recounts a voyage down the rivers from Nashville to New Orleans. The 1805 section includes Nashville to Natchez, while the 1804 section includes Natchez to New Orleans.

Of the several navigational hazards mentioned by John Thompson, the most notable has to do with Bayou Chaffalie, about sixty miles downstream from Natchez. On May 6th he wrote, “Started at five o’clock in the morning. At eight pas’d. the mouth of Hornachitta a small river coming on the east side. At nine Pasd. Heights or Fort Adams on the east side. Landed two miles below on the same side at Clarks Landing & took on 17 Bales of cotton for Geo. Bell. Started at fifteen minutes after ten. Very warm. At half after two Past the mouth of Red River coming in on the west side. It is large and the warter is red cration’d [created] by the bank being red. It is fifteen miles below the Heights. You must hug the opposit side at the mouth of Red River for fear of being suck’d into the Chaffelia. At half three pas’d the Chaffelia. There is two large shoots that run out on the west side which draws half way across the river the run into a large lake



Charts from Zadok Cramer’s *The Navigator* (Pittsburgh, 1811).

below appiling from that into the Bay St. Burnard which comes from the western sea. There is many Boats and rafts Drew into this place which is lost without Doubt for it is full of Drift and cant be pas’d.” *The Navigator* confirms Thompson’s warning and explains the Chaffalie hazard as follows:

Be careful that you keep pretty close the left shore from Red river below this place, to avoid being drawn into the current, which runs out on the right shore with great rapidity. This is the first large body of water which leaves the Mississippi, and falls by a regular and separate channell into the Gulf of Mexico. Nothwithstanding the magnitude of this river, it is not navigable to the Gulf of Mexico, owing to an immense floating bridge, or raft across it, of many leagues in length, and so firm and compact in some places that cattle and horses are driven over it. This astonishing bridge is constantly augmented by the trees and rubbish which the Chaffalio draws out of the Mississippi . . .

In a comment on May 10th, Thompson testifies to the beauty of the area, “The coast of the Mississippi from Point Kupee (Coupee) to the mouth is like a town and the river is a street through it, it is the most beautiful scene ever I beheld — and the most beautiful farms ever I saw.” Remarks in *The Navigator* echo Thompson’s observation.

Here [Point Coupee Settlement] commences the embankment or Levee on the right side of the river, and continues down to Orleans, and it is here where the beauty of the Mississippi and the delightful prospect of the country open to view. The banks of the river from below Point Coupee on the right, and from Baton Rouge on the left side down to the city of Orleans, have the

appearance of one continued village of handsome and neatly built houses.

The log of the river journey ends with “I landed at two o’clock in the afternoon at New Orleans on the 11th of May, 1804. [signed] Jno. Thompson. Orleans is a large town on the east Side of the Mississippi, it lies on the Bend of the river.”

John Thompson remained in New Orleans a few days and then returned to Tennessee by an overland route. He reached the Nashville vicinity on June 20, 1804, after twenty-five days travel from New Orleans. His diary is a valuable research tool that documents in a forceful way a phase of life as it existed in the early days of the nation.

Another diary given this year by the same donors is not described fully in this report. The diary, as important as the two written about above, was kept by B. P. Roy of Nashville from 1848 until 1851. It tells of many absorbing things. Ordinary events on the Nashville scene are related along with noteworthy occurrences. Accounts in the diary range from impressions of the visits of such notables as Sam Houston and Jenny Lind to the fears expressed by a citizenry exposed to the rages of a cholera epidemic. This daily journal, like the Ward and Thompson diaries, is an important research tool.

Because of the interest and support of such library friends as Dr. and Mrs. Phelps the collection of diaries and other original materials continues to grow and enrich library holdings.

The Return From Tennessee Is Still Wanting

In the foreword of *Carey's American Pocket Atlas* (Philadelphia, 1801) the opening statements are, "The publication of this volume has been considerably delayed, in the hope of procuring the census of the United States complete. But after waiting above three months, the return from Tennessee is still wanting; and it being absolutely uncertain when it will be received, the publisher is induced to withhold the work no longer." The foreword was dated October 8, 1801. The second edition of Mathew Carey's atlas was accordingly issued without statistics from the new state of Tennessee. The table headed, "Census of the United States, for 1801" had the explanation, "Complete, excepting Tennessee, and one allotment for Maryland." The Tennessee figures apparently became available about two months later because a publication issued at Washington in 1802, *Return of the Whole Number of Persons Within the Several Districts of the United States*, included a table showing the number of inhabitants in the three districts (Mero, Hamilton, and Washington) of Tennessee. The table carried a transmittal date of December 22, 1801.

Although a summary of the Tennessee census appeared in print in 1802, the complete federal records for early Tennessee censuses apparently were lost. The National Archives, in a Reference Service Report dated January 14, 1955, states: "Before 1830, the census schedules were turned over [by the enumerators] to the United States District Marshals, who were responsible for taking the census, [and in turn] to the Clerk of the Federal District Court in each locality. The clerk was then responsible for keeping them in the local Court House. In 1830, the schedules were ordered sent to Washington, and it is not known whether the Tennessee schedules (except for Rutherford County) were lost while in the custody of Clerks of the Federal District Courts or whether they were lost or burned subsequently to being sent to Washington."

Even though the census figures for Tennessee had to be omitted from *Carey's American Pocket Atlas of 1801*, the volume does contain a four-page description of the infant state along with a handsome map. The map is labeled "Tennessee: lately the S. Wn. Territory."

Attention is called to features of Mathew Carey's atlas because an intact copy

of this rare work was recently presented to the library. The atlas was the gift of Mrs. Tom G. Henry of Philadelphia, Tennessee. The seldom-seen volume had been handed down through the Blair family of Loudon. It is usual for such early atlases to be found in incomplete condition with at least a part of the maps missing. The 1801 edition (second edition) of *Carey's American Pocket Atlas* was issued with nineteen maps. The maps are of the sixteen individual states bound in union in the 18th century, accompanied by a map of the whole United States, one of the District of Maine (then belonging to Massachusetts) and one of the Northwest Territory. The copy given by Mrs. Henry has nineteen maps as well as all of the pages and tables that are supposed to be present. Even though this old book shows wear and the discolorations that come to aging paper, it is in remarkably good condition.

Carey's description of the Tennessee of 1801 provides some interesting comparisons and contrasts. Both the narrative and the map indicate that the state is bounded on the south by South Carolina and Georgia. The map places the northeastern corner of Tennessee too far east. In map bibliographies it is called the second state of Carey's 1796 map and differs from earlier renditions by the addition of important roads. The only towns shown on the map are Knoxville, Nashville, and Clarksville. Aside from the map, there are descriptive passages concerning topography, boundaries, climate, commerce, flora and



Mathew Carey

fauna, and other pertinent topics. About animals native to the state the narrative mentions the following:

A few years since, this country abounded with large herds of wild cattle, improperly called Buffaloes; they are still to be found on some of the south branches of Cumberland river. Elk or moose are seen in many places, chiefly among the mountains. The deer are become comparatively scarce. Enough of bears and wolves yet remain. Beavers and otters are caught in plenty on the upper branches of Cumberland and Kentucky rivers. The mammoth, the king of land animals is supposed to have been formerly an inhabitant of this Country.

Only three principal towns are singled out for comment:

Knoxville, beautifully situated on the north bank of the Holston, is the seat of government in this state. — Nashville is situated on the south bank of Cumberland river. The courts for the district of Mero are semi-annually held here; and it has two houses for public worship, and a handsomely endowed academy. — Jonesborough is the seat of the courts held in Washington district. There are twelve other towns of less note in the State.

Quoted below are the passages given under the headings of Religion, Literature and Commerce:

—The Presbyterians are the prevailing denomination of Christians in this district. There are also some of the Baptist, Roman Catholic, and Methodist denominations. — Three colleges are established by law in this state, viz, Greenville [sic] college in Green [sic] county; Blount college at Knoxville, and Washington college in Washington county. A society has been established, who style themselves, 'A Society for promoting Useful Knowledge.' — The country furnishes many valuable articles of export, such as fine waggon and saddle horses, beef, cattle, ginseng, deer skins and furs, cotton, hemp and flax, which may be transported by land; also, iron, lumber, pork and flour, which will be exported in great quantities, now the navigation of the Mississippi is opened.

One further quote will serve to impart some of the flavor of Carey's atlas. The remarks relating to the aboriginal inhabitants have the ring of an editorial. The remarks are:

The Indian tribes within and in the vicinity of this district, are the Cherokees and Chickasaws. The Cherokees have been a warlike and numerous nation; but by continual wars, in which they have been engaged, with the northern Indian tribes, they are reduced, and have become weak and pusillanimous.

The Chickasaws; of all Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, merit the most from Americans, having at all times maintained a brotherly attachment to them.

They glory in saying, that they never shed the blood of an Anglo-American. There is so great an affinity between the Chickasaw and Choctaw languages, that the common people can converse together, each speaking in his own dialect. They are a personal people, and have an openness in their countenances and behaviour, uncommon among savages. These nations say they are the remnant of a great nation that once lived far to the west, which was destroyed by the Spanish, for whom they still retain an hereditary hatred.

The atlas provides the same kinds of information for other states and territories represented on its pages as it does for Tennessee. It is an invaluable source of basic information on an emerging nation. The maps alone are a resource of major importance.

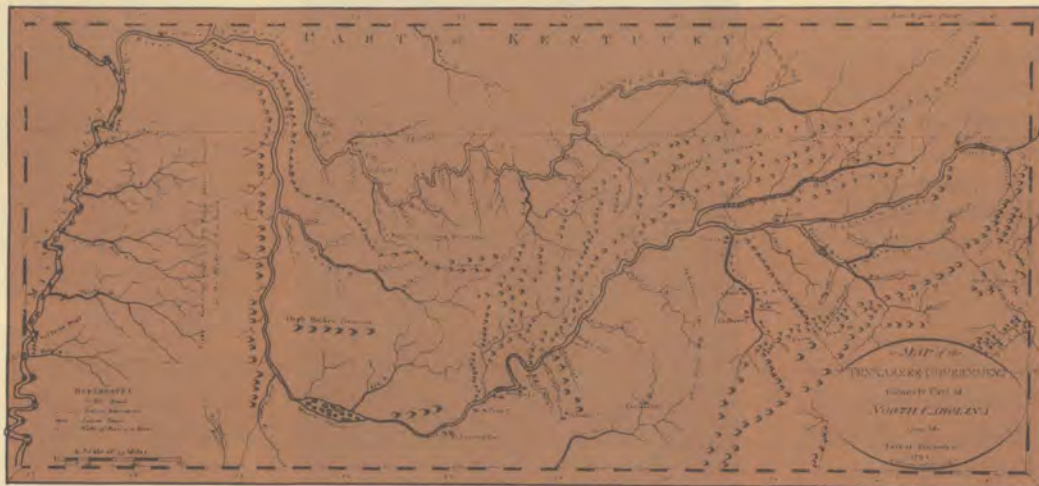
Apart from the interest in the atlas because of the value of the maps and geographic descriptions, it is noteworthy as an example of the work of the celebrated printer, Mathew Carey. Carey, who began a printing career in his birthplace, Dublin,

emigrated to the United States in 1784 and set up shop in Philadelphia in 1785. His work began by issuing news sheets and periodicals, but books soon followed upon journalism and developed under his direction to proportions of no little magnitude for the period. The thirteen states existing at the time offered small market for literary wares, but such as it was, Carey cultivated its possibilities to the utmost. Among the most popular books of Carey's time were Mason Weems' biographies of Washington and Marion, Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia*, and the *American Atlas*. These and various other works were enterprises of magnitude in a community so slight and containing so few book buyers as did the United States in the early years of the nineteenth century.

Historians now credit Carey with having been a strong influence in the development of American literature. Most early-day American publishers were content to reprint the works of established English

authors. Carey instead gave encouragement to American writers by offering them in his magazines and his book publishing business an outlet for their work. In this way he more than any other publisher helped to set the stage for the growth of a distinctive native literature. He also did much toward creating a reading class throughout the country. Not satisfied with such retail trade that might come to him in the city, Carey made great efforts to bring literature to the thousands of readers in remote sections. He did this by employing itinerant booksellers who visited almost every town and village across the country. The travelling booksellers not only extended his market, they supplied wanted reading material to the populace.

Both for its content and for its worth as an example of Carey's work, the *American Pocket Atlas* is a notable acquisition for the rare book collection. The University is most grateful to Mrs. Henry for enriching its library holdings with such a significant gift.



Formerly Part of North Carolina

In the library's efforts to assemble an unexcelled collection of early Tennessee maps, bibliographies of maps are frequently used as guides. One of the most useful guides for collectors of the earliest maps is *Maps and Charts Published in America Before 1800, A Bibliography* by James Clements Wheat and Christian F. Brun (Yale University Press, 1969, revised 1978). The Tennessee section in Wheat and Brun records only eight maps. It is not surprising that a territory and state organized toward the end of the eighteenth century has so few eighteenth century map representations.

While there are a number of lists and bibliographies of maps and charts published within the borders of the United States, Wheat and Brun is the first compilation which attempts to describe the entire cartographical contribution of the American press prior to 1800. Included are not only the maps and charts published separately but also those used as illustrations in books and pamphlets and from all other sources such as atlases, gazetteers, almanacs, and magazines. As is stated in the preface to Wheat and Brun, "Some of these maps are American engravers' copies of European efforts (some American maps were also

copied or adapted by European engravers), but most are the published results of the work of American surveyors and cartographers. In some cases the engraver himself was the author as he tried to incorporate the best features of several source maps into what became his own creation. As the demand for better maps and charts grew, native American map makers and engravers strove to provide them. The marked improvement of the maps of the last decade of the eighteenth century are a testimony to their skill."

Of the eight Tennessee maps issued in America before 1800 (according to Wheat

and Brun) the UT library has for some time held six. The map dates range from 1794 to 1799. Recently another eighteenth century map was acquired.

The newly acquired map was located and obtained through the assistance of library patrons, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Koella of Louisville. The map is number 655 in the Wheat and Brun bibliography. It is described as *State II* of map number 654, which is *A Map of the/Tennessee [sic] Government/Formerly Part of/North Carolina/From the Latest Surveys./1795. State I* (number 654) has the imprint, Published by J. Reid, L. Wayland, and C. Smith; while *State II* has the imprint, Published by J. Reid N. York. The maps are identical except for publishing information. Actually, the newly purchased map is a slight variant of *State II* in that its imprint reads, J. Reid, New York. It may seem to some that these details are of little importance, but to collectors of maps the slight differences are significant features. In any case, to make the Tennessee map collection complete, it is

necessary to have all states and all issues of every recorded map.

This latest addition to the map collection is of landmark importance because it virtually completes the collection of eighteenth century Tennessee maps printed in America. It was published in John Reid's *The American Atlas* in 1796 and was in reality a reduction of the well-known Daniel Smith map of 1794, the first map of Tennessee.

The remaining eighteenth century map listed by Wheat and Brun (no. 656) not present in the UT collection, is described as, "A map and description of the State of Tennessee. By John Rivington Parrington. Knoxville: Printed by George Roulstone and John R. Parrington. 1798." This map is not only lacking from UT's holdings, it is not known to be in any collection. The Roulstone and Parrington map said to have been printed in Knoxville in 1798, if it exists, is the rarest and most desirable of all Tennessee maps. Such an item is today called a phantom piece because it has not been seen.

It is known through a listing in *American Bibliography* by Charles Evans, who explains, "Two columns of the *Knoxville Register*, for August 14, 1798, are given up to a plea for assistance in the publication of this work." Anything printed by George Roulstone, Tennessee's first printer, is a prized item. If a map of the infant state of Tennessee issued by the pioneer printer were found, it would be a discovery of great consequence.

The UT library is proud to possess what is probably the most comprehensive collection of early Tennessee maps in existence. The collection concentrates on the period from 1794 to 1900, but its most highly regarded maps are those issued in the eighteenth century. It is very satisfying for the library to have realized the goal of having all of the maps published before 1800 in its files. The University is grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Koella for their continued aid in the acquisition of prime materials relating to Tennessee.

By Direction of the Postmaster General

A useful reference volume, once the property of Andrew Jackson, was recently acquired through assistance provided by library friends Mr. and Mrs. Richard Koella of Louisville. For the past few years the Koellas have been generous in underwriting the purchase of important materials relating to the Jacksonian period. The volume associated with President Jackson is *Table of the Post Offices in the United States, Arranged by States and Counties; As They Were October 1, 1830*, by Direction of the Postmaster General (Washington, Printed by Duff Green, 1831). It was presented to Jackson by Taylor Barry, the head of the U.S. Post Office, and has Jackson's name on the front fly-leaf.

The post office guide is bound in full leather with the cover stamped in gold, "Andrew Jackson, President of the United States." It is a fascinating document for the student of the Jacksonian period of American history. It records for twenty-four states, three territories and the District of Columbia, all the postmasters, their offices, and the distances of each from Washington and their respective state or territorial capitals. It also includes a table of the distances, by the shortest mail routes, between the state capitals, the principal cities,



Andrew Jackson with a treasured book. From an engraving by M. J. Danforth (New York, 1843).

and the capitals of territories.

Taylor Barry, who gave the volume to Jackson, was a political ally of the president. Like most of Jackson's men, he was a supporter of western expansion, and the logistics of the postal system were vital to his concerns.

An examination of the post office guide reveals interesting details about the

nation as it was in 1830. A look at the section devoted to Tennessee shows, for example, that there were four post offices in Knox County at that time. The offices were located at Campbell's Station, Knoxville, Mecklenburgh, and Wood's. The postmasters were James Bell at Campbell's Station, John Crozier at Knoxville, James G. M. Ramsey (author of *The Annals of Tennessee*) at Mecklenburgh, and Joseph Wood at Wood's.

A comparison of information about the local post offices shown in *Table of the Post Offices in the United States* (Washington, 1831) with information on the same places in *The Tennessee Gazetteer* by Eastin Morris (Nashville, 1834), provides additional facts about the sites. The two publications were issued only three years apart.

About Campbell's Station the *Gazetteer* states, "A post office, in Knox county, 15 miles W. of Knoxville, on the stage road. Here is a store, two taverns and a stage office."

About Knoxville the *Gazetteer* reports in more detail, it begins, "The seat of justice for Knox County. It was laid off about the year 1793 by the late General White, and named in honor of Gen. Knox, the then Secretary of War. It is situated on the north side of Holston river, in a considerable

elevation. The site is not a good one, and the streets are too narrow. It has been a place of considerable business and was for a long time the seat of government. It was incorporated in 1817, which was the last year the legislature sat there. Knoxville is the largest town in East Tennessee, and the second in the state, though its commercial importance has greatly diminished. Its population at present is about 300 families and 1,500 inhabitants. Its public buildings are a stone court house, stuccoed, a brick jail, bank, the first and second presbyterian churches, methodist church, the Knoxville Female Academy, and East Tennessee college. The college edifice is one of the best buildings in the western country." It continues with comments on Knoxville's educational institutions.

Mecklenburg is described in the *Gazetteer* as follows, "A post town in Knox County, situated at the confluence of French Broad and Holston rivers, four and a half miles from Knoxville, on the main road leading to the Warm Springs, N.C., via Greenville [sic] and Jonesboro! The situation of this village combines all that is wild and romantic with the sublime and beautiful, and in the neighborhood are lofty cliffs and extensive subterraneous caverns. It is 205 miles east from Nashville." This area, now known as Fork of the River, was the site of J. G. M. Ramsey's plantation, also named Mecklenburg. The house stood at the confluence of the two rivers, which from that point is now known as the Tennessee.

There is no listing in the *Gazetteer* for the remaining post office shown in the official table, Woods. Under *Woodbourne*, however, is the simple statement, "A post office in Knox County, late 'Woods'." With the exception of Knoxville, all of the sites mentioned in the official table for Knox County have been discontinued as post offices.

The *Table of Post Offices in the United States* is a desirable acquisition not only because it once belonged to Andrew Jackson, but because it is in itself a rare and useful book. Before the days of the Government Printing Office, such publications as the post office guide were not routinely issued. It is suspected that only a few copies of the 1831 guide can now be located. Without the assistance of library friends like the Koellas, it would not be possible to obtain such outstanding and unusual materials. The University is fortunate to count the Koellas among its supportive alumni. ■



May Apple—*Podophyllum Peltatum*.

Slippery Elm and May Apple

Those Tennesseans who attended the public schools in the late 1930's and the early 1940's will probably remember a textbook used in the eighth grade. In those days a course in Tennessee history was required and a volume bound in green cloth entitled *Tennessee, Its Growth and Progress* by Robert H. White (Nashville, 1936) was the official text.

In Dr. White's textbook there is a chapter entitled "Health of the People" that includes a discussion of the earliest medical books written and published in Tennessee. Attention is directed to the textbook account of medical publications because the library has recently acquired four rare titles that would have been appropriate to the discussion. The library lacks one of the works mentioned by Dr. White, but it holds a number of others worthy of inclusion in his book.

In an enumeration of the earliest Tennessee medical volumes, Dr. White generously sprinkles his comments with quotes from the author under consideration. He begins:

The first medical book by a Tennessee physician was published at Knoxville, in 1830. The author was John C. Gunn, who was a believer in "roots, herbs, flowers, and barks." His book, *Gunn's Domestic*

Medicine, or Poor Man's Friend, was dedicated to Andrew Jackson who was then President of the United States. His recommended list of remedies included the Indian turnip, blackberry briar, slippery elm, May apple, and Jerusalem oak. In addition to his list of "herbs," Dr. Gunn gave advice on such topics as Love, Fear, Hope, Joy, Anger, Jealousy, Grief, and Religion. He recommended that "one sleep on a mattress, made of shucks, and avoid a feather bed as you would the plague." Gunn's *Domestic Medicine* was a mixture of "stylish" writing and a few scientific phrases. It was widely read by the general public.

A number of other so-called editions of Gunn were issued. Among those designated "second edition," were ones published at Knoxville in 1831 and 1833, and one published at Madisonville in 1834. Confusing the identification of editions further, both a fourth edition and a fifth edition were issued at Madisonville in 1835, and another fourth edition and another fifth edition were published at Nashville in 1836. Also in 1836 a sixth edition was published at Madisonville. No record can be found of a third edition. The Nashville 1836 fourth edition was unknown until a copy was located and released to UT by a friendly bookdealer. Purchase of the unrecorded Nashville edition was underwritten by library patrons, Mr. and Mrs. Max Alvarez. The most



T. A. Gunn M.D.

sought after issue of Gunn is the eighth edition, which was published at Pumpkintown in 1839. It followed the seventh edition produced in Madisonville in 1837. Pumpkintown was a village in Monroe County near Madisonville that is virtually unknown today. The Pumpkintown imprint is recorded as being in only six libraries. UT, due to the munificence of its supporters, is pleased to be one of the repositories owning a Pumpkintown Gunn. This edition was acquired a few months ago through the interest of a longtime contributor.

Historian White continues his list of Medical treatises:

The second medical book written and published in Tennessee was *The Practical Monitor*. Its author was Dr. Thomas A. Anderson, of Monroe County. The book, appearing in 1831, was in opposition to Gunn's book. Dr. Anderson, a member of the Baltimore Medical Society, gave three reasons for writing the book. His chief reason was as follows: "To place in the hands of the people a book that will honestly instruct them when and how far they may safely interfere in the treatment of DISEASE, and under what circumstances they should resort to professional advice." Nothing, he said, was further from his intention than to write a book that would attempt "to make every man his own physician."

Although *The Practical Monitor* was written by a Monroe Countian and bears a title page announcement, "Published and

sold by Z. Jayne, of Philadelphia, Monroe County, Tennessee," it is actually a Knoxville imprint. The place of publication recorded on the title page is "Knoxville, T., F. S. Heiskell, printer, 1831." At least ten libraries, UT among them, are known to possess this infrequently seen volume.

Of the next medical offerings Dr. White states:

The third medical book in Tennessee was Isaac Wright's *Family Medicine*, published in 1833 at Madisonville, Tennessee. The author said the book was a system of domestic practice based upon "an experience of forty years." The purpose of writing the book, so he said, was to reveal "my own peculiar practice and medicine." Dr. Wright declared that the public would be astonished at the simplicity of his remedies

Dr. Wright, like many others at the time, thought he had a "system" of medical practice. His experience of forty years as a member of "the healing art" qualified him, so he thought, "to draw the water of wisdom from the wells of experience."

In 1834, another Monroe County physician blossomed forth with a medical book, entitled Shelton's *American Medicine, or Improvement in Uniting his New Steam System and the Old Practice of Medicine*. The author of this long-titled book was Dr. Azariah Shelton, a son-in-law of Dr. Isaac Wright After he had married into the family of Dr. Wright, Dr. Shelton said he "perfectly learnt and noted down all my father-in-law's peculiar preparations and practice of medicine."

Dr. Shelton's "Steam System" was just what the name suggests, — steaming as a cure for the various ailments of humanity. In addition to steaming, Dr. Shelton included bleeding and various herbs and barks. Dog fennel, elm bark, pumpkin seed, and ginseng appear on the list of his recommended treatments.

Four libraries (including UT) are known to own *Wright's Family Medicine*. Shelton's *American Medicine*, also published in Madisonville, is held in at least a dozen libraries, one of which is UT. Other medical titles mentioned in *Tennessee, Its Growth and Progress* are William Spillman's *A Simplified Anatomy, for the Use of Families, and Those Who Have Not the Advantage of a Teacher* (Madisonville, 1835) and Dr. A. G. Goodlett's *The Family Physician, or Every Man's Companion* (Nashville, 1838). Only two copies of Spillman's book have been located in libraries. It is not in UT's library. Four copies of Dr. Goodlett's work are reported in public repositories. UT's copy was once owned by Robert H. White, who must himself have been a collector and wrote of medical books with a collector's interest.

From a perusal of the list compiled for Dr. White's textbook, it is remarkable to observe that during the first half of the nineteenth century Monroe County (Madisonville and Pumpkintown) was a center for publishing medical books.

Not mentioned in Dr. White's account of early medical volumes, but certainly worthy of inclusion, is perhaps the rarest of such publications. This title, recently acquired for the library through the support of Mr. and Mrs. Max Alvarez, is *The Cherokee Physician or Indian Guide to Health*. Published in Chattanooga in 1846, *The Cherokee Physician* is known as the first book printed in that city. In his book, *Some Tennessee Rarities*, Ronald Allen, a respected bookman and bibliographer, states, "Of the numerous pre-1850 Tennessee medical imprints, this book (*The Cherokee Physician*) is without question one of the rarest, in addition to being the earliest extant Chattanooga imprint as listed in the *Imprints Inventory*."

The full title of the seldom-seen Chattanooga imprint serves to describe rather fully the contents of the book. It is "The Cherokee Physician or Indian Guide to Health, as Given by Richard Foreman, a Cherokee Doctor. Comprising a Brief View of Anatomy, with General Rules for Preserving Health Without the Use of Medicines. The Diseases of the United States, with Their Symptoms, Causes, and Means of Prevention, are Treated in a Satisfactory Manner; it also Contains A Description of a variety of Herbs and Roots, many of which are not explained in any other Book, and their Medical virtues have hitherto been unknown to the whites. To which is added a short Dispensatory. By James W. Mahoney."

Only three other libraries are reported as having *The Cherokee Physician* of 1846. Another edition was issued at Asheville, N.C., in 1849 and a third edition was published at New York in 1857. The library is pleased to add the first edition to its holdings of unusual works devoted to medicine. We are grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Alvarez for making such a desirable acquisition possible.

Even though it was directed toward young people in composition and tone, Dr. White's Tennessee history text probably acted as the inspiration for the building of more than one collection of early Tennessee medical books.

Historic and Controversial Events

For the past several years a UT student has been collecting for the library a group of papers relating to the late John R. Neal. The student, John W. Routh, became interested in the Neal papers in 1979 because his senior project in the College Scholars Program, College of Liberal Arts, concerned the John Randolph Neal College of Law. Young Routh was encouraged by his project supervisor, Dr. Bruce Wheeler, to locate original materials dealing with Neal to use in his study. In the Spring City home of the Neals, Mr. Routh located the remnants of the family's personal papers. He arranged with Dr. Neal's nephew, John Neal Wheelock of Washington, to have most of the papers removed to the University Library for sorting and housing. The papers were donated to the University on behalf of the Neal family by Mr. Wheelock. The papers had been maintained for the twenty years following Dr. Neal's death by Mr. and Mrs. Oren Metzger at the family home. Additional Neal materials were collected by Routh from Charles C. Burks and Vic Weals of Knoxville.

In the fall of 1982, while in pursuit of a law degree, Mr. Routh in the company of John Brennan, law librarian, returned to Spring City where they were able to acquire the remaining portion of the Neal papers. For a project in the College of Law Mr. Routh organized the Neal papers and prepared an inventory of the collection. His inventory acts as a guide to the collection and details its contents, container by container.

Most of the information that follows was written by John W. Routh as the introductory "Scope and Content" note to the Neal Collection inventory.

John R. Neal (1874 - 1959) was involved in many historic and controversial events in Tennessee during the first half of the twentieth century. As a member of the state legislature in 1909, he guided the first general education appropriation bill through the Senate. He was one of the instructors at the University of Tennessee in 1923 who was purged in the "Slaughter of the Ph.D.'s," an incident that brought nationwide attention to the school. He was involved in many celebrated civil liberty trials, including the Scopes Trial in 1925 in Dayton, where he served as chief defense council. He drew attention to the Crump political machine while conducting his many races for political office, and he is generally credited with helping to create the Tennessee Valley



John R. Neal. From the collection of W. C. Robinson. Used by permission.

Authority. For all of his fame in these endeavors, Neal is just as well-known for his eccentric habits and quixotic nature. He would often wear the same clothes for days and carry checks around for weeks before cashing them. Although Neal was beloved and admired by his law students, his forgetfulness and unorthodox appearance led to his dismissal from Tennessee and later to decreasing effectiveness at his own law school, the John Randolph Neal College of Law at Knoxville.

The dual nature of Neal's personality is reflected in the John R. Neal papers. Neal saved everything he could over the years, both important and trivial. His involvement in important affairs is reflected in correspondence with important figures of the day, papers related to matters like the Scopes Trial, and items pertaining to the 1924 gubernatorial campaign. His love of history and respect for his relatives is shown in the correspondence between members of the family that he saved through the years. His eccentric personality is represented by the trivia he accumulated along with the many collection notices and cancelled checks.

The papers consist of more than 10,000 separate items, including family correspondence, books, memorabilia from his political campaigns, and other related materials. The papers cover approximately 100 years, from around the 1850's to 1959.

Taken as a whole, they are a remarkable historical collection that, among other things, should illuminate the shadowy personal life of this important figure in Tennessee history.

In assessing the historical merit of the John R. Neal papers, one calls to mind the words of Edwin R. A. Seligman: "Men are the product of history, but history is made by men." Neal made history in a very real sense. He worked with Senator Norris to create TVA and he worked with John Scopes and the American Civil Liberties Union to create the famous trial in Dayton. As a professor of law at the University of Tennessee, Neal numbered among his students Ray Jenkins and Estes Kefauver. His accomplishments show that Neal was a significant figure in the events of Tennessee history. To judge him, as some have, only by the standards of his political campaigns and his personal eccentricities is to obscure the positive role he played.

The John R. Neal Collection will be a useful asset to students and historians investigating many phases in the development of the state of Tennessee. The library is enriched by the presence of the Neal papers and the University is grateful to Mr. Wheelock and other family members for placing them here. The library is also grateful to Mr. Routh and Mr. Brennan for their good work in bringing the papers together and preparing them for use.

Grace Moore and Her Many Worlds



ROWENA RUTHERFORD FARRAR

Star Quality

An article entitled "Opera, Musical Comedy, and Motion Pictures," which appeared in the *Library Development Program Report* for 1980/81, commented on a collection of materials relating to the career of Grace Moore, the world renowned soprano. The Moore collection was donated to the library by Miss Moore's brother, Richard Moore, and his wife of Chattanooga.

Again this year, an important addition to the University's holdings of Grace Moore materials has been placed in the library. The author's copy of the manuscript of *Grace Moore and Her Many Worlds*, with galleys and page proofs, was given by the writer. The manuscript for the new biography of Grace Moore by Rowena Rutherford Farrar was presented to library officials at a small ceremony on July 30, 1982. Among those present at the presentation were the author and her husband, Colonel J. Montgomery Farrar; Helen Dalrymple, who was once Miss Moore's secretary; Mrs. Elaine Evans, curator of collections at the McClung Museum; Shannon Mulkey, UT Development Office; Donald R. Hunt, library director; John Dobson, Special Collections librarian; John Clark, director of UT News Services; Tom Siler, a native of Grace Moore's hometown of Jellico; and Mrs. Siler, Chancellor's Associate.

Although an autobiographical volume, *You're Only Human Once*, was published in 1944, publishers of Mrs. Farrar's book call hers the first biography of Grace Moore. *Grace Moore and Her Many Worlds* has

been well received and promises to be a popular success.

Mrs. Farrar, who was born in Nashville, received her early training in writing at Vanderbilt University under the tutelage of John Crowe Ransom and Donald Davidson. She also studied with William Byron Mowery at New York University. She has published numerous articles in widely circulated magazines, and her short stories have been featured in *Liberty*, *Ladies Home Journal*, *Holland's* and *National Historical Magazine*. Now a resident of Richmond, Virginia, Mrs. Farrar often writes book reviews for the *Richmond Times Dispatch*. She is the author of two historical novels, *Bend Your Heads All* (1965) and *A Wondrous Moment Then* (1968).

Along with the manuscript, Mrs. Farrar gave the library an autographed copy of the published *Grace Moore and Her Many Worlds* and an issue of a Copenhagen newspaper, *Berlingske Tedende*. The newspaper, dated Jan. 27, 1947, carries a front page report of Miss Moore's tragic death in a plane crash there. Because the McClung Museum holds a collection of Grace Moore memorabilia, Mrs. Farrar also provided an autographed copy of the biography for that unit.

On the colorful dust jacket for *Grace Moore and Her Many Worlds* the book is described in part as follows:

The author chronicles Grace Moore's troubled girlhood, her early years as a cafe singer in Greenwich Village, her break into musical comedy and radio, her hard-won debut at the Metropolitan Opera, and the story behind her hit film, *One Night of Love* (nominated for an Academy Award in 1934). She gives a frank and balanced account of Grace Moore's many strengths and weaknesses; her many loves and her marriage; her struggle for personal freedom and the dramatic wars she waged with her Victorian parents, with critics, and with her own savage demons.

Illustrated with thirty-three photographs, the book includes a list of Grace Moore's Metropolitan Opera performances in New York City and provides the only existing up-to-date Grace Moore discography.

Born in the mountains of Tennessee, Grace Moore rose to international renown as an opera singer, film star, and public personality. The library is pleased to acquire materials that document the career of so distinguished a Tennessean. The manuscript for the biography, the biography itself, and the supportive pieces presented by Mrs. Farrar contribute measurably to the research value of the larger Grace Moore collections assembled at The University of Tennessee. It was considerate and generous of Mrs. Farrar to select UT as the appropriate repository for her work.



(bottom) Presentation of Mrs. Farrar's manuscript. From left John Dobson, Donald Hunt, Rowena Rutherford Farrar, Tom Siler.



Mushrooms and Olympics

The University Archives was strengthened this year with the accessioning of the L. R. Hesler Papers. It is a goal of the archives to house the significant records of the University's administration, its faculty, its organizations, and its student activities. It is a fortunate circumstance when the papers of a key faculty member come into the library's possession. It was certainly good fortune when the files of former Liberal Arts Dean L. R. Hesler, who died in 1977, were delivered into the care of UT archivists.

Lexemuel Ray Hesler was a native of Indiana. He came to the University of Tennessee in 1919 from Cornell University, where he had been awarded the Ph.D. degree in 1914. At Knoxville, as professor and head of the botany department, he built a strong faculty, carried out his teaching and administrative duties, and somehow had time to engage in exhaustive research. During his remarkable career he published more than one hundred scholarly articles and ten books. Mycology, the branch of botany dealing with fungi, was a principal research interest. His *Mushrooms of the Great Smokies*, probably his best known work, won two prizes for literary excellence in 1960.

From 1934 until his retirement in 1958, Dr. Hesler served the University as dean of Liberal Arts. It was in 1934 that a catastrophic fire swept Morrill Hall and destroyed his extensive fungi collection, his manuscripts for two books, and his large personal library. Undaunted by the disaster, Hesler gradually reassembled his fungi specimens and rewrote his books for publication. Even after retirement Dean Hesler continued his mycological research and publishing activities. Much of his later work was funded by the National Science Foundation.

As befitted his position, Dean Hesler was active in many scholastic organizations and societies. He was a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Zeta,

the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Mycological Society of America, and the Tennessee Academy of Science. His awards included an honorary doctorate from his alma mater, Wabash College, in 1953. He was also honored in 1968 on the occasion of his eightieth birthday with a mycological symposium at UT which attracted the participation of scientists from throughout the world.

In addition to his scientific pursuits, Dr. Hesler held an abiding interest in music and sports. He pitched for a semi-professional baseball team in New York during the summers of 1912 and 1913 and in Puerto Rico while doing research for the U. S. government in 1917. He helped to organize and coach the first UT track team in 1921 and was a member of the Athletics Council from 1924 until his retirement. An ardent sports fan, Hesler attended the 1932 Olympics in Los Angeles and the 1960 Olympics in Rome. He assembled scrapbooks of Olympic memorabilia from each of these trips, as well as from the 1968 Olympics. The scrapbooks were placed in the library a number of years ago. His interest in music was manifested by his service on the University Concerts Board and by his advocacy for formation of the Department of Fine Arts.

The Hesler Papers were delivered to the library through the good offices of Dr. Aaron J. Sharp, Hesler's friend and colleague. Sharp succeeded Hesler as head of the botany department. Dr. Sharp has long been a contributor to the library and a supporter of library programs. The archives is grateful to him for the consideration shown in seeing the Hesler Papers safely placed in its hands.

The papers, three shelf feet of materials, are a reflection of Dr. Hesler's life and career. They include correspondence, published articles, newspaper clippings, photographs, awards, memorabilia, and diaries. The collection is both personal and professional. Of the two diaries, one recounts details of his 1917 government assignment in Puerto Rico, and the other humorously records a 1922 voyage to Scotland. The files contain a variety of items relating to the man, his family, his friends and colleagues, and his work. These files document the life of a dedicated scholar — one who contributed greatly to the quality of education at The University of Tennessee. His papers are a valuable addition to the University Archives. ■

Neoclassicism, Romanticism, and Historicism

A new facsimile edition of Karl Friedrich Schinkel's *Collection of Architectural Designs* was acquired this year through the use of gift funds. The original edition was printed in German in 1866 as *Sammlung Architektonischer Entwürfe*. The splendid volume now housed in the University's Special Collections division reproduces the most important publication of Schinkel's distinguished and influential career as architect-in-chief of the Kingdom of Prussia from 1813 until 1841. It is a folio volume containing 174 plates with engravings of numerous projects and executed designs by Schinkel.

Karl Friedrich Schinkel, once called "the last great architect," enjoyed almost every honor his native Prussia and contemporary Europe could bestow upon an architect. He was made an honorary member of the great academies of the continent, as well as the Institute of France and the Royal Institute of British Architects. A near contemporary of Beethoven and Goethe, Schinkel knew and associated with many of the greatest intellects of Germany's cultural "golden age."

In the *Collection of Architectural Designs* each illustrated project is accompanied by a brief descriptive text written by the architect. In the new edition,



(top) Dean L. R. Hesler. (bottom) Karl Friedrich Schinkel.

the text has been translated into English by Dr. Karin Cramer. The translation makes it easy for English speaking scholars, architects, and students to study and appreciate the work of Schinkel. The appearance of this facsimile is timely because there is a renewed interest in the architecture of the nineteenth century. The age of Neoclassicism, Romanticism, and Historicism now enjoys the increasing attention of students, architects, and architectural preservationists.

The recently issued volume of architectural plans with accompanying text was produced in 1981 by Exedra Books, Incorporated of Chicago. In making such a significant work available, the publishers have not only paid tribute to one of the great architects of the nineteenth century, but also have transmitted his creative inspiration to a new generation of architects and students.

Everywhere around us we now hear appeals from segments of the citizenry to protect our architectural heritage. Movements are afoot to restore historic buildings and to preserve commercial and residential areas where edifices of distinction remain standing. Part of the value of Schinkel's book for today's student is that it can be applied to current sentiments regarding preservation. This value is pointed up by Hermann Pundt in a prefatory essay written for the new facsimile edition. He says:

Among other achievements, Schinkel is known for his pioneering efforts in the field of architectural preservation. His work as a 'preservationist' was not based on nostalgic or romantic motivations. Instead, it was his conviction that protection and preservation of architecture and nature (i.e. special resources of rare natural value) constitute a basic human, historical, and cultural need. Today's preservationists of architecture find, or rediscover, in the buildings and structures of Schinkel's time highly respected qualities of design and craftsmanship. They are challenged by their human appeal, their economic use of materials, their presence of reasonable sizes, simple proportions, and appropriate, uncomplicated technical devices. The importance of Schinkel's contributions to art, architecture, and historic preservation is greatly enhanced by the reappearance of his principal publication, the *Sammlung Architektonischer Entwürfe*. This publication is the summation and documentation of a lifelong search for timeless values in architecture.

The library is pleased that it can now offer the portfolio of Schinkel's impressive designs for the use of its clients. At the same time, it continues to be grateful for the long established Hamilton National Bank Library Endowment Fund, which provided support for purchase of this costly volume. ■



Presentation of Kurzweil Reader. From left Jack Waters, local Xerox representative; Robert W. Menchhofer, sales manager, Xerox Information Systems Division; Martha Bryan, director of Handicapped Student Services; Don Hunt, library director.

The Kurzweil Reader

"It's not quite like a person, but it's awfully human-sounding," said a blind student, referring to the "voice" of the new Kurzweil Reading Machine (KRM) in the Hodges Undergraduate Library. The \$30,000 machine, donated by the Xerox Corporation, parent company of Kurzweil Computer Products, consists of three components: a unit which scans a printed or typed page placed on its glass surface, a computer which receives and interprets image-signals from the scanning unit, and a speech synthesizer which produces the sounds of the letters, words, and sentences on the page being scanned. In short, the KRM converts the printed word to the spoken word without human intervention.

The receipt of the machine to aid the blind was the result of a proposal submitted to Xerox by the library and UT's Office of Handicapped Student Services in the hope that the university might become one of the colleges around the country to secure the

donation of a machine. A company selection committee evaluated the proposal on the basis of several criteria: the number of blind students enrolled; the existence of an active program for the blind; the ability to provide a good, accessible location for the KRM; a willingness to promote its use; and an active job-placement program for the blind. UTK scored high when each criterion was considered, resulting in the award being made to the Knoxville campus.

The vast resources of print materials in the library are now available as never before to blind students and faculty members on campus, and to citizens from the region as well — thanks to the generosity of the Xerox gift.

Joe C. Rader

Joe Rader
Head, Undergraduate Reserve

Gifts of Book Collections

During the past year, as in previous years, the library continued to experience the generosity of friends with numerous gifts of money and materials. Though the nature and quantity of gifts are difficult to anticipate, the continued receipt of library materials constantly enhances the overall quality of the library collection. Gifts of materials are made for a variety of reasons, including the settling of estates, retirements, or living memorials. Donors include university faculty and staff, alumni, and friends of the library. Most encouraging is the knowledge that most gifts are offered in reflection of the donor's belief in the existence of libraries as a repository for private collections from which future generations of students may benefit.

The Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library has been enriched by several fine gifts from faculty and friends, including Dr. John Barrett, Dr. Robert Murphree, and Dr. Haley Jamison. Mr. Thomas Anderson contributed extensively of back volumes of *Southern Agriculturalist* magazine, which he edited for many years. Gifts from Dr. Dennis Weeter and Mr. Thomas B. Northern, Jr., have added to the engineering collection. A gift of materials in the field of environmental science was made by Mr. E. E. Lawson. The library's education collection has profited greatly as the result of gifts from Dr. Lawrence DeRidder, Dr. Eugene Doll, and Dr. Edwin McClain, all faculty of the College of Education. A very large collection of materials on political science, particularly governmental consolidation, was received from Dr. George J. Mauer.

Books on medicine and botany were donated from the estate of Dr. Walfried J. Reinthal by Mrs. Wilma Irby. Miss Hulda Crooks, with the assistance of Miss Carolyn Stuyvesant, both of California, donated over twenty foreign language Bibles to the collection. Some of the donors who consistently contribute materials to the library include Dr. C. W. Minkel of the University administration, Mr. Bill Ward of the Undergraduate Library staff, Mr. Alan Cheuse, a Knoxville resident, and Dr. C. J. Mellor of the Germanic and Slavic Language Department.

Several large gifts of a general nature were given this past year. Donors include Michael and Carolyn Littlejohn, Mr. John L. O'Connor, Mr. Frank Thornburg, Jr., and Dorothy Tinker. Governmental gifts received as a result of the 1982 World's Fair in Knoxville included books from Australia,

Hungary, and Korea. An outstanding gift of sound recordings was received by the Music Library from the Office of the Canadian Consulate General. Another excellent gift of phonodiscs was donated by Mrs. Lurlyne E. Rand for the music collection. A number of books in Portuguese was given to the library by the Gulbenkian Foundation via Dr. Yulan Washburn, supervisor of the Portuguese program at the University. An extensive collection of books from the International Culture Society of Korea memorialized the late Dr. Jay Kim of the Department of Religious Studies. An additional gift from Dr. Amy Neff from the personal collection of Dr. Kim served to strengthen the comparative religion collection of the library.

An impressive group of 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th century books, mostly German, was given by Mrs. Reinhold Nordsieck. The books were from the library of the late Professor Reinhold Nordsieck, who was for many years a distinguished faculty member of the Department of Germanic Languages. From the Nordsieck collection thirty-nine volumes published between 1524 and 1861 have been placed in the rare book division. These consist of Bibles and other religious works, dictionaries, songbooks, and a variety of literary offerings. The oldest title presented by Mrs. Nordsieck is *Die Auder Epistel S. Petri, und Eyne S. Judas* . . . printed at Wittenberg in 1524.

Along with the rare Mathew Carey atlas described elsewhere in this report, Mrs. Tom G. Henry gave the Special Collections eleven significant titles. Among these were Philip Hamer's *Tennessee, A History, 1673 - 1932* (New York, 1933), William Ginden's *Ports, Harbours, Watering Places and Coast Scenery of Great Britain* (London, 1852), and three of Elbert Hubbard's works issued at the renowned Roycrofters Press of East Aurora, New York. Mrs. Henry also returned to UT a volume bearing the book-plate of East Tennessee College Library. The East Tennessee College volume, *Dionysius Longinus On the Sublime* (Baltimore, 1810), was found at Loudon with other books passed down through Mrs. Henry's family.

One of the rewarding donations of materials this year came from a gentleman living in Pennsylvania. The gentleman, Edward R. Miller of Camp Hill, presented the library with two nineteenth century biographies of Andrew Jackson. In Mr. Miller's words, "Since retiring, one of my avocations has been to give away some of

the books I have acquired." In the case of the Jackson volumes, he selected two schools he thought would be most interested in General Jackson and offered to give the books to the first one to reply. Mr. Miller contacted West Point and Tennessee with his gift offer. His letter to UT concluded, "If you are interested, and West Point has not replied before you do, the books are yours." UT was successful in responding first. The titles given by Mr. Miller are Philo Godwin's *Biography of Andrew Jackson* (New York, 1833) and S. Putnam Waldo's *Memoirs of Andrew Jackson* (Hartford, 1819). The gifts were presented as memorials to Mr. Miller's son, Edward A. Miller, 1945 - 1978, who was deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania at the time of his death. Mr. Miller explained in writing about the books, "As they were originally collected by my son . . . I would like to donate them in his memory . . . to the last [he] was an avid book collector." The library is grateful for Mr. Miller's thoughtfulness in selecting it as the appropriate repository for the rare Jackson volumes.

The aforementioned are but a few examples of the many materials so generously given the library during the past year. These collections of books represent wide variations. They are received into the library with the understanding that they will be disseminated among the library divisions where they will be found most useful. The rare and unusual items will be held in the Special Collections division, while the more frequently seen books of general interest or those of a technical nature will be placed in the Main, Undergraduate, Music, or Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine libraries. Gifts such as those enumerated in this report go far to make an already good library even better. They are greatly appreciated. ■



Library Events



Proposed expansion of the Undergraduate Library.

Library Expansion

The primary publicly supported research library in the state, the University of Tennessee, Knoxville Library is undergoing an expansion program that will result in the entire general collection of 1,650,000 volumes being housed in one facility. The expansion program also entails the installation of a new on-line circulation system that will be accessible by terminals located in each of the libraries on the UTK campus.

With the planning stage funded by a \$400,000 appropriation of the 1982 Tennessee General Assembly, the University launched a study to evaluate existing and proposed facilities in light of present and future needs. After consideration of all alternatives, the University approved the construction of a 250,000 gross square foot addition to the John C. Hodges Library. Such an addition will provide the critically needed library space in the most desirable location without creating a third major library facility on campus. Bounded on the east by Volunteer Boulevard, on the north by

Melrose Avenue, on the west by Melrose Place, and on the south by Andy Holt Boulevard, the site is in an ideal location among housing facilities, the University Center, classrooms, laboratories, and academic and administrative office space. The planned expansion will bring the total area of the Hodges Library to 352,000 gross square feet and expand shelf space from the present 176,000 volumes to 1,650,000 volumes, thereby allowing the entire general collection to be housed in one building. The new structure also will offer adequate reader space and space for book processing. Also significant is the provision of this plan for the continued use of Hoskins Library for other library purposes, including Special Collections, archives, noncirculating holdings, the map library, and the Science-Engineering Library.

The structure of the existing Hodges Library lends itself to expansion, having been designed to support two additional floors. By taking advantage of this capability and by extending the periphery of the building, three architectural firms in association for this

project have designed a facility that will be compatible with other buildings on campus both in scale and design. The three firms joined in this venture are McCarty, Bullock, Holsaple, Inc.; Lindsay and Maples Architects, Inc.; and Cooper and Perry Architects, Inc.

The expansion of Hodges Library will result in a new main library that will include the collections and staff from the Hodges Undergraduate Library, the library warehouse, and the general collections from Hoskins Library. The approved addition will provide library space that will be adequate well into the twenty-first century, phasing in as developed new technological advances in the library profession and the information industry. Installation of the new on-line circulation system is in progress now. This system, which uses bar codes and light pens to charge and discharge books, will be supported by a library owned mini-computer. It is anticipated that the installation of an integrated library system including on-line catalogs will be completed before the library occupies the new building. ■

The First Barcode

On November 8, 1982, the University of Tennessee Library at Knoxville began preparations for installation of a GEAC Integrated Library System with the assignment of the first barcode label to a 272-year-old book. The label was affixed to a slip of acid-free paper which was placed in a collection of plays by William Congreve printed in London in 1710. The volume is the keystone title in a collection of more than 150 Congreve volumes given to the library by the late John C. Hodges. Hodges, Congreve scholar and former chairman of the English department, was author of the Harbrace College Handbook, the most widely used English grammar text in the country. He was a tireless supporter of the library's collections and programs. After his retirement until his death in 1967, he served as library development coordinator, soliciting donations of books and money for the UT Library. The ceremony in the Special Collections suite was attended by his wife, Cornelia Hodges, and university and library dignitaries.

The barcode ceremony marked the



(center) Rare Congreve volume assigned first barcode. From left — Library Director Donald Hunt, Mrs. John C. Hodges, Chancellor Jack Reese. (top right) First patron barcode awarded to Hemdon. From left Sugg Carter, head of Undergraduate Library Circulation Department; Dr. Walter Hemdon, vice chancellor for Academic Affairs; Donald Hunt, library director.

Library Day

The traditional annual library lecture was expanded this year to a Library Day. The purpose of the new format was to increase awareness of the library's activities and developments in librarianship in Tennessee and the Southeast.

This year's event was a day-long program held on April 27, 1983, in conjunction with the annual Tennessee Library Association meeting. The theme for the day was "The Status of Library Automation in Tennessee and Surrounding States." This focus was chosen because of

first step toward implementation of the on-line circulation component of the GEAC system. Installation of 18 terminals in the Main and Undergraduate libraries was completed in May of 1983. Terminals will be installed in the Music and Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine libraries by 1985. The University of Tennessee's Knoxville library is the first academic library in Tennessee and one of the first in the southeast to begin implementation of an integrated library system.

A year after the circulation component is operational, an on-line catalog is to be implemented. About 500,000 full Marc (Machine Readable Cataloging) records are being loaded into the database from the library's OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) archival tapes. These tapes are also being used to generate barcodes which contain an item's call number and short title.

A \$327,000 contract with GEAC for the first phase of the UT Library's automation program was signed September 1, 1982. The system will run on a GEAC 8000 minicomputer.

the library's implementation of the on-line circulation module of an integrated library system.

Frank Grisham, executive director of the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET), delivered the lecture entitled "Local Library Automation, its Implications for Statewide and Regional Cooperation: A Regional Broker's View." The morning session featured speakers from The University of Tennessee, Knoxville; The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Oak Ridge National Laboratories; Vanderbilt University; Tennessee Tech University;



Patron Barcode Number One

The library administration awarded Dr. Walter Hemdon, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, patron barcode number one in recognition of his support for the library and its automation activities. A ceremony was held May 18, 1983, in the John C. Hodges Undergraduate Library to mark the award and celebrate the official start of patron registration for the on-line circulation system to be activated later in the summer.

The Chancellor's Executive Committee was invited to participate in the activities and receive barcodes also. The library's automation efforts, beginning with its affiliation in 1975 with the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), were reviewed. An explanation of the operation of the new system was presented.

When the system becomes operational, it will be the first on-line interactive circulation system in Tennessee and will be based on the largest database to be loaded by any academic library in the country. The circulation system is planned as the first phase in an integrated library system that will provide an on-line catalog for library users.

Memphis State University; the Memphis Public Library, and the Knox County Schools — all of whom provided up-to-date information on automation activities at their installations. Afternoon sessions focused on topics of special interest in the areas of public service, technical service, and collection development.

A total of 170 persons from across the state attended the program, exchanging information on local developments and other topics of interest.

Reception Honoring Friends and Benefactors

The annual Library Friends and Benefactors reception was held on Friday, April 15, from 5:00 until 7:00 p.m. at the McClung Museum. The museum, which has been the site of the reception for the past three years, has proved to be a popular setting for this occasion. Guests enjoy the pleasant atmosphere of the museum and at the same time are afforded an opportunity to view the splendid exhibits mounted there.

Among the featured exhibits at the time of the reception were The American Indian in Tennessee, An Archaeological Perspective, Gems and Minerals from around the World, and Recent Museum Acquisitions, 1982. A temporary exhibit arranged especially for the event was a display of Plans for Alterations and Additions to the John C. Hodges Library. The architectural drawings for the proposed new main library structure attracted a great deal of attention. Architects who planned the

building were present and available to answer questions.

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 gifts. Guests were greeted by Donald Hunt, director of libraries, and by members of the Friends and Benefactors Reception Committee. Mr. Hunt welcomed those attending and introduced Chancellor Jack Reese, who spoke briefly about the importance of library programs and commented upon the progress being made toward realizing a new library building. The Chancellor expressed gratitude to friends and benefactors for their contributions.

More than 200 people gathered to partake of refreshments, to view the exhibits, and to visit with friends, librarians, and colleagues. Acting as hosts, library faculty and Chancellor's Associates circulated among the guests and attempted to extend a cordial welcome to all. Keepsake programs,*

which for seven years have been a feature of the reception, were handed to each arrival. The program design this year was a line drawing of Old College reproduced from *Keeping Faith* a brochure published by East Tennessee National Bank about 1924. Name tags were provided at the entrance so that those assembled could mingle with ease.

Music for the event was furnished by Michael Nunley, who filled the background with the delightful strains of his guitar.

Members of the library committee and officials of the Development Office who organized the reception felt that this year's occasion was the most successful friends and benefactors event yet held. The larger-than-usual turnout was interpreted as a show of support for the library in its struggle toward improvement.

*A limited number of Keepsake programs from other years are available to friends and benefactors upon request. Requests should be directed to the Special Collections division.



Mr. and Mrs. Max Alvarez, library patrons, admire the refreshment table.



Clayton Dekle, left, and John Fisher are entertained by Lindsey Nelson, center.



George and Eva Mooney pause to converse with Dr. J. O. Mundt, right.



William Selden of Athens, left, chats with Leonard Lindsay of the College of Nursing.



Doug and Jane McCarty enjoy a light moment with Marilyn Bullock, center.



Long-time library supporters Mrs. John C. Hodges, left, and Mrs. Richard B. Davis study plans for the new library.



Mr. and Mrs. Dale Keasling are greeted by John Dobson, Special Collections librarian, left.



Library Director Don Hunt, left, explains plans for a new library building to Natalie Haslam and Robert Culver.



University President Edward J. Boling, left center, greets Ken Walker of the geology department, right, as Library Director Don Hunt, left, and Vice-President Joe Johnson look on.



Library patrons Dr. and Mrs. Fred Stone of Oliver Springs exchange pleasantries with President Edward Boling, right.

Library Contributors 1982-83

Benefactors have made contributions valued at \$1000 or more during the July 1, 1982 through June 30, 1983 fiscal year. Patrons have made commitments between \$500-\$999; donors have contributed from \$100-\$499 during the fiscal year. We regret that space limitations prevent the recognition of all donors to the library.

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Over the years, private gifts have played an important role in the library program of The University of Tennessee, Knoxville. State appropriations 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.

There are a number of ways in which individuals, corporations and foundations may offer private support to our library programs.

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One of the most effective ways of assisting us is an outright gift of cash or securities. An unrestricted gift of this nature enables us to apply the funds to the area of greatest need. Also, a gift of appreciated securities offers attractive income tax benefits.

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This unique section of the library houses rare books, manuscripts, maps, prints and historical ephemera. Special collections is of vital importance to the research collection and scholar but often must give way to the needs of the instructional program and may suffer disproportionately in times of budgetary stress.

Several friends of the library have made generous contributions to the Special Collections Library specifically to be used for the purchase of items of Tennesseeana which, because of budgetary constraints, could not otherwise be obtained. This fund allows the Special Collections librarian the opportunity to purchase materials which may appear on the open market. In so doing, some rare bit of Tennesseeana can be brought back to the state.

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.

The University of Tennessee, Knoxville Office of Development has the responsibility of working directly with all interested donors to ensure that their gifts are intelligently planned in light of current tax regulations. Anyone interested in making a gift to the library may use the business reply envelope included in this report or contact:

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"Old College," reproduced from Keeping Faith, a booklet published by East Tennessee National Bank about 1924. This was the cover design used for keepsake programs distributed at the Friends and Benefactors reception held April 15, 1983. Copies of the Keepsake program are available upon request at the Special Collections Library.

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