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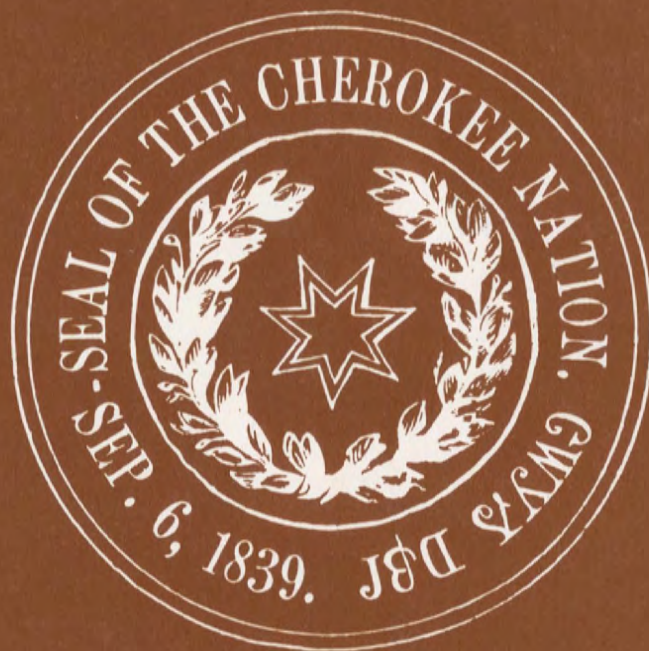
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THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE RECORD
THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM REPORT/1983-84





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. Now that a new library building seems assured, it is even more important that we encourage private support to help us attain distinction. We hope 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 described in the pages that follow represent only some of the important contributions received by the library in 1983/84. 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

On Cover: "Encampment of Piekann Indians Near Fort McKenzie on the Muscleshell River." Frontispiece from volume 3 of History of the Indian Tribes of North America by Thomas L. M'Kenney and James Hall (Philadelphia, 1844). For related story see article entitled "A Rare and Curious Gallery," p. 6.

A decorative border with ornate floral and scrollwork designs in each corner, framing the central text.

The Library Development Program Report 1983-1984

**EDITED BY JOHN DOBSON
Twenty-fourth Report**

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This page perennially has been reserved for personal testimony: for some friend of the library to gently exhort his brethren to come to the aid of this great repository by generously donating whatever they had that was appropriate — money, books, manuscripts, memorabilia, and the like. This year will not bring a break with tradition, but I wish to take as the text for this gospel lesson my own research and interests.

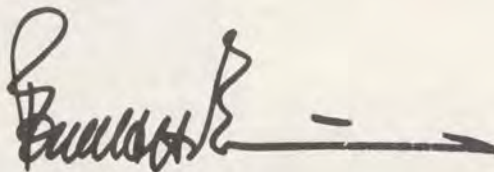
I am a botanist by trade, with a special interest in fungi, particularly mushrooms and their relatives. My predecessor here was also my mentor and friend, Dr. Lexemuel R. Hesler, known to almost everyone on this campus as Dean of Liberal Arts for twenty-five years. In 1934, the Botany Department building burned to the ground, and with it Hesler's total personal library, which was considerable. Subsequently, he never again collected books himself, but took every opportunity to see to it that the university acquired botany books, especially those on mushrooms. Now, our library has one of the finest collections in the country on this obscure subject.

I also have a strong academic interest in botanical history, especially as it pertains to the southern Appalachian Mountains. Who first explored these forbidding peaks and sequestered valleys, and what plants did they find? What routes did they follow? Who did they meet and with whom did they travel? What became of their discoveries? To what uses were medicinal plants put? How has the landscape changed in the intervening years?

To be sure, answers to all these questions will not be found in our library, but if we take the resources here and mate them with the archives of other great collections, we can derive an ever better understanding of these mountains nearly two centuries ago. Family letters from an exploring husband to a homebound wife, almanacs which show the roads around Roan Mountain in 1810, personal journals detailing the difficulties of backwoods travel, lumber company records listing the incredible boardfeet of chestnut, and even presidential correspondence all contribute to filling in the story of the opening of our area.

Finally, one of my hobbies and an extracurricular joy is an old form of hymn singing, known hereabouts as "Old Harp." Like most such things, my interest started by *doing* — in this case singing — but spread to learning, and to collecting old shaped-note songbooks. After a few years, the collection was simply too valuable to be left in my home. Not that anyone would steal them, for they were tattered and worn, often full of pencilled names in childish hand, scrawled out of boredom brought on by a protracted sermon. I concluded that the books were better housed in the Special Collections in our library, readily available to me and others, and upon appraisal, I unabashedly subtracted the value of the gift from my income tax. Now, I don't relate this as a good work, for heaven is not attained by good works, but as a reminder that items of scholarly value reside in many, many households. Their value is enhanced when they can be used by many and not squirreled away by a few.

Now, I have the uneasy feeling that I have been "preaching to the choir" — reminding those who need no reminder, exhorting those who need no exhortation. Our state government, you recall, has supplied the "Better Schools Legislation," including capital funds for a new and greatly expanded library building. This fine program deserves the thanks of us all, but it cannot furnish the fascinating, intriguing, often undervalued stuff which not only makes a library large, but rich. That process is up to all of us, as friends of these collections.



Ronald Petersen



Ronald Petersen, professor of botany, is a strong supporter of the library. He has made outstanding contributions in the past and demonstrates a continued interest by providing both intellectual and material aid to the library in its efforts to enrich resources.

Some Notable Acquisitions

Gone To Texas

Although Andrew Jackson and David Crockett did not always agree in political matters, there was a period in 1828 when Crockett was an admiring supporter of Jackson. Evidence of Crockett's admiration is present in a letter acquired this year by the manuscript division. The letter, dated Washington City, February 11, 1828, became obtainable because of private support provided to the library by longtime friends. The Crockett letter, addressed to James L. Totten, a Trenton, Tennessee, attorney, is significant because of its content and because of the extreme scarcity of Crockett holographs.

In writing to his friend Totten, Davy Crockett, a member of Congress from West Tennessee, commented on the political scene and on Jackson's growing popularity:

"We are progressing very slow with business owing to the great party spirit that exists here on the great political question. The old hickory is like the diamond in the hill [.] of no value until it is Rubed [sic] and polished [sic]. So with Genl. Jackson [.] the harder they Rub him the brighter he Shines



David Crockett. From David Crockett, Scout by Charles F. Allen. (Philadelphia, 1911).

[.] The administration party has made several attacks on him and they all opporate [sic] in favour of Jackson [.] we have all got entirely easy here [.] it is given up from all quarters that I can here [sic] from that the dye is cast and that Jackson will in a short time begin to Receive the Reward of his merit. I can asure [sic] you that those heads of the Cabinet begins to treat the Jackson men with the utmost politeness [.]"

Crockett's assessment of the situation was accurate because it was in 1828 that Jackson defeated Adams for the presidency, carrying the West and the South. Tennessee at that time was considered a western state.

The accord between the prominent Tennesseans did not last long. The two men broke on the issue of public land and support for public education. Crockett wanted public lands to be deeded to squatters who settled them, while Jackson wanted to sell the lands and fund public education with the money.

Crockett had been elected to Congress in 1827, but was unseated in 1831. Of the 1831 defeat Jackson, in a letter to Hardy M. Cryer of Sumner County, August 18, 1831, wrote: "...Chilton beaten and Crockett left at home, the character of Tennessee and Kentucky, will be relieved from the foul stain of being represented by such men..." [The Jackson to Cryer letter is described in Sotheby's sale catalog number 62, sale 5097, distributed in October, 1983.] After winning back his seat in 1833, Crockett became more and more his own man. In the closing lines of his autobiography, *A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett, of the State of Tennessee*,

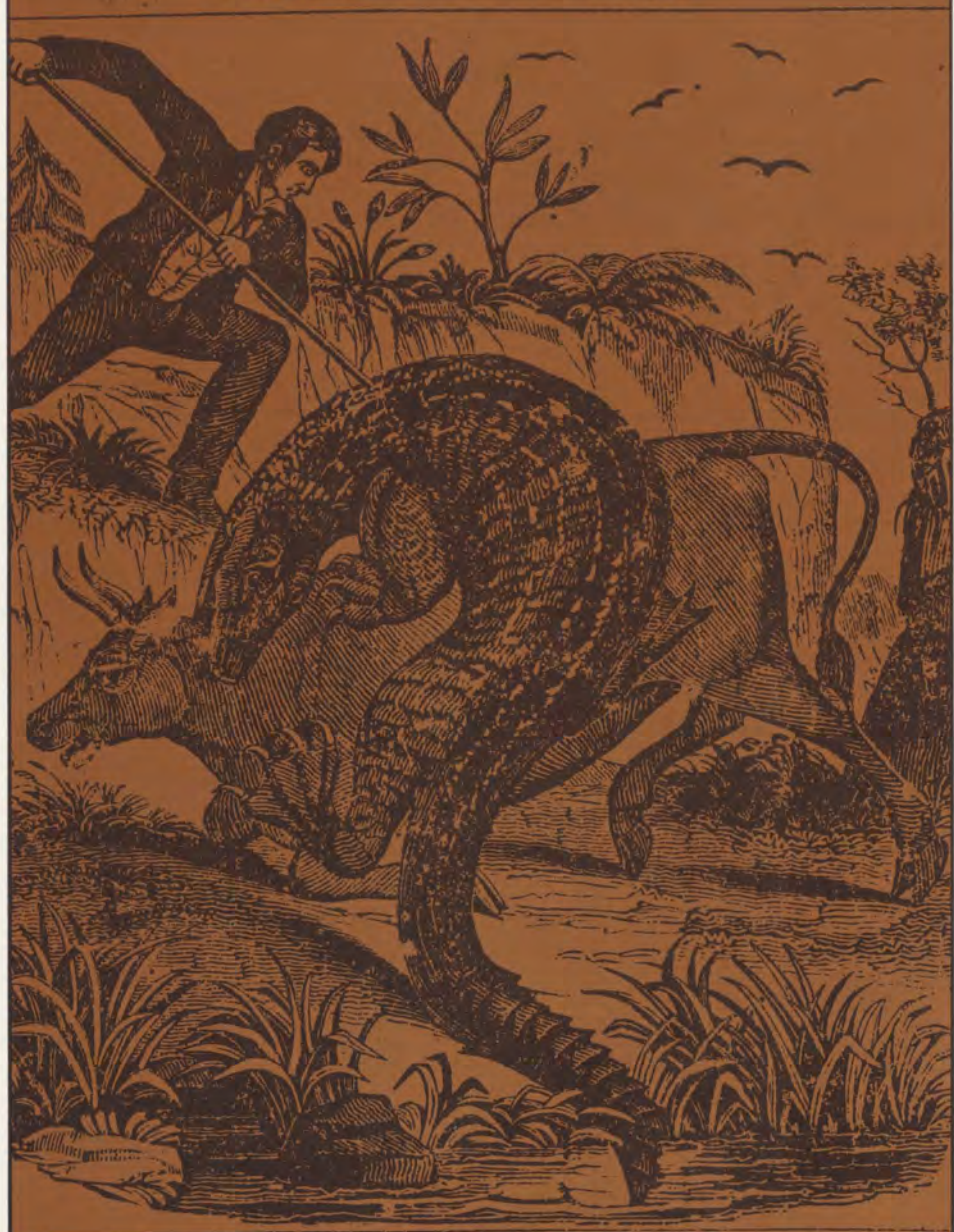


"Fall of the Alamo — Death of Crockett." From Davy Crockett's Almanack of Wild Sports in the West, 1837 (Nashville, 1836).

Vol. I. "Go Ahead!" No. 4.

Davy Crockett's 18 ALMANACK, 38

OF WILD SPORTS IN THE WEST,
*Life in the Backwoods, Sketches of Texas, and
Rows on the Mississippi.*



Nashville, Tennessee. Published by the heirs of Col. Crockett.

Davy Crockett's Almanack for 1838 was acquired for the library this year through support provided by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Koella.

published in 1834, is the declaration, "I am at liberty to vote as my conscience dictates to be right, without the yoke of any party on me . . . Look at my arms, you will find no party handcuff on them. Look at my neck, you will not find there any collar, with the engraving, 'MY DOG. Andrew Jackson.'"

According to historians, it was Jackson's forces that successfully engineered Crockett's defeat in the election of 1835. Crockett was outpolled by Adam Huntsman, a former Indian fighter who had lost a leg in the Creek War. The disappointment Crockett felt at being rejected by the people he represented caused him to quit Tennessee in favor of Texas. At a stop in Memphis on his way west, it is said that Crockett offered the following toast to a group assembled there: "Since you have chosen to elect a man with a timber toe to succeed me, you may all to go Hell and I will go to Texas." Davy Crockett did indeed go to Texas, where he died at the Alamo on March 6, 1836.

The legendary Davy Crockett, born near Greeneville, Tennessee, in 1786, is more frequently thought of as a backwoods hero than a member of Congress. Tales of his exploits as related in "biographies" and "autobiographies" and in the widely popular Crockett Almanacs can not really be attributed to Crockett. The letter recently cataloged for the library actually belies the belief that Crockett was a folksy, semi-literate backwoodsman. Even though the handwriting is legible in the letter to Totten, Crockett twice apologizes for "my scrawl [sic]." Aside from the lack of punctuation, the use of non-standard spelling and unpredictable practices of capitalization, Crockett's letter is quite readable and appears to be rather better composed than letters written by his adversary, Andrew Jackson.

Letters in the hand of Davy Crockett are so rare that they are almost never offered for sale. Those that have been located do not often change hands. The three page letter, recently placed in the library through the use of funds provided by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Koella, is a major manuscript acquisition. The library is grateful to the Koellas for placing it in the position to negotiate in the marketplace for this desirable document. Without the restricted funds provided by such library supporters as the Koellas, it would not have been possible to return a unique piece of Tennesseana to Tennessee.

The Handsomest Man on the Border

In a talk given to the Sevier family reunion held in Gatlinburg in 1981, Francis Headman, a Knoxville attorney and a descendant of John Sevier, said of his celebrated ancestor: "By all accounts he was a perfect pattern of physical beauty. The handsomest man on the border."

Historians have also spoken of Sevier in glowing terms. James R. Gilmore in his book, *The Rear-guard of the Revolution* said:

"He is said to have weighed not far from one hundred and fifty pounds, and to have been about five feet eleven inches in height, and of a most symmetrical, well-knit figure. His carriage was erect, his step rapid, his movements quick and energetic, and his bearing, though without a trace of haughtiness, peculiarly commanding . . . it was he who would bring order out of chaos, fashion restless frontiersmen into law-abiding citizens, and, out of the most heterogeneous materials, erect a great commonwealth in the very heart of the wilderness . . . Sevier was soldier, diplomatist, and statesman all combined; and moreover, he was the very incarnation of the spirit of the backwoods of that period."

Because of the central position John Sevier occupied in the early history of Tennessee, the library has made an effort through the years to acquire as many original Sevier pieces as possible. The papers of the man who was governor of the State of Franklin and the first governor of Tennessee, are prime items to any collection of Tennesseana. Since the manuscript division this year had the good fortune to acquire a John Sevier letter, it seems the time is opportune to comment on other Sevier documents assembled in the library.

Letters of John Sevier are almost never offered for sale. When one appears in the market place, it commands a high price and is quickly sold. If it were not for support provided by friends and benefactors, the library would not have been able to acquire the letter found this year. The newly acquired letter is addressed to David Henley (an Indian Agent) and is dated Knoxville, February 21, 1797. In the letter Sevier requests reimbursement of \$40.00 paid for building a house at Southwest Point. Kingston now stands on the site of Southwest Point, and real estate values there have improved markedly.

Among the most interesting Sevier papers in the library are four letters to Return J. Meigs [Indian Agent at Hiwassee] concerning Indian affairs and one to Daniel Kennedy concerning a Greene County militia quota.



John Sevier. Photograph from the Estes Kefauver Collection.

Sevier's reputation as the most renowned of Indian fighters is reflected in one of the letters to Meigs. Dated Knoxville, December 20, 1807 [in 1807 Sevier was serving his second term as Governor of Tennessee], Sevier, speaking of recent Indian depredations, observed:

"It appears from the information you have collected, that the crimes have been perpetrated by the Creeks, who never hesitate much at such shocking aggressions. I am much surprised at the Cherokees suffering such an intercourse with that savage bandittee [sic], who will sooner or later involve their nation in ruin and extermination . . . Several other complaints have been made respecting the rudeness of the Indians on the Georgia Road. Their insolence towards Captain Armistead and others rather evinces a hostile and malignant temper. I seriously wish that tribe may keep themselves within the bounds of moderation. The people are not disposed to always bear such frequent insults and probably may teach them to understand they will not always be suffered to pass off with impunity."

The letter to Col. Daniel Kennedy, written as a brigadier general of Southwest

Territory militia (Sept. 16, 1793), also bears on Sevier's concern for fighting Indians. To bolster his forces he appeals to Kennedy:

"Only about one half of the quota of militia of Greene County have appeared notwithstanding the urgent necessity for their being at this time on the frontier, which appears liable to be overrun and totally destroyed by the enemy. It gives me pain to think that the County of Greene so brave on all former occasions should be so slack at a time of such imminent danger. You will therefore please to send out without delay the remaining part of the number called for in my former order."

Some manuscripts in the group give evidence of the hostility Sevier displayed toward the Indians and others help to establish proof of his aptitude for statesmanship. The letters of John Sevier hold such great importance that even a few of them lend significance to library holdings. All of the Sevier pieces have been assembled with the assistance of library friends, and although the letters are small in number, the enrichment they bring to the collection is great. ■

A Rare and Curious Gallery

One of the areas of strength in the Special Collections library is the material relating to North American Indians. For a number of years the library has made an attempt to build upon this strength. Several articles have appeared in the *Library Development Program Report* in recent years announcing the acquisition of outstanding items pertaining to Cherokees and to other tribes. This year we are pleased to call attention to a publication of first importance to any collection on the North American Indian. The publication, obtained for the library as a memorial volume, is entitled *History of the Indian Tribes of North America*, by Thomas L. M'Kenney and James Hall.

The value of the great work of M'Kenney and Hall lies chiefly in its illustrative plates. The plates record the features of numerous Indians prominent in the history of the American nation, faithfully reproduced from portraits painted from life. There is value too in the fact that the portraits are accompanied by biographical notices that were researched and prepared during the lifetime of the individuals. These notices are in many instances now the only sources of information about the Indians represented.

Volume three of the highly regarded M'Kenney and Hall work has been acquired intact for the library. The *History of the Indian Tribes of North America* is not usually found in complete form. The handsome, full color portraits are such an attraction to collectors, that the volumes are most often dismembered or mutilated. It was gratifying, then, to have the entire volume three selected as a memorial to Jesse W. Townsend, who died in 1983. It was because many of Mr. Townsend's friends elected to make memorial contributions to the library that the impressive book relating to American aborigines came into the collection. The library appreciates the thoughtfulness of the friends who chose to create a memorial in this lasting and beneficial way.

As early as 1824 the practice was begun of taking portraits of the principal Indians who came to Washington and of depositing them in the War Department. The project was approved and aided by the government, and under the direction of Colonel M'Kenney, then superintendent of Indian affairs, the number rapidly increased



"Paddy Carr. Creek Interpreter." From M'Kenney and Hall, *History of the Indian Tribes of North America Philadelphia, 1838*).

until a very interesting gallery was formed. They were mostly painted by Mr. King, an artist of high repute, who by his long residence in Washington and frequent opportunity of studying the subject of his pencil was remarkably successful in transferring to canvas the strong features of the Indian countenance. Having this rare and curious collection before him, M'Kenney, who because of his official position had frequent contact with the principal men representing the Indian tribe in the capital, conceived a plan for making the portraits widely available. His plan was to publish a series of engraved portraits exactly

copied and colored from the gallery of paintings assembled at the War Department. By issuing such a publication M'Kenney hoped the portraits would become more valuable to the world.

The first folio edition of *The History of the Indian Tribes of North America* was published in Philadelphia in the years 1836 through 1844. Volume one was issued in 1836, volume two in 1838, and volume three in 1844. Each volume of the first folio was issued by a different publisher, and each volume was reissued by other publishers before the first set was completed. The variety of publishers causes confusion when

an attempt is made to put together the complete work.

The volume recently procured for the library is volume three from the first folio edition, published at Philadelphia by Daniel Rice and James G. Clark in 1844. It has twenty-four color plates and includes the "Essay on the History of the North American Indians" prepared by James Hall. In his introduction to the 1933 issue of the M'Kenney and Hall work, the editor, F. W. Hodge, praises the portrait collection and the biographical sketches but fails to wax enthusiastic about the "Essay" by Hall. Hodge comments: "Considerable material of historical value is incorporated in this essay, but as the author was not an ethnologist, and as, indeed, ethnology as a science had scarcely reached its beginning at the time, his statements regarding the customs and beliefs of the Indians must usually be taken with allowance."

Among the twenty-four plates in volume three is the portrait of the Cherokee chief, John Ross. John Ross was one of the most influential figures in the history of the Cherokee nation. As principal chief he headed 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 Library Development Report* for 1979-80 and that for 1980-81 carried notices about the acquisition of manuscripts relating to Ross.

The portraits and biographies of John Ross and the other chieftans present in the M'Kenney and Hall volume do much to enrich the library's holdings in Indian materials. They also do much to enhance the aggregation of single prints the library has assembled. These prints are mostly of Cherokee and Creek Indians that have been excised by other hands from broken sets of M'Kenney and Hall. A half dozen of the separate prints were obtained along with the complete volume. These prints are portraits of Yoholo-Micco, a Creek chief; Paddy Carr, a Creek interpreter; Ophthle Yoholo, a Creek chief; Me-na-wa, a Creek warrior; John Ridge, a Cherokee; and David Vann, a Cherokee. The new presence of all of these M'Kenney and Hall pieces marks a significant step forward in strengthening the collection on North American aborigines.

Have No Fears About Covent Garden

The accomplishments of Grace Moore have been recorded in many places and in many formats. There were notices in two recent *Library Development Program Reports* commenting on Miss Moore's career and describing collections that have come to the library relating to her life. Most Tennesseans know the story of Miss Moore's rise to prominence as a singer and of her successes in the world of concerts, opera, musical comedy, and motion pictures.

If there were those who doubted Grace Moore's ability as a musical performer, she was not exactly timorous about setting the record straight. One gentleman in London who expressed fears about Miss Moore's strength as a singer was informed in no uncertain terms that he should have no misgivings. In a letter dated May 10, 1935, to Geoffry Toye, managing director of Covent Garden, Miss Moore had the following to say:

"I saw my friends, Clifton Webb and his mother, yesterday and they told me they had met you at a luncheon in London and that you seemed very doubtful whether I would be able to fill Covent Garden with my voice.

"It is extremely embarrassing for me to be on the defense about myself, or to predict what I will sound like in Covent Garden, but I wish to assure you that I accepted the contract to sing in Covent Garden, *not* on the basis of a *movie star*, but as an *opera star*. I assure you that I was not only a star of the

Metropolitan Opera for five seasons, and am returning there next year, but have sung in the leading opera houses throughout this country and abroad and have given concerts in halls seating from five to twelve thousand people and there has never been any difficulty.

"I thought of course that you knew these things. I am telling you so that your fears may be ended. And unless Covent Garden is a very peculiarly constructed opera house, my voice will be able to fill it completely."

The name of Grace Moore is again introduced into the *Library Development Program Report* because the library has had the good fortune to receive a third major collection relating to the native born prima donna. The letter quoted above is part of the new group of Grace Moore materials acquired this year. The new materials, located through the interest of a library friend, are rich in correspondence, scripts, scores, photographs, and scrapbooks. The collection amounts to more than three thousand pieces and when placed with the papers and memorabilia already assembled here, forms an impressive Grace Moore archive.

The Moore correspondence, mostly from 1932 through 1935, includes business letters, fan mail, general correspondence, and personal correspondence. The extensive file of letters to and from her manager, F. C. Schang, reveals a woman with an acute



Grace Moore with Tulio Caminati in a scene from *One Night of Love*.

sense of business. In a controversy about commissions, Miss Moore writes on January 19, 1934:

"It's not a question of percent so much with me, but a question of finishing with something after the Manager and Government have finished. I don't think the concert business is so highly competitive — there are only a few drawing cards and my name being one of the biggest in this country should have no trouble in making itself stand for the outstanding lyric soprano in concert, if prompted properly. I'm not afraid of hard work and have enough material ready for a fine program. So my dear, if you're not ready to see me through, then let me know, and I'll get busy with other plans."

She had written to Schang a week earlier asking about profits:

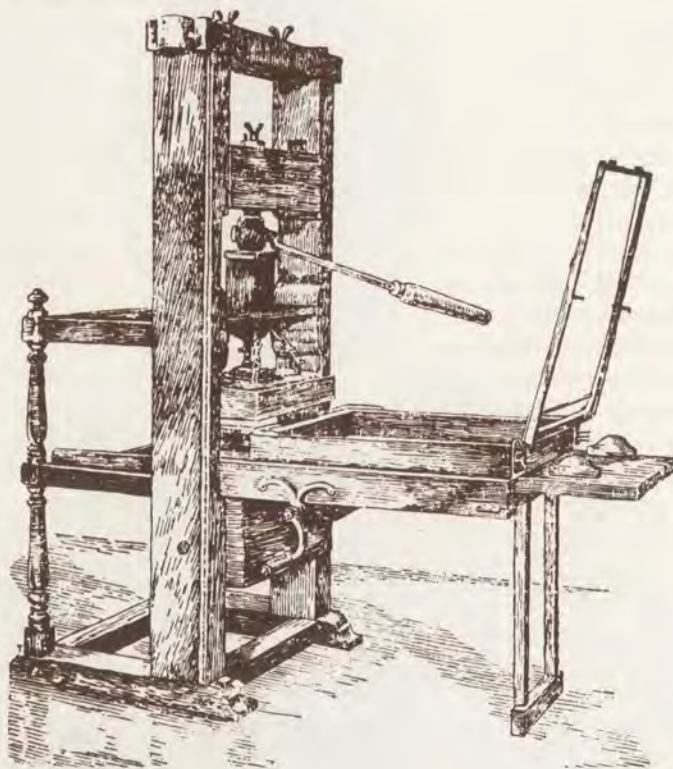
"See what you can work out . . . what can be thought possible for me to make each concert absolutely clear profit . . . Because if I see nothing interesting in the money line in concert for next season, then I must begin making my plans in other directions immediately. . . . I want to get busy with millions of plans while the iron is hot, and if you can't do it darling, let me know so I can go even with my heart crying, to someone else."

Other letters, the personal correspondence and replies to fans, reveal a warm and loving relationship with friends, and a grateful appreciation for admirers.

A number of scripts for movies form a part of the Moore collection. Among them are *I'll Take Romance*, *The King Steps Out*, *Louise*, *Today We Love*, *When You're In Love*, and *Wings of Song*. Some of the scripts have revisions and comments written in the star's hand. The script for Grace Moore's best known movie, *One Night of Love*, is not present, but there is a selection of seventy-five still photographs from that film.

The newly added Moore materials lend range and variety to the collection. While the older files were strong in scrapbooks, which provided coverage of professional achievements, reviews of performances and accounts of her untimely death in 1947, the recent accessions provide information on booking arrangements, negotiations for film contracts, insights into relations with friends and professional associates, texts of film scripts, and scores of compositions used by the star. The whole assemblage will be of immense benefit to any researcher who wishes to trace the career of this major American performer, who was Grace Moore of Tennessee. ■

An early printing press.



Holston, Nolachucky, and Other Baptists; or, Pumpkintown Revisited

The first permanent Baptist association in Tennessee was the Holston. It was organized October 30, 1786, at the Cherokee Meeting House in Washington County, Tennessee. In his book, *History of Nashville, Tenn.* (Nashville, 1890), J. Woolridge said, "The Baptists were represented in East Tennessee at the earliest settlement of that country, and it is to the lasting credit of that denomination that the first church organization of any kind in the State of Tennessee with a regular pastor was a Baptist Church." Woolridge identifies the earliest church as Buffalo Ridge, which he says was organized in 1778 or 1779 in Washington County.

The library acquired this year the "Minutes of the Holston Baptist Association, Holden at Buffaloe Ridge Meeting House, Washington County, E. Ten. on the second Friday in August, 1819." The Minutes, a four-page folder, printed in Knoxville by Heiskell and Brown in 1819, is the oldest piece in a collection of Baptist association publications directed to the rare book division recently by a library benefactor. The minutes and proceedings published by religious bodies are not only important records of the organizations represented, they are significant evidence of printing

activity in the area.

A number of the newly located Baptist association publications are early products of Tennessee presses, and some of them are unrecorded in the "Tennessee Imprints Inventory." The Holston Association Minutes for 1819 printed in Knoxville, mentioned above, is an unrecorded imprint. Some other early Baptist associations organized in East Tennessee were the Tennessee formed in 1802, the Stockton Valley formed in 1810, the Powell Valley formed in 1818, the Hiwassee formed in 1822, the Nolachucky formed in 1828, and the Sweetwater formed in 1830. Publications from most of these groups are found in the collection of Baptist records just obtained.

Notable among unusual imprints are minutes of the Hiwassee Association for the years 1840, 1841, and 1842. The minutes for 1840 were printed by Johnston and Edwards at Pumpkintown, Monroe County, East Tennessee. The minutes for 1841 and those for 1842 were also printed by Johnston and Edwards, but Pumpkintown is not identified as the site. Since Johnston and Edwards were known to be printers at Madisonville, Monroe County, before 1839, and at Pumpkintown, 1839 and after, there is evidence to support the latter location as the place of publication.

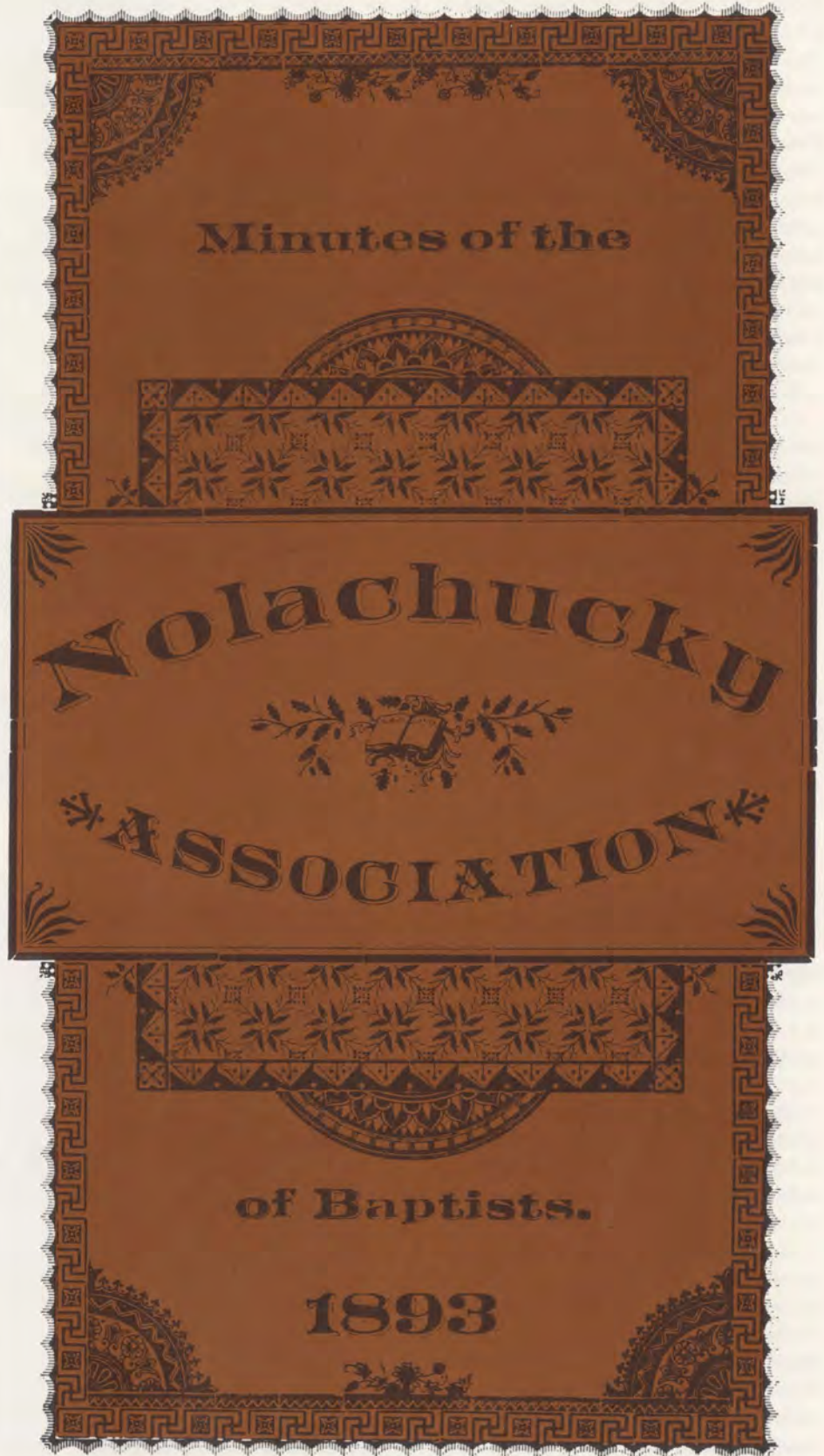
Pumpkintown has been something of a

mystery in the study of printing history in Tennessee. "The Tennessee Imprints Inventory" lists three items printed in Pumpkintown, but none of the three Hiwassee Association minutes referred to above are among them. Perhaps the most widely known of the elusive Pumpkintown imprints is the eighth edition of Gunn's *Domestic Medicine* issued in 1839. Indeed, many collectors of Tennessee imprints have been hard pressed to discover even the location of Pumpkintown. At the risk of digressing from the subject of early Baptists publications, the location of Pumpkintown will be set down here. Pumpkintown was situated in Monroe County on the headwaters of Oosteanuala Creek near the Monroe-McMinn county line. Nearby, on Fork Creek, were lands held by Samuel Johnston, the printer. Any collector fortunate enough to put hands on a copy of J. W. Robinson's *Farmers and Traders Guide* (Pumpkintown, 1839), can see on the rear printed board cover the following, "Pumpkintown, E.T. at the headwaters of Eastenalle in Monroe County." *The Farmers and Traders Guide* is listed as number 716 in the "Tennessee Imprints Inventory." Only three copies of this work, all in private hands, have been reported.¹

Other associations represented in the new collection of about one hundred pieces, are the Nolachucky, Sweetwater, Salem, and Watauga. Some of the early and unrecorded imprints found among them are Madisonville, 1837; Jonesborough, 1847; and Greeneville, 1849. The largest number of Baptist publications recently acquired, other than those from Holston Association, were from the Nolachucky Association. The Holston records, amounting to thirty-five pieces, are scattered between the years 1819 and 1911, and the Nolachucky records, twenty-two pieces, are dated between the years 1834 and 1910.

As can be seen, the printed records of early religious organizations serve a double purpose. For church historians they have an obvious value and appeal; for those who would chronicle the development of area printing, they hold quite a different fascination. The library is pleased to have these historic documents for the use of researchers. It is at the same time most grateful to the supporters who made such an acquisition possible.

¹ At press time the library acquired a copy of this work through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Max Alvarez.



Bounded by South Carolina or Georgia

Sometimes it happens that things mentioned in *The Library Development Program Report* attract other things that are similar in nature or content. In last year's *Report* a notable gift volume, *Carey's American Pocket Atlas* (Philadelphia, 1801), was discussed in an article entitled, "The Return From Tennessee is Still Wanting." The gift, presented by Mrs. Tom G. Henry of Philadelphia, Tennessee, was described as a remarkable collection of early maps of the sixteen individual states accompanied by a map of the whole United States, complete with accounts of geographic features and of internal improvements in each state. The atlas, the second edition of Carey's work, was called a resource of major importance.

At least one reader of the *Report* found the notice about the gift of Carey's atlas to be of interest. A library friend in the Nashville area contacted the editor of the *Report* with information that a first edition of Carey's atlas was known to him and was available. With the help of the Middle Tennessee friend and with the assistance of other benefactors, the rare first edition of *Carey's American Pocket Atlas* (Philadelphia, 1796) was acquired.

The first edition of Carey, filled with eighteenth century maps of the American states, has special significance to collectors of Tennesseana. This is the first volume in which a map and description of the state of Tennessee appeared. Other atlases had depicted the area as "The Tennessee Government" or as the "Southwest Territory" or as a part of North Carolina. The map in Carey's 1796 publication, being issued in the year Tennessee achieved statehood, carried the label, "Tennessee: lately the S. Wn. Territory."

The description of Tennessee in the 1796 edition differs only slightly from the one in the 1801 edition. The first edition indicates the state is divided into eleven counties: Washington, Sullivan, Greene, Hawkins, Knox, Jefferson, Sevier, Blount, Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee. The second edition, published five years later, records the addition of three counties: Grainger, Robertson, and Cocke. Boundaries of the state as set down in the atlases have a curious difference. The 1796 edition declares, "Bounded . . . south, by South Carolina or Georgia," while the 1801 edition states, "Bounded . . . south, by South Carolina and Georgia." This difference apparently reflects a disputed border

between Georgia and South Carolina.

The maps in both editions place the northeastern corner of Tennessee too far east, and both show a common border with South Carolina. The earlier map shows no roads, while the 1801 map traces the important routes. Both maps identify three towns only, Knoxville, Nashville, and Clarksville. The later map is marked with dots used to designate towns at the sites of Jonesborough and Abingdon, but there are no names at these sites.

Both states of the map called "Tennessee: lately the S. Wn: Territory" have for a long while been a part of the library's rare map collection as separates. The separate maps had at some time been removed from the atlases in which they were issued and distributed as independent pieces. The fact that old atlases are seldom found in complete form testifies to the popular practice of removing the maps because of aesthetic or commercial value. Collectors and antiquarian dealers have unfortunately been guilty through the years of mutilating volumes because of specialized interests and demands. Due to the common practice of map removal, the appearance in the library of the first and second editions of Mathew Carey's atlas in complete form takes on added importance. For the first time, the two early maps of the state are to be found

here in original format, surrounded by other maps and descriptions they were intended to accompany.

The Tennessee map in the first edition of *Carey's American Pocket Atlas* is the third item shown in the Tennessee section of the well known Wheat and Brun bibliography, *Maps and Charts Published in America Before 1800*. It is identified as number 652 [1796] and follows 'A Map of the Tennessee Government, Formerly Part of North Carolina,' 1794, and "S.W. Territory," 1795. There are only eight maps of Tennessee published in the eighteenth century according to Wheat and Brun, and one of these is thought not really to exist. As can be seen, Carey's 1796 map of Tennessee is one of the most prized items that could be added to a collection of Tennesseana. The fact that it is present in the volume of issue, considerably enhances its value.

The maps and description of other states represented in Carey's atlas are equally as desirable as those portraying Tennessee. The closing remarks about the atlas from last year's *Report* are not inappropriately repeated here: "It is an invaluable source of basic information on an emerging nation. The maps alone are a resource of major importance."





Capt. JONATHAN CARVER.

From the Original Picture in the possession of H. Lettison M.D.

Published as the Act direct, by R. Stewart, N.º 287, near St. Turnstile Holborn, Nov. 16. 1780.

Accusations of Plagiarism

At the conclusion of hostilities between England and France following the Treaty of Versailles in 1763, Jonathan Carver, a Connecticut colonial, wished to be of continued service to the mother country. He decided that he could best serve by exploring the vast territories in North America gained for Great Britain by the treaty. He announced as his intention, "... to explore the most unknown parts of them, and to spare no trouble or expence in acquiring a knowledge that promised to be useful to my Countrymen."

In 1778 the results of Carver's efforts at last appeared in the form of a book entitled, *Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America, in the Years 1766, 1767, and 1768*. Even though some later writers have

charged that the book styled "Carver's Travels" is a mere compilation taken from other books, at the time three editions of the work were quickly issued. The second issue of the third edition is considered by bibliographers to be the best of the lot. This "best" third edition was published in London in 1781. It boasted the addition of an index and a biography of the supposed author, as well as added plates featuring a portrait of Carver and a colored drawing of the tobacco plant.

Carver went to England following his explorations expecting to print his travel accounts promptly, but when he had already sold the manuscript notes to a bookseller, he was ordered by the government to surrender all his maps and journals for official examination. It was not until ten years later

that he obtained permission to publish his work. When the book did appear, it proved to be quite popular and was received with enthusiasm.

Carver allegedly penetrated farther into the west than any other British explorer before the Revolution. Like French explorers before him, he was seeking a transcontinental waterway, but aside from exploring some tributaries of the Mississippi, he made no substantial contributions to geographical knowledge; the book ascribed to him, however, stimulated curiosity concerning routes to the Pacific later satisfied by MacKenzie and Lewis and Clark.

Part of the book's popularity may be attributed to its beauty. Carver's publisher equipped it with handsome illustrations. It has two folded maps printed in four colors, and six plates, four of which are in color. The tobacco plant plate, added first to the third edition, is sometimes found inserted in copies of the first and second editions. It belongs properly to neither.

Carver's travels extended over a wide area ranging from the shores of Lake Superior through Wisconsin and Minnesota to the far reaches of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The published account, which describes physical features of the land, the manners and customs of the Indian inhabitants, and the flora and fauna encountered, is sprinkled with anecdotes and is informative as well as entertaining to read. The introduction to the book provides prophetic remarks about the region of exploration. It states: "To what power or authority this new world will become dependent, after it has arisen from its present uncultivated state, time alone can discover. But as the seat of Empire from time immemorial has been gradually progressive toward the West, there is no doubt but that at some future period, mighty kingdoms will emerge from these wildernesses, and stately palaces and solemn temples, with gilded spires reaching the skies, supplant the Indian huts, whose only decoration are the barbarous trophies of their vanquished enemies."

The third edition of the so called Jonathan Carver's *Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America In the Years 1766, 1767, and 1768* was acquired for the library this year. The book, which is highly prized, was procured through the assistance of library benefactors, Mr. and Mrs. Max Alvarez. It is an important addition to the library's outstanding collection of early

voyages and travels, and it is significant adjunct to the collection devoted to the Indians of North America. Until now the library held only the second edition of Carver's alleged work published in Dublin in 1779. The Dublin edition lacks the two folding maps, and has but two plates, both without color. Because of the imperfections of the second edition it is of double consequence that the library now has the "best edition," the third edition published in London in 1781.

The controversy concerning authorship of the work serves to provide the volume with additional interest. Claims that Carter was an ignorant man incapable of writing such a book were circulated. Accusations of plagiarisms were offered, and it was suggested that the book was assembled in London under the guiding hand of Dr. John Lettsom for the benefit of a destitute Carver. Whatever proves to be the truth about the writer, Carver's *Travels* remains one of the most sought after

narratives of North American explorations.

The support offered by such benefactors as Mr. and Mrs. Alvarez makes it possible to obtain rare books for special collections. When items appear in the market that are needed to enhance a collection's strength, or to fill a void, it is essential that funds are available to negotiate for them. The library is grateful as well as fortunate to have friends who contribute funds reserved for the purchase of such unusual volumes as Carver's *Travels*.



"A Man and Woman of the Naudonessie." From Jonathan Carver's *Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America* . . . (London, 1781).

An American Impressionist

Twenty years ago the Dulin Gallery of Art in Knoxville mounted a retrospective exhibition of the paintings of Catherine Wiley. Miss Wiley, a native Knoxvillian, was described as an American Impressionist who attained in her time a high level of artistic accomplishment. The paintings shown were produced during the early years of the 20th century and were said to have strongly reflected the influence of French Impressionists such as Renoir and Monet.

The program for the Dulin exhibit pointed out that many of Miss Wiley's works were painted in East Tennessee and in subject matter show local qualities. However,

it further stated that on the whole the pictures have an international character that places them firmly in the school of American Impressionists. The Dulin Gallery director at the time of the exhibit, Earl D. Layman, wrote: "Qualities of light and color are most prominent in these paintings. The paint is applied freely and in the later pictures is quite thick, but the forms hold their own and the effect is often ethereal. Miss Wiley may be seen today to be an artist of considerable stature, worthy of recognition on the national scene as one of the better painters of the early 20th century."

Catherine Wiley was a student for several years at the Art Students League in

New York under the guidance of Frank Demond, and at the New York School of Art. She also spent a number of summers in New England studying under such men as Robert Reid and painting in the company of some of the foremost artists of her day. For a while, 1905 to 1918, before the formation of the Art Department, Miss Wiley taught at the University of Tennessee as instructor in freehand drawing.

In the course of her career, Miss Wiley's works were widely exhibited at such galleries as the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the National Academy of Design and the Cincinnati Museum of Art.

Attention is directed to the



achievements of Catherine Wiley because the library has been fortunate to acquire a collection of her drawings. The collection is composed of seventy pencil or charcoal sketches and a sketchbook containing twenty-three exercises in technique. The drawings, done around 1901, were placed in the library through the efforts of Ronald R. Allen, a longtime contributor.

The *Library Development Program Report* for 1971-72 included a notice about a gift of books from the family of Edwin Floyd and Catherine McAdoo Wiley. In describing the contribution the report concludes: "Perhaps the most cherished and unexpected item in the gift is the portfolio of seventeen original pen and ink drawings done by Miss Catherine Wiley for several early 20th century *Volunteers*." Although she was a student at the University of Tennessee in the years 1895, 1896, and 1897, it was during her tenure as an instructor that Catherine Wiley served on the art staff of

The Volunteer, the student yearbook. Drawings by Wiley appeared in *Volunteers* from 1910 through 1914. It is from this period that the portfolio of ink drawings mentioned in the 1971-72 *Report* were rendered. The new collection of drawings, executed by the artist at an earlier time, perhaps while in training, is enhanced by the presence of the designs prepared for the *Volunteer*.

The Wiley family has through the years been an intellectual and artistic force within and beyond the University. The family home was on White Avenue in the very shadow of the University Library. The library has for some years been graced by a portrait of President James D. Hoskins painted by Eleanor McAdoo Wiley, a sister of Catherine Wiley. A brother of the two artists, Edwin M. Wiley, was the first salaried librarian at The University of Tennessee in 1893. The several associations of the family with the library serve to emphasize the appropriateness of

the Catherine Wiley collection to this repository.

The drawings and technical exercises in the group of sketches that make up the Wiley collection are useful as well as aesthetically pleasing. An examination of the drawings will reveal the struggles of a developing artist in her efforts to master a craft. Some of the sketches appear to be finished pieces, while others seem to be simple steps toward the preparation of a larger work.

The library is pleased to have representations in its holdings of the work of so distinguished an artist as Catherine Wiley. It is grateful to Ronald Allen for discovering the collections and for his attention in seeing it again placed within the environs of White Avenue. The site of the Wiley house where Catherine Wiley lived and worked is now a library parking lot.



The Constitution in action. From J. A. Spencer's History of the United States (New York, 1866).

Vindication from Insult or Aggression

About the time Tennessee became a state, during George Washington's last term, the infant United States was experiencing difficulties with maritime commerce.

Repercussions of the continuing conflict between France and Great Britain had a devastating effect on American shipping. The war in Europe found American commerce in a defenseless state, and unwarranted assaults were made upon it by the belligerents. The growing trade being established by the new republic excited the envy of European navigating interests, and the belligerents considered the United States most vulnerable on the ocean. Both France and Great Britain, therefore, for any supposed injuries received from the Americans, immediately retaliated by a lawless attack on their trade.

The attacks perpetrated by France and Great Britain against American trading vessels lent strength to President Washington's proposal for the formation of a naval force. In his last address to the Congress Washington plead: "To an active external commerce the protection of a naval force is indispensable. This is manifest with respect to wars in which a state is a party. But besides this, it is evident in our own experience, that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force, organized and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression."

A collection of manuscripts presented to the library this year contains a selection of letters that testifies to the harassment of American shipping by the French and British. The collection, given by Mr. and Mrs. Lee Ragsdale, Jr., is an important group of documents relating to business of the Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia. The manuscripts, 140 pieces dated between 1792 and 1843, include letters from many notable figures of that time. Autograph items from the pens of John Quincy Adams, Elias Boudinot, Albert Gallatin, James Madison, Robert Morris, Jedediah Morse, Daniel Webster, and many others are present in the group.

Among the letters directed to the Insurance Company of North America are a number having to do with loss claims related to seizures of American vessels engaged in international commerce.

One letter quoting the French envoy, Adet, denies knowledge of such seizures. It is

from Timothy Pickering of the State Department to Robert Ralston, dated October 13, 1795. Pickering wrote, "I have just received from Mr. Adet the following answer to my letter of yesterday written in consequence of your information of a report current in the city that the French Government had given orders to take neutral vessels bound to the ports of the enemies of France.

"I have no knowledge that my government have given orders to seize neutral vessels laden for the ports of the powers who are enemies of France. My last dispatches, which are of recent date, make no mention of it."

So doubtless the report was raised for sinister purposes."

A letter to the insurance company dated July 14, 1796, stated, "I send herewith a statement of my claim on the Insurance Co. of North America for the capture & condemnation of the sloop Sally and her cargo. The proofs respecting the loss have been deposited at the office for some days past." A letter dated April 13, 1798, reported, "I attended a meeting last evening . . . and found that intelligence has been received that the Pegou had been taken by a French privateer and afterwards retaken by a British cruiser and carried to Antiqua." Another letter, dated June 1, 1801, reported, "On the 4th of March last we informed you of the capture of the brig Susannah, Capt. Donnahue, from here [Philadelphia] bound to Amsterdam, by the English & that she had been carried to Plymouth where the cargo was to be discharged . . ."

Incidents like the ones represented in the insurance company correspondence were a considerable blow to American Commerce. Vessel after vessel was seized by one or another of the nations engaged in war, detained for examination, and perhaps

condemned. Nearly a thousand vessels, thus detained or captured, were named in the authenticated dispatches published by the U.S. Government.

A communication to the insurance company from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 20, 1798, asks for assistance in documentation of shipping losses:

"I request that you will be pleased to furnish me as soon as convenient with abstracts of all the vessels and estimated value of their cargoes, or other property belonging to citizens of the United States, which may have been insured by your office and captured or detained by or under the authority of foreign nations since the said first of January 1796 according to the form herewith transmitted, designating in separate abstracts those captured or detained by each foreign nation."

The papers of the Insurance Company of North America are primary sources of information that provide valuable insights into many facets of American history. They demonstrate clearly some of the early problems in foreign relations, some of the restrictions imposed upon commerce, and they show the need for establishing a naval force to protect American interests [The Navy Department was created by act of Congress, April 30, 1798]. They are a significant assemblage of manuscripts that include many other items than those concerned with the search and seizure of American shipping. The three letters from James Madison, and others, such as ones from John Q. Adams and Daniel Webster, are in themselves worthy of separate notice.

The library is most grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Ragsdale for presenting it with this outstanding gift. The gift was made in honor of Margaret Welles Ragsdale, and it is indeed a selection that honors her memory in an appropriate and admirable way. ■



An unknown piece of *Tennesseeana*. The recently discovered lottery ticket above, acquired for the library through support provided by Mr. and Mrs. Max Alvarez, is here published for the first time.



Unfit for Duty

One of the outstanding items coming into the library's possession this year is a remarkable volume of Civil War records. This volume contains a compilation of the General Orders of the Department of the Cumberland (U.S. Army) for the years 1862 and 1863. Most of the General Orders were issued from Nashville, Murfreesboro, and Chattanooga. An index for each year is provided, with separate title pages bearing Nashville imprints dated 1864.

In addition to regulations and instructions the General Orders include records of courts martial proceedings. The courts martial proceedings give specifications of charges, pleas, and findings of the court. The attention of the courts was directed to serious matters and to matters that now

seem less than serious. Men were charged with such crimes as desertion, mutiny, unbecoming conduct, drunkenness, and theft.

Some of the most amusing, if not weighty, sections of the court records stem from charges of drunkenness. An example is a charge against Lt. R. J. Hazeltine of the 69th Ohio Infantry. Lieutenant Hazeltine on February 22, 1863, reputedly appeared in a drunken state on the public streets of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He used a government horse when not on duty, and was guilty of fast riding on Murfreesboro streets. He escaped from the guard in whose custody he had been committed, and in the streets, "did engage in violent and noisy altercation with negro servants, chasing them about town and attracting the attention of

passers-by, to the scandal of the Army of the United States." For his misconduct, Lieutenant Hazeltine was sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States.

Another example is that of Lt. George Solpaugh of the 30th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Lieutenant Solpaugh was charged on several counts, drunkenness, along with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good orders and military discipline. On the first two counts it was specified that on March 9, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, while in command of his company, he became intoxicated and totally unfit for duty; the regiment at the time being under marching orders, with tents struck and baggage packed and loaded on wagons. On the last count it was specified that on or about March 5, 1863, and at other times, he played cards and gambled for money with enlisted men of his company in their tents. For his indiscretions, Lieutenant Solpaugh was sentenced "to be cashiered."

All of the court's time was not taken up dealing with drunken officers and men, but the daily General Orders issued from headquarters devoted a fair share of its space to reporting such cases. One more hearing, that of a higher ranking officer, Lt. Col. Francis Ehrler of the Missouri Volunteer Infantry, will serve to show the flavor of the many incidents that were breaches of military discipline. Colonel Ehrler was charged with drunkenness on duty and with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. According to testimony, on March 3, 1863, Colonel Ehrler on returning to camp from



Top and bottom: *The Army of the Cumberland*. From *Harper's Weekly*, April 4, 1863.

outpost duty, became "so beastly intoxicated" that he fell from his horse, and afterwards resuming command of the regiment was still so drunk that he fell down and was unable to arise until assisted to his tent by an aide. Further testimony revealed that on March 19, 1863, when the regiment was changing camp from Camp Bradley to Camp Schaeffer the colonel "did become beastly intoxicated, and fell from his horse, being soiled with dirt, mounted his horse again, and rode to camp at the head of his regiment, thereby making himself the laughing-stock of the men." On the charge of unbecoming conduct, the specification related that Ehrler, "on or about the 3d day of March, 1836, had Carl Boon, a private of company F, 2d Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, then a prisoner, who had been duly punished by a General Court Martial, tied up to a tree, and when said prisoner was in chain and ball, called him a son of a bitch, and other words of the same character, and abused him in such a manner that it became necessary for him to call on the guard for protection. This at Camp Bradley, near Murfreesboro, Tenn." The colonel was found guilty of the first charge and not guilty of the second charge, but even so he was sentenced "to be cashiered."

Outrageous conduct represented in the preceding abstracts is one part of the picture presented by the volume of General Orders. Other parts demonstrate benevolence on the part of a conquering army or set down regulations for military conduct. The Orders for March 28, 1863, began: "Army of the Cumberland: By the favor of God you have expelled the insurgents from Middle Tennessee. You are now called upon to aid your unfortunate fellow-citizens of this section of the State in restoring law, and securing its protection, to persons, property, the right of every free people." It goes on to urge occupation forces to be moderate, helpful, and considerate in treatment of the resident population.

The volume of General Orders issued by the Department of the Cumberland is replete with records of significant developments as well as with records of mundane incidents. It is an important contribution to the documentation of Civil War actions in Tennessee. The compilation of General Orders was acquired for the library through the use of gift funds. Without the interest of contributors, the library could not have added this extraordinary piece to its collection. ■



Robert Hartman. From *Value and Valuation, Axiological Studies in Honor of Robert Hartman*, by John W. Davis (Knoxville, 1972).

It's a Long Way From Cuernavaca

In 1976, Mrs. Rita Hartman of Cuernavaca, Mexico, presented the library with the papers of her late husband, Robert S. Hartman (1910-1973). Dr. Hartman, a distinguished philosopher who enjoyed an international reputation, was a former research professor of philosophy at The University of Tennessee.

In April of 1982, Mrs. Hartman notified the library that an additional shipment of papers was en route to Knoxville. A couple of months later, the Special Collections librarian wrote Mrs. Hartman and alerted her to the fact that the shipment had never arrived! The papers were finally traced to a customs house or broker in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

According to Webster's dictionary, a customs house is a "building where customs and duties are paid or collected and where packages are entered and cleared." Such was not the case with the Hartman papers. The inattention and indifference of a comatose Mexican customs agent delayed the arrival of the collection for almost two years. Constant pressure from Mrs. Hartman

and UT legal counsel finally brought the agent to his senses and the long awaited papers arrived at the Hoskins Library in February of this year.

Dr. Robert Hartman was born in Berlin. For a brief period, he taught at Berlin University and served as an assistant district court judge. Because of his opposition to the Nazi Party, he was forced to flee Germany to escape political imprisonment. He and his wife and son moved first to Mexico and then in 1941 to the United States, where they later became citizens. He landed his first teaching position in the U.S. at the Lake Forest Academy in Illinois. While there, he enrolled at prestigious Northwestern University and received his Ph.D. in philosophy in 1946. He later taught at the College of Wooster in Ohio (1945-1948) and at Ohio State University (1948-1956). Hartman also spent several years as a visiting professor at MIT and Yale. He had the distinction of holding more than fifty lectureships in the United States, Canada, Latin America, and Europe. In 1968, he came to the University of Tennessee as a research professor.

Dr. Hartman's entire career focused on answering the question "What is good?" and on answering the question in such a way that the good could be organized to help preserve and enhance the value of human life. He believed that he had found this answer in the axiom upon which he based his science of axiology, "A thing is good when it fulfills its definition." Hartman's best explanation of the ordering logic for the value sciences is expressed in his major work, *The Structure of Value: Foundations of Scientific Axiology* (1967). His value method also applied to economics in the *Profit Sharing Manual* (1948), *Die Partner Von Kapital Und Arbeit: Theorie and Praxis eines neuen Wirtschaftsystems* (1953), and *La Participacion de Utilidades en México* (1963). In the field of psychology, he applied his axiology in *The Hartman Value Inventory*, a value test, widely used in Mexico and by some psychiatrists in the United States, which measures with exactness the character of an individual. The test exists in German, English, Spanish, Hebrew, Swedish, and Japanese. Multimillion dollar corporations like Sears and Walt Disney have used his value concepts in developing the sensitivity of their executives to the human value aspects of management decisions.

As the author of more than ten books and over 100 articles and translator of six books, he acquired a world-wide reputation. His work constantly kept him busy, yet he found time to carry on a very intensive correspondence with many persons throughout the world who became acquainted with his work. His international reputation and the esteem in which he is held by scholars around the world are reflected in *Value and Valuation: Axiological Studies in Honor of Robert S. Hartman* (1972, University of Tennessee Press).

The gift materials include correspondence, original manuscripts of publications, research notes, press clippings, unpublished manuscripts, various teaching guides, and personal memos.

The acquisition of this collection will provide a great learning tool for scholars here at UT and around the world who are interested in the new science of theory of value.

David J. DeMay

David J. DeMay
A UT alumnus
and former Daily Beacon columnist

More About Rebel Raiders

Editor's note: *In the Library Development Report for 1982-83 we reported on the gift of a Civil War diary from library benefactors Dr. and Mrs. K. J. Phelps, Sr., of Lewisburg. The two-by-four inch, 144-page diary is the daily record of Col. William W. Ward, a Confederate officer who served with Gen. John Hunt Morgan and his Rebel Raiders. The diary was not signed; it was through textual research on the part of the Special Collections librarian that the identity of the author was learned.*

Being a contemporary account of the war, the diary is of considerable value to

historians for its first hand account of life in a prisoner-of-war facility, prisoner exchanges, and military encounters. R. B. Rosenberg, a Ph.D. candidate in American history, has undertaken to edit the diary as a research project under the direction of Professor LeRoy Graf. Thus far, he has transcribed the first three to four months of the thirteen-month diary, researching all persons and events mentioned and annotating the text. He has substantiated the identification of Ward as the diary's author and has uncovered more information about the author and his career. What follows is a summary of that research.



"I learned today this is Pea Island . . . peas growing every year even up to the last." Friday, April 8, 1864, entry in the diary of Col. William W. Ward. Illustration from John A. Munro's History of Delaware. (Newark, 1979).

Looking Backwards Through Ward's Diary

In the center of a green marshy island comprising about eighty acres of ground in midstream Delaware River, a short distance from New Castle, Delaware, stands a massive granite structure which once housed Confederate prisoners during the Civil War. William Walker Ward spent three months in Fortress Delaware and kept a journal chronicling his experiences. Unlike popular histories of prison life, Ward's diary mentions nothing about cruel torture or inhumane treatment which contemporary Northerners would associate with an Andersonville or Southerners with a Camp Chase. He relates no incidences of shackled prisoners perambulating the fortyard; of stripsearches, gags and handcuffs; or bayoneted prisoners who had attempted escape; of stench, lice,

heat, or shaggy, dirty-ragged inmates always at the mercy of their cruel, exacting captors. No such portrait of prison life emerges from Ward's account.

A battalion commander in Morgan's Brigade, Colonel Ward was afforded privileges commensurate with his rank. He enjoyed relatively unlimited freedom of movement, servant-cooked meals, reading reports of battles in local newspapers and visiting the fort's sutler, who kept him well-supplied with such items as paper and ink, tobacco and whiskey — even a corn cob pipe. When cut off from his accustomed duties, he delighted in the merest trifles, from exchanging self-portraits to idly watching the passage of ships in the harbor. Apparently keeping a diary for his own amusement, Ward logged such routine information as



*"We form into a mess . . ." Wednesday, March 30, 1864, entry in the diary of Col. William W. Ward (shown seated far right), made while he was imprisoned in Fort Delaware. Illustration from Isaac W. K. Handy's *United States Bonds; or Duress by Federal Authority* (Baltimore, 1874).*

weather conditions, the fluctuations in his weight, the escalating price of gold in the South, and a record of his personal finances. Doing so helped relieve the tedium of long, dreary hours.

When Colonel Ward climbed aboard a Yankee troop transport on June 26, 1864, the long hours of confinement took on a new meaning and the diary a new tone. He and forty-four other field officers and generals were shipped to Charleston harbor for prisoner exchange. And there, with his ship anchored under the guns of the *Wabash*, Admiral Du Pont's former flagship, he sat for the next thirty-seven days well within gazing distance of the South Carolina shore, the first Rebel territory he had seen in eighteen months. Life in the "hole" of an old "sale vessel" was nothing like that on the fortress island. The July heat was oppressive, the rationed food was rotten, and he had little freedom of movement and no sutler's privileges. On July 14 he complained bitterly: "If our government do[es] not retaliate for our treatment here there is no retaliation in it." On other days he was too weak and sick to write anything at all.

Finally on August 4, 1864 the prisoner exchange was completed and the terrible

ordeal at sea ended; but the war did not. During the next several months Ward's diary takes on a new dimension; that of a Confederate cavalryman in uniform behind the lines of the Confederacy during its most



*"Considerable stir with our crowd preparing to have pictures taken. Have mine taken, order 1/2 dozen." Saturday, April 23, 1864, entry in the diary of Col. William W. Ward. Illustration from Bromfield Ridley's *Battles and Sketches of the Army of Tennessee* (Mexico, Mo., 1906).*

crucial hour. As he crisscrossed almost the entire South, from Charleston to Columbia, from Greensboro to Abingdon, where he would rejoin his old command, Ward entered in his journal the many names of those he met, brief descriptions of the towns he visited and some of the things he saw along the way. The journey would not be easy, via railcar, then stagecoach, two-horse jig and then horseback; neither had the war been easy on those with whom he came in contact, like the old lady near Branchville who cared for convalescent soldiers or the Tennessee refugees in Western North Carolina. In mid-August the colonel made several excursions to the Rebel capitol in order to procure supplies for his men. By September 4 his unit had been reactivated and assigned reconnoitering duties near Jonesboro, when they learned firsthand reports of the death of their commanding general, John Hunt Morgan. In the ensuing months, Ward's 1st Kentucky battalion forayed into East Tennessee where Ward himself received a leg wound during a skirmish at Mossy Creek. After spending the winter of 1864 recuperating in the North Carolina mountains, Ward expressed confidence in the propitious outcome of a



"At dark we move up under the guns . . . of 'Warbash'. Anchor all night." Wednesday, June 29, 1864, entry in the diary of Col. William W. Ward, made while he was being held prisoner of war in Charleston Harbor. Illustration from Charles B. Boynton's The History of the Navy During the Rebellion (New York, 1868).

new spring campaign, until word reached him concerning the rumored fall of Richmond on April 6, 1865, at which date the diary ends.

Although providing glimpses of a variety of Civil War episodes, Ward through his diary reveals little about himself. Only the broad contours of the man's past can be reconstructed here. Born the first son and second child of Nathan and Lucy Lea (Hughes) Ward in Smith County, Tennessee, on October 5, 1825, William Walker Ward attended Cumberland University, read law and served as a Know-Nothing representative in Tennessee's 31st General Assembly (1855-1857). In August 1862 Ward organized Company D, of the 9th Tennessee cavalry and became the

regiment's colonel the following December. Serving under the legendary "Rebel Raider," John Hunt Morgan of Kentucky, Ward and most of his men were taken prisoner on July 19, 1863, near Buffington Island, Ohio. Confined in the Ohio Penitentiary outside Columbus until March 25, 1864, Ward, along with other officers who had followed Morgan on his ill-fated Northern raid, was transferred to Fort Delaware. After Appomattox Ward's unit served as part of the vanguard escorting President Jefferson Davis through Georgia until their capture by Federal forces in early May. Following his parole the Smith Countian returned home, resumed practicing law and became chancellor of his judicial district before his untimely death in 1870.

So compact that it can be tucked snugly in the confines of a grown man's breastpocket, Ward's diary has much information enclosed within its tattered covers. Roughly encompassing a period of thirteen months, the journal furnishes another perspective through which the whole Civil War experience may be viewed. Ward's involvement in that struggle may have been unspectacular and wholly inconsequential, but his account of the war looms larger than the man; his saga represents thousands of those whose story has yet to be told.

R. B. Rosenberg

Library Events



William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian of Congress.

Science, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Mr. Michael Penny, representative, University Microfilms International; and Ms. Lisa Fox, assistant to the director, SOLINET.

New technologies and approaches were effectively posed to attendees for handling the proliferation of printed materials as well as the preservation of the crumbling books of an earlier time.

Robert J. Bassett

Reference Librarian

Reception Honoring Friends and Benefactors

The annual Library Friends and Benefactors reception was held on Friday, May 4, 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 four years, has proved to be a popular setting for this occasion. Guests enjoy the pleasant ambience 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 *Those Fashionable Accessories*, circa 1890 to circa 1925, and a model showing alterations and additions to the John C. Hodges Library. The Hodges Undergraduate Library, when the planned expansion is realized, will become the main University Library. The

Library Day

The occasion of the second annual Library Day also marked the 36th University of Tennessee Library Lecture. Initiated in 1949, the lectures were envisioned by William H. Jesse, director of libraries (1943-1970), as "a broad library-problem-treating series." With the expansion to a day's program involving several speakers, we have tried to maintain our focus on this original purpose.

Held on April 5, 1984, this year's theme, "The Classic Problem: Preserving Yesterday and Today for Tomorrow," centered on difficulties and possible solutions available to libraries in preserving, storing, and retrieving the human story.

William J. Welsh, deputy librarian of Congress, delivered the lecture entitled "The Impact of Technology on Libraries," and included in his presentation a viewing of the film "Preservation, An Investment in the Future." The morning session consisted of brief, informative talks by Dr. Charles Bryan, Jr., executive director, East Tennessee Historical Society; Ms. Jean B. Waggener, director, Archives and Manuscript Section; Tennessee State Library and Archives; Dr. J. Michael Pemberton, associate professor, Graduate School of Library and Information



Richard Doughty of Greeneville (left) chats with Chancellor Jack Reese (center) and Shannon Mulkey of the Development Office.

model for the new building attracted the interest of many guests. Doug McCarty, one of the architects for the new structure, was present and was available to explain features of the building.

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, library director, and by members of the Friends and Benefactors Reception Committee. Eugene Joyce, Chairman of the Chancellor's Associates, introduced Chancellor Jack Reese, who spoke briefly about the importance of library programs. The chancellor expressed gratitude to friends and benefactors for their contributions.

More than 150 people gathered to partake of refreshments, to view the exhibits, and to visit with friends, librarians, and colleagues. Name tags were provided at the entrance so that those assembled could mingle with ease. 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 eight years have been offered as mementos of the occasion, were handed to each arrival. The programs, suitable for framing, have featured reproductions of prints that hold historic interest. The print reproduced this year was a view, State Capitol, Nashville, Tennessee, taken from A. W. Putnam's *History of Middle Tennessee*, published in 1859.

Music for the event was provided by John Emert, who filled the background with melodious sounds from his piano.

Members of the Library Committee and officials of the Development Office who organized the reception felt that this year's occasion was another in a series of successful events. The increased attendance evident in recent years is 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. David Traver enjoy the occasion.



Chancellor Jack Reese (left) spends a light moment with Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Joyce.



Mr. and Mrs. James Maloy are caught by the cameraman.



Shannon Mulkey (left) greets Joyce and Harold Diffler.



Isabel Bonnyman flashes a winning smile.



Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lann visit with Paul Bartolini.



Dr. and Mrs. Otto Kopp pause to be photographed.



Wallace Baumann (left) carries on a lively discussion with Dean Robert Landen.



Mr. and Mrs. Max Alvarez are welcomed to the reception.

An Appeal for Material

Do You Have World War II Materials?

A drive, spearheaded by Professor Charles W. Johnson of the History Department, will soon be launched to collect materials relating to World War II. Letters, diaries, photographs, newspaper clippings, and other items relating to the war will be sought out. This kind of collection could form an important research group for the library.

Even though World War II is today vividly retained in the memories of many people, it is not too soon to think about assembling original records from that period. An effort will be made to acquire such materials for the library from three groups of World War II veterans:

1. Persons who were living in Tennessee, 1939-1945, and who joined the military.

2. Persons from elsewhere who came and served in Tennessee during the war.

3. Current residents of Tennessee who served in the military during the war.

There are probably large numbers of veterans in the state whose papers will be lost in the near future if they are not located and collected.

Professor Johnson, who recently attended a military history workshop at West Point, plans to begin a collecting program quite soon. In his search for contributors he will be contacting national and state veterans organizations, newspapers and other publicity media, National Guard and Reserve Officer Associations, groups that might reach black or female veterans, and ex-prisoner of war groups. In Johnson's words, "If we are ever going to write a 'People's History of

World War II,' which I think is a most worthy effort and only one possible result of this collection of material, we have to start acquiring it as soon as possible. The collection would also be very valuable to anyone doing research in World War II and might well be a unique contribution to our knowledge."

If you have and would donate letters, diaries, photographs, or similar records that reflect upon the activities of Tennesseans in World War II let us hear from you. Contact Charles W. Johnson, Department of History, 1101 McClung Tower, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0411 (Tel. 615-974-5421 or 615-974-7088); or Special Collections Librarian, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville, TN 37996-1000 (Tel. 615-974-4480. ■

SOUTHERN GERMANY EDITION
Tuesday, May 8, 1945
Volume 1, Number 1

THE STARS AND STRIPES
Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations

Ten days that shook the world — a review of the last ten days, the most important in modern history, appears on Page 4.

ETO WAR ENDS

Allies Cut Reich to 1937 Borders

SOUTHERN GERMANY EDITION
Wednesday, June 6, 1945
Volume 1, Number 30

THE STARS AND STRIPES

Daily Newspaper of U.S. Armed Forces in the European Theater of Operations

The Weather

Today: Partly cloudy; highest temperature 78.
Tomorrow: No change.



Silhouetted against the dawn, American troops move into a Normandy beachhead during the Allied landings of a year ago today. The harbor in the background is filled with numerous craft awaiting landing orders. —OWI Photo

Kobe Left In Flames By B-29s

Nearly 500 Superfortresses dropped 3,300 tons of fire bombs yesterday morning on Kobe, Japan's sixth city, 21st Bomber Command announced last night. The enemy radio reported part of the city in flames six hours after the attack.

Meanwhile, carrier-based planes of the U. S. 3d Fleet struck again at Jap suicide plane bases on Kyushu and reported they met the first definitely aggressive interception from enemy pilots flying "better and faster planes" than the Americans.

At the same time Mustangs of the 14th AF bombed and strafed Jap road traffic in Kwangsi province, and Mitchell bombers joined other Mustangs to sweep north as far as Peiping, hammering Jap rail installations and locomotives.

Kobe Devastated
The Superforts struck at Kobe, one of the most densely populated Jap areas, where there are 30,000 people per square mile, on the anniversary of the first B-29 raid. Targets included steel plants, docks, shipyards, railway shops and thousands of small factories and homes in a ten-mile industrial area. It was the third B-29 attack on Kobe, which is 15 miles west of Osaka.

Meanwhile, United Press reported a Jap radio complaint that American air raids are robbing Emperor Hirohito of leisure for horseback-riding. And at the same time, Adm. Halsey told correspondents he advocated bombing Hirohito's palace, saying he didn't see "how you can draw a line between homes, humble or palatial."

On Okinawa, American Marines landed on Okaru peninsula and were reported moving ahead so swiftly that their supplies had to be parachuted. They were fighting on the great runways of Naha Airport.

Navy Flier Wins 5 Awards
OAKLAND, Calif., June 5 (AP)—Lt. H. G. Box, a Morrisville, Mo., veteran of 92 hazardous flying missions in the Pacific, received today what the Navy called the "unprecedented total" of five awards in one ceremony at the Oakland naval hospital. He was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, the Air Medal, a commendation ribbon and a Purple Heart.

Normandy Towns, a Year Later, Are Tidied Up but Not Rebuilt

By G. K. HODENFIELD, Staff Writer

NORMANDY, June 5—The towns and villages of Normandy are still licking their wounds, months after the departure of the soldiers and battles that made them historical landmarks of the invasion of Festung Europa. The great gaping holes and the piles of rubble that marked every crossroads still are to be found, but they've changed a bit now. The holes have been tidied up, and the rubble now is neatly stacked in the empty places where buildings used to be. In only a few places has there been any chance for reconstruction.

Grew Launches Draft Campaign

WASHINGTON, June 5 (ANS)—Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew has given his whole-hearted support for a permanent peacetime draft of the nation's youth.

He was the first witness as the Administration launched its fight for one year of compulsory military training before the House Committee on Postwar Military Policy.

If the U.S. had been "even reasonably prepared" in 1941, Grew said, "I don't believe for a moment Japan would have attacked us."

Grew took issue with educators who are opposing universal military training on the ground it would adversely affect education of the nation's youth. The America Council on Education said 47 per cent of American college educators opposed it because it might "rescue" the minds of our youth.

Army's ETO Schooling Program Opens University Doors to Yanks

SHAFF, June 5—The Army's educational program for the ETO is the biggest ever undertaken abroad by the U.S., was announced yesterday by Gen. Eisenhower.

Designed for officers, EMs and WACs who are to remain in the ETO on occupational duty or who are waiting to go home, the program will enable them to:

1. Attend two great Army colleges, one at Shresham, England, and the other to be on the Continent.
 2. Take courses of their own choosing at Britain's Oxford and Cambridge Universities and Sorbonne University at Paris.
 3. Learn a wide range of skills in a centralized Army vocational school.
 4. Study in the Army's system of correspondence schools.
- Most inclusive phase of the program is the setting up of unit

for reconstruction will have to await the buildup of the shattered French transportation system.

There are two things you notice right away in touring these Normandy villages: There isn't even the suspicion of an "Off Limits" sign, and no longer do the French kids stand in queues along the streets asking for "choon gum, cigarette pour Papa, boobon." The towns still are full of kids, but now they play in the streets and only sometimes do they wave, or hold up two grubby fingers in a "V" sign.

Bank Gone, But Not Money
Here are other things you see in Normandy:

In Valognes there is only a wide open space to show where the bank once stood. When the town was plastered by a shower of D-Day bombs, the bank was completely wrecked, and an undisclosed number of millions of francs were buried under the debris.

By the time doughs of VII corps reached Valognes, the "rescue" work was ready to start. And while (Continued on Page 6)

Patch Leaves Seventh Army

SEVENTH ARMY HQ., Germany, June 5—Lt. Gen. Wade H. Haislip has assumed command of the 7th Army, replacing Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch Jr., it was announced yesterday.

No mention was made of what Patch's new assignment would be nor was it disclosed who had succeeded Haislip as commander of the 15th Corps, which fought through France and Germany with both the 7th and 3d Armies.

A World War I veteran, Haislip was G-1 in charge of Army personnel under Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall in 1941 and 1942. Before bringing the 15th Corps overseas, he headed the Desert Training Center in California.

Patch succeeded Gen. George S. Patton Jr. in assuming command of the 7th Army in Sicily in the spring of 1944, when it was preparing for the landings in Southern France.

Two Hitler Youths Die For Aachen Espionage

WEISBADEN, June 5—Two German boys—Heinz Peiry, 18, and Josef Scherer, 17—members of the Hitler Jugend, have been executed by a firing squad for espionage against U.S. forces in the Aachen area last February, 15th Army G.P. Hq. reported yesterday.

The boys had been tried March 29 by a military court at Munchen-Gladbach.

100,000 RCAFers Needed

OTTAWA, June 5 (UP)—One hundred thousand Royal Canadian Air Force personnel will be needed for the Pacific war, occupation of Europe, and training and administrative work, Air Minister Colin Bigson announced. Service will be on a voluntary basis.

U.S. Army To Occupy Southwest

WASHINGTON, June 5 (ANS)—Germany's frontiers were rolled back to the boundaries of Dec. 31, 1937, today in a joint occupation statement by the Allied powers, signed in Berlin.

The statement, setting up occupation zones for the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia, recreates the German nation as it was before Hitler's annexation of Austria and Czechoslovakia. The declaration was made simultaneously in Washington, Moscow, London and Paris.

With Germany's unconditional surrender, the statement said, there is no longer any central government or authority there "capable of accepting responsibility for the maintenance of order, administration of the country and compliance with requirements of the victorious powers."

Four occupational zones were set up and allotted to the victorious Allied powers as follows: an eastern zone to the Soviet Union, a northwestern zone to the United Kingdom, a southwestern zone to the United States and a western zone to France.

'Greater Berlin' Created
In addition an area of "Greater Berlin" was created, to be administered by an inter-Allied governing authority made up of representatives of each of the four powers.

The statement said, "In the period when Germany is carrying out the basic requirements of unconditional surrender, the supreme authority in Germany will be exercised on instructions from their governments by the Soviet, British, United States and French commanders-in-chief, each in his own zone of occupation and also jointly in matters affecting Germany as a whole. The four commanders-in-chief will together constitute a control council. Each will be assisted by a political adviser."

The control council will have a permanent co-ordinating committee and control staff which will have 13 divisions covering affairs falling into the following categories: military, naval, air, transport, political, economic finance, reparations, deliveries and restitution, internal affairs and communications, legal, prisoner of war and displaced persons and manpower.

Each division will be headed by a representative designated by each of the four powers.

Procedures for Making Gifts

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.

Gifts of Cash and Appreciated Securities

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.

Deferred Gifts

Included in the deferred gift category are gifts by will, charitable remainder trusts and charitable lead trusts. It is important to note that while deferred gifts do not accrue to the University until some date in the future, there are often immediate income tax benefits which can be enjoyed by the donor. The Office of Development can offer detailed information to interested individuals.

Development Office

The University of Tennessee, Knoxville
401 Student Services Building
Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-0243
(615) 974-5045

Gifts of Materials

Gifts of books, journals, video cassettes, microfilm, etc., from individuals and corporations contribute significantly to the collections of the UTK Library. Normally such gifts-in-kind qualify as charitable deductions for income tax purposes. The following procedures have been established by the UTK Library for accepting gifts of tangible property and for determining their fair market value.

1. The library will accept gifts that will be useful and will strengthen the collection. In some instances it is appropriate to request a library staff member to come and look at the materials prior to donation. Material that duplicates existing holdings or is not appropriate for the collection normally will not be accepted. The Collection Development Office will attempt to suggest other depositories for materials not needed by the UTK Library, but donors should realize that some material, such as outdated textbooks and reference materials, will not be useful to any library.
2. When a gift is accepted and the donor signs a gift form, the gift becomes the property of the library. The library staff is responsible for determining whether it will be retained, where it will be shelved or located, and how it will be catalogued or circulated.
3. Soon after the gift is made, it will be acknowledged by the library director or his designate. The acknowledgement will normally provide a general description of the gift, e.g., "25 hardbound books," or "50 assorted issues of *Time*." It is the donor's responsibility to provide a detailed inventory of the gift if a charitable deduction is to be claimed for income tax purposes. If the indicated value of the gift is of a sufficient amount, the donor will be further recognized as a member of the appropriate university donor group, e.g., Century Club, President's Club, etc.
4. To determine the proper deduction, a donor must arrive at a "fair market value" of the gift. This is defined in the Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service Publication 561, *Determining the Value of Donated Property*, as "the price that would be agreed on between a willing buyer and a willing seller, with neither being required to act, and both having reasonable knowledge of the facts." The appraisal of a gift is the responsibility of the donor. Although university and library policy, in conformity with IRS guidelines, does not permit the library staff to appraise gifts, the staff will provide limited assistance to a donor, including sources of valuation information and the names of independent appraisers. Appraisal fees are borne by the donor, but usually qualify as a "Miscellaneous Deduction" in Schedule A (Form 1040).
5. If requested, the library will place a bookplate in each donated volume that it adds, stating that the book was given by (name of donor).
Further information may be obtained from the Collection Development Office, 201 Hoskins Library, Knoxville, Tennessee, 37996-1000, 615/974-6600.

Memorial Gifts

Memorial giving can offer many rewards. You have the personal pleasure of honoring a valued colleague, friend, or loved one in a tangible way, coupled with the satisfaction of knowing that your memorial gift to the library will offer continuing benefits to future users of the collection.

The University of Tennessee Library has an established procedure for memorial gifts that is administered by the Collection Development Office. The process recognizes the individual's commitment to libraries and the importance of books to their lives. The donor may designate a subject field or specific title that reflects the interests of the deceased. A special library bookplate bearing the name of the donor and the person memorialized is developed for placing in the appropriate volume(s). Acknowledgement of the gifts will be sent to the donor, and the family of the person memorialized will be notified.

Memorial giving is very easy to do: a check may be made to The University of Tennessee with a note naming the person to be memorialized and the names and addresses of family members to be notified. If the donor wishes, a subject field or specific title may be indicated. A memorial gift permits you to honor someone who has been very important to you and, at the same time, help the library.

All memorial contributions made to the library are, of course, tax deductible. If you need further information about this type of giving, please check with the Collection Development Office, 201 Hoskins Library, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-1000 615/974-6600, or the UTK Development Office, 615/974-5045. ■



*In memory of **Burton Philip Bodan, Jr.** Elizabeth Bourne Webb, Special Collections assistant, examines the handsome globe presented to the library in memory of Burton Philip Bodan, Jr. by his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Burton P. Bodan of Memphis.*

Library Contributors, 1983/84

Benefactors have made contributions valued at \$1000 or more during the July 1, 1983 through June 30, 1984 fiscal year. Patrons have made commitments between \$500 and \$999; donors have contributed from \$100 to \$499 during the fiscal year. We regret that space limitations prevent the recognition of all donors to the library.

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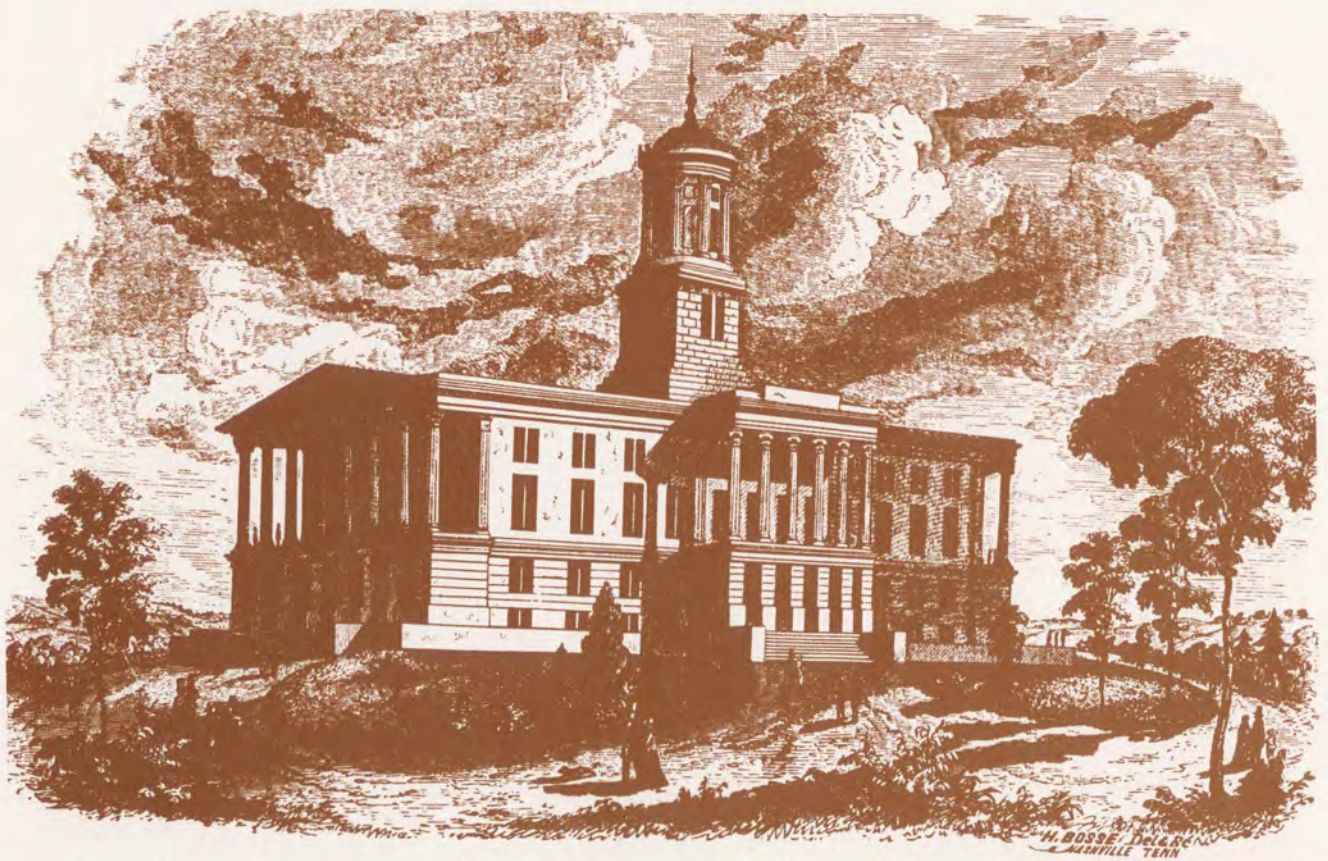
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A special note of thanks is extended to the University of Tennessee, Knoxville Department of Men's Athletics for donating the proceeds of the spring Orange and White game to the Library Development Fund.



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