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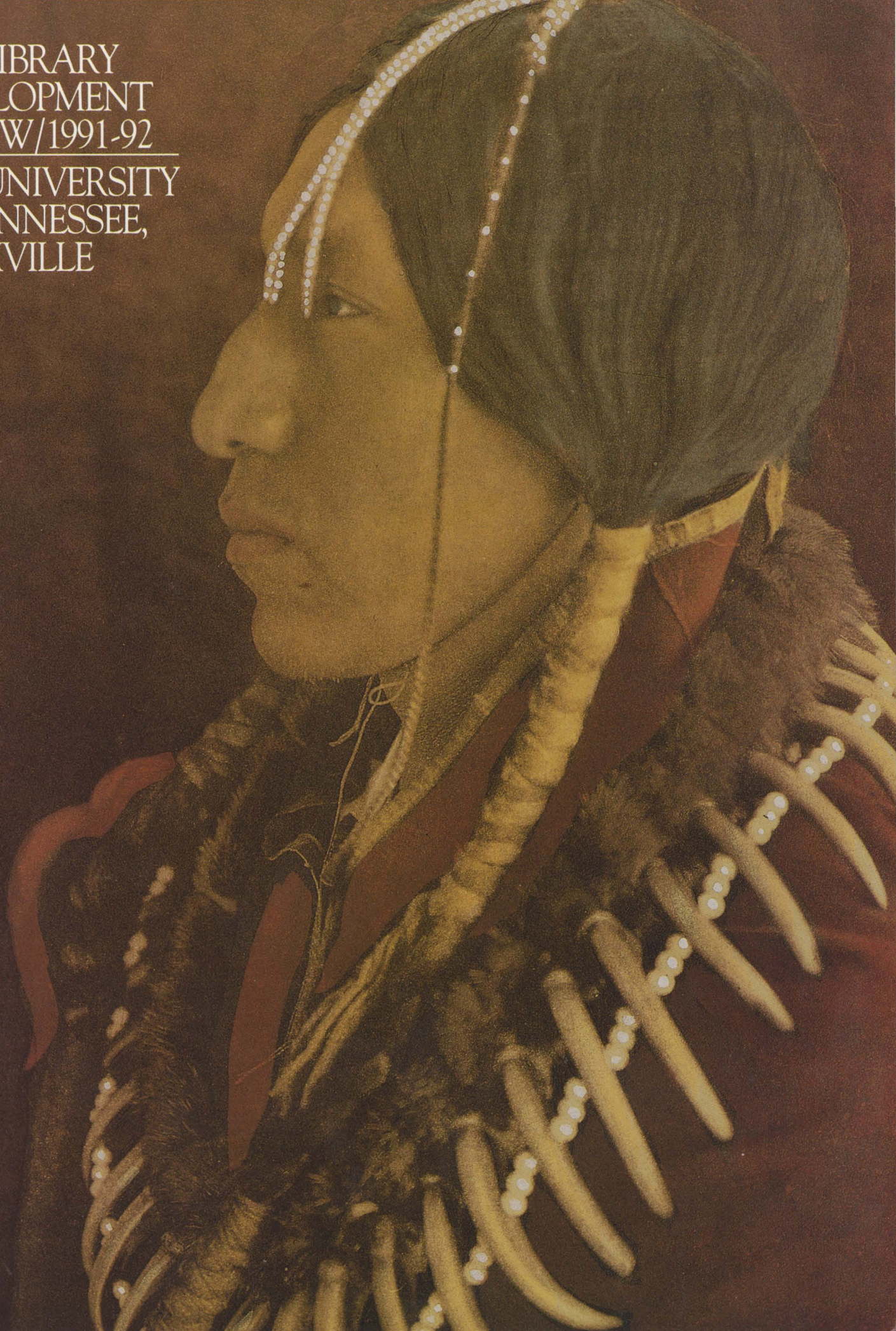
### Recommended Citation

Lloyd, James. Simic, Laura (eds). *The Library Development Review*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee, 1991/1992.

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THE LIBRARY  
DEVELOPMENT  
REVIEW/1991-92

THE UNIVERSITY  
OF TENNESSEE,  
KNOXVILLE





"Scouts." (Curtis, Edwin S., *The North American Indian*, Vol. 3, Cambridge: by the Author, 1908, facing p. 42.)

The 1991-92 year can be characterized as a year of budget retrenchment, which placed an even greater importance on private support than in the past.

We began the year adjusting to a thirteen percent decrease in our budget, which affected all areas of the University Libraries. To cope, we eliminated some journal subscriptions, curtailed some of our approval plans (agreements with vendors to send us important scholarly works automatically), shifted library hours, and placed more demands on library staff. Outcries of protest from students and faculty resulted in the restoration of some funds, eliminating the need for even more drastic cuts. We fared the belt-tightening well and are now looking forward to 1992-93 with an eight percent budget increase and a \$300,000 one-time allocation to help us regain the footing lost last year.

We are fortunate that the community and the campus rallied around our cause. The income from The Tennessee Imperative campaign made possible a quarter-million dollars in book purchases. From the Men's Athletics Department, we received \$450,000 in Fiesta Bowl proceeds. The University transferred another \$368,000 from the Men's Athletics Department which we used to reinstate hours, increase our materials budget, and purchase a photocopy card system to better serve our patrons. The student government and student organizations raised funds on behalf of the libraries. The continued publication of the *Library Development Review* was made possible by generous contributions from Mrs. Cornelia Hodges, whose late husband Dr. John C. Hodges published the first *Review* in the 1960s.

Also during 1991-92, after long study and consultation, we administratively reorganized the University Libraries. The reorganization will make more efficient use of our resources, increase staff participation in decision making, and help us to better respond to the ever-changing needs of our users.

Our friends and benefactors continue to play a critical role in our success. Your support and generosity is gratefully appreciated. Thank you.

Paula T. Kaufman  
Dean of Libraries

# THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

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1991/92

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

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**O**n March 28, 1988, Dr. Deane F. Kent, P.E. died suddenly of a massive heart attack. He was a graduate of Middleberry College (Vermont) with a degree in geology, captain of the ski team and slated for the 1940 Olympic team in cross-country before World War II put a stop to the competition. Deane met his wife-to-be, Billie Lee Steneck, while attending the University of Wyoming field camp in 1937 where she was studying for a degree, and they soon married. They moved on to Chicago and Northwestern University where Deane earned a masters degree in geology and many hours towards his Sc.D. before finances forced him into the work force. By this time they had a daughter, Sandra Lee Kent.

Deane worked for the government in several capacities with the Illinois Geologic Survey and the United States Geological Survey. During World War II, he was assigned to Peru where he and fellow geologists transversed the country from the south to the north looking for mercury deposits as well as German naval activities off the western shore. He had many very interesting stories of unexplained geologic occurrences during his travels in Peru, one being the twelve-inch square hole drilled through a mountain many, many years before the technology for drilling such a hole became available.

Deane received his doctorate of science degree from Northwestern University in 1962. He also achieved his Professional (Geologic) Engineering (P.E.) degree while working in Arizona at the famous Silver Bell Mine.

Dr. Kent accumulated a three thousand-volume professional library over the years, including documents dating back to the 1890s, a large part of which is out of print and unavailable to the public at this time. He left his professional library to his daughter and son-in-law, David and Sandra Williams of Maryville, Tennessee, and it was with great pleasure that we gave Deane's professional library to the University of Tennessee, Knoxville for several reasons. Deane and I were not only business partners, but best friends. While we never discussed the disposition of his personal library after his death, Sandra, her mother, and I know he would be delighted with our decision to place it with the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Deane always tried to encourage young people to enjoy geology and to explore new ventures in the sciences.

In 1992, Sandra and I decided to give the UT Map Library Kenwill's small fortune in maps. We say fortune because most of the data cannot be reproduced without spending millions of dollars in drilling monies, geologic interpretation and reducing that data to maps/mylars. Many of our old clients did not follow through with their projects, or projects failed for one reason or another, and the data are not available.

We also had other oil and gas data that we had personally spent many hours collecting and posting to record cards and maps. It has given us great pleasure to know that all of these books and maps are available to students and the public at the University Libraries. Deane should be smiling.



*In early 1992 David F. and Sandra Kent Williams made an outstanding gift of maps, books, periodicals, microfiche and equipment to the Map Library. This was the Williams' second major gift to the library, the first being a valuable collection of books from the private library of Dr. Deane F. Kent. Mr. Williams is the president, and Mrs. Williams is the corporate treasurer of Kenwill, Inc., a geological engineering and environmental laboratory firm in Maryville, Tennessee.*

David F. Williams

# THE REVIEW 1991/92

## THE SHADOW CATCHER

BY JAMES B. LLOYD  
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN

I remember well when the shipment of Clarence Brown's library arrived from his widow, Marian, because it was on Labor Day, September 4, 1989, and I met the truck driver because no one else was working but he and I. No one that is, but our local constable, who, it seemed, had gotten a call that someone had pulled a truck up to the back of the library and was loading it with rare books. I was thankful that the neighbors were so vigilant, and fervently hope that they will be there again should we ever need them. I showed my identification, explained that we were unloading, not loading, and that was that. All fifteen crates were safely stored away, and Clarence Brown's library had a new home.



"Mohave Child." (Curtis, Edwin S., *The North American Indian*, Vol. 2, Cambridge: by the Author, 1908, facing p. 46.)

This was just the latest in a long series of gifts to the University by Clarence and Marian Brown. Clarence had graduated in 1910 with two degrees in engineering and had become one of the leading film directors of his time, working with such stars as Greta Garbo, Elizabeth Taylor, and Clark Gable. The Browns had been major donors to the Clarence Brown Theatre on campus in 1970, and given land in California in 1971. In 1973 there had been a Clarence Brown Film Festival, and Brown had given the Special Collections Library his collection of film memorabilia. There was another festival in 1977, and in 1981 an addition to the Brown Collection. Clarence Brown passed away in 1987, and Mrs. Brown was now donating his library (she has since presented us with a page from a Gutenberg Bible).

We had a packing list, of course, but I thought it would be easier to just



"Kutenai Duck Hunter." (Curtis, Edwin S., *The North American Indian*, Vol. 7, Cambridge: by the Author, 1911, Plate 249.)

wait until the books were unpacked and look at them on the shelf to see what we had. A few days later when I went downstairs to do this, my eye was immediately drawn to a very handsome three-quarter leather set of numerous volumes. I pulled one off to look at it and inside, shot through the text, were what I thought were beautiful black and white photographs in sepia tones. Then on down the range I saw the folio volumes laying on their sides, and I began to suspect that we had something here of more than passing interest.

What we had, as it turned out, was a beautifully bound second set of the forty volume *North American Indian* by Edwin S. Curtis, twenty text volumes and twenty folio volumes. The text volumes of the set we already had were in fine condition, but the folio cases had been rebound, and some of the plates showed a bit of minor yellowing. It did not take me long to decide that, while it was a wonderful set, we might not need two of them, provided it was possible and worth the trouble to sell the set we already had. I decided to find out more about *The North American Indian* and thus embarked on what became a fascinating and ultimately profitable journey.

Things began to get interesting immediately when I discovered that, although our original set was clearly marked as number one hundred forty-seven of a limited edition of five hundred, only two hundred ninety-one sets were ever published. This was compounded by the fact that the Clarence Brown set purported to be number three hundred seventy-five, which was clearly impossible if the numbering were consecutive. Furthermore, neither the place of publication, Cambridge, Massachusetts, nor the publisher, The University Press, were correct. The set was actually published in New York by either the author, Curtis, the Morgan Library, or J.P. Morgan himself, depending on how you think about it. The upshot was that little of the publishing information was correct, and I learned that when dealing with Edwin S. Curtis one must be prepared for ambiguity.

Born in 1868 the son of an itinerant preacher, Curtis bought into a photography shop in Seattle in 1891. One of his favorite subjects was Mt. Rainier, and in 1898 he was in the right place at the right time to rescue a party of lost climbers which included some of the nation's most prominent outdoorsmen, Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the U.S. Division of Forestry; C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the U.S. Biological Survey; and George Grinnell, editor of *Forest & Stream*, the

every Indian tribe west of the Mississippi before their way of life disappeared forever. He was neither the first nor the last to have this idea, and the Indians had a name for them—shadow catchers. The U.S. Bureau of the Census had officially declared the frontier closed in 1891, but there were still plenty of its participants left in 1906, and Morgan agreed to put up \$15,000 a year for five years. Little did he know that he was making a commitment which would ultimately cost

him upwards of \$400,000 and last for twenty-four years, but that is how long it took Curtis and a changing array of supporters to complete the project. It was, in short, Curtis' life work and a monumental undertaking indeed. Curtis was not a trained ethnographer, but he was a trained observer, and after several decades of neglect his observations in *The North American Indian* are gaining a measure of respect. But it is the photography which makes the books. Even the text volumes contain powerful images every several pages, and the folios are comparable only with Audubon's *Birds of North America*. The photographic process used is called photogravure, which entails pulling a print from an acid etched copper plate, and the images are mostly posed romanticized portraits of the vanishing red man stoically contemplating his fate. Nevertheless, they have a power and a magic of their own which has earned them a place in the history of both photography and art. In 1930, when the last volume finally appeared, Curtis had a break-



"Haschezhini—Navaho." (Curtis, Edwin S., *The North American Indian*, Vol. 1, Cambridge: by the Author, 1907, facing p. 102.)

most popular outdoor magazine of its time. About the only person missing was Teddy Roosevelt, and Curtis met him when he was commissioned to photograph Roosevelt's sons after winning a contest in *Ladies Home Journal* entitled "Prettiest Children in America."

Needless to say, Curtis was able to use these connections to his advantage and by 1906 was in a position to convince J.P. Morgan to support a project to document, in text and photographs,

down and all but disappeared for two years. He spent the rest of his life on mining projects and on a manuscript called "The Lure of Gold," and ultimately died in Los Angeles in 1952.

*The North American Indian* was always an expensive set, which is why it was originally sold generally to private individuals, not to institutions. This, together with the fact that, falling as it does between art and science, it was the concern of no particular discipline,



"A Prairie Camp." (Curtis, Edwin S., *The North American Indian*, Vol. 3, Cambridge: by the Author, 1908, facing p. 72.)

caused it to be overlooked until fairly recently. It was available on Holland Van Gelder paper, Japan vellum, and Japanese tissue, with tissue being the most expensive and also the scarcest, amounting to no more than twenty-five to thirty sets. In 1935 the Morgan Library liquidated the assets of The North American Indian Corporation by selling the nineteen remaining complete sets, all plates and existing prints, and the copyright to the Charles Lauriat Company for one thousand dollars and future royalties. Lauriat sold the nineteen sets and assembled fifty more, bringing the total produced to two hundred ninety-one. The original glass negatives were never shipped. They remained in the basement of the Morgan Library and during World War II were finally either dispersed or destroyed.

There were no records, of course, of how or when we acquired our original set, but by comparing the accession numbers, which are unique sequential numbers given to each volume owned by the Libraries, with a long dormant file in the

front of the shelf list, I was able to determine that it had been catalogued in October of 1946. (We stopped keeping this file when we began getting catalog cards from the Library of Congress because the cards are dated.) It was basically a tissue set filled in with paper, with thirteen of the text volumes and fourteen of the plate volumes being tissue. There was no way to determine for sure, but I was guessing that because of its inconsistent composition and our date of purchase, it was one of the later sets made up by Lauriat after he acquired the prints and copyright.

I now knew what we had, and that we had evidently bought it in the normal course of business, which meant that I could dispose of it without violating any commitment to a donor. The next question was would it be worth the trouble, and it would be some trouble because the mechanics of the University are ponderous when it comes to selling state property. Nevertheless, such a thing is possible if one is prepared to wait a bit and to work through all the necessary procedures.

The next logical step was to get some idea of the set's market value, which one usually does by pouring over one of the several compilations of dealers' catalogs in an effort to find how much the item in question was listed for the last time it sold. In this case, however, I had already run across a sale notice in an April, 1989, Sotheby's catalog for the text volumes only with an estimate of \$15,000-\$20,000, and we were acquainted with some of the people there, having invited Mary Jo Kline, then of their Manuscripts Department, down to give a lecture not long before. So I simply called Sotheby's and began preliminary negotiations, having extrapolated a reserve price from the estimate on the partial set. At the same time I notified the Libraries' administration that things were moving along in order that we could begin the process of deaccessioning (a library term for weeding), which entails obtaining the approval of numerous University units as well as negotiating a contract with an auction house.



The approvals we managed neatly, but the auction negotiations turned out to be complicated. Sotheby's contract called for the agreement to be governed by the laws of New York, and our University counsel argued that we were representing the State of Tennessee and thus could not be covered by New York state law. We finally settled this issue by switching to the good people at Christie's, though by this time we had already missed the spring, 1991, sale.

During the summer we made the final arrangements (insurance and the like) with Stephen Massey, Director of Books and Manuscripts for Christie's, and in September we finally shipped the books, almost exactly two years after receiving the Clarence Brown set. Mr. Massey and I agreed on a reserve of \$50,000, and the set was advertised in

the fall catalog with a suggested range of \$60,000-\$80,000. We were all then instructed in the vagaries of the auction business when the set brought a surprising \$180,000 on December 5th.

In February of 1992 these proceeds, minus the overhead charges, were placed in an endowment entitled the Library Collections Endowment with the income "dedicated to providing funds for the purchase of library materials, acquisitions and collections in support of University programs and projects. . . ." We have to date not received the first dividend report, but the current expectation is that the income will be split evenly for support of the Special Collections Library and acquisitions for the general University Social Science program. Thus both Special Collections and the main library will benefit from Mrs. Brown's generosity.



"Son of the Desert—Navaho." (Curtis, Edwin S., *The North American Indian*, Vol. 1, Cambridge: by the Author, 1907, Plate 32.)



"Qahatika Matron." (Curtis, Edwin S., *The North American Indian*, Vol. 2, Cambridge: by the Author, 1908, facing p. 122.)



"Mother and Child." (Curtis, Edwin S., *The North American Indian*, Vol. 3, Cambridge: by the Author, 1908, facing p. 18.)



"Alchise—Apache." (Curtis, Edwin S., *The North American Indian*, Vol. 1, Cambridge: by the Author, 1907, facing p. 10.)

## LONGMIRE'S SUPPORT IS "JUST LIFE"

BY LAURA C. SIMIC  
DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

Wayne Longmire began his career working 12-hour days, six days a week, for thirty-five dollars a month as a bookkeeper at Knoxville's Security Warehouse and Elevator Company in 1916. He learned the value of hard work early in life on his parents' farms in Union and Knox Counties. His industriousness and strong work ethic made him an icon of the American dream—farm boy turned corporate president. Today, the University Libraries are the beneficiary of that diligence.

In 1916, Security Warehouse and Elevator Company, which later became Security Mills, Inc., was a small wholesale and retail feed business with only four employees and sales of only a few hundred dollars per week. After just five short years as a bookkeeper, Wayne Longmire was elected secretary-treasurer of the company in 1921, and his ascent in corporate management had begun. In 1923 he moved up to vice president and general manager and, in 1945, was elected president.

It was under Mr. Longmire's leadership that Security Mills, subsequently bought by ConAgra, Inc., became one of the most progressive and sought after feed companies in the nation. Mr. Longmire

believed in research and encouraged the continual improvement of Security brand feeds through the most up-to-date findings in nutritional science.

His dedication extended beyond the workplace with his church and the Knoxville community being his primary interests. He was a director of the Park National Bank and of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association. He was the vice president of the Tennessee Valley Agricultural and Industrial Fair and an elder of the Shannondale Presbyterian Church. Mr. Longmire was also a member of the budget committee of the Knoxville Community Chest and of the Rotary Club.

It was his life's partner, Mrs. Alberta Young Longmire, who introduced him to the University of Tennessee. Mrs. Longmire grew up in Watertown, Tennessee, in Wilson County. She started college at Union University in Jackson, Tennessee, then transferred to UT after her freshman year. She received her bachelor's degree from UT's College of Home Economics in 1928, under the deanship of Miss Jessie Harris, then taught home economics in Sparta and at Young High School in Knox County. During the summers, she worked on her home economics master's degree at UT which she completed in 1933.

She then went to a small West Virginia mining town to teach the children of Italian immigrants. "I learned more than I taught that year," said Mrs.

Longmire. "The background of these children was so different from the East Tennessee children that I was used to teaching. I learned very quickly that their food habits were quite different and that I couldn't try to change those habits. So I taught nutrition and healthful eating."

"I also made home visits to the parents of all of my students. Because I didn't speak Italian and they didn't speak English, the children had to interpret," Mrs. Longmire remembered.

After only one year in West Virginia, Miss Jessie Harris recommended Alberta for a job as the supervisor of home economics in the city schools of Little Rock, Arkansas, a position she accepted. One year later, Miss Harris again recommended Alberta for another job, this time as the assistant to the dean of home economics at Michigan State University. One year after moving to Michigan, she was again contacted by Miss Harris and was asked to come back to UT and teach home economics. "I always figured, if your alma mater offers you a job, you accept," said Mrs. Longmire. She returned to Knoxville in 1937.

She went on to receive her doctorate in education from The Ohio State University in 1946, during a leave of absence from UT. She returned to teach home economics education on the Knoxville campus and was one of the few faculty members at that time who was approved to teach doctoral-level courses.

"When I returned to teach," said Mrs. Longmire, "my students started calling me Dr. Young. I didn't like that, I thought it was pretentious, so I insisted that they continue to call me Miss Young. They looked at me so funny—I'll never forget the way I felt!" Because of the good relationship she had with her students, Mrs. Longmire, nee Miss Young, expected them to honor her request. The students talked it over, however, and decided that she had worked hard and deserved to be called "Dr." and that's what they would call her. "I appreciated their attitude," said Mrs. Longmire, "but I never got used to it!"

Wayne and Alberta Longmire were married in 1950 after a long friendship that began during Mrs. Longmire's first teaching position at The University of Tennessee. She resigned from the home economics department when they married. "I just didn't think I could do both—be married and teach. It wasn't very common in those days."

Mrs. Longmire remained involved



Mrs. Alberta Longmire with UT President and Mrs. Joe Johnson at a dinner honoring Mrs. Longmire for her gifts to the Libraries.

with the University, however, sharing her love of UT with her husband. When Neyland Stadium was built they bought season tickets for football. Mrs. Longmire holds those original tickets to this day. She is also a dedicated and enthusiastic participant in Golden Grads reunions and Summer College and has travelled throughout the world with the UT alumni travel program. She is a charter member of the University Libraries' William G. McAdoo Society and a member of the University's Heritage Society.

In 1987, the Wayne and Alberta Longmire Library Endowment was established with a gift from the estate of Wayne Longmire. The endowment is specifically for the purchase of library materials, including, but not limited to, books, journals and audio-visual materials. Over the years, the endowment has become a primary source of support to purchase instructional films and video tapes for the University Libraries. Mrs. Longmire has continued to be a generous supporter of the Libraries as well as the UT Medical Center and the home economics program. A study area on the second floor and the sixth floor conference room in the John C. Hodges Library are named in the Longmires' honor.

By supporting the libraries, the Longmires have supported the entire University. "If you're a student and you study, the library is a part of life," said Mrs. Longmire. "Our interest in it is just natural, it's just life."



Wayne Longmire, 1965.

## TOM SILER: EDITOR EXTRAORDINAIRE

BY RONALD R. ALLEN

*Ronnie Allen has been a friend of the Special Collections Library for over twenty years and was featured in the 1982-83 Review when it was called The Library Development Report. As one of the most notable dealers in Tennesseana, he has been in a good position to be of service, not to mention his two most notable works, Some Tennessee Rarities and Tennessee Imprints 1797-1875, but Ronnie has never graced our pages before now. He is uniquely qualified to discuss the papers of Tom Siler because he appraised the collection and because he has been a Tennessee football fan throughout his life.*

The Tom Siler papers consist of the collected files of the nationally-known writer who was Sports Editor for the *Knoxville News-Sentinel* from 1957 to 1979. A multitude of forms is repre-

sented, including original photographs, manuscripts, programs, etc. Probably the most significant materials, not only in terms of their sizeable total in the entire collection, but certainly for the University, are the many files concerning the Tennessee football team, from the first days of the Bob Neyland era to the present coach Johnny Majors. The history of the games, players, and coaches—with many stories and anecdotes possibly not to be found elsewhere—provides a wealth of research material on the subject.

In view of the preponderance of football-related material in the collection, I have chosen in this limited space to discuss some of the more interesting items to be found among these papers that relate to that subject.

Prior to examining and reviewing the collection, I had already determined



Mary Costa with Tom Siler at the New York Metropolitan Opera. (Siler Collection.)



Tom Siler fishing with friends in Florida. (Siler Collection.)

through a brief overview that the UT football material was substantial. I made some preliminary notes, primarily for my own curiosity in an attempt to determine the true answers to some stories I have read and heard. Following, I will relate my findings concerning only one of these stories. In the final analysis—as in other instances—I failed to determine the irrefutable facts.

The 1928 UT-Alabama game in Birmingham, won by Tennessee by the score of fifteen to thirteen, was probably the first of many significant football victories for the Volunteers during the long and amazing career of head coach General R.R. Neyland. Mentioned in many books and writings is the story that, prior to the game, Neyland—whose team was a decided underdog—approached Alabama head coach Wallace Wade and requested that, if Alabama were thoroughly outclassing Tennessee by the end of the third quarter, the game would be terminated to avoid further embarrassment. Wade supposedly agreed. This episode is considered one of the first of many of Neyland's clever psychological ploys.

Information regarding this story is ample among the Siler papers. An extensive unpublished interview with Neyland in Memphis in 1953 reveals his clear statement that the story was a falsehood, that he never asked such of Wade, and that he never knew where the story originated. A statement from Wade regarding the subject, taken in the 1970s by Siler, confirms Neyland's 1953 statement and, in fact, Wade indicates that he did not even speak with Neyland

before the game. Certainly, I thought, here is the unquestionable evidence that the story is a fabrication. Unfortunately, by the time I made it to the end of the collection, I had found another earlier letter from Wade, dated in the 1950s, when he was the head coach at Duke. This letter, also to Siler, details the incident and Wade states that he did indeed agree with Neyland to shorten the game should the score get out of hand!

The Neyland-Wade rivalry was very intense, and some have suggested that the coaches had a decided dislike for each other. The Siler collection contains a specific example of the fact that Wade held Neyland in the highest esteem. It is difficult to imagine that respect alone would have prompted Wade to submit the vote he sent in reply to Siler's survey of major coaches and sports personalities asking their opinions concerning the identity of the greatest American football coach. Siler assured all participants in the survey that their votes would be kept confidential. Of course, he kept that promise. In many cases the completed ballots were unsigned, but a number were, including Wallace Wade's. Knute Rockne won the survey rather handily, and Neyland came in second, his standing aided by the ballot of Wallace Wade, who voted Neyland as the all-time best-ever American football coach.

A number of references to many former Tennessee football players are included in this collection. In some instances these are candid comments by the coaches, including Neyland, who could be quite critical of talent and/or at-

titude and minced no words stating such in his notes. One person with great interest in Tennessee football in general, and the Neyland era in particular, is my friend Dr. Andrew Kozar (one of the best fullbacks ever to play for Tennessee). Andy once told me that he had in recent years seen some remarks by Neyland—who did make extensive private notes—not overly charitable concerning Andy's abilities. In the Siler collection are some player personnel notes from the mid-1950s, unsigned but apparently Neyland's (when he was the Athletic Director and no longer Head Coach) which might have elicited this reaction. Coach Johnny Majors, however, should be quite pleased with the remarks made concerning Tennessee's young tailback from Huntsville, which were to the effect that Majors needed to work on a couple of aspects of his game, but that by all means they needed to be sure to keep him healthy.

A sizeable Amos Alonzo Stagg file exists, concerning the old-time American coach, his longevity, and the debate concerning the fact that he spent several of his later years as "Co-Head Coach" with his son, Amos Jr. Those years are not included in the NCAA statistics of the longevity of the older Stagg's career as head coach. Included is a lengthy letter from his son expressing obvious disagreement with that decision, and indicating that these years should be included in his father's long coaching career.



Shirley Majors, Johnny's father, at Huntland High School where he was the coach, c. 1956. The inscription reads "To my good friend on the field and off the field." (Siler Collection.)



Herman Hickman, Tennessee All-American in 1931, and coach of Yale at this time, Tom Siler, and General Neyland. (Siler Collection.)

The collection includes a large number of original photographs from various eras of University of Tennessee football, including some early original photographs of Bob Neyland while a student athlete at the U.S. Military Institute, as well as individual files from the history of UT football with many separate annual folders and collective materials for some of the earlier years. Tom Siler had obviously done considerable research concerning the formative years of football at Tennessee, and these files include some very informative and interesting original letters from surviving players who had played on those original teams of the 1890s and early twentieth century containing their recollections and experiences.

And throughout are original letters from well-known and respected personalities from the sports world, particularly football coaches Earl "Red" Blaik, Bud Wilkerson, Vince Lombardi, Paul "Bear" Bryant, and Bobby Dodd. Files of particular interest to Volunteer football fans include some revealing letters and materials of the modern post-Neyland period, including the brief Harvey Robinson era, the rather sad final years of Bowden Wyatt, the controversial departure of Doug Dickey, and the Bill Battle tenure. These files, and in fact a number of others from earlier periods, include a multitude of letters from readers of Siler's columns in the *News-Sentinel* which range from the humorous to the near-violent. If nothing else, they certainly display the obvious intensity of many fans of Tennessee football.

Also of interest is a file relating to Siler's communications with many coaches and athletic directors in the SEC in the 1950s concerning the apparent universal practice of scheduling weak opponents. Some revealing original letters from those correspondents provide eye-opening comments, including details concerning the fact that strong teams

from other conferences, such as the midwest and far west, were seldom if ever scheduled as opponents.

Mentioned elsewhere above, but worthy of specific mention here again, is the extensive 132-page typescript of a 1953 interview in Memphis with General Neyland by Walter Stewart and Early Maxwell. Apparently unpublished, and including many anecdotes and stories by Neyland, I was unable to determine the original purpose of this item. Comments by Neyland would seem to indicate that a book, or perhaps a movie, was being planned. If either resulted from the interview I am not aware of it. The interview is in the form of a transcript of the conversation. One only wishes that the materials that are excluded from the typed record—statements made by Neyland during the interview, but clearly indicated to be "off the record"—were included. One can merely guess what was said!

This representative sampling illustrates the wealth of materials in the Siler collection. Much additional space would be required to adequately describe the original typescripts and notes from Siler's various books, newspaper columns, magazine articles, and numerous subject files. Certainly the University, interested alumni, and researchers owe a debt of gratitude to the generous contribution of this collection to the Special Collections Library by Mrs. Nancy Siler.



Tom Siler proudly displays his catch of the day. (Siler Collection.)



General Neyland instructs Ray Bolger in the fine art of passing. (Siler Collection: photo by Leo Friedman.)

## FOOTBALL AS WAR: THE LIFE AND TIMES OF GENERAL R.R. NEYLAND

BY JAMES B. LLOYD, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN

The name Neyland is synonymous with the University of Tennessee and its glorious football tradition, and yet people knew relatively little about the background of General Robert Reese Neyland until 1990 when his biography was published. But when Golden Coast Publishing Company commissioned *Neyland: The Gridiron General* in the spring of 1988, the task of reconstructing events of Neyland's childhood and years at West Point seemed almost insurmountable.

Bob Gilbert, University of Tennessee News Center Director, agreed to undertake the project, subject to Neyland's sons, Robert and Lewis, authorizing it as the official biography. They did that—and more. They provided boxes of personal memorabilia—letters, family photographs, tiny scraps of paper and the backs of envelopes on which Neyland had jotted notes, and two ledger books containing his hand-written notes about Tennessee football teams he coached from 1926 through 1952.

The United States Department of the Army provided the detailed chronology of Neyland's military career, including his years at West Point, the year he took part in combat against Mexican revolutionary Pancho Villa, and his service in the China-Burma-India theatre

during World War II. Still, the book would have been impossible if Neyland, after his retirement from coaching, had not composed a thirty thousand word manuscript about his childhood, his years at West Point, and some of his experiences during World War II.

Although the book focuses solely on presenting a vivid portrait of Neyland the coach, it also introduces the reader to a multi-dimensional personality—a soldier, patriot, educator, engineer, coach, husband and father, a man who loved flowers and music and fishing, a man who was shy and reserved in public, yet dynamic and compelling when leading men in a common cause.

Editors deleted from the book

manuscript much material gathered in research, but present and future generations of historians, reporters and University of Tennessee football fans will be able to develop their own insights into Robert Reese Neyland by visiting the Special Collections Library at UT Knoxville. The Neyland sons have assigned to the library all of the family memorabilia—the letters, official documents, photographs, hundreds of items—which had been made available to the author of his biography. “Lewis and I felt that all of that material about Dad’s life and his contribution to the University of Tennessee should be preserved in the UT library where it would be permanently available to historians,” Robert Neyland said.

## JOE BROWN: SCULPTOR OF ATHLETES AND WRITERS

BY ANDREW J. KOZAR, PROFESSOR, HUMAN PERFORMANCE AND SPORT STUDIES

*The Special Collections Library is fortunate to have such a friend as Andy Kozar, whose book, The Sport Sculpture of R. Tait McKenzie, has just been reissued by Human Kinetics Publishers: Champaign, IL. While doing that project Andy became interested in McKenzie’s pupil, Joe Brown, also a sports sculptor. When Brown passed away Andy began negotiations on our behalf with the Board of Trustees of the Joe Brown Foundation. The upshot was that in the summer of 1990 Andy, himself, picked up the papers of Joe Brown at Princeton and transported them to Knoxville. Then Andy, being Andy, spent the next year processing the collection and delivered it to us ready to go on the shelf in August of 1991. The following is his account of how this came about.*

After his first semester as instructor of boxing at Princeton, Joe Brown (1909-1985) had a few pieces of sculpture in the March 1938 Pennsylvania Academy Exhibit in Philadelphia. A photograph of one of the pieces of sculpture, titled “Dropped” depicting a boxer who had been knocked to the floor, appeared in *The Philadelphia Public Ledger* which boasted a wide circulation in the city and surrounding communities, including Princeton.

Christian Gauss, Dean of the College at Princeton, saw the photograph in the *Public Ledger* and asked Joe’s department head at Princeton to set a luncheon date for he and Joe to meet. There Dean Gauss referred to Joe’s talent as a boxer and sculptor remarking that Brown’s talents were incongruous and was immediately corrected by Brown, who said “the combination is not incongruous Dean, it is unusual.” Having made his point, Brown made a passionate plea for a program in the practice of the arts at Princeton. Several weeks after their discussion the Dean managed to garner a five-year gift from the Carnegie Corporation to support Brown’s idea of teaching sculpture at the liberal arts college. It was the addition of teaching sculpture to Brown’s existing teaching assignment in boxing that set the stage for nationwide publicity concerning Joe’s unusual combination of talents, which became a constant theme of stories about Brown throughout his career.

In 1941 John Kieran, a noted sportswriter for *The New York Times*, interviewed Brown. A few days later, on February 24, Kieran’s column appeared



General Neyland at work. (Siler Collection.)



The caption on the back of this photo reads, “Vol coaching staff, 1946.” Neyland is third from the left. (Siler Collection.)



Joe Brown in his Princeton Studio. (Joe Brown Papers.)

under the title "Clay in a Boxer's Hands." Brown credits Kieran's article as being the impetus which caused *Life Magazine* to send Alfred Eisenstadt, the famous photographer, and a writer to Princeton to do Brown's story. They arrived on the Princeton campus and followed Brown through several days of teaching boxing and sculpture. Other national magazines such as *American Magazine* and *Collier's* did similar but shorter stories about the professional boxer who became a professional sculptor, now a member of the Princeton faculty.

Kieran's article outlined the usual problems Joe coped with and concluded he had shaped his life in these early years and that Brown's future was "Clay in a Boxer's Hands." In the forty-four years of his life that followed, the "clay in the boxer's hands" was shaped into a masterpiece.

That masterpiece, Joe Brown, became a sculptor of athletes and a forceful spokesman for sport as a valid subject for the serious artist. Brown displayed diverse and extraordinary talents. During his career he created over four hundred pieces of sculpture, wrote excellent articles on his unique views on art and a

number of fine short stories based on his experiences as a professional boxer, created unique playground equipment, and told stories employing genuine imitations of Robert Frost, John Steinbeck and Huddie Ledbetter.

Joe Brown deserves special recognition as an artist, but much like his mentor, R. Tait McKenzie, his art has not received the recognition it merits. Brown may continue to be slighted by art authorities because of his association with McKenzie as well as the fact that he did not acquire the traditionally accepted art credentials.

McKenzie, by his own admission, clearly leaned on the fourth and fifth century Greek sculptural forms in creating his modeled interpretations of the youthful athletic figure in action or at rest. As an artist, his plan was to record in sculpture his impressions of the great renaissance of athletic competition in the time in which he was living. McKenzie was successful in this quest and has been at times referred to as a reincarnation of a fifth century Greek sculptor. Joe Brown, obviously influenced by McKenzie's rationale for his art, carried on the tradition of sculpting the

athletic heroes of his time. As Brown developed as a sculptor he attempted to break away from depicting athletes as "frozen" in a moment of time. His experiments with human movement through the use of direct observation and multi-exposed photographs led him to create figural sculpture that conveys to most viewers a feeling of an athlete performing rather than a posed athlete in a static position.

Brown believed that creating meaningful art results from an outgrowth of personal strong feelings, and that he as an artist felt and saw things in athletics and selected athletes that he wanted others to experience. This resulted in his sculpting a great number of athletes in an assortment of sports. One of America's best sports writers, Red Smith, knew Brown and studied his sculpture of athletes. Smith wrote an introduction to Brown's 1966 *Retrospective Catalogue*, and in that piece he called Brown "a great sports reporter" because "he reproduces the fluid action with faithful accuracy, he captures the zest for combat." He goes on to tell the reader of the *Catalogue* that if making us see and feel and remember these things is the name of the game, then Joe Brown "plays it better than anybody I know."

This author's first meeting with Joe Brown took place after experiencing his unforgettable luncheon presentation at a 1963 joint meeting of the American



"John Steinbeck" from life by Joe Brown, 1964. (Joe Brown Papers.)



A young Joe Brown and "Dropped," 1951. (Joe Brown Papers: photo by Alan Richards.)

College of Sports Medicine and the American Academy of Physical Education. At the luncheon we began a friendship that for years resulted in reciprocal visits to the University of Tennessee and to Princeton.

Several years later Joe made his first visit to the Knoxville campus as the featured speaker for the dedication of the Joseph B. Wolfe Collection of R. Tait McKenzie's sculpture. He captivated the audience with his engaging personality. In subsequent years he returned to Tennessee to present a number of lectures until eye problems forced him to cease travel of any great distance.

My visits with Joe at Princeton to record his memories of his former teacher, R. Tait McKenzie, were exhilarating. The insights he provided were invaluable in completing a book on the life

and works of the remarkable Canadian physician, sculptor, and educator. Other trips to Princeton were made to seek Joe's assistance in acquiring McKenzie's sculpture or paintings of McKenzie for the Wolfe Collection at Tennessee. With each visit my understanding of McKenzie expanded, and as a bonus I experienced the joy of listening to Joe recount stories of his past.

Brown spent his early years in the slum called "The Devil's Pocker" in South Philadelphia where he was born. The fact that the Browns were the only Jewish family in a predominantly Irish neighborhood caused Joe and his brothers (as he liked to say) "to learn to fight and run well." His father, a tailor by trade, and his mother loved their children very much and were extremely influential in their lives.

Other people touched Joe's life in significant ways. His brother, Harry "The Kid" Brown, was a prizefighter who unintentionally inspired Joe's brief but important professional boxing career. Both Walker Hancock, an accomplished sculptor, and Douglas Durer, an eminent illustrator, hired Joe as a model and intensified his interest in the art of sculpture. And of course there was his teacher R. Tait McKenzie who, for seven-and-a-half years, shared his studio with Brown. Joe characterized his relationship with McKenzie as "painful, fruitful, and unforgettable" and always spoke with deep respect for his mentor and his work.

While Brown is perhaps best known for his sculptural figures of athletes, his efforts extended beyond sport. Most notable are his sculptural portraits of writers like Robert Frost, John Steinbeck, John O'Hara, James Michener, and Thomas Wolfe. Brown's method for creating these portraits was dynamic and interactive. Rather than sitting in one position during a modeling session, each was told to talk or do as they wished while Brown sculpted. His subjects were encouraged to be themselves in order to allow Brown to better understand their emotions and characteristic expressions. Brown's method resulted in his creating portraits that were more than excellent physical likenesses to his subjects.

Brown lost the use of his right eye in the 1940s, and in the winter of 1978-79 his left eye began to develop serious problems. While the eye problems slowed Joe Brown, they did not stop him. This was not the case in his bout with cancer



A twenty-six inch bronze of Jesse Owens done by Joe Brown in 1942. (Joe Brown Papers.)



which proved to be his most difficult fight and unfortunately his final one. Even in this the artist found an ironic parallel. In an interview with Tom Fox, a Philadelphia sports writer, Brown remembered a prizefight which he fought in 1929. He said that he knocked his opponent down fourteen times in three rounds, explaining that the three knock down rule was not in place at that time. To his astonishment this opponent kept getting up, making Joe consider that, if this guy kept getting up, he might lose the fight. Joe continued the story by saying that was fifty years ago, "and here I am still fighting, only I'm the one who's getting up. That's life and . . . that's why I keep getting up now. You see, it's so easy to be up because it's so much harder to die."

The matter of Joe's place in the world of art as a sculptor of athletes will continue to be evaluated by critics. It appears certain that he will find what to me

is his deserved place as the rightful heir of R. Tait McKenzie and a proud member of a tradition reaching back to Thomas Eakins, George Bellows, and Marhonri Young.

My last visit, in spring of 1978, with Joe was at his Canal Road studio prior to his illness with cancer. We kept in touch by telephone after that. In each phone conversation his voice was weaker, but his spirit and determination never seemed to diminish. Even though I eventually realized that Joe wouldn't win this fight, the news of his death in March 1985 came as a shock. A few years have passed since then, but those of us who knew him miss him. From time to time I have occasions to meet and talk with friends or former associates of Joe. We agree that Joe was one of the few people who seemed to know how things fit together. Fortunately for all of us, many of Joe's impressions and insights remain in his art.



"Boxers," a twenty-four inch bronze by Joe Brown, 1943. (Joe Brown Papers.)

## IDEOLOGY SUSTAINED THE CIVIL WAR

BY OTIS H. STEPHENS  
PROFESSOR, POLITICAL SCIENCE

*Dr. Otis Stephens is the chairman of the Library Friends Program Committee, which arranges the Library Friends Lecture Series, and long-time friend of Dr. James McPherson. The Library Friends was fortunate to have McPherson as the featured Library Friends winter lecturer this year. The lecture series focuses attention on the Libraries and its collections and shares the University's wealth of scholarly resources with the greater community.*

James M. McPherson, a leading authority on the American Civil War and author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning book, *Battle Cry of Freedom*, delivered an outstanding lecture to a large gathering of Library Friends at the UT Conference Center on February 28, 1992. Drawing on his current research, Dr. McPherson, who is the George Henry Davis Professor of History at Princeton University, assessed the influence of ideological factors on the motivation of Civil War soldiers. He took issue with widely prevailing interpretations that downplay the importance of political beliefs and patriotic allegiances in contributing to the ability of participants, both Union and Confederate, to endure the bloodiest ordeal in American history. A synopsis of James McPherson's lecture is presented in the following paragraphs.

The orthodox view of combat motivation, strongly influenced by studies of World War II, emphasizes the theory of primary group cohesion. According to this view, soldiers fight not for reasons of ideology or patriotism, but to protect their own fighting unit of half a dozen to a dozen comrades. Combat motivation is thus a matter of mutual dependence and support within this primary group. Surveys of World War II soldiers in particular indicates that while patriotic influences might have been strong at the outset of the military service, they ranked near the bottom in accounting for combat motivation when the chips were down. On the other hand, some studies of American soldiers in Vietnam indicate that the lack of a sense of national purpose seriously undermined combat motivation. These studies support the conclusion that group cohesion alone is not enough to make men willing to fight. It can in fact just as easily cause them to refuse combat in order to ensure group survival.

In spite of the conflicting evidence,



Library Friends Program Committee Chairman Otis Stephens, James McPherson, Pat McPherson and Mary Stephens.

the orthodox view downgrades ideology as a factor significantly accounting for combat motivation. Most studies supporting this position focus on 20th century wars in which the vast majority of soldiers were either regulars or draftees, not volunteers. By contrast, those who fought in the American Civil War were "mainly volunteers who had joined up in the first year or two of the war because they believed in the war aims of their side." They were articulate members of a highly politicized society. A majority of them had voted in the momentous presidential election of 1860. Moreover, they continued to vote for state and national officials throughout the war, and the "soldier vote" was often decisive. Most combatants on both sides could read and write. The literacy rate among white soldiers in the Union army was ninety percent or more and was eighty to eighty-five percent in the Confederate army. Newspapers were readily available and were widely read in both armies. From the evidence of diaries and letters, we know that political discussions and debates were frequent and heated.

Recognition of these characteristics does not, of course, lead to the conclusion that group cohesion was an insignificant motivating factor among Civil War soldiers. No doubt, in the stress of combat, the imperatives of group solidarity, including avoidance of dishonor in showing cowardice in the presence of one's comrades, were "the principal forces that sustained Civil War soldiers . . . as they have been in all wars." Nevertheless, there is convincing

evidence that "a crucial factor that brought these soldiers to the front and kept many of them there through three or four years—through one or two reenlistments—and nerved them to endure the repeated prospect of death and maiming, was ideological conviction."

Here an analytical distinction can be drawn between *combat* motivation, what impels soldiers in the heat of battle, and *sustaining* motivation, what keeps soldiers in the army once they are there. Drawing for the most part on personal letters and diaries, Dr. McPherson gave principal attention to the sustaining motivation of Civil War soldiers.

The letters of these soldiers, unlike letters written by soldiers in the 20th century, were not subject to army censorship. Moreover, by contrast with current policy, the army did not discourage diary keeping. Accordingly, these documents, especially the letters, are "remarkably candid." Unlike memoirs and regimental histories written long after the events they describe, these private letters and diaries were not written for publication. Thus they probably provide "the best evidence of soldiers' real feelings that we will ever have. . . ."

The first thing that strikes the reader in these letters and diaries is the "power of the memory and example of the American Revolution in the minds of the Civil War generation." It is important to recognize that Americans, north and south, believed themselves to be custodians of the legacy of self-government established by the Declaration of Independence. They felt intensely that they

were fighting to uphold the heritage of 1776. But Union and Confederate soldiers had opposite interpretations of that heritage. Confederates fought for liberty and independence from what they regarded as tyrannical government. They compared Abraham Lincoln to George III and the "black Republicans" to the British Parliament. On the other hand, Unionists fought to preserve the nation founded in 1776 from the dismemberment that would inevitably result from southern secession.

The opposing views were frequently expressed in the diaries of Union and Confederate soldiers and in private letters written to family members and friends back home. For example, an Alabama corporal who enlisted in 1861 and was captured at Gettysburg filled his journal before and after his capture with references to the Confederacy's fight for the "same principles which fired the hearts of our ancestors in the revolutionary struggle. I am engaged in a glorious cause of liberty and justice, fighting for the right of man, fighting for all that we of the South hold dear." By contrast, a Missouri private in the Union army wrote to his parents in 1861 that "we fight for the blessings bought by the blood and treasure of our fathers. I will fight till I die if necessary for the liberties which you have so long enjoyed." While such expressions may strike us today as sentimental or heroic posturing, we have no reason to doubt their genuineness. Civil War soldiers in fact displayed a remarkable depth of sincerity of conviction.



Library Friends Executive Committee Chairman Paul Miles with lecture guest Charles Walker in Confederate dress.

Many Union soldiers shared Lincoln's view that their cause "represented the last best hope for the survival of republican self-government. . . ." They saw America as a "beacon light of liberty" in a world of tyranny and despotism. As one Union soldier from East Tennessee wrote in 1863, "[i]f traitors be allowed to overthrow and break asunder ties most sacred, costing our forefathers long years of blood and toil, all the hope, the confidence of the world in the capacity of men for self-government will be lost and perhaps be followed by a long night of tyranny and barbarism."

One significant ideological difference between the soldiers in the opposing armies is particularly revealing. Many of the convictions expressed by Union soldiers tended to focus on abstract principles such as national unity, constitutional liberty, and the survival of republican government. While attaching importance to liberty and self-government, many Confederate soldiers by contrast tied these principles to the more concrete motive of defending their homes against a hated invader.

How was the slavery issue related to the ideological convictions of Union and Confederate soldiers? "A Mississippian from a slave-holding family said that he was fighting to 'drive from our soil the ruthless invader who is seeking to reduce us to abject slavery. Let our last entrenchments be our graves before we will be conquered.'" The Confederates who shared this defiant sentiment used the term "slavery" in the context of subordination to the Union, just as the revolutionists of 1776 had done with reference to British rule. The striking thing is that "many of these Confederates could go on in the next breath to affirm the protection of property rights in slavery as the motive for fighting." Their letters reveal almost no sense of incongruity in "fighting for liberty against slavery and at the same time expressing that one of their war aims was to preserve the existence of slavery." As a Texas officer put it in 1864, if the Confederacy lost the war, "the South would lose slavery, liberty, and all that makes life dear." By contrast, Thomas Jefferson and many other American revolutionists at least recognized the incongruity in their simultaneous support of liberty and ownership of slaves.

Confederates feared the establishment of "black equality." This fear—also held by many northern democrats—in fact accounted in large part for the willingness of so many non-slave-holding

southerners to continue fighting. By the same token, few Union soldiers fought for racial equality. They were united in their support of the Union, but sharply divided on the issue of slavery. Indeed, for roughly a year following the late summer of 1862, slavery was "the most divisive single issue among Union soldiers." The disagreement was so intense that it caused serious morale problems in the Union army, especially in the early months of 1863. In February of that year, "an officer in the Army of the Potomac reported the men 'much dissatisfied with the Emancipation Proclamation. They say that it has turned into a nigger war, and all are anxious to return to their homes, for it was to preserve the Union that they all volunteered.'"

Many of those who supported emancipation saw it primarily as a necessary means by which to ensure the ultimate objective of preserving the Union. This pragmatic view was expressed by a New York lieutenant, who reported that officers in the mess had engaged in "several free-spirited, I may call them hot, conversations about slavery, the emancipation edict, and kindred subjects. It is not a very acceptable idea to me that we are Negro crusaders. Anything, however, as I have often said, to crush the rebel-

lion and give us back the Union with all its stars." This opinion gained wide support, especially following the great Union victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg in the summer of 1863. Ultimately, most Union soldiers thus came to support abolition, not chiefly on moral grounds, but as the most effective means of undermining the Confederacy and ensuring a lasting peace.

As the war dragged on, disillusionment among the soldiers understandably increased. Desertion rates in both armies rose significantly. In addition, the draftees, substitutes, and bounty-men who constituted an increasing proportion of the fighting forces after 1863 were not for the most part motivated by idealistic convictions. Nevertheless, the powerful ideological commitment of those early volunteers who remained in military service was remarkably persistent. "Their belief in what both sides called 'the cause,' often 'the glorious cause for which we fight,' kept many of them going. It was their sustaining motivation. And, if anything, their searing experiences refined this ideology into a tougher, purer product."

While this sustained ideological commitment was probably greater among Union soldiers, who did not have the



James McPherson signs a copy of his Pulitzer Prize winning book, *Battle Cry of Freedom*, for fellow author Charles Maland, a past Pulitzer Prize nominee.

added incentive of defending hearth and home, it was also true of many Confederates even as late as 1865. Although their letters were increasingly "hard-nosed and visceral," many of them repeated such idealistic expressions as: "this gigantic struggle for liberty," "for the great democratic principles of states' rights and state sovereignty," "for the dear rights of free men against tyranny and oppression," and "the cause made a thousand times dearer by the sacrifice it has cost and is costing us."

Fighting for seemingly more abstract goals, Union soldiers continued to express the same intense ideological convictions. The words of a Pennsylvania officer written to his wife late in 1864 reflect this determined commitment: "Sick as I am of this war and bloodshed, and oh how much I want to be home with my dear wife and children, every day I have a more religious feeling that this war is a crusade for the good of mankind. I cannot bear to think of what my children would be if we were to permit this hell-begotten conspiracy to destroy this country." Such sentiments were by no means exceptional.

Among the volunteers of 1861 and 1862, Union and Confederate alike, ideological commitment thus remained strong throughout the war. Some, of course, lost their idealism, and those who entered the army later had little idealism to begin with. Nevertheless, "without that hard core who retained a sense of ideological purpose, the armies would have lost their fighting power and perhaps even ceased to exist. . . ." Neither the United States nor the Confederacy had the kind of "state coercive machinery" necessary to perpetuate the war in the absence of such motivation. "Thus . . . it was ideology that sustained the bloodiest war in the western world between 1815 and 1914 and determined the fate of the United States and consequently the course of world history since 1865."



## MORE NEWS FROM HUNTSVILLE

BY K. JOSLYN QUINN, PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY ASSISTANT

Two years ago in the 1989-90 edition of *The Library Development Review*, we announced that the Special Collections Library had acquired a collection of Senator Howard Baker, Jr.'s, congressional papers. The news this year is that the processing is well underway, and we are now able to discuss the collection's contents.

The Baker papers are of particular significance because of the important positions he held in the senate as minority and majority leader and the key roles he played in important issues of the time such as the Watergate hearings and the Panama Canal Treaties. The collection is primarily made up of the congressional records from Baker's three terms in the senate (1967-1984), but it also includes a few other groups of records such as Baker's speaking engagement files from the time between leaving the senate and becoming President Reagan's White House chief of staff (1985-1987) and records from his campaigns for the Republican nomination for president in 1980 and 1988.

The diversity of activities and responsibilities of a modern-day senator is reflected in the wide variety of types of

records, information, and media found in this collection. Items range from drafts of legislative bills to doodles drawn by President Reagan to photographs of Baker at a reception in Argentina. The majority of the collection can be divided into five basic groups: personal files, press relations files, legislative files, office management files, and administrative files. Although the great majority of these records are in paper medium, a variety of other media is also present including microfilm, audiotapes, videotapes, records, photographs, movie film, and computer records. The collection also includes some memorabilia and mementos such as campaign banners, paperweights, cuff links, balloons, pens, campaign stickers, etc.

The processing of the collection began late last fall (1991) and is expected to be completed in the fall of 1993. In general, the processing involves identifying, arranging, and describing the contents of the several hundred boxes of records and preparing them for archival storage. As part of the processing, the records are analyzed for long term preservation needs. When possible, materials that hasten deterioration or damage the records, such as metal paper clips and binders, vinyl notebooks, plastic enclosures, rubber bands, etc., are removed. Some documents are treated for mold and water damage, flattened, unfolded, encapsulated, and/or photocopied as nec-



Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr. with the press after being elected Senate Majority Leader, December 5, 1980. (Baker Collection.)



Republican vice presidential candidate George Bush and presidential candidate Ronald Reagan with Senator Howard Baker, Jr. and Congressman John J. Rhodes (Arizona) at the Republican Unity Day Signing Ceremony of GOP proposals, September 15, 1980. (Baker Collection.)

essary for their preservation. Papers are transferred into acid free folders, and all materials are put in acid free archival storage boxes and housed in a secured, humidity and temperature controlled environment. When the collection opens to the public in 1997, a written guide will be available to patrons which will include a description of the collection in general and its overall arrangement, a description of the contents and organiza-



Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr. enjoying his favorite hobby (photography) while on a trip to Europe, August 1980. (Baker Collection.)

tion of each record series, and a box-by-box, folder-by-folder listing.

It is very fortunate and appropriate that the collection be here at the University of Tennessee, not only because Baker is an East Tennessee native and an alumnus, but because this collection can be used in conjunction with other congressional collections here including those of Baker's parents, Estes Kefauver, Herbert Walters, and John Duncan. This collection will be a valuable resource for many reasons but probably most significantly for the information it contains on important national and local issues of the late 1960s through mid-1980s, the operations and activities of the office, senatorial and presidential campaigns, and the life and career of Senator Howard Henry Baker, Jr., of Tennessee.

## YOUNG ENDOWMENT ENHANCES HUMANITIES

BY D.E. PERUSHEK  
ASSOCIATE DEAN FOR COLLECTION  
DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

The Lindsay Young Fund, established in 1989 for special acquisitions, primarily in the humanities, that "will make a qualitative difference in the collection of the Library," has again this year augmented our budget in a signifi-

cant way. This \$1 million endowment is the largest library endowment at UT Knoxville.

Each year, in a joint effort between librarians and faculty in the humanities, requests are reviewed and approved by a committee. This year eleven titles have been selected for their research value and potential to complement and enrich our existing collection. Following are the titles purchased this year:

- *American Women's Diaries*, Segment III, Western Women
- *The Bolton [England] Chronicle*, (1825-63) and *The Bolton Free Press*, 1835-1846
- *Outstanding Dissertations in Music for British Universities*
- *Civil War Unit Histories*, Part 1, The Confederate States of America and Border States
- *Early English Books*, Supplements 62-64
- *The Medieval Manuscript Library of Pembroke College, Cambridge*
- *The National Register of Historic Places*, Parts I & II
- *Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum*
- *Records of Ante-bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution Through the Civil War*, Series J; *Selections from the Southern Historical Collection*, Part 8, Tennessee and Kentucky
- *Southern Women and Their Families in the 19th Century; Papers and Diaries*, Series A, Parts 1-3

A strong emphasis on primary resource materials in Southern, particularly Tennessee history, is evident in this year's purchases. Women's writings at the "common woman" level as in diaries are also represented. Both these types of works will enhance our existing collections in these areas. The other subject areas benefiting from Young funds are European and British history and literature, music, architecture and planning. The *Reallexikon*, written in German, addresses research needs in classics, religious studies, German and English.

Relying on the Libraries' regular allotment for acquisitions, none of these titles could have been purchased. The Young Fund thus makes a significant contribution to the research value of our collection, a contribution whose effect will be felt for the life of the UT Libraries.



Logo by Aidan Sinclair.

## TRUST COMPLETES THIRD YEAR

BY CATHY CHASE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,  
TENNESSEE PRESIDENTS TRUST

The Tennessee Presidents Trust has now completed its third year in support of the continuing legacy of civic leadership left to us by Tennessee's three presidents: Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson. Organized in 1989, the Trust promotes and supports the research and publication work of the Tennessee Presidents Center.

The Center, established in 1987, is located on the second floor of Hoskins Library adjacent to Special Collections and houses the documentary editing projects of the three presidents. There the editors of these projects, Paul Bergeron (Johnson), Wayne Cutler (Polk), and Harold Moser (Jackson), transcribe, research, annotate, and publish a significant portion of the documentary history of the United States during the first three quarters of the nineteenth century.

To date, the three editorial projects have published twenty volumes of documents. Each of the projects has received prestigious research grants from both the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Funds donated to the Center by the Trust are regularly matched by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

While working to build statewide awareness and support for the Center through special projects and publications, the Trust also strives to foster a greater appreciation of the Tennessee Presidents' legacy to American democracy. The Trust recognizes state civic leaders in its newsletter, *The Legacy*, and is soon to distribute *The Tennessee Presidents Portfolio*, a classroom curriculum guide, to

middle school teachers of Tennessee history throughout the state.

The Trust, an authorized organization of UT Knoxville, operates as a special program in the College of Liberal Arts, and has a sixteen-member board. They are Spencer McCallie III, Jerome Taylor, and Elbert Willson of the Chattanooga area; Wilma Dykeman, Natalie Haslam, and Ken Jarmolow of the Knoxville area; Lewis Donelson, Bruce Hopkins, and Annabel Woodall of Memphis; Neil Bass, Fletch Coke and Amon

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For additional information regarding the Trust, please contact Cathy Chase, Assistant Director, Tennessee Presidents Trust, Hoskins Library, 209-A, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, 37996-4000 (615/974-2071).



Ralph Phinney, a relative of Andrew Johnson and longtime benefactor of the Presidents Center, chats with Ronda Foust of the Presidents Trust at the Inaugural Tea and Presidential Exhibit opening in Hoskins Library in 1991.



The three presidential editors, Wayne Cutler, Paul Bergeron, and Harold Moser.

# PRIVATE DOLLARS, PUBLIC TREASURES

*As Americans have given to various charitable efforts over the years, they have created many national treasures available to all. Many of these resources would never have been possible with government support alone. Virtually all of the truly great libraries have been made great through gifts from individuals. We are most grateful to all of those who have generously supported the University of Tennessee, Knoxville Libraries.*

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

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

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

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

The Libraries gratefully acknowledge the following individuals who have made deferred commitments prior to June 30, 1992.

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"Jicarilla Maiden." (Curtis, Edwin S., *The North American Indian*, Vol. 1, Cambridge: by the Author, 1907, Plate 22.)

*Back Cover: "Pikehodiklad—Navaho" from The North American Indian, Vol. 1, Cambridge: by the Author, facing p. 118. Navaho dry painting was done by hand with colored sand. Many, like this one used on the fifth night of the nine day Night Chant, were quite large and required the help of numerous individuals. The ceremony had to do with healing, and this night's activities were designed to frighten the patient, who sat at the waist-line of the central figure. Thus the meaning of the name, "Frighten him on it."*

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November, 1992  
Designed by Greta Eichel, UT Publications Center  
Production by Mary Jo Holden, UT Publications Center  
2,500 copies  
Printed by Preston Graphic Communications,  
1485 Amherst Road, Knoxville, TN 37919

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