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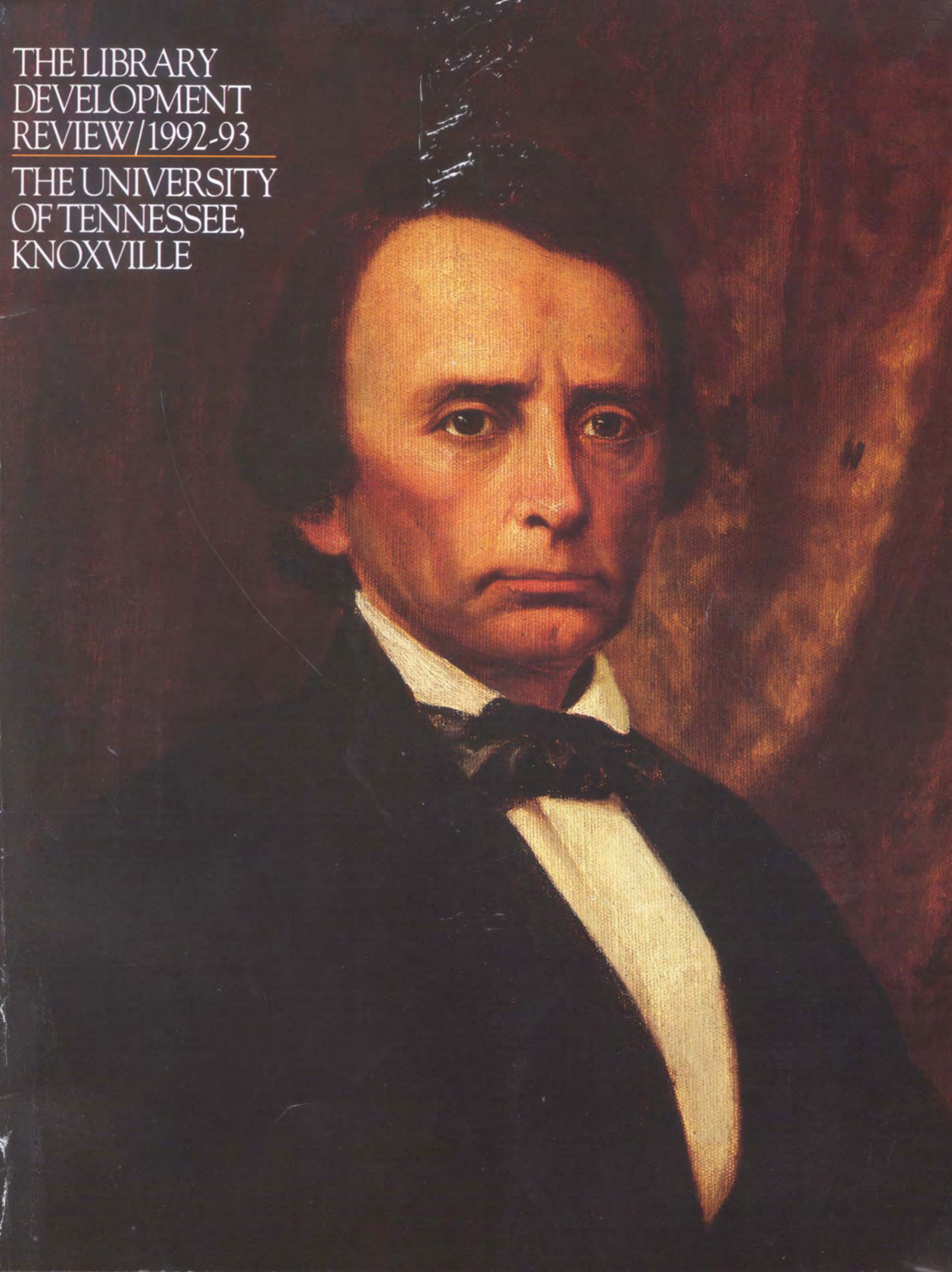
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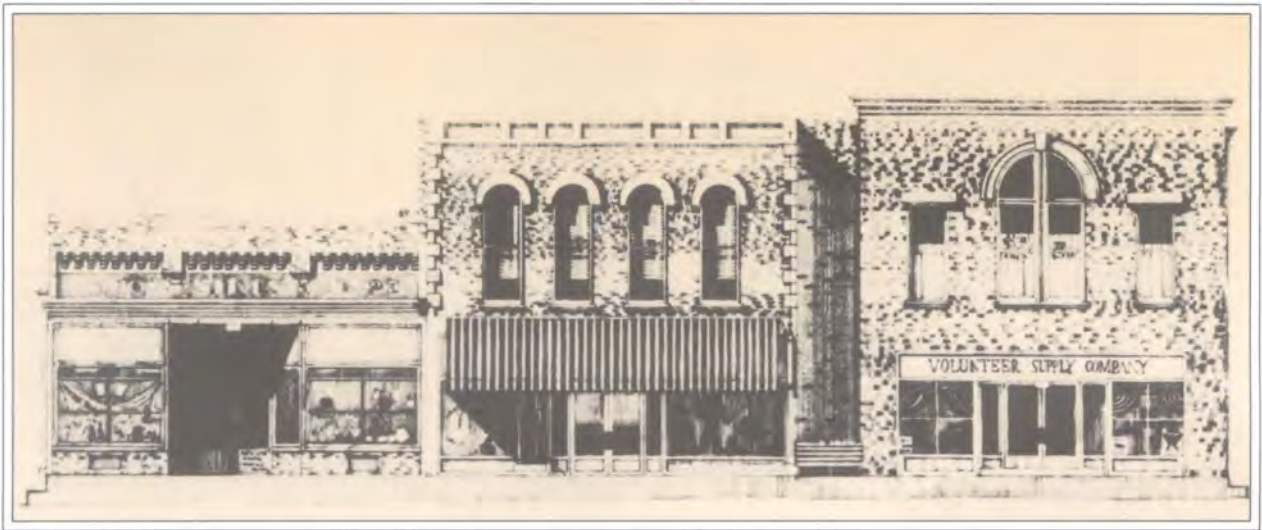
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THE LIBRARY
DEVELOPMENT
REVIEW/1992-93

THE UNIVERSITY
OF TENNESSEE,
KNOXVILLE





A drawing of part of the set of Palmerstown, U.S.A., from the Alex Haley Collection.

The past year, more than ever before, has shown us how new technology is rapidly changing the way we access information. A library is no longer primarily a passive repository for books, but an active gateway to information sources world-wide.

We now communicate by electronic mail, which makes it possible to send a message around the world in minutes. Electronic communication is particularly useful for collaborations over long distances, to seek information or assistance from experts, and to hold discussions with several participants. Multimedia technology combines the latest in data storage with interactive access and manipulation. With multimedia programs we can store vast amounts of text and graphics on small compact disks, we can browse the treasures in the world's most famous museums, or quickly search through an entire collection of Greek literature for key words or subjects. By subscribing to electronic databases, we can provide almost any kind of information imaginable to our library users.

The technology continues to evolve, which presents significant challenges to our Libraries.

How do we keep up? With your help. Gifts from our friends allow us to continue to expand in new ways. Your generosity has helped, and will continue to help, the University Libraries provide the best possible information services to our users on campus, in the regional community, and throughout the world.

You are the key to our current and future success, and we sincerely thank you.

Paula Kaufman
Dean of Libraries

The University Libraries gratefully acknowledges Mrs. Cornelia S. Hodges' underwriting of the publication of The Library Development Review.

On Cover: An oil portrait of William G. Brownlow, from a private collection, loaned to the East Tennessee Historical Society for the exhibit, "Art and Furniture of East Tennessee, 1800-1950." (Photo by Stan McCleave; see article on p.8.)

THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

1992/93

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



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George W. Haley
Chairman
Postal Rate Commission

It is now nearly a year and a half since Alex's untimely death. On many occasions during that period, I have been called upon to be present at events remembering and honoring him. Of all these occasions, the most memorable and moving was the ceremony of February 23, 1993, at which his papers were formally opened at The University of Tennessee, Knoxville. This was Alex's own gift—a gift that he most fervently wanted to give.

Alex loved this University just as he loved Tennessee, and this is what the gift of his papers symbolizes. But, more importantly, he knew the role that higher education can play in shaping young lives, particularly for minorities and the poor. Colleges and universities make equality of opportunity real! And that is what this school is all about. That's why Alex gave his heartfelt support to the University of Tennessee, Knoxville—why he cared so much about this place.

Alex never forgot that it was here in Tennessee that his great work began. It was here where he first heard those stories about the family as a little boy while sitting at the feet of our grandmother in the tiny town of Henning. Alex understood the University's commitment to making the priceless gift of knowledge accessible to everyone in our society.

He wanted to leave a record of his own past and ours—an archive of our common history as a family and as a people—for students and scholars of all races to study in the years to come. This record, his papers, is his final gift to all of us. And it is a most fitting gift from a man to a university whose personal and institutional lives were so markedly intertwined.

Accept this record of history as the gift it is, and use it well. That's how Alex would have wanted it!

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "George W. Haley". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

George W. Haley

THE REVIEW 1992/93

PRAISING THE GOOD

BY JAMES B. LLOYD
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN

The news of Alex Haley's death reached us on the morning of February 10th, 1992, and it was immediately apparent that this was both a sad and portentous event. It came as a complete surprise to the University community and to me because, though Alex was known to be in poor health, he always seemed so hale. Of one thing, however, I was sure; the Alex Haley Collection, which was the subject of my article in the 1990-91 *Development Review* and which was to remain closed until Alex's death, would soon have to be opened.

The last time I saw Alex Haley was when he spoke to the Library Friends in the fall of 1991, just a day or two before he was to catch another freighter to somewhere or other. We talked about "Queen" and "Henning," and it was my impression that he was taking the current voyage in an effort to finish the manuscript of "Henning" which was due at the publisher's (John Morrow). When he returned we were to go back to his house in Clinton to pick up more manuscripts for the Alex Haley Collection. It was not



Queen Jackson, from the Alex Haley Collection.

clear to me exactly what these manuscripts might be, but I thought that was a small matter which we could clear up later. I was wrong. Alex returned from his trip alright, but he was too busy with speaking engagements for us to set up a visit; then he died of a heart attack in Seattle.

That was how I came to be sitting with our agent, Ronnie Allen, in the UT Conference Center at 10:30 Thursday morning on October 1st, 1992, waiting

for the literary part of the Alex Haley Estate Auction to begin. The auctioneers, who turned out to be good at hype, had kept the upcoming sale in the public eye for the last several weeks, and the local paper had been full of rumors and speculation. Numerous individuals, including Robert Redford and Oprah Winfrey, were supposed to be about to step forward and buy the entire estate, which included two condominiums, a 127 acre farm in Clinton and the contents thereof, besides the literary manuscripts. That never happened, however, which was why the cameras were rolling that morning, and members of the media were still busy interviewing whomever they could grab. Christie Hefner was reputed to be there somewhere in a back room connected to one of the auctioneers by headphones, and numerous members of the Black entertainment elite were supposed to have representatives present.

The first inkling we had that such an event was to occur was only about a month before, when a University official who has friends in the auction business called to alert us. We were provided with a very sketchy list of the sale items, which really didn't help us much, since it said things like, eighteen boxes, *Roots*;



Alex Haley as a child, from the Alex Haley Collection.



Alex Haley interviewing the griot, Fofana, in Gambia, from the Alex Haley Collection.



David Wolper, Alex Haley, and Henry Fonda on the set of Roots: The Next Generations, from the Alex Haley Collection.

ten boxes, miscellaneous photographs; twenty-five boxes, Los Angeles file. Then, about a week later, there was a notice in the paper announcing the sale, and things began to heat up. New articles appeared daily describing the items to be sold, and it was clear that this was going to be a media event of considerable importance. We began to try to muster whatever cash reserves we had access to, and friends of Alex's all over the country began calling in with offers of both moral and monetary support because they knew that Alex had intended to give at least most of his papers to the University. I found myself talking not to the rich and famous, but to the representatives of people like Barry Gordy and Quincy Jones.

We had a considerable amount of help in all this, particularly from Lou Blau, who was Alex's attorney in Los Angeles. The rapidity of the auction caught most of Alex's friends off guard, and Mr. Blau spent the week before it occurred on the phone trying to alert all of them he could find. The people who moved in Alex's circle, however, tend to move fairly quickly, so this was not easy, even for someone in Mr. Blau's position. Toward the end I was getting several

calls a day from him. Generally he would tell me that I would be getting a call from someone or other whose name I wouldn't recognize, but who was representing whomever. The most memorable of these came from a gentleman from Detroit who wanted to know what a fair price would be for all the manuscripts. I assured him that no one could know that, but when pressed picked a figure of \$500,000 out of the air. He did not balk at the figure, but it turned out that the individual whom he was representing was unwilling to spend that kind of money without examining the goods first, and there was no time (amazingly, it was a good guess; the paper reported that Thursday's auction netted \$476,000).

This, at any rate, was how I met the good people who provided us with the funds which we used at the auction, and whom I would like to recognize now. First of all there is Mr. Blau, himself, who was a major donor of funds as well as time. Then I would like to recognize Quincy Jones, who was a fast friend of Alex's, and Louise Velazquez of Quincy Jones Productions, who was also close to Alex and who made a number of calls in our behalf. Dr. Joseph L. Harris of Lynwood, California, read about the

auction in the paper and contacted Mr. Blau on his own. Mr. Jeffery K. Ayeroff of Beverly Hills contributed. And last but not least, I would like to recognize Mr. Michel Ferla of Montreux, Switzerland, whose check made out to bearer arrived out of the blue in my mail several days after the auction.

The Dean of Libraries, Paula Kaufman, made some money available from acquisitions funds already provided by generous friends, and up until the night before we were still getting donations. Some of these were verbal commitments, and the University's President, Joe Johnson, deserves considerable credit for agreeing to make these offers good, should the funds somehow not be forthcoming (which, thankfully, they were). If all this sounds somewhat hectic and a little crazy, that's because it was.

The auction was to occur in the University's Conference Center, and I was allowed to examine the manuscripts while the auctioneer's people were still working on them. This was particularly fortunate in the case of the *Roots* material which was being offered as a lot of eighteen or so boxes. Alex, of course, had given us ninety feet of manuscripts in 1990, and my assignment was to find out

how this material related to what we already had. This was of the utmost importance because I was guessing that the Roots lot would go high. If we had to have it, we would have to conserve our funds until it came up, because if we were successful there likely would not be much left for anything else.

Making this decision would have been a little easier if we had known about the Roots manuscripts we had, which I, at any rate, did not. The collection was to remain closed until Alex's death; and as I reported in the 1990-91 Review, we had simply left the manuscripts in the same metal boxes Alex had put them in during the last plagiarism trial. He lost the keys, so we had to break the locks in order to start processing, which we did as soon as Alex died. I, however, had not had the opportunity to look at anything. So I first had to sort out what turned out to be eight separate drafts of Roots, five paper ones and three on tape, all done between 1967 and 1975. The earliest draft was done on yellow paper, the next on orange. Then there was what was labeled in the notes an early white draft, a white draft, and a finished—near finished manuscript. All these occupied nine cubic feet, and we had another nine feet of background research and twelve feet of trials material which contained copies of the above as well as numerous other items.

Armed with a rough knowledge of what we had, I was able to determine that we did not have to have the Roots material which was being auctioned. We would have liked to have had it, of course, but we already had most of it, and the rest was not essential to the usefulness of our collection. We would have liked the Malcolm X manuscripts as well, but they were obviously not going to be within our range. Instead we decided to concentrate on unpublished manuscripts, on projects which never got to the finished manuscript stage, and on biographical material. We also decided that since the auction was likely to be rather hectic and no one really knew how to estimate the prices, it would be prudent to have an agent to help us prepare for the sale and to conduct the bidding while I kept track of our expenditures. We enlisted Ronnie Allen, a local dealer with whom we had often worked in the past and who, in fact, wrote an article for the Development Review last year, for this task.

This turned out to be a good strategy, since there was more than enough work for two. Ronnie assisted me in evaluating the manuscripts, and we

225

12/31/70

Dec. 29, midnight

3 am *will write more sleep*

Have this segment typed from this to suit meeting state; about dozen on his page left to work through to close this chapter.

midnight to daybreak

at tension would build

in Kunta, *the night* *the* *(performing a)* *jump*

at *assumed* *(vict)* *against* *toubob*

at *the* *rat* *rustled* *through*

grass underfoot, *he* *snatched* *his* *spear*

that he might defend the *cross*

doing any *quietly* *pondering* *the* *idea*

asked *loved* *to* *do* *when* *alone* *was* *entirely*

out *of* *the* *question* *Kunta* *much*

only *very* *much* *(preferred)* *but* *he*

was *eagerly* *looked* *forward* *to*

his *next* *task* *to* *guard* *the* *groundnut* *fields* *month*

at *guarding* *the* *(groundnut* *fields)*

either from dusk to midnight, *or* *as* *he* *preferred* *--*

from midnight *until* *the* *dawn* *the* *small* *hopped* *with* *a* *quiet* *pleasure*

climbed *up* *and* *for* *himself* *on* *the* *small* *set*

Reaching *(crosslegged* *atop* *the*

tall *lookout* *with* *his* *spear* *and*

bow *and* *arrows* *were* *close* *by* *and*

curled *on* *the* *ground* *just* *below* *him*

was *his* *wuolo* *dog* *perhaps* *dozing*

but *with* *its* *(frequently)* *twitching* *and* *indeed*

nose *and* *ears* *perked* *it* *was*

obviously *alert* *whenever* *(a* *family* *of)* *baboons* *occupied* *their* *nest*

groundnuts *the* *wuolo* *dog* *and* *Kunta* *had*

had *them* *fleeing* *in* *no* *time*

SLEEPY...

for p. 231

Manuscript page from a draft of Roots, from the Alex Haley Collection.

enlisted the aid of the Special Collections manuscript processor, Curtis Lyons, to help work through the boxes as they were unloaded in the receiving area of the Conference Center the day before the sale. People in the manuscripts business measure things in linear or cubic feet because they need to know how many feet of shelf space a collection will take up. In this case we were looking at perhaps two hundred feet of material, some of it manuscripts, some of it subject files, including the contents of Alex's office in Los Angeles which he had closed several years before.

Confronted with this much material we could only do a cursory job, but in retrospect it seems to have worked out satisfactorily. I went through and, with Ronnie's help, penciled in price ceilings

on the lots we were interested in. Then while he bid I kept a running total and was able to adjust the ceilings as needed, determined by our success. If we were able to get the lots at the estimated prices, nothing changed. But if we got them for less or if we were being consistently outbid, we were not spending as estimated and thus had more left for the next lots, so I could raise the ceilings. In this way we were able to stay within our budget while still acquiring most of what we had determined we needed. We bought fifty-six of the 506 lots that were offered for sale that day and spent a total of \$12,325, not counting the buyer's premium of ten percent.

From our point of view things went about as expected. We bought almost all the unpublished manuscripts we bid on,

missing only four or five lots. The manuscript of *The Autobiography of Malcolm X* went for \$100,000. Several unpublished chapters went for about thirty-five thousand, and the napkin on which Malcolm had scribbled the list of his first purchases upon being released from prison went for twenty-five thousand. The boxes of *Roots* went for sixty thousand, and some of the *Playboy* interviews were fairly expensive, but by and large the prices for the rest of the material were about as anticipated.

There is no space here for a lengthy description of our purchases, but I will cite a few of the more interesting examples. First, we bought some Malcolm X manuscripts without meaning to. We bought one lot of Malcolm X material because it was cheap, and I was hoping there would be some display items in it which I might use to represent that part of Alex's life. There turned out not to be any, but among the folders we found two separate articles, both titled "The Legacy of Malcolm X," which Alex had written for the *New York Times Magazine*. That magazine never published either, however, though Alex did publish a considerably shortened version of one of them in *Essence*.

Some of the other manuscripts are of considerable interest as well. "Search for Roots" is a piece about Alex's adventures while writing *Roots*, which he intended as a follow-up but never published, though there was an hour

documentary which probably made use of some of this material. "The Way," or "President Nipsey," as it was sometimes titled, is a musical that Alex appears to have worked on numerous times over a period of years, judging from the drafts. It starts in the packing room of a cosmetics factory in Chicago with the workers as a chorus. Nipsey is the main character and president of the company, and through him one can gain considerable insight into Alex's opinions concerning race relations. "The Lord and Little David" is a draft of a novel set on a plantation in Mississippi in 1926 and narrated by David, a twelve year old white child, which Alex worked on between 1952 and 1958. And "African Girl" is a projected book about the girl, Nbotu, and her efforts to fulfill her potential in West Africa.

When you put this material together with the collection which Alex had already given us, you have a truly important literary archive. In terms of size, the addition which we obtained at auction comes to approximately thirty feet. The main collection, composed basically of material on *Roots*, *Roots II* (the sequel) and *Palmerstown* (a TV series which ran for one year), with a smattering of personal items thrown in, amounts to ninety feet. Taken together they go a long way toward documenting the career of what must surely be one of the most important authors in the second half of this century.

This being the case, we felt some pressure to make the collection available for research, which we did on February 23rd of 1993. We decided that such an occasion was the proper time to establish contact with the executor of Alex's estate, his younger brother George, whom I accordingly made arrangements to visit in December, partly just to say hello, and partly to invite him and his brother, Julius, to attend the opening on the family's behalf. George is the current Chair of the Postal Rate Commission, and I decided to drive to Washington to see him. Unfortunately, my trip coincided with the first blizzard of the year, which caught me about a third of the way up and eventually stopped me at Harrisonburg, Virginia. I will forbear a lengthy recounting of my travels here and simply report that we had a pleasant meeting, once it finally occurred, and George agreed to come and to invite Julius, who runs an architecture firm in Silver Spring, Maryland, to join him.

We scheduled the opening in February because it is Black History Month, but a number of other events happened to coincide. *Queen* aired the first part of the month, and we set the final date for the 23rd when George Haley's calendar allowed him to come. This, by chance, turned out to be the date of one of the Chancellor's Associates breakfasts, so the Haleys became special guests, and Dean Kaufman and I became the program.

My other assignment was to take care of the Haleys, which turned out to be a pleasure. George flew down. Julius, who had other business in the area, drove. Julius' son, Chris, came up from Florida, and we all appeared on Jim and Natalie Haslam's doorstep on the evening of the 22nd for a fine dinner and conversation with Dean Kaufman; Larry Ratner, Dean of Liberal Arts; Charlie Brakebill, Vice President for Development; and Mrs. Carolyn Williams and her husband Jack, Vice Chancellor for Development and Alumni Affairs.

We mounted a display from the Haley Collection in the foyer of Special Collections, hosted a reception, and held the opening ceremony in what is known as the Delivery Hall on the second floor of Hoskins Library. And while the proceedings might not have rivaled the auction in news coverage, for the Libraries they were quite something, perhaps the largest Special Collections event since the opening of the Kefauver Wing. Chancellor Bill Snyder presided. Dean Kaufman opened with an explanation of the importance of the collection to



The cast of *Palmerstown*, from the Alex Haley Collection.



George Haley speaking at the opening of the Alex Haley Collection. Seated are Edye Ellis, Chancellor Bill Snyder, Dean Paula Kaufman, and David Kao.



Alex Haley speaking with Dean Paula Kaufman and Laura Simic at the Library Friends Lecture, fall, 1991.



A very young Alex Haley at play, from the Alex Haley Collection.

scholarship. Edye Ellis, a close friend of Alex's and a local television personality, delivered a moving personal reminiscence; and David Kao, representing the University of Tennessee class of 1993, announced that the Senior Gift would be a bust of Alex and a library endowment in his name. Then George Haley made a wonderful talk, an abbreviated version of which you will find on page two of this publication.

It was a truly moving occasion, but it was only the beginning. We have a fine Haley Collection, but we are now under an obligation to build on it. We are working with George Haley to try to acquire the manuscripts and background research to several other works, starting with *Queen*; and we are actively seeking other Haley material, both in the open market and through donations from private individuals. We could, however, use all the help we can get. Recently, thanks to Lois Riggins Ezzell and Dan Pomeroy of the Tennessee State Museum, I had the opportunity to meet Mr. and Mrs. George Jewett when they presented the Pulitzer Prize and other items from the auction to the Museum, and they agreed to let me add their names to the growing list of Alex's friends who have an interest in preserving his memorabilia. With the aid of such individuals and those mentioned above, we in the Libraries and our colleagues in the State Museum will do what we can to preserve his legacy in order that whoever is going to explain his ultimate importance to us will have the necessary tools with which to work.

**WITH "ALL THE MALICE
AND VENOM REQUISITE
FOR THE TIMES":
THE PAPERS OF PARSON
BROWLOW**

W. TODD GROCE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
EAST TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

"Cry aloud—Spare not; show my people their transgressions and the house of Jacob their sins." These defiant words from the masthead of *The Whig* summed up the very essence of William Gannaway "Parson" Brownlow. Newspaper editor, Methodist minister, Reconstruction governor, and U.S. senator, Brownlow earned a reputation during his long and varied career as a fiery controversialist and an uncompromising defender of the Union, a man whose unmitigated hatred of the Confederacy made him a terror to Rebels and a hero to antisecessionists. "I want a big war-horse and military suite," he once boasted with more truth than even he realized, "and will ride down among those rebels, and if you will excuse my apparent egotism, I do believe that the scoundrels had rather see the Devil coming after them."



From Special Collections Print File.

A native of Virginia, Brownlow moved as a young man to East Tennessee, where he preached the gospel and established a newspaper devoted to Whiggish causes and the defense of the twin doctrines of Francis Asbury and Henry Clay. The venom in his pen made bitter enemies of many in the Democratic party and in the Presbyterian and Baptist denominations. During the Civil War, he

was banished to the North by Southern officials for his outspoken criticism of the Confederacy. After a successful speaking tour, he returned to Tennessee bent on wreaking vengeance upon those who had forced him into exile. Elected governor in 1864 and senator five years later, Brownlow used his political influence to advance the Radical Republican agenda in Tennessee and to hound and destroy his former persecutors.

His life was filled with contradictions. Though an ordained minister of the gospel, Brownlow spent much of his time verbally brawling with the enemies of Methodism and the Union in an often mean and utterly ruthless style calculated to impugn the very character of his opponents. A man who loved God and comforted cholera victims, he could not find it in himself to forgive his persecutors. An advocate of slavery, he poured himself into destroying the government established by slaveholders in 1861. A staunch defender of the South and its interests, he sided with the North in crushing the South's bid for independence. His talent for invective and his stinging denunciation of his foes stand in sharp contrast to the tender emotions he exhibited toward his family and friends.



Brownlow under arrest for treason, from Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession. (Philadelphia: George W. Childs, 1862, facing p. 276.)

As governor during the period from 1864 to 1869, Brownlow occupied one of the most important positions in the state of Tennessee and played a key role in the saga of Tennessee's reconstruction. His status as a martyr and his savage editorials against the Rebels made him the natural choice of Unionists to replace Andrew Johnson in Nashville. Unfortunately, Brownlow's limited political experience and his tendency toward verbal excesses ill-suited him for the chief executive's office. By employing constitutionally questionable tactics to maintain the continued dominance of the Republican party and by his inability to hold the Unionist coalition together, the Parson doomed the Radical experiment in Tennessee to failure. And by using his power to abuse his enemies and to avenge the wrongs perpetrated against Union men during the war, he engendered feelings of resentment and bitterness that persist to this day.

Considering Brownlow's important place in Tennessee and Southern history, the Special Collections Library of the University of Tennessee is indeed fortunate to have acquired during the past year a significant collection of the Parson's papers. The Brownlow Collection joins the papers of other key political figures already in the possession of the University, including those of Oliver P. Temple, Horace Maynard, Estes Kefauver, and Howard Baker Jr., further enhancing the Library's reputation as a major repository for material related to Tennessee's political history.

Although the collection covers a period of more than fifty years between 1848 and 1902, the bulk centers on the years 1866 to 1869 during Brownlow's administration as governor. There are also a number of letters from the time when Brownlow was U.S. senator (1869-1875). In all, the collection contains over four hundred pieces and includes letters from such nineteenth century notables as Tennessee congressman and 1860 presidential candidate John Bell; Union general George H. Thomas; Confederate vice-president Alexander Stephens; Whig congressman and Tennessee governor William B. Campbell; U.S. senator and Tennessee Whig party founder Ephraim Foster; prominent Tennessee Unionists Horace Maynard, Oliver P. Temple, and T.A.R. Nelson; and Brownlow's successor as governor of Tennessee, Dewitt Clinton Senter. Although the majority of the correspondence is written to the Parson, a substantial portion, especially that dating



Robert B. Reynolds, the drunken Commissioner who committed Parson Brownlow to prison. (Page 296.)

Brownlow's counter attack on his political accuser, from Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession. (Philadelphia: George W. Childs, 1862, facing p. 216.)

to the 1880s and 1890s, is to Brownlow's son, John Bell Brownlow. There are few letters actually written by the Parson himself.

The collection has the distinction of being the only large cache of Brownlow papers in existence. Although several repositories have a number of Brownlow's letters, none possesses a collection on the scale of that recently acquired by the University. For instance, the Brownlow Collection at the Tennessee State Library and Archives in Nashville has little material of importance relating to the Parson outside of his proclamations, which were published during his career and can be obtained elsewhere. Only scattered letters can be found in the T.A.R. Nelson and Leonidas C. Houk papers located in the Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection. Prior to this major acquisition of Brownlow's papers, the University of Tennessee Special Collections Library owned only a few of the Parson's letters, most of these dating from the pre-Civil War years.

Beyond these scanty documents, little else has been available to researchers and biographers of the Parson until now. Indeed, in his introduction to the 1971 University of Tennessee Press edition of E. Merton Coulter's *William G. Brownlow: Fighting Parson of the Southern Highlands*, James W. Patton lamented that the "principal drawback encountered by Professor Coulter in the preparation of his work was failure to uncover any significant mass of Brownlow

manuscripts." Patton added that it was "a known fact" such a collection once existed "but that it exists today is unlikely." As a result, biographers such as Coulter and Steve Humphrey have been forced to rely primarily on the Parson's vast newspaper writings and editorials and on his numerous books.

Documents in the Brownlow Collection can be grouped into four categories: (1) those relating to Reconstruction in Tennessee; (2) those relating to the 1860 murder of James Reese by John Bell Brownlow; (3) those relating to Confederate activity in Tennessee during 1861-62; and (4) miscellaneous pieces concerning matters such as congressional politics during the 1880s, requests for appointments to government positions, various railroad activities, obituaries, and subscriptions to the Knoxville *Whig*, Brownlow's renowned political organ.

The most significant of these documents, both in terms of number of pieces and historical value, are the various letters received by Brownlow during his tenure as Reconstruction governor. The vast majority of these were written by Republican officials from across the state, but especially from West Tennessee, where acts of terrorism and violence against Unionists and Blacks were most common. Taken together, they offer insight into conditions existing in Tennessee during the late 1860s and reveal the siege mentality of many Unionists resulting from counterrevolutionary terror unleashed by former Confederates.



Elder Graves, a religious opponent, from *The Great Iron Wheel Examined: Or, Its False Spokes Extracted.* (Nashville; By the Author, facing p. 287.)

For example, two letters to Brownlow from Humbolt resident W.H. Stillwell complain of the large number of unreconstructed Rebels in West Tennessee and of atrocities committed by the Ku Klux Klan in his community. Several letters also concern the 1867 murder of an Ohio man who removed to Shelby County, Tennessee, after the war. Apparently the police experienced considerable difficulty in bringing the killer to justice since local citizens regarded the murdered man as nothing more than a “d—d Yankee” and, as a consequence, were uninterested in finding his slayer. Other correspondence relates to the murder of a black man in Gallatin and efforts to arrest the killers, attempts to capture an escaped former Rebel convicted of murdering a Unionist in Montgomery County, internal divisions within the Tennessee Republican party, and accusations against a local official in Jackson who, though posing as a loyal man, was in fact a Rebel.

An interesting, albeit less historically important, part of the collection relates to the killing of James Reese by the Parson’s son, John Bell Brownlow. The unfortunate affair occurred during the winter of 1860 while both Reese and the younger Brownlow were students at Emory and Henry College. Reese, who apparently was considerably larger than

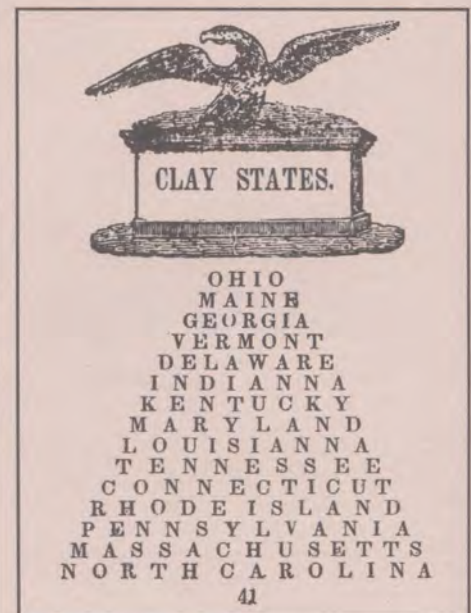
his antagonist, knocked Brownlow to the muddy ground following the election of officers to one of the school’s literary societies. While other students attempted to restrain Reese, Brownlow, overcome with rage, struck his assailant over the head with a chestnut stick, from which blow he died within a few hours. Young Brownlow was indicted for murder and tried in the Washington County Circuit Court in Abingdon, Virginia, but was acquitted by the jury. Several letters in the collection from various citizens of East Tennessee, all dated 1860, concern the trial, give details of the altercation, and attest to John Bell’s innocence.

Some of the more interesting documents in the collection concern Confederate activity in Tennessee during the first two years of the Civil War. Specifically, these consist of letters written to Tennessee’s Confederate governor Isham G. Harris by Confederate officers and officials, some of whom were from East Tennessee. They report on early war news, Southern troop movements in East Tennessee, Unionist recruitment in the region, and attitudes, fears, and resentments held by East Tennessee secessionists. The authors range from Col. David H. Cummings of the Nineteenth Tennessee Infantry, a prominent Anderson County Confederate officer, to P.H. Aylett, Confederate District Attorney in

Richmond. There is also a May 1861 letter from Whig politico William G. Campbell to Harris recommending a friend for appointment in the Provisional Army of Tennessee. Undoubtedly, this note must have puzzled Brownlow since Campbell was an avowed Unionist.

One of the most fascinating letters to Harris was written by Major L.B. Headrick of Greenville on March 18, 1862. An officer in the Tennessee militia, Headrick bitterly complained about the state of affairs in East Tennessee. He informed the governor that he had no conception of the difficulties facing East Tennessee secessionists. “You middle and west Tennesseans, living where there is not . . . any division of sentiment upon the justness of our cause, have never rightly comprehended the state of affairs of the feelings of the people in East Tennessee,” he complained. He went on to detail the obstacles facing the recruiting officers in the region and described the stiff opposition among local citizens to serving in the Southern army “if required to leave their wives and children to starve at the mercy of a far more relentless foe than any of Lincoln’s thieves can be.”

Why the Parson would have had these letters in his possession is something of a mystery. He apparently found them among the papers of the abandoned state archives left behind when Gov. Harris precipitously fled from Nashville on the heels of the retreating Confederate army. Others could have been picked up among the captured Rebel documents taken at the end of the war. In either event, Brownlow must have had them for



From *A Political Register.* (Jonesboro; By the Author, p. 321.)



Brownlow's daughter defending herself from Confederate rabble, from Reynolds, Major W.D., Miss Martha Brownlow: Or the Heroine of Tennessee. (Philadelphia: Barclay & Co., p.26.)

some purpose. He may have sought them for no other reason than to preserve them as mementos of the war, or he could have seen them as trophies taken from his conquered enemies. On the other hand, it is quite possible that the Parson collected these letters as a way of documenting his case against former Confederates, as tangible evidence of their treason and wickedness.

Indeed, Brownlow's own words suggest his motives. On the back of a letter in the Tilghman Haws Papers (Special Collections MS-240) written by Confederate Brig. Gen. William H. Carroll to Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in December 1861 proudly proclaiming Brownlow's arrest in Knoxville by Confederate authorities, the following note is scrawled in the Parson's unmistakable handwriting: "Another of Gen. Carroll's letters has been discovered among the captured documents we hold at Nashville. It will speak for itself and comes from the pen of a man now asking us to sanction his pardon by the President." Clearly, Brownlow's intentions were not entirely innocent.

Much more could be said about this rich and exciting collection but space does not permit. Suffice it to say that the acquisition of the Brownlow Collection is a major coup for the University of Tennessee Special Collections Library. The correspondence between what one writer referred to as "the meanest man that ever walked the streets of Knoxville" and his friends and acquaintances, both high and low, offer fertile ground for future Brownlow biographers and students of Reconstruction. Brownlow once remarked during the early days of the Civil War that he was pleased his fellow Unionists felt "all the malice and venom requisite for the times." That same malice and venom still course through the Parson's papers.



A signed carte de visite. (Special Collections MS-936.)

FIVE DECADES OF LIBRARY FRIENDSHIP: MRS. A.H. LANCASTER

By ANNELLE FOUTCH
DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT PUBLICATIONS

It's half time of the Homecoming game in 1990. Standing on the field of Neyland Stadium, Mrs. A.H. (Lucile Hodge) Lancaster proudly represented the Class of 1945. It had been a short four-and-one-half decades since she had gotten her degree in political science, and she remembered it clearly.

"I typed my way through school," Mrs. Lancaster explains today. Before she went back to school, Mrs. Lancaster was already typing as a volunteer. She was elected general secretary to the American Dental Assistants Association and served in this capacity for six years. But when her boss, a dermatologist, volunteered for military service in the U.S. Army Medical Corps in World War II, Mrs. Lancaster entered UT. During World War II, while she was a student at the University, she did typing for the American Red Cross.

"I had saved enough money to live on, and then I typed to supplement that. I typed for Dr. Lee Green, who was also my major professor in political science, and Dr. Folmsbee in the history department."

It was Dr. Green who introduced her to Dr. John C. Hodges, the head of the English department. He referred her to students who needed their theses typed.

"My interest in the library started when I was a student on the Hill," Mrs. Lancaster recalls. "But Dr. Hodges, who was a great advocate of the library,



Mrs. Lancaster in her home.



Mrs. Lancaster chats with Library Friends Lecturer John Seigenthaler, chairman of the Freedom Forum First Amendment Center, at the fall 1992 lecture.

helped me solve a problem."

After her graduation, Mrs. Lancaster worked for nearly a year in the registrar's office where she was an assistant to Dr. J.E. Avent. He headed the psychometric testing program for G.I.s who were coming back to school after the war.

"UT didn't pay me a lot, but I still wanted to give what I could to the University for my experience here had been vital to my personal growth."

Remarkably, her first gift to the University was \$100 in 1946. Few donors can match Mrs. Lancaster's record today of forty-six consecutive years of giving.

"I wanted to help someone who couldn't afford to go to the University," says Mrs. Lancaster, "so I gave the money to a scholarship fund. When I found out that the scholarships were awarded for academic merit, I talked to Dr. Hodges. He said one way I could make sure my contribution helped everyone was to give it to the library."

Mrs. Lancaster left the University and went back to work for her former employer, Dr. A.H. Lancaster, whom she later married. Dr. Lancaster was one of the first physicians to push plans to build the UT medical center in Knoxville.

Many things have changed since Mrs. Lancaster's days on the Hill. One of the most dramatic changes is the new John C. Hodges Library, named for the department head in English. Today's library holds more than books, but it's still the foundation of the University's research and teaching programs.

In October 1991, Mrs. Lancaster did something that definitely would rate Dr. Hodges's approval. She established an annuity trust for the library valued at more than \$100,000. It's a beneficial arrangement for Mrs. Lancaster and the University. The trust pays her interest income for the rest of her life. The trust, named the Dr. and Mrs. A.H. Lancaster Library Endowment, will make possible the purchase of valuable acquisitions for the collection.

Mrs. Lancaster pursues her activities at a brisk pace. She attends the Library Friends functions and alumni gatherings. She recently came back to campus once again for another very special reason. In the Hodges Library on the fifth floor, the east side study area bears a plaque that reads: "In Honor of Mrs. Lucile H. Lancaster and in Memory of Dr. A.H. Lancaster." Because the gift is so important, UTK Dean of Libraries Paula Kaufman has dedicated the study area to the Lancasters, and she wanted Mrs. Lancaster to see the area first hand.

"I know that as much as some things change," says Mrs. Lancaster, "some things will always stay the same. Students will always have to study, and they will always have to use the library."

"If students want an education, I really believe it's here for them at UT. Sometimes it's inferred that a degree from an ivy league school might be more prestigious, but I don't feel that way. Students can get as fine an education here as they can anywhere. And I want to help keep it that way."

FOR SALE THROUGH ARRANGEMENT

BY JOHN DOBSON

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN EMERITUS

A remarkable group of scarce or rare books and pamphlets was put up for sale recently by the Tennessee Historical Society through an arrangement with Knoxville book dealer R.R. Allen. The materials, called duplicates by the Society, included not only rare items, but unique items as well. It would seem on the surface that duplicate pieces could not be considered unique, but when scrutinized many of them appeared to be one-of-a-kind.

An examination of Allen's *Catalog 89*, a special listing of Historical Society property available for purchase, reveals surprising opportunities for collectors and libraries. The catalog cover announces, "A significant collection of scarce and rare books and pamphlets on many subjects. Tennesseana, Americana, Antiquarian, Signed and Inscribed Books, Color Plate Books, Civil War, Songsters, Medical, Early Imprints, etc. All being property of the Tennessee Historical

Society. Offered for sale through arrangement with, and to be ordered from R.R. Allen, Books. . . ." Buyers are advised on the first page: "Unless otherwise indicated, all books, pamphlets, and other items listed have the customary library markings. These generally are either Tennessee Historical Society, Tennessee Historical Society and Tennessee State Library, and/or Tennessee State Library. . . . Every attempt has been made to carefully describe the condition. Conditions including minor blemishes, text foxing of older items, bookplates, former owners name(s) in ink [etc.] All sold 'AS IS'."

Keys as to why duplicate titles are unique can be found in the terms used to inform readers. The catalog announces "signed and inscribed books" and advises about "bookplates [and] former owners names in ink." Provenance, or knowledge about former owners, designates books and other formats as valuable association pieces, especially when former owners were renowned personages. How better to establish provenance than through bookplates, names in ink, or by signings and inscriptions?

A look through this astonishing catalog, which was distributed widely, reveals why bookmen and librarians found it of great interest. Seldom are such things available to enrich the stacks of libraries and bookstores. Following are a few selections from the catalog that are of more than a little importance, some of which the University Library acquired for its Special Collections and some of which it did not.

No. 9 is Sam Houston's copy of *An Account of Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the Year 1824*, with his signature in ink on the cover. UTK did not acquire this item associated with the Tennessee governor and Republic of Texas President, neither did it acquire No. 12, Andrew Jackson's signed copy of *Revised Statutes of the State of Arkansas, 1837*, nor a number of other volumes owned and signed by Jackson, nor a number of volumes associated with Andrew Johnson for that matter. The most expensive listing in the catalog of "duplicates," No. 98, a collection of volumes from the library of James K. Polk, the second president from Tennessee, is a group of fifty-one books from Polk's



From "Part One" of the Art Album of the Tennessee Centennial International Exposition. (Nashville: *Nashville Tennessean*, 1898) Copies of the book issue of this publication are fairly common, but this view of the Parthenon (at right) is from a complete series of the original twelve parts in decorative wrappers, Allen Catalog 89, No. 264.



REPUBLICAN SPEAKING!

— THE —
Hon. H. S. THOMPSON,
 Republican Elector,

— AND —
Hon. A. M. HUGHES, Jr.,

Will address the people at the following times and places, under the
 auspices of the Republican State Executive Committee.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Friday Night, Oct. 21, 1892.	AETNA, Tuesday Night, Oct. 25, 1892
FRANKLIN, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1892,	WARNER, Wednesday Night, Oct. 26
THOMPSONS' STATION, Saturday Night, Oct. 22,	LITTLE LOT, Thursday Night, Oct. 27
CHARLOTTE, Monday, Oct. 24, 1892,	WILLIAMSPORT, Friday Night, Oct. 28
DICKSON, Monday Night, Oct. 24,	COLUMBIA, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1892.

ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

EVERYBODY ** INVITED!

Come One! Come All!

JAMES JEFFREYS,

Secretary.

J. W. BAKER,

Chair man Republican State Executive Committee

This broadside from the presidential race of 1892 documents a political swing through Tennessee.

library, all signed by him. Mostly government publications dated in the 1830s and 1840s, these volumes contain no less than fifty-eight examples of Polk's signature in ink. Duplicate publications though they undoubtedly were for the Society, the signature makes them very special to autograph fanciers. UTK did not attempt to acquire these; they went to a well-known book dealer in the East.

Number 105 in the catalog was an offering that created a great deal of excitement among collectors. It was a complete run of the first anti-slavery periodical, *The Emancipator*, published in

Jonesboro, Tennessee by Elihu Embree in 1820. This newspaper, so rare as to be reported in only one repository in the nation, was quickly removed from the sale.

Since UTK holds the largest known collection of examples from the press of George Roulstone, Tennessee's first printer, it would have been appropriate for it to have acquired catalog item No. 262, *Acts of the First Session, Second Congress of the United States of America*, Philadelphia, 1792. This item has the ownership stamp of George Roulstone in five places and is signed by him on the title page. The volume includes the act

relating to the printing of the laws of the Territory South West of the River Ohio, which Roulstone printed in 1793. Alas, The McClung Collection of the Knoxville Public Library, picked off this treasure. However, when prime pieces of Tennesseana get away, UTK always is happiest when they go to the Knoxville Public Library or to the Tennessee State Library.

Another extremely desirable association item which the University did not purchase was one of the rarest of all Kentucky books, *A Report of the Causes Determined by the Late Supreme Court for Dist. of Kentucky. In Which Titles of Land Were in Dispute* (Lexington: John Bradford, 1803). This volume, which contains forty-one maps as well as text, is inscribed to John Overton (see below) from the author as follows: "To Jno Overton, Esq., of Tennessee. This book is presented by his friend and Humble Servt, James Hughes, Lextn., Kenty, Sept, 7th., 1803." And while it is true that the University collects Kentuckyana, that is not a primary collecting interest. If the University had acquired this piece, it would not have been able to acquire as many of the Tennessee pieces, a few of which are listed below.

UTK purchased nearly a hundred titles from the catalog of Historical Society duplicates. Among these were several volumes of more than passing interest. *The Cumberland Almanac, For the Year of Our Lord 1855* (Nashville, 1854) fills a gap in the library's holdings of this title, and complements the special collection of early regional almanacs which includes the *Davy Crockett Almanacs and Hills Tennessee Almanac and State Register* published during the 1820s, 1830s and 1840s. A quotation from an early *Library Development Review* points out the importance of almanacs in the development of our culture: "Almanacs are part and parcel of the American tradition. Keeping pace with newspapers and books, they become much more than little booklets charting sunshine and storm. They were books of scientific facts and of news and fiction as well. They presented historical notes, literary sketches, jests, aphorisms, tall tales and comic illustrations."

As the *Cumberland Almanac* complements the almanac collection, another purchase complements the collection of early songsters: *The Cumberland Harmony, Improved and Enlarged, Psalm Tunes, Hymns, Songs, and Anthems* (Nashville, 1835). Another quotation from an earlier *Library Development Review* in regard to songsters stated:

Songbooks have made significant contributions to American cultural life. Songsters and hymnals enjoyed wide appeal through the nation's developing years with singing groups and religious organizations. Some books contain words and music, some have lyrics alone, and other have shape-notes along with words to aid singers. Among the religious groups the less educated congregations, particularly in the South, carried forward the use of "spiritual songs." They craved highly emotional preachings and songs of the same type in free rhythms that could be sung to popular melodies with choruses.

The *Cumberland Harmony* is a natural choice to go along with *Virginia Harmony*, *Kentucky Harmony*, *The American Harmonist*, *The Camp Meeting Songster*, and the many, many other 19th century songsters present in the rare books library.

Perhaps the most important offering from the catalog that UT was able to purchase is *The Laws of North Carolina and Tennessee, Respecting Vacant Lands and Deeds, Which Are No Longer In Force . . .* (Nashville, 1810). Aside from the obvious interest indicated by the title and the fact that only one other copy is known, the volume has a wonderful

association value. It has a flyleaf presentation inscription, "From John Overton to his friend, Thomas Emmerson," with Overton's signature repeated, "Nashville, W. Tenn." and Emmerson's signature, "Jonesboro, Tenn." Thomas Emmerson was a trustee of East Tennessee College in 1812, the first mayor of Knoxville in 1816, and was a Superior Court Judge, 1819-1822. He returned to Jonesboro in 1822. John Overton, of the founding family of Memphis, may have been the compiler of this rare volume which has no identification as to authorship. The first known publication attributed to Overton is the *Tennessee Supreme Court Reports*, Nashville, 1813. Two rare pamphlets concerning Andrew Jackson published in Nashville in 1819 are also thought to be from Overton's hand. At any rate, *The Laws of North Carolina and Tennessee* contains a handwritten Errata in ink, four pages in length, and a manuscript notation, "Nashville, West Tenn., John Overton living in Nashville, West Tennessee, Davidson County. Nashville is one of the greatest commercial towns in East or Western part of the U.S. It affords one of the best bridges in the Western Country equal in its workmanship and

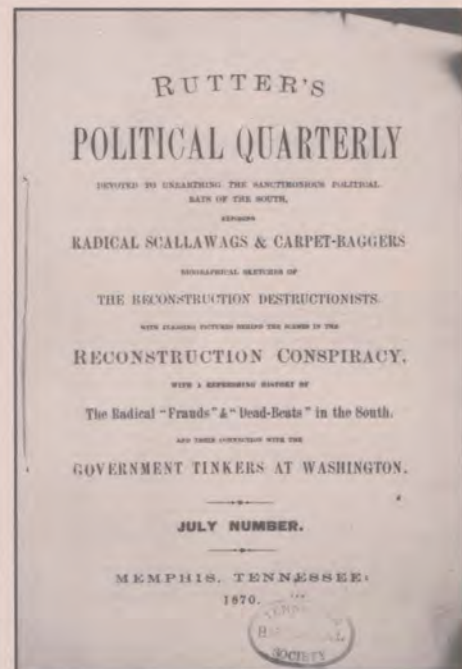
design. Also ten steam boats, sixty stores, twenty lawyers, and twenty five doctors. Oct. 12, 1826." The association value and the rarity of this early state imprint combine to make it a very collectible and desirable book, and one that could hardly be considered a duplicate.

Other welcome pieces from the Society sale were *Charter of the State Bank of Tennessee*, 1837; *Communications From the Planters and Union Banks to the General Assembly of Tennessee*, 1860; *Catalogue of Greeneville and Tusculum College*, 1877; *Catalogue of Hiwasee College*, 1882, 1895; *Report of the City Physician and Registrar of Vital Statistics, Knoxville, East Tennessee, For 1876* (with presentation inscription from J.G.M. Ramsey, author of the *Annals of Tennessee*); and a broadside issued for Felix Grundy in 1812, "F. Grundy's Letter to His Constituents," a call to arms addressed to citizens of West Tennessee.

All other considerations aside, it is good news that the University of Tennessee Library was able to acquire many wanted volumes from the sale, and that the Tennessee Historical Society has benefitted financially.



This Frontispiece from the *American Jack Stock Stud Book* (Nashville: *The American Breeders Association of Jacks and Jennets*, 1891) was published "by order of the Executive Committee as a high type of his breed."



This Memphis publication is listed in *Howes' US-IANA*, but not in the *National Union Catalog*. The copy pictured here has a faded inscription, "To Union and American, Compliments of Gen. R. Rutter . . .," meaning that it was a gift from the author to the editor of the *Nashville Union and American*.

FRIENDS HAVE "FIRSTS" IN 1992-93

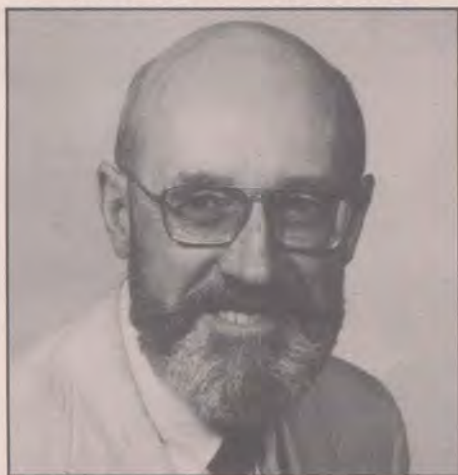
BY LAURA C. SIMIC
DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

The Library Friends had several "firsts" in the 1992-93 year. The first Library Friends Outstanding Service recognition was awarded, the First Amendment was the topic of the fall program, and the first Library Friends mother/daughter team was featured at the spring lecture.

The Library Friends Outstanding Service Award was established by the Executive Committee to encourage support of the University Libraries' unique role as a central component of the academic program at the University. The award recognizes those UT faculty and staff members who have made outstanding contributions, in the broadest sense, to the growth and welfare of the University Libraries. The recipient of the 1992 award was Dr. Dale Cleaver, Emeritus Professor of Art.

Dr. Cleaver was his department's Library representative from 1958 to 1978, and is largely responsible for the development of a rich and diverse collection of materials for the study of art. He actively worked with librarians to refine approval plans, acquire newly published materials, review offerings of out-of-print vendors, and to coordinate his department's requests for library materials. As an emeritus professor, he continues to lend his expertise to help the Library build the collection of art materials, and has donated books and microfiche materials himself.

Dr. Cleaver was nominated for the award by Deborah Thompson-Wise, a bibliographer at the University Libraries. She says, "It has become apparent over



Library Friends Outstanding Service Award recipient, Dr. Dale Cleaver.

time that some of the library subject areas, have received special attention in terms of their development. Their coverage and balance are 'fit' particularly to the curriculum at UT. Art is one of these areas, and I believe that much of the credit for the development of this collection is due to the efforts of Dr. Dale Cleaver."

An art book was purchased for the library in honor of Dr. Cleaver, and his name was placed on a permanent plaque in the sixth-floor conference room in the Hodges Library building.

The threat to the First Amendment posed by political rhetoric was the timely topic of the Library Friends Fall Lecture, given during the 1992 Presidential race, by John Seigenthaler, chairman of the Freedom Forum First Amendment Center. Seigenthaler is one of the nation's leading spokesmen on the First Amendment rights of the press in America. His distinguished career in both journalism and government service makes him uniquely qualified for this role.

Seigenthaler served as a journalist—a reporter, editor and publisher—for forty-three years at the Nashville *Tennessean*. He was the founding editorial director of *USA Today*, and is a past president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. During his tenure at the *Tennessean*, he won national awards for his work as an investigative reporter and editorial writer. In the early 1960s he left journalism for a short time to enter government service, accepting an appointment as the administrative assistant to Attorney General Robert Kennedy. His service in the Justice Department included work in the fields of civil rights, organized crime and the judicial selection process. During the 1961 Freedom Rides, he was the Kennedy Administration's chief negotiator with the governor of Alabama. Other government service includes presidential appointment to the US Advisory Commission on Information by President Kennedy and to the US Appellate Judicial Nominating Commission by President Carter.

What he heard in the presidential campaign, said Seigenthaler, was rhetoric from both sides which reflected a cynical and condescending attitude on the part of those in politics toward those of us in the electorate. The attitude reflected by this rhetoric, he said, went beyond partisan views. Both parties allowed themselves to become snared in rhetorical battles that threatened the rights of free expression and freedom of religion, the



John Seigenthaler, right, critiques the newspaper of an aspiring editor at the Library Friends Fall 1992 Lecture.

right to assemble peaceably and, most of all, the right to think, to write and to speak without control, inhibition or intimidation by the government.

"As I listen to the echoes of the rhetoric, I'm reminded of why a few hundred years ago visionaries like Thomas Jefferson and James Madison drew that sharp line of the First Amendment that separates the government from religion and from the control of speech and other rights," said Seigenthaler.

"In this year of politics," he said, "the tone and tenor of some of what was said was so moralistic as to be manic, so puritanical as to be punitive." It occurs, ironically, on the 300th anniversary of the Salem witch trials, when those thought to be different were subject to punishment.

Seigenthaler cited examples of statements made by Pat Robertson and Pat Buchanan to illustrate his point that some political figures were posturing themselves as "messengers of God," insisting that God was on their side, believed in their values and, thus, was against the other partisan side. "Those who pose as political messengers of God should tell the truth," he said. "Within the framework of what the Supreme Court has said is constitutional, the government has no right to direct our thought process, what we read, what we hear, what we see. To suggest that God is on the government's side—the side of one political group—that concerns me."

Seigenthaler said he hoped to raise questions about whether our politicians misread the real genius of what has made this country great. "It strikes me that Jefferson understood it when he said 'I swore on the altar of God eternal hostility toward every form of tyranny known to the mind of man.'"

Seigenthaler pointed out that there are those around the world who look to the United States for leadership but who look at our campaign rhetoric and wonder, "What is this insanity? Why are these people hung up on those puritanical moralistic views which led to the imprisonment, punishment and death of those people 300 years ago who were caught up in the Salem witch hunts?"

"I seek to provoke those of you who are close to this library, those of us who understand that on the shelves of this library are great works, and some that will never be classics. There on those shelves you will find writings that many in this society would consider off limits to be on the page and would assert that they should not be read. I ask those of you who obviously have a care for, love for, those books on those shelves to understand that our politicians have become convinced that either we don't know or don't care what goes on those shelves, or what goes in the public domain through all the various elements."

"I think in this political year," Seigenthaler concluded, "I stand with Jefferson to swear on the altar of God eternal hostility toward every form of tyranny known to the mind of man."

The first Library Friends mother/daughter team was featured at the Library Friends Spring Lecture in April of this year. Betsey Creekmore, Sr. is a lifelong resident of Knox County who has devoted a large portion of her life to preserving Knox County history. She has written three books on Knoxville: *Knoxville*; *Knoxville, Our Fair City*; and *Knox County Tennessee*. She is the founder of the local Dogwood Trails which later evolved into the Dogwood Arts Festival. Betsey Creekmore, Jr., is the associate vice chancellor for administration at the University and has researched the history of her hometown alongside her mother. They came together for the Library Friends program to present "A Different Kind of Research."

Betsey, Sr. says it's difficult for a native to write local history. "You know too much," she grinned.

When the Creekmores begin to research a book, they start in the libraries. They read all the books they can on a subject, "then decide which author you believe, because they never agree," Betsey, Sr. said.

The Creekmores have a unique perspective on the history they research. History, they say, is no more and no less than the story of people and what happened to them. They try to find out

about individuals from particular eras, then try to see history through their eyes. Research, they say, makes history come alive.

Although they work well together, both Betseys agree that they have a generation gap when it comes to research—the computer vs. the catalog card file. Basically, Betsey, Jr. says, she serves as staff to her mother. One of the things she does is go to flea markets and auctions and keep her eyes and ears open for information about area families and their ancestors.

In 1970, the Creekmores undertook their first joint research venture. They were working on a book for Doubleday publishers called *Your World in Miniature*. This project took them to Europe where they combed through miniature museums on their own and found that they did not have the information tools they enjoyed in the United States.

In 1990, the Creekmores began another joint venture that involved a different kind of research. In years past, the Knoxville Garden Club had a regular group of hikers who took monthly trips to the Great Smokey Mountains National Park. The late Josephine Chambers had kept a journal of these trips. The Creekmores decided, with the help of Chambers' journals, to visit all of the places and identify the wildflowers in the area with the goal of publishing a guide to the mountain flowers.

"I took a deep breath and bought a camcorder," said Betsey, Jr.

So the Creekmores headed to the mountains to record what they could find, with mother directing and daughter documenting their discoveries on video tape. They walked through the trails and recorded what was in bloom to be later identified by members of the Garden

Club. This was not as simple as it sounds—for the park service had since changed some of the original trails walked by Mrs. Chambers.

During their research the Creekmores discovered another generation gap in addition to the one caused by technology. Betsey, Sr. had taught geology and insisted on studying maps. Betsey, Jr., with a social studies background, preferred to follow the paved roads.

"Mother's insistence that we follow the original maps got us on to every unpaved road in the National Park," said Betsey, Jr. "I even forded a few rivers!"

The kind of research the Creekmores did—travelling, exploring museums, and hiking through the woods—was a forerunner to the research methods available now. With computers and electronic databases, a researcher can tap into almost any information source available.

Betsey, Jr. enjoys the new research methods. It's easy to get sidetracked, though, she says, because there's so much information at one's fingertips. "The challenge now is how to *choose* what information to use because there's just so much there."

Betsey, Sr., on the other hand, finds the volume of information available "frightening."

The result of their research on local history, said Betsey, Sr., is a "word picture of a community and of the prominent families who had an influence on events."

And how did mother and daughter decide to work together?

"I wasn't aware there was a choice," said Betsey, Jr.

Her mother replied with a sly smile, "I have a will of iron!"



Betsey Creekmore, Jr. (left) and Betsey Creekmore, Sr. (right) sign some of their books for Library Friends members at the Library Friends Spring 1993 Lecture.

LINDSAY YOUNG ENDOWMENT FUND MATERIALS CHOSEN

BY D. E. PERUSHEK
ASSOCIATE DEAN, COLLECTION SERVICES

As this year's Lindsay Young Fund Committee convened to make recommendations on titles to purchase with earnings from the Young Endowment, they bore in mind that the approximately \$50,000 available this year was to be expended on outstanding works in the humanities. Set up by Mr. Young (class of 1935), prominent Knoxville lawyer, the earnings from the fund are intended to "make a qualitative difference in the [humanities] collection of the Library."

Comprised of Chris Craig (Classics), Todd Diacon (History), Rem Edwards (Philosophy), Stan Garner (English), Faye Julian (Speech Communications), Fred Moffett (Art), Milton Figg and Deborah Thompson-Wise (Libraries), and convened by D.E. Perushek, Associate Dean of Libraries for Collection Services, the Lindsay Young Committee opted for titles in several disciplines in the humanities. Some representative

selected titles are *Spanish Women Writers 1500-1900*, *The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Tennessee*, *Slavery in Antebellum Southern Industries*, *Database of African-American Poetry* and a collection of Governor William G. Brownlow's papers.

Each year the committee entertains suggestions for purchases from the departments of Art, Classics, English, Germanic and Slavic Languages, Speech Communications and Theater. And each year, the cost of titles requested far exceeds available funds. As a way to insure that as many titles will be ordered as possible, and so that the committee's deliberations coincide with the Libraries' order schedule, it was decided this year that the committee would recommend materials for purchase in 1992-93 as well as 1993-94.

All acquired titles will be used as research and primary source materials, in particular by faculty and graduate students in need of these valuable resources in the humanities. Not only will these materials facilitate scholarly research for faculty and students currently on campus, but they will also provide a lasting collection for future scholars.



GOPHER NEWS

BY JAMES B. LLOYD
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN

We do not often include news here about the technical side of Special Collections, but during the past year there have been some technological developments which are changing the way business is conducted. Since Special Collections at UTK is in the forefront of some of these changes, and since this publication is our principal means of communication, we thought we would take just a little space to explain them.

Because this publication goes to a very diverse audience, it is probably best to begin at the beginning, which is the existence of a world-wide communication network called the Internet. This network allows scholars to communicate via e-mail, and it has been in place for some time. One of the things one could use it for has been to get to the holdings of our online catalog, and that has not changed. However, our catalog now has something called a front-end on it, a uniform piece of software developed at the University of Minnesota (hence the name, Gopher) which presents you with a menu instead of sending you right into the catalog.

By using the Gopher, one can provide access to things which never had a place in an online catalog, like the finding aids for our manuscript collections which we are now entering. Unlike the brief records which we had been inputting in the catalog, these may go in unchanged and may be as long as we need (Kefauver is over one hundred pages). They may be read from anywhere via the Internet, may be quickly downloaded to a personal computer if desired, and are automatically indexed by the Gopher. This is a new way of doing business because all of our finding aids can be published on demand, and users will be able to ask questions about them using the existing e-mail system. This is a far cry from the days not so long ago when we had only the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections to use to tell scholars of the existence of collections.



Lindsay Young.

LETTERS TO THE SENATOR: THE BAKER PAPERS REVISITED

BY K. JOSLYN QUINN
PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY ASSISTANT

Twenty years have passed since the televised Watergate hearings and intense press coverage made Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr., as vice-chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities (as the Watergate Committee was officially called), almost a daily part of millions of people's lives.

As a result, the Senator was inundated with mail. Almost fifty cubic feet of these letters, postcards, and telegrams are now part of the Baker Papers in Special Collections and many of them make



Senator Baker conducting interrogations during the Watergate hearings, 1973. (Baker Papers)



Fred D. Thompson (Chief Minority Counsel, Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities) and Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr. (Vice-chairman of the Committee) share a private comment during the Watergate hearings, 1973. (Baker Papers)

for interesting reading. Some illustrate a negative public reaction to the extent of the coverage and suggest a multitude of other problems that should be investigated or concentrated on instead. Others praise Baker for his intelligence, calm manner, tough and fair interrogations, his responses during interviews, and even his boyish good looks. A couple from Hong Kong wrote in May, 1973, to complain that American problems, especially Watergate, had so dominated the news there that little time was left for local news. In November, 1973, a woman from Wisconsin wrote a three page letter taking Baker to task and claiming that if Senator Dirksen, Baker's father-in-law,

were alive he would make Baker more supportive of Nixon. One letter even has a penny taped to it stating that Baker should use it to get his hair cut.

The collection contains other Watergate related material such as committee reports, drafts, news clippings, photographs, briefing materials, legal documents, and in-house notes and memos; but perhaps none of it gives a better sense of the nation twenty years ago than does the public opinion mail. Like no news article or book can do, these letters reflect the great diversity and passion of opinions held by everyday people about the Watergate affair.



Television cameras were a constant part of the Watergate hearings. (Baker Papers)

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.

INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

More than any other single element, the library is the heart of a university. The quality of the University Libraries' collection is a barometer of the quality of intellectual inquiry campus-wide—and the quality of education we give our students, the leaders of our future. You can help guarantee that our future leaders receive the best possible education by making an investment in the University Libraries.

To make a gift, please make your check payable to the University of Tennessee, Knoxville Libraries and use the reply envelope included in the *Review*. For more information, please write or call:

Director of Development
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612 Hodges Library
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(615) 974-0037

LIBRARY ENDOWMENTS

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

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

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

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

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THOSE HONORED

Between July 1, 1992 and June 30, 1993, gifts were made to the University Libraries in honor of the following individuals.

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Faculty Women's Club Guest Speakers
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THOSE MEMORIALIZED

Between July 1, 1992 and June 30, 1993, gifts were made to the University Libraries in memory of the following individuals.

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The University of Tennessee Theater Department and the Libraries lost a good friend on May 10th of this year when Marian Brown (1905-1993), the wife of Clarence Brown, passed away. The Browns had given major funding for the Clarence Brown Theater, and after Clarence died in 1987 Marian continued periodic gifts to both the Theater Department and the Libraries, notably a set of *The North American Indian* which appeared on the cover and in the lead article in last year's *Development Review*.



Professor Emeritus and former head of UTK's History Department, LeRoy P. Graf died on May 25, 1993, at the age of 78. Long-time editor of the Andrew Johnson Project, which is based in the Libraries, Dr. Graf was a well-known and widely respected figure on campus and had enjoyed a long and distinguished career as historian, administrator, and teacher.

Born on March 12, 1915, in Fremont, Ohio, Dr. Graf earned his undergraduate degree from Oberlin College and his master's and doctoral degrees from Harvard. He came to the University in 1945 and was named head of the History Department in 1965. Under his direction, the department's faculty and graduate

programs dramatically increased, and its scholarly publications brought national recognition. In 1972 Dr. Graf was named a distinguished service professor, and in 1977 he was awarded the Chancellor's Citation for Outstanding Service.

While Dr. Graf was the author and editor of numerous publications—his historical research won him a national reputation—his real passion was teaching. In fact, after his retirement he continued to serve without compensation as a student advisor in the College of Liberal Arts. His contributions to the Tennessee Presidents Center and the University community will be long remembered and appreciated.

THE WILLIAM G. MCADOO SOCIETY

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

The William G. McAdoo Society recognizes those who have named the University Libraries the beneficiary of a deferred gift. Deferred gifts include bequests in 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, 1993.

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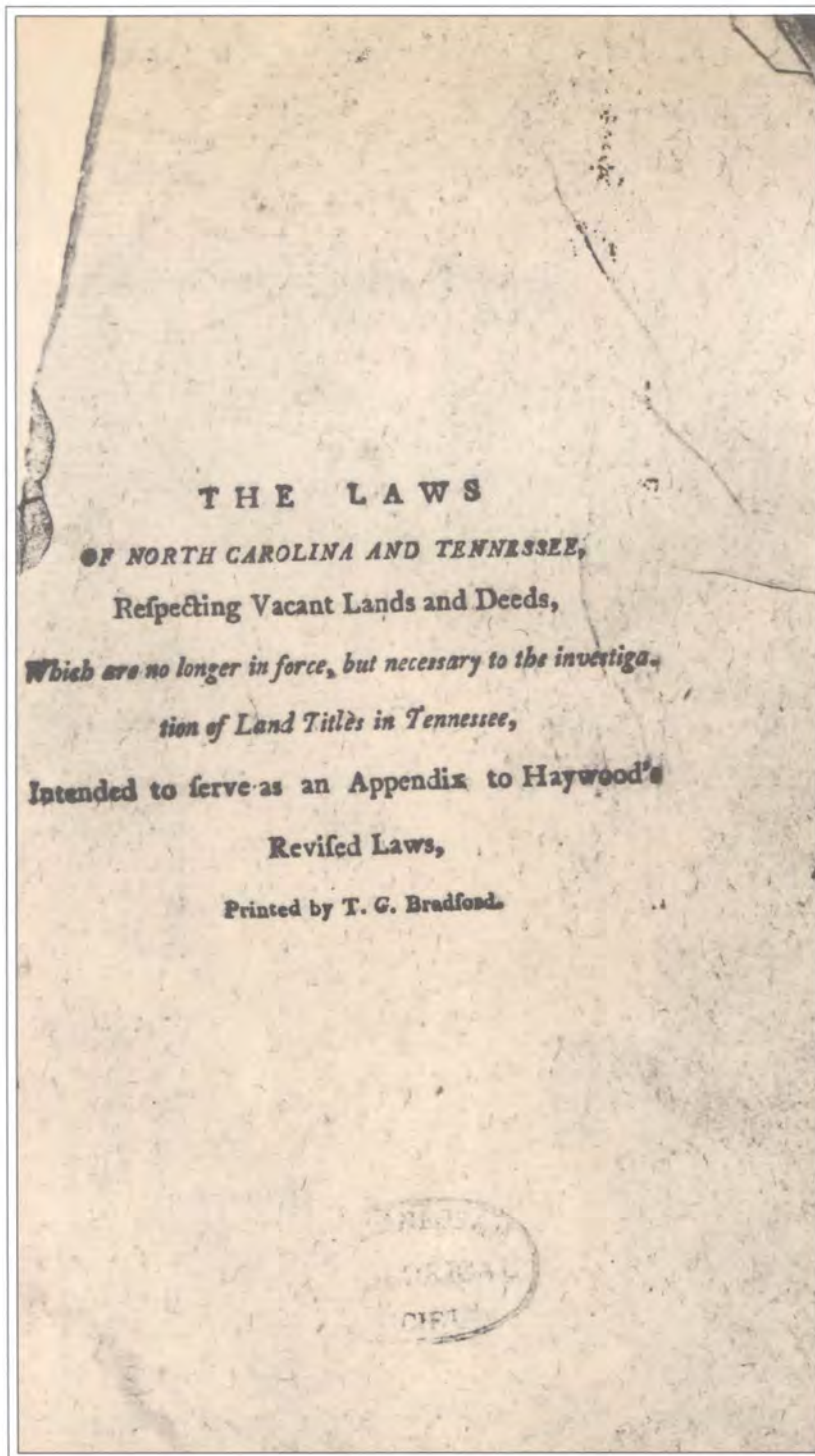
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