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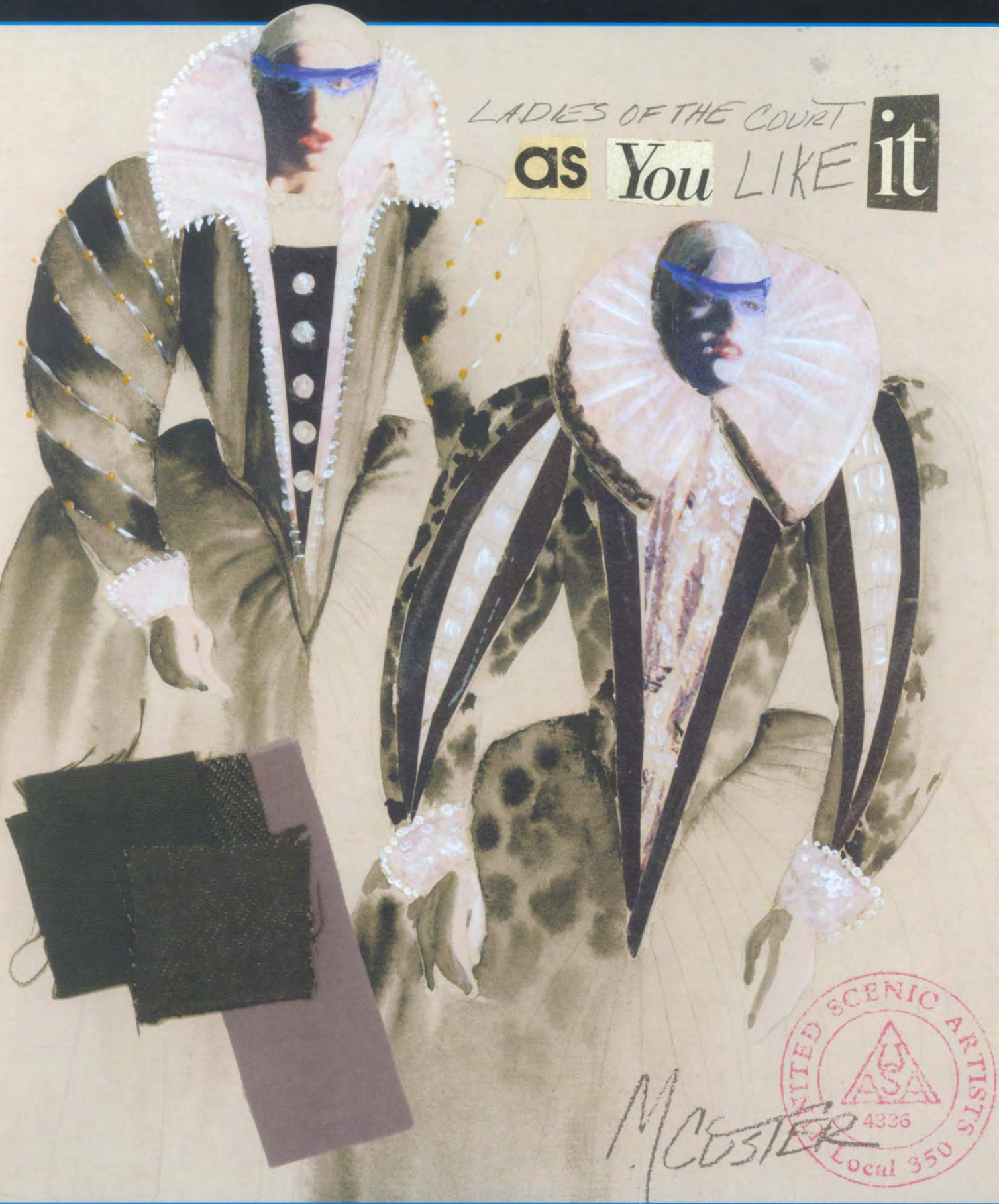
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Lloyd, James. Leonard, Susan (eds). *The Library Development Review*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee, 2000/2001.

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LADIES OF THE COURT
as You LIKE it



THE KNOXVILLE HARMONY

OF

MUSIC MADE EASY,

WHICH IS AN INTERESTING SELECTION OF

HYMNS AND PSALMS,

USUALLY SUNG IN CHURCHES;

SELECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS IN GENERAL USE.

ALSO.

A VARIETY OF ANTHEMS;

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A NUMBER OF ORIGINAL TUNES;

BEING ENTIRELY NEW, AND WELL ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

COMPOSED BY JOHN B. JACKSON.

TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE INTRODUCTION TO THE PROPER GROUNDS OF MUSIC,
AND RULES WELL EXPLAINED TO BEGINNERS.

SECOND EDITION.



D & M. SHIELDS & CO., AND JOHN B. JACKSON PROPRIETORS.

PUMPKINTOWN, E. TEN.

PRINTED BY JOHNSON & EDWARDS.

1840.

Title page from *The Knoxville Harmony* printed in a possibly surreptitious location. (Pumpkintown, E. Ten.: Johnson and Edwards, 1840.
(See article on p.11.)

On the Cover

Two ominous looking ladies in waiting from Duke Frederick's court in *As You Like It*. The play was produced in 1979 at the Clarence Brown Theatre, costume design by Marianne Custer. (See article on p.15.)

THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

2000–01

Edited by James B. Lloyd

Associate Editor Susan M. Leonard

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Every morning I have the tremendous privilege and honor to walk through the doors of the John

C. Hodges Library on my way to the dean's offices. Yet, the true thrill is not found in the physical beauty of our library spaces, wonderful though they are. It is working with people—expert and dedicated faculty, helpful staff, intellectually curious students, and loyal donors and friends of the UT Libraries. Without people neither print nor electronic scholarship would be created or needed. Computers would lie untouched. Discourse would be nonexistent. Thus, it is the daily human interaction that is so critical to the life of a research library and the entire university.

This year's *Library Development Review* provides a snapshot of the many exciting activities, projects, and initiatives made possible by gifts, large and small. Innovation and service are the hallmarks of the UT Libraries. These strengths help ensure that students, faculty, and others use library resources and facilities again and again. Our strengths are also challenges. The existence of a beautiful library building implies adequate resources for collections and services. However, the universe of scholarship needed to support the University of Tennessee is unending. New disciplines are evolving each year. Faculty come to UT with new areas of research and teaching that require library support. The challenge of providing thousands of students with the knowledge and skills to locate and use books, periodicals, and electronic information is daunting. The generosity of donors gives the UT Libraries that margin of excellence necessary to catapult research, teaching, and learning to new heights at UT. We heartily thank all of our donors and look forward to meeting new friends who clearly understand that a gift to the library is a golden opportunity to benefit all current and future students and faculty, regardless of discipline or collegiate affiliation.

Barbara I. Dewey,
Dean of Libraries

THE REVIEW 2000-01

THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE LIBRARIES AND THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS REGION: A PERFECT COMBINATION

BY CYNTHIA RICHARDSON WYRICK

I am sure that most of us who live in Tennessee and North Carolina would agree that the Great Smoky Mountains region is vitally important to our economy and history. Because this area is so important to all of us, you may have assumed that materials about the area were readily available and being well preserved. I had certainly made that assumption, unfortunately an incorrect one. That is the bad news.

The good news is that the University of Tennessee Library is developing a comprehensive collection and bibliography of the Great Smoky Mountains area. These librarians have made a commitment to identifying, acquiring, organizing, preserving, and making accessible a vast collection of materials about the entire region. This collection will make UT the national center for written, visual, and manuscript material about the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and its surroundings.

As a resident of Sevier County and a long-standing fan of the University Library, I am very excited about this plan. In fact, my husband and I believe so strongly in this project that we have recently established the Great Smoky Mountains Regional Project Endowment by pledging a \$10,000 challenge gift. As many of you know, \$25,000 is required to fully fund an endowment. I am asking those of you who share our love for the Great Smoky Mountains region and/or the University of Tennessee Library to make a commitment to this project so that the endowment is fully funded by this time next year.

Some of you may not be in a position to contribute financially to this project for a variety of reasons. We still need your help. The goal of this project is not just to catalog those materials which are already being preserved, but also to locate items with historical significance which are not currently available or known to those with an interest in the Great Smoky Mountains region. If you live in the region, you may have items

with great historical significance stored in your basement or attic. You can benefit the project by sharing those materials with the University of Tennessee Library.

There are others of you who do not have materials concerning the Great Smoky Mountains region to share, nor can you commit financially to the project at this time. You can still make a significant contribution. The UT Library needs your time. In fact, my first contribution to the library was my time.

Let me briefly digress and tell you about my involvement with the University of Tennessee Library. I received both my B.A. and J.D. from the University of Tennessee. I realized very early

in my college career what an important role the library played in the education process. Unlike the various colleges on campus, which caters to one specialty or another, the library served every student without regard to a chosen course of study. During my second year in law school, I was elected vice-president of the Graduate Student Association. As GSA vice-president I was in charge of public service. My goal was to benefit as many students as possible through our efforts. Raising funds for the UT Library

This collection will make UT the national center for written, visual, and manuscript material about the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and its surroundings.

seemed to be the obvious choice. I also wanted our project to provide a long-term benefit, so I started the first annual "Love Your Libraries Fun Run/Walk." I am happy to report that this event has been held every year since it was started. I was later invited to serve as the student member of the Library Friends Executive Committee and on the 21st Century Campaign Leadership Committee. I have

now been practicing law with Ogle, Gass & Richardson, P.C., in Sevierville, Tennessee, for several years and was recently invited to rejoin the Library Friends Executive Committee. Practicing law is a time-consuming profession, and I am very involved in bar association activities, so I am very selective about making other commitments. I can honestly say that I did not hesitate to serve again on the Library Friends Executive Committee, because I believe that the University of Tennessee Library is a vitally important resource for University of Tennessee students and the community.

I have provided my personal experiences with the University of Tennessee Library in the hope that you will better understand why I feel so comfortable asking for your support of UT Library and the Great Smoky Mountains Regional Project. Our regional history is worth locating and preserving, and I am confident that the University of Tennessee Library can do this best. Please make your commitment today. With each day that passes, a bit of our history is lost because there is not adequate funding to preserve it.

Cynthia Richardson Wyrick



Cindy Wyrick has been a friend of The University of Tennessee Library since she was a UT student, giving of her time, leadership, and financial support. She just recently established the Great Smoky Mountains Regional Project Endowment by pledging a \$10,000 challenge gift.

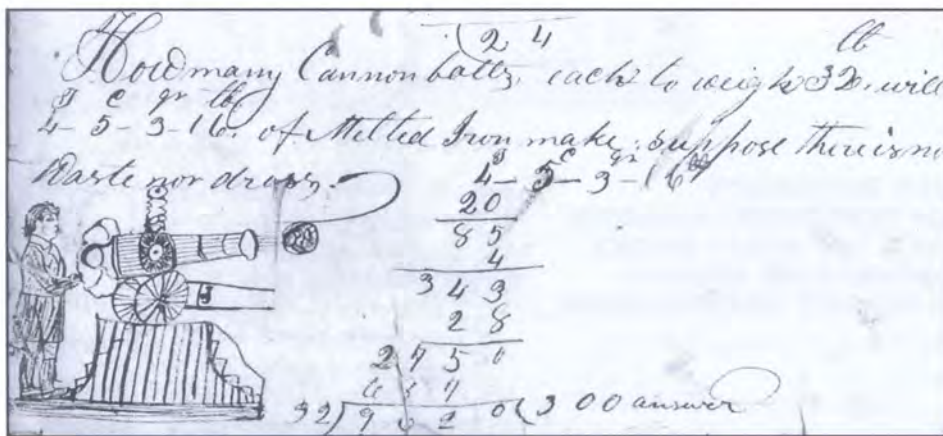
THE WILLIAM HOLLAND THOMAS COLLECTION: A FASCINATING JOURNEY THROUGH THE PAST

By DEBRA J. RONEY
 METADATA SPECIALIST
 SOUTHEASTERN NATIVE AMERICAN PROJECT

Background information for this article was obtained by reading Dr. John Finger's *The Eastern Band of Cherokees 1819-1900* and E. Stanley Godbold Jr. and Mattie U. Russell's *Confederate Colonel and Cherokee Chief: The Life of William Holland Thomas*.

I have to admit, that when I first heard the name William Holland Thomas, I had no idea who he was. I started working on the Southeastern Native American Project in the fall of 1999. It was then that I was introduced to the names of other famous men, such as Return J. Meigs and Benjamin Hawkins, who also played important roles during the removal of Native Americans from the Southeastern United States. I will never forget the day that Jim Lloyd came into our office to tell us that he was going to visit Sarah Jo Thomas, the last living heir of William Holland Thomas. Sarah Jo was considering selling her collection, and Jim was anxious to negotiate the terms with her. By this time, we knew more about Thomas and shared the excitement with him. A day or two later we sat with Jim and stared in awe at this purchase. The collection spans the years 1812-1894, and includes a large book of letters written by Thomas during his long stay in Washington, D.C., during the removal years.

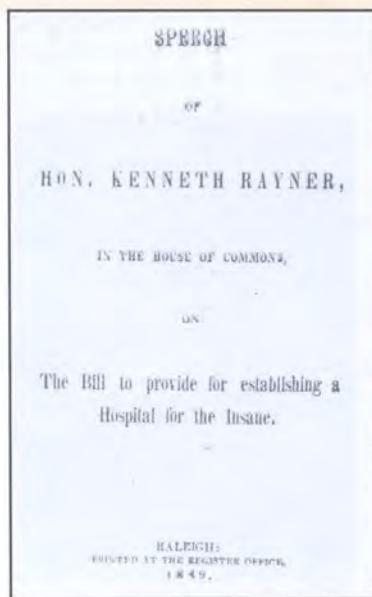
For those who haven't heard of Thomas, he was born in Western North Carolina in 1805 and was raised by his mother, Temperance, because his father



Workbook belonging to a young William Holland Thomas. Beside the calculations are drawings that mimic the word problems. (The William Holland Thomas Collection, MS-2058.)

died before he was born. With little or no formal education, Thomas was educated by his mother; but it is rumored that she enlisted the aid of a German educator who lived nearby. When Thomas was thirteen years old, he worked at a trading post belonging to Felix Walker. It was there that Thomas formed a life-long friendship with the Indians now known as the Eastern Band of Cherokees.

During the three years that he worked at the trading post, Thomas learned to read and write fluently in Cherokee with the help of an Indian boy with whom he worked. Thomas quickly became friends with the numerous Cherokee that frequented the trading post. Chief Yonaguska took a particular

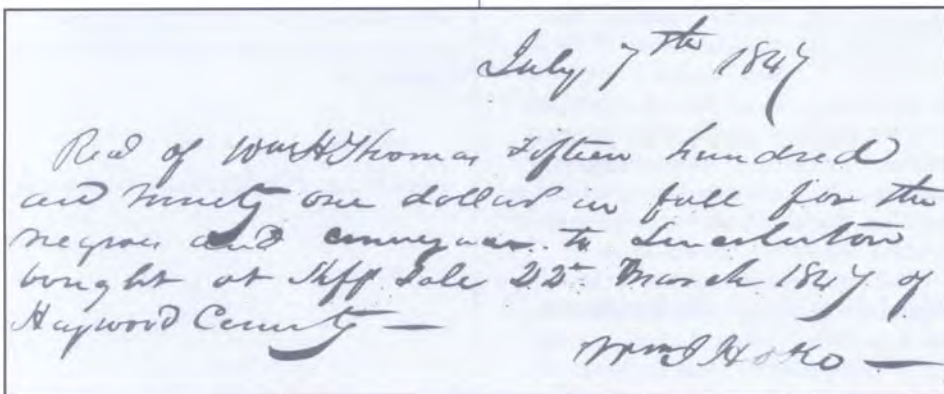


Speech made by the Honorable Kenneth Raynor to the House of Commons on a Bill to provide a hospital for the insane. The Bill was passed in 1849 despite Thomas' party (Democrats) vote against it. Thomas spent the latter years of his life in this same hospital. (The William Holland Thomas Collection, MS-2058.)

liking to Thomas and adopted him into his clan, giving him the name Wil-Usdi, meaning "Little Will." When the trading post went

bankrupt in 1820, Felix Walker gave Thomas a set of law books instead of money owed to him. Thomas spent the next two years studying the law books before opening his own store in 1822. It would be the first of many stores that Thomas would eventually own. He became a keen businessman, landowner, politician, and, most importantly, attorney for and lifelong friend of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

The collection came to us in loosely organized, dated folders. The first piece that fascinated me was a workbook in a folder dated 1822. This workbook supports the possibility that Thomas was indeed trained by a German educator. The book consists of several mathematical word problems containing some German words. Each problem allows space for calculations, and the handwriting appears to be that of a seventeen-year-old Thomas. Near most of the calculations



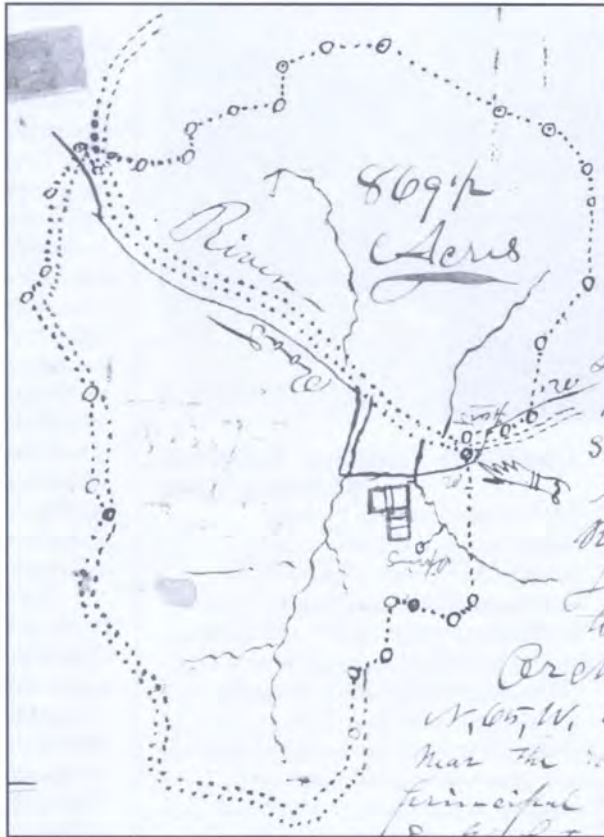
Receipt for slaves bought by William Holland Thomas, July 7, 1847, in Haywood County North Carolina. (The William Holland Thomas Collection, MS-2058.)

are cleverly drawn illustrations that mimic the word problems.

The next few years of folders contain material relating to Thomas' business ventures. Thomas would own seven stores by the 1830s. Thomas also started purchasing land, buying and trading slaves, and even prospecting for gold in New Echota. The folders contain dozens of receipts and promissory notes from his stores, most from his Indian friends, a bill of sale for a fifteen-year-old girl, and the beginning of what would become hundreds of indentures to Indian land.

Over the years, Thomas advised his Indian friends to be temperate, helped them buy land, and advised them on how to grow crops. By 1831, Thomas knew that his friends were in danger of being removed west by force. He agreed to represent them in Washington as their attorney.

At the time the now infamous Treaty of New Echota was signed, the Cherokees were divided on the issue of removal. A small minority now known as the "Treaty Party," signed the treaty; they were led by Elias Boudinot, John Ridge, and Major Ridge. John Ross led the majority of the Cherokee who did not wish to move west. William Holland Thomas' only concern was for the small



Survey of Thomas' home, November 18, 1868. Stekoa Fields consisted of eight hundred, sixty-nine and one half acres. (The William Holland Thomas Collection, MS-2058.)

group of "Lufty" Indians in North Carolina that were his life-long friends. This group of Cherokee Indians had nothing to do with signing the treaty.

During the 1830s, the collection is filled with documents allowing Thomas powers of attorney to fight for the Cherokee's right to remain in North Carolina. Thomas had three main goals in his quest to help his friends: convince

the government to allow them to stay in North Carolina; help the Cherokee who wished to emigrate west receive money for removal and subsistence; and ensure that all Cherokee who wished to remain would be eligible for claims under the Treaty of New Echota.

Thomas fought his first battle by demonstrating that the "Lufty" Indians were in a unique situation regarding their status in North Carolina. They had moved away from the rest of the Cherokee Nation sixteen years prior and claimed citizenship under the treaties of 1817 and 1819. Also, according to Article 12 in the Treaty of New Echota, Cherokees who did not wish to remove west and could prove they were able to care for themselves, acquire their own land, and live under state law would be allowed to remain. Article 12 further stated that those Cherokee who remained would be eligible for compensation for improvements on the land they occupied before the removal. Thomas used his own money to buy land for their future use and the "Lufty" Indians agreed to repay him for the land plus a percentage of the monies due them under the treaty.

That brings us to what I believe to be the most valuable and interesting part of the collection: a large bound book of letters that spans the period of April 1839 to February 1840. The book contains over 190 letters written by Thomas during his long stay in Washington, D.C., as he fought for the claims of the Eastern Cherokee. The letters provide a day-by-day account of Thomas' efforts on his friend's behalf, his attempts to keep up with his numerous business affairs, and his occasional social life. In a letter to the Cherokees at Quallatown dated July 12, 1839, Thomas wrote:

Friends and Brothers, I have been detained here longer than I anticipated, your Claims have been submitted to Mr. Crawford and are now undergoing examination. I will return immediately after your business is completed, and it is probable I can not leave here before the first of next month on my return I am in hopes to be able to bring you good news, [one] thing you may be certain of is that you will not be tracked



Oconaluftee River, 1888. Photograph by James Mooney. National Anthropological Archives of the Smithsonian Institution.



Cherokee cabin in the 1880s. Ball play sticks leaning in front of the cabin were common items in Cherokee families. Photograph by James Mooney. National Anthropological Archives of the Smithsonian Institution.

anymore by troops unless you [sic] conduct [is] bad. The Secretary of War Hon. J. R. Poinsett seems pleased to hear of your improvements in the material arts And civilization and will probably write to you by me on my return...be honest and temperate. Your friend

WHT

The letters contain other important bits of history as well. On July 30, 1839, Thomas wrote to H. P. King, a man who ran one of Thomas' stores in Quallatown. Thomas often sent him instructions on dealing with the Cherokee and operating the store. On this occasion, Thomas informed King of rumors that Elias Boudinot, Major Ridge, John Ridge, and John Ross had been killed. Thomas added that others stated that only the Ridges had been killed. A few weeks later, Thomas wrote that indeed all but John Ross had been killed, and it was widely believed that the "Ross Party" was responsible. Of course, the true version of what happened can be read in any U.S. history book, but it was fascinating to transcribe the original material and see the story unfold in the course of several months' worth of letters.

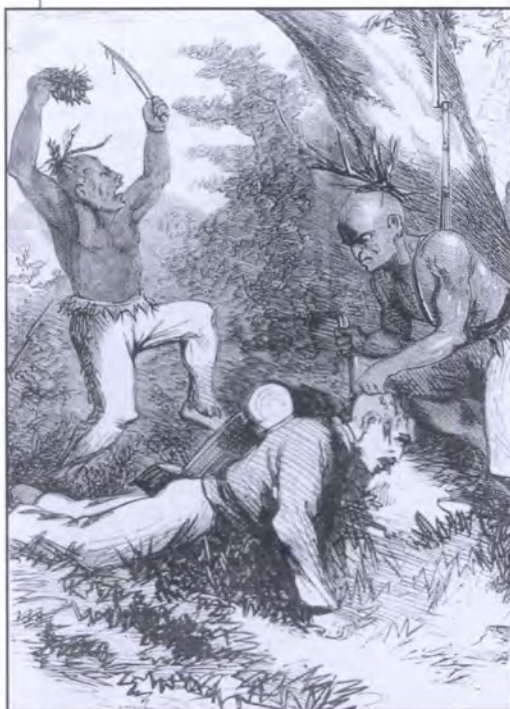
The book of letters also reveals aspects of Thomas' personal life. Thomas wrote of his difficulties courting women in Washington, D.C. He apparently did not have this problem with women in North Carolina for it was widely known that he had numerous affairs in the mountains before his marriage in 1857.

Little has been known or recorded about Thomas' relationship with his mother; however, a rare letter to his mother appears in the letter book. Dated July 12, 1839, and addressed to Temperance Thomas, Thomas writes:

Dear Mother,

My business here will probably detain me until the first of next month I have enjoyed good health don't want you to give yourself any uneasiness respecting me. Tell Cuya to stay and do such things as you think needed and I have no doubt Hannah will obey you. Tell Angiline to learn her book and she will lose nothing by it. Give my respects to enquiring [sic] friends. I will write home every week yours, & etc.

WHT



Drawing of Thomas' Legion of Cherokee Indians allegedly "scalping" Union soldiers during the Civil War. (Source, Daniel Ellis, The Thrilling Adventures of Daniel Ellis, New York: Harper & Brothers, 1867, p.406.)

Although this is the only letter directed to his mother in the book, or for that matter in the entire collection, Thomas often inquired about her in his letters to H. P. King and always instructed King to give her assurance with regard to his questionable health. Thomas referred to his many health problems, which included: leg pain, boils, and infections. He was constantly searching for new home remedies, and the collection has many news clippings of "miracle cures." It is believed that Thomas developed syphilis, which ultimately led to insanity and death.

The William Holland Thomas Collection, for the next twenty years, consists of material relating to his continued fight for Cherokee claims and his own business ventures. His fight on behalf of the Cherokee

partially paid off when Congress passed two bills, in 1848 and 1855, granting the Cherokee their money under the Treaty of New Echota. Thomas held most of their money in trust, and the Cherokee collected the interest while the legal battles continued. The collection contains dozens of receipts for interest payments, and promissory notes from the Indians to Thomas for loans on future payments.

In 1848, Thomas entered politics, becoming a Senator for the state of North Carolina. The collection contains several pieces of correspondence between Thomas and other state officials including Governor W. A. Graham. Among these items is a booklet promoting a hospital for the insane. According to sources read, Thomas' party (Democrats) voted 86.4 percent against the bill for such a hospital, but the bill was passed in 1849. Ironically, Thomas may have voted against the very hospital in which he would ultimately stay.

In 1857, at the age of fifty-two, William Holland Thomas married Sarah Jane Burney Love, the daughter of his long-time friend James Robert Love. Although Sarah was only twenty-four years of age, it is widely believed that their marriage was a happy one. Numer-



William Holland Thomas, 1858. (Source, Nineteenth Annual Report, Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1900, facing p. 160.)

ous letters between Thomas and "Sallie" are part of the collection. Thomas always began his letters to her as "My dear wife" or "My dear Sallie." He usually ended them with "Your own Willie." Sallie called her husband Willie and later referred to their first son, William Holland Thomas Jr., as Willie, too. The couple had a second son, James Robert, in 1860, and then a daughter, Sallie Love Thomas, in 1862.

The Civil War years were the beginning of the end to Thomas' prosperity. His political career ended and he gave his loyalty to the Confederacy. He then recruited his Cherokee friends and formed the Thomas' Legion, which spent most of the war protecting East Tennessee and Western North Carolina. Unfortunately, material in the collection is relatively scarce during the war years, but there are a few good letters that refer to the war. When the war was over, Thomas returned home to Stekoa Fields physically, mentally, and financially drained. His Cherokee friends also suffered. Many died from smallpox and most were on the brink of starvation. Thomas went deeply into debt to provide food for his friends. Several receipts in the collection prove that Thomas did his best to keep the Cherokees from starving.

In 1867, Thomas was declared insane and spent his first of many stays in the state asylum in Raleigh, North Carolina. A month later, he was allowed to return home. Sallie, with the help of family members, began selling land in order to survive. Much of the land that Thomas bought for the Cherokee was lost in various lawsuits against him. Congress finally recognized the Cherokees as a distinct tribe in 1868. In order to regain their land, the Cherokees filed two suits against Thomas, all the while, maintaining their friendship with him. They won their land back from Thomas' creditors in 1874. Thomas spent the rest of his life in and out of state asylums. Sallie died in 1877, and Sallie's family raised their children. Thomas did have periods of lucidity; the collection contains touching letters from Thomas to his sons and daughter in 1880 and 1881.

William Holland Thomas died on May 10, 1893. He was, and still is, considered a chief among the Eastern Band of Cherokees in North Carolina. The University of Tennessee Library is fortunate to have this collection for it will provide researchers a wealth of information on Thomas and the Eastern Band of Cherokee for years to come.



The ribbon cutting ceremony in The Studio of the Media Center, 9/5/01. Left to right are Barbara Dewey, dean; Michelle Brannen, library staff member; Jennifer Ellington, graduate assistant; Cliff Woods, vice provost; and Pauline Bayne, head, Music and Media Services.

HODGES LIBRARY OFFERS NEW SERVICES

By PAULINE S. BAYNE
HEAD, MUSIC AND MEDIA SERVICES

The Media Center is a change of name, effective July 1, 2001, from Audiovisual Services. The purpose is to reflect the transformation in the uses of media in teaching and learning and to encompass the additional services designed to meet the needs of 21st century users. As Audiovisual Services, staff in the unit had provided audio and visual collections in support of classroom teaching and individual study for fourteen years in the John C. Hodges Library. It has been the site of teleconferences and satellite-delivered programming on the UT campus. These traditional roles continue, but now its mission as the Media Center has expanded.

An exciting new service area has been created within the Media Center called The Studio. It is a digital media laboratory offering twenty high-end computer workstations equipped with audiovisual equipment and scanners for conversion of source materials to digital files. Using a wide range of media production software tools, UT students, faculty, and staff will be able to create media-enriched projects. Two group rooms are available for collaborative learning projects. Consultants in The Studio provide one-on-one assistance at the computers or consultation by appointment.

What kinds of things might students and faculty do here? Insert video clips in a term paper. Create web-based projects that include video, audio, or animation. Enhance graphic design projects with 3-D graphics and page-layout tools. Create a print or video ad. Make a DVD movie. We call it "A Creativity Place," and perhaps that phrase describes it best.

Dean of Libraries Barbara Dewey, and Vice-Provost Cliff Woods presided at the ribbon-cutting ceremony during The Studio's Grand Opening Celebration on the afternoon of September 5, 2001. By all estimates, this newest high-tech area in Hodges Library will be an intensively used facility. It is open 87 hours per week to University of Tennessee students, faculty, and staff; a reservation system is in place for the computer workstations and check-out equipment.

Two other service initiatives for the Media Center are in the planning stages: 1) electronic text collections and services, and 2) building digital image collections for instructional purposes in a wide range of disciplines. Already, The Studio is the location for a number of electronic texts and multimedia instructional programs on CD-ROM. Future planning will determine the exact nature of services in this area. Will we provide software for the mark-up of digitized texts so that they are searchable? Will we provide instruction in these mark-up languages? Should these

services be part of the new Digital Library Center or

THE STUDIO



offered jointly with the Media Center? A task force within the libraries is considering these matters as well as the means of bringing network-based image collections to library users.

The staff of the Media Center and The Studio are energized and excited by this range of new directions and new services. Come to 245 Hodges Library or visit our website (<http://www.lib.utk.edu/mediacenter>) to catch the creativity!

Digital Media Service (DMS)

As a unique collaboration between technologists and librarians, the Digital Media Service provides comprehensive digitization services to the university community. DMS will digitize, store, and deliver audio, video, images, and text for instructional use at no cost to instructors and faculty. Digitization services for non-instructional use are also available at competitive rates. The University Libraries and Office of Research and Information Technology have partnered to offer this service.

DMS, which opened its doors July 2, 2001, in 209 Hodges Library, offers a range of services for both novice and expert technology users. Its staff will manage the entire digitization process, which includes:

- assessing technical requirements for the conversion of source materials to digital files;
- providing referrals to related campus services on using technology and multimedia in teaching;
- providing consultations on fair use of copyrighted materials, assisting in seeking copyright permissions, and managing copyright information for digitized materials.

Increasingly, students view their lessons, take exams, communicate with their instructors, and submit assignments online. One professor might create a self-paced tutorial in Spanish. Another will upload art history slides to the web to reinforce classroom learning. A history student might submit an online term "paper" that incorporates sound or video clips.

The resources that faculty and students need to create these media-enhanced projects are available in two exciting new labs in the Hodges Library—the Digital Media Service and "The Studio" in our newly-upgraded Media Center.



Once digital files are ready for use, they will be available on a secure server, where class members may access them as needed. If appropriate, the files may be provided to clients on portable digital media such as CD-ROMs or DVDs.

What will be the impact of such a centralized service? We hope it will eliminate some of the barriers to bringing technology to the classroom. Faculty and academic departments will not need an array of expensive equipment to convert and store printed materials (text or photographs, film and 35 mm slides, videotapes, or sound recordings) to digital files. Faculty—who want to use computers in the classroom, to reach distant students, or to provide interactive study materials—will be able to spend time developing content and planning instructional activities instead of dealing with technical production work.

University units, which maintain Web sites for communication, public relations, or educational purposes, now have a service available to them for digitizing images and sound. Just as photocopy services provide multiple copies of print materials at a reasonable cost, DMS will provide digital conversion and storage services.

While housed in a central campus location in Hodges Library, DMS staff is part of Customer Services

in the Office of Information Technology directed by Stan Pinkleton. The DMS Steering Committee includes members from the University Library and OIT's Customer Services, and soon a faculty and staff DMS Advisory Committee will be formed. For more information about the service, contact DMS staff by email (digitalmedia@utk.edu), telephone (974-8076), through the DMS Website (<http://digitalmedia.utk.edu>), or in person.

THE LANCASTER LIBRARY LEGACY

By SUSAN M. LEONARD
DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

A special thank you to Annelle Neel, Director, Office of Advancement Communications, from whom much of this information was obtained when she interviewed Mrs. Lancaster several years ago.

She had a gratifying career and supported herself admirably. But when Lucile Sara Hodge Lancaster, widow of Dr. A. H. "Lank" Lancaster, had an opportunity to go to college, she embraced it wholeheartedly.

Mrs. Lancaster received her degree in political science from the University of Tennessee in 1945. After her graduation, she worked in the registrar's office as an assistant to Dr. J. E. Avent. He headed the psychometric testing program for GIs who were coming back to school after the war. Though her pay was modest, Mrs. Lancaster wanted to give back to the university, because, in her words,



Lucile Hodge Lancaster, circa 1934.

"I still wanted to give what I could to the university because my experience at UT has been vital to my personal growth."

Her first gift to the University was \$100 in 1946. Few donors can match Mrs. Lancaster's record of 54 consecutive years of giving to UT. Her goal was to help someone who couldn't afford to go to the university. Dr. John C. Hodges, head of the English Department and for whom Hodges Library was named, told her that one way she could make sure her contribution helped everyone was to give it to the library.

Throughout her lifetime, Mrs. Lancaster established three endowed funds for the library:

- The Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Lancaster Library Endowment Fund, now totaling more than \$105,000, for the purchase of library materials;
- The Mrs. A. H. Lancaster Library Friends Lecture Endowment, at approximately \$100,000, to support the activities of the Library Friends;



Mrs. A.H. Lancaster (BA, 1945), right, was proud to see her nephew-in-law Dr. Thomas Stanley (MBA, 1969) speak at the Library Friends Lecture in April, 1998. Dr. Stanley, center, is the author of the best-seller, *The Millionaire Next Door*. At left is Mrs. Lancaster's sister, Minerva Graham. Dr. Stanley is married to Mrs. Graham's daughter, Janet (B.S., 1970).

- The Lancaster Visual Services Library Endowment, which will ultimately be valued at approximately \$65,000, and which enables the purchase of equipment, supplies, materials, etc., for visually impaired users of the libraries.

Mrs. Lancaster created this fund through the influence of her oldest brother's education. "He was totally deaf after six weeks of age as a result of scarlet fever," she writes in her autobiography, circa 1943 (typed on an old manual typewriter she used regularly until the time of her death). "He was educated in a school for the deaf, and probably has had more formal education than any other member of my immediate family. Too, he has always been successful in his work."

Second only to her own graduation, Mrs. Lancaster's proudest moment with the university was when her nephew, best-selling author Dr. Thomas Stanley of Atlanta, was the Library Friends' guest lecturer April 6, 1998. Dr. Stanley wrote *The Millionaire Next Door* (hardcover, 1996). At the time of the lecture in 1998, the book had been on the *New York Times* bestseller list for more than 64 weeks and he had just sold the rights to the paperback. Dr. Stanley followed up with *The Millionaire Mind* in February 2000. Other works include *Marketing to the Affluent*, *Selling to the Affluent*, and *Networking with the Affluent*. Dr. Stanley is married to Mrs. Lancaster's niece, Janet Graham Stanley. Janet is the daughter of Mrs. Lancaster's sister Minerva Graham. "Since she had no children of her own,

Janet was the closest thing to a daughter (Mrs. Lancaster) had," says Mrs. Graham. Mrs. Lancaster always spoke fondly of Janet and Tom, both UT graduates.

Born in Grainger County, Tennessee, in 1909, Mrs. Lancaster moved as a child with her family to Knoxville. She attended Central High School and graduated from Knoxville Business College in secretarial science at age seventeen. She took a position working in an office for a dentist and a dermatologist and was elected as general secretary to the American Dental Assistants Association in 1933, a post she held for six years. With 3,500 members, the association established a permanent office in Knoxville under her leadership.

In 1942 the dermatologist she worked for volunteered for military service in the U.S. Army Medical Corps in World War II. She took the opportunity to return to her studies by graduating from Thackston High School and enrolling in UT the same year. She put herself through school with her superb typing skills, working for Dr. Lee Green, her major professor in political

science, for Dr. Stanley J. Folmsbee in the history department, and for these students referred to her by Dr. Hodges. She also did volunteer typing for the American Red Cross.

Mrs. Lancaster left the University and went back to work for her former employer, Dr. A. H. Lancaster, whom she later married, in 1947. Dr. Lancaster, a dermatologist who practiced in Knoxville for fifty-two years, was one of the first physicians to advocate building the UT Medical Center in Knoxville. Mrs. Lancaster continued to work for her husband until his practice closed in 1974, assisting him and serving as the office manager. In 1998, she established the Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Lancaster Cancer Research Gift Fund within the UT Graduate School of Medicine at the UT Medical Center.

Her memberships included:

- Friends of the Library, UT
- Benefactor's Society, UT
- Clarence Brown Theatre Director's circle, UT
- William G. McAdoo Society, UT
- Cherokee Country Club
- 1863 Society, Fort Sanders Foundation
- Thompson Cancer Survival Center
- Member of the Baptist Faith Church

Her honors included representing the Class of 1945 during UT's Homecoming at halftime in 1990, being designated as a life member of the Candy Robinson Society Stewards Circle of the Vanderbilt University Medical Center, and being named honorary secretary for life for the American Dental Assistants Association.

Mrs. Lancaster, who passed away January 4, 2001, was a long-time friend and supporter, graduate, and employee of the University of Tennessee. Through Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Lancaster's generosity, their legacy to UT Library will live on for many generations to come.



Lucile Hodge Lancaster, March 23, 1945, upon earning her B.A. degree in political science from UT.

WHAT DOES THE GOVERNMENT DO, AND WHY DOES IT DO IT?

BY LORI RIVERSTONE
TENNESSEE NEWSPAPER PROJECT

Most who were politically conscious during the Watergate hearings of the 1970s will remember the question that University of Tennessee graduate, Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr., became famous for: "What did the president know, and when did he know it?" It was as the Senate's impartial investigator, defender of the public interest, and Nixon's long-time friend that Tennessee's first Republican senator became nationally known.

In the 1989-1990 *Library Development Review*, the Special Collections Library announced its acquisition of the Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr. Collection. This addition was scheduled as a series of installments, the second of which arrived in 1993. In 1997, a 330-page finding aid for the processed collection was made available to the public. This detailed finding aid serves as a "treasure map" for the Baker Collection, which annals the years 1964 to 1987 in 326 cubic feet of materials, permitting easy access to the many important documents that chronicle Baker's career as senator, minority and majority leader, chairman of the Watergate hearings, and Ronald Reagan's chief of staff, as well as some of his numerous other politically important positions.

The Baker Collection is an amazing array of photographs, legal documents, news clippings, reports, memos (some with funny sketches by Ronald Regan), and public opinion mail. According to Joslyn Klein, a former Special Collections staff member who began processing the collection in 1992, it is the public opinion mail written

Senators Fred Thompson and Howard Baker, Jr. in 1973 at the infamous Watergate hearings. (From the Howard H. Baker, Jr. Collection.)



This handsome photo of Howard H. Baker, Jr. was taken for a 1978 newsletter. (From the Howard H. Baker, Jr. Collection.)

in response to the Watergate hearings which makes the collection so interesting. Reacting to the televised broadcasts of Nixon's congressional investigation where Baker served as the highly visible chair-

man, some citizens wrote letters that criticized him for not supporting the President, while others praised his fairness and dedication to the good of the people. Some wrote that the hearings had simply gone on too long and that there were other issues to address; one wrote that Baker needed a haircut and included a quarter for the task! To have access to the thoughts of

the public during the Watergate hearings provides an unusual and informative perspective of the American people and illustrates the diversity of opinions held with regard to Richard Nixon and the Watergate affair.

While the Howard H. Baker, Jr. Collection is important in its own right, it has recently attained a special significance as Congress honored Baker and the University of Tennessee with an endowment of six million dollars. Interest earned from this endowment is reserved for the purpose of creating and operating the Howard H. Baker, Jr. Center for Public Policy. Because of his fifty years experience in public service in an endless array of offices, it is fitting that Baker's name be applied to a

center that is committed to answering the questions: "What does the government do and why does it do it?"

The Center for Public Policy holds as its mission "the furtherance of knowledge and commitment to public governance." Dedicated to promoting an informed and responsible public, the center will educate participants in the responsibility and rewards of public service, the role of the media in the political process, the structure of the American electoral system, and the significance of each citizen's active involvement in government. To achieve these goals, the Center for Public Policy will host various seminars and lectures, offer fellowships and other research opportunities, and provide digital access to congressional collections and other valuable materials.

The Center for Public Policy will be governed by university policies, as are all centers at UT, but will retain responsi-



In 1982, seated in the Oval Office among various officials, are Senator Howard Baker, Jr., President Ronald Regan, and Vice President George Bush. (From the Howard H. Baker, Jr. Collection.)

bility and control over the content and conduct of its programs. Seven individuals from the media, government, and area businesses will form a board of directors with the president of the university and the UT provost as ex-officio members. The center director will be named by the board and will be responsible for the planning and implementation of the center's programs, as well as obtaining additional funding.

Additionally, an advisory committee will be appointed to coordinate the work of the center with the several interested academic units and centers on-campus. This committee will advise the board of directors and the director, explore opportunities for development and dissemination of programs, and explore ways of enhancing student and faculty experience.



The University of Tennessee plans to locate the Center for Public Policy in the historic Hoskins Library where researchers will have ease of access to resource materials. Hoskins, with its beautiful Gothic archways, vaulted ceilings, and stone door frames, is home to the university's Special Collections, the Map Library, and various centers and departments. The building's rich architecture and historical appeal provides a fitting venue for the center to achieve its mission on a regional, national, and worldwide scale.

The Howard H. Baker, Jr. Center has obvious ties to the University of Tennessee Library through the presence of Baker Collection; less obvious ties involve UT Library's other wonderful collections that will, as a result of the center's visibility and attraction to researchers, be brought into the public's awareness. For instance, Baker's parents have placed their collections at UT, as have Senators Estes Kefauver and Herbert Walters and Congressman John Duncan. These congressional collections are certainly not insignificant and will contribute greatly to the center's mission, while remaining in the care and oversight of the Special Collections Library. Of course, one might expect other esteemed collections to be added in the future as prominent Tennesseans leave office or retire; and library staff certainly look forward to working with the Baker Center in the effort to obtain appropriate collections. ~

Historic James D. Hoskins Library opened in 1931, with the addition of the tower between 1932 and 1934. This photo provides an aerial view of the building's beautiful architecture. (From the University of Tennessee Archives.)



SOME INTERESTING TENNESSEE RARITIES IN THE SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARY

BY RONALD R. ALLEN

Some Tennessee Rarities, issued in 1973, included a selective listing of fifty rare Tennessee books. At that time, original editions of seventeen of those books were at the Special Collections Library at the University of Tennessee. Since then, ten additional titles on that list have been acquired by the library. Other than possibly the Library of Congress, the UT Library today probably holds more original editions of titles listed in *Some Tennessee Rarities* than any other library.

Since 1973, circumstances have evolved that necessitate a new look at rare printed Tennesseana. A number of previously unknown and significant books have surfaced. The term rarity has taken on an entirely new meaning, partly due to renewed interest in rare books in general, but likewise because of inflation. The minimum monetary value for inclusion in *Some Tennessee Rarities* was one hundred twenty five dollars. While no claim was made nor intended that the books listed in that compilation represented "The" rarest Tennessee books, only a relatively small number of Tennessee books at that time were valued very much above that minimum amount—save those that were so rare as to be all but unobtainable, such as late eighteenth century Tennessee imprints.

I am nearing completion of a new compilation, *More Tennessee Rarities*. Rather

than listing a mere fifty Tennessee books, that compilation includes more than eight hundred additional titles, although the minimum arbitrarily selected monetary value for inclusion in this new book is two hundred fifty dollars—double the minimum value originally deemed necessary for inclusion in *Some Tennessee Rarities* in 1973. Original editions of a considerable number of books to be included in *More Tennessee Rarities* are on the shelves of the University of Tennessee's Special Collections Library. Here, I have listed a few of the interesting—and sometimes little known—such titles that are in Special Collections.



Bananas going to market. (From Creighton, Wilbur F. Yo. A Tale of the Spanish Main, no place, no date [Nashville circa 1931], facing p. 116.)

Cottin, Madame de. *Elizabeth; Or The Exiles of Siberia, A Tale Founded on Facts*. Fayetteville [Tennessee]. 1825. 151 pages.

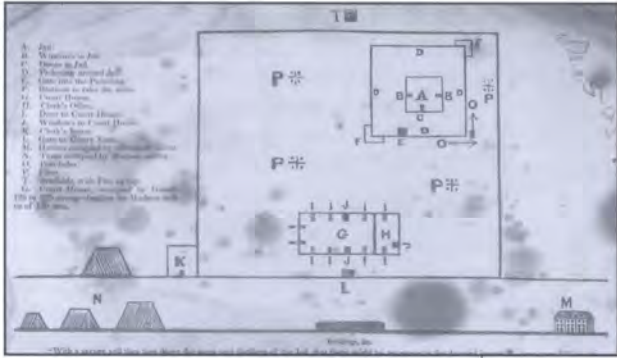
Dealer George Webb offered this book in his Catalog 24. Unrecorded, this book pre-dates by several years what previously had been considered the earliest novel published in Tennessee.

Creighton, Wilbur F. *Yo. A Tale of the Spanish Main*. No place. No date. [Nashville, circa 1931.] 190 pages. Plates (maps, and from photographs).

Tale of a Caribbean trip with friends and family. The four page Introduction was written by Donald Davidson, dated Vanderbilt University, 1930. A scarce and little-known book, unrecorded in the *National Union Catalog*.

Crozier, C. W.; Trial and Evidence by A. R. M'Kee. *The Life and Trial of Dr. Abner Baker, Jr., (a Monomaniac) Who Was Executed October 3, 1845, for the Alleged Murder of His Brother-In-Law, Daniel Bates ...* Louisville, Ky. Prentice and Weissinger. 1846. xiii, 150 pages, two page Index. Frontisp. portrait of Baker.

Dr. Abner Baker, Jr. attended East Tennessee College (now the University of Tennessee), and for an unknown period of time practiced medicine in Knoxville, where two of his brothers were also physicians. Prior to this trial, those brothers brought Abner from Kentucky—where he was then living and had been accused of this crime—to Knoxville. He was taken out of the country, but later was returned to stand trial in Kentucky. This scarce account of the trial includes the testimony of his two brothers who lived in Knoxville.



A drawing of Madison Kentucky, the place of execution of Abner Baker, Jr. (From Crozier, C.W. The Life and Trial of Dr. Abner Baker, Jr., [a Monomaniac] Who Was Executed October 3, 1845, for the Alleged Murder of his Brother-in-Law, Daniel Bates, Louisville, Ky: Prentice and Weissinger, 1846, facing tp.)

Gentry, J. F. *From the Box Car to the Pulpit. Sketches in the Life of Rev. ed. S. Pruitt.* Nashville. No date (ca. 1905) 38 pages. Wrappers. Unrecorded in the *National Union Catalog*, but a copy is in the Special Collections Library. I listed a copy of this book in my Catalog Number 74.

I cannot comment as to how or why this biographical sketch came to be published, but it seems rather clear why Pruitt left the railroad for the ministry. Assuming the information in this book is accurate, virtually every time he was assigned to a different train, it was soon involved in a head-on collision with another train.

[Hale, Jonathan D.] *The Bloody Shirt.* "Copyright secured by Dr. J. D. Hale." [Washington, D. C.? 1888 ?] Cover title. 51 pages. Folding facsimiles.

"Number Six" is shown at the upper title page, this being the sixth—and apparently final—in a series of works written by Hale about Champ Ferguson, the Confederate guerilla. All of those works are now scarce. In fact, only one of the other five published pamphlets written by Hale is located in any American library according to the listings in the *National Union Catalog*.

Hear Him and His Neighbors. Letters and Documents of Distinguished Citizens of Tennessee on the Buying and Selling of Human Beings. New York. Sickels. 1828. 16 pages. Includes: "To the Public," by Wilkins Tannehill, "To General Andrew Jackson," by Boyd M'Nairy, and "To General Andrew Jackson," by Andrew Erwin.

Hilliard, Isaac. *A Wonderful and Horrible Thing is Committed in the Land ... to which is Added, the Chronicles of Andrew.* Hamilton, Ohio. Reprinted at the Volunteer Office by J. L. Murray. 1822. 114 pages.

The Jackson "Chronicles," written by Jesse Denson in poetical format, occupy pages 87-118. The first printing of the Denson work was issued in 1815, and this is apparently the second edition. Both editions are rare today. The first edition of Hilliard's work was published in Poughkeepsie, in 1814, but only this later edition includes the "Chronicles of Andrew."

This was listed in my Catalog Number 91.

Jackson, John B. *The Knoxville Harmony of Music Made Easy ... Pumpkintown, E., Ten.* Johnston and Edwards. 1840. 260 pages.

The first printing of this book, also rare, was published in Madisonville in 1838. Since there were several printers in Knoxville at the time, it is anybody's guess why both editions of a book titled the *Knoxville Harmony* were

printed in cities other than Knoxville. In *Tennessee Imprints*, I mentioned that the printed rear board of the *Farmers and Traders Guide* describes the location of Pumpkintown. When I found a copy of the *Knoxville Harmony*, in 1993, in the original printed boards, I realized for the first time that the

same information appears on the rear board of the Pumpkintown printing of the book. As to the mystery city of Pumpkintown, I have concluded that it possibly existed only in the minds of the publishers, Johnston and Edwards. Other than being shown as the place of printing for a small handful of books printed by their establishment, this apparently imaginary town seemingly does not otherwise exist in Tennessee history, being unmentioned in any contemporary newspapers I have ever seen, nor does the town seem to be mentioned in any other printed accounts. It is not shown on any Tennessee map, to my knowledge. Pumpkintown may, in fact, have been a clever invention of these printers rather than an actual city or town in Tennessee.

The Negro and East Tennessee. (Compiled by R. S. Beard) [Knoxville]. 1913. [56 pages, including ads.]

Issued in conjunction with the National Conservation Exposition in Knoxville, this publication includes names and portraits of prominent East Tennessee African Americans of the time. Few such printed references are available from that period. This book is not recorded in the *National Union Catalog*.

Steinhagen, R. T. *Ku Klux Schottsich.* Nashville, Tenn. J. A. McClure. 1868. Sheet music.

Any sheet music published in Tennessee, relating to and contemporary with the original Ku Klux Klan, is now rare. Sheet music dealing with the twentieth century Klan and published in the 1920s often brings hundreds of dollars these days. The 1868 *Ku Klux Schottsich* would today certainly be worth—in the words of a Damon Runyon character—"considerably more than somewhat."

Webster, [John] C[orum] (Editor). *Last of the Pioneers, Or Old Times in East Tennessee. Life*



(From Webster, J. C., ed., *Last of the Pioneers, Or Old Times in East Tennessee: Life and Reminiscences of Pharaoh Jackson Chesney, Age 120*, Knoxville: S.B. Newman & Co., 1902, facing p. 6.)

and Reminiscences of Pharaoh Jackson Chesney, Age 120 Years. Knoxville. S. B. Newman & Co. 1902. 129 pages. Portrait, plates, illustrations from photographs.

The scarce biography of a black man from Union County, who claimed to have been born in 1782.

CHANGES IN THE UNIVERSITY'S GIFT CLUB AND GIFT SOCIETY MEMBERSHIPS

By KRIS PHILLIPS
DIRECTOR OF ALUMNI PROGRAMS

The University is making some changes in gift club and gift society administration. Since the changes impact the way your gift club membership is assigned, this information may be helpful in planning your future giving.

Gift club name and membership recognition requirements

CLUB OR SOCIETY	CURRENT	CHANGES FOR 2001
The Century Club	\$100 - \$299	\$100 - \$499
The University Circle	\$750 or more	\$500 - \$999
Presidents' Club	\$1,000/ten years	Continuing annual
<i>[Note! Current rules for the ten-year ceiling will be grandfathered for donors now giving \$1,000 per year—they will retain membership in the Presidents' Club.]</i>		
Tennessee Society	\$2,500/ten years	No change
Heritage Society	\$50,000	No change
Benefactors Society	\$100,000	No change
Charles Dabney Society	NEW	\$500,000
Founders Society	\$1 million	No change
1794 Society	NEW	\$5 million
The Torchbearer Society	NEW	\$10 million

Change to the calendar year

The club year, or fund year, is changing from July 1–June 30 to January 1–December 31. Gifts received during calendar 2001, excluding gifts to the Knoxville men's athletics department, will be totaled at the end of December 2001 to determine your club membership and benefits level for 2002. Pledges will still be welcome, but the amount of gifts made during the calendar year—not pledges—will determine your club level.

Athletic Benefits

The minimum gift to receive athletic benefits will increase from \$300 to \$500 a year (\$500 qualifies the donor for membership in the University Circle). Your gift total at the end of 2001 (and for future years at the end of each calendar year) will determine your benefit level for the next year. Gift societies are not affected.

No specific club reminders

With the change to calendar-year accounting, club reminders will no longer be sent. You will receive several appeals for support of the university and can respond to any of them at any time during the year and for any amount. REMINDER: Total giving at the end of 2001 (and at the end of each calendar year for future years) will determine club membership and benefit level for the ensuing calendar year. The minimum gift for receiving athletic benefits is \$500.

Matching gifts

New donors will be required to contribute the full amount by personal gifts for gift club membership levels. Matching gifts will continue to be counted as part of the gift club membership amount for those currently using matching gifts. Individual corporate guidelines will be followed for all matching gifts counted as part of gift club membership and for athletic benefits.

This change will affect new donors/members only and is being made because of increasingly stringent corporate guidelines. Many companies will no longer match gifts that provide a personal benefit for the donor such as club memberships or athletic benefits. Some will match at only 80 percent if the donor receives any type of benefit from the gift. Many companies will no longer match gifts to athletic departments on university campuses.

Matching gifts for club membership

If you use matching gifts for club membership, this change affects the way your matching gifts are processed and is important to club membership. Our new data system will count the matched portion of a gift for club membership *only if the*

matching gift portion actually has been received by the university in that calendar year. If your company matches only at certain intervals (once a year, quarterly, etc.), you must make your gift to UT early enough in the year to ensure that UT receives the company match in the same calendar year. This will enable us to add the match to giving levels for club membership and benefits for the following year.

Matching gifts for club credit and benefits

Companies require that only the employee (and spouse if his or her name is included in the original gift as a joint membership) can receive club membership, benefits, or recognition based on his or her employment benefit for corporate matching. If corporate matching is included, the club membership and benefits cannot be transferred to another person. This is not a change in policy, just a reminder to those using matching gifts.

Change in credit for gifts to the men's athletics department in Knoxville

Because the athletics department issues its own gift clubs and donor benefits, donors have been confused by receiving an additional UT gift club membership for the gift to men's athletics. Gifts to the Knoxville men's athletics department will no longer be added to gifts to other UT departments or accounts for determining the regular UT gift club memberships. This change has been made with the approval of the athletics department.

Donors who give to men's athletics will continue to receive club memberships and benefits from the Volunteer Athletic Scholarship Fund (VASF), and the gifts made to VASF will also continue to be added to the the University of Tennessee's fundraising totals.



Charles W. Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee, and founder of the Summer School of the South, for whom the Dabney Society is named. (University Archives photo collection.)

Have a question?

The Office of Stewardship and Donor Recognition is part of the overall alumni affairs and development program of the University. Please call 865-974-2115 if you have questions about these changes or about gift club memberships or benefits.

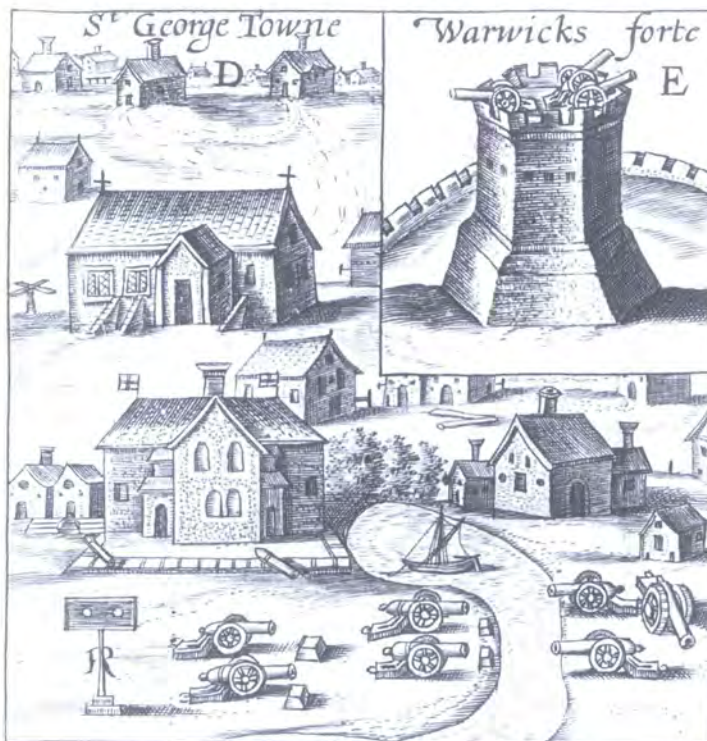
EARLY ENGLISH BOOKS ONLINE

By LINDA L. PHILLIPS
HEAD, COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT &
MANAGEMENT

Experience the thrill of using rare books from the finest libraries in the world! Treasures from the British Library, Cambridge, Oxford, and Harvard universities, and private libraries such as the Huntington and Folger Shakespeare Library are available from cover to cover in the 125,000-volume *Early English Books Online* (EEBO) database recently purchased by the UT Library. Containing page images of books published in English from 1475 to 1700, the online collection is accessible through workstations in the library and to UT faculty, students, and staff wherever they log on. Find this fascinating collection on the UT Library databases Web page (<http://www.lib.utk.edu/databases/>) among full-text resources.

Thanks to a generous contribution from the UT English Department's Hodges Fund, the UT Library acquired three interlinking components of EEBO. First, the EEBO searchable database contains full citations and page images of the titles in the collection.

St. George Towne and Warwick's Fort, Bermuda. (From Smith, John, The General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles.... London: Edward Blackmore, 1632, between pp. 168 and 169.)



Second, records for each title are being added to the library online catalog so that users who don't know about EEBO as a separate database will find and link to EEBO titles, along with other records they find for books physically located in the library.

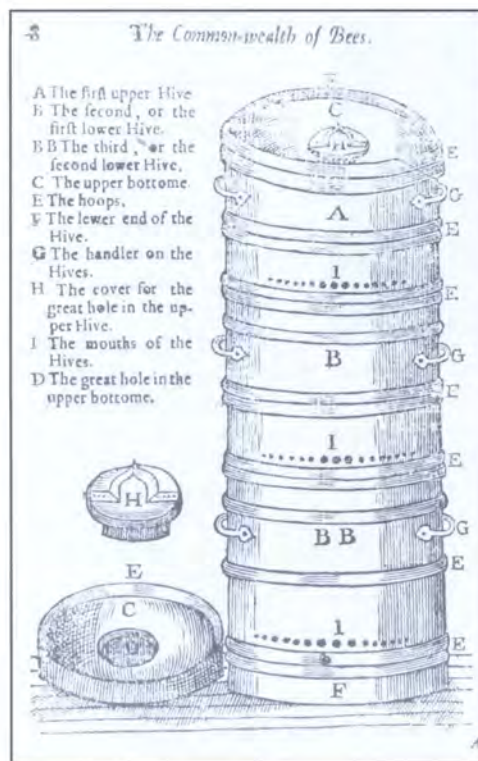
Third, the English Department gift supports University of Tennessee's participation in EEBO's Text Creation Partnership, a five-year project to add electronic codes to the texts that will make the texts searchable, along with direct links to corresponding page images. UT and more than 50 research library partners, including Cornell and the University of Michigan, will co-own the entire online work created, and will help set priorities for titles encoded, and determine text-encoding guidelines.

The EEBO database was derived from an extensive microfilm collection of original texts cited in bibliographies by Pollard & Redgrave (1475-1640; known to scholars as the *Short Title Catalog*), Wing (1641-1700), and texts from *The Thomason Tracts* (1640-1661).

Content of this impressive database is broad and deep, covering virtually any subject of publication from the 15th to 17th centuries. Author searches for the cultural giants Shakespeare, Donne, Malory, Bacon, More, Erasmus, Boyle, Newton, Galileo, and Purcell will produce title lists and icons that link to complete citations, page images, and illustrations. A John Donne search produces 81 references, while there are nearly 600 for William Shakespeare. Beyond works by famous poets, philosophers, and musicians, the collection spans such diverse subjects as astronomy, botany, economics and trade, political science, psychology,

theology, travel and witchcraft. A *Very Perfect Discourse and Order How to Know the Age of a Horse, and the Diseases That Breed in Him With the Remedies to Cure the Same*, written in 1610, might interest the veterinary scholar and the historian. A reference to *Cheap and Good Husbandry for the Well-Ordering of All Beasts, and Fowles, and for the Generall Cure of Their Diseases*, printed by Thomas Snodham for Roger Iackson (dwelling in Fleetstreet, neere the great Conduit) in 1614 contains more detail than modern bibliographic citations. *The English Phlebotomy: or, Method and Way of Healing by Letting of Blood*, published in 1592 for Andrew Mansell to be sold in his shop, is a forerunner of current medical texts. A mathematics search produces 184 citations to works such as *Mathematical Recreations* (1633), *The Trissotetras: or, a Most Exquisite Table for Resolving all Manner of Triangles* (1645), and *A Treatise of Measures By a Two-Foot Rule Which Slides to a Foot* (1682).

Students of art and architecture will find gems in EEBO (*The Triumphant and Sumptuous Arch...; The History of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Graving, and of Those Who Have Excell'd in Them...; The Art of Glass...*), as will students of law (*A New Plea for the Old Law*, printed for Henry Twyford in the Middle Temple, 1653), and travel (*A new Journal of Italy*). A goldmine for historians in diverse disciplines, (*The English Devil: or Cromwel and His Monstrous Witch*



Composition of a bee hive. (From Hartlib, Samuel, The Reformed Commonwealth of Bees, London: Giles Calvert, p. 8.)

Discover'd at White-Hall; An Account of the Late Dreadful Fire at Northampton; A Rich Cabinet with Variety of Inventions; A Declaration of the Sad and Great Persecution and Martyrdom of the People of God, called Quakers; The Mysteries of Nature and Art; The Bloody Husband and Cruell Neighbor), EEBO contains texts that will tempt undergraduates and serious scholars alike (*The Country-mans Lamentation for the Loss of Colly his Cow. A New Song; The Loathsomnesse of Long Haire: or, A Treatise Wherein You Have the Question Stated; A Catalogue of the Most Vendible Books in England*).



Frontis of Bishop Jewel. (From Jewel, John, *A Defense of the Apology of the Church of England*, London: Henry Wykes, 1567.)

The addition of *Early English Books Online* to the library's collection dramatically improves research support for UT scholars who will be able to identify titles and use page images from their workstations. Rare book collections are also opened to undergraduates and the general public who may never have other opportunities to cross exclusive thresholds. The perspective of an early astronomer or illustrator may tempt the novice to delve more thoroughly into our rich inheritance from the world's earliest English-speaking scholars.

AS YOU LIKE IT: MAKING THE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES GREAT ONCE AGAIN

By AARON D. PURCELL
UNIVERSITY ARCHIVIST

In October 2000, I accepted the position as university archivist at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville and began a great archival adventure. The opportunity to be a "lone-arranger" for a major research university with over two hundred years of history is a challenging and welcomed assignment. A full-time version of the position had been vacant for just over two years, and during that time the collections had fallen into disrepair and neglect. As the physical and intellectual access to university information declined, so did the number of researchers and donors. Like many other repositories, the University Archives suffers from a lack of space, resources, personnel, and public awareness. However, the university's recent renewed interest in its history and the creation of a new archivist position have proven to be the necessary catalysts for change.

Walking into the old reference room on the second floor of the Hoskins Library with its high vaulted ceilings, painted beams, and engraved glass windows, was an incredible first-time experience; but the daunting piles of unshelved and unarranged materials started many years prior made the visit somewhat bittersweet. On that first day, surrounded by heaps of "stuff," I walked around the room a few times (I should have taken some pictures) and decided that with the right people, the right approach, the right arrangement, and a lot of hard work the University Archives could be great once again. I embarked on a massive clean up, and after a few months of dusting-off the cardboard boxes, ledgers, oversized photographs, notecard indexes, scrapbooks, historical files, and other indescribable ephemera,



UT President Andy Holt, Clarence Brown, and Paul Soper (left to right) discussing the proposed Clarence Brown Theatre, March 2, 1968. At the opening of the theatre two years later, Soper was accompanied by actress Jane Wyman. (Paul Soper Collection.)

I discovered much more than I had first expected. I found an amazing treasure trove of University of Tennessee information, that chronicles student life, faculty activities, internal and external administration, and campus events. These materials comprise a wide breadth of historical documentation of the University from as early as 1805, with a strong emphasis on the early twentieth century. This information is an important source for scholars and it is my job to provide the research community with the best access possible.

The major objective of any archives is to provide patrons with physical and intellectual access to historically important materials. As archives are closed-stacks facilities, archivists must maintain a manageable physical space for the materials and a logical system of internal arrangement. This allows for quick retrieval and efficient service. On the user-end of the process, patrons need to be able to intellectually access the materials through indexes, guides, keyword searches, and finding aids. These tools provide patrons with the ability to request certain boxes, folders, and even specific documents, instead of being forced to wade through mountains of unorganized files. When physical and intellectual access for an archive reaches a reasonable level of equilibrium, information from the materials becomes much more accessible to users.

Efforts to improve access to the collections have been ongoing, but without a full-time archivist these activities lagged. However, since October 2000, the physical arrangement of the University

Archives has been improved by a general evaluation of the University records, the University publications, and the University theses and dissertations. To deal with space and storage issues, the University Archives obtained three new ranges of shelves and a map case, and removed a small number of non-archival records. University Archives was also fortunate to employ a student worker to assist in arranging collections and other projects.

New acquisitions are also a very important part of rebuilding the University Archives. Since October 2000, we have acquired and processed a number of important collections. In particular, the archives have been fortunate to receive three university theatre-related collections. The Marianne Custer Theatre Collection (AR-454), with her sketch for the 1979 production of Shakespeare's *As You Like It* featured on the cover, includes elaborate hand-drawn costume images and designs from over forty plays performed at UT's Clarence Brown Theatre from the 1970s to the 1990s. Professor Custer has been the head of the Master of Fine Arts (MFA) design program and resident designer for the Clarence Brown Theatre for more than twenty-five years. Her design credits include regional theatre, Broadway, the Municipal Theatre of Istanbul, and the national theatres of Germany and Hungary. These sketches provide an excellent look at costume design for a number of nationally known plays and stand alone as important artworks. Professor Custer donated her collection of 472 drawings to the University Archives in fall 2000, which are now processed and available for public use.

The Paul L. Soper Collection, 1938-1988 (AR-452) contains materials related to Soper's thirty-five year career at the University of Tennessee. He directed the UT theatre from 1939-1972, serving as the first head of the Department of Speech and Theatre, from 1968-1972. Soper was very active in building the theatre program and quickly became a nationally known teacher and director. This collection of subject files, donated



Mrs. Hardcastle (Monique Morgan) attempts to intervene between her husband (Richard Bowden) and his step-son, Tony Lumpkin (Jonathan Epstein) in She Stoops to Conquer by Oliver Goldsmith. The play was performed at the Clarence Brown Theatre in April 1985. (Clarence Brown Theatre Collection.)

To provide better access to these and other collections, the University Archives embarked on two ongoing digital projects. The first is the design and creation of a University Archives Web page. First

released in November 2000, the Web site (www.lib.utk.edu/archives) includes general information about the repository, links to online exhibits, and an overview of the collections. One feature on the site is an exhibit covering the history of the James D. Hoskins Library. The heart

of the collection, which was donated by his son Gordon in 1997, contains official and personal correspondence, class-related materials, early writings, plays, speeches, drafts of textbooks, photographs, newspaper clippings, research files, and material related to the Department of Speech and Theatre.

Finally, a new collection of Clarence Brown Theatre at the University of Tennessee materials arrived in July 2001, covering plays performed from the 1970s through the 1990s. The collection contains photographs, playbills, posters, and correspondence related to the production and marketing of approximately fifty plays. These materials will be processed during the fall of 2001, and the collection should be available for researcher use in early 2002.

Tiger Lily (Cheryl King) and her Braves (Steve Perry and Lance Aldredge) on the lookout in the production of J.M. Barrie's Peter Pan. The play was performed at the Clarence Brown Theatre during November and December 1984. (Clarence Brown Theatre Collection.)



of the Web site, however, is the holdings information. Broken into three categories of material, the site provides a gateway to information about the archival collections of university theses and dissertations, the official university records, and university publications. These sections are updated frequently and efforts to add University Archives finding aids to the site are currently underway.

The second on-going project involves the reformatting of finding aids using Encoded Archival Description (EAD). This hierarchically arranged DTD (Document Type Definition), encodes finding aids using SGML and XML markup. Working from an EAD template, the Special Collections staff select finding aids, review the collections, and update the guides with keywords, Library of Congress Subject Headings, biographical information, and improved scope and content notes. These updated finding aids will be mounted on the University Archives Web site to provide improved intellectual access to archival materials by allowing for keyword, subject, and proper name searches. Since this project began, we have encoded approximately ten University Archives finding aids into an EAD format. This project is on-going as finding aids for new collections will be

written according to EAD standards and the conversion of the finding aids for our more than four hundred University Archives records collections will continue.

With a strong Web presence, the University Archives can attract a wider range of researchers and potential donors. And with improved physical and intellectual access, the University Archives can operate more efficiently and effectively. Together, these two aspects of archival work will highlight the rich holdings of the University Archives and make the materials more accessible. Although there is a great deal to be done in the Archives, during 2000 and 2001 many improvements were made and several important on-going projects were initiated.

Efforts to promote the University Archives will become even stronger in the upcoming year, and with continued support of donors, the library system, and researchers, the department will grow. With this renewed interest, the University Archives will continue to provide the research community with vital information about the university, which is exactly as you like it!

A courteous greeting from John Worthing (Thomas Brooks) to Lady Bracknell (Jay Doyle) in Oscar Wilde's play The Importance of Being Earnest. The play was performed at the Clarence Brown Theatre in May 1983. (Clarence Brown Theatre Collection.)



FUN RUN WINS E-JOURNALS FOR LIBRARIES

BY LINDA L. PHILLIPS
HEAD, COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT & MANAGEMENT

Proceeds from the 2001 "Love Your Libraries" Fun Run sponsored by the

Graduate Student Association and a matching contribution from UT men's athletics, are supporting graduate student research with a subscription to electronic journals. Held on March 3, the Fun Run attracted over 150 runners and walkers. The Knoxville Track Club supervised the races, and corporate



Judy Jackson (left) and Nathan Hammer (center) present the Fun Run check to Dean of Libraries, Barbara Dewey (right). (Photo courtesy of The Daily Beacon, and photographer Daniel Berdaner.)

sponsors contributed prizes, refreshments, and printing on t-shirts. A \$5,000 check presented on May 30 to Dean of Libraries Barbara Dewey by GSA President Nathan Hammer and Men's Athletics Associate Academic Director for Student Life Judy Jackson pays a portion of this year's subscription to Wiley InterScience, a multi-disciplinary collection of more than three hundred scholarly journals published by John Wiley & Sons. Searchable by keyword, author, and journal title, the collection is available at every UT student and faculty workstation. Among the journal titles included are *American Journal of Human Biology*, *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, *Child Abuse Review*, *Competitive Intelligence*, *The Journal of Gene Medicine*, *Systems Engineering*, *The Structural Design of Tall Buildings*, and *Yeast*. Users may search the contents of the database, arrange the search results by relevance or date, view abstracts, read, and print articles from 1996 to the present. The new service is accessible through the library's databases menu and listed among full-text databases as Wiley InterScience. Acknowledging this important contribution, Dean Dewey said, "Graduate students are keen users of our libraries. Raising money to buy journals sends a strong message: our graduate students know that first-rate library collections are essential to research, to learning, and to our students' futures."

JAMES EARL RAY AND THE DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING

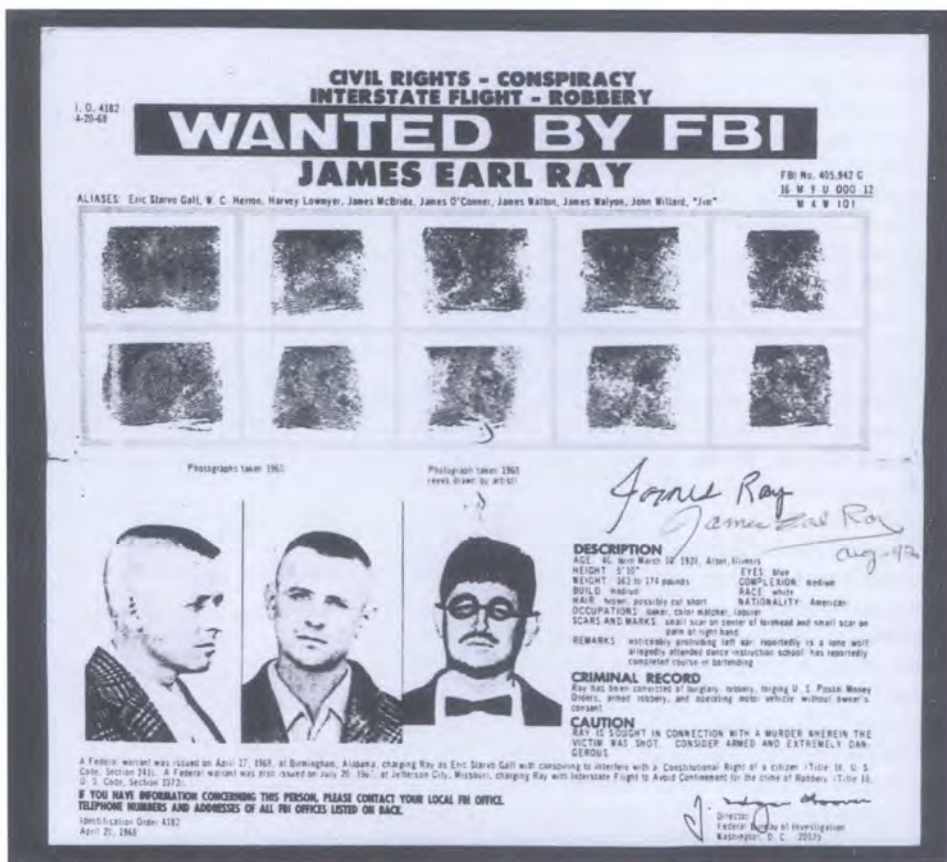
By WILLIAM B. EIGELSBACH
MANUSCRIPTS ARCHIVIST

In the last year we were able to acquire through a dealer letters written in prison by James Earl Ray. Mostly these letters were written to his brother Jerry and to a friend. The letters throw an interesting light on Ray's attempts to win release from confinement for the Martin Luther King assassination. That we were able to purchase these valuable letters was due to the generosity of the library's many donors.

In 1968, Martin Luther King was in deep political trouble. Though, according to his biographer David Garrow, King had been privately describing himself as Marxist, only then did he begin to emphasize opposition to the Vietnam War. Many black leaders feared that by his doing so he would lose the federal force that underlay the movement's official nonviolence. On the opposite side were young blacks who held nonviolence in contempt and considered King completely passe. King decided to rebuild his public stature with a reprise of his major tactical triumph, the March on Washington, where he had given his "I Have a Dream" speech. This new march would be to end poverty and serve to expand his influence beyond the black community. Intervention in the contentious Memphis garbage strike would fit right in with King's new line and serve to help build support for the new Washington march. The way to Washington was through Memphis.

King's intervention in Memphis was anything but a success. King and his staff had been warned that a group of militant young blacks called the Invaders were out to disrupt the march. One of King's aides said about the Invaders, "They're a bunch of troublemakers who are trying to horn in on the march." They proved him right. King's nonviolent march quickly degenerated into a riot. Ralph David Abernathy recalled, "After a few blocks, we heard what sounded like gunshots, though we later learned it was the smashing of glass windows. The Invaders had used the cover of the march to commit acts of violence." Convinced the situation was hopeless, King and his aides persuaded a passing black driver to help them escape the scene.

The events of the day gravely depressed King. The Rev. Abernathy tried to console him by saying, "It's not our fault." King shouted back, "It doesn't



An autographed copy of James Earl Ray's wanted poster for the assassination of Martin Luther King. (James Earl Ray Collection, Special Collections Library.)

matter who did it. We'll get the blame." King was so depressed that he went on to say, "(M)aybe we have to just give up and let violence take its course." Andrew Young opined that going to Memphis was a mistake in the first place. King listened to the discussion among his aides and later told local organizer, the Rev. James M. Lawson, "If we don't have a peaceful march in Memphis, no Washington. No Memphis, no Washington." When King returned to Atlanta the next day, discussion continued among his entourage trying to dissuade him from taking another crack at Memphis. Against his aides advice King concluded he had to return; his future as a political force was now dependent on success in Memphis. And it was this decision that led to his death in a motel room in that city. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference announced that 5 April 1968 Martin Luther King would march once more in Memphis. On April 3, King and his associates arrived back in the city and took up lodgings in the Lorraine Motel, which would be his headquarters. Tension in the city was high and officials were anxious to avoid the violence of King's

last march and obtained a restraining order against the new march. Meanwhile the King people discussed how to counter the Invaders. Younger staffers were nervous about them, but King answered with, "There is no more reason to be frightened now than in the past. I'd rather be dead than afraid." On April 4, while efforts were made to lift or modify the restraining order, King relaxed at the Lorraine until dinnertime. Then King prepared to go out. After shaving and putting on his coat, King stepped out on the balcony of his room while he talked with his aides in the room. There was a shot and King fell to the floor wounded. Ralph David Abernathy hurried to his leader, taking him into his arms, and tried to comfort King, whose jugular was torn and his spinal cord severed. Martin Luther King was dead.

A few months later in London a nondescript, slightly scholarly looking man arrived at Heathrow Airport to board a British airways flight to Brussels. Two days earlier he had robbed a bank to fund his travel. Awaiting him, watch list in hand, was Detective Sergeant Philip Birch, who quickly arrested him. His prisoner, a man of many aliases (one alias

of Eric Stavro Galt echoed Ian Fleming's supervillain Ernst Stavro Blofeld), was James Earl Ray. Ray was a prison escapee, a former drug dealer, and minor criminal. More importantly he was the suspected assassin of Martin Luther King.

Extradited to the United States for trial, Ray faced a possible death sentence if convicted. The evidence against him initially seemed strong: the room from which the fatal shot had been fired had been apparently rented by him under one alias; the white Mustang that he had purchased under another alias and abandoned in Atlanta contained fibers the same as those found in the assassin's room in Memphis; the probable murder weapon and other items left by the assassin had his fingerprints on them. Despite this, Ray remained oddly optimistic, telling a British police sergeant that at worst he would be charged with conspiracy, though the panic throwing away of the rifle with his fingerprints still on it was a bad error.

Ray's lawyers were not quite so sanguine and convinced him to enter into a deal with author William Bradford



Huie, former editor of *The American Mercury*. Huie with Ray's help would write a book on the King killing. The book would help pay for the defense, make some money for Ray, and buttress the defense's case with the public during possible appeals after the trial. Huie agreed not to publish until then. Huie broke his word and published in *Life* magazine the information Ray was sending him through his lawyers and that the FBI was overjoyed to now find out. This betrayal eventually was a major cause of Ray filing unsuccessful civil suits against Huie and to referring to him in his letters years later with dislike:

James Earl Ray being taken to prison after his "trial" in Memphis. (Seigenthaler, John, A Search for Justice, Nashville, Tennessee, Aurora Publishers, 1971, from the photo section between pages 162 and 163.)

Dear Jerry,

22 Jan. 1985.

There is not much going on here except it is cold--18 below Sunday night. There have been reports on the radio that the mayor of Shelby county (Wm. Morris who was sheriff when I was there), intends to sell the Mustang. Today I'm mailing him & the court a restraining order until I can file a complaint in a couple of days. (I ask for it a couple of times & they said it was being held as evidence. Anyway I have enclosed an affidavit for you to fill out and notarized. In the space just type in that you are the brother of JER who is now serving a prison sentence in connection with the MLK case. And that after the court disposed of the MLK case on March 10, 1968, you went to the sheriffs (the sheriff's office?) and they gave you the Mustang tire and told you car being held as evidence. That's about all you need to put in the affidavit. I'd like for you to xerox 2 copies & send me all three.

I don't know what the court will do. Actually the law would probably be that I would have to pay storage fee until I plead guilty. The charge in Memphis is 2 dollars a day, which would be about five hundred dollars. But they do about what they want to in Memphis. Those type cars are now selling for 3 or 4 thousand if they are in good shape.

That's about it for now, until later.

you don't have that box no. 7325 under Ryan? if so I would tell post office to put any mail addressed to box in it regardless of name. re: the enclosed letter to mail, I didn't put your return address so it wouldn't be return for no street address. I gave your name as Ryan and your Cherokee address for answering.

A letter from Ray to his brother Jerry in which he discusses his law suit to recover from the police his beloved Mustang and prevent them from selling it. After the Memphis trial, the police had held on to the car as "evidence" and only given Jerry the spare tire. Ray's suit was unsuccessful. (James Earl Ray Collection, Special Collections Library.)

Huie is what is called a 'southern writers'. All of these writers promote the same political-social line. If they didn't their NYC publishers would never publish their works. And of course they all despise working and lower middle class whites, and many of them, like the late Tennessee Williams, are gays.

Ray fired his legal team and hired another lawyer, a more immediate effect of Huie's actions.

The attorney Ray picked was the famed Texas lawyer, Percy Foreman. As Gerald Posner notes in his excellent book on James Earl Ray, *Killing the Dream*, "Foreman turned out to be a terrible choice." Foreman assumed Ray guilty and apparently conducted no investigation of King's killing or Ray's story of being an innocent fall guy. Foreman, unbeknownst to Ray, conducted negotiations with the prosecution and seemed much more concerned with getting the profits from any book produced with Ray's assistance than defending his client from the government's charges. Foreman concocted

a deal with the prosecution inimical to Ray's interests. His chances of actually being put to death if convicted were slim. No one had been executed in Tennessee for seven years, and death penalty cases were a hard sell in Shelby County. Yet Ray's lawyer told him that any potential jury would be dominated by blacks seeking his death. The only chance for survival was the deal he had reached with the prosecution; Ray would agree to various stipulations to facts and plead guilty. In exchange James Earl Ray would receive a ninety-nine year sentence. Apparently he was not told that if he went to trial and was given a life sentence, he could be paroled in thirteen years as opposed to forty-five years with the prosecution's offered sentence. Ray resisted; Ray wanted his trial, but at last, under his lawyer's pressure, he gave in.

On 12 March 1969, court convened for a hearing on the Martin Luther King murder. The court was gavelled into session. Percy Foreman announced that Ray was waving his right to trial and submitting a plea of guilt. After the judge confirmed to his satisfaction that Ray was acting voluntarily, the prosecutor reviewed the state's case. Then Ray's attorney endorsed the prosecution's statements and presented the stipulations of fact to the court. Forman also emphasized that he agreed with Attorney General Ramsey Clark that there had been no conspiracy to kill King. This was just too much for Ray. He asked for and was granted permission to speak. "I don't want to change anything I have said, but I don't want to add anything on to it, either," the now self-confessed assassin said "The only thing I have to say is, I don't accept the theories of Mr. Clark." This was the start of Ray's resistance to what his attorney and the prosecution had pressured him into accepting. This resistance would last the rest of his life.

Despite this experience with the legal system, Ray still gambled that with the right lawyer and the right appeal he could get his day in court that the actions of 12 March 1969 had denied him. Ray was to have many lawyers and make many appeals. Success always eluded him. From first to last, Ray appears to have suspected it always would. In a 1973

letter to his brother Jerry, Ray states "As far as my case I don't care what the hell they do since I am in a legal position now that I can at least get some evens if I can't get the case reversed." His attitude was still the same in 1990: "I doubt very much if there ever will be a trial in the K case since the State went to too much bother to obtain a plea but, I'm now in a position what with the foreign media & the waltz book to get even., or payback so to speak. (T)he state will keep me in jail a considerable time but in the long haul I will win where it hurts the self-righteous most: damage their preaching credibility."

Early on many people found the credibility of the case against Ray doubtful. Former King aide and witness to the assassination James Bevel, in fact, unsuccessfully tried to join Ray's defense team at Memphis. Ultimately joining the skeptics of Ray's guilt would be Dexter King, Martin Luther King's son. Journalists and authors took up Ray's side. Whole books, such as Harold Weisberg's *Frame-Up* and William F. Pepper's *Orders to Kill*, were written in doubt of the official story

of the assassination. The most prominent writer to cast doubt was Mark Lane, author of the initial book questioning the orthodox story of the killing of John Kennedy and lawyer for Jim Jones. Lane not only wrote a book questioning the King story, but became a lawyer trying to free Ray. James Earl Ray himself contributed three books to the small library the case and trial has generated.

If not Ray, who did these authors think killed King? Numerous people have been cited as potential suspects. Ray described the situation to Mark Lane, "After you left Saturday I gave some thought to the various individuals—organizations that have been investigated—accused as being involved in some manner in the King case. From last to first, the Greeks, the Cubans, White racist, Zionist—Arabs, Canadian separatist, Black Militants (have we forgot anyone), along with a laundry list of organizations." More often than not the preferred villain was the federal government in the form of the FBI. In 1979, a select committee of the House of Representatives examined this issue and others. The committee

concluded that the FBI was not involved in killing Martin Luther King and the killer was James Earl Ray.

What are we to make of this case? No one should immediately assume an accusation is the truth nor overlook the possibility of a miscarriage of justice and wrongful conviction. Innocent people have gone to prison before, due to bad fortune, malevolent or unstable accusers, incompetent or self-interested authorities preferring their own ends to those of justice—all these can lead to innocents suffering the punishments of the guilty. In regard to this case, much has been written with greater or lesser plausibility by a variety of knowledgeable authors. We can all have an opinion about who was responsible for the events in Memphis. At this late date, essentially the only things that we can know with certainty beyond debate are that on 4 April 1968 Martin Luther King died from an assassin's bullet and on 23 April 1998 James Earl Ray died from liver failure brought on by hepatitis.

Metropolitan Government of Nashville and Davidson County
Philip Bredesen, Mayor

METROPOLITAN HEALTH DEPARTMENT
311 23RD AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37203
(615) 862-5900

This is to certify that this is a true and correct copy of the record filed with the Tennessee Department of Public Health. Vital Records by the Metropolitan Health Department of Nashville and Davidson County.

This is valid only when the seal of the Metropolitan Health Department of Nashville and Davidson County is affixed.

9802020
METROPOLITAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

DATE OF DEATH: 4-23-98
SEX: MALE
AGE: 49
BIRTH DATE: 9-14-49
BIRTH PLACE: ALTON, ILLINOIS

RESIDENT: Nashville, Tennessee
MARITAL STATUS: Divorced
OCCUPATION: Laborer

RESIDENCE: 7575 Cockrell Blvd Road, Nashville, Tennessee 37216

DECEASED'S NAME: James Earl Ray
SEX: M
RACE: White
ETHNIC ORIGIN: Gch

Informant Name: Jerry W. Ray (Brother)
Address: P. O. Box 194, Smartt, TN 37210

Funeral Home: Affiliated Crematory, Nashville, TN

Signature of Registrar: Lucille Mary Haber
Address: P. O. Box 194, Smartt, TN 37210

Signature of Medical Examiner: Phillip G. Bredesen
Address: 28160, 4-23-98

Physician: Bruce P. Levy, M.D., 84 Interstate Ave., Nashville, TN 37210 - 865-98-934

CAUSE OF DEATH:
HEPATIC FAILURE SECONDARY TO CHRONIC ACTIVE HEPATITIS
CHRONIC ACTIVE HEPATITIS

Signature of Registrar: Phillip G. Bredesen
Signature of Medical Examiner: Phillip G. Bredesen

A copy of James Earl Ray's death certificate. (James Earl Ray Collection, Special Collections Library.)

LEARNING TO SPEAK DIGITAL: XML, URL, RDF, PDF, DLC, CGI, OAI, EAD, ETD, ETC.

BY JAMES B. LLOYD
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS LIBRARIAN

Last year I reported that we had asked for an extension of "Southeastern Native American Documents, 1730-1842," a National Leadership grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services to mount and provide access to original documents and images concerning Native Americans in the southeast. This project, a joint grant with the University of Georgia, I can now report, was successfully funded for a second year. This time, however, in addition to accessing material from the McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee and the Tennessee State Library and Archives, we are using original material from the Museum of the Cherokee Indian in Cherokee, North Carolina, and the Tennessee State Museum. As before, all textual items will be transcribed and searchable; full text, and images of the originals will be viewable. The first year of the database became public in February 2001 and is freely available on GALILEO (www.galileo.peachnet.edu), Georgia's statewide online catalog, under the title, "Southeastern Native American Documents."

In the first year of the project we used many documents concerning the removal and the Native Americans attempts first to resist, then to be compensated for their property. In the second year we have continued in that vein, but have also documented the events that led to the Eastern Band of the Cherokee's successful resistance to the removal with the aid of William Holland Thomas, whose papers are shared by the University of Georgia, the Museum of the Cherokee Indian, and now, the University of Tennessee (see the article on p. 3). I should also thank the late Sarah Jo Thomas, Thomas' direct descendant, for giving us permission to mount his papers, among which are his personal diaries (from the Museum of the Cherokee Indian) and letter books (from UT).

And I was correct in my feeling at the end of last year's article that the repercussions of that idle chat on the steps of the Library of Congress with my colleague from Georgia, which got us into all this, had just begun. That fall, two things happened that turned out to be important. A campus-wide call for proposals to

improve research, teaching, and learning was issued, and the Digital Library Federation (DLF) and the Mellon Foundation called a meeting to discuss a new project called the Open Archives Initiative. The campus call was for proposals which requested less than two million dollars. The Digital Library Committee, which had been formed the year before, submitted a proposal for a Digital Library Center (DLC) and in the spring of 2001 was successful. There were 67 proposals from the UT campuses, and fifteen were selected for partial funding. Of these, the Digital Library Center was awarded the third highest amount, \$431,000 to be spent over five years for hardware, software, operating/training, renovation, graduate assistants, and content. The main objectives of the award are to facilitate the integration of digital resources into core teaching and learning, to provide a framework for all collections of digital information, and to allow the campus to conceive of new ways of creating, accessing and applying information resources. We have begun purchasing hardware and software and sending staff to training. We have appointed a steering committee and have



Logo from the Open Archives Initiative meeting in Washington, D.C.

member of the Digital Library Federation, formed in 1995 as a consortium of fifteen research institutions with the common goal to create a system of independent, distributed repositories for digital works. Among the other founding members are Cornell, Emory, Harvard, the Library of Congress, and the University of Michigan. All had representatives at the meeting, where we were invited by Dan Greenstein of the DLF and Don Waters of Mellon to participate in a metadata harvesting project called the Open Archives Initiative (OAI) which was being jointly sponsored by the two organizations.



Huzzah for Jackson !

Supporters celebrate Andrew Jackson's election to his first term in 1828. He immediately began working on removing Native American tribes to the West. (From Frost, John, *A Pictorial Biography of Andrew Jackson*, Louisville, Ky.: Bill & Brothers, 1860, p. 478.)

It is difficult to explain OAI without going into some detail, but I will try. It began with a desire on the part of a number of pre-print repositories (digital publication of articles before they are printed) to federate their collections so they could be searched together. They had to agree on a protocol which would allow their sites to communicate and adopt a record structure that all would use. By the time of the Mellon meeting, these discussions had evolved into an administrative project office at Cornell, an XML-based OAI protocol (XML is a subset of SGML; so is HTML), and an unqualified Dublin Core (DC) header, which would have to be linked to each digital object. Thus the structure was in place that would allow a theoretical harvester to gather OAI records, which would be created only by academic, research, and government institutions. The harvesters were still theoretical, however, and there were no records yet, which is why we had been invited to become data providers in what became the OAI alpha test.

Barbara Dewey agreed that this did seem to be an initiative that we should support and contributed a bit of money which I used to employ temporary help. Chris Hodge, a member of the Digital



This photo of recess at the Bell's Mill school, Tuckaleechee, August 25, 1886, taken by William C. Cochran, was used in the OAI beta test. (From Ms-552, Special Collections Library.)

Library Committee and the campus SunSite administrator, volunteered the assistance of his staff and space on the SunSite server (one of the SunSite objectives is to foster information technology research and development). And, as it happened, we already had Dublin Core records (fifteen fields from the MARC record) for each digital item in the Native American project, we just had to figure out how to get them back out of OCLC (our bibliographic utility) in the right form. So we set to work. I assigned temporary staff to the Native American

project, thus freeing up a percentage of one person's time to work on getting our records out of OCLC in XML and changing the qualified Dublin Core (DCQ), which we had used, to unqualified (DC, Dublin Core without subfields). Chris' system administrator configured the server, and a graduate student programmer began setting up the protocol. The alpha test was due to end January 23 with a meeting in Washington, D.C. Five days before, on January 18, the University of Tennessee became the second DLF member to set up an OAI compliant site, and one of only a handful of sites to be compliant in time for the meeting (the others were from the pre-print community).

In Washington, Herbert Van de Sompel, who, with Carl Lagoze of Cornell started OAI, thanked everyone and announced the beginning of the beta test, which is to last until

All seven issues of The Emancipator, Tennessee's most famous newspaper and certainly one of the earliest in the South dedicated to the abolitionist movement, were mounted in the OAI beta test.

January of 2002. We are, at the present writing, experimenting in the beta test with the addition of various kinds of digital objects and with the automatic generation of OAI compliant headers from those objects. In OAI terms each group of similar objects is a set, which can be searched with other sets or alone. To date, besides the Native American records marked up in TEI Lite, we have added two sets of photographs, digital files for the last several issues of the *Development Review*, a complete run of *The Emancipator*, an important early Tennessee anti-slavery newspaper, and a number of EADs (Encoded Archival Description, the document type definition used for manuscript finding aids). Staff are currently at work adding several of the electronic theses and dissertations (ETDs) that have been submitted in a pilot project with the Graduate School. And the Mellon Foundation has just announced that it intends to support seven projects to design harvesters, one of them to SOLINET, UT's regional bibliographic utility in Atlanta, to harvest digital files documenting the American South. The Library of the University of Tennessee will be contributing to that one as a data provider.

So, it has been a busy year, and I have learned a new vocabulary (thus the title of this article). It is now possible for me to talk for five minutes and never say anything that can be understood by a normal human. This comes in handy when you are trying to communicate abstract concepts over e-mail to a colleague in Illinois, but it can be a problem when a casual acquaintance asks how work is going. I can't really say, "Oh, well you know those ETDs, EADs, and PDFs we're using in that OAI test..."

THE EMANCIPATOR.

Vol. 1.] JONESBOROUGH, APRIL 30, 1820. [No. 1.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY ELIHU EMERSE, AT \$1 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

ADDRESS OF THE EDITOR.

The EMANCIPATOR will be published monthly in Jonesborough, Ten. by ELIHU EMERSE, on a fine superroyal sheet of paper, in octavo form, at One Dollar per annum, payable on receipt of the first number.

This paper is especially designed by the editor to advocate the abolition of slavery, and to be a repository of tracts on that interesting and important subject. It will contain all the necessary information that the editor can obtain of the progress of the abolition of the slavery of the descendants of Africa; together with a concise history of their introduction into slavery, collected from the best authorities.

The constitutions and proceedings of the several benevolent societies in the United States and elsewhere who have had this grand object in view, will be carefully selected and published in the EMANCIPATOR.

A correspondence between those societies, and between individuals in different parts of the nation on the subject of emancipation, will be kept up through the medium of this paper by inserting in its pages all interesting communications, letters, &c. that may come to the knowledge of the editor.

The speeches of those who have been and are eminently advocating this glorious cause, either in the congress of the U. S. the state legislatures, or in the parliaments and courts of other nations, will be strictly attended to.

Biographical sketches of the lives of those who have been eminent in this cause, will also occasionally find a place in this work.

A portion of this paper is intended to be devoted as a history of the abolition of the African slave trade, in every part of the world, from its first dawn, down to the present time.

In the prosecution of this work the editor professes that he expects (like other periodical editors) to live much upon the borrow; and to make use of such

materials as he may find in his way, suited to his object, without being very particular to take up much time or room in acknowledging a loan, unless he may think it necessary, willing that others should use the same freedom with him, and hoping that by offering such a fair exchange, such borrowing will be thought no robbery.

Communications on the subject, and materials for the work are solicited and will be thankfully received both from societies and individuals friendly to the abolition of slavery. Such communications, if approved of by the editor, will find a hearty welcome in the EMANCIPATOR.

The Manumission Society of Tenn. in particular, it is expected will afford many tracts on the subject of slavery, which the editor assures them he will find it obliged to respect; and where his judgment should not otherwise dictate, will give them an early and gratuitous insertion. They will find in the EMANCIPATOR a true chronicle of the proceedings of that benevolent society as far as the editor is enabled—And for this purpose the clerks of the conventions, and of each branch of the society are requested to forward from time to time true copies of all their minutes, which may not be really improper to publish (and it is hoped there will be none such) together with the names of their members, their places of residence, &c. all which particulars we are of opinion will not be unprofitable to the cause of abolition to be published.

Letters from one individual to another, with the names of both, we think will be often beneficial to be published. If they do nothing more they will show that all are not asleep nor dumb to the cries of suffering humanity.

Those who have had, or may have law suits on hand for the freedom of such as are unlawfully held in bondage, are desired to forward the true history of the facts, their progress, final decision, &c. with the places of residence and names of plaintiff's and defendant's, with eve-

A.

A YEAR OF MANY ACTIVITIES FOR THE LIBRARY FRIENDS

By JOE C. RADER
HEAD, LIBRARY OUTREACH

The Friends of the University of Tennessee Library had a year marked by changes, evaluation, and public programming. The Friends got to know a new Dean of Libraries, Barbara I. Dewey, and she got to know them. Late in the year, Howard Capito, chair of the Friends, stepped down and Vice Chair Sandra Williams stepped in.

The Friends Executive Committee had some special meetings to discuss how Friends might aid the Development Office in identifying potential donors. One outcome of this effort was an idea to honor major benefactors of UT Library and the representatives of named library endowments. And that idea was implemented May 31 with a luncheon of recognition that was sponsored by the Friends and the University Development Office.

Public programming, sponsored by the Friends, occurred as usual. In September the Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Lancaster Lectures featured George Ellison, naturalist and writer who lives in a cove near Bryson City, N.C. Ellison told the amazing story of Horace Kephart, a librarian of renown, who left his family and career in St. Louis to move to a cabin in the Smokies. He was a pioneering writer about the Smokies who kept meticulous diaries and ultimately wrote *Our Southern Highlanders*. Ellison used maps, old photos, and excerpts from Kephart's diaries to illustrate his points.

In November, UT historian Dr. Stephen V. Ash gave a fascinating presentation on "Rebel Hellcats and Vile Yankees: Confederate Women Under Union Occupation, 1861-1865." Ash reported that, as the Civil War progressed, the Yankee invaders' perceptions of Confederate women changed—and vice versa. Initially seen as frail and helpless belles by the Union soldiers, Confederate women soon gained a reputation as "hellcats." And the "vile Yankees" feared



by Southern women turned out to be relatively chivalrous and humane.

The spring lecture, sponsored with the Center for Children's and Young Adult Literature, featured Leonard Marcus, a nationally recognized author and children's book critic. The subject of his lecture was a ground-breaking children's books editor, Ursula Nordstrom, who served as director of Harper's Books for Boys and Girls from 1940 to 1973. Nordstrom championed numerous pioneers and innovators in children's literature, becoming the force behind many of the children's classics of our time. Marcus is the author of *Dear Genius: The Letters of Ursula Nordstrom*.

The Friends were sad to learn of the death of Mrs. A. H. Lancaster in January and started an endowment to support in part the series. She was a long-time supporter of UT Library and the Friends lecture series. Faithful in her attendance at the lectures, she will be missed.

Dr. Flavia Brizio-Skov was the recipient of the University of Tennessee Library Friends Outstanding Service Award. Dean Barbara Dewey made the presentation to her at the November 6 lecture. An associate professor in the Modern Foreign Languages and Literatures Department, Dr. Brizio-Skov was recognized for her longstanding and sustained efforts in building a first-rate collection of Italian language materials of all kinds.

The Executive Committee welcomed three new members to their ranks during the year. Mark Mamantov, an attorney of distinction, has ties that go back in time: he worked in the library when he was an undergraduate at

Paul and Marion Miles; Dr. William J. Dewey, UT Art Department; and Library Dean Barbara Dewey discuss the November Friends lecture by UT History Professor and Civil War specialist Dr. Stephen Ash.

UT. Mark is an active civic servant, serving on several important local boards. A Sevier County attorney, Cynthia Wyrick, also came on board. Cindy, too, has a previous library tie. She was the major force in establishing the annual Love Your Libraries Fun Run when she was president of the UT Graduate



Dean Barbara Dewey, center, and the Fair family pause for a photo before a luncheon May 31 to honor major donors to UT Library and representatives of library endowment funds.

Student Association. Cindy has a keen interest in the Library's Smoky Mountain Project. At the end of the year, Betsey B. Creekmore, UT associate vice president, agreed to serve on the committee. She has long been an ardent advocate of UT Library within the UT administration and generally. All these new members received gratitude and praise for their commitment.

The entire roster of members of the Executive Committee, which oversees the Friends' activities and accomplishments, includes Ellis S. Bacon, Jeanne Barkley, Dan Batey, Wallace W. Baumann, Pauline S. Bayne, Anne Bridges, C. Howard Capito, Bobbie Congleton, Fred Coulter, Betsey B. Creekmore, Cornelia Hodges, Michael Jaynes, Andy Kozar, G. Mark Mamanotv, Joe C. Rader, Nancy J. Siler, Otis Stephens, Jr, Fred O. Stone, Jr., Sandra Williams, and Cynthia Wyrick.

The Friends are an important group to UT Library. They raise visibility of the library; they donate their time and energy helping to raise money from others, and they constitute important links to the campus and the greater community.



In the September Friends lecture, George Ellison, naturalist and writer, presented the fascinating story of Horace Kephart, who left his family and distinguished career as a librarian in St. Louis to live among the people in the remote Smoky Mountains and to record their folkways in his extensive journals.

LINDSAY YOUNG ENDOWMENT BENEFITS LIBRARY'S HUMANITIES COLLECTIONS

BY MOLLY ROYSE
HUMANITIES COORDINATOR

Through the generous endowment fund provided by Lindsay Young, UT Library has again been able to purchase special acquisitions that will make a qualitative difference in the collections of UT Library in the humanities. Since 1989, the Lindsay Young Endowment has provided the library with the opportunity to purchase research material that could not be purchased with regular library funds. In April 2001, a committee of humanities teaching faculty and humanities librarians gathered to select library resources that will greatly enhance the scholarly endeavors of humanities faculty and graduate students.

The Lindsay Young endowment in 2001 funded the purchase of research material in a variety of disciplines and formats. For history, the Pacific edition of the *Stars and Stripes*, an armed forces newspaper invaluable in documenting the history of World War II and the Korean War, was purchased. UT Library's Civil War holdings were augmented by the acquisition of a microfilmed collection of Civil War primary documents. African American history scholars will benefit from the purchase of the microfilmed *Booker T. Washington Papers* and the *Southern Regional Council Papers*, a valuable collection of material on race relations and civil rights in the South for the period 1944-1968. The *Victorian Database Online* a bibliographic resource of over 100,000 records, will be useful to those researching in the field of nineteenth century British studies. Faculty in Asian studies and history requested additional volumes of primary source material for research on war and famine in medieval Japan.

To enhance UT Library's Great Smoky Mountains Regional Collection and assist those researching the region in the first half of the twentieth century, the microfilmed *Asheville Citizen, 1923-1940*, was purchased. For individuals researching Roman history, the classics faculty selected a multi-volume research set that covers a full array of Roman subjects. Additional parts of the *British Literary Manuscripts* from the British Library and from the Cambridge University Library were requested by the English faculty to augment the Libraries' existing

holdings. English and medieval studies faculty selected research sets that are primary reference tools for scholars working in religious studies of late antiquity through the Middle Ages.

To support the research needs of the modern foreign language scholars, volumes in a series covering the history of Spanish Peninsular and Latin American canonical works of literatures were purchased. A new series of the French Biographical Archive, which represents a comprehensive cross-section of society, was requested by the German faculty. Philosophy faculty requested *Past Masters Online*, a full-text database providing access via the Web to such works as the collected

dialogues of Plato and the complete works of Aristotle.

The Music Library added the works of significant women composers and a collection of music facsimiles. Cinema studies and art faculty requested twenty-eight videos to enhance the university's video archive and contribute to a study of contemporary American independent film, and back issues of a journal useful to those working on experimental visual media. Through the years UT Library's collections in the humanities have benefited in a significant and positive manner because of the Lindsay Young Endowment. The year 2001 was no exception.



Library benefactor Lindsay Young

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 the following who have generously supported UT Library during the 2000–01 fiscal year.

INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

More than any other single element, the library is the heart of a university. The quality of the library's collection is a measure 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 of Tennessee Library.

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

Susan M. Leonard
612 Hodges Library
Knoxville, TN 37996-1000
(865) 974-0037

LIBRARY ENDOWMENTS

The first endowment at UT Library, the John L. Rhea Foundation Endowment, was created in 1904. Since then the number of library endowments has grown tremendously, now totaling a market value of more than \$14.2 million.

Endowment funds are particularly valuable because, once established, they provide income for the library system 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 \$25,000 to the University of Tennessee Library.

For more information about establishing an endowment fund, call the Library Development Office at (865) 974-0037.

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Between July 1, 2000, and June 30, 2001, gifts were made to the University of Tennessee Library in honor of the following individuals:

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THOSE MEMORIALIZED

Between July 1, 2000, and June 30, 2001, gifts were made to the University of Tennessee Library in memory of the following individuals:

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THE LEGACY SOCIETY

The UT Legacy Society was established to honor our alumni and friends who make a commitment to the university through a deferred gift arrangement. These generous individuals help to sustain the university's admirable tradition of teaching, research and public service by actively participating in the great work of higher education and in enhancing the future of the university and the people it serves.

We gratefully acknowledge the following individuals who have made deferred commitments specifically to sup-

port the University of Tennessee Library prior to June 30, 2001. If you have made a deferred gift to the library and are not listed here, or wish to discuss making a deferred gift, please contact the Library Development Office at (865) 974-0037.

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An annual gift to the University of Tennessee Library provides immediate and ongoing support for the Library's collections and services and qualifies the donor for the membership in the Library Friends. The following have made contributions to the UT Library during the last fiscal year: July 1, 2000, to June 30, 2001.

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UT is calling YOU!

A University of Tennessee student will be calling in the near future to talk with you about UT. We hope you will take advantage of this opportunity to speak with the student and learn how you can become more involved with UT. Each semester, the Office of Alumni Affairs and Annual Giving hires approximately sixty student employees to contact alumni and friends of the University. Student calls will ensure that our alumni records are accurate so that communications from the University are addressed properly. These callers will also discuss the University's Annual giving Program and ask for your pledge of support for this year. We hope you will respond with a financial gift this year directed to UT Libraries.

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A
WONDERFUL
AND
HORRIBLE THING

Is committed in the Land.



THIS TITLE PAGE IS TAKEN FROM THE PROPHET JEREMIAH,
5TH CHAPTER AND TWO LAST VERSES—
IN THESE WORDS :

*“A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in
the land: the prophets prophecy falsely, and the
priests bear rule by their means; and my people
love to have it so: and what will ye do in the end
thereof?”*

BY ISAAC HILLYARD.

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See article on p. 11.)

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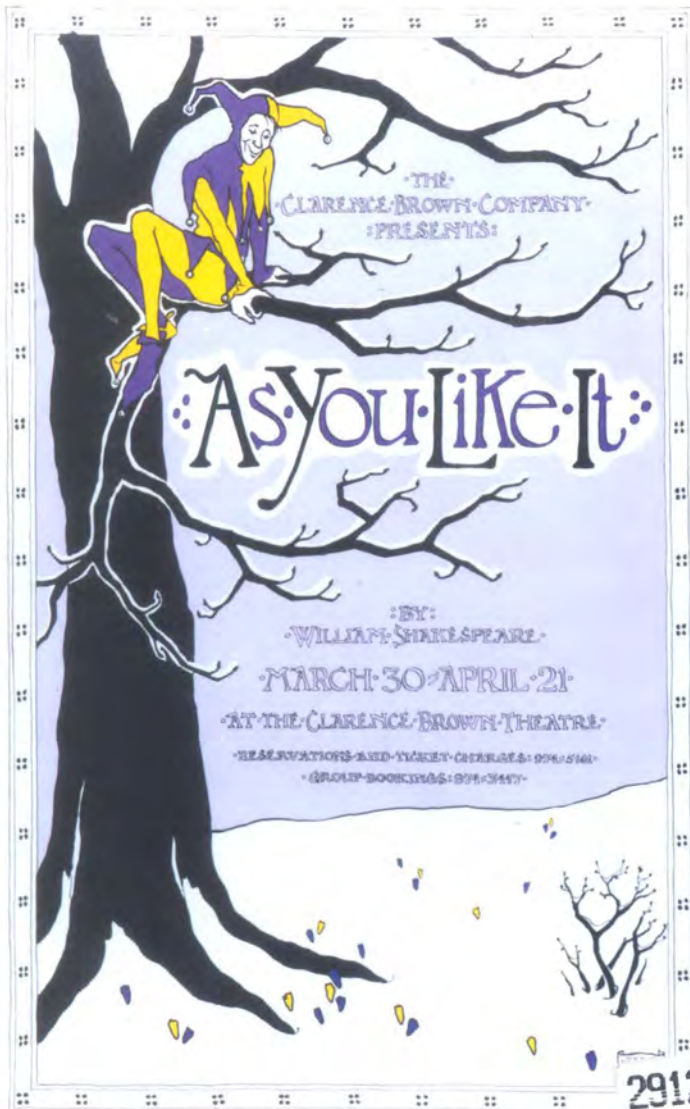
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