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THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

2003-2004



THE UNIVERSITY of TENNESSEE



Postcard image of a painting made for the Battle of Fort Sanders Reunion in October 1890. Memory and how it changes over time is an important part of history, especially in the case of reunions. (Knoxville: S.B. Newman & Company, 1890)

This year, the *Library Development Review* focuses on collaboration, digital initiatives, and especially memory. Our lead article is about the new Civil War materials in Special Collections. Knoxville played a vital role in the war, as both sides vied to take control of East Tennessee. The divisions between East Tennesseans are highlighted in an unpublished fiction piece by David Madden, which is a new kind of *Review* article. The war played a crucial role in Knoxville's development as well; a major railroad line to Atlanta went right through the city, and the area's population increased dramatically due to the war.

When we drive our familiar Knoxville routes—along Campbell Station Road, past Crescent Bend on Kingston Pike, or to Strawberry Plains—we follow the steps of Generals James Longstreet and Ambrose Burnside, and the soldiers who fought with them. The Battle of Knoxville at Fort Sanders occurred at the corner of 17th Street and Laurel Avenue, and we celebrated its 140th anniversary last year. Even a quick walk across campus puts us in the footsteps of these troops, as Melrose Hall is built on the site of Battery Noble, and Fort Byington was located on what we now call “the Hill.”

At the University Libraries, we have extensive history monographs, journals, and other reference materials to support the teaching and research scholarship of the Civil War. Items in Special Collections, such as the personal letters and diaries of Civil War soldiers and their families, constitute one-of-a-kind pieces in our collections, but they also help us preserve the individual memories and experiences of those who lived through those trying times.

The mission of the University Libraries allows us to preserve many of the memories generated by individuals who are important to the University, to Tennessee, and to the nation. Then we are able to make them widely accessible to students, scholars, and the public. For example, our political collections shed light on the day-to-day activities in Washington through the work of Tennessee's elected representatives. Gifts also allow us to continue the tradition of preserving memories. The papers of Eugene Joyce give us insight into the development of Oak Ridge through the eyes of one of the secret city's most important civic leaders. The Margaret Graeme Canning Collection provides us with a unique view of the opera world—an art form that was both her passion and vocation. Electronic resources found in The Studio and through new databases are also expanding research and service to the community. We encourage collaboration between scholars, teachers, and the campus community through new endeavors such as the Howard Baker Center.

The *Library Development Review* gives us an opportunity to remember, and thank those who have helped us have such a successful year. We thank our friends and donors for their generosity and enthusiasm. We thank our library staff for their tireless effort that makes the Libraries a wonderful place to work and visit. We also dedicate this issue to longtime library supporters who passed away this year, retired librarian Mary Frances Crawford and history professor emeritus and University Historian Milton Klein.

We are honored and humbled to have such good friends who sincerely care about the University of Tennessee Libraries. We look forward to sharing and preserving memories and making them available to everyone. We hope you enjoy this issue of the *Library Development Review*, inspired by you.

Barbara I. Dewey
Dean of Libraries

On the cover:

Environ of Knoxville seen from south bank of Tennessee River; East Tennessee University in middle distance. George N. Barnard was photographer of the chief engineer's office, Military Division of the Mississippi, Knoxville, Tenn., ca. 1864. Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, LC-DIG-cwpb-03477 DLC. Available through the Library of Congress, American Memory online project at: <http://memory.loc.gov/>



THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

2003–2004

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Mary Frances Crawford, right, assisting Professor Jay Stauss of the College of Human Ecology, ca. 1985.



An Irreplaceable Resource

How many thousands of people are touched by a single life? Of course, that is difficult to say with certainty. But it is safe to say that Mary Frances Crawford touched thousands of lives in her 31 years of service as a reference librarian at the University of Tennessee.

Imagine you are a new student approaching the wide array of resources an academic library offers. You have no idea how to make use of these wonderful, possibly mysterious, founts of information. As you enter the library a smiling librarian greets you and asks if you need help. You fumble for the words, but manage to ask how to find information for your research paper on Shakespeare. To your amazement, she answers that yours is a “truly fascinating question and there are many resources available” and asks you to follow her to the reference stacks. With such an approach, Mary Frances eased the minds of thousands of students, faculty, and the general public during her years of service at the University of Tennessee. Her grace, quick wit, and charm left long-standing impressions on all she encountered. Years after her retirement, students and alumni returning to campus still asked for her. Yes, Mary Frances touched thousands of lives.

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Mary Frances Crawford was born May 1, 1932, in Cookeville to Samuel Uriah Crawford and Lucile Colvert Crawford. She was an alumna of Tennessee Technological University with a B.A. in English, the University of Kentucky with an M.S. in library science, and the University of Tennessee with an M.S. in human ecology. She first worked as a librarian at the Drexel Institute of Technology in Philadelphia, and then in the public library system in Cincinnati. In 1965, she joined the University of Tennessee Libraries as instructor and assistant undergraduate librarian. Mary Frances was passionate about her work with students and faculty, especially those in the area of home economics, later known as human ecology. She was active in the American Association of University Women, and several professional library and educational organizations in Tennessee and the Southeast. She retired on May 31, 1996, as a full professor and human ecology librarian.

Mary Frances Crawford died on December 25, 2003, leaving behind an unmatched legacy of service and good cheer. Libraries, the university, and all those with a thirst for information lost an irreplaceable resource in 2003. 🌿



Panoramic view from the Cupola of East Tennessee University, March 1864. George N. Barnard, photographer. Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, LC-USZ62-98805 DLC. Available through the Library of Congress, American Memory online project at: <http://memory.loc.gov/>

TENNESSEE'S CIVIL WAR AND THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

By Aaron Purcell, University Archivist, and Stephen V. Ash, Professor of History



recollect and evaluate Tennessee's Civil War legacy through some of the Library's new acquisitions.

Tennessee was one of the most fought-over battlegrounds of the Civil War, and its people experienced the hardships, turmoil, and destructiveness of war in full measure. From the coves of the Smoky Mountains in East Tennessee to the banks of the Mississippi River in West Tennessee, no part of the state was untouched by the great war of 1861–1865. Among the extensive holdings of the Special Collections Library are many documents that tell of the Civil War's profound impact on Tennessee. During the past year, Special Collections acquired a number of new Civil War collections that help tell that story.

In 1861 Tennessee joined the ten other states that had seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. But Tennesseans were never wholly united in favor of secession and the Confederacy. In Middle and West Tennessee, where slavery and plantation agriculture were prevalent, most people were determined to defend the South against the North, especially after President Abraham Lincoln called up armed forces to put down the Southern "rebellion." But in East Tennessee, where slaves and plantations were few, most people perceived no threat

from the North and they remained loyal to the Union even after the war began. This intrastate division set the stage for fierce internal conflicts in the state during the war.

Union soldier holding the bridge at Strawberry Plains, twenty miles northeast of Knoxville; camera on tripod at right. George N. Barnard, photographer. ca. 1864. Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, LC-DIG-cwpb-02139 DLC. Available through the Library of Congress, American Memory online project at: <http://memory.loc.gov/>

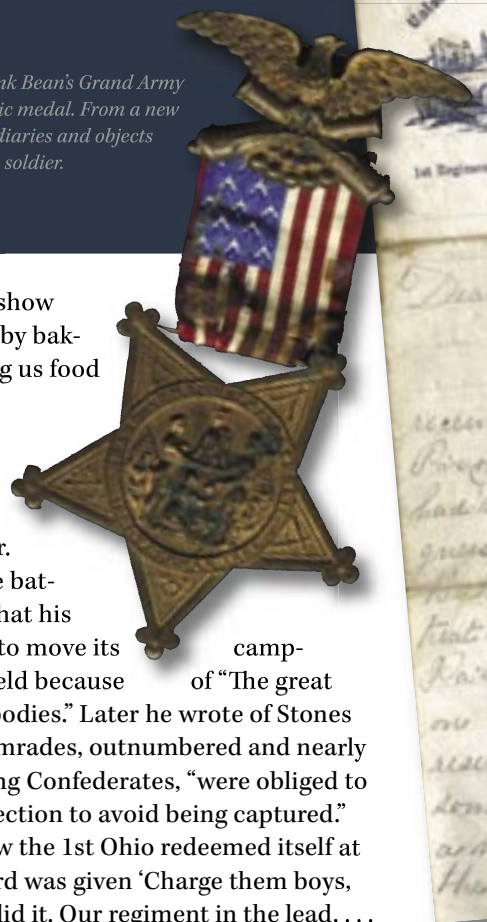
Ambrotype of Sergeant Frank Bean of the 39th Illinois. He saw action throughout Tennessee and Kentucky and was killed in battle in 1865. From a new collection of diaries and objects related to the soldier.

In November 2003, Knoxville celebrated the 140th anniversary of the Battle of Fort Sanders. A seventeen-day standoff between Union General Ambrose Burnside and Confederate General James Longstreet in November and December 1863, resulted in a brief battle and the withdrawal of the Confederates from Knoxville. Union forces occupied the city for the rest of the war, and by 1865, Federal forces under Generals William Tecumseh Sherman and Ulysses S. Grant forced Confederate surrender. Historical markers and a few earthworks remain in the Fort Sanders neighborhood, reminding us of the nearly forgotten siege. The Civil War left indelible marks on Knoxville and the entire state. The anniversary is an appropriate time to





Sergeant Frank Bean's Grand Army of the Republic medal. From a new collection of diaries and objects related to the soldier.



Tennessee's central location in the South made the state a primary target of the Union armies. The North was determined to seize this strategic prize, and the South was equally determined to hold on to it. Thus Tennessee became the scene of some of the war's biggest and bloodiest battles, including Shiloh in West Tennessee, Stones River in Middle Tennessee, and Missionary Ridge in East Tennessee, to name only three.

As the armies marched and fought across the Volunteer State through the four years of war, the people of the state endured great tribulations. Men by the tens of thousands enlisted in military service (most in the Confederate army, but others, especially East Tennesseans, in the Union army); many never returned to their families. The women left at home to fend for themselves often endured pillaging and destruction by the armies of both sides. Black Tennesseans endured privation, too, but they also reaped immense benefits from the war, for by 1865 slavery was destroyed and they were free.



Corporal Milton Weaver of the 74th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was in heavy fighting at Stones River, at Chattanooga, and in Sherman's march through Georgia. He died in battle on September 1, 1864 at Jonesborough, Georgia. From a new collection of letters related to the soldier.

Among the new manuscripts in Special Collections that document Tennessee's Civil War experience are the letters of a Yankee soldier named William A. Huddard, a private in the 1st Ohio Infantry. In March 1862, when his regiment marched into Middle Tennessee, Huddard wrote to his family back home that "So far I am well pleased with the country, but not with the people for more than two thirds of them are Seces[sionists]."

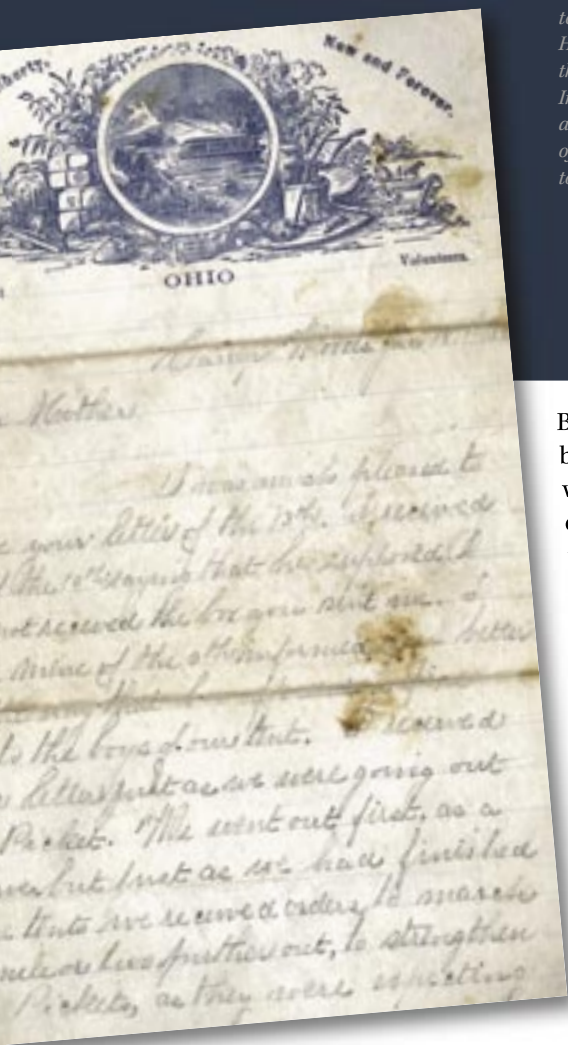
In late 1863, however, he reported that his unit had entered East Tennessee, where a different spirit prevailed: "In some counties we passed through you could not find a single Rebel, all were for the

Union. The women would show their interest in the Cause by baking our flour and brin[g]ing us food of all kinds."

Huddard also wrote of the battles he fought in, vividly portraying both the horror and the glory of war. Nine days after the terrible battle of Shiloh, he reported that his regiment had been forced to move its camp-site away from the battlefield because of "The great stench arising from dead bodies." Later he wrote of Stones River, where he and his comrades, outnumbered and nearly surrounded by the attacking Confederates, "were obliged to break and run in every direction to avoid being captured." Still later, he described how the 1st Ohio redeemed itself at Missionary Ridge: "the word was given 'Charge them boys, charge them' and well we did it. Our regiment in the lead. . . . [F]our times were our 'Colors' shot away but soon our men . . . had them planted on the top [of the ridge]. . . . [W]e did glorious work." Huddard's sixty letters, written from June 1861 through April 1864, brought the details of the frontlines back to his family in Ohio.

The Confederate side of the war, too, is well documented in the new additions to Special Collections. A letter from a Confederate army officer describes the same attack that Private Huddard participated in at Missionary Ridge, but from a different perspective: "the conduct of our army, or at least a great portion of it, was in the highest degree discreditable—yielding a strong position with but slight resistance." However, like most of his fellow Confederates at that point in the war, this officer remained hopeful: "I . . . have an abiding faith in our ability to sustain a just cause. . . . I know we shall be victorious at last."

One can find, too, in the manuscripts of Special Collections, illustrations of the destruction and suffering that war brought to Tennessee. A small collection of letters documents the 1864 rebuilding of the railroad bridge over the Tennessee River at Loudon in East Tennessee. This bridge, vigilantly guarded since 1861 by the Confederates because the railroad it served was a key link between the eastern and western Confederacy, was, ironically enough, torched by them in 1863 to deny its use to the invading Union army of General Ambrose



Samples of patriotic letterhead from letters written by Henry Brown of the 31st Ohio Infantry. From a new collection of letters related to the soldier.



Burnside. It was rebuilt by the Yankees, who in turn guarded it heavily until the end of the war.

Among the most poignant of the new documents in Special Collections is a poorly spelled letter written in September 1862 by a desperately ill Union soldier in an army convalescent camp in Nashville. It is perhaps the

last letter he ever wrote, for he died not long afterward. In it, he tells his wife "I feel very poorly With what i sufer with my feet and legs and The athsma has set in. . . . I do not want you to greave About my Situation For we are too far apart To help Each other at this Time altho I would Like to be with you. . . . i cant Stand Any

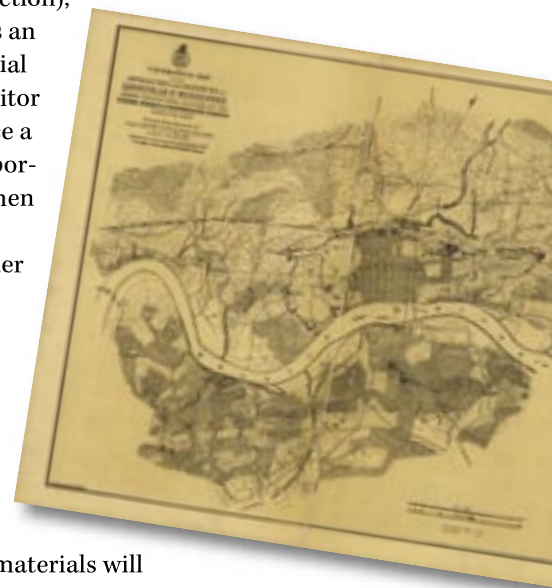
longer in the service I am wore out with Hardships and Expsosier." The letter is signed, "yours untill Death, Henry Brown."

The war brought not only suffering but also joy, at least for the nearly 300,000 African-Americans who were slaves in Tennessee when the conflict began. These men and women did not sit back and wait for the Union army to free them, but instead took an active role in their own emancipation. At least twenty thousand Tennessee black men enlisted in the Union army, serving in all-black units. Among the Special Collections holdings that document this aspect of Tennessee's Civil War is a large, leatherbound volume containing the company muster-rolls of a black heavy artillery regiment formed in the state in 1863. Here each soldier in the unit is listed by name, along with other information about him. A typical recruit on the rolls is John Carpenter, an eighteen-year-old who enlisted in Company G for a term of three years. Private Carpenter, who

signed up in Jackson, Tennessee, had most likely labored as a field hand on a West Tennessee cotton plantation until he gained his freedom and donned a blue uniform.

All who lived in Tennessee or came there in the years 1861–1865 were touched profoundly by the hand of war—blacks and whites, women and men, soldiers and civilians. The extensive Civil War holdings of Special Collections provide a vivid picture of their experiences and help us understand what the war meant for the Volunteer State.

New materials come to Special Collections from a variety of sources. The most common source for Civil War items is from manuscript dealers who scour attics, barns, and trunks in search of hidden treasures. Not far behind, however, is the power of the Internet. The buying and selling of Civil War materials on sites such as eBay.com has mushroomed over the past ten years and there always seems to be a Tennessee-related letter, diary, or book up for bid. With such an unregulated market of bidders, sellers, and snipers (those who bid with seconds left in the auction), estimating top bids is an unclear science. Special Collections staff monitor eBay.com at least once a week in search of important new items and then decide which materials to pursue. The other source of Civil War items is from donors who inherit, uncover, or purchase materials. Donors not only receive a tax deduction for the value of their material, but also know that their materials will be available for future generations to see and use. We look forward to another year of searching for "new" links to Tennessee's important Civil War past and making those treasures part of the documentary record. 🌿



Topographical map showing the defenses of Knoxville during the late 1863 siege. N.Y., The Graphic Co., photolith., 1864. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. Available through the Library of Congress, American Memory online project at: <http://memory.loc.gov/>

THE VALUE OF HISTORY: REMEMBERING DR. MILTON KLEIN

By Erica Clark, Director of Development, University Libraries



Milton Klein working as university historian, at his desk in Hoskins Library, 1993.

In spring 2004, the University of Tennessee lost one of its most respected faculty members, history professor Dr. Milton Klein. As a teacher, Klein won the admiration of students and faculty alike. As university historian, Klein built the documentary record of the University of Tennessee.

Although Dr. Klein retired from the Department of History in 1984, he continued to work for UT in various capacities. Impressed with Klein's

credentials as a professor and his success as the chair of the Constitutional Bicentennial celebration, in 1986 Chancellor Jack Reese asked Klein to become the first university historian. Klein was given full discretion to write the historian's job description. He saw his most important duties as creating oral histories of the memories of longtime faculty and staff and encouraging departments and colleges to write their own histories. He made a concerted effort to collect university materials such as faculty papers and photographs. Klein once said, "I've been disturbed by the loss of records. People are throwing things away, not realizing their historic value."

To remedy this loss of history, Klein visited colleges and departments across campus. "I consider my job essentially [that of] a missionary and a propagandist," he said. "With an institution this large, I like to consider myself the voice and conscience of the campus, to encourage people to preserve their own records, do their own history, and be conscious of it." Klein used many of these histories to write vignettes about significant university events, some of which were published in *Context* and in his 1996 book *Volunteer Moments*.



Milton Klein and William Snyder with Howard Baker Jr., the First Founder's Day Medal recipient, Charter Day, September 10, 1996.



During World War II, Klein served as a military historical officer. He understood the sacrifice that students and alumni make to serve their country, and made a special effort to preserve a record of their service. As university historian, Klein compiled a list of UT World War II veterans, posted a call in the *Torchbearer* for alumni who had served in Korea and Vietnam, and created a list of UT Volunteers called to serve in Desert Storm.

As university historian, Klein quickly gained the admiration and respect of upper administrators. He knew every Lindsay Young professor, UT distinguished professor, and Alumni Academic Hall of Fame inductee. He especially enjoyed interviewing university administrators at the end of their terms. In particular, he conducted oral histories with John Quinn after his chancellorship, George Wheeler after his provostship, and Ed Boling after his presidency.

Klein was so devoted to his position of university historian that many people never knew the job was only supposed to be part-time. He worked full-time and even paid

for student assistants out of his own pocket when budgets were cut. "I need three more hands and four more assistants," said Klein, when asked what he'd like to do during his time as the university historian. He spent a considerable amount of time poking, prodding, digging, calling, and chasing information to answer questions and build reference files. When the position of university historian ended in 1997, he transferred over 100 linear feet of files from the historian's office to the University Archives. His collection of images, alumni directories, departmental histories, student activity files, and oral histories contains some of the most requested materials in the University Archives.

Dr. Klein also made significant contributions in the classroom. He began his university career in 1954 at Columbia University, where he earned his doctorate and taught as an instructor. In 1962, he moved to Long Island University as a full professor and history department head. He then spent three years as dean of graduate studies at the State University of New York, Fredonia. In 1969, he came to UT to teach American colonial history. Despite offers from other universities, Klein stayed at UT. Perhaps it was the fulfillment of teaching doctoral students at a research university, or just good old southern hospitality that persuaded him, and his wife Margaret, to make their home in Tennessee.

Klein took a genuine interest in his students and challenged them to participate. He was bothered by complaints in *The Daily Beacon*, where students lamented about being "just a social security number to professors." For this reason, he did not lecture, but *engaged* students in discussions. "To a teacher, there's nothing more stimulating than the knowledge that you have impacted someone well enough to respond."

I hope Milton Klein knew the significant impact he made on the life of the University of Tennessee. While he was often impatient and demanding, his heart was always in the right place and he always had the best of intentions. We are all indebted to him for reminding us that where we came from is just as important as where we are going. 🌿

Left: Klein's office door which was famously known as "The Door," 1993.



Margaret and Milton Klein at the Library Friends reception hosted by Dr. Joe Johnson at the UT President's house, March 29, 2004.

WELCOME TO THE STUDIO

By Troy Davis, Media Services Librarian

Three years ago the University Libraries opened The Studio in Hodges Library, now the premiere space on campus where students, faculty, and staff can access multimedia production tools and hands-on teaching and learning. Located in the Media Center (formerly Audio-Visual Services), The Studio is a one-stop shop for the creation of audio-visual content.

The Studio maintains twenty-one computer workstations configured to accommodate the digitization, editing, and distribution of just about any kind of multimedia project. Users may check out digital video cameras, microphones, lighting kits, tripods, and file storage space, just as they would a book. For simple projects, a full-time consultant is on duty to provide assistance. Consultants are also available to help with more elaborate multimedia projects.

The completion of a multimedia project involves more than mastering software. It demands careful planning, selection of content, and an understanding of how multimedia and digital technologies construct, and not just represent, knowledge.

The Studio offers a series of digital video workshops each semester to introduce available software and to teach project planning and management, copyright issues, production principles, terms and concepts, narrative conventions, distribution options, and even the “aesthetics” of shot composition and framing. These popular workshops encourage a “work smarter, not harder” approach to multimedia development.

For providing content, The Studio maintains a reference collection of books, CD-ROMs, DVDs, and royalty-free material. It also provides updated information about content on its blog (web log) called “Alpha Channel.” This Internet newsletter notifies patrons of developments in copyright law, software, training, publishing, and digital culture.

The complexity of multimedia projects requires multiple visits to The Studio. Individuals may reserve a workstation for up to



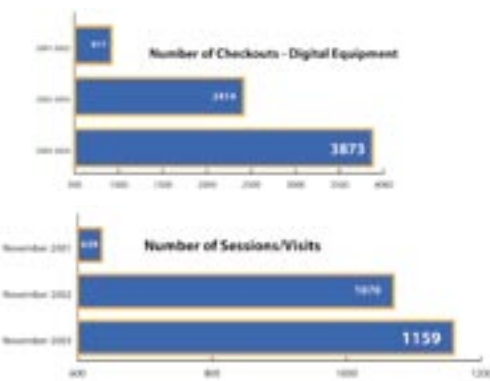
The Studio is located in the Media Center in Hodges Library. It offers computer workstations, two group rooms, a consulting desk, an editing area, a reservation desk, and a reference collection.

five hours at a time, and groups up to eight hours. As end-of-semester competition increases use of resources, a reservation in The Studio guarantees a scheduled time and place to complete projects.

The first users of The Studio came from media-depend

ent programs like Media Arts, Cinema Studies, and Graphic Design. Within a few semesters, students and faculty from other academic programs discovered how The Studio’s resources enriched assignments and presentations. Nursing students used digital video to demonstrate proper exercise techniques for patients recovering from cardiac surgery. Education students and faculty embraced digital video as an effective observation and diagnostic tool. Architecture students used digital video to artfully “study” and document how internal space is represented, for example, in the motion pictures of Alfred Hitchcock. Unlike traditional assignments, multimedia projects are collaborative, both in creation and presentation for which The Studio provides an inspiring and vibrant space.

We at the University Libraries serve the University of Tennessee community as a reliable custodian of the scholarly record, innovators in instruction, and promoters of scholarly communication. With increased user demand for Internet, electronic publishing, and other digital technologies, we have thoughtfully embraced new models of publication, access, and document delivery. As a new model for academic library multimedia services, The Studio serves as a national center of innovation, experimentation, and collaboration. 🌿



The secret's out. Now students can make movies, not just watch them, in Hodges Library's Media Center. Our statistics show a dramatic increase in the number of Studio "sessions" as well as demonstrate the increasing popularity of our check-out equipment.

For more information about The Studio and to see a virtual tour visit the Web site: <http://www.lib.utk.edu/mediacenter/studio>



Screen Shot of Final Cut Pro 4 interface, one of the many editing tools available in The Studio. This software provides a way to edit video in much the same way word processing software allows for the editing of text documents.



THE MEANING OF FRIENDSHIP: LIBRARY FRIENDS YEAR IN REVIEW

By Laura Purcell, Library Outreach Coordinator

Philanthropy remains an important component of library activity. A supportive group of friends forms the keystone to any successful library program, and the University of Tennessee is fortunate to have active and enthusiastic members in Library Friends.

The 2003 recipient of the Library Friends Outstanding Service Award was Marian Moffett, interim associate dean and professor of architecture. Widely published and well respected in her field, Moffett made significant contributions to the Libraries—as a highly visible advocate for library causes and behind the scenes as a committee member. She served as co-chair for the Family Fund Campaign, raising more than \$500,000, spent four years as a member of the Library Friends Executive Committee, and twice chaired the Faculty Senate Library Committee. Sadly, Marian Moffett passed away on September 26, 2004. She will be greatly missed.

The endowment created by longtime library supporters Otis and Mary Stephens became fully funded this year. Income from the Otis H. and Mary T. Stephens Library Endowment will be used to purchase technology and equipment at the Libraries to assist users with reading-related disabilities. Otis Stephens also became an emeritus member of the Library Friends Executive



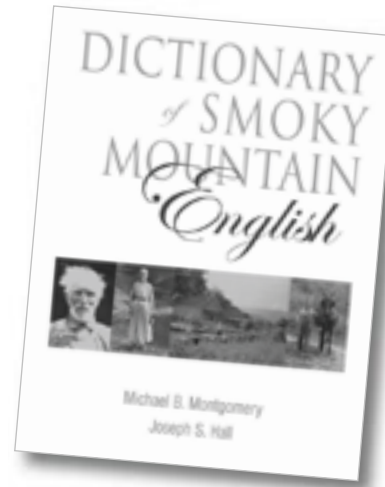
Committee this year. An active library supporter since he joined the UT faculty in 1967, Stephens was a founding member of the UT Library Friends. He served as chair of the Executive Committee from 1995 to 1998. Other Friends who reached emeritus status this year are Jeanne

Barkley, Bobbie Congleton, Michael Jaynes, Andrew Kozar, Fred Stone, and Sandra Williams.

New members to the Library Friends Executive Committee this year are Cassandra McGee, Jeannine Mitchell, Wayne Mitchell, Townes Osborn, Linda Phillips, and students Daniel Klyce and Patrick Schuneman. They join Ellis Bacon, Dan Batey, Wallace Baumann, Anne Bridges, Howard Capito, Betsey Creekmore, Florence Johnston, Lorayne Lester and Nancy Siler. Cindy Wyrick continues as committee chair.

This year, Library Friends events ranged from academic lectures to lively gatherings. The history of language—what we say and why we say it—was the focus of two Library Friends lectures.

In October 2003, the Dr. and Mrs. A.H. Lancaster Lectures featured lexicographer Jonathan E. Lighter, who spoke about the



Author Michael Montgomery discussed his book, *The Dictionary of Smoky Mountain English*, with Library Friends in May. (Courtesy UT Press)

history of American slang. Lighter is author of the *Historical Dictionary of American Slang*, which covers the transformation of American slang from colonial times to present day. From *googled* to *twenty-three skidoo*, Lighter discussed the ephemeral nature of slang. “Slang is here today and gone tomorrow,” said Lighter. “But I think the language is enriched more than enfeebled by slang.”

In May 2004, Michael Montgomery presented a lecture about his book, *The Dictionary of Smoky Mountain English*, published by the University of Tennessee Press. The product of more than sixty years’

work by Montgomery and the late Joseph S. Hall, the book is a careful study of the words and phrases native to Southern Appalachia. Montgomery discussed the origins of terms unique to our region such as *cumflattered*, *dadblamed*, *law dog* and *soo cow*.

Over 200 library friends and supporters attended an event celebrating library donors at the University of Tennessee President’s residence on Cherokee Boulevard in March 2004. The event was hosted by Dr. and Mrs. Joe Johnson and guests were serenaded by jazz pianist Wendell V. Werner. It was a beautiful evening, and guests were able to tour the home or step outside and watch Lake Loudon drift past.

The University of Tennessee Libraries depends upon its friends for support and advocacy, and it is through the help and generosity of friends that we are able to build a library that suits



the needs of 21st century patrons. We look forward to spending another year with our friends, and with them will continue to provide interesting programs and compelling events, as we strive to create a library that is truly excellent. ☺

Scenes from the UT President’s Residence in March—Top: Dean of Libraries Barbara Dewey (center) poses with Carolyn and Margaret Payne. Above left: Mary and Nathan Ford. Above right: Jeannine and Wayne Mitchell.

Architectural rendering of the Howard Baker Center facility.



A FOUNDATION OF LEARNING AND COOPERATION: POLITICAL COLLECTIONS, THE HOWARD BAKER CENTER, AND THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

By Alan Lowe, Executive Director of the Howard Baker Center; Erin Lawrimore, Fred Thompson Archivist; and Bobby Holt, Political Papers Processing Archivist

During the past year, the Howard H. Baker Jr. Center for Public Policy made its presence known on campus and beyond through a variety of programs and initiatives. Each activity focused on the center's broad mission to discuss public policy issues, to teach how our government works, and to promote public service.

As described in last year's *Review*, the Baker Center sponsored a series of public events, with speakers such as acclaimed historian and journalist David Halberstam and terrorism expert General Wayne Downing. In addition to these programs, the center hosted two events aimed at UT students. A Presidential debate with the Tennessee Debate Society on April 20 was successful, and a government internship fair on March 18 drew almost 500 students. A number of programs are planned for late 2004 and early 2005 on presidential communications, the presidential election, and the environment.

The center also has made great strides this past year in education, targeting not only UT students but also high school and middle school students. Collaborating with a number of civic education groups, the center is working to create lesson plans and online resources, hold teacher institutes, and provide a host of learning opportunities. This past semester the center hosted the first of a continuing series of programs with student government leaders at high school and university levels. The center has also continued its very successful Baker

Scholars program with some of the best and brightest UT students.

A very important way the center is working to fulfill its mission is by creating a first-rate twentieth century political archives for use by scholars, teachers, and students. In addition, the center will use these archival materials for its public, educational, and exhibit programs. Starting with an already impressive collection of political papers at UT, the Baker Center and the University Libraries will promote use of the archives and solicit collections from modern Tennessee leaders. The future Baker Center building will contain not only premier public programming, museum, and educational spaces, but also a state-of-the-art research facility. The building will have an archival storage area with an advanced security system, environmental controls, compact shelving, and space to store more than 20,000 cubic feet of material. Patrons will consult the original sources in a modern research room, which will include a rich collection of reference works, archival finding aids, and online access to digitized documents and databases. The architectural design for the new Baker Center facility will be finalized by the end of 2004. As soon as fundraising for this estimated \$13 million building is completed, construction will commence, taking 18 to 24 months to complete.

The Papers of Howard Baker Jr. form the core collection at the Baker Center. This collection grew larger in December 2003 with a new addition of materials. A recent donation from Ambassador



Recent image of Howard Baker and wife Nancy Landon Kassebaum Baker. Campaign bumper sticker supporting Baker's 1972 reelection to the Senate. (Baker Addition) Campaign pin supporting Baker's 1972 reelection to the Senate. (Baker Addition)

Fred Thompson as United States senator, 1994–2003. (Thompson Papers). Fred Thompson in his red Chevy truck in front of the capitol, an image used throughout his 1995 senatorial campaign. (Thompson Papers)



Baker include more manuscripts from Baker's service in the Senate, as well as many documents dating from his service as White House chief of staff for President Ronald Reagan. The papers from the Executive Branch included numerous administrative documents, indicating Baker's involvement with Reagan's day-to-day activities. This recent donation also contains official White House photographs and mementos such as presidential inaugural programs and invitations. The collection consists of approximately 109 linear feet of material with over half of it comprised of framed images, honorary degrees, awards, plaques, inscribed books, and personal mementos from Baker's senatorial career. Processing of this important addition to the Baker Papers began in spring 2004, and will conclude by summer 2005.

Another major political collection that falls within the partnership of the University Libraries and the Baker Center is the Senator Fred D. Thompson Papers, which amount to over 875 linear feet of records and memorabilia—paper and electronic records, video and audiotapes, plaques, and framed photographs. Work on Senator Thompson's papers continued during the past year, and the processing should be complete by summer 2005.

The Thompson Papers document the legislative work done by Thompson and his staff from 1994 to 2002. In addition to the numerous files devoted to legislative research and discussions, the collection also reflects Thompson's involvement in various committees and subcommittees in the Senate.



In Spring 2004, David Halberstam, historian and journalist, lectured for the Baker Center.

One prominent example is Thompson's service as chairman of the Senate's Committee on Governmental Affairs from 1997 to 2001. In this capacity, he oversaw the campaign finance investigation of 1997, which examined allegations of fundraising abuse by the Clinton-Gore re-election campaign. The Thompson Papers also contain correspondence and memos, briefing books, handwritten notes, and numerous folders of newspaper and magazine clippings related to the investigation and subsequent hearings.

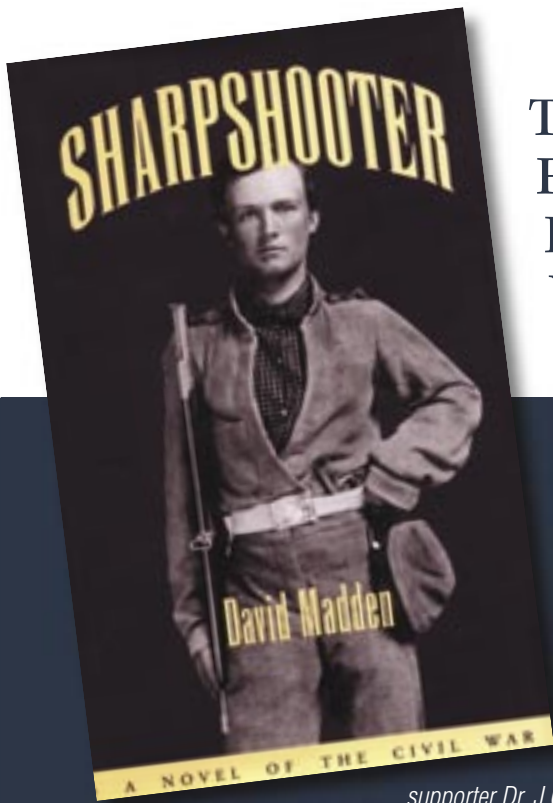
The Baker Center and the University Libraries have established a wonderful partnership to share knowledge and collections. With this cooperation, the Baker Center has great plans for the future of modern political archives at the university. Soliciting and processing collections will continue as other research initiatives begin. The center is interested in digitizing documents, pursuing an oral history

program, publishing promotional and educational materials, providing research grants, collaborating with other archival institutions, and emphasizing the use of primary sources by students and teachers alike.

Senator Baker's active role in the Baker Center and the ongoing donation of his papers reflects his support of the University of Tennessee and his hopes for future generations. He understands that our nation's story can only be written, and its lessons learned by reviewing archives aged by the passing of time and interpreted through the discourse of history. 🍃

For more information visit the Web site: <http://www.bakercenter.utk.edu>

If you would like to donate to the Baker Center to assist with the construction of its facility or with its programs, please contact the center at 865-974-0931, or email at bakercenter@utk.edu



THE INCENDIARY AT THE FORKS OF THE RIVER, FROM THE WRITINGS OF WILLIS CARR, SHARPSHOOTER

By David Madden

David Madden, a Knoxville native and a graduate of the University of Tennessee, is a longtime friend and donor to the University Libraries. Nationally known as a well-praised novelist and the founder of the U.S. Civil War Center at Louisiana State University, Mr. Madden combined his skill in fiction and his love of the Civil War in the 1996 novel Sharpshooter (University of Tennessee Press). The book is the story of an East Tennessean's journey through the Civil War and his coming to grips with his wartime activities years later. Below is an unpublished section of the novel that Mr. Madden included among his most recent donations to Special Collections. In total, Madden's papers make up over 50 feet of material. The narrator of the passage is Willis Carr, hero of Mr. Madden's novel; it deals with the burning of Confederate supporter Dr. J.G.M. Ramsey's home, Mecklenburg, by a Union soldier. Ramsey, whose papers are also found in Special Collections, was not only a medical doctor but an important historian of Tennessee. His 1853 volume, Annals of Tennessee to the End of the Eighteenth Century, is one of the earliest histories of the state. When a Union soldier burned down Mecklenburg, many rare and valuable documents of Tennessee history were reduced to ash. Historians estimate that the fire destroyed a library of some 4,000 volumes, as well as an unknown number of antebellum manuscripts. In his memoirs, Ramsey blamed the enmity of Parson Brownlow for the arson.

**Written December 11, 1865
On Holston Mountain**

Top: Cover of David Madden's Sharpshooter (University of Tennessee Press, 1996). The book is a fictionalized memoir of an East Tennessean, Willis Carr, who went to war as a Confederate sharpshooter and wonders whether he shot General Sanders from Bleak House tower. Madden follows Carr's experiences through the battle of Gettysburg, the siege of Knoxville, Andersonville prison, and the sinking of the Sultana. (Courtesy, University of Tennessee Press)

"Can you tell me the way to Mecklenburg?" the Yankee soldier asked a man on Gay Street in front of the Lamar House.

"Why do you want to know?"

"You aren't a rebel, are you?"

"First, may I ask what *you* are?"

"My uniform tells my story."

"Only to the naked eye, not what might be beneath."

"Then you aren't going to tell me? I only want to deliver a message."

"From friend or foe?"

"Neutral."

"A Frenchman, then?"

"You aren't going to tell me, are you? I will ask someone else."

"No, it's just that Doctor Ramsey has friends on both sides. There's nobody out there to deliver a message to. It's deserted."

"Where?"

"At the Forks on the River."

"Upstream or downstream?"

The man pointed upstream.

"Thank you...In Michigan, you *ask* in one word and are *told* in one word."

"Michigan ain't far, if you get an early start."

The soldier found a road going in the direction of the citizen's pointed finger and followed it across a bridge over a creek, up a hill, past a church, and on out along a bluff into the country, hearing over and over Parson Brownlow's answer to his, "What must I do?" after his oration in Pike's Opera House. "What must you *do*? My friend, when Burnside gets you to Knoxville, burn the house belonging to that vain old historian, Ramsey, at Mecklenburg in the forks of the Holston and the French Broad Rivers...I say, Ramsey, Mecklenburg, the forks of the river. Yes. Ramsey, Mecklenburg, the forks."

'Ramsey, Mecklenburg, the forks of the river,' Fighting Parson Brownlow's voice, his face looking back over his shoulder, chanted in the soldier's head as he executed his solitary march.

Under a bluff on which stood a mansion, he looked out at the forks of two rivers that made the Tennessee River that flowed past Knoxville. He saw a ferry, an old station, a mound, and a large house on a slope, above which set a church and a graveyard, and behind it, another bluff with outcroppings of rock, like marble.

"Ramsey, Mecklenburg, the forks of the river. Okay. This is it," he said aloud, now that he was alone, having been in the middle of a moving army since that night in Pike's Opera House in Cincinnati in 1862. He had done nothing in battle. This was something he could do, and now, wading into the river, *wanted* to do, the matches clenched between his teeth.

People were out, here and there, coming and going, or sitting, or out in skiffs on the rivers, and the ferryman was at work.

The ferry was not necessary. *He* was the Union army, all of it, and General Burnside and President Lincoln, too, concentrated in him, their representative, and Fighting Parson Brownlow's, even John Brown's. He was a *messenger* in whom the words—he liked words, he admired the Parson, but he hated to have to *use* words, reading, writing, or speaking—and the weapons—he liked the noise and the shattering, but hated to use the rifles, the bullets, the bayonets, and, when he could bring it off, didn't—were fused together.

The matches between his clenched teeth were his own personal representatives. He wished he could do it with his breath alone: Blow on wood, inhale the smoke, step back from the first combustion and watch the flames spread the Parson's message to Doctor Ramsey, "that vain old historian at the Forks of the River."

Drenched in the river water, dripping, slogging, smelling of the river, he started up the bank, gritting his teeth as he had done a thousand times against the sun glare that only an infantryman feels.

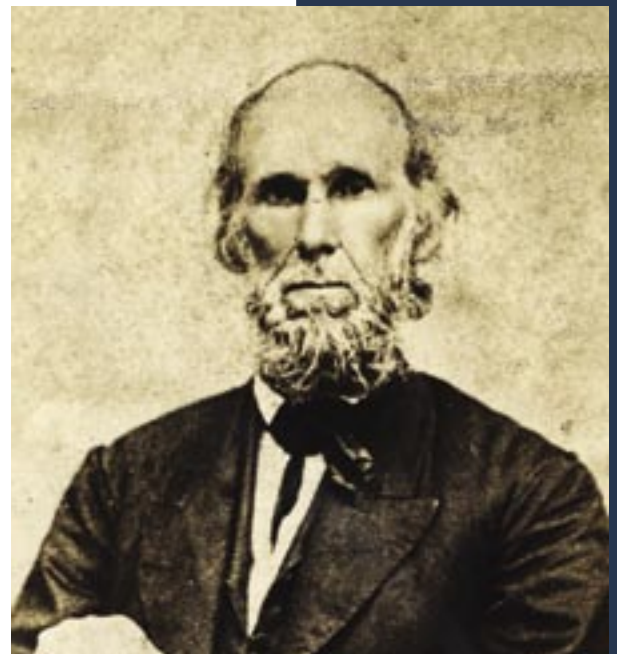
As he gathered dry brush and piled it on the porch of the big house, he realized that he was attracting the attention of Ramsey's neighbors, all of whom would be Unionists and as eager to see it as he was to have it *done*. A promise he had made, an obligation he was discharging.

As he struck a match and put it to the brush, the people who had gathered broke into the house through every window and door almost at once, and before the smoke got to the nostrils, he caught the wafting smell of a shut-up house, mingled with a smell he only later, as they came out hauling the stuff, knew was old books.



Print of David Madden, 1985, made from drawing by Greg Ross, based on a portrait photograph on the dust jacket of David Madden's The Suicide's Wife (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1978). (Courtesy of David Madden)

James Gettys McGready Ramsey, 1797–1884, the author of The Annals of Tennessee (1853) was prominent as a physician, public figure, banker, religious leader, railroad promoter, scholar, and staunch secessionist. During the Civil War he served as a treasury agent and field surgeon for the Confederacy. After the Civil War, Ramsey lived in exile in North Carolina until returning to Knoxville in the early 1870s. He spent the rest of his life promoting higher education in East Tennessee and served ten years, 1874–1884, as president of the Tennessee Historical Society. (Image from Mary Margaret Hoskins, "James Gettys McGready Ramsey, The Man and His Work," M.S. thesis, University of Tennessee, 1929)



So that when he put the “torch of the incendiary” to the smaller house by the mound, that he heard someone call “the old Indian Mount,” he recognized the smell of old books as soon as someone kicked open the door where he squatted, blowing at the smoke to get fire.

“He’s going to the smokehouse!”

“He’s going to the cribs!”

“He’s going to the barns!” they yelled, each time he moved on, until they ran there before him, then waited for him to catch up, in his slow, deliberate walk, not speaking to any of them.

He had not come to loot. They did not offer him anything, as if they thought he had been sent by order, to make available to this neighborhood the goods of Rebels who had fled. He was, he knew he *looked*, brisk, efficient, deliberate, resolute.

He had never burned anything in his life that was not meant to cook his food or warm his body.

This fire, these fires, were drying his riverwet uniform, and as he stepped back from the final building, he realized he was dry, and getting hot.

He walked back down to the ferry crossing. He had earned a crossing.

“It’s mine now,” said the ferryman, pointing at the ferry underfoot. “Ramsey went off and left it.”

Another man, who must have been visiting on this side, sat on some books and some strange objects, relics perhaps, that seemed to have survived another time, another world, grinning, “I can sell them in town to the Yankees. They’ll buy anything that’s a souvenir.” He tried to sell some to the Incendiary.

As the ferry reached the middle of the river where the currents of the two rivers mingled and thrust the larger river towards Knoxville, the Incendiary looked up at the bluff: Three women stood at a fence, a mansion behind, looking down on the burning place. Perhaps they were the “vain old historian’s” relatives. Now that he had delivered the message he had carried for almost two years, he felt like a new person, inclined to indulge in curiosity.

He camped on the Knoxville side above the ferry slip, among the trees, up under the rocks on the bluff where he had left his knapsack and more matches.

Early next morning, a woman’s clear voice, close by, calling to the ferryman to wake him up, woke the Incendiary. He saw a young woman, obviously imitating the way her big brother would call to or whistle for the ferryman. Standing with her on the bank were an older woman and two women closer to her age. The four women carried empty baskets and a blanket. He could discern by the set of their backs that they had seen him sleeping, and were rigidly ignoring him. That was not a good feeling. He wished they would look at him.

“Hey! Ladies!” He felt as if he were a bothersome fly they were ignoring, as if they were at prayer. The ferry was crossing towards them.

After they had stepped onto the ferry, he went down towards them, kicking rocks to draw attention, and they all turned at once and looked up the slope at the Incendiary, and he looked down at his feet. He scarcely saw the ferry push off to go over to Mecklenburg.

When the four men walked up the slope on the other bank, past the station at the Indian Mount, he got down to the river, and watched them pick among the smoking ruins, and as they hauled what they had salvaged, the young one leading a horse, back down to the ferry, where the ferryman stood, arms crossed, legs spread defiantly, tugging at his beard, the Incendiary said to himself, “How do you know I won’t climb this bluff and burn your other mansion on this side?”

He repeated that, yelling it across, for them. They ignored him.

As the ferry headed back, he imagined meeting the youngest lady face to face, mounted on her horse.

The Incendiary got back on the road and headed for Knoxville, for Gay Street, to return to his place in Burnside’s “Wandering Corps.”



During the Civil War, bridges, rivers, and mountain tops were vital strategic positions for Union and Confederate forces. This rare Civil War stereoscopic image shows the Strawberry Plains Bridge, destroyed four times during the war, next to the ruins of a house destroyed by artillery. This location, about twenty miles upriver from Knoxville on the Holston River, is only a few miles from Ramsey’s home Mecklenburg, at the forks of the river. Note the sharpshooter on the pile of rubble. (New York: E. & H. T. Anthony & Company, ca. 1865)

THE MARGARET GRAEME CANNING COLLECTION BRINGS OPERA TO THE LIBRARIES

By Elizabeth Dunham, Senior Library Associate II

A new collection that fills an important void in the history of the university, opera and the performing arts, recently arrived in Special Collections. Named for opera soprano Margaret Graeme Canning, great-niece of UT president James D. Hoskins, it also contains items from her mother, UT alumna Mary Margaret Hoskins Canning. The collection features memorabilia, correspondence, recordings, scrapbooks, photographs, and family history.

Margaret Graeme died on August 6, 2001, leaving behind an important musical legacy. Items in the collection related to Margaret Graeme include material dealing with her operatic career, such as recordings of performances, medals, scrapbooks, programs, ephemera, and photographs. She was proud of her Hoskins heritage, supported the University of Tennessee, and considered Tennessee her home.

Born in Knoxville in 1941, Margaret Graeme's musical talent manifested itself at an early age, and she pursued a career in opera after graduating from high school in Tuscon, Arizona. She attended the University of Southern California, where she performed in such productions as *Jenufa* and *Peter Grimes*. After finishing her undergraduate degree, she went to Europe to further her career. In 1964, she debuted in Germany as Santuzza in the Bayerische Staatsoper München's production of *Cavalleria Rusticana*. After a short tenure with this opera, she went to work with the Landestheater Detmold as its lead soprano.

In 1966, Margaret Graeme was struck by a car and subsequently had to wear a back brace. This hampered her breathing, but she was able to finish her contract with Landestheater Detmold.



Above right: Mary Margaret Hoskins, ca. 1925.
Above left: Cornucop invitations to the 1924 UT Barnwarmin' addressed to Margaret Hoskins (the Barnwarmin' Queen) and Graeme Canning.

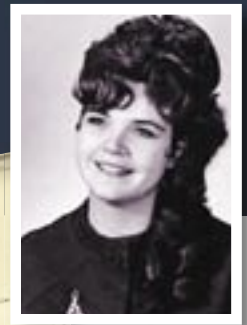
the Bulgarian and Belgian National Operas. She built a reputation as a dramatic soprano with a particular gift for Wagner's music.

Margaret Graeme returned to Tucson in 1973, and made her American debut in one of her favorite roles, Senta, in the Tucson Opera Company's pro-

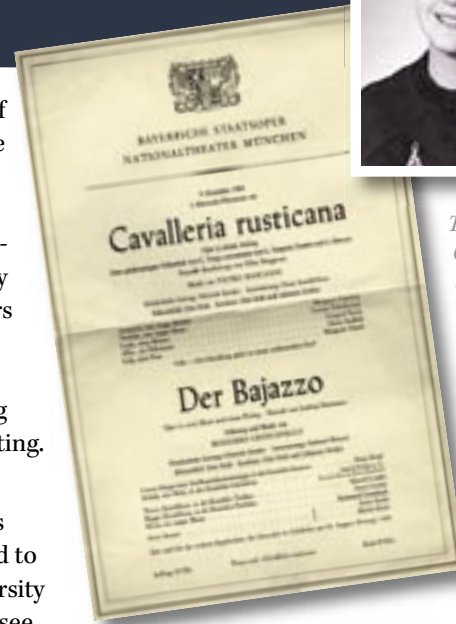
duction of *Tosca*. She stopped singing opera professionally a few years later and turned to producing and directing.

Margaret Graeme is connected to the University of Tennessee through her mother, Mary Margaret Hoskins Canning (B.A. '27, M.A. '29). Mary Margaret was the niece of UT president James Hoskins and the daughter of Bettie Ayres and Lynn Wood Hoskins. As a UT student, Mary Margaret wrote extensively for student publications, held office in several organizations, and participated in innumerable social activities. She moved to Tuscon, Arizona in 1949 with her husband and family. When her children were grown, she worked as a free-lance journalist, wrote fiction, and taught at several colleges. Items in the collection related to Mary Margaret Hoskins Canning include University of Tennessee memorabilia, scrapbooks from the Knoxville period, and a wealth of information pertaining to the Hoskins and Canning families.

In addition to the collection of materials, the Canning estate established the Margaret Graeme Canning Library Endowment to benefit Special Collections. The income from the endowment will be used to process and preserve this valuable collection, and support the acquisition, preservation, and selected digitization of other performing arts collections. With over seventy-five years in the making, it is more than fitting to have the Margaret Graeme Canning Collection as part of the University of Tennessee Libraries.



Top: Margaret Graeme Canning during her time with the Landestheater Detmold, ca. 1965. Left: Poster announcing Margaret Graeme Canning's debut in *Cavalleria Rusticana*, December 9, 1964.



Through the early 1970s, she sang guest roles with

To make a contribution to the Margaret Graeme Canning Library Endowment, please contact the Library Development Office at (865) 974-0037.

THE FUN RUN AND E-JOURNALS: A WINNING TRADITION

By Linda L. Phillips, Head, Collection Development & Management



The annual Love Your Libraries 5K Run & Fun Walk race celebrates collaboration as well as competition. On Valentine's Day 2004, over 200 runners and walkers registered for the 12th annual race. Sponsored by the Graduate Student Senate (GSS) the event brings together participants who share a desire to support the University Libraries. Members of the Knoxville Track Club and GSS host the Fun Run, while local merchants donate food and prizes to participants. The UT Athletics Department matches the proceeds and presents a check to the University Libraries.

The Fun Run gift helps build the Libraries' collections. Graduate students requested that the Libraries use the gift to purchase new subscriptions to electronic journals. Online journals have revolutionized and enriched the research process. With electronic access, scholars have search capabilities not possible with print and have content available on the digital desktop anytime, anywhere. This year's event raised approximately \$7,000 towards the purchase of three different types of online collections, all of which are accessible through the Libraries Web site.

The first collection, Project Euclid, features full-text of over thirty journals in theoretical and applied mathematics and statistics. Specialized journals such as *The Annals of Mathematics*, *Journal of Symbolic Logic*, *Journal of Differential Geometry*, and *Statistical Science* are part of this electronic resource. Since UT does not have print subscriptions to about one-third of the titles,

this collection greatly enhances research in mathematics, business, and philosophy. Project Euclid's capabilities include full-text searching, links among references, and easy access points. All journal titles in Project Euclid are linked to the UT online catalog.

The second collection supported by the Fun Run is EconLit, a database of selected articles. Published by the American Economic Association, EconLit is a basic reference source for the literature of economics. EconLit provides comprehensive information on accounting, capital markets, econometrics, economic forecasting, government regulations, labor economics, monetary theory, and urban economics. Some of the more

than 400 journals indexed by EconLit include the *Harvard Business Review*, the *Journal of Applied Business Research*, and *Small Business Economics*. The collection contains abstracts, book reviews, dissertations, journal articles, and working papers. EconLit features keyword searching, some full-text access, and title browsing.

Proceeds from the Fun Run also supported an online collection of the *Nation* magazine. Founded in 1865, the *Nation* is America's oldest continuously published weekly journal. Each issue features short editorials on diverse topics, along with critical news commentary, book and film reviews, and advertisements. The *Nation* digital archive contains all issues from July 1865 through June 2002, and features full-text keyword searching and high-quality color page images. This historical collection of over 135 years of reporting, opinion, and criticism is an invaluable source for researchers of history, politics, culture, and the arts in the U.S. and around the world.

These three online resources will strengthen research at the University. But new acquisitions demand support from walkers and runners. Start training early for next year's Love Your Libraries 5K Run & Fun Walk. ☺

For more information visit these web sites: Fun Run Race Results, <http://web.utk.edu/~gss/funrun.html>; Project Euclid, <http://projecteuclid.org>; EconLit, <http://www.econlit.org>; and Nation Digital Archive, <http://www.nationarchive.com>



Presenting 2004 Fun Run proceeds to University Libraries, left to right: Patrick Schuneman, Graduate Student Senate president; David Haase, CHAMPS/Life Skills program coordinator; Thornton Athletics Center; Sidney Spencer, Lady Vol basketball player; Jason Respert, starting center for the Volunteer football team; Barbara Dewey, dean of libraries; Laurie Morton, GSS race coordinator.

THE KEY TO THE SECRET CITY: THE LEGACY OF EUGENE JOYCE

By Aaron Purcell, University Archivist, and W. Bruce Wheeler, Professor of History

Eugene Joyce would never describe himself as a hero. This self-effacing man who contributed so much to his adopted community of Oak Ridge, Tennessee always preferred to give credit to others.

If anyone called him a hero in public, Gene would smile and tell the wonderful story about when his parents visited Oak Ridge not long after Gene moved there to practice law. As they were driving around the area, the automobile came across a chain gang of convicts working on the road. As Gene's car slowed while passing the prisoners, one of them looked up, smiled, and shouted, "There's my lawyer! Hello, lawyer!" "Well," said Gene's father wryly, "I can see you're really moving up in the world."

In fall 2003, a small contingent of prominent Oak Ridgers visited Special Collections to discuss donating the papers of civic leader Eugene Joyce. The group was interested in finding a repository for these important materials, where students and researchers could reconstruct the development of postwar Oak Ridge. The group was surprised to learn that Special Collections maintains a number of Oak Ridge collections and is currently looking for funding to digitize materials related to the secret city's role in the Manhattan Project. Special Collections staff also discussed the university's ongoing relationship to Oak Ridge National Laboratories (ORNL) and the interest in making the history of Oak Ridge a primary collecting area. After another meeting and an inspection of the material, Vivian Joyce agreed to donate her late husband's papers to the University Libraries. The addition of the Joyce Collection to Special Collections marks an important step toward establishing the University Libraries as a center of information on the secret city and its legacies.

Eugene Joyce was born on December 22, 1917, in Kingston, New York. He attended the University of Alabama, the City College of New York, and Peabody College. Joyce served during World War II with the U.S. Army Air Corps and Signal Corps. After the war, he worked for the Tennessee Valley Authority on the Cherokee and Douglas Dam projects. He then settled in Oak Ridge to work in personnel for Tennessee Eastman, then the contractor for the Y-12 facility. But Joyce was most interested in law and civic involvement. Joyce completed a law degree at the University of Tennessee Law School in 1951, and started a law practice in Oak Ridge. His early law partners included Frank W. Wilson, later a U.S. District Judge, and E. Riley Anderson, later a Tennessee Supreme Court Justice. But more than just a town lawyer, Gene Joyce was dedicated to the preservation and growth of Oak Ridge.

The city of Oak Ridge has its roots in the early days of World War II. In 1942, the United States initiated the Manhattan Project to develop an atomic weapon for use against the Axis powers. In the fall of 1942, the Army Corps of Engineers purchased 5,900 acres in a rural area of

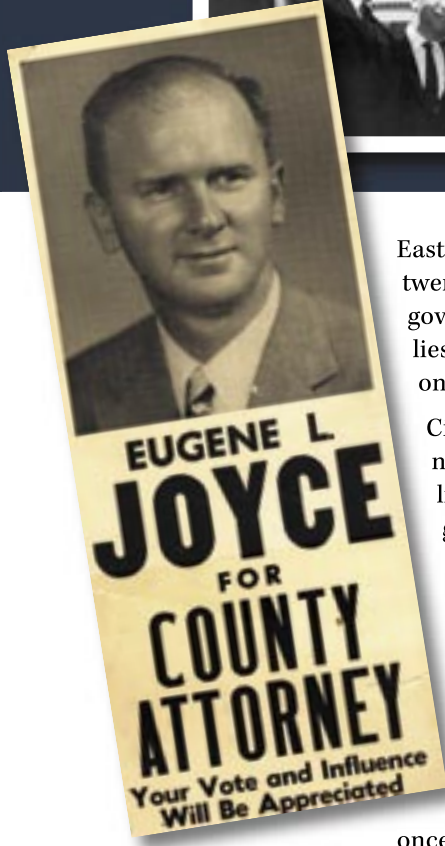


Top right: Eugene Joyce before coming to Oak Ridge, 1939.

Top left: Eugene Joyce with Governor Gordon Browning, Oak Ridge in the background, ca. 1950s.



Eugene Joyce and Estes Kefauver accidentally wearing the same tie, just after Kefauver's 1948 senatorial candidacy announcement in Madisonville, Tennessee.



East Tennessee near the Clinch River, about twenty-five miles northwest of Knoxville. The government displaced about 1,000 rural families from their farms and small communities, and quickly constructed three laboratories on the property. Thousands of scientists, engineers, and workers flocked to the area.

City planners designed a small town on the northeast side of the property. Residents named the city Oak Ridge, after the nearby Black Oak Ridge. Access to the property was limited to those assigned to the project; wire fences surrounded Oak Ridge and armed guards monitored the property's seven entrances. Packed into quickly constructed houses and barracks along instantly created tree-lined streets, residents lived in a city not found on maps and unknown to nearly everyone. Collectively, they produced enriched uranium for use in the first atomic bomb, but only a handful of the workers knew of this primary objective.

At the end of World War II, the city of Oak Ridge boasted 75,000 residents, making it the fifth largest city in the state. In 1947, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) took civilian control of the Oak Ridge facilities. To promote a new sense of openness and the "Atoms for Peace" program, two years later the government opened the once-secret city to the world. The city quickly became a haven for scientists, government researchers, and private companies interested in nuclear technology and scientific research.

At the same time, unparalleled growth brought challenges to development. Eugene Joyce became an early leader in tempering Oak Ridge's transition from a military town to a civilian city. Beginning in 1954, he and Frank Wilson authored federal legislation to assist this change. Strong support from political allies Tennessee Senators Estes Kefauver and Albert Gore Sr. assured the passage of the Community Disposal Act (1954) and the Atomic Energy Community Act (1955). These laws provided an orderly process for residents to purchase their WWII houses from the government at reasonable prices. The law also required the AEC to make payments, in lieu of taxes, to the city. These payments augmented the tax base for city operations. Four years later, Joyce was instrumental in incorporating the city of Oak Ridge as a municipality.

For more than fifty years Joyce championed the private and public development of Oak Ridge. He promoted the links between Oak Ridge, TVA, and the University of Tennessee, in what would eventually be known as the Tennessee Technology Corridor. Joyce helped start twelve Oak Ridge organizations, was a founder of the Oak Ridge Bank, served as a founding director of BellSouth, was instrumental in founding Technology 2020, launched the predecessor to the East Tennessee Economic Council, and sat on dozens of advisory boards.



Above: Campaign poster for Eugene Joyce, ca. 1948.

Right: Eugene Joyce at his home office, 1991.



Far left: Part of the Oak Ridge contingent outside of the U.S. Capitol, 1968. Pictured left to right: Jim Liverman, associate director of ORNL; Tennessee Representative Joe Evans; Murray Rosenthal, deputy director of ORNL; Eugene Joyce; Bill Keel, assistant to Joe Evans; Tom Hill, publisher of the Oak Ridger; and George Jasney, head of engineering at ORNL.

Second from left: The Joyce legal team, pictured left to right are Supreme Court Justice E. Riley Anderson, Eugene Joyce, and U.S. District Judge Frank W. Wilson.

Left: Eugene Joyce with Albert Gore Jr., and Ed Browder, 1976.

Joyce had a flair for working with elected officials on both sides of the political spectrum. An ardent Democrat, in the late 1940s and early 1950s Joyce helped Senators Kefauver and Gore Sr. win enough votes in East Tennessee to unseat “Boss” Edward Crump and disrupt his powerful Memphis political influence. In fact, in 1948, Joyce and Wilson hammered together the wooden platform in Madisonville where Kefauver made his formal senatorial candidacy announcement. Four years later, as a Tennessee delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, he supported Kefauver for the presidential nomination. In 1988, Joyce toured in support of Albert Gore Jr. for the presidency. Gore later referred to Eugene Joyce as “one of the smartest and most public-spirited people” he ever knew. At the same time, Joyce campaigned for prominent Tennessee Republicans including Ambassador Howard Baker and Senator Lamar Alexander. Since the 1950s, every Tennessee governor and U.S. congressman knew him as “Gene,” and understood that when Oak Ridge needed state or federal assistance, there were no political lines to cross.

Although he worked with scores of national, state, county, and city officials, he held only two public offices. Joyce served as city judge for a brief term and then held multiple terms as Anderson County Attorney. In the latter office, he was part of the early civil rights movement. In 1956, the federally ordered desegregation of Clinton High School attracted hostile crowds and national media attention. As County Attorney, Gene Joyce explained on national television that the National Guard would enforce the desegregation mandate.

Well into his 80s, Joyce remained active in the community. He continued to practice law, formed new partnerships, gave frequent lectures, and wrote articles for the *Oak Ridger*. In 1998, the Oak Ridge Chamber of Commerce recognized Joyce’s contributions by launching the “Eugene L. Joyce Distinguished Service Award.” In 2002, the city of Oak Ridge celebrated “Eugene L. Joyce Day” during their annual May Day celebration. Eugene Joyce died on May 8, 2003, leaving behind an incredible legacy of civic and political involvement.

We are fortunate to add the Joyce collection to our holdings. The collection contains material gathered over forty years, including correspondence, clippings, organizational files, scrapbooks, and presentation notes. The collection is strongest in community organization files and correspondence with politicians from the likes of Estes Kefauver, the Gores, the Bakers, Lamar Alexander, and many others. Scholars interested in history, politics, community planning, and law will find a wealth of material in the Joyce collection.

The Eugene Joyce collection will greatly enhance the holdings on Oak Ridge already found in Special Collections. Radiation Research Collections and secondary materials document the scientific discoveries and government interaction at Oak Ridge. But the Joyce papers add the vital social and civic aspect to the story. Together these resources will help reconstruct the genesis and development of one of the most unique cities in Tennessee, and perhaps attract other Oak Ridge-related collections. 🌿



Eugene Joyce with his wife, Vivian, at the Clinton Presidential Inauguration, 1993.



Library benefactor
Lindsay Young.

LINDSAY YOUNG ENDOWMENT CONTRIBUTES TO THE LIBRARIES' HUMANITIES COLLECTIONS

By Molly Royse, Humanities Coordinator

In its fifteenth year of providing funds that “make a qualitative difference” in the Libraries’ humanities collections, the Lindsay Young Endowment has once again made possible the purchase of important research materials. In April 2004, humanities faculty and librarian representatives met to determine this year’s recipients. The disciplines of classics, history, music, and German were the primary beneficiaries.

The purchase of the Latin and Greek classical texts series from the *Collection des Universites de France (Collection Bude)*, one of the foremost editions in the world, will benefit both history and classics researchers. The addition of back volumes of the *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum* will assist Greek scholars and help the Department of Classics develop a focus in Greek epigraphy.

Five microfilm research sets found at only a handful of libraries have been added to the University Libraries’ holdings. *Africans in the New World, 1493–1834*, will aid scholars in conducting comparative research on slavery and blacks in the Americas, while *Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks* will serve as a rich source of information for historians studying Southern race relations. *The Records of the Tuskegee Airmen* explores the policies of race and segregation within the armed forces. Diplomatic and German historians will find many uses for the *Confidential U.S. State Department Central Files on Germany* collection. Finally, researchers interested in American civil liberties will find useful source material in *The Papers of Roger Nash Baldwin: The ACLU & International Affairs*.

German scholars will rejoice with the addition of two important editions. A newly edited microfiche edition of 18th century German journals and an extensive microfiche collection of 18th century stage plays from the Munich University Library will strengthen the Libraries’ German holdings.

Lindsay Young funding also covers resources in the performing arts. New acquisitions to the Music Library include facsimiles of works in manuscript by Brahms, Schubert, Mozart, and Beethoven, as well as the new standard edition of Jacob Obrecht’s works. The addition of *Sämtliche Werke*, the scholarly edition of the works of a major German composer, will strengthen the 19th century music collection.

This year’s funds are also being used towards the purchase of *Eighteenth Century Collections Online (ECCO)*, a full-text database which has been described as the largest and most comprehensive online historical archives of its kind. Using *ECCO*, researchers will have access to more than 150,000 periodical titles published in Great Britain from 1701 to 1800.

The Lindsay Young Endowment has again contributed much towards the research needs of scholars at the University of Tennessee. This year’s thirteen new collections will be invaluable resources for researchers for many years to come. 🌿

COLLECTION ENDOWMENTS: CONNECTING THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

Collection Endowments provide critically needed funds to acquire, preserve, and make accessible library materials in a particular subject area of interest. The escalating costs of materials, in addition to new information being published, have increased the demand for more annual funds to make the Libraries responsive to the informational needs of our faculty, students, and the region. Collection endowments begin at \$25,000, and the University Libraries invites donors to make a single gift or to build an endowed fund over several years. The following is a list of the collection endowments within the University of Tennessee Libraries:

HUMANITIES

James Douglas Bruce Endowment Fund (English)
Kenneth Curry Library Endowment Fund (English and American Literature, the Arts, Philosophy, Classics, History)
Durant DaPonte Memorial Library Endowment (American Literature)
Richard Beale Davis Humanities (General)
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Dr. Stanley J. Folmsbee Library Endowment (Tennessee and American History)
Great Smoky Mountain Regional Project Endowment (History of the Smoky Mountains)
Hodges Books for English Endowment (English)
Paul E. Howard Humanities Collection Library Endowment (General)
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Flora Bell & Bessie Abigail Moss Endowment Fund (General)
John C. Osborne Memorial Library Endowment (German Literature and Languages)
John L. Rhea Foundation Library Endowment (Classical Literature Fund)
Norman B. Sayne Library-Humanities Endowment Fund (General)
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Bill Wallace Memorial Library Endowment (Religious Studies)
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SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

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William H. Jesse-Library Staff Endowment (Special Collections-American Indian)
Angelyn Donaldson & Richard Adolf Koella Library Special Collections Endowment
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SOCIAL SCIENCES

Social Work Alumni Library Endowment (Social Work)
Renda Burkhart Library Endowment (Business and Accounting)
Human Ecology Library Development (Human Ecology Endowment)
Kenwill Inc. Cartographic Information Center Endowment (Map Library)
Phillip W. Moffitt Library Endowment Fund (Psychology)
Frank B. Ward Library Endowment Fund (Business)

SCI-TECH

Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library (Agriculture Endowment Fund)
William Waller Carson Library Endowment (Engineering)
Frank M. Dryzer Library Endowment (Math/Physics)
Carolyn W. Fite Library Quasi-Endowment (Microbiology, Biochemistry, Cellular and Molecular Biology)
Armour T. Granger Library Endowment Fund (Engineering)
Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Lancaster Visual Services Library Endowment
Library Technology Endowment (tools to access electronic information)
Wayne and Alberta Longmire Library Endowment (monographs, journals, and audio visual materials)
Stuart Maher Memorial Endowment-Technical Library (Chemistry, Physics, Engineering)
Department of Mathematics Library Endowment (Mathematics)
Adrian Barry Meyers Library Quasi-Endowment (Mathematics, Computer Sciences, Science, Biology, or Engineering)
Dr. C.D. Sherbakoff Library Endowment Fund (Botany)
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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 will receive the best possible education by making an investment in the University of Tennessee Libraries.

To make a gift, please make your check payable to the University of Tennessee Libraries and use the reply envelope included in the Review.



Please write or call Erica Clark, Director of Development, 612 Hodges Library, Knoxville, TN 37996-1000; (865) 974-0037.

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Between July 1, 2003, and June 30, 2004, gifts were made to the University of Tennessee Libraries in honor of the following:

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THE LEGACY SOCIETY

The UT Legacy Society was established to honor UT 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 support the University of Tennessee Libraries prior to June 30, 2004. 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, 2003, to June 30, 2004.

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James Agee Conference and Celebration

April 13-17, 2005

The Department of English, in conjunction with the College of Arts and Sciences and other university departments and community organizations, will sponsor the James Agee Conference and Celebration in Knoxville this coming April.

It features—

- a three-day scholarly conference (4/14–4/16) and a one-day creative writing symposium (4/13) led by David Madden
- performances (4/7–4/23) at the Clarence Brown Theater of Tad Mosel's *All the Way Home*, the Pulitzer-prize winning drama adapted from Agee's Pulitzer-prize winning novel, *A Death in the Family*. The play is the finale of the 30th Anniversary Season of the Clarence Brown Theater's professional company and reunites some of its most accomplished performers
- the world premier of a night of music inspired by the work of James Agee performed by the School of Music and featuring the work of Aaron Copeland as well as Samuel Barber's "Knoxville: Summer of 1915" (4/16)
- a film festival of the works for which Agee wrote the screenplays including *Night of the Hunter* and *The African Queen* (4/13–4/17)
- a photographic exhibition of the work of Walker Evans and Helen Levitt, who both produced memorable books with Agee
- an exhibition of Agee's work in manuscript and in print drawn from public and private sources
- the "Agee Amble," a guided walking tour of the Agee sites in Knoxville
- the dedication of the James Agee Park (4/16–4/17)

Professor Michael A. Lofaro of the Department of English serves as the chair of the program.

On the back:

Map of Fort Sanders, Knoxville, Tennessee, showing the Confederate assault of Nov. 29, 1863. John B. Orth, photographer, ca. 1863. Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division. Available through the Library of Congress, American Memory online project at: <http://memory.loc.gov/>



*Portrait of James Agee, painted by his grandson David Sprecher.
(Courtesy Paul Sprecher and permission from the James Agee Trust)*

