The Library Development Review 2008-2009

University of Tennessee Libraries

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Everything old is new again.

Here at the University Libraries we are uncovering unique local treasures and making them available in new ways to scholars around the globe. These treasures include images by Knoxville photographers Jim and Robin Thompson, a complete collection of past *Volunteer* yearbooks, and sermons by early preachers of the American South. Digitizing local collections and publishing specialized monographs via our digital imprint, Newfound Press, are two ways the University Libraries advances the scholarly standing of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. You can read about these exciting projects in this publication.

To make our growing digital collections and other holdings more discoverable by researchers, we have invested in a new discovery and delivery platform. To learn how the new platform works with our online catalog, databases, and other online resources to ease and enhance the research process, read the article about our virtual library.

Like the rest of the university, we are building on our strengths: increasing our investment in electronic and print collections, collaborating with other Tennessee libraries on projects and purchases, and reassessing and reorganizing to better serve our student and faculty constituencies. But none of these goals are attainable without the help of our friends and donors.

Within these pages you can read about a few of our donors and about some of the exceptional resources we have acquired thanks to their—and your—generosity. As we build the University Libraries’ endowments, we will rely more and more on income from private gifts to effect the extraordinary accomplishments highlighted in this *Development Review*.
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As we prepare for the final two years of UT’s Campaign for Tennessee, much of what the University Libraries hopes to do centers around our strategic plan for those years. The Library Council finalized the strategic plan in 2009 with input from all segments of the organization. The first three priorities are building our collections, improving our physical and virtual spaces, and improving technology. We hope to use the momentum of the next two years of the campaign to meet our goals to better serve our core community of the students and faculty of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. (Read more about the plan in “Snapshot of the Libraries” beginning on page 18.)

Collection endowments remain one of the greatest ways to ensure we have perpetual funding for all the subjects and majors we serve. We are especially in need of endowments that support our rare treasures in Special Collections so we can continue to purchase unique materials like the Tsvlvki Sqclvlcv, A Cherokee Spelling Book and to digitize outstanding collections, such as the Jim Thompson photographic collection.

Another area we are focusing on is the Commons. Each year more students and members of the faculty walk through the Commons in Hodges Library than enter Neyland Stadium. This space is highly visible, heavily used, and in need of constant technological upgrades and maintenance. As we complete the campaign, we would like to move into phase two of the renovation and fully furnish and remodel the very busy Melrose entry to better serve the brightest students in UT Knoxville’s 214 years.

We also ask for your help increasing Friends of the Libraries membership. Most membership donations help build the Fund for the University Libraries. The fund provides us with a ready pool of capital critical to the University Libraries as we constantly work to keep pace with ever-shifting technology and make timely strategic decisions. These gifts keep us prepared for the unexpected and give us the capacity to take advantage of once-in-a-lifetime opportunities. We ask all our current friends to encourage their friends and families to join them in supporting the University Libraries at any level.

Endowed professorships also are becoming especially important to our ongoing efforts to support the teaching, research, and service missions of the university community. These prestigious named positions allow us to attract and retain the best librarians in their fields. Outstanding librarians are the foundation upon which our success is built, and we must be able to retain a top-quality faculty here in Knoxville.

Finally, we are continually working to increase our visibility in the community and among our alumni. We encourage you to come by for a tour and to bring a friend when you do. We are always interested in hearing from you, so please call the development office at 865-974-0037 anytime with ideas, suggestions, or questions. We look forward to working with you throughout the final years of the campaign!

In 2010 the University Libraries will add the three-millionth volume to its collections. You are invited to join in the celebration of this milestone:

Presentation of the Three-Millionth Volume
Tsvlvki Sqclvlcv, A Cherokee Spelling Book

Friday, March 26, 2010 at 5 p.m.
John C. Hodges Library, 1st floor galleria
A signature moment for the University Libraries occurred earlier this year when online access to the Thompson Brothers Digital Photograph Collection of early 20th century Great Smoky Mountain images was unveiled. This collection not only represents some of the finest work by the pioneering photographers and brothers Jim and Robin Thompson but also contains perhaps the best examples of Smoky Mountain images taken before the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in 1934.

Jim Thompson, the older of the two, was born in 1880 into a family with artistic interests supported by a full measure of talent. His father, C. M. Thompson, worked as a commercial artist and draftsman, but he occasionally experimented with photography. As a boy Jim Thompson worked with his father and when his formal schooling ended at the 6th grade, he was apprenticed to Knoxville architect George Barber. By 1902 Jim was working as a draftsman, but in the meantime he had taken up photography as a hobby. Shortly thereafter he began working for an optical firm that also sold photographic supplies. By 1912 he had established his own photography business, selling equipment and working as a professional photographer. He remained a photographer until his death in 1976 at the age of 95.

Double Exposure: Digitizing the Thompson Brothers’ Photographs of the Great Smoky Mountains

By Ken Wise and Anne Bridges

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Three men instrumental in raising public awareness of the Great Smoky Mountains: (left to right) Harvey Broome, noted naturalist and a founder of The Wilderness Society; two unidentified women; David C. Chapman, director of the Appalachian Club and head of the Tennessee Great Smoky Mountains Commission; and Jim Thompson. (All photographs from the Thompson Brothers Digital Photograph Collection)
Knoxville’s “Million Dollar Fire,” a conflagration that destroyed much of downtown Gay Street between Wall and Union Avenues on April 8, 1897, launched Jim Thompson’s lifelong career in photography. Thompson, who was then still studying architecture, was asked by one of the local newspapers to photograph the blazing buildings for their front page. In those days Knoxville newspapers did not retain their own photographers, so anyone familiar with a camera was often called upon to fill the photography gap.

While Jim’s experience covering the fire for the newspaper awakened him to the possibilities of commercial photography, five images he captured in 1904 established the fledging photographer’s reputation. Late in September, a train traveling through New Market, Tennessee, collided with an oncoming train. The massive impact killed 51 people outright and injured another 106, 5 of whom later died. Although few people witnessed the disaster in the small community, the story appeared on the front pages of newspapers across the nation. Five Thompson photographs that documented the grisly details of the collision brought wide attention to the young photographer who was there to record the events.

Nine more years would pass before Jim Thompson took his first pictures of the Great Smoky Mountains in 1913. In those days, travel between Knoxville and the mountains took 2 days, affording few opportunities for Thompson to get away from his business and into the mountains with his camera. In 1924, however, new options opened up. During the summer of ’24, a small group of men acting as chaperons at a boys’ camp in Gatlinburg decided on a whim to climb to the summit of nearby Mount Le Conte, one of the highest peaks in the Smokies. When they reached the summit, inspired by the moment and perhaps by the thrill of venturing into the wilderness and seeing the astonishing views from the top of the mountain or by the spirit engendered by their camaraderie, the hiking party proposed to form a club dedicated to hiking in the Great Smoky Mountains. When they organized officially in 1925 and christened themselves “the Smoky Mountains Hiking Club,” Jim Thompson had the foresight to join as a charter member. Not only would his association with the club facilitate his interest in photographing the mountains, the friendships he formed in the club would in time lead directly to his critical role in the campaign to establish the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Mountain photography in the early years of the 20th century was not nearly as easy an undertaking as it is today, with our streamlined digital cameras, fast shutter speeds, and ultralight collapsible tripods. Typical photographic equipment for one of Thompson’s early ventures into the Smokies might include a heavy view camera with an 8 in. by 10 in. glass or film negative, a wooden tripod, and as many as 50 negative holders—a load weighing around 75 pounds. The glass plates were heavy, hard to carry, and easily broken. Fellow hiking club members cheerfully volunteered to help carry the bulky equipment up the rugged trails, but the “porters” would often be scattered over a half-mile stretch of mountain trail when Thompson spotted a scene he wished to capture. A scramble ensued to reach his companions and retrieve the necessary equipment before the changing angle of the sun altered the light.

His involvement with the hiking club led to Thompson’s becoming friends with Carlos Campbell and David Chapman. Campbell and Chapman were members of the Great Smoky Mountains Conservation Association, an organization whose sole purpose was to persuade the U.S. Congress to establish a national park in the Smokies. At that time there were no national parks east of the Mississippi, and Congress was considering suitable locations for additional parks. Competition was stiff. Besides the Smokies, almost 30 other sites, including Shenandoah and Grandfather Mountain, were vying for the honor. On July 30, 1924, members of the conservation association were invited to meet with Congressional representatives in Asheville, North Carolina, to present arguments in favor of the Smokies’ site. Chapman, who was chairman of the Tennessee delegation, met with Thompson.
“I want you to put all the pictures you can into the back seat of this car,” Chapman insisted. “I want them all put up in the room where we meet.”

Thompson’s spectacular photographs created quite a stir among the delegates from Washington, D.C. Some thought the images of the sweeping vistas were faked; others were completely entranced. The chairman ruled to withhold any decisions until some of his committee could travel to the Smokies and see exactly where Thompson had taken his photographs.

Others who championed the idea of a national park in the East appealed directly to the voting public through articles in newspapers, trade journals, and popular magazines extolling the virtues of the Great Smoky Mountains. Like David Chapman, the publishers of these articles understood that while a picture may not be worth exactly a thousand words, it could clinch an argument. After their favorable showing at the Asheville meeting, Smoky Mountain images from Jim Thompson’s camera were liberally adopted as illustrations for articles supporting the park proposal.

Jim’s younger brother, Robin, born in Knoxville in 1895, was a toddler when Jim made his remarkable pictures of the “Million Dollar Fire,” but Robin’s interest in photography and his artistic talent would soon equal his brother’s. As a boy, Robin hung around Jim’s studio doing errands so he could be nearby when photographs were being developed. After high school, Robin joined the military during World War I. Following basic training, he was transferred to the army’s school of aerial photography at the Eastman Kodak plant in Rochester, New York.

Robin returned to Knoxville from military service in 1919 and immediately went into partnership with Jim to form Thompson Brothers’ Photography. Robin’s early commercial success was in photography for advertising. His ability to market a product by creating demand through visual appeal was remarkable, and soon national magazines were retaining him to create advertising images.

While David Chapman was exhibiting Jim Thompson’s photographs to the Congressional delegation in 1924, Robin Thompson embarked upon his first extended photographic excursion into the Smokies. Unlike his brother, Robin did not rely on help from his friends to get his equipment into the mountains; he hired horses, mules, and two native mountainers to transport the load. With Wiley Oakley, the famed “roaming man of the Smoky Mountains,” as a guide, Robin and his party of travelers proceeded up the West Prong of the Little Pigeon River to the vicinity of the Chimney Tops. From there they climbed to the summit of Mount Le Conte, spending the night in a lean-to built by Paul Adams, a young man retained by David Chapman to build the first lodge on the mountain top. The party descended Le Conte by way of Rainbow Falls and spent some time at the Mountain View Hotel in Gatlinburg. Robin then moved on to Cades Cove, where he stayed at the Whitehead place on Forge Creek at the junction with Parson Branch Road. One of the Whitehead children served as a guide, leading Robin and his load of photographic equipment on trips along the high Smoky divide.

The first of Robin’s Smoky Mountain images to appear in a national publication was that of Rainbow Falls on what was then called Mill Creek, now known as Le Conte Creek. The picture appeared in the July 1926 issue of the National Geographic Magazine, accompanying an article that was timed to support the movement to establish a national park in the Great Smoky Mountains. In ensuing years this picture and the many others that Robin took during his summer 1924 trip were intermingled with those of his brother to form a rich repository of Smoky Mountain images that was freely drawn upon by an astonishing number of writers promoting the virtues of the mountains. The publications ranged from academic treatises, trade journals, and popular magazines to promotional literature and tourist brochures. Today the Thompson brothers’ collection of Smoky Mountain photographs ranks among the finest visual records of the mountains before the creation of the national park.
Earlier this year the University Libraries unveiled the Thompson Brothers Digital Photograph Collection. This collection was made possible by a collaborative effort between the Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection of the Knox County Public Library, which holds many of the Thompson photographs, and the Great Smoky Mountains Regional Project at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The project—a more than 3-year effort—entailed extensive strengthening of the descriptive metadata and catalog records that allow the collection to be searched online.

In the course of the work, the project team received an e-mail from the archivist at the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University with news of a Jim Thompson photographic album in the arboretum’s collection. The album bears the inscription CHRISTMAS 1940—To Kel—MY OLD PARTNER IN CRIME, DEVOTEDLY CAM. “Kel” is most likely Harlen P. Kelsey, a member of the Southern Appalachian National Park Commission, while “Cam” is almost certainly Arno Cammerer, head of the National Park Service. The arboretum album was found to contain Thompson images that were not in the collections in Tennessee. With gracious permission from Harvard University, scanned images from the Arnold Arboretum album, as well as an online version of the album itself, are included as part of the Thompson Digital Collection.

Further communications with Harvard brought to light a second Thompson album, similar to Harvard’s, in the collections of Colorado College. Embossed on the cover of the Colorado album is the name of Hubert Work, who served as secretary of the interior in the 1920s. As in the Harvard album, some of the Thompson images contained in Colorado College’s were also unique. With Colorado College’s equally gracious permission, scanned images and an online version of their album are also included in the Thompson Digital Collection.

When Jim Thompson loaded his Smoky Mountain photographs in the back of David Chapman’s automobile for the fortuitous trip to Asheville in 1924, he was demonstrating the wonderful generosity that the Thompson brothers would extend to many others who wished to share in the benefits of these remarkable images. One can only imagine the great satisfaction that Jim and Robin Thompson might experience in knowing that, through the Thompson Brothers Digital Photograph Collection, the images they captured in the mountains nearly a hundred years ago are now widely accessible and available for the enjoyment of future generations. It was through pioneering technology that Jim and Robin took these historic photographs, and in a delightful parallel, it is through the pioneering digital technology undergirding the UT Knoxville digital library that these talented brothers’ work is brought to light again for anyone who wishes to view them. Visit [http://dlc.lib.utk.edu/thompson/](http://dlc.lib.utk.edu/thompson/) for a glimpse into the world of the Thompson brothers.
Some projects take more than one lifetime. That is certainly the case with *Southern Manuscript Sermons before 1800: A Bibliographic Database*. Begun on note cards by Professor Richard Beale Davis in 1946, it was a part of the background research that supported his three-volume work *Intellectual Life in the Colonial South, 1585–1763*, which won the prestigious National Book Award for history in 1979. Professor Davis passed away in 1981, but Michael Lofaro took up the early sermons research in 1976. Under the auspices of a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Lofaro spent 2 years canvassing repositories in the United States, expanding the colonial era entries (pre-1764), and extending the bibliography through 1799. Professor Lofaro also oversaw the eventual transfer of information about the sermons into an electronic database. The resulting bibliography and database is the first guide to the study of the early manuscript sermon literature of the Southern colonies, later states, of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

In the mid-1980s when the database describing these sermons was initiated, only one somewhat idiosyncratic database from a small Silicon Valley company was available with software that provided the necessary field length to record the descriptive comments normally found in a fully annotated bibliography. It should, perhaps, have been no surprise when the company’s dissolution orphaned the project. Other more standard software programs were subsequently used but, sadly, the program upgrades became increasingly incompatible with the data. By 1996 it was clear that extracting information from the defunct database had become impossible because of the time and expense involved.

The data would remain irretrievable today but for the stellar efforts of the faculty and staff of UT’s Digital Library Center and the interest of the University Libraries’ Newfound Press over the past 2 years. *Southern Manuscript Sermons before 1800: A Bibliographic Database* now features convenient drop-down menus that automatically fill search boxes; it also allows the manual insertion of search terms or phrases. Either method offers the user multiple points of access in searching, singly or in combination, up to eight elements: author, title, cover entry title (for those manuscripts bound or somehow physically linked together), short title, repository, book of the Bible, date, and keyword(s). The database is now also a dynamic tool that may be modified as needed and regularly updated with new entries as more manuscripts are uncovered. The database is available at [http://dlc.lib.utk.edu/sermons](http://dlc.lib.utk.edu/sermons).

The scholarly significance of the bibliography is that the nearly 1600 sermons included have been little used by scholars until now. For many years early sermonic literature, especially the Puritan texts, has been the key to the understanding of the New England mind and by extension and implication of scholarly emphases, the American mind. Comparable study of the early South has lagged behind that of the New England and Mid-Atlantic regions because of the far smaller number of printed sermons dated before 1800. In the South, however, more manuscript than printed sermons survive. Almost no scholarly study has focused on the Southern sermons simply because researchers are unaware of their existence or have no detailed description of the texts and their contents.
The Southern manuscript sermons included in the database result from an examination of the holdings of 117 American and 17 major British repositories. The primary criteria for inclusion in the database are that the sermons were produced before 1800 and they have been preached in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Georgia or by a preacher consistently identified with those states. Thus, Thomas Cradock’s sermon “On Education,” related to the establishment of the Pennsylvania Academy and preached in Philadelphia, is included because Cradock was based in Maryland. Although the bibliographic project originally covered printed as well as manuscript sermons, those already printed are included in the *Eighteenth Century Short Title Catalog*, a bibliography of works published in English from 1701 to 1800. As these works are already available in electronic format, they are excluded from the present work.

In the South, as in New England, sermon topics abound. The four differentiable yet overlapping groups posited by Faust and Johnson (1) for the sermons of Jonathan Edwards—the disciplinary, the pastoral, the doctrinal, and the occasional—are all present in the manuscript sermons of Southeastern ministers and priests. Richard Beale Davis provides a concise description of these forms: “The disciplinary depicted depravity and the horrors of eternal perdition, warned against the backslidings of parishioners, and urged repentance and conversion . . . The pastoral are concerned with the duties and privileges of religion, often beautifully meditative, and addressed to the needs of regular attendants or communicants. The doctrinal interpret the preacher’s faith and concentrate upon biblical exegesis. And naturally the occasional celebrate Thanksgivings, calamities, funerals, and marriages.” (2)

The sermons treat all points of religion and man’s virtues and vices. Many also take up historical events, such as Cradock’s sermon on the massive 1755 Lisbon earthquake; Abiel Holmes’ two sermons on Indian attacks in Georgia in 1788; Joseph G. J. Bend’s 1798 Federalist sermon delivered on a national fast day proclaimed by President John Adams when the U.S. was on the verge of war with France and repeated the following year during an undeclared naval war with France; Bend’s 1795 sermon concerning the Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania and the American captives in Algiers taken by Barbary pirates; and John Durbarrow Blair’s funeral sermon for George Washington who died on December 14, 1799.

No matter what the type of sermon, this bibliography will help scholars to construct a fuller picture of the regional nature of the Southern mind before 1800, as well as its contribution to a national ethos. When it is fully available online, it will aid many disciplines—religion, cultural and American studies, history, literature, political science, sociology, psychology—and all those scholars who search the past to interpret it and its effect upon the present. Ultimately it will lead to a more balanced appraisal of American intellectual history by providing access to a considerable body of Southern sermons to place alongside those of the northern and middle states for critical assessment.

Notes
Academic Year 2008–09 was an eventful one for Special Collections, the most dramatic change being the move of Special Collections to a new location in the John C. Hodges Main Library.

Equally exciting for me, personally, was my appointment as Head of Special Collections in June 2008. Although new to this position, I have been with the University Libraries since August 2002 as subject librarian for the School of Art and the College of Architecture and Interior Design. I was also not a newcomer to the special collections environment. Before I arrived in Tennessee, I served as the acting chief librarian for the Albany Institute of History and Art in upstate New York. During my tenure at AIHA, the institute was undergoing a 2-year renovation project that included the relocation of the entire library collection to the new storage facility and reading room.

My previous experience with moving rare books and manuscripts proved to be useful at UT Knoxville, as we completed a number of moving projects during the last year. In December 2008, we vacated the Estes Kefauver wing of Hoskins Library. The west wing of the building had become increasingly unstable and was scheduled for renovation. A temporary reading room was established while we prepared for the big move. In May we closed the doors and began the colossal task of moving the approximately 60,000 volumes of the rare books collection to the main library.

Many of the books in our collection are extremely fragile and must be handled with enormous care. With the help of library staff and student assistants, the move was completed successfully. On August 3, Special Collections reopened in our new reading room on the first floor of Hodges Library. Manuscript collections and University Archives materials are securely stored in Hoskins and delivered to our reading room for use at the request of researchers. Our new centralized location provides better visibility and convenient access for the students and faculty, not to mention the improved environmental conditions for our valuable collections of rare books and prints.

In the midst of preparing for the move, Special Collections still carried on with other duties, including acquiring new materials for our collections, one of which is a new addition to our miniature book collection. Tina Bentrup, longtime library staff member, donated a collection of four of Abraham Lincoln’s most famous speeches, in *Addresses of Abraham Lincoln* (1929). A patient gave the book to Bentrup’s father, Dr. George L. Inge, a bone surgeon in the Knoxville area for more than 30 years. At 0.875 inch high by not quite 0.625 inch wide, it is the smallest book in our collection. The book was published by Kingsport Press, located in Kingsport, Tennessee, where many of the miniature books in Special Collections were also published.

Special Collections also had the opportunity to purchase a very rare biography of Andrew Jackson published only a month before his death, *Oration on the life and character of Andrew Jackson: delivered at their request before the citizens of Wetumpka, Ala., on the 11th of July 1845*, written by William Lowndes Yancey and printed by B.B. Moore in Wetumpka, Alabama, in 1845. Besides being a fervent secessionist and persuasive public speaker, Yancey was a slaveholding plantation owner, a newspaper publisher, and a U.S. Congressman. Dubbed the “Orator of Secession,” Yancey was an influential force behind the development of the Confederacy. This acquisition further enhances the Libraries’ collection strengths in Jacksonian studies.
Of particular note are additions to our growing repository of materials related to the Pulitzer Prize–winning Knoxville author James Agee (1909–1955). The acquisitions were especially timely, since the centennial of Agee’s birth occurs in November of this year. In 2005, Special Collections received on deposit a research collection held by the James Agee Trust. The significant collection, which spans the period from Agee’s Harvard days to shortly before his death, includes research materials; business records; manuscript drafts of both published and unpublished works; and several hundred letters to and from Agee. With the assistance of generous gifts, we were able to purchase this noteworthy collection for the University Libraries.

During the past year, Special Collections worked with the St. Andrew’s–Sewanee School (formed by the merger of St. Andrew’s School and the Sewanee Academy) in an effort to preserve and provide greater access to Agee-related materials in the school’s collections. From 1919 to 1924, following the death of his father, Agee attended St. Andrew’s boarding school for boys near Sewanee, Tennessee. In October 1972, a weeklong conference was held at St. Andrew’s for scholars, family, and friends of Agee. The series of lectures, films, and discussions concluded with the dedication of the James Agee Memorial Library. St. Andrew’s–Sewanee School lent Special Collections two photograph albums documenting the events, enabling the UT Digital Library Initiatives to scan the images and provide digital access to these photos. St. Andrew’s–Sewanee also donated a collection of films and audio materials, including documentaries, motion pictures by Agee, and coverage of various events surrounding Agee week. A project is currently underway to explore reformatting the films in order to preserve and provide access to their unique content.

Jennifer Benedetto Beals (l) and Tina Bentrup (r) display the smallest addition to the library’s miniature book collection.

Pictured above is a procession of Episcopalian clergy and guests attending the dedication of the James Agee Library Memorial at St. Andrew’s School in October 1972. Courtesy of St. Andrew’s–Sewanee School.

Improved Access to Manuscript Collections
During the last year, Special Collections and Digital Library Initiatives completed a new system that allows users to search Special Collections’ finding aids, encoded using Encoded Archival Description (EAD). This new gateway allows patrons to search for names, places, titles, subjects, call numbers, and keywords besides browsing by author and title. Collection-level descriptions are available through commercial search engines like Google, making our holdings visible to a larger audience. Special Collections also has recently finished converting its legacy finding aids into EAD, which extends access to an unprecedented number of collections. With this system, library users can have exceptionally wide access to Special Collections’ holdings.

—Elizabeth Dunham
EVERY FAMILY HAS A LEGACY. Some are tangible, like a pocket watch held in the palms of fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers, or a farm passed down for each new generation. Some are less tangible but equally as important, like ideas and passions communicated from one generation to the next. The alumni of UT Knoxville have a proud history of such traditions, and the Mallicote family’s story is no exception.

The Mallicote story begins on a small west Knoxville farm along the Tennessee River where Martha Sherrill Mallicote was born and raised. The daughter of a professor of Greek and Latin, Mallicote was taught to value education at an early age, and she excelled in school. She rode her pony, Billy, to school until the 9th grade. She graduated from Knoxville High School in 1924 and enrolled at UT, where she majored in English.

Mallicote taught school for nearly 20 years, passing on her passion for reading and learning to her many students and, most important, to her son, Richard Mallicote. “My mother was an English teacher, and books were always important to her. She valued knowledge, and to her, books were a way to get that knowledge,” says Richard Mallicote. His mother’s influence on his own values was a strong one. He earned B.S. and M.S. degrees in engineering, and an MBA in management.

Martha Mallicote, who passed away in February 2009, left an important mark on the university last year with a $25,000 legacy to the University Libraries. She also supported equine medicine in the College of Veterinary Medicine and fellowships in the College of Social Work. Richard Mallicote and his wife, Patty (formerly Patty Sonka, a UT Arts and Sciences graduate), have also provided generously for the university, supporting the libraries with their own gift of $25,000 and the Lady Vols with equipment and endowment support. The Mallicotes both feel that UT gave them the background they needed to be successful and are glad their gifts are being used to support a new generation of UT students.

According to Patty, they gave because “the library is there to benefit everyone on campus. Supporting the library was a way we could really support the entire university.”

The Mallicote gifts came at a time when the University Libraries was facing the possibility of major budget cuts. Their outright undesignated gifts were combined with other gifts to support the faculty, improve access to technology, and purchase library collections, much of which might not have been possible without the substantial support of the Mallicote family.

Dean Barbara Dewey says, “We’re grateful for alumni like the Mallicotes. They recognize that for any UT program to excel, we must have a vast array of library resources, including books, journals, electronic media, and research services available night and day. Our students and faculty know that they have access to the best research capabilities and tools available.”

The Mallicote’s story illustrates the power of a family’s philanthropy and the ongoing benefits of a passion for education and service passed from one generation to the next.
One Book, Two Stories: Part 1
By Karmen N. T. Crowther

Tsdlvki Sqclvclv, A Cherokee Spelling Book has two stories to tell. One is the story of how the book came into being in 1819; the other details how the University Libraries recently obtained a copy of this rare item.

While the story of the Cherokee writing system developed in the 1820s by the warrior and statesman Sequoyah is widely known, the origin of the speller is not so familiar. The genesis of Tsdlvki Sqclvclv is rooted in the religious fervor spawned by the Great Awakening of the mid-18th century. The revival movements of that period aroused among many Americans a desire to “save” the world’s people. Asians, Africans, Pacific islanders, and our own indigenous people would be transformed by missionaries who not only spread Christianity but also extended Western civilization.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM), founded in Boston in 1810, was among the first to begin organized missionary efforts among Native Americans, especially throughout the Southeast. By 1817 the ABCFM had founded a mission and school near Chattanooga called the Brainerd Mission. Within a year more than 70 students were enrolled, learning to read and write, study the Bible, and develop vocational skills. More missionary teachers were needed, and young Daniel Sabin Butrick soon arrived from Boston. Having been ordained only months before, he eagerly began what became his life’s work among the Cherokee.

Butrick was one of the few early missionaries who took a genuine interest in the history and culture of the Cherokees. He soon became convinced that only by learning the Cherokee language could he succeed in converting them to Christianity, so he left mission comforts behind and moved in with a Cherokee family. Though he failed to learn the language well enough to preach in it, Butrick took away a lifelong admiration for Cherokee language and tradition. He realized also that language was the key to successfully engaging with the native people, and he resolved to break through the linguistic barrier.

Among the Brainerd Mission’s students were Cherokee siblings David and Catherine Brown, who were model pupils. David Brown was an especially promising student, and with his help, Butrick set about creating a Cherokee spelling book. In a matter of months the manuscript was complete, and mission leaders agreed to send both young men to Knoxville to have 600 copies of the book printed there by the recently established printing firm of F. S. Heiskell and Hugh Brown. Only three of those 600 copies are known to remain; one is now in our collection.

Authors Butrick and Brown led noteworthy lives. Brown later attended Andover Seminary and helped to prepare a Cherokee version of the New Testament. Brown became a well-known spokesman among his people, vigorously advocating both Christianity and Cherokee rights. He was undecided whether to become a preacher or a political figure, but he died in 1829 before achieving either ambition. His sister Catherine Brown became a mission teacher but also died young of tuberculosis.

Daniel Butrick continued to live and work among the Cherokees for the rest of his life, remaining a chronicler of Cherokee culture and a defender of native rights until his death in 1847. In 1838 he and his wife, Elizabeth, marched with the Cherokees on the “Trail of Tears” to Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma.
The story of the University Libraries’ purchase of Tsvlvki Sqclvclv, A Cherokee Spelling Book begins in 1985, when a major private collection of early Tennessee books went up for sale. The owner, Francis Headman, a Knoxville attorney and a descendant of John Sevier, hoping to sell his collection intact, placed it in the hands of a Tennessee book dealer. Special Collections had an inventory of the collection, and we hoped to purchase a number of items in the collection. Before we could act, however, the collection was handed on to Goodspeed’s Book Shop in Boston.

We promptly sent Goodspeed’s a list of items from the Headman collection that we wished to purchase. Topping the list was a Cherokee spelling book printed in Knoxville in 1819 by publishers F. S. Heiskell and Hugh Brown. This highly desirable Tennessee rarity was not yet in our collection, but unfortunately, the Cherokee speller was already sold. A client of Goodspeed’s had told them that if the book was ever found, he wanted it. Who could that client be? If the client was a library, any opportunity to purchase it was lost. If the buyer was a private collector, Tsvlvki Sqclvclv might one day appear again on the market. So we waited.

Fourteen years later in 1999, Sotheby’s in New York City announced the auction of an important private collection of Americana. In the auction’s sale catalog, Special Collections spied the coveted Cherokee speller listed among the items. We bid on the speller at the auction but were quickly outbid by a dealer or collector with deeper pockets. Again the Cherokee speller was lost, apparently sold into private hands—but whose?

In time the successful bidder was revealed as Bailey Bishop, a former Goodspeed’s employee who had handled the sale of the Headman collection in 1985. Goodspeed’s had closed, and Bishop was by then an independent book dealer. The news that he owned the speller was encouraging because he was aware that Special Collections wanted the book. When Bishop was ready to sell, we were confident that he would give us an opportunity to purchase the speller before offering it to others.

Special Collections had a cordial relationship with Bailey Bishop, purchasing items from him occasionally over the years. In an e-mail exchange about some Tennessee items that he was offering for sale during the summer of 2007, Bishop reminded us that he still had the Cherokee speller. This was a subtle signal to us that he was ready to sell. Thrilled at the prospect, we requested a quote for the speller and set about finding donor support for the purchase. By fall 2008 we were at last able to purchase this remarkable item.

Tsvlvki Sqclvclv is not just any spelling book; it is a great Tennessee rarity. Only two other copies are known to exist—one at the American Antiquarian Society in New York City and the other at the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Yale University. The University Libraries’ long, patient pursuit has been rewarded: Tsvlvki Sqclvclv has come back home to Knoxville.
The University Libraries is enhancing its virtual presence, revolutionizing the way resources and services are collected, discovered, and presented. Distinctions between local and remote content are no longer meaningful to library users who say “if it’s not online, it doesn’t exist.” The new virtual library provides access to the traditional library while also encompassing additional digital content, information management tools, and social networking services.

A typical virtual library contains popular resources such as the full text of journal articles and books purchased or subscribed to by the library. High quality scholarship freely available on the web in local digital archives and repositories may be included. Cultural commentary in blogs, wikis, and personal websites is often a valuable addition. How can libraries make all of these materials easily discoverable while also adding interactive features that empower users, harness collective intelligence, and integrate new attitudes toward information resources and services?

To take full advantage of emerging technologies, in early 2008 the University Libraries formed the Virtual Library Steering Committee (VLSC) to

• enhance its virtual presence through efficient searching capabilities, interactive features, archiving services, tools for discovery and delivery of scholarly resources, and new technologies that advance and scale services;
• envision optimal capabilities, share recent research and experiences from other libraries, and invite public commentary;
• identify and respond to decision points for implementing the Primo discovery and delivery platform implementation; and
• identify priorities for future virtual library development.

The university community was invited to “Catch the Wave” by participating in a variety of Wednesday noontime programs and discussions designed to inspire collective thinking about the virtual library. These programs attracted more than 40 people each week, including members of the teaching faculty, graduate and undergraduate students, librarians, and staff members responsible for technical and public services. Participants took turns leading discussion sessions, sketched webpage mockups, and shared their unique perspectives. One outcome of the process was the creation of a new library homepage.

The library’s homepage says a lot about UT Knoxville. To raise the library’s profile as the university’s premier information source, the University Libraries had to create a compelling and user-friendly first impression. The library’s homepage is an ongoing personal experience, not just a URL.

VLSC explored many other library and commercial websites, discussed web design principles, engaged in mind-mapping, and considered strategies to measure usability.

Virtual library expansion is an inclusive process, reflecting the diversity of existing campus expertise. UTK’s virtual library will continuously adapt to and integrate with other systems used by the library and its community of stakeholders. Integrating resources, people, and technology on this grand scale calls for new ways to present all types of information. Today’s digital library evokes a future when the university offers a “freely accessible, integrated, and comprehensive record of serious scholarship and knowledge.” (1)

You can be a part of the next information wave. Watch our new homepage for announcements about ongoing VLSC programs and usability testing. Help us envision the future of UTK’s virtual library.

Notes
The University Libraries is dedicated to making information access as seamless as possible for our users. To this end, Primo, Ex Libris’s new interface for information discovery and delivery, was debuted on the Libraries’ webpage in August 2009. Primo provides one simple search box leading to information from a variety of sources in a number of formats, from books on the shelf to the library’s digitized photographs. With a second click, the same search box leads to a quick search for articles in preselected library databases.

One of Primo’s major innovations is using much more current and powerful search technologies than earlier tools like the online library catalog. By combining these new technologies with the work librarians have done to catalog and classify information resources, Primo can provide intelligent responses to user queries that will allow them to discover and access information as never before. These are examples of innovative new search features:

Faceted navigation. Facets that appear alongside the search results provide real-time grouping of those results by common characteristics like Library of Congress classification, which allows easy narrowing of the result set. This technique takes advantage of existing data that our present catalog interface largely ignores. Searchers can make choices based on results instead of setting search parameters at the beginning of the search.

Relevance ranking. Primo’s relevancy algorithms and sorting capabilities return the most relevant results at the top of the search results list.

Spell check or “Did you mean?” For example, a user who types the search query “global warming” is presented with results that match that query. The search engine also recognizes that the term “global warming” would retrieve many more results and returns the text “Did you mean global warming?” which links directly to search results for the term “global warming.”

Real time availability. Users will see at a glance whether materials are available online or at one of the UTK libraries. One click will take them to the online item or to a webpage with a variety of links to services for the item, like recalls for books that are checked out.

Primo’s incorporation of new technologies improves the user experience in a number of other ways. Social-networking features whereby users can tag records with their own subject terms and can add their own book reviews to the system make seeking information an interactive experience. Displays are enhanced with cover art and links to additional information like tables of contents and reviews from Amazon.com. Primo will suggest more options for searchers who haven’t found what they are looking for, such as linking to a search in Google Books.

Primo helps to position the University Libraries and our users in the forefront of research technology. Searching will be more effective and efficient with these new and innovative features. Searchers will no longer have to visit separate systems and learn different search strategies to discover books, digitized manuscripts, journal articles, and information in other formats since the divisions between information silos will disappear. Future development will remove other barriers as new research collections can be configured for search in Primo rather than in separate discovery systems.
THE CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF WAR AND SOCIETY is a nonprofit organization within the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, dedicated to the study of the relationship between war and society. With a mission of public-service education and a research focus on understanding the human experience of war and peace in international conflict and diplomatic cooperation, the center has amassed collections of documents and interviews chronicling the American veteran’s experience and shedding light on the social, cultural, and political impact of conflict. The center’s archival research collection is housed in Hoskins Library and maintained by the University Libraries’ Special Collections. Scholars and students from around the world have drawn upon the center’s holdings for dissertations, monographs, and books.

The center originated in 1984, when Dr. Charles Johnson, a military historian, was dissatisfied with the way his field was studied. Too much of the emphasis was on generals and high strategy and not enough on the experience of the average soldier. There was a reason for this disparity: generals’ papers tended to make their way into repositories, while those of average soldiers were scattered across the nation’s attics and closets. Johnson discussed the problem with his friend John Dobson, then the head of Special Collections. The solution they produced was that Dr. Johnson would solicit the papers of American veterans, and Special Collections would then process the materials to make them available to researchers. Thus was born the Center for the Study of War and Society and its close relationship with the University Libraries.

Starting with only a modest three boxes of material, the World War II collection has grown to more than 180 boxes of veterans’ papers. In the process of building the collection, the combination of the Center for the Study of War and Society and Special Collections has become one of the country’s leading resources for research on World War II. Researchers who have used the collections include such internationally known scholars as Sir Max Hastings, Rick
Atkinson, and Dr. John McManus (a former graduate assistant at the center), as well as descendants of soldiers who come to the center to find out more about an ancestor’s participation in the war.

Within the last year, the center and Special Collections helped England’s National Trust with research about Tyntesfield Estate in Kent, the private residence of Lady Wraxall that served as home for the 74th General Hospital in preparation for D-Day and thereafter. Besides the papers of the 74th General Hospital alumni association, the World War II collections also contain an extensive series of letters written by one of the nurses who served there. The photographs found in the accompanying scrapbooks by members of the center’s staff proved invaluable in building a picture of life in the hospital and some of its personalities.

Also within the last year, the center and Special Collections began working with England’s University of Nottingham and the Exercise Tiger Trust to create a digital library of documents and a searchable database for Exercise Tiger, a costly though little-known naval disaster that occurred in the English Channel as the Allies practiced for the Normandy Invasion. A German torpedo-boat attack during the exercise left hundreds of Americans dead. The collection will be known as the Eugene Eckstam Online Digital Library and will be the most comprehensive online archive available on this topic. Dr. Eugene E. Eckstam is an Exercise Tiger survivor, and for many years he conducted research on the tragic event, pieces of which he shared with the center from time to time, culminating with the donation of his entire collection in 2004.

The center’s vision is to serve as the core of an active intellectual community based on research in this specialized field of study. The members of the center’s faculty and staff strive to be a resource for students, supporting both undergraduate and graduate education. The center administers several graduate fellowships and offers an internship program for undergraduates. It is also very active in community outreach, sponsoring public lectures, as well as other events and conferences.

Plans for the center’s future include energetic expansion of public service by making collections more widely available, whether to professional scholars, teachers of K–12 classes looking for an enriched experience for their students, or interested members of the general public. A key to increasing accessibility and utility is the project now in progress to create an online digital archive. The first prototype of one element of the archive is “Friends and Foes: Images of Allies and Enemies,” a project that will use a multimedia approach—texts from interviews, memoirs, photographs, and drawings—to vividly explore how enemies and friends have been represented and perceived. Online archive sections dealing with the topics “UT at War” and “Religion and War” are in the planning stage.

Over the years, there have been changes in the center as well as in Special Collections. Dr. Johnson and Mr. Dobson both retired and passed away all too soon. But Special Collections, now under Jennifer Benedetto Beals, and the Center for the Study of War and Society, now under Dr. Vesas Liulevicius and Cynthia Tinker, continue to expand the collection and make it more readily available to potential users.
SNAPSHOT OF THE LIBRARIES:
by Martha Rudolph

AT THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, we’re planning for success.

In the course of repeated meetings and discussions this year, we articulated our goals and priorities, formulated strategies for reaching those goals, and defined benchmarks for success. Themes that emerged from the planning process are increasing our investment in digital content, maximizing the scholarly impact of our unique local resources, and letting the user’s perspective drive innovations. To make sure we are meeting our objectives, we created and filled a new assessment analyst position. To learn how the University Libraries is maximizing resources through new strategies, read on.

Increased resource sharing with other libraries in the University of Tennessee system has led to exciting new services for our users, as well as cost savings for the libraries. Working with the UT system and pooling resources with the libraries at the Chattanooga, Memphis, Martin, and Tullahoma campuses enabled licensing of the highly regarded Web of Science citation index for use by students and members of the faculty and staff of all campuses. Thanks to cooperative arrangements among the individual campuses’ libraries, users system-wide now find it easier to borrow library materials when visiting sister campuses by merely presenting an ID from their home institution.

Whenever possible, the University Libraries gives higher priority to purchasing scholarly works in digital format. Library storage space is limited and expensive, and the cost of processing, binding, and maintaining print collections is high. Digital collections offer cost savings and other advantages, such as searchable text and simultaneous access by multiple users. This year electronic resources accounted for approximately 45 percent of our expenditures on library materials.

The University Libraries has launched an institutional repository, an archive to preserve, showcase, and disseminate UT faculty research. We began training the faculty to archive their own technical reports, grant proposals, digital media, campus publications, conference proceedings, extension service publications, and internal archives, as well as their scholarly work in peer-reviewed journals and books. The UT Knoxville Office of Research, the Office of the Provost, and the Science Alliance are cosponsors of the repository, which is

EVENTS

Our Writers in the Library readings series ventured into new genres this past year, producing a play written by and starring the Libraries’ Writer in Residence, Kali Meister, and hosting hip hop poets Rhea Sunshine and Black Atticus. Other performers in the series were writers Richard Bausch, Peter Ho Davies, Margaret Lazarus Dean, Charles Fishman, Alan Gratz, Connie Green, Marilyn Kallet, Kristi Maxwell, Andrew Najberg, Matt Urmy, and Paul Zimmer.

Judson MacLaury, retired historian for the U.S. Department of Labor, spoke at an October 15 library e-Forum on scholarly publishing. MacLaury’s book, To Advance Their Opportunities: Federal Policies Toward African American Workers from World War I to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, is a publication of the University Libraries’ digital imprint, Newfound Press (newfoundpress.utk.edu). To Advance Their Opportunities was the first Newfound Press title available through our new print-on-demand service.

UT Knoxville alumnus Philip Moffitt returned to campus last November to present a talk and reading from his new book, Dancing with Life: Buddhist Insights for Finding Meaning and Joy in the Face of Suffering. Moffitt was a founder of the Knoxville-based 13-30 Corporation and former CEO and editor-in-chief of Esquire magazine. He left the high-pressure world of publishing for a life of quiet contemplation and service to others. Dancing with Life recounts his spiritual journey.
called TRACE (the Tennessee Research and Creative Exchange). Free online access via TRACE will make UT’s scholarly work products more discoverable and thereby maximize their research impact.

The University Libraries purchased a new discovery and delivery platform, Primo, that overlays our catalog and other online resources. Primo features a simple search interface; expanded access to materials beyond the library catalog, including digital collections; and intelligent responses to searches. Installation of the new platform also prompted us to re-conceptualize the Libraries’ homepage. (Read more about how we have improved our virtual library on page 14.)

Consolidating services at the Hodges Library allowed us to fund those that are most popular with students, like late-night library hours. Students now can go to just the circulation desk to check out course reserves or videos instead of having to get various resources at separate service points. Unbound current issues of periodicals were transferred to the stacks and integrated with the corresponding bound periodical volumes. Most microfilm backfiles moved to our new storage reading room, which offers document delivery or on-site access during limited hours. Another extra-convenient service innovation is electronic delivery of articles or chapters from volumes in storage. Patrons can request scans of these items directly through the library catalog. Staff members pull items from storage, scan articles or chapters, and create PDF files that are delivered to the patron’s desktop via e-mail.

Time is money. And librarians know that ordering and processing books is especially time-consuming and costly. Lots of double-keying is usually involved: books are cataloged in one online system, invoices are paid in another, and never the twain shall meet. That is, until Library Technology Services created a program that allows the two systems to interface and exchange data. Now invoices from our book

**Selected Publications and Presentations**


In February the UT Graduate Student Senate hosted the 17th annual “Love Your Libraries Fun Run” to benefit the University Libraries. This year the library gained an enthusiastic new corporate sponsor, Comcast, the cable television and internet service provider. Donations from Comcast and other corporate sponsors together with race registrations topped $10,000. Comcast also helped raise the profile of the Fun Run by filming and airing a public service announcement on local channels.

The University Libraries and the Office of Research co-hosted a reception last March honoring the 80 UTK faculty members who published books in the previous year. More than 90 books ranging over topics from textbooks on analytical statistics to the history of American cinema were on display during the event at the Hodges Library.

During spring semester finals week the library experienced the latest rage, the flash mob. Students needing to let off steam during final exams organized the spontaneous gathering via their various social media (e-mails, tweets, texts) and converged on Hodges Library for a lively but harmless half-hour of leaping, chanting, tossing beach balls, and a little crowd surfing. If you’re curious, look for videos on YouTube.
Impressive Numbers for 2008–09

- Almost 2 million patrons passed through our doors
- Almost 2.2 million virtual visits to the library’s website
- 2.3 million database searches and 2.2 million article downloads
- 22,541 locally created digital collection items accessed 3.9 million times
- Research assistance provided in 88,796 transactions

AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

Assistant Dean of Libraries Pauline Bayne retired after 36 years at the University Libraries. Her career encompassed several decades as head of our Music Library as well as terms as interim associate dean and as head of special projects. Bayne directed a number of firsts for the University Libraries: overseeing the Music Library test site for our first online catalog in 1986; securing grant funding for computer-based staff training in 1989; and planning and implementing our multimedia production lab, the Studio, in 2000. She planned our move into the new Hodges Library in 1987 and subsequently became the library’s moving and logistics expert. Bayne was the first woman to serve as president of the UT Faculty Senate (1980–81).

Lana Dixon was inducted into the Academy of Health Information Professionals as a distinguished member. The academy is the Medical Library Association’s peer-reviewed professional development and career recognition program.

Felicia Felder-Hoehne was honored by the Office of the Mayor of Knox County for outstanding contributions to the Knox County community. Mayor Mike Ragsdale proclaimed October 2008 as Felicia H. Felder-Hoehne Volunteer Stars Month.

Two members of the library faculty were awarded faculty development leave. Sandra Leach designed an information competency program for the Animal Sciences department of the College of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources. Ken Wise (in collaboration with fellow librarian Gayle Baker and Carol Tenopir of the College of Communication and Information’s School of Information Sciences) completed the first phase of a research methodology designed to measure the return on a university’s investment in its library.

Tracy Luna, interlibrary services lending supervisor, received the 2008 Tennessee Resource Sharing Award from the Tenn-Share consortium. She was recognized for her leadership and enthusiasm in expanding interlibrary loan to Tennessee’s public, academic, and school libraries.

Eleanor Read received a scholarly and research incentive funds award from the UT Knoxville Office of Research that allowed her to present her paper, “Data Services Awareness and Use Survey: Five-year Follow-up at the University of Tennessee,” at the annual International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology Conference in Tampere, Finland.

Marielle Veve’s bibliography on functional requirements for authority data was deemed particularly noteworthy by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. Her article, “Applying the FRAD Conceptual Model to an Authority File for Manuscripts: Analysis of a Local Implementation,” is referenced on the IFLA website.

At our annual Library Spirit Awards breakfast we acknowledge the many contributions of staff to the Libraries’ success. The exceptional winner of the 2009 Dean’s Award was Gerald Hurst, who was recognized for his loyalty, reliability, and invariable courtesy throughout his 50 years at the University Libraries. Michelle Brannen was doubly rewarded this year, winning both the Library Friends Service Endowment and the Miles 500 Award for her proposal to create an interactive map to guide students to available group study rooms. Other staff winners were Eric Arnold, Trisha Brady, Al Dick, Nathalie Hristov, Linda Long, Allison Roberts, and the entire staff of the Library Express and Storage Unit.

Below, left: Gerald Hurst with Dean Barbara Dewey, celebrating his retirement after 50 years at the library. Right: Pauline Bayne at her retirement reception
Endowments and Gifts

More than any other single entity, the library is the heart of a university. The quality of the library’s collection is a measure of the quality of campus-wide intellectual inquiry 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 Libraries.

To make a gift, please make your check payable to the UT Foundation and write UT Libraries in the memo line. You may use the reply envelope included in the Review. The University Libraries development team has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of this report. Please let us know if you see any errors or omissions. Every gift is important to our mission.

For more information, please contact
Amy Yancey, Director of Development
612 Hodges Library, Knoxville, TN 37996-1000
865-974-0037

Collection, Service, and Scholarship Endowments

Annual income from endowments allows the University Libraries to continue providing key resources for students and faculty. Endowments begin at $25,000. Donors may make a single gift or build an endowed fund over 5 years.

**Humanities**
- Patrick Brady Memorial Library Endowment
- James Douglas Bruce Endowment
- Hugh and Margaret Crowe Library Quasi-Endowment
- Kenneth Curry Library Endowment
- Durant DaPonte Memorial Library Endowment
- Richard Beale Davis Humanities Library Endowment
- Clayton B. Deke Library Endowment
- Roland E. Duncan Library Endowment
- Dr. Harold Swenson Fink Library Endowment
- Dr. Stanley J. Folmsbee Library Endowment
- Great Smoky Mountain Regional Project Endowment
- Hodges Books for English Endowment
- Paul E. Howard Humanities Collection Library Endowment
- Thomas L. James Library Endowment
- Mamie C. Johnston Library Endowment
- Alline Salmons McConky Jr. Library Endowment
- Jack and Dorothy McKamey Humanities Collection Library Endowment
- Edward J. McMillan Library Endowment
- Flora Bell and Bessie Abigail Moss Endowment
- John C. Osborne Memorial Library Endowment
- Charles and Elmo Martin Paul Library Endowment
- John L. Rhea Foundation Library Endowment
- 18th and 19th century French literature
- English
- Sociology, urban and regional planning
- English and American literature, the arts, philosophy, classics, and history
- American literature
- Architecture
- Latin American history
- Medieval history
- Tennessee and American history
- History of the Smoky Mountains
- English
- General
- English
- English
- Center for Children’s and Young Adult Literature
- General
- Religious studies
- General
- German literature and languages
- History and English literature
- Classical literature
- Norman B. Sayne Library Humanities Endowment
- Dr. and Mrs. Walter Stiefel Library Endowment
- Charles A. Trentham Library Endowment
- United Foods Humanities Library Endowment
- UTK Tomorrow Humanities Library Endowment
- Bill Wallace Memorial Library Endowment
- Helen B. Watson Library Quasi-Endowment
- Judith D. Webster Library Preservation Endowment
- Lindsay Young Library Endowment
- General
- Romance languages
- Religious studies
- General
- General
- Religious studies
- Music and art
- Preservation
- General

**Special Collections**
- Margaret Gray Blanton Library Endowment
- Margaret Graeme Canning Library Endowment
- William Elijah and Mildred Morris Haines Special Collections Library Endowment
- Angelyn Donaldson and Richard Adolf Koella Endowment
- Library Special Collections Endowment
- John E. and Mary Poilevent Redwine Endowment for the Great Smoky Mountains Regional Project
- Special Collections Library Endowment
- Special Collections
- Special Collections
- Special Collections
- Special Collections
- Special Collections
- Special Collections

For more information, please contact
Amy Yancey, Director of Development
612 Hodges Library, Knoxville, TN 37996-1000
865-974-0037
Lindsay Young Library Endowment Selections
2008–09

This year, as in past years, the generous endowment established by Lindsay Young gave the University Libraries an opportunity to further expand scholarly research collections for faculty members and students in the humanities. Materials purchased include the following:

**Electronic materials**
- 17th and 18th Century Burney Collection Newspapers
- 18th Century Collections Online (ECCO), Part II
- 18th Century Journals III
- Victorian Literary Manuscripts from the Henry W. and Albert A. Berg Collection of the New York Public Library

**Media materials**
- Architecture, Interiors, and Furniture Image Collection
- Fire and Ink: The Legacy of Latin American Literature

**Books, Other Print Materials**
- Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum
- Strabo’s Geographica
- The Papers of Billy Sunday
- New York Clipper, Sporting and Theatrical Journal, 1853–1924
- Monuments of Music/Collected Editions
Legacy Society
The Legacy Society honors our friends who have included the University Libraries in their estate plans or other deferred gift arrangement. These gifts help to sustain the library by establishing collection, service, and scholarship endowments to continue a legacy of support for the University Libraries. We would like to thank the following friends who made estate or deferred gifts before June 30, 2009. If you have included the University Libraries in your estate plans or would like information on how to do so, please contact Amy Yancey at 865-974-0037.

Lynn D. Bartlett
Daniel and Anne Batey
Helmut K. and Claudine Boehme
Deibert and Debra Byrd
Ada Marie Campbell
Betsey Beefer Creekmore
Mary Jo and Lew Dougherty
Charles W. Duggan
Audrey A. Duncan and John Fisher
Emerson and Catherine Fly
Nathan and Mary Ford
Linda Friedland
John B. Fugate
Mary Greer
Francis and Mary Gross
Mary Ann Hagler
Bryan and Elizabeth Jackson
Russell and Florence Johnston
Charles B. Jones Jr.
Janet Dionne Kennedy
Michael King and Amye Tankersley King
Richard and Angelyn Keolla
Bette Daughtery Lathrop
Sharon H. Laudermilk
Jack and Germaine Lee
Barbara Mathisens
Jackton and Joyce Mays
A. Bunker Medbery
Paul and Marion Miles
Wayne and Jeanine Mitchell
Stanton and Margaret Morgan
Donald M. Nathan
E. J. O'Brien
Margaret Ann Payne
Gariel and Shirley Randolph
Helen H. Smith
Otis H. Stephens Jr.
Bain and Irene Stewart
Fred and Helen Stone Jr.
Bruce and Nancy Sullivan
Michael C. Thomas
Chuck West
Sara P. Wharton
Michael and Martha Wilds

LIBRARY FRIENDS

$5000 AND MORE
Betsay Bush
Barbara and Bill Dewey
Cornelia Hodges
Barbara Mathisens
Phillip Moffit
James and Elizabeth Papageorge
Kimberly and Tllman Payne
Brent and Rachel Trentham
David and Debbie Wooten

Stephen Smalling
Murphy Smith
Irene and Bain Stewart
Gene and Cecile Stickle
Bruce and Nancy Sullivan
Penny and Bruce Tschantz
Samuel and Vicky Tuton
Joan and Campbell Wallace

John and Dawn Von Weisenstein
Karen Wentz and Ronald Appuhn
Elta Westbrook
Cindy and Timothy Wyrick
Amy Yancey

$500–$999
Betsay Bush
Barbara and Bill Dewey
Cornelia Hodges
Barbara Mathisens
Phillip Moffit
James and Elizabeth Papageorge
Kimberly and Tllman Payne
Brent and Rachel Trentham
David and Debbie Wooten

Stephen Smalling
Murphy Smith
Irene and Bain Stewart
Gene and Cecile Stickle
Bruce and Nancy Sullivan
Penny and Bruce Tschantz
Samuel and Vicky Tuton
Joan and Campbell Wallace

John and Dawn Von Weisenstein
Karen Wentz and Ronald Appuhn
Elta Westbrook
Cindy and Timothy Wyrick
Amy Yancey

$1000–$2499
Wallace Baumann
Virginia and James Bbee
Steven and Krista Bonnett
Carolyn and James Brandle
Anne Bridges and Paul Bates
William and Leah Broady
Edmund Campion
James Clofdteler
Betsay Creekmore
Anthony Cunk
Bruce and Linda Delaney
Linda and Jere Ervin

George and Deborah Flanagan
Robert and Pat Filing
Ely and Catherine Fly
Gideon Fryer
Geraldine and Ervin Hardison
Sharla Hoskin
Luvanne Hubbs
Karen Hughes and Ronald Petersen
Charlie and Sandra Kuykendall
William Leach
Jane and Gery Lubert
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Ever wish you had saved your old Volunteer yearbook? Or that locating it didn’t involve a trek to the attic or basement to search out the box where it is stored? Have you thought of getting in touch with a college friend but can’t remember his name? Maybe you want to relive the excitement of a national championship season?

The University Libraries has made the search for old friends and fond memories a little easier. Every Volunteer yearbook from the first year of publication in 1897 through 2005, interrupted only by World War I in 1918, is now available online at yearbook.lib.utk.edu.

Inaugurating a University of Tennessee yearbook was fraught with difficulties. The Volunteer’s first outing in 1897 nearly failed to reach its highly anticipated goal when, as the publication date neared, a disastrous fire in downtown Knoxville destroyed the yearbook’s copper-plate etchings and nearly all the manuscript copy at the printer’s office. With only two months of the school year remaining, student editors and yearbook staff members recreated their work and published the first Volunteer to universal praise from their peers. James D. Hoskins, who later would serve the university as president from 1934 to 1946 and give his name to the old “main library,” was a member of that first Volunteer editorial board.

The University Libraries has been developing digital collections since 2001 for two reasons: to provide access to special or unique materials of interest to scholars and to digitize materials of cultural and historical relevance to Tennessee. A full list of the collections is at lib.utk.edu/dlc/digcoll.

The Volunteer yearbooks are among the most popular of the digital collections. Browsing their pages over the past hundred years provides a fascinating historical record not only of campus life and events but also of tastes in fashion, social behavior, and student activities that are familiar, yet also unique to their era. As you browse through the collection, every volume is sure to bring back memories, laughs, and perhaps even a tear.

Plans are underway to publish an electronic yearbook for UT Knoxville, tentatively named Evolve. As today’s students maintain college friendships through internet social networking sites like Facebook, the new digital yearbook will chronicle campus events and collect memories for tomorrow’s alumni.