The Library Development Program report 1981-82

University of Tennessee Libraries

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Andrew Jackson, from a portrait by Ralph E. W. Earl (See article entitled "Artists and Caluminiators," page 9 of this report).

On the cover: "Battle of New Orleans," a chromolithograph published by Kurz & Allison in 1890. A gift Mr. and Mrs. Richard Koella. (For other Andrew Jackson items see page 9 of this report).
The Library Development Program Report

1981-82

EDITED BY JOHN DOBSON

Twenty-second Report
We have found, during our relatively brief association with The University of Tennessee Library in Knoxville, that the prevailing characteristic of libraries, particularly those that must depend on public assistance, is "struggle." A library's lot seems to be a never-ending upward climb against persistent odds. One comes to realize that the information a library collects and holds for use grows and changes day by day, keeping the struggle going day by day.

We have been told that our library here has a long history of frustration and struggle, doubtless beginning long before the day in 1827 when East Tennessee College (Blount College from 1794 until 1807) was promised a library "...but, in the meantime, the private library of one of the professors [will] serve as a substitute." Twenty-six years later, East Tennessee University (since 1840) received its first appropriation for library books, the sum of $100. A federal land grant in 1869 legally obligated the city of Knoxville to supply funds for a library, but the University of Tennessee (since March 10, 1879) had to take "legal action" before collecting $20,000 in 1881. Five thousand of this was earmarked for a library building, but it took Carnegie funds to accomplish this in 1910. (The structure could have been a reality five years earlier; the state needed that much time to raise matching funds.) So, 116 years after its founding, The University of Tennessee had a library in its own library building.

Today, that library, in its four campus locations, continues to struggle, perhaps more needful of support than ever before, if one stops to consider the shockingly inflated costs of library materials. A research library such as ours needs distinguished collections—rare books, historical collections, manuscripts, source materials—as well as a rich foundation of basics. And in times like these, the distinguished must defer to the fundamentals.

The Library Development Program, established in 1959, remains a convenient and effective method for the enrichment of library growth. Donors may proceed at their own pace and follow their own interests. They may make gifts of cash, securities, books, manuscripts, memorabilia, rarities; gifts in tribute and in memory; endowments restricted to particular areas of interest, or free funds for immediate open spending. Whatever, the donor will know the gifts are gratefully accepted, that they are welcome and important ammunition for the unending battle. The procedure is simple, and the rewards are pleasing.

Map and Carolina Library
Natural Wonders of the American Scene

The library was pleased to accept this year the gift of the American Heritage Collector's Edition, *The Original Water-Color Paintings by John James Audubon for the Birds of America*. The Collector's Edition in folio, published in 1966, is limited to 750 numbered copies. The library's copy is number 470. Included are 431 of the 433 original Audubon watercolors along with the artist's marginal sketches and notes.

Library patrons Mr. and Mrs. Max Alvarez thoughtfully presented the beautiful Audubon folio to Special Collections. Mr. and Mrs. Alvarez are staunch friends of the University and have been generous in providing support for the Special Collections acquisition program.

Audubon's original paintings have been carefully preserved at the New York Historical Society, which purchased them from the artist's widow through public subscription in 1863. Because of concern for conserving the delicate watercolors and fragile pastel hues, the original collection of 431 subjects has rarely been publicly displayed in its entirety. The paintings remain today very much as Audubon delivered them to his engraver more than a century and a quarter ago. In order to reach a much wider audience for his works than might ever see his originals, Audubon commissioned copies to be made by the English engraver Robert Havell, Jr., for publication in his monumental double-elephant folio. Compiled from 1827 to 1838, the *Birds of America* includes natives of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Great Pine Swamp, Niagara Falls, Egg Harbor, New Jersey, Labrador, Florida, Mississippi and many other places that Audubon could personally reach. Audubon ultimately painted all the known species of North American birds.

Sets of Audubon prints are usually reprints made from the early engraved plates. The American Heritage Collector's Edition, acquired for the library by Mr. and Mrs. Alvarez, for the first time provided prints reproduced in color from the collection of the New York Historical Society. During the course of producing these pictures, the publisher took great trouble to assure the Society that the prints would be as faithfully reproduced as technically possible. They were in fact reproduced under the supervision of the Society. The watercolors are Audubon's in their entirety, exactly as he did them. Unlike the Havell engravings, nothing is edited or omitted in the Collector's Edition. Audubon's flaws, footnotes, and marginal sketches are all present. Paper used in producing the prints is a 200-year, acid-free sheet (stain-resistant) of 200-lb. stock, which essentially prevents deterioration over a period much longer than for normal paper. Three hundred and sixty-seven of the paintings are $10\frac{3}{4}'' \times 13''$, and 64 of the paintings are $13\frac{1}{4}'' \times 21\frac{1}{2}''$.

In Marshall B. Davidson's Introduction to the Collector's Edition, the importance of the work is emphasized: "With this publication virtually the entire series of paintings created by John James Audubon for The Birds of America is reproduced for the first time in full color and with the accuracy made possible by modern photographic techniques. There is nothing in American art to which this large collection of Audubon's original work can be compared. No other artist of his time was so sensitively and intimately concerned with the natural wonders of the American scene. No single person before or since has contributed so much to the art of painting birds."

The library is most grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Alvarez for making the impressive collection of bird prints available. Ornithologists and other lovers of birds will benefit greatly from having access to this rich resource.
in 1962. (The manuscript section holds the incomplete manuscript for this landmark history, which was given by the Moses White estate in 1925.)

Almost as rare as the historical treatises is a legal work produced by Judge Haywood, The Duty and Authority of Justices of the Peace in the State of Tennessee (Nashville, 1810). This scarce and important little volume is said to be the second book printed in Nashville. The first bound book printed in Nashville was issued by the same printer, Thomas G. Bradford in 1809. It was Haywood's A Revival of All the Public Acts of the State of North Carolina and of the State of Tennessee Now in Force In the State of Tennessee. This was acquired for the library in 1975. An excellent copy of The Duty and Authority of Justices of the Peace was presented to the Special Collections division this year by Mrs. Clara Hamlett Robertson Flannagan. Mrs. Flannagan has been a friend and supporter of the library for many years. She has given the library a number of important books, several of them in the rare book category. The Haywood volume was presented in memory of her late husband, Judson Robertson, as were her other gifts.

Along with The Duty and Authority, Mrs. Flannagan also presented T. C. Anderson's Life of Rev. George Donnell (Nashville, 1858), J. C. Keener's Post-Oak Circuit (Nashville, 1860), and John Halliburton's Clarksville Architecture (Nashville, 1977).

The University is grateful for Mrs. Flannagan's support, and the library is enriched by her gift of the rare Haywood volume and by her other gifts of significant materials for the Tennessee Collection.

Three Governors and a Pioneer Printer

After a recent visit to the library, Dr. and Mrs. Joe L. Raulston presented to the manuscript division a group of documents, which had been passed down through his family. Dr. Raulston, along with his daughter Mrs. Stanley Miller, who accompanied him, came to the library to see an exhibit of George Roulstone imprints. They were interested in seeing the library's collection of works from George Roulstone's press because they are descended from a collateral line of the pioneer printer's family.

George Roulstone, the first printer in Tennessee, was also the first Knoxville postmaster and a trustee of Blount College. He was brought to Knoxville by Gov. William Blount to be the official printer for the Southwest Territory. In 1791 Roulstone established The Knoxville Gazette, the first newspaper to be issued in the area that is now Tennessee. The library proudly possesses more examples from Roulstone's press than any other repository (see Library Development Program Report for 1971-72 and 1977-78). The University of Tennessee Library's Occasional Publication number two, issued in 1975, described its Roulstone holdings in a catalog entitled The Lost Roulstone Imprints.

Because of a continuing concern for building the Roulstone collection, the library was most pleased to accept Dr. and Mrs. Raulston's gift of documents from the Raulston (an earlier spelling was Roulstone) family. Examination of the documents quickly revealed, however, that the papers were of greater interest than the Roulstone connection alone.

Four of the eight pieces given by the Raulstons were land grants signed by Sam Houston as governor of Tennessee. The grants for land in Marion County are all dated in 1828 and are issued to William Anderson and Samuel Anderson. Houston manuscripts are very scarce and are most desirable items. Sam Houston became governor of Tennessee in 1827, but his term in office was short. Largely because of an unhappy marriage, it is said, he resigned the governorship in 1829 and removed to Texas. The library owns three other pieces in Houston's hand. One is a document dated in his final year as governor, and two are autograph letters written in 1823 and 1829. The 1823 letter was described in the Library Development Program Report for 1979-80.
Two other Tennessee governors, Andrew Johnson and James C. Jones, are signers of land grants included in the Raulston documents. Jones signed a grant to Samuel Anderson in 1841 for land in Marion County, and Johnson signed a grant to David Tate in 1856. Both the Tates and the Andersons were families allied with the Raulstons. There are other documents representing both Jones and Johnson in the manuscript section. A number of Johnson items have been given notice in previous issues of this report.

Assembling distinguished collections of original materials pertaining to Tennessee statesmen is a goal of the library. Each time pieces are added with the caliber of an Andrew Johnson or a Sam Houston document, measurable strides are being taken toward accomplishing that goal.

Other items in the Raulston gift included the discharge certificate of William D. Raulston from the service of the United States in 1865, and a handwritten list of births in the family of William Raulston (from 1823 to 1845) recorded by J. C. Raulston in 1847. Both of these documents, along with the land grants issued to members of allied families, lend strength to the Raulstone collection by providing it with source materials relating to the printer's lineage.

Another collateral descendant in the Raulston line, University trustee J. Leonard Raulston of South Pittsburg, in 1974 gave the library a copy of the rare book popularly called Roulstone's Code, *Laws of the State of Tennessee*, printed and published by George Roulstone at Knoxville in 1803. Publication of the 320-page code was Roulstone's most ambitious printing undertaking. It is sometimes referred to as the first book published in Tennessee, although Roulstone had issued a number of smaller items from his press at Knoxville since 1792. The magnitude of the printing effort represented by *Laws of the State of Tennessee* is reflected in an introductory statement: "The undertaking has been very laborious to the editor—the stock for carrying on which being brought many hundred miles at great expense. If he has performed an acceptable service to the public by the production of the present edition, his main wish will be gratified."

The impressive gift of manuscripts associated with the Raulstons creates a new dimension in the holdings relating to George Roulstone. The strength in printed items is now augmented by the beginnings of a primary materials collection. The library is grateful to Dr. and Mrs. Raulston for making these unique items available for its use.

The Last Interview?

A curious typescript signed by Andrew J. Kellar and dated Hot Springs, S. D., June 1891, has come into the library's possession. The four-page paper is entitled "The Last Interview with Ex-President Johnson." The background of the alleged interview is unknown and authenticity of the account is unverified, but it is an interesting document in content. The typescript relates leading questions posed by the writer and records detailed and sometimes lengthy quotes attributed to Johnson.

The paper begins, "The night before the day, when Ex-President Johnson was elected United States Senator in 1874, I was in his room at the Maxwell House, Nashville, Tennessee. The room is number 4 and is known as Johnson's room to this day. The Ex-President and I were the only persons in the room, Judge E. H. East of Nashville, his devoted admirer, had said 'good night' to the President in high spirits, as we were all confident of the coming victory." Johnson was elected on January 26, 1874.

The manuscript, typed with a blue ribbon on legal size paper, was acquired from an Eastern rare book and autograph dealer through the use of gift funds. It is of possible value to a student of the Johnson Period as a research challenge. A serious historian may wish to examine the
circumstances of the "interview" and establish or refute its credibility.

Concerning his return to the Senate, Johnson is quoted as saying, "My present ambition to occupy a seat in the Senate is not to gratify a political desire or aspiration. I have been a Senator. There is nothing new to me in that honor, but I am seeking an acquittal at the hands of the people of Tennessee, and a triumphal vindication over my enemies here."

It is hard to imagine that Andrew J. Kellar, the writer, could recall in such detail the remarks of President Johnson after 22 years. As it is written, the account could not be more detailed if a tape recorder had been present. In response to a question concerning the reason for his impeachment, Johnson is supposed to have replied:

"I know only that I was an obstacle in the way . . . In the way of the revolutionary Junto of Congress, led by Thad Stevens, this Junto or irresponsible central directory, plotted and conspired against the Executive, and had these conspirators succeeded in convicting me at the impeachment trial, Constitutional government would have been overthrown, the Union broken up and the American Nation would have died at the threshold of its life. You do not know that these conspirators considered Lincoln, an obstacle in the way, but such was the fact. They believed that I could be controlled by them, and I was made to feel that the fact of my southern birth and citizenship was an element of weakness to be protected by them, if I passed under their yoke. My record was too strong for them to gain any advantages over me. As senator of the United States, I denounced secession in 1860 and 1861, when Senators from the free states were dumb and hesitated even to approve my speeches. There were two parties I had to deal with, one would destroy the government to preserve Slavery; the other would break up the government to destroy Slavery; the destruction of the government was the one thing agreed to, and the one thing I determined to prevent by vindicating the Union and the constitution of our country. I was for the Union and the constitution of our country. I was for the Union and the constitution of our country. I was for the Union without Slavery, in either alternative I was for the Government and the Constitution, but this Junto made the attempt to concentrate all power in the hands of a few at the Capitol, and bring about a consolidation of the Republic . . . The public opinion of the country has at this time vindicated me, and condemned the men who tried to impeach me."

The record of the "interview" includes other pointed questions put to Johnson with the lengthy and sometimes thoughtful replies they provoked. The above quotations serve adequately to show the flavor of the evening's conversation and perhaps to create a curiosity about the content of the remaining part of the typescript. At any rate, whether or not the Kellar interview is authentic, it is another piece of evidence in the collection of material relating to Andrew Johnson. It enhances the pieces known to be genuine Johnson items and lends color to the total collection.

Andrew Johnson died on July 31, 1875. He was the first Ex-President to be returned to the Senate. The leadership position he assumed in the Senate was the chance he longed for to vindicate his own and Lincoln's cause. Perhaps had he lived longer, full vindication would have led him again toward the White House. Was the talk with Kellar his last interview?

Considering the expense of time between his election and his death, it seems unlikely.

The Stone Codex

One of the most outstanding gifts to the library this year was a 16th century manuscript Psalter. The Psalter, presented by Dr. Fred Stone, Jr., of Oliver Springs is composed of 193 vellum leaves artistically lettered by hand. The large leaves, which measure 18½" by 14", each have 15 lines written in a Gothic book hand. In four colors, the basic letters are black, while ornamental initial letters are red, blue, and violet. The elaborate initials beginning each page are usually red and are decorated with violet scroll work. Blue or red letters are used to begin sentences. The text is in Latin.

Although printed books appeared regularly after 1450, it was not unusual to find manuscript books, or codices, being executed until well into the 16th century. Prayer books, Psalters, and other works used in religious services continued to be hand-produced, particularly in monasteries, until near the end of the Renaissance. Standards of artistic achievement in this late period remained at a high level.

A colophon written in old Spanish is found in the gift Psalter. Embellished with scrolls and a feminine face, this inscription is composed as follows:

"Siendo prior deste conuento el muy R. padre Presetado fray Juasotelo se escriuio este libro por su mandado. Ano M. D. 1xxx. vi."

Andrew Johnson, from Harper's Weekly (Vol. 10, 1866)
Roughly translated, the colophon reads, Prepared for the Prior of the convent, the very Reverend Father. Presented by Brother Juasotelo who wrote this book by hand in the year 1586.

There is no title page in the codex and a number of leaves are missing. One might speculate that the leaves are lacking because they were highly decorative. Leaves beautified with illuminations, historiated initials, and factotums would be likely subjects for removal because of aesthetic or commercial value. Collectors and dealers in manuscripts have unfortunately been guilty through the years of mutilating volumes because of specialized interests and demands. Just as we see illustrated books with their plates removed and atlases without their best maps, codices often are found in incomplete states.

Condition of the Psalter is far from pristine. In addition to having missing leaves, there has been repair work to a number of damaged sheets. Some torn vellum pages have been stitched together by a careful hand. Other pages have suffered from dampness or have curled from excessive heat. Considering its age and its having been subjected to adverse conditions, in the course of years, the manuscript is in good state of preservation. Because of the controlled climate of the Special Collection division, it should not be in danger of further deterioration. A constant temperature of 70 degrees along with a humidity of 50 percent, which the library provides, is the ideal level for the protection of books and manuscripts.

The colorful Latin Psalter, which may have originated in a Spanish monastery, is a splendid example of a manuscript book. It will be most helpful in instruction of students engaged in courses involving the development of books and the history of printing. It is also an impressive exhibit item. At the time of the Friends and Benefactors Reception in April, the codex was exhibited at the McClung Museum. It remained on exhibit at the museum the following week, and has since been mounted in a library showcase, where it may be seen indefinitely.

The 16th century Psalter was given to the University as a memorial to Dr. Fred Stone by his son, Dr. Fred Stone, Jr. The younger Dr. Stone and Mrs. Stone have in addition given to the library a number of unusual and useful books. The University is grateful for their interest and support.
Building the Bridge and Other Offerings

The papers of Will Allen Dromgoole were given to the library in 1960 in the name of Mrs. Maude Mooney Turpin by Mrs. James H. Burke of Knoxville. Miss Dromgoole, Mrs. Turpin’s aunt, was a well-known journalist and author from Nashville. The Dromgoole papers, about 250 items, date from 1831 and include family and personal correspondence, journals, legal papers, manuscripts of published and unpublished literary works, newspaper clippings, scrapbooks and photographs. The 1960 gift is mentioned in this report because Mrs. Burke has recently presented additional Dromgoole materials to the collection.

Miss Dromgoole began writing for the Nashville Banner in 1904 and continued her association with that newspaper until her death in 1934. She was literary editor of the Banner and the author of the popular column, “Song and Story,” “the papers copyrighted feature for 25 years. Her poems, short stories, essays, novels and other literary forms were widely published. Some of her best known volumes were The Heart of Old Hickory, The Valley Path; Cinch, and Other Stories; Tales of Tennessee; Rare Old Chums; Harum Sacrum Joe; A Boy’s Battle; The Farrier’s Dog and His Fellow; Best of Beautiful Things; Hero Chums; The Island of Beautiful Things; and A Moonshiner’s Son. Autographed copies of many of these titles were a part of Mrs. Turpin’s gift. It was in Rare Old Chums that the often quoted poem, “Building the Bridge,” first appeared. Human appeal and a deep interest in nature pervaded all of the Dromgoole writings. Most of her books were issued by Boston publishers.

In addition to her work with the Banner and her success in outside publishing, Miss Dromgoole was in demand as a lecturer and public speaker. Her interests were by no means confined to her journalistic career. During World War I she was in the yeoman branch of the Navy, where she served as a recruiting officer and was the only publicity woman in the armed forces. Although verification is lacking, some have said that she was the first woman in the U.S. Navy. While she served in the Navy, her column “Song and Story” continued to be a significant feature of the Nashville Banner.

Will Allen Dromgoole was born in Murfreesboro, the daughter of John Easter and Rebecca M. Dromgoole. Her ancestors distinguished themselves for public service in this country during the colonial days. She was much influenced in her literary work by her father, and it was not until after his death in 1904 that she became a member of the Banner staff.

Mrs. Burke’s recent gift of Dromgoole papers includes an additional scrapbook, clippings, photographs, and a packet of family accounts and records. A few pieces of family social correspondence accompany the records. The additional materials complement Mrs. Turpin’s contribution of 1960 and help in rounding out the record of Miss Dromgoole’s life, career and family background. The Dromgoole collection, newly strengthened, continues to be an important research resource. The library is grateful to Mrs. Burke (the former Marianne Turpin), a distinguished relative of Miss Dromgoole, for her concern in seeing that her distinguished relative’s life is preserved.

Among the papers found in the packet of family letters and accounts given by Mrs. Burke are two manuscripts of historic importance. These two pieces are of especial interest to scholars engaged in studies relating to the Jacksonian period.

One small piece written in Andrew Jackson’s hand is labelled, “Given me by Col. Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage. W.A.D.” (The note probably refers to Andrew Jackson, Jr.) The other piece, a letter written in 1830 by R.E.W. Earl, the artist, gives instructions for preparing miniatures from portraits of the Jacksons. A following notice in this report describes the items of Jackson interest in some detail.

BUILDING THE BRIDGE

An old man, going a lone highway,
Came, at the evening, cold and gray,
To a chasm, vast, and deep, and wide,
Through which was flowing a sullen tide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim;
The sullen stream had no fears for him;
But he turned, when safe on the other side,
And built a bridge to span the tide.

“Old man,” said a fellow pilgrim, near,
“You are wasting strength with building here;
Your journey will end with the ending day;
You never again must pass this way,
You have crossed the chasm, deep and wide.—
Why build you the bridge at the eventide?”

The builder lifted his old gray head:
“Good friend, in the path I have come,” he said,
“There followeth after me to-day
A youth, whose feet must pass this way.
There was a hollow sound, a piping sound;
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim;
Good friend, I am building the bridge for him.”

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Artists and Calumniators

Among the papers of Will Allen Dromgoole, discussed elsewhere in this report, two small manuscript pieces were discovered that are of considerable interest. The manuscripts have little bearing on Miss Dromgoole’s career, but because they shed light on the life of an illustrious Tennessee statesman, they merit special mention.

One of the pieces was found in a wrapper made of wastepaper. The wrapper encased a scrap of paper on which was written a single sentence. The sentence (only a fragment really), penned in a bold hand, read, “By the President, Genl. Robt. Purdy - The memory of Mrs. Genl. Jackson, I knew her virtues, the opinion of her calumniators (Hammonds Binns, etc.) to the contrary notwithstanding.” A notation on the wastepaper read, “Pres. Jackson’s trash - his writing. Given me by Col. Andrew Jackson - at the Hermitage. W.A.D.”

Probably Miss Dromgoole, on a visit to the Hermitage, had been presented with an example of Jackson’s writing by either Andrew Jackson, Jr., or his son. President Jackson’s note seems to demonstrate his resentment toward newspapermen John Binns, of the Philadelphia Democratic Press, and Charles Hammond, of the Cincinnati Gazette, who were two of the most rabid anti-Jackson editors in the country. Robert Purdy, to whom the statement is addressed, was Marshal of West Tennessee. It is only a scrap of paper, but it testifies to the smouldering resentment of a powerful man.

The other sheet relating to Jackson is a carefully folded letter written by R.E.W. Earl, addressed to James B. Longacre, Esq., Engraver, Philadelphia (Pa.). It is dated Nashville (Tenn.) 21st June, 1830. The letter informs Mr. Longacre that a portrait of Mrs. Jackson has been sent to him by Gen. Call from which Gen. Jackson would like a miniature painted. Mr. Earl writes, “I wish it done by one of your best miniature painters, soon as practicable . . . . The miniature when finished you will please forward on to the president at the City with the amount of the painting. We are looking for Genl. Jackson here in a few days, and when he returns again to the City I shall accompany him. I will thank you on receipt of this to write and let me know if the portrait has as yet come to hand.” In a postscript, Earl continues, “The original Portrait which you have of mine of Genl. Jackson is to be returned with that of Mrs. Jackson’s to Genl. Call.” Gen. Richard K. Call was at one time Jackson’s secretary and aide-de-camp. (A letter from Jackson to Call concerning “The Fromentin Affair” was discussed in last year’s Library Development Program Report).

The letter about the portraits is significant because it illustrates the important position Earl held in the Jackson household. Ralph E.W. Earl came to Nashville in 1816, and through painting Jackson’s portrait established an acquaintance with the General which ripened into friendship. In his book, The Hermitage, Home of Old Hickory, historian Stanley Horn relates: “While in Natchez exhibiting a portrait of Jackson which he had painted, Earl met Miss Jane Cafery, a daughter of Mrs. Jackson’s sister Mary, who he married after a short courtship. Upon their return to Nashville they were invited to live at the Hermitage, and when Mrs. Earl died a few months afterwards, Jackson insisted that Earl continue his residence there. From then until his death he was the intimate friend of General Jackson, going to Washington with him when he was elected President, and accompanying him as a companion on most of his travels.

During the latter part of his life Earl spent most of his time painting portraits of Jackson, and came to be known in a jesting way as the “court painter.” It was intimated around political circles in Washington that Earl’s influence on the President was such that his friendship was a good thing to have; and it was hinted that Earl received many commissions to paint Jackson’s picture from practical men who were less interested in having a hand-painted portrait of the President than they were in curryng favor with him. Be that as it may, Earl enjoyed painting the picture of his old friend and benefactor and Jackson enjoyed Earl’s companionship; so everybody was happy. Earl is described by his contemporaries as a man of quiet and gentle ways, and he must have been an excellent foil for the fiery old General.”

After Jackson’s term as President had ended, Earl returned to the Hermitage, where he died in 1838. He is buried there in the family plot. His headstone, at the direction of Jackson, is engraved, “Friend and companion of General Andrew Jackson.”

The Earl letter from the Dromgoole papers is meaningful to the library’s manuscript holdings because it enriches the collection of original materials being assembled on the Jacksonian period. While it is the only piece in Earl’s hand, it is not the only item relating to him. The manuscript division holds two letters written to Earl and one to Jackson in which Earl is sent a lengthy message. (These letters, acquired with gift funds in 1975 and 1976 are from William Berkely Lewis and Andrew Jackson Donelson). The new letter is a great boost to the small core of R.E.W. Earl documents that are supportive to the Jackson materials.

Both the Earl letter and the Jackson note given to the library by Mrs. James H. Burke are unexpected boons.
Scores of Children's Books

A carton of personal correspondence received this year from May Justus affords an occasion to comment on other materials Miss Justus has been presenting to the library for a number of years.

Miss Justus, who is well known as the author of scores of children's books, is a native of Cocke County, Tennessee, but has lived near Tracy City for more than half a century. She has written many award-winning books. Five were Junior Literary Guild selections; two were honored with the Julia Elsworth Ford Prize, and one, New Boy in School, was chosen as an Ambassador Book by the English Speaking Union and was listed on the New York Times Best Book List of 1963. In 1967, The University of Tennessee Press published her fifteenth book, The Complete Peddler's Pack, a book of games, songs, rhymes and riddles from mountain folklore.

In an introduction to The Complete Peddler's Pack, Edwin Kirkland comments aptly on the author's work:

"Miss Justus has reproduced the natural habitat, as far as possible, in her short stories and novels, such as Children of The Great Smoky Mountains, The House in No-end Hollow, Cabin on Kettle Creek, and Mr. Songcatcher and Company. In these works Miss Justus's skill as a writer of fiction combines with her knowledge of the lore of her people to give a glimpse into the way folklore lives, grows, and is preserved in the rich heritage of the Smoky Mountains. Anyone who has read these novels for young folk and for those who love to be with young folk will . . . recreate in his imagination at least a part of the beauty in the lives of mountain folk."

Since 1966, when a May Justus Collection was established at the University, Miss Justus has contributed books, manuscripts, correspondence, short stories, reviews, clippings, bibliographies, photographs, biographical sketches, taped interviews and other materials toward enriching the library's holdings. More than 50 of her books, mostly autographed, are on the shelves, and manuscripts (along with other non-book items) occupy about three shelf-feet in the manuscript storage area. Through continued additions to the collection, Miss Justus has made it possible for the library to assemble a comprehensive coverage of her work.

The recently accessioned gift of personal correspondence, accompanied by supplementary pieces associated with Miss Justus's interests and pursuits, complements the total collection by presenting a more balanced view of her accomplishments. Included with correspondence placed in the collection earlier is a file of letters from Knoxville poet Jane Merchant.

May Justus has been quoted as saying: "I am a Smoky Mountaineer, born and bred and proud of it. It is the mountain folklore which I have tried to present in all my books. The mountain culture of the past is fading from the memory of those who live in these modern days. The old customs, the folk speech, the ballads, the fiddle tunes, the play party singing games, the herb lore, the weather signs, the nonsense rhymes, the tall tales, even the riddles—you'll find them all in the books I've written for a quarter of a century."

The books, manuscripts and related materials pertaining to Miss Justus's life and career are a record of southern Appalachian culture. The University and its public are indebted to Miss Justus for her careful preservation of the ways of a people. Generations to come will benefit from her work and University of Tennessee students will profit from having access to personal copies of her publications and to her private papers.

Congreve and LaFontaine

When Mrs. John Hodges suggested that she would like to make a gift to the library in honor of Olive Branch, who retired from the library faculty in June of 1981, it was specified only that some appropriate item be selected for the Special Collections division. Miss Branch, on being notified of the gift that would honor her, expressed an interest in outstanding works of literature. She mentioned that a volume to complement the Congreve collection would be particularly suitable.

Miss Branch, of course, was well aware of the library's strength in Congreviana. She had guided the building of library resources for years as acquisitions librarian. She was as awed as the rare book librarian when one of the world's outstanding collections of William Congreve came to the library in 1967 as a bequest from John C. Hodges. Dr. Hodges, professor of English at The University of Tennessee from 1937 to 1962, was a Congreve scholar. He was the author of William Congreve the Man and The Library of William Congreve, and was the editor of a volume of Congreve letters.
In pursuit of his research and in the course of his writing, Dr. Hodges assembled more than 100 pre-1800 editions of the Restoration dramatist's plays, poems and collected works.

In the years since 1967 the library has been able to add only a handful of volumes to the Hodges collection of Congreve. So complete is the collection that a missing title is almost never seen. It was great good fortune, then, when a New York rare bookman recently offered UT a Congreve piece “not listed in The John C. Hodges Collection of William Congreve, A Bibliographical Catalog” (the catalog was published as the library’s Occasional Publication, number one, in 1970). A telephone call to New York reserved the Congreve piece, and it was purchased on behalf of Mrs. Hodges as a gift volume to honor Olive Branch. Both Miss Branch and Mrs. Hodges seemed to be pleased with the choice.

The volume, to be placed in the Congreve collection, is Tales and Novels in Verse, from the French of LaFontaine, by several hands, adorned with cuts, published in London in 1735. One of the several hands referred to on the title page is William Congreve. LaFontaine’s “La Chose Impossible” and “Le Villageois que Cherche Son Veau” are the selections rendered into English by Congreve. The Congreve versions of LaFontaine’s fables, titled in English “The Impossible Thing” and “The Lout Looking for His Heifer,” are not absolute translations. This is pointed out in the dedication addressed to Sir Richard Steele. The dramatist wrote:

“To thee, Dear Dick, this Tale I send, Both as a Critic and a Friend; I tell it with some Variation (Not altogether a Translation) From La Fontaine; an Author, Dick, Whose Muse would touch Thee to the quick.

The Subject is of that same Kind, To which thy Heart seems most inclin’d: How Verse may alter it, God knows, Thou lov’st it well, I’m sure, in Prose. So, without Preface, or Pretence, To hold thee longer in Suspence, I shall proceed, as I am able, To the Recital of my Fable.

The opening lines of the first selection, “The Impossible Thing,” set the stage for the fable and give the flavor of the verses that follow. It begins:

“A Goblin of the Merry kind, More black of Hue, than curst of Mind, To help a Lover in Distress, Contriv’d a Charm with such Success; That in short Space the cruel Dame Relented and return’d his Flame. The Bargain made betwixt ‘em both, Was bound by Honour and by Oath; The Lover laid down his Salvation, And Satan stak’d his Reputation.”

The translated form of LaFontaine’s tales is an important addition to the University’s Congreve holdings.

Mrs. Hodges has since her husband’s death continued his practice of being a generous supporter of the library. Her kind gesture in honoring Miss Branch by presenting a rare book to the library is typical of her thoughtfulness. It pleases the library to accept this appropriate gift, which not only honors Miss Branch but augments the Hodges Collection as well.
The University Archives, which houses publications and records generated by faculty, students and the various units of the University, received this year a significant group of papers from a highly regarded emeritus professor. The papers, which filled twelve large cartons, were placed in the library by Dr. Earl M. Ramer.

Dr. Ramer, who was chairman of the division of Continuing and Higher Education until his retirement, is well-known for his work with the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Southeastern Conference. Dr. Ramer was a figure of major importance on the sporting scene and was a party to high-level decisions regulating sports activities.

Even though widely recognized for his responsibilities in matters of athletics, Dr. Ramer was foremost a leader in the field of curriculum and instruction in higher education. Born a Tennessean, Earl Ramer was educated at George Peabody College of Nashville and at Columbia University in New York. He was employed in the public schools of Florida and Tennessee and engaged in college teaching in Maryland and Tennessee before reaching the rank of professor at UT in 1946. He became chairman of curriculum and instruction at Tennessee in 1954.

As one of the University of Tennessee’s most respected faculty members, Dr. Ramer served as president of the UT Faculty Association in 1948-49. He was in addition an active participant in such professional organizations as the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the National Education Association, and the American Association of Higher Education. He is also a member of the honor societies Phi Kappa Phi and Phi Kappa Delta.

Although the collection of papers given to the University Archives reflects many facets of Dr. Ramer’s career, it relates primarily to his work with athletic associations. Because of this emphasis the papers present a valuable picture of collegiate sports on a national level. The main records concerning the NCAA and the SEC include general correspondence, clippings, and records dealing with council meetings, football bowls, academic requirements, recruiting, rules interpretations, ticket policies, eligibility and financial aid procedures. There are also files pertaining to the National Football Foundation, the Commission on Collegiate Athletics, and the College Football Association. The Ramer papers span the years from 1951 through 1978.

Unlike many large collections coming into the library, the Ramer files were completely organized, labeled, boxed, and provided with an inventory that can be utilized as a guide. Dr. Ramer’s careful attention to the transfer of his papers to the Archives is a demonstration of the thoroughness with which he approaches all his activities.

The library has enjoyed Dr. Ramer’s interest and support for many years. From 1971 to 1978 he served on the library’s Special Collections Advisory Committee. His part in the work of that group was of considerable value in helping the library to obtain manuscript materials. His counsel was thoughtful and his suggestions were unfailingly helpful. It was through his good offices that the papers of his friend, the late professor Ira Chiles, were placed in the manuscript division. The Chiles papers were assembled during the period Dr. Chiles was area education officer with the Tennessee Valley Authority (1936-1948). Dr. Chiles, after leaving TVA, was on the faculty of the UT College of Education until his retirement in 1961. The library is grateful for Dr. Ramer’s service through the years, for his assistance in acquiring the Chiles papers and other papers, and for the gift of his own important files relating to athletics.

The Earl Ramer Collection forms a first-rate resource for the study of sports history. The library counts itself fortunate when such a group of papers with high research potential comes into its possession. It also counts itself fortunate when the papers of key faculty members reach the University Archives. A goal of the Archives is to house the significant records of the University’s administration, its faculty, its organizations, and its student activities. Dr. Ramer’s gift of papers is a giant step toward realizing that goal.
The library is pleased each year to recognize outstanding gifts of collections of books. Some of the donors mentioned here have given books in previous years, and others have made donations for the first time. Those who offer continuing support are greatly appreciated, and those who make first time gifts are warmly received and encouraged to become friends and benefactors of the library.

Among continuing alumni supporters, the names of Ronald Allen, Murphy D. Smith, and Pollyanna Creekmore will be remembered.

Ronald Allen, whose name is prominent in almost every Library Development Program Report, again presented the library with significant and valuable gifts. Some of the donors mentioned here have given books in previous years, and others have made donations for the first time. Those who offer continuing support are greatly appreciated, and those who make first time gifts are warmly received and encouraged to become friends and benefactors of the library. Among continuing alumni supporters, the names of Ronald Allen, Murphy D. Smith, and Pollyanna Creekmore will be remembered.

Murphy D. Smith in recent years has given the University an outstanding collection of the works of Jane Austen and a first rate assemblage of volumes relating to travel in Mexico. Mr. Smith is associate librarian of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. This year Mr. Smith has sent the library an assortment of 30 well-chosen titles, which includes pieces that complement both the Austen and Mexico collections. Mr. Smith's concern for building library resources at his alma mater is appreciated and applauded.

Pollyanna Creekmore, former curator of the McClung Collection (now associated with East Tennessee State University's library), has frequently provided solid and helpful research items to the library here. During the past year she has given 47 volumes pertaining to regional history. Many titles in her gift are reprints of important out-of-print local histories and genealogical works. Among the titles are ten volumes of Perrin's Kentucky histories, and a number of volumes that are aids to genealogical investigation of Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri families. Because Miss Creekmore possesses expert knowledge in the areas of local and family history, contributions of books from her private collection are especially valued.

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Some of the new donors of book collections include Dr. Albert Biggs, Miss Virginia Pond, Mrs. Estelle Beahan, and Dr. Fred Stone.

Dr. Albert Biggs, who is vice chancellor for the UT Center for the Health Sciences-Knoxville, made a gift to the library of ten rare and unusual volumes. Oldest and rarest of these is the six-volume The Life of George Washington by John Marshall (Philadelphia, 1804-1807). Also considered rarities are Washington Irving's two volume Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus (New York, 1831) and Goodspeed Publishing Company's History of Tennessee, Fayette and Hardeman County Edition, (Nashville, 1887). With these was a file of The Stars and Stripes (1918-19), the newspaper for American servicemen in France. All of the books given by Dr. Biggs were editions not previously on the shelves. It is on such discriminating and thoughtful donors that the library depends for the enrichment of its Special Collections.

Miss Virginia Pond of Greeneville, who previously has given handsome antique pieces to furnish the University's guesthouse, Hopecote, has this year become a library donor as well. Miss Pond sent a group of 24 volumes to be added to book holdings. Many of the items in her gift were 19th century and early 20th century children's books. Typical titles were The Children's Funny Book (1879), Peter Parley's Story of the Freshet or The Morning Walk (1833), and The Genuine Chatterbox (c. 1880). These items will be of especial interest to students engaged in studies concerned with juvenile literature.
Engraving from History of the United States by Jesse A. Spencer (New York, 1866), a gift of Dr. Elsa H. Fine.
Stone, who had a military career of international scope, was a collector, along with his books, of fascinating curios and art objects gathered from all over the world. The library is gratified by Dr. Stone Jr.’s largess in allowing it to select volumes from his father’s collection to add to its own holdings.

The collections of books mentioned above represent wide variations. They are received into the library with the understanding that they will be disseminated among the library divisions where they will be found most useful. The rare and unusual items will be held in the Special Collections division. The more frequently seen books of general interest, or those of a technical nature, will be placed in the Main, Undergraduate, Music, or Agriculture/Veterinary Medicine libraries.

The Agriculture/Veterinary Medicine Library has been the recipient of several collections that serve to enrich subject holdings in that branch. Dr. William F. Sims’s gift of books included many useful titles in veterinary history. The gifts of Dr. Gerald Bratton and Al Foster provided additional titles in the veterinary and agricultural sciences.

Also, recent gifts of recordings have enhanced the Music Library collection, notable among them a Beethoven bicentennial collection from Mr. and Mrs. John E. Henton and an outstanding classical music collection from William Dorn, given in memory of Cecil F. Denton.

Books, journals, and reprints received from Dr. Edward Clebsch, Dr. Hal DeSelms, and Dr. Aaron J. Sharp provide materials of particular interest to the study of botany and related disciplines. The home economics collection will be broadened by an extensive journal collection given by the late Dr. Lura Odland, dean emerita, College of Home Economics. Books from Dr. H. W. Fuller, emeritus professor of Germanic and Slavic languages, include a number of early German works not previously held by the library. A selection of education titles donated by Mrs. Orin B. Graff has added to library holdings in this important subject area. An extensive retrospective collection of the American Industrial Hygiene Journal donated by Thurman C. Whitson enabled the library to expand the backfile of this important title.

We are fortunate to have received this year, as in other years, the gifts chosen for mention. We are fortunate also to have received many other useful gifts too numerous to list here.
qualifies the almanacs for 1829 through 1833 as unrecorded Tennessee imprints, which means the University of Tennessee Library is the only repository known to count these titles among its holdings. It is a red-letter day when collectors of Tennesseana can add unrecorded imprints to their collections. Acquisition of the five additional Hill's almanacs was certainly a red-letter day for UT.

Songsters

In the 1979-80 Library Development Program Report there appeared a notice entitled “Some Significant Songsters,” highlighting four outstanding volumes acquired by the library and making general comments about songsters and hymnals. In part it stated, “Songbooks have made significant contributions to American cultural life. Songsters and hymnals enjoyed wide appeal through the nation’s developing years with singing groups and religious organizations. Some books contain words and music, some have lyrics alone, and others have shape-notes along with words to aid singers. Among the religious groups the less educated congregations, particularly in the South, carried forward the use of ‘spiritual songs.’ They craved highly emotional preachings and songs of the same type in free rhythms that could be sung to popular melodies with choruses.” One of the favorites written about was Dupuy’s Hymns and Spiritual Songs (Nashville, 1825), the first hymnal published in Tennessee.

Perhaps the comments about songsters and the description of newly acquired music books caught the eye of some readers. One patron in particular responded to the library’s songsters report in a commendable way. Professor Ronald Petersen, who, in pursuit of a personal interest, amassed an outstanding assemblage of shaped note songsters, presented 52 valuable titles to the library. Professor Petersen’s collection included such rare works as David Clayton’s Virginia Harmony (Winchester, Va., 1831); Ananias Davison’s Kentucky Harmony (Harrisonburg, Va., 1821); Joseph Funk’s A Compilation of Genuine Church Music (Harrisonburg, Va., 1832); Abijah Forbush’s The Psalmist’s Assistant (Boston, 1806); Stephen St. John’s The American Harmonist (Harrisburg, Pa., 1821); and Samuel Wakefield’s The Christian’s Harp (Pittsburgh, 1832). The gift of 52 unusual songsters and hymnals when combined with the group already gathered by the library forms a first rate aggregation of books in this field.

Dr. Petersen, who was honored as a Lindsey Young Professor, is a strong supporter of the library. He has made outstanding contributions in the past, and he continues to assist in building resources. Quite recently he added to the songster collection by locating and financing the purchase of Samuel Holyoke’s The Columbian Repository of Sacred Harmony (Exeter, N.H., ca. 1810). The Holyoke volume is a most desirable selection of tunes from European and American authors, and was designed for use by schools, musical societies and worshipping assemblies.

The University is grateful for Professor Petersen’s generosity and for his understanding of library needs.

Sheet Music

A sheet music collection of over 500 songs and piano music given to the library by Ronald R. Allen was reported in the 1979-80 Library Development Program Report. The music, composed and published from 1827 to 1926, ranged from works by well-known European composers such as Handel, Beethoven and Mendelssohn to the long forgotten compositions of the 1840 to 1900 period known as parlor music. An introductory statement in the 1979-80 notice explained the conditions surrounding the plethora of sheet music: “By mid-nineteenth century a
piano in the parlor had become almost a status symbol for the American family. The successful development of the upright piano resulted in a huge increase of piano popularity. Concurrent with this was a vast amount of music publishing directed toward the pianist and singer of limited musical ability.7

Partly because appreciation for the sheet music was publicized in the Report, and partly because he is an annual contributor of materials, Ronald Allen again this year presented a large collection of sheet music to the library. This year’s gift amounted to 532 pieces, 229 of which were of foreign origin and 303 American publications. As in the music group given last year, the compositions cover a wide range in content. Classical renditions along with the changing popular tunes are represented. All of the items are significant historically because they reflect the tastes, the trends, and the cultural developments of an age.

Along with the sheet music, Mr. Allen presented Special Collections with 175 issues of the United States Gazette, 1808-1818, 48 issues of The National Intelligencer, 1822-24, and 64 issues of Millennial Harbinger, 1831-37. The United States Gazette was an important early 19th century newspaper published in Philadelphia. The National Intelligencer was an influential Washington newspaper, and the Millennial Harbinger was a regionally popular religious journal published in Bethany, Va. Although all three serial titles were present in the library, none of the numbers in the gift were previously held. This array of newspapers and journals is a valuable supplement to holdings of these titles. Mr. Allen, one of the library’s strongest continuing supporters, also gave the Main Library 481 books on a variety of subjects. The large gift of books is mentioned elsewhere in this report.

Diaries

A feature story entitled “Tennessee Cavalry at Cerro Gordo” published in the 1980-81 Library Development Program Report, discussed the gift of a diary relating to the Mexican War. Last winter Mrs. June Baird Frazier of Dayton, Tenn., walked into Special Collections with a copy of the Report in her hand. She indicated that she had read the Report and noticed that old diaries are an important part of the collection. She offered to give the library a handwritten, two-volume 19th century diary kept by A. D. Paul from 1834 through 1864.

These volumes, which were handed down in Mrs. Frazier’s family, present a fascinating account of the day-to-day life on a Rhea County farm. One is amazed on examining them to learn of the skills that were required of a family to live comfortably during that time. Archibald D. Paul cared for a large family and was a helpful neighbor as well. He shared his proficiencies with friends and relatives alike. The journals reveal that in addition to being a successful farmer, this versatile man was a teacher, a blacksmith, a cobbler, a tailor, a court official and a legal advisor.

Using the diaries carefully, a serious reader could practically reconstruct the Rhea County scene over a 30-year time span. Original accounts such as the Paul diaries are important sources for research. The University is always happy to receive primary materials of this kind to strengthen its research base. We are grateful to Mrs. Frazier for her consideration in placing the Paul record in a repository where they can be preserved and made available for use.

Sue K. Hicks

The article from last year’s Report called “Sue K. Hicks and the Scopes Trial” attracted a great deal of favorable comment. The write-up concentrated primarily on files relating to the Scopes Trial, when in reality there was much other material of interest. Another gift from Mrs. Sue Hicks (Reba Bradley) acquired recently provides an opportunity to report on unrecognized aspects of the Hicks papers sent to the library in 1981.

The new gift was offered to the University to enhance the papers presented earlier. The 1981 gift, aside from the Scopes Trial material, included papers relating to the legal career of Judge Hicks, who served 22 years as judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit. The collection houses court transcripts for the years 1936 through 1959, as well as the Hicks compilation of judge’s forms. It also houses the judge’s files concerned with the Fort Loudoun Association from 1956 through 1975, and papers pertaining to Loudon County history and Loudon County politics. The 1982 gift is made up mostly of newspapers and newspaper clippings reporting on the election campaigns in which Judge Hicks engaged. Also there were a number of extra photographs associated with the Scopes Trial and with local political matters. One photograph in particular is appropriate to the University’s holdings. It shows Judge Hicks speaking at a Kefauver political rally, with Estes Kefauver and his father, Cooke Kefauver, seated on the platform. It will be remembered that the Estes Kefauver Collection is the largest manuscript group owned by the University. The framed photograph of Hicks and Kefauver (removed from the judge’s study wall) ties two important collections together.

Mrs. Hicks has been most considerate in providing ancillary items for the larger Hicks collection. Her sustained support and cooperation is greatly appreciated.

If new items appearing in the present report are as successful in attracting gifts as the contributions detailed above, next year will see the addition of some interesting materials.

[Image: Judge Sue K. Hicks at a Kefauver rally.]
Endowment Funds

For many years endowment funds have provided continuous supplementary support for a broad range of library acquisitions. With the recurrence of inflation and limited acquisitions budgets, income from invested endowment serves greatly to strengthen the library's ability to purchase materials to support the teaching and research programs for the University. A number of the endowment funds are specified for particular subject areas, while the balance are used to upgrade the general library collections at the discretion of the library. Gifts to the library may be designated to a specific endowment fund if the donor wishes.

One example of a long-established endowment that has faithfully provided supplemental acquisitions support is the John L. Rhea Foundation Library Endowment Fund. Established over 50 years ago, the fund is intended for the purchase of books in the classics. Another outstanding fund is from the J. Douglas Bruce Foundation, established to keep current the library's collection of Medieval literature.

Consequential endowments of more recent vintage include the Walters Library Endowment Fund, the Ellis and Ernest Library Endowment Fund, the John C. Hodges-UTK Alumni Library Endowment Fund, and the White Stores Library Endowment Fund. Income from these funds may be used at the discretion of the library to supplement existing resources and provided for special purchases in many subject areas.

During the past year two substantial endowments have been established. The Ronald H. Wolf Library Endowment Fund will provide added support for acquisitions in the areas of economics and business administration. The well-known teacher, scholar, and author, Dr. Richard Beale Davis, was memorialized by the Board of the Better English Fund through the Richard Beale Davis Humanities Library Endowment Fund, with income for the purchase of materials in the humanities.

It is not possible to describe fully the purpose and disposition of each endowment contributed to the library. It may be useful, however, to identify all endowments presently held by the library. Questions regarding the purpose of any of the funds may be directed to the Collection Development Office in the Main Library.

Norman B. Sayne Library Endowment Fund
John L. Rhea Foundation Library Endowment Fund
Lilla Block Arnstein Foundation
James Douglas Bruce Fund
Angie Warren Perkins Library Endowment Fund
Stuart Maher Memorial Endowment-Technical Library
J. Allen Smith Endowment Fund
Walters Library Endowment Fund
Mamie C. Johnston Library Endowment Fund
Ira N. Chiles Library Endowment Fund
Home Economics Library Endowment Fund
Ellis and Ernest Library Endowment Fund
Hamiton National Bank Library Endowment Fund
Henry A. Haenseler Library Endowment Fund
William Waller Carson Library Endowment Fund
Edwin R. Lutz Memorial Library Endowment Fund
John C. Hodges-UTK Alumni Library Endowment Fund
James Library Endowment Fund
White Stores Library Endowment Fund
UTK Class of 1963 Library Endowment Fund
UTK Class of 1964 Library Endowment Fund
Durant DaPonte Memorial Library Book Endowment Fund
Edward J. McMillan Library Endowment Fund
Lawrence D. Roach Library Endowment Fund
William H. Jesse-Library Endowment Fund
Frank B. Ward Library Endowment Fund
C. D. Sherbako Library Endowment Fund
Kenneth Curry Library Endowment Fund
Valley Fidelity Bank Library Endowment Fund
Walter E. Stiefel Library Endowment Fund
Harold S. Fink Library Endowment Fund
UTK Class of 1966 Library Endowment Fund
G. C. Youngerman Library Endowment Fund
Armour T. Granger Library Endowment Fund
McGregor Smith Library Endowment Fund
Charles A. Tretham Library Endowment Fund
Bernie B. and Helen Martin Library Endowment Fund
John C. Hodges Library Endowment Fund
For Books in the Field of English
Bill Wallace Memorial Library Endowment Fund
Dr. Stanley J. Folmsbee Library Endowment Fund
Frank N. Dryzer Library Endowment Fund
UTK Tomorrow Humanities Library Endowment Fund
Margaret Gray Blanton Library Endowment Fund
Social Work Alumni Library Endowment Fund
Agriculture-Veterinary Medicine Library Endowment Fund
Ronald H. Wolf Library Endowment Fund
Richard Beale Davis Humanities Library Endowment Fund

Memorials and Honored Persons

Gifts to honor and memorialize individuals enable the purchase of many titles each year. Each volume bears a bookplate inscribed with the names of those being memorialized or honored, as well as the donor's name. Often collective memorial gifts for one individual allow the purchase of sets such as collected works or encyclopedias, appropriate to the interest of the deceased. Recent examples of this type of gift include memorial gifts for Dr. Reinhold Nordseth, used for purchases in Germanic languages; Dr. Isabel Tipton, for purchases in physics; and Helen Thomas, for materials in Home Economics.

Individuals being honored during the past year include Dr. Ralph Haskins, emeritus professor of history, and Olive Da Branch, collection development librarian emerita.
On May 11, 1982, The University of Tennessee announced the establishment of the Richard Beale Davis Humanities Library Endowment, begun with a donation of $105,000 from the accumulated income from the Better English Endowment Fund, established in 1947 by John C. Hodges. Dr. Davis, who died on March 30, 1981, was a member of the Department of English faculty from 1947 until his retirement in 1977 and was for 20 years an Alumni Distinguished Service Professor. He was one of the world’s most distinguished scholars in Colonial American literature and history. Widely and frequently honored for his scholarship throughout his career, Davis won the National Book Award for his last major work, the three-volume Intellectual Life in the Colonial South, 1585-1763. The income from the Davis Endowment will be dedicated to the purchase of books for the humanities collection of the library—a use the trustees of the Better English Fund has through the years strongly supported the library. We decided, therefore, that a special gift to the library would be a fitting memorial to one of our department’s most widely recognized and honored scholars. Dick Davis’s own concern for improving the library’s collection in his field and those related to it had resulted, as Prof. Nathalia Wright noted in a tribute to him in these pages last year (vol. 84, no. 4, September 1981), in the Hoskins Library’s having “one of the finest collections of Colonial materials in the country.” And we had heard Prof. Davis say what Dean Landen recalled at the announcement luncheon—that the great libraries were fortunate enough to be supported by substantial endowments. We realized, of course, that Richard Beale Davis through his own work had created for himself a lasting monument in the history of American letters—a monument that no conceivable tribute on our part could approach, let alone equal; but we remembered at the same time the interest Dick and Lois Davis often expressed and constantly demonstrated in the work of students and younger scholars. We decided, therefore, to pay tribute to him by providing additional opportunities, in the form of adequate materials for research, for succeeding generations of scholars to follow in his steps. Few, if any, of course, will go so far as he; but it is hoped we will have some small part in offering them the opportunity—make of it what they will.

Given the scope and the depth of his monumental work on the Colonial South, most would dismiss as excessive modesty Prof. Davis’s statement in the “Introduction” that “the examples and the interpretations here presented will, it is hoped, be amplified and emended, and the interpretations qualified or confirmed or denied by hundreds of later students of the intellectual life of the region. These volumes are meant to be a starting point . . .” And yet the wish that his work be tested, expanded, and built upon is one of the marks of the great scholar; it is usually the mediocre one who persuades himself he has written for the ages. It is for those “hundreds of later students,” therefore, that we have created the Davis Endowment, especially for those among them who will work here as scholars and degree candidates. Put beside the man’s own work, the tribute is a modest one, but we offer it with affection and admiration, and in the hope that others who wish to honor him will add their contributions and join us in providing additional opportunities to add to that great store of knowledge which Richard Beale Davis so brilliantly provided for us.

Joseph B. Fishburn, Jr.
Reception Honoring
Friends & Benefactors

The annual Library Friends and Benefactors reception was held on Friday, April 16, from 5:30 until 7:00 p.m. at the McClung Museum. The museum was selected again this year as the site of the reception because it provides an attractive setting, and it affords an opportunity for library patrons to view the interesting exhibits mounted there. A featured exhibit at the time of the reception was a showing of drawings and ceramics done by Cynthia Rasp and Everett Wilson as a thesis project toward a Master of Fine Arts degree. Another exhibit prepared for the occasion was designed to show some representative recent gifts to the library. The gifts featured in the library display are described in this Library Development Program Report.

The reception, hosted by the Chancellor’s Associates and the University Library, is held each year as a means of recognizing donors and of encouraging additional support. Guests were greeted by Donald Hunt, director of libraries, and by members of the Friends and Benefactors Reception Committee. John F. Brennan, chairman of the Chancellor’s Associates, welcomed those attending and introduced Chancellor Jack Reese, who spoke briefly about the importance of library programs and discussed steps being taken in the continuing effort to acquire a new library building. The Chancellor expressed gratitude to friends and benefactors for their gifts.

About 150 people gathered to enjoy the reception, to view the exhibits, and to visit with friends, librarians, and colleagues. Library faculty along with Chancellor’s Associates, acting as hosts, circulated among the guests and attempted to extend a cordial welcome to all. Keepsake programs, which have for six years been a feature of the reception, were handed to guests as they arrived. The program designed this year was a line drawing of Andrew Johnson’s tailor shop, Greeneville, Tennessee, reproduced from a September 1908 Century Magazine.

Music for the event was furnished by a vocal group, Bel Canto (a musical experience). The group was directed by Tinsley E. Silcox, with Timothy J. Hanes as accompanist.

Members of the library committee and officials of the Development Office who planned the reception felt that this year’s occasion was among the most successful friends and benefactors event yet held.

*A limited number of keepsake programs from other years are available to friends and benefactors upon request. Requests should be directed to the Special Collections division.

Chancellor’s Associates Chairman John Brennan, left, poses with library director Donald Hunt, center, and Chancellor Jack Reese.

Richard Koella and Isabel Bonnyman enjoy a light moment.
Wallace Baumann and Mrs. J. W. Dean exchange pleasantries.

John Dobson, Special Collections librarian, greets Mrs. Sue. K. Hicks of Madisonville.

Anne Dempster Smallman flanked by Al Dreux, left, and Chancellor Jack Reese.

Aubrey Mitchell, Collection Development librarian welcomes Betty Davidson Frierson.

Olive Branch, retired librarian, visits with Dick Lane of Morristown.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Doughty are caught by the wandering cameraman.

John Brennan (left) and James Haslam react to the occasion with smiles.
The freshman writing a paper on the early life of Andrew Johnson, the faculty member doing comprehensive critical research on the works of Arthur Conan Doyle, and the retired couple from Dayton, Tenn., who enjoyed an afternoon in our Special Collections Library have all benefited from the National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant. The historical documents and monographs used by these individuals are a few samples of the type of materials being made available to library users through gifts to the NEH Challenge Grant.

This is the fourth and final year in which to attract private support for the humanities collection of the library using the "one for three" NEH Challenge Grant. Very simply, if a person makes a gift of $30, the National Endowment for the Humanities will send $10 to The University of Tennessee, Knoxville College of Liberal Arts toward an endowment, the proceeds of which will benefit the humanities. Therefore, it makes sense that the library, which is the laboratory and the research facility of the humanists, has a vested interest in ensuring the success of this program.

Your interest and involvement is encouraged to help maintain the momentum of this challenge. The Development Office at 401 Student Services Building, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0243, (615) 974-5045, is prepared to answer all questions concerning private support for the library.

Library ‘Swimathon’

One of the more unusual library development projects was conducted by members of UT Knoxville’s Interfraternity and Panhellenic Councils. As part of the 1982 Greek Week activities, fraternity and sorority members organized a “swimathon” at the Student Aquatic Center. Sponsors pledged donations to the Undergraduate Library for each lap participants swam.

(Left to right) Pete Paine of IFC and Beth Adair of Panhellenic presented a check for $360 to UTK Library Director Don Hunt, Collection Development Librarian Aubrey Mitchell, and Linda Phillips, Acting Head of the Undergraduate Library.
Procedure for Making Gifts

Over the years, private gifts have played an important role in UTK's library program. Our regular sources of income simply cannot provide sufficient funds for us to acquire the many materials and books which are needed to maintain the level of quality we desire.

Because private financial support is needed, we are often asked to explain the various methods of making gifts to the University and to identify the most appropriate and effective among the several alternatives that are available.

The most popular and effective ways to support the library program are:

**Gifts of Books or Other Valuable Library Materials**

Of course, we are particularly interested in receiving gifts that will help us enhance our collections already begun or help us fill out certain subject areas as required by the academic programs of the University. At an institution of our size and complexity, we often need duplicate copies of titles. You are encouraged to get in touch with us if you are in doubt about the desirability of books you may want to contribute.

**Gifts of Cash and Appreciated Securities**

One of the most effective ways of assisting us is an outright gift of cash or securities. This enables us to apply the gift to the most pressing need. Ordinarily, of course, such funds would be used primarily for acquisition of new books. A gift of appreciated securities offers attractive income tax benefits. Personal gifts of this type will be credited to your annual giving program records at the University. In addition, of course, such gifts will qualify you for membership in the Century, University 500, or Presidents Club if they meet the minimum requirements.

**A Fund for Tennesseana and Other Rare Books and Manuscripts**

Contributors to the Library Development Fund sometimes suggest special titles of materials in a particular field as the objective of their gifts. Such requests usually refer to the rare and unusual, a realm of importance to the research collection and scholar, but one which must give way to the needs of the instructional program and may be curtailed entirely in times of budgetary stress. Earmarked gifts often mean that we obtain some expensive and desirable things we otherwise could not aspire to, for action must be immediate and funds at hand when rarities appear, many of them only once in a lifetime. To ensure the Special Collections librarian some participation in the transactions of this unique marketplace, especially in the area of Tennessee materials, it would be helpful to have a fund specified for this use.

Friends of the library who are interested in the uncommon and distinctive may mark their gifts for Special Collections. Doing so might allow a particularly rare bit of Tennesseana to be brought back to the state.

**Deferred Gifts**

A deferred gift is one in which the donor retains some kind of interest or involvement. The University does not actually receive use of the funds until some later date. Included in this category are bequests by will, charitable remainder unitrusts and charitable remainder annuity trusts. It is important to note that while deferred gifts do not accrue to the University until some date in the future, there are usually immediate income tax benefits which can be enjoyed by the donor. Gifts made in this manner may be designated for the library program and usually require competent legal assistance to assure that they are correctly established.

As indicated, all of these gift methods offer income tax deduction advantages that should be carefully considered. The UTK Development Office has the responsibility of working directly with all interested donors to ensure that their gifts are intelligently planned in the light of current tax regulations. Should you have any questions about the tax deductibility of a proposed gift or should you want to discuss any aspect of making a gift to the University, including Century Club, University 500, or Presidents Club membership, please get in touch with the University Development Office.

Individuals contemplating gifts of cash, securities, or a deferred gift of any type are encouraged to consult with their attorney, accountant, or tax advisor. Those interested in making gifts to the library may contact:

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