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In this issue of the *Library Development Review*, 1986, I am obliged, with regret, to give notice of another milestone in the course of the Library Development Program. The editor who has for so many years skillfully guided and contributed to the *Review* (and its predecessor the *Library Development Program Report*) has asked for retirement, and there was nothing I could do but concur.

Professor John H. Dobson, Special Collections Librarian, on August 31, 1986, capped his editorial pen and closed the door to his office in the Kefauver wing of the James D. Hoskins Library, probably to head for London or Athens or Rome—without, we hope, any manifestations from the wild-eyed fringe or the radioisotopes.

John is my friend as well as my colleague, and I will miss him mightily—more, I am sure, than I can at once determine, since his unassuming manner belies the strength and scope of his ability. As I review his career within the University of Tennessee, I am again impressed with the quiet certitude that accompanies his performance.

He made the classic progression of a top-flight librarian—from a clerical library post through library school, entry-level positions, and promotions leading to a department headship (in his case, head of the Special Collections Library from its very beginning). Knowing John as I do, I feel there could have been no wiser choice.

I shall also miss his clear-headed counsel and his refreshing good company. All of us will miss his editorial prowess, richly evident in the library development publications and in the library's *Occasional Publications*.

John's predilection for history has been of great value to the University of Tennessee through his work here, and his wide acquaintance with bibliophiles and dealers in rare books has been responsible for substantial contributions to the University's development program.

I hope I am able to persuade him to lend his knowledge to us by way of consultant service. I shall certainly try. It would be a shame to lose such expertise.

*Donald R. Hunt*
Library Director

The Library Development Review is issued annually as a means of informing friends and benefactors of the library's successes in attracting appropriate gifts. It is distributed to supportive faculty and alumni, contributors and potential contributors, and to a select group of libraries across the country. The goal of the Library Development Program is to encourage not only gifts of books, manuscripts, and other suitable items, but also funds for the purchase of such materials.

On Cover: David Crockett, from an engraving by C. Stuart (circa 1839), taken from a painting from John G. Chapman. For story relating to Crockett, see page 10. Back Cover: Southwest Territory, 1795. It was in the wilds of this frontier that young Davy Crockett roamed.
THE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT REVIEW
1985/86

Edited by John Dobson
A review of the Library Development Program publications issued through the years reveals that a great interest has been present in increasing library holdings of Tennessee materials. Many of the articles report on the acquisition of outstanding items pertaining to the state's history, culture, and growth. These items have come to the collection as the result of gifts. The gifts, or purchases made with gift funds, represent a variety of formats. Rare books, manuscripts, maps and prints relating to Tennessee are the subject of many stories in the publications.

These stories, more than a few of which I wrote, are evidence that the Library feels an interest and a responsibility for collecting Tennesseana. The feeling of responsibility is so great that one of the goals of the rare books manuscripts division has been to assemble an unexcelled Tennessee collection. Allocated funds usually cover the acquisition of most current publications, but when the unique, rare, and unusual pieces come along, outside assistance is a necessity. Unique and rare pieces are seldom offered for sale, and when offered, they are expensive.

Many rare items have been given to the library, but in most cases money has been contributed so that rare items could be bought. The library has made great strides toward becoming the foremost repository of Tennesseana. The reports in this and past publications are reflections of those strides. Contributors who have made funds available for restricted use (i.e. for use by Special Collections) are to be credited with the progress. We are grateful for thoughtful supporters who have provided the resources from which sought after treasures have been secured.

On the following pages several extraordinary acquisitions are described. By great good fortune, some of the most wanted pieces on the library's list of desiderata were obtained this year. The opportunity to procure such rarities comes only once in a lifetime. Without the pool of restricted funds, this opportunity would have been lost.

It has been my pleasure to participate in the selection of materials and to play a part in the Library Development Program. The foundations are laid for a highly rated Tennessee Collection and for strong collections in related fields. With the continued assistance of friends and benefactors the remarkable steps forward will not lose momentum.

The foregoing observations, while focusing on a particular special collection, can be applied to the need for outside support in general. Many library goals can be reached when private resources are coupled with institutional appropriations.
The Review 1985/86

A PLEA OF TRESPASS
BY STEPHEN C. WICKS

Those familiar with legendary figures in the early history of Tennessee sometimes regard James Robertson as a distinguished military leader, a tenacious frontiersman, and even as the "Father of Tennessee."

One of two important documents recently acquired by the library promotes a different impression of Robertson's character, and could even lead one unfamiliar with his career to consider him an outlaw. The document, dated May 12, 1778, is the oldest Tennessee-related manuscript held by the University. It is an order filed by Zachariah Isbell, Esq., and signed by John Sevier, Court Clerk, demanding Robertson's immediate apprehension to face charges of trespass. This surprising situation seems even stranger when the relationships among the men involved in the case are clearly understood.

In 1772, a group of pioneers leased a tract of land from the Cherokee in what later became Washington County, and established a settlement to be called Watauga because of its nearness to the river of the same name. There are varied opinions concerning both the character of these Wataugans and their pattern of emigration. It is thought that this community was primarily composed of Virginians who moved into the area in a general southward expansion, and of North Carolinians who arrived in search of political and religious freedom. The settlers of the fertile Watauga Valley acquired a reputation among many outsiders as uneducated, rowdy fugitives; others described them as hard-working, fearless patriots. The latter opinion is strengthened by records indicating a desire on the part of the settlers to organize and manage their new community. The Watauga Association was subsequently formed for this purpose. It was significant, according to Theodore Roosevelt in his Winning of the West, because its members "were the first men of American birth to establish a free and independent community on the continent." Wataugans later selected five of their number to serve as a governing body, the Watauga Court. Three of the members elected to this tightly knit group were none other than James Robertson, Zachariah Isbell, and John Sevier. The case against Robertson takes an ironic twist when one considers that prior to the lease agreement (which he negotiated) all Wataugans, including Isbell and Sevier, were trespassers on Cherokee land they had assumed was Virginia territory.

According to a note added to the order shortly after its issuance, Robertson's case never came to trial because he could not be found. In General James Robertson, Father of Tennessee Thomas Edwin Matthews indicates Robertson was not in hiding—he had, in fact, been serving as Superintendent of Indian Affairs among the Cherokee since his appointment in 1777, a position he occupied until 1779. Because Robertson was one of few Wataugans permitted to enter Cherokee lands during this volatile period, it is not surprising that he was never apprehended by the sheriff's men (who probably remained within the bounds of Watauga for reasons of self-preservation). As a result, the Watauga Court had to settle for a routine case rather than witness the clash of two prominent Watauga Court members. Even if the case had been brought to trial, the defendant was presumably miles away, immersed in delicate political matters that made Isbell's charge of trespass seem trivial.

Although much is written about Robertson and Sevier, Isbell maintains a low profile throughout the historical records of Tennessee. In Annals of Tennessee, J.G.M. Ramsey provides a brief biographical note about this elusive Wataugan when he writes: "Zachariah Isbell was a fearless soldier, and was for years... engaged in the military operation of the country." Adding to Ramsey's note, Samuel Cole Williams writes later in Dawn of Tennessee Valley and Tennessee History: "Poor in the goods of this world, but of sturdy worth."

Isbell's signature appears alongside those of Robertson and Sevier on various Watauga Court documents. One of the most important of these is the Halifax petition, written in early 1776, in which the Watauga Settlement asks to be represented in North Carolina's Provincial Congress at Halifax. Isbell is more frequently mentioned in documents concerning less sophisticated matters. One such example, cited in Katherine K. White's The King's Mountain Men, is a writ dated May 25, 1779, in which he is again the plaintiff: "State vs. Patrick Murphy for stealing two hogs the property of Zach Isbell and Thomas Evans." Another such case, in which Isbell is now the defendant, is described as follows: "The State vs. Zachariah Isbell. Indictmt. and abusing Samuel Crawford." These examples reflect the great variety in the nature of cases handled by the Watauga Court.

Other cases exist in the court records of the Watauga Association that indicate...
James Robertson was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in 1777 to serve among the Cherokee.

Fines for crime in this settlement were substantial. A second document acquired by the library clearly supports such an assessment. It is an order of November 1782, signed by Sevier, charging a settler with assault and battery and demanding a damage payment of $500,000 pounds. To put this sum in perspective, it can be compared to the earnings of John Sevier and James Robertson, two relatively prosperous Wataugans: Sevier was paid $700 pounds as Court Clerk for the year 1779, and Robertson received less than $1,000 pounds for two years service as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. This second document bears the name of another prominent Tennessean, William C. Cocke, attorney in the case. Although Cocke was a highly respected statesman, many of his contemporaries had serious doubts about his courage. Footnotes in Samuel Cole William’s *Tennessee During the Revolutionary War* show that even among Indians he was referred to as the man who “talks very strong and runs very fast.” Despite this reputation, he engaged in an active military career and along with William Blount, eventually became one of Tennessee’s first senators.

A battle took place on October 7, 1780, that had a significant effect on the Wataugans. At King’s Mountain, differences set aside, Zachariah Isbell, James Robertson, John Sevier, and William Cocke fought together in a common cause. They joined a well-armed but undisciplined militia that managed to soundly defeat British forces in a skirmish lasting a little more than an hour. This victory proved to be a turning point in the Revolutionary War in the South: it caused a massive retreat by the British, and it reinspired the Wataugans for independence. The triumph was also instrumental in boosting Sevier into a more important position of leadership. He went on to serve six terms as the governor of Tennessee and four terms in the Congress of the United States after being the only governor of the short-lived State of Franklin.

Because of the extensive political influence of Sevier and Robertson and their vital roles in the development of government in the western territory, documents mentioning them are of major importance to historians. Due to the existence of gift funds restricted for the purpose of purchasing such rare items, the library was able to obtain both documents in a single transaction. This acquisition augments the growing collection of early Tennessee materials in the library. Such records hold importance beyond being old pieces of paper scrawled with ink: they provide narrow but revealing glimpses into significant historic events far removed, yet immediately vivid and real. The pieces are likened to those of a puzzle, each of which helps to complete a picture of the past.

**FEW PLACES PRESENT FAIRER PROSPECTS**

In 1974 the Reprint Company of Spartanburg, S.C., issued a small volume entitled *Tennessee Beginnings.* This volume offered in reprint form the texts of three of the rarest and most unobtainable items pertaining to Tennessee. The items were Daniel Smith’s *A Short Description of the Tennessee Government,* *The Constitution of the State of Tennessee* (1796), and Willie Blount’s *A Catechetical Exposition of the Constitution of Tennessee.* Because only a few copies of these titles are known to exist, the reprint made them widely accessible for the first time.

Until this year, the initial piece, *A Short Description of the Tennessee Government,* has been available at the University of Tennessee in the reprint only. Copies of the original were not to be had in the marketplace. When a great private collection was recently broken up, it came to the attention of the library that the much sought-after rarity could at last be acquired. Due to the presence of gift funds designated for the purchase of early Tennessee materials in the library. Such records hold importance beyond being old pieces of paper scrawled with ink: they provide narrow but revealing glimpses into significant historic events far removed, yet immediately vivid and real. The pieces are likened to those of a puzzle, each of which helps to complete a picture of the past.
Government, or The Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio, was published by Matthew Carey of Philadelphia in 1793. It was issued to accompany the first map of Tennessee, and as such was the first work published about Tennessee. The map, executed by Daniel Smith, was never a part of the publication, but because the two were connected it was thought by some that Smith wrote the description.

Daniel Smith (1748-1818), a native of Stafford County, Virginia, was educated at William and Mary College and, like many distinguished men of his time, became a surveyor. He was so accurate that it is said his surveys never needed correction. In 1774 he prepared a map of the headwaters of the tributaries of the Tennessee River, or, as it was then called, the Holston, which is of great service in locating the creeks and rivers of the borderland between southwest Virginia and northeast Tennessee. It was probably because of his proficiency in this that he was selected as a Commissioner of Virginia to extend the line between that state and North Carolina, which had been previously run by Jefferson and others. Within a few years Daniel Smith moved to the Cumberland region, with which he was afterward associated. In the new country he made the chief surveys for “Map of the Tennessee Government, Formerly Part of North Carolina,” published by Matthew Carey, Philadelphia, 1793.

Smith soon became a man of prominence in his adopted home. In 1785 he was one of the trustees named in the act incorporating Davidson Academy. In 1787 he was named as one of the justices in the first court organized in Sumner County (when Sumner was subsequently divided, the newly created county was called Smith in his honor), and a year later he served as Brigadier General of Mero District. Smith was appointed in 1792 as Secretary of the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio by George Washington, and during his six-year term also served as acting treasurer of the territory (1792-1794), and was frequently acting governor. As a delegate from Sumner County, Smith participated in the convention of 1796, which was called for the purpose of forming a constitution of permanent form of government in Tennessee. This convention sat twenty-seven days and framed a constitution which remained unaltered until 1834. Designated by the first Legislature of Tennessee as one of the four presidential electors, he also accepted the seat with the United States Senate in 1798 left vacant by Andrew Jackson's resignation. Smith served a second term as Senator from 1805 until his resignation in 1809.

After his retirement from public life, Smith's remaining years were spent in developing the estate in Sumner County that he had acquired many years earlier and on which, in 1794, he had built Rock Castle, a house constructed of cut stone which is even today a showplace of Middle Tennessee. Francois Andre Michaux, a French botanist who passed through Tennessee in 1802, wrote in Travels to the Westward of the Alleghany Mountains (London, 1805) that copies having the map obtained it from Smith's hand. Most references cautiously place Smith's name as author in brackets, which in itself is an indication of doubt. Regardless of who wrote it, the work was popular, a fact attested to by the four editions issued before 1800. Both Sabrin’s Dictionary of Books Relating to America and Evans’ American Bibliography show the 1793 edition to have been issued without the map. Evans suggests the map referred to is the one engraved for Carey’s American edition of Guthrie’s Geography. He indicates that copies having the map obtained it from that source, published a year or more later.

Daniel Smith was well known for his work as a surveyor and for his early map of Tennessee, but whether he actually wrote A Short Description of the Tennessee Government... To Accompany and Explain a Map of that Country has been questioned. Although the rare pamphlet (twenty pages) has generally been attributed to him, there is no statement of authorship on the piece and no record showing that the text came from Smith's hand. Most references cautiously place Smith's name as author in brackets, which in itself is an indication of doubt. Regardless of who wrote it, the work was popular, a fact attested to by the four editions issued before 1800. Both Sabrin’s Dictionary of Books Relating to America and Evans’ American Bibliography show the 1793 edition to have been issued without the map. Evans suggests the map referred to is the one engraved for Carey’s American edition of Guthrie’s Geography. He indicates that copies having the map obtained it from that source, published a year or more later.
than the date of the text. Two editions appeared in 1796 with revisions and slightly altered titles (one announced the addition of the Tennessee Constitution). An edition essentially like that of 1796 appeared in 1797, as well as a reprint of the same text in Imlay's *A Topographical Description of the Western Territory*. There was also a French edition at about the same time. In 1936 a special photostat limited edition (15 copies) was issued by the Massachusetts Historical Society, using the American Antiquarian Society's copy.

The 1793 edition of Smith's *A Short Description of the Tennessee Territory* came from the press of Matthew Carey, the celebrated late 18th and early 19th century editor, author and publisher of Philadelphia. In the early days of American publishing, most publishers were satisfied to reprint the work of established English authors, but Carey, who was unique in his field, gave encouragement to American writers and, through his book-publishing business, offered them an outlet for their work. He was a powerful influence in developing a reading class throughout the country. The rare little volume attributed to Smith and made available to the public by Carey is of prime importance because it is the first printed work relating to the present Tennessee. This importance is reflected by its scarcity and the impressive sales record it has established.

As a consequence of the dispersal of the private collection mentioned earlier, the library was also able to acquire a 1796 edition of the work attributed to Smith. This one, again published by Carey at Philadelphia, boasted sixteen additional pages. It had the somewhat altered title, *A Short Description of the State of Tennessee, Lately Called The Territory of the United States, South of the River Ohio; To Accompany and Explain a Map of that Country*. The accession of the two editions of the work known as Daniel Smith's, represents a major enrichment of the library's regional history resources.

The first edition provides the earliest printed look at a newly opened territory, complete with accounts of topographical and navigational features, climatic conditions, natural resources, settlements, population, distances from place to place, agricultural and industrial potential, aboriginal inhabitants, historic events, and form of government. The author states the purpose of his work at the outset: "When we cast our eyes on the map of any country, especially the map of a new country, in which little else is seen than the situation of mountains, rivers, and plains, we are desirous to know what is the state of its soil and climate; what are the advantages its inhabitants may be expected to enjoy, or the difficulties under which they must labour. A general answer to these questions, as they respect the Tennessee government, is the object of this publication."

The writer's earliest observation had to do with the development of the area's sectionalism: "We discover, at first sight, that the southern territory is cut into eastern and western divisions, by Cumberland mountain, a ridge near thirty miles broad; and it is probable, that the commercial connections of people who live in the eastern division, may be different from those of the western inhabitants." As the account progresses, an immodest claim is put forth in praise of the territory: "Men frequently change their habitations in quest of a better place; and the man, who can enjoy the greatest degree of health, ease, and plenty, is generally supposed to have the most desirable habitation. Keeping this remark in view, perhaps there are a few places that present fairer prospects to the man who is looking for a settlement. Few places are more healthy; there is none more fertile; and there is hardly any other place, in which the farmer can support his family in such a degree of affluence."

"When we cast our eyes on the map of any country, especially the map of a new country, in which little else is seen than the situation of mountains, rivers, and plains, we are desirous to know what is the state of its soil and climate; what are the advantages its inhabitants may be expected to enjoy, or the difficulties under which they must labour. A general answer to these questions, as they respect the Tennessee government, is the object of this publication."

The 1796 edition differs from the first issue because it deals with the state of Tennessee instead of the Southwest Territory. Along with much of the same information included in 1793, it discusses the Constitution, the form of government, and the increase in population. A letter quoted therein, written in July, 1795, comments on the growth of the area: "Suffice it to say, that Knoxville, the present seat of government, not more than three years since was a wood, in which a block-house, necessary to repel Indian invasions, was erected; since which time, a town has grown up here, consisting of from 2 to 300 houses, inhabited by a great number of respectable families; and although it is not more than two years since the Indians appeared at least 1,000 strong before this town, such has been the progress of population, that many wealthy and respectable families have now set down with the greatest safety from 30 to 40 miles nearer the Indian boundary... To a person who observes the migration to this country, it appears as if North and South Carolina, and Georgia, were emptying themselves into it. It is not unfrequent to see from 2 to 300 people in a body coming from those southern climates, oppressed with diseases, to revive and enjoy health in this salubrious air."

Both the 1793 edition and 1796 editions were near the top of the desiderata list for the growing collection of Tennesseeana. It is a source of great satisfaction to know the Library Development Program attracts private support that allows for the acquisition of such desirable items. Their acquisition is the realization of an important collection development goal.
NEARLY FORGOTTEN AND NEVER MUCH READ

In his 1898 book, Sketches of the Bench and Bar of Tennessee, Joshua Caldwell comments on the philosophical and historical writing of the well-known jurist, John Haywood. Of Haywood's work Caldwell said: "As an author he is best known by his 'Civil and Political History of Tennessee'... his book is exceptionally fair and trustworthy. He also wrote the 'Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee,' a book now nearly forgotten and never much read." By 1958 the assessment had changed. In a Tennessee Historical Quarterly article, "Twenty Tennessee Books," respected historian Stanley Horn said of The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee, "This is the first published history of Tennessee and is generally regarded as the scarcest, most desirable and most valuable of all Tennessee books."

Earlier critics had little good to say. A.S. Colyar of Nashville contributed a sketch of the author to the 1891 reprint of Haywood's Civil and Political History of Tennessee. This sketch complimented highly the book being reprinted, but Colyar further observed: "One of the other works of Judge Haywood, his 'Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee,' is a book which seems never to have reached the public. It is badly printed, without headnotes, and with many mistakes of the printer." The original edition of The Natural and Aboriginal History was printed in Nashville by George Wilson in 1823. The original edition of The Civil and Political History was printed in Knoxville by Heiskell & Brown in 1823. It is sometimes maintained that the two books were intended to be volumes one and two of a general history of early Tennessee. In his own defense George Wilson included a note with The Natural and Aboriginal History: "The length of the errata is entirely owing to the defectiveness of the manuscript furnished the printer."

Attention is focused here on John Haywood's The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee because the library has been fortunate to acquire a perfect copy of the work in original binding. This significant history of the Tennessee country "Up to the First Settlement Therein by the White People in the year 1768" has until now been available at UT in a reprint edition issued in 1959, and in a sophisticated first edition (complete with full blue morocco binding by Riviere and gilt edges) obtained from the celebrated Streeter Collection of Americana in 1967. To collectors and scholars it is important to examine rare volumes in their complete, original state. The newly arrived copy is in near pristine condition, with leather binding, spine label, half-title, and errata sheet intact. Purchase of this outstanding volume was underwritten by the William H. Jesse Library Staff Endowment Fund, established in 1965 by the University of Tennessee library staff and named in 1970 to honor William H. Jesse, director of libraries, 1943-1970.

Despite some of the foregoing remarks, John Haywood is now considered a historian of primary importance. His works have proved to be among the most wanted materials in any collection of Tennessean Haywood, a successful lawyer and judge, migrated from North Carolina in 1807 and established his home, Tusculum, some eight miles from Nashville on the Nolensville Pike. Next to his office he provided space for young, would-be lawyers who wished to study under his tutelage. It was a fledgling law school, perhaps the first in the Old Southwest.

Early in his career, Haywood was concerned with the literature of law, and during most of his life found time for the preparation and publication of law reports and manuals. His books supplied much of the guidance for the law practice of his day. Only nine years after his removal to Nashville, Haywood had earned the reputation of being the most eloquent and learned lawyer in Tennessee. The portly Haywood reached the pinnacle of success with an appointment to the Supreme Court of Tennessee in 1816. Because stature in his adopted state was assured, Haywood turned aside from the law and turned his attention to other interests. He played a pivotal role in the establishment of the Antiquarian Society, which was founded "for the collection and preservation of important events in the history of the State of Tennessee and inquiries into the antiquities of the Western Country." His activities with the society led him into writing and publishing in the field of history.

Haywood has been called portly and he has been called great. According to one man's recollection, these words can be taken literally. Judge N. Baxter Sr. is quoted in A.S. Colyar's sketch of Haywood: "He was the first judge I ever saw, and held the first court I ever saw in session. This was at Charlotte, Dickson County, about 1822 or 1823. I was much impressed with his personal appearance, and the picture photographed on my memory, as I now see it through the vista of more than sixty years as he sat on an ordinary split-bottom chair is that he was a very large man and very corpulent. His arms, his legs, and his neck were all thick and short, his abdomen came down on his lap and nearly covered it to his knees. His head, which rested nearly on his shoulders, was unusually large and peculiarly formed. His head and lower face looked large and strong, and his head above his ears ran up high and somewhat conical, and viewed horizontally it was rather square than round. His mouth was large, expressive, and rather handsome."

In addition to the two titles already mentioned, Haywood was the author of another historical work that is sometimes regarded as a literary curiosity. The Christian Advocate, printed in 1819 by Thomas G. Bradford in Nashville, is notable because it was the Judge's first effort to record Tennessee's past. The volume contains a discussion of various abstruse theological questions, as well as theories concerning the geographic background of the aboriginal inhabitants of America. It is here that the first printed account in Tennessee of the Old Stone Fort in Coffee County is to be found. Much of the material in The Christian Advocate, which is excessively rare and has never been reprinted, was later used by Haywood in compiling The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee.

The three historical treatises from the hand of Haywood (all present at UT in first editions) cannot easily be considered separately. The volumes are interrelated in many ways. The Christian Advocate may be looked upon as the first version of The Natural and Aboriginal History, and The Civil and Political History may be considered a continuation of the first two. He was writing only a few years after the actual occurrence of the events described and had the advantage of collecting the facts from personal contacts with John Sevier, James Robertson, Andrew Jackson, and others who were prominent in the state's development. He preserved the history of these men with an accuracy and a detail that
probably no other writer could have accomplished. Later historians have relied heavily on Haywood's work in preparing their accounts of early events in Tennessee.

The reprinted edition of The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee that appeared in 1959 made the text of the rare narrative widely available for the first time in many years. As is pointed out in the foreword, "This edition presents it again essentially as John Haywood wrote it and in many years these have grown increasingly valuable to natural scientists." Following an excellent sketch of the author prepared for the reprint, Mary U. Rothrock concluded, "In the perspective of time Haywood the historian is no less eminent in achievement. His accurate powers of observation and his tireless application, coming as they did in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, make his two histories a monumental contribution to present-day knowledge of the formative period in Trans-Appalachia. Largely as a result of his labors the aboriginal and pioneer history of the Western Country is preserved in vivid and valid detail. Without them much of it would have been lost forever."

The resources of the library are greatly enhanced by the presence of the esteemed Haywood histories. Acquiring The Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee in original format is a milestone in the development of the rare book collection.}

RUNNING THE LINE OR SPLITTING THE DIFFERENCE
BY STEPHEN C. WICKS

Kingsport, Virginia? Clarksville, Kentucky? These and other Tennessee towns situated along the state's northern edge would now be in either Kentucky or Virginia had it not been for the inaccurate calculations of surveyors Dr. Thomas Walker and Judge Richard Henderson. Walker, of Virginia, and Henderson, of North Carolina, were leaders of a joint survey team commissioned in 1779 to plot the Tennessee country's northern boundary. The team was made up of another Virginian, Daniel Smith, whom Walker had recruited, and several North Carolinians employed by Henderson. A project of this nature had not been undertaken since Peter Jefferson, brother of Thomas, led a team that accurately surveyed the eastern portion of the territory's northern limit in 1749. The first attempt to establish this line was engineered by England's Charles II and his Council in 1665 with the purpose of defining the perimeter of what was then unexplored land.

From its outset, the commissioned survey of 1779 was plagued with problems. Soon after embarking from White Top Mountain, Walker and Henderson were unable to locate one of Jefferson's markers left at Steep Rock Creek that they had hoped would serve as a guide point by which the new survey's validity could be confirmed. While discussing an alternate plan of action, the two leaders voiced strong differences of opinion concerning the location of the true bearing they sought to follow. After having surveyed only forty-five miles west to Carter's Valley, the dispute caused the group to split. The Virginia team (Daniel Smith) followed Walker, and the North Carolina team followed Henderson. The Virginians continued to have faith in the original bearing, while the North Carolinians adjusted their path two miles to the north. The two groups proceeded to survey westward, each believing in the accuracy of its measurements. In reality, both were several miles north of the true 36°30' parallel they had intended to establish. Though Henderson's survey line was initially further astern than Walker's, it ended up being a less extensive mistake because it only affected the small portion of land between White Top Mountain and Cumberland Gap. Walker's line was continued as far west as the Tennessee River, a distance spanning four-fifths of the state's present length. To make matters worse, faulty equipment coupled with poor surveying led Walker and Smith to pursue an increasingly errant course. By the time the survey was concluded, their line was more than twelve miles north of the actual 36°30' mark.

Even after the inaccuracies of the two surveys were realized, no action was taken to correct them. In fact, in the bid for statehood, spokesmen for the future Tennessee lobbyed to have the defective Henderson line accepted as the true northern boundary. After this proposal met with resistance from Virginia, a compromise was negotiated. A new course midway between the two survey lines would be marked from White Top Mountain to Cumberland Gap. In 1802, a team plotted the new borderline, and in the next year it was officially adopted by Tennessee and Virginia.

In anticipation of the 1803 agreement, an act was drawn up on December 8, 1802, by Tennessean William Maclin with the purpose of "Confirming the boundary line between this State (Tennessee) and the State of Virginia as settled and designated by certain Commissioners; and for appropriating certain monies therein mentioned." A seven page copy of this document was prepared by Maclin in 1805. It and a related letter signed by John Sevier on July 11, 1805, were acquired by the library this year. The letter testifies: "Know ye, That the name 'Wm. Maclin' subscribed to the annexed Certificate is the proper handwriting of William Maclin Esquire, who is Secretary of the said State of Tennessee. Therefore all due faith, credit and authority is and ought to be had and given to his proceedings and Certificates as such." Both items came to Special Collections this year as a result of support provided by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Koella. The Koellas have continued to sponsor the development of a prime collection of Tennesseana centering around Andrew Jackson and his times. The collection, which consists of manuscripts, broadsides,
prints, pamphlets and rare books, is not limited to materials relating to Jackson alone, but includes items connected with men and issues of the Jacksonian era.

It is surprising that almost nothing is written about Maclin—as the first Secretary of the State of Tennessee and as the Adjutant-General under Sevier—one would expect a detailed account of his career to appear in various sources dealing with early Tennessee history. Only brief references to Maclin’s secretarial post have been found in comprehensive and specific works on this subject. The same sources indicate that his sister, Elizabeth Maclin Carter, figured so prominently in the early history of Tennessee that the town of Elizabethon was named in her honor. A similar honor was bestowed upon her husband, Landon Carter, in the naming of Carter County.

John Sevier, Andrew Jackson’s long-time adversary, served as Governor of Tennessee for six terms between 1796 and 1809, and was the first and only Governor of the State of Franklin (1784 to 1788). Because of the central position he occupied in the early history of Tennessee, the library has made an effort through the years to acquire as many of his original manuscripts as possible. This effort is infrequently rewarded, for on the rare occasions when Sevier manuscripts are offered for sale, they command high prices and are quickly sold.

These two items, the Maclin document and the Sevier letter of authentication, are significant additions to the library’s growing number of manuscripts from the early days of statehood. The importance of such pieces lies both in their uniqueness and in the valuable information they contain on the historic figures and events that shaped Tennessee’s development.

In 1892, long after the matter was supposedly resolved, Virginia decided to protest again the border between it and Tennessee with the intent to have the line re-established at the actual 36°30’ parallel. Tennessee contested Virginia’s appeal, and the case was argued until it eventually ended up in the United States Supreme Court. The decision handed down ruled in favor of maintaining the present boundary on the grounds that it had been in effect for a long time and had been accepted by Virginia in the 1803 agreement.

In dealing with the boundary dispute, Kentucky enjoyed more productive results than did Virginia. The Bluegrass state refused to accept either of the 1779 survey lines unless it could be responsible for establishing an accurate parallel from the Tennessee River, where Walker’s line ended, west to the Mississippi River. This continuation was carried out by a Kentucky survey team in 1818 after Jackson’s Chickamauga Purchase opened the region between the two rivers for settlement. In 1820 it was agreed that a junction between the Walker survey and the 1818 survey would be made by running the latter line north down the Tennessee River until the two met. From that point eastward along the Kentucky-Tennessee border, the Walker line was left intact so that the resident status of borderline settlers would remain undisturbed. It is significant to note that had Walker’s survey been accurately aligned on the 36°30’ parallel, his home state would have benefited greatly. Instead, Virginia and Kentucky together lost well over two million acres of land to which they were originally entitled.

An 1824 Map of Tennessee showing the inaccurate calculations of early surveyors.

**INCORRIGIBLE BACHELORS BEWARE**

BY STEPHEN C. WICKS

The glamour and freedom associated with bachelorhood has for centuries carried its price in the form of high taxes.

In ancient Greco-Roman civilization, unmarried men were heavily taxed while married couples with large families enjoyed social and economic privileges. Though it levied no direct bachelor’s tax, the British government by tradition employed a similar method of discouraging men from living out of wedlock by offering special abatements to men of family. Although the United States might be regarded as a place where bachelors would thrive without persecution, it supports an income tax system that provides exemptions for married men from which bachelors are excluded.

A curious piece of legislation concerning bachelorhood was introduced before the Tennessee General Assembly on November 22, 1826. If approved, it would have severely inhibited the lifestyles of men who treasured their unmarried status.

This handwritten legislative bill, recently procured by the library, called for a substantial fine to be imposed upon "unmarried men over the age of thirty years, feasting upon the fat of the land; regardless of the claims, which many amiable, worthy and meritorious females have upon our sex for husbands; treating with utter contempt [sic] the rites and ceremonies of honourable marriage, thereby, most aggravated by offending against the peace, prosperity, honour, and dignity of the state." The requested fine in the proposal was to equal twenty-five percent of a bachelor’s entire estate, and at the end of each year the collected revenue would be divided among unmarried women of at least twenty-five years of age. It was to be the sheriff’s duty to make a yearly inventory of all bachelors in his county and determine their worth. For repeating offenders, the penalty became increasingly stiff: "If any man shall be returned by the sheriff a third time for taxation under the provisions of this act, he shall be taken, held and deemed to be an incorrigible bachelor, and shall forever after, until [sic] he marries, pay a tax of fifty per cent [sic] on all the estate that he may have to be collected and paid over, to the same purposes and persons, as is herein before directed." The document’s aim was to make bachelorhood undesirable for men who might be inclined to remain single and to ease the burden placed on fathers continu-
Rescued from the fate of an Old Maid, from Mark Twain's *The Gilded Age* (Hartford, 1874).

ing to support daughters who were eligible for marriage. When brought before the House of Representatives, the bill, according to a note scribbled on the document by Clerk Thomas J. Campbell, was "read one time and passed." Such a quick, supportive decision must have pleased Campbell, for census records indicate he was burdened with several unwed daughters. The Senate, as shown by Clerk R. Dance's note, was equally decisive in opposing the proposition. His note, scrawled just under Campbell's, reads: "Read and ordered to be laid on the table for 30 years." Because no records concerning Dance's family status could be found, his feeling about the Senate's decision cannot be speculated. It is evident from their action that the Senate, unlike the House of Representatives, was sensitive to the bachelor's cause.

In pondering the motives of a Sevier County lawyer named Lewis Reneau, who conceived the bachelor's tax bill, two conclusions seem worthy of consideration: either a frustrated spinster pressured Reneau into lobbying this issue in an effort to remedy her single status (or at least supplement her estate), or Reneau himself was attempting to rescue his own daughter from the fate of an old maid. As census records reveal, the latter assumption is nearly correct but falls short of the mark, for Reneau had, in fact, four unwed daughters.

The Davy Crockett Almanacks have been written about here before. The Library Development Program Report for 1983-84 and 1975-76 carried notices about the acquisition of pieces in the series. Since the year 1986 marks the bicentennial of Davy Crockett's birth, it is appropriate that the subject of the Almanacks be raised again. A fortunate circumstance made possible the purchase of an elusive issue of the comic annuals in time for use in the bicentennial observance.

Although more than fifty versions of the Crockett Almanacks appeared from presses in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore between 1835 and 1856, it was the Nashville series of 1835-1841 that gained prominence as significant items of Americana. Much of the prominence was brought about by the inclusion of the Nashville issues in the Grolier Club of New York's 1946 exhibition of "One Hundred Influential American Books Printed Before 1900." Here the Crockett Almanacks took their place with the Declaration of Independence, the Gettysburg Address, Webster's Dictionary, Huckleberry Finn, and ninety-five other acclaimed American classics.

Even though the Almanacks must have been tremendously popular, only a few sets of the Nashville imprints are known to survive today.

The University of Tennessee cannot quite claim to be the possessor of a complete set, but it does now own the Crockett Almanacks for 1835 through 1840. The breakup of a notable private collection of Americana made it possible to fill a gap in holdings by acquiring volume one, number two for the year 1836. Like others in the series, the publication masthead reads, "Go Ahead." Davy Crockett's Almanack of Wild Sports in the West, and Life in the Backwoods. Purchase of the 1836 volume gives UT a solid run from the first year of the Almanack through 1840. The library lacks only the 1841 number.

An argument could be made that the first four issues hold more consequence than later numbers. An authority on the subject, Franklin J. Meine, who edited *The Crockett Almanacks* (Chicago, Caxton Club, 1955) stated in the introduction to his book, "... the first four Almanacks ... are radically different in artistic design, in format, and in text from the remaining three of purported 'Nashville imprints.'" The first four (1835-1838) might very well have been produced in the South or West, but the writer believes that the three issues
for 1839–1841, also bearing Nashville imprints were probably produced in Boston. Meine's book, which reproduced in full the stories and woodcuts from the early Almanacks, included only the years 1835 through 1838 (volume 1, nos. 1–4). The fact that the last three Almanacks bearing Nashville imprints (volume 2, nos. 1–3) were excluded, points up the importance of the first volume. The library is fortunate to have all of the more significant Nashville imprints in its collection.

The Crockett Almanacks are an entertaining portrait of a pioneer period. The numerous stories of Davy Crockett and his contemporaries are illustrated by realistic woodcuts with a backwoodsy flavor. As Meine observed, "They are distinctively American; there is nothing like them in other graphic arts of the world. They show that strength that springs from the soil; they are not the polished products of the European jewelers' engraver." Of the stories Meine further observed, "Here are bold tales of daring rescues of victorious struggles with wild beasts—real or imaginary, of superhuman strength and skill, of courage and wit of the woods, of flamboyant fantasy in tall tales artfully told." Locales of the stories range all over the Old South, from Tennessee to Texas, from the Ohio to the Gulf. Crockett's self-assurance and bravado in any situation spawned his cry, "Go Ahead!" and he did.

The legendary Davy Crockett was born near Greeneville, Tennessee, in 1786. In connection with the bicentennial of his birth, many commemorative events have been scheduled across the country. One of these, an exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution in Washington, was entitled "Davy Crockett: Gentleman From the Cane." It was co-sponsored by the Tennessee State Museum. The exhibit explored the historical facts and myths behind the man who served his country not only as a soldier, but as a two-term congressman. It opened in Washington June 14, 1986, and closed September 14, 1986, and is scheduled to travel to the Tennessee State Museum in Nashville where it can be seen from October 9, 1986, until December 31, 1986. An illustrated catalog accompanies the exhibition. The University of Tennessee Library was invited to participate in the exhibition by lending from its collection several rare Crockett items. Among them was the newly acquired Crockett Almanac for 1836, and the Crockett Almanack for 1839. It may be noted that the Smithsonian chose to display an issue from the esteemed volume one of the Nashville imprints as well as number one from the later series.

Other items borrowed for the Washington and Nashville exhibits were An Account of Col. Crockett's Tour to the North and Down East (Philadelphia, 1835) and Sketches and Eccentricities of Col. David Crockett of West Tennessee (New York, 1833). The University of Tennessee was honored to be represented by having its materials displayed in such notable exhibitions. The items shown were selected both for their artistic merit and their importance in depicting the life of Davy Crockett.

Along with other Crockett Almanacks in the library's possession, the 1836 issue was obtained through the support of thoughtful contributors. It was through the assistance of library patrons, Mr. and Mrs. Max Alvarez, that volume one of the rare set could be completed. The Crockett Bicentennial is an opportune time to announce to friends, benefactors and researchers that the library has joined the ranks of those select repositories holding all of the Almanacks in the first series.
A quaint little volume called The Union Songster recently came into the possession of the library. The volume, printed in Madisonville, Tennessee, at the Patriot Office in 1830, is not recorded in the inventory of Tennessee imprints published by the Historical Record Survey in 1942. When a book is not found in the imprints inventory, it may indicate that an unrecorded title has been discovered. In this case, however, investigation revealed that the title was not unknown, for it appeared in a bibliography compiled by Ronald Allen called, Tennesseana, A Value Guide to Scarce and Rare Books Relating to Tennessee and Tennesseans (Knoxville, 1979).

Curiosity about the early date of the songster (no Madisonville printing was known before 1833) caused further investigation. Because the publisher of The Union Songster, The Patriot Office, seemed to be a newspaper, American Newspapers, 1821–1936 (New York, 1937) was consulted. The only Madisonville paper listed was The Hiwassee Patriot, which began publication in 1839. For most of its three year life, The Hiwassee Patriot was located in Athens, but for January, February and March, 1839 it was issued in Madisonville. If the Patriot Office was in Madisonville only for the first three months of 1839, then The Union Songster must not have been published in 1830. The title page date that appears to be 1830 must really be 1839, printed with a smudge, making the number nine resemble a zero.

In any case the songster printed in Madisonville is a rare piece that is not reported to be in any other repository. It is a valuable addition to the library’s growing collection of unusual hymnals and songbooks. A thoughtful supporter directed attention to this early Tennessee imprint that was then acquired through the use of gift funds. Another songbook that is almost as rare was published in Madisonville in 1835. The Zion Traveller is held by the Lawson McGhee Library in Knoxville and in a private library in Loudon.

The importance of Madisonville and Monroe County printing in the first half of the nineteenth century has been pointed out in earlier issues of the Library Development Program Report. The 1982–83 issue, in a discussion of early Tennessee medical books, mentioned Madisonville as a center for publications in that field. Gunn’s Domestic Medicine, Wright’s Family Medicine, Carter’s Botanic Physician, Shelton’s American Medicine, and Spillman’s Simplified Anatomy were cited as examples. Other types of books printed in Madisonville dealt with Freemasonry, Baptist Associations, music and spelling. The inventory of Tennessee imprints up to 1840 lists fourteen titles published in Madisonville between 1833 and 1837. Several books, especially Gunn’s Domestic Medicine, were printed in more than one edition. The University of Tennessee owns six of these Madisonville imprints plus the unrecorded 1839 Songster.

Other printing in Monroe County was done at Pumpkintown. The Library Development Program Report for 1983–84 in connection with an article on Baptist Associations publications furnished details about the location of the little-known Pumpkintown. Johnston and Edwards, prominent printers of Madisonville, relo­cated in Pumpkintown about 1839. Members of the firm, (sometimes Johnston, sometimes Edwards, sometimes both) were involved with producing four editions of Gunn’s Domestic Medicine before the relocation. The firm also issued a hymnal, The Zion Traveller, mentioned above.

There is no longer conjecture surrounding the situation of Pumpkintown or the activities of Johnston and Edwards. Another volume recently acquired makes clear the developments concerning printing at this unlikely site. The faded and worn back cover of the volume, J. W. Robinson’s The Farmers and Traders Guide (Pumpkintown, 1839), has the following announce­ment: “To the public. Johnston and Edwards have removed their printing office from Madisonville to Pumpkintown on the head waters of Eastenallee in Monroe County. FIFTEEN DOLLARS IN CENTS.

Purchase of the volumes above was made possible because of the generosity of library patrons and Mr. and Mrs. Max Alvarez.
County, E. Ten. where they can execute book, pamphlet and job printing as neatly and in as short time—for less money than any other establishment in E. Tennessee—and they also have a book-binder connected with their office, where all kinds of binding, such as blank work, [and] books bound over from the plainest to the neatest stile, at reasonable terms. And they solicit those who have good old books to bring them in and have them re-bound.” On the bottom of the cover, too worn to read entirely, is an advertisement for an edition of Gunn’s Domestic Medicine.

The inventory of Tennessee imprints lists only three Pumpkintown products, all issued in 1839 or 1840. In addition to The Farmers and Traders Guide, and Gunn’s Domestic Medicine, there is The Knoxville Harmony (1840), of which the single known copy is in the Lawson McGhee Library. The other two titles are in the University of Tennessee Library, along with Minutes of the Hiwassee Association for 1840, 1841 and 1842. Johnston and Edwards printed the Minutes for all three years, but only those for 1840 bear the Pumpkintown identification (unknown in the inventory). Because of the unusual Pumpkintown imprint, the eighth edition of Gunn’s Domestic Medicine has become the most eagerly sought edition of that work.

The Farmers and Traders Guide, as the preface indicates, “shows at one view, the wholesale or retail value of any number of yards, pounds or bushels, or any other commodity, from 1 to 1,000, at one quarter of a cent, and so up to fifteen dollars, in so plain and easy a manner that a person quite unacquainted with Arithmetic, may, by looking at the head of the page to find the given price, and at the column on the side for the number sought for, tell with the utmost accuracy the total value required.” The guide, which (aside from its practical applications) sheds so much light on the printing history of Monroe County, was until 1984 known to be present in private collections only. In that year UT obtained a copy in leather binding, but it lacked the printed announcement concerning the work of Johnston and Edwards at Pumpkintown. The copy coming to the library this year was bound in paper-covered boards that allowed for the inclusion of the announcement. The two states of the covers attest to Johnston and Edwards’ capacity to offer binding “from the plainest to the neatest stile, at reasonable terms.”

Purchase of the rare Monroe County imprints was possible because of the generosity of library patrons Mr. and Mrs. Max Alvarez.

KLUXERS AND CLANS

In his book East Tennessee and the Civil War (Cincinnati, 1894), Oliver P. Temple said, “We cannot suppose that the love for the Union was originally much stronger in East Tennessee than in Middle Tennessee.” To support his statement, Temple mentioned a clan of some two dozen prominent Middle Tennessee citizens who were opposed to secession. Among those leading citizens was one Samuel M. Arnell of Columbia.

According to an entry in Charles Lanman’s Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States (Washington, 1876), *Arnell “in 1861 . . . took an active interest in putting down the Rebellion, and suffered in person and property from the Confederate Army.” He afterward became one of the commanding figures in the reconstruction of the state government, was leader of the majority in the House of Representatives in the legislature of 1865 and author of much of the legislation passed by that body. He vacated
Attention is drawn to Samuel Mayes Amell because the library has recently been given a collection of papers relating to his life and career. The papers, more than three hundred pieces dating from 1865 through 1920, were presented to the University by Mrs. Broadus Farrar of Knoxville. Mrs. Farrar, the former Harriette Arnell, is the granddaughter of Samuel Mayes Amell. The Arnell papers form an impressive research group. The gentleman from Columbia lived during a crucial time in American history and his papers reflect that time. Among his correspondents (friends, colleagues, and constituents) were many prominent men whose letters hold significance for historians and scholars. Letters are present from such well known public figures as journalist William G. Brownlow, statesman Horace Maynard, and publisher John Bell Brownlow.

As Samuel Mayes Arnell Jr. points out in his introduction to The Southern Unionist, Samuel Mayes Arnell, a cultured slave owner from the Bluegrass region of Middle Tennessee, was a staunch adherent to the Union. Born in Maury County in 1833, he was related to a large portion of the citizenry of one of the most populous regions of the state. His father was a Presbyterian minister of great learning, and his grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. Though educated for the church, Arnell taught a classic school and studied law. In 1859 he went into business manufacturing leather. In his surroundings, every personal interest—family, social, business, professional and political—cried out for his support of the Confederacy, yet when the vote on secession of the state was taken in June of 1861 only seven votes were cast against secession in Maury County and his vote was one of the seven.

The Southern Unionist referred to above is an unpublished biography of William G. Brownlow written by his friend Samuel M. Arnell. The manuscript for this work was placed in the library many years ago by Mrs. Farrar. Probably no man knew Governor Brownlow (Tennessee's first postwar chief executive) more intimately and enjoyed more fully his confidence than Arnell. The biography was assembled with a view to presenting the facts of Tennessee's attitude toward the Union and the reconstruction of the state government from the viewpoint of an active participant. The viewpoint of active participants is the quality that makes the Arnell papers valuable historical documents. The correspondence demonstrates the position occupied by men who were loyal to the Union during the period following the Civil War. The papers reveal struggles and victories experienced by legislators and their constituents. Messages from W.G. Brownlow, Horace Maynard and other government officials shed light on the machinations of political processes, while communications from concerned citizens report shocking and fearful occurrences.

A number of letters deal with terrors inflicted on freedmen by the Ku Klux Klan. Examples of these appear in two reports written by C.H. Douglas of the Assistant Assessors Office, 6th District of Tennessee. On July 7, 1868, Douglas wrote to Arnell from Columbia: “We had quite a turnout of colored people on the fourth. Had plenty to eat. Tom White read the declaration of independence to them. Plenty of fun and everything went harmoniously during the day, but when night came their merriment was changed into a perfect reign of terror by the appearance of about 500 KK provided with all their accoutrements of war. Even had their ambulances with them headed by some of the most influential men of our city. They commenced their work by whipping the colored people, especially women and children. Finally the men fired into them and wounded several of them.
we are all well at this time but have
to lay all night with pistols under my head
hoping we may see better days. A month
earlier Douglas had written: "I wrote to you
about a week ago and concluded not to
wait for an answer owing to the numerous
outrages committed on the colored people
by the Ku Klux, it is horrible. It is true we
have soldiers here but they do no good. They
are ramped about 1½ miles from town. The
Ku Klux come into town and ride around in
mask with impunity. . . . Last Saturday
night they took a black woman out of her
house and hit her 300 lashes and then
striped [sic] her naked and ravished her . . .
the fact is that coloured people have
become so intimidated that they will not
report these outrages to the Bureau Agent
because they are afraid to . . . A perfect
reign of terror to the coloured people. And
I tell you in all candor if there is not
something done for their relief, they will
certainly vote with the Rebels at the
coming election next fall. They say the
government will not protect them and they
will vote with those who will, which is
the program of the KK. And if the government
will not protect them they would rather go
back to their masters and tell them to take
them back and protect them . . . I hope
you will take this matter in hand and do
something, for as Infantry is not worth a
cent to us, we require Cavalry and men
that is not friends of Andy and his Klan.
We need some East Tennesseans . . . to
straighten the KK."

A closeness to the Brownlow family
is shown by the continued contact John
Bell Brownlow (son of Governor Brown­
low) kept with Arnell. Sixteen years after
the Ku Klux Klan incidents mentioned
above, John B. Brownlow sent Arnell a
memento of those dark days. An accompa­
ing letter dated Feb. 27, 1884,
explained: "Looking over some old papers
and documents in my trunk I yesterday
came across the enclosed which I present
accompanied letter dated Feb. 27, 1884,

. . . We are all well at this time but have
written: "Threatening the life of Arnell.
Business recently called Hon. S.M. Arnell
home to Columbia, and on Saturday night
last, the Ku Klux Klan, with pistols and
rope in hands searched the train for him,
swearing vengeance [sic] against him. This
is to be the Democratic game this summer.
[signed] Senior Editor." The paper was
dated June 11, 1868.

Following his service in the Thirty­
third, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses,
Arnell returned to Tennessee. He was
postmaster at Columbia from 1879 to 1885
and Superintendent of Public Schools there
from 1885 to 1888. After many years of
decaying health, he died in 1903.

The Arnell papers complement
another collection of Arnell files given to
the library by Mrs. Farrar in 1975. The
earlier gift, about 300 pieces dating from
1864 to 1937, included diaries, account
books, historical compositions and corres­
dpondence. The two Arnell manuscript
groups are enhanced by the presence
in the library of private papers of other well-known
men with similar background and failties.
For example, the letters of Oliver Perry
Temple, 1832–1909, have items in them
from one of the same men (W.G.
Brownlow, Horace Maynard and John B.
Brownlow) who wrote to Arnell. Likewise
the papers of Horace Maynard, 1828–1926,
and William Brownlow, 1831–1877, deal
with the same subjects and personalities that
are represented in the Arnell and Temple
papers. These records, along with the James
G.M. Ramsey manuscripts, 1790–1812,
(which provide insight into an opposite
political affiliation) offer the researcher a
wealth of original matter dealing with the
Civil War and Reconstruction periods.

The existence of divided loyalties
manifested by Tennesseans during the
conflict of 1861–1865 has always been a
circumstance that excited the imagination
of historians and scholars. The library is
pleased to have fresh materials that detail the hardships and triumphs of a
Union man as graphically as do the Arnell
papers. The generosity and consideration
shown by Mrs. Farrar in placing such a
valuable collection of research material in
the University's custody is appreciated.

Mention of John Bell Brownlow and
Oliver Perry Temple in the preceding article
brings to mind an interesting letter found
in the Temple papers. Although the Temple
papers were given to the library many years
ago, their importance to the manuscript
collection has never been recognized.
There are large quantities of significant
items in these papers that are worthy of
attention is a communication directed to
Temple by John Bell Brownlow.

The ten page letter is dated Balls
Gap, September 9, 1864, when Brownlow
was serving as a field officer with the 9th
Tennessee Cavalry (U.S.A.). From the
tone of the letter, young Brownlow was
courting the favor of the older Temple.
Brownlow here imparts information on
a variety of subjects, one of which is a
discussion of military actions around
Greeneville (Temple's original home) and
the ambush of John Hunt Morgan.

Morgan and his raiders, because of
their bold forays into Federal territory, were
considered gallant and daring heroes in the
Confederacy, while in the Union they were
looked upon as ruthless brigands.

An article entitled "Rebel Raiders"
appeared in The Library Development
Program Report for 1982–83. This article was
based on an account found in Col. William
Ward's diary about General Morgan's death
at Greeneville. The diary related a version
of the General's betrayal by Lucy Williams
that was widely circulated at the time.

Because of the story about Morgan's killing
in the 1982–83 publication, additional
information on the subject supplied by
Brownlow may not be inappropriate to
these pages.
The young officer from Knoxville, son of Parson Brownlow, publisher of the Whig, proudly recounted his exploits to the respected Temple. Boasting of the conduct of his men, he wrote: "I have fought them two days since I left Knoxville. They were never under fire before. In the fight at Blue Springs [present day Mosheim] and Greenville [sic] there was no flinching. They fought like men who had been in many engagements. We have whipped and routed the enemy in both engagements. Since killing John Morgan the Tennessee Cavalry Brigade think they can accomplish almost anything." Brownlow commented on the few casualties suffered by his unit and the high morale of the soldiers.

His letter then treated in more detail the circumstances surrounding Morgan's demise. He wrote, "At Greenville [sic] Morgan's force was at least 1600. I think more, our force was less. Notwithstanding this we routed them completely, and I had the pleasure of seeing the lifeless carcass of their fallen chief. In the minutes after he was killed, I met a Sergeant [sic] with his body thrown on the neck of his horse, his head and face covered with blood. I pointed the men of the 9th to the corpse, assuring them that it was the veritable John Morgan. They made the welkin ring with shouts of applause."

Much has been written about the ambush and subsequent death of General Morgan. There are stories of betrayal, revenge and jealousy. The whole truth about the events of that rainy September day in Greeneville will probably never be known. Most writers neglect or choose not to elaborate on indelicate facts connected with the tragic occurrences, but the observances of Colonel Brownlow seem worthy of notice.

General Morgan had been a guest at the Williams mansion during his visit to Greeneville, and it was on the grounds of this house where he was apprehended and shot. Brownlow's recollection continued, "After the fight was over I went to Mrs. Williams to see the features of the great raider. Mrs. Williams received me very cordially, calling me John, and remarked she was glad to see me ... I then asked to see the corpse of Gen. Morgan. Mrs. Jo. Williams at once accompanied me to the room ... Morgan was handsomely laid out. He was a very fine looking man. Tall, weighing 190 or 200 lbs, with no surplus flesh but splendid muscle. He had a splendid head." Brownlow explained that after the killing, the house had been searched for Morgan's baggage, and in the room where the general had slept, his coat, vest and pipe had been found. Because of a request from an officer in charge, Brownlow went on: "I gave him Morgan's coat and vest to bury him in. The pipe I have. It is a large wooden pipe, with a splendid plaster of paris picture of Morgan in it." Morgan had arrived in Greeneville the night before he was killed. According to Brownlow, "Mrs. Williams' cook says she saw Morgan smoking with the pipe I have."

Before going into other matters of private business, Brownlow passes on a meaningful remark from a high ranking official: "Gen. Sherman told Judge Gaut at Cleveland (on his way to reinforce Bumside) that he did not know there were any East Tennesseans in the Federal Army I suppose he will find it out now." A postscript to the letter reports, "Morgan was so thoroughly surprised, he didn't have time to put on his socks, coat, or vest. We got all his baggage and private papers and official documents."

The unexpected information supplied in Brownlow's letter to Temple sheds indirect light on the happenings at Greeneville on September 4, 1864, and the day following. The episode regarding General Morgan's pipe was cited by Steve Humphrey in his book, That D----d Brownlow (Boone, N.C., 1978). Mr. Humphrey frequently used resources of the University Library while preparing his biographical treatment of the Fighting Parson. Humphrey does not tell us what happened to the General's unusual and impressive pipe.

The Brownlow letter is an example of the high quality of materials found in the O.P. Temple papers. These papers have provided a wealth of information to library researchers. The collection was received as a gift from Mary Boyce Temple in the long ago days (about 1935) when the library had no organized manuscript holdings. It was one of the first groups of important papers accepted by the University and was among the first to be cataloged and made available to researchers when the Manuscript Division opened in 1959.
With the purchase of The Art of Central Asia: The Stein Collection in the British Museum (volume three), Special Collections' considerable array of holdings in Far Eastern art and culture continues to increase in quality, scope and number. (The term 'Far Eastern' is used here to designate China, Japan, and Korea.)

Bound in brilliant red silk embossed with a gold linear floral design, The Art of Central Asia is filled with vivid color plates of Buddhist textiles and objects of the second century B.C. to the tenth century A.D. excavated from several sites in China's Tarim Basin by archaeologist Sir Aurel Stein. Though this elegant volume would be seen as exceptional in quality among books produced by most presses, its exotic binding materials and superb craftsmanship are representative of the "spare-no-expense" attitude with which the library's other Far Eastern special editions have been produced. To ensure the survival of a special edition's delicate beauty, some presses issue their works in handsome, protective boxes. Another form of protection often employed is a wraparound case which is usually fastened with traditional ivory clasps.

Kodansha International Ltd., the printer of The Art of Central Asia, is one of a few presses that occasionally endeavor to go beyond conventional binding practices in order to create a volume on art reflecting and sometimes magnifying its content. Other presses sharing this distinction are Heibonsha Limited, of Tokyo and C&C Joint Publishing Co., of Hongkong.

Though slightly less magnificent in its exterior appearance than The Art of Central Asia, Heibonsha's edition of The Mogao Grottoes of Dunhuang is of no less importance. It offers intimate views into one of China's most significant historical monuments. Instead of having to embark on an expensive expedition that would require months in order to see all of Mogao's 429 richly adorned caves, researchers can now conveniently thumb through the profusion of high quality color plates contained in this five volume set.

A third noteworthy item, Gems of Chinese Painting in the Shanghai Museum, issued in 1981 by C&C Joint Publishing Co., is endowed with nearly every special feature possessed only in part by most other unusual editions in this subject area. It is housed in a protective box covered by a brocaded, multi-colored textile and is fastened with large ivory clasps. Mounted on the box's cover is a strip of gold-flecked paper bearing seven inked Chinese characters. Opening the hinged box exposes a volume bound in royal blue velvet enhanced by gold calligraphic characters identical to those on the box. Even more dazzling are the "gems" inside the volume: stunning tipped-in color plates of selected original paintings from the Shanghai Museum. The piece's superlative planning and production were recognized when its first edition, printed in 1959, was awarded a gold medal at the International Book Design Exhibition held in Leipzig, Germany, in the same year.

As the three volumes previously discussed might suggest, topics in the library's diverse Far Eastern collection range from esoteric to general. The esoteric category is especially exemplified by materials on costumes and handmade paper of Japan, as well as by a description of the civilization on the isle of Formosa (now Taiwan). Histories of Japanese printmaking and accounts of China are particularly representative of the general category.

A survey of the formats of material in this area also reveals great variety. There are works in facsimile of various shapes and sizes, ranging from colossal tomes like The Tale of Genji, to tiny books such as Sesshu's Long Landscape Scroll. Far more distinctive in format is a set of thirty hanging scrolls on which famous Chinese paintings are mounted. These scrolls, along with other facsimiles, provide a valuable opportunity for researchers to view Far Eastern art in its traditional form.

Another factor enhancing the collection's diversity is the tremendous range in imprint dates. An early Dutch imprint of 1665, which describes a voyage through various lands in the Orient, is the senior member of this group. The Art of Central Asia (volume three), printed in 1985, is the junior. The span of time encompassed by these books is valuable in making possible an assessment of the evolving perceptions of the geographic region from both an indigenous and foreign perspective.

Many of the volumes in this subject area are printed in Japanese, Chinese, French or German, but some include special sections in English that identify and describe plates and outline the content of the work. Though such translations are helpful when included, the vibrant display of various monuments and artifacts reflected in the plates can usually be appreciated without explanation.

A recent survey revealed that Special Collections' group of Far Eastern materials has grown to be quite substantial, containing well over 100 titles—many of which have several volumes. Because of their considerable number and broad scope, a bibliography of Special Collections' Far Eastern holdings has been planned to assist researchers in this area. When completed, copies of the bibliography will be available in the University's art department and in the library's Special Collections division.

Since University faculty and students in Asian Studies are geographically far removed from the source of their study, a comprehensive, current support collection is required to achieve and maintain a thriving, competitive Asian Studies program. Although the steady growth of this body of material has been of tremendous benefit to the program's curriculum, the high cost of distinguished Far Eastern editions has made it necessary to tap gift funds to underwrite their purchase. As a result, there remains a great need for continuous outside support to enable the future acquisition of similarly exceptional volumes.
Plate from C. Niebuhr's *Voyage En Arabie* (Amsterdam, 1776).
Perhaps the most widely-read form of literature in the eighteenth century, aside from the novel, was the nonfiction travel book. Although Europeans had been recounting their voyages and journeys for many years, the eighteenth century ushered in a new era in which travel accounts enjoyed unparalleled popularity. Praised by readers and reviewers, these accounts won a devoted readership.

In an age when foreign journeys were not undertaken by many, the stay-at-home public eagerly awaited the appearance of travelers' writings. An awakened curiosity about unfamiliar regions created a demand for more and more works telling of experiences in exotic places. The period witnessed an opening of the Earth's further reaches to exploration. Africa, Asia and the Americas—places previously seen mainly by seamen, caravans, traders and adventurers—were beginning to be visited and described by new classes of people.

Numerous examples of this popular form of eighteenth century literature are available in the library. A notable feature of the Special Collections division is its strength in books devoted to early voyages and travels. For more than a decade the travel book collection has been carefully built with the expert guidance of interested faculty. The books are not limited to discussions on concentrated areas, but instead are global in content. There are volumes dealing with voyages or overland journeys to Polynesia, the West Indies, the Near East, Central Asia, the Far East, Africa, Europe, North America, South America and the Arctic regions. Some outstanding travel titles, most of which are considered rare books, include Captain Edward Cooke's A Voyage to the South Seas (London, 1712), Antonio de Ulloa's Voyage to South America (London, 1758), George Forster's A Voyage Around the World (London, 1777), James Bruce's Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile (Edinburgh, 1790), three editions of Gilbert Inlay's A Topographical Description of North America (London, 1792–1797), Jonathan Carver's Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America (London, 1781), and Daniel Smith's A Short Description of the Tennessee Government (Philadelphia, 1793). Carver's Travels was described in the Library Development Program Report for 1983–84, and A Short Description of the Tennessee Government is described in this publication.

The travel collection is discussed here because of an unusual acquisition that enhances holdings of this kind. The new material is in three related volumes, all by C. Niebuhr. The pieces, found in a Knoxville estate sale, were scattered among buyers when sold. Through the efforts of a library patron the three parts were brought together again. Actually companion titles, the compositions are Description de L'Arabie in two volumes (Amsterdam, 1774-1776) and Voyage En Arabie (Amsterdam, 1780). The library is grateful to Ronald R. Allen, a long time contributor to the rare book division, for his perseverance in locating and reuniting this important set of travel narratives.

Though bearing the name “Arabia” in the title, Niebuhr's works are in reality concerned with other eastern countries as well. The newly obtained editions are in French, but there were also editions issued in German and English. Niebuhr was the sole survivor of a party of five Danish travelers who were sent in 1761 to the Near East at the expense of the King of Denmark. Considered eminently qualified to accomplish the several purposes of such an expedition, the men were instructed to explore the various wonders of Egypt and Arabia.

The party proceeded first to Egypt by way of Malta, Constantinople and Alexandria. This part of the trip required nine months at sea. In Egypt, observations were made on the ways of government, the state of agriculture, the condition of the arts and the customs of the people. Cairo and other flourishing centers were visited, as well as the ruined ancient cities of Lower Egypt. In translation, the author commented, "Of all countries in the known world, Egypt presents to curious observations the greatest number of monuments of remote antiquity. Various causes concur to give this country the advantage in this respect over every other part of the globe."

From the banks of the Nile the travelers ventured east to Suez, made a stop at Mount Sinai, sailed down the Red Sea to Jidda, and thence overland to Mecca. By the time several excursions into the interior parts of the country had been accomplished, two of the party were dead. The pernicious influence of the climate and the disadvantages of the oriental mode of living to European constitutions took its toll. The fatigue associated with difficult travel, coupled with environmental conditions, so impaired the health of the survivors that they were obliged to leave Arabia with the first English ship bound for Bombay. When the last of his companions died in Bombay, Niebuhr remained in the East only until he could find safe passage into Europe. The return voyage began more than three years after the departure from Denmark.

Niebuhr's account furnished one of the first topographical descriptions of Arabia to the European public. Relating to a country famed from the earliest ages of antiquity, it provided truly valuable information. It shed new light on historical events, laws, worship and customs recorded in the Old Testament. The volumes compiled by the surviving explorer are supplied with many illustrations—engravings depicting scenes observed by the Danish travelers. The engravings, many of them folding, are maps and renditions of monuments, great buildings, inscriptions, costumes and useful implements.

Like many of the popular eighteenth century travel accounts, the volumes on Arabia are attractively bound in leather with gold tooling. The elaborate bindings make the travel collection a handsome as well as a useful part of the rare book room.

The addition of significant titles to an already strong subject area is always a welcome development. The Niebuhr works are appropriate and valuable accessions to the library.

DROPPED BY A MANGY CAT

Although Tennessee Williams wrote in his memoirs that he was directly descended from Tennessee's first senator, John Williams, the statement was in error. The fact is, ten men from Tennessee served in the senate before John Williams. William Blount and William Cocke were sent to Washington in 1796 to serve as the first pair of senators from the new state. The great-great-grandfather of Tennessee Williams did not begin his senate term until 1815.

The Mississippi-born playwright, whose official name was Thomas Lanier Williams, adopted the pen name Tennessee Williams because of the prominence of the Williams family in Tennessee. Despite the mistake about a forebear being the first senator, Williams was correct about the distinction of the family. His lineage was an illustrious one. The family tree, found in Zella Armstrong's Notable Southern Families (Chattanooga, 1922), is sprinkled with such names as John Sevier, James White, Thomas A.R. Nelson, and Polly McClung.

A demonstration of the renowned author's interest in his ties with East Tennessee was his contribution to a preservation project involving Old Harmony Graveyard in Greenville. In reporting the donation, a 1971 newspaper story pointed
out that members of the Williams family were interred there. The story further reported that Tennessee Williams wanted to acquire the volumes of Notable Southern Families in which his family connections are charted. A UT librarian who noticed the story followed it up by sending photocopies of the appropriate sections to the writer's Key West home. The librarian also offered to assist Williams in procuring these books.

A note of appreciation from the prize-winning dramatist, dated May 28, 1971, contained some interesting comments on genealogical pursuits. It also included a blank check to be used for purchase of the desired volumes. Relative to interest in kinships, he remarked, "I suppose it is symptomatic of advanced years for me to have this concern with family history; but I guess it's a harmless kind of vanity." In response to the offer to locate Notable Southern Families for him, Williams said, "Of course I would love to buy the whole set of volumes if you could find a set for me. I think it would bug the eyes of Key West 'socialites' who like to think of me as something 'dropped in an alley' by a mangy cat." The handwritten postscript added, "Enclosing a cheque for books if you can find them. Please fill in the amount. TW."

The check was never cashed because a reprint of Notable Southern Families became available before the original volumes could be found. Williams was notified that the Reprint Company of Spartanburg had reissued the Armstrong compilations, and an order blank for purchasing them was furnished him. The signed check along with the letter of thanks is now a part of the library's manuscript collection. The good faith demonstrated by the playwright in sending a blank check was not breached.

Several members of Tennessee Williams' family lived in Knoxville. Cornelius C. Williams, his father, grew up here, and returned here to live in his later years. His aunts, Isabel (Mrs. W.G. Brownlow) and Ella also were Knoxvillians. Tennessee Williams and his brother, Dakin, came to Knoxvillie in 1957 to attend their father's funeral. Their father had been living at the Whittle Springs Hotel. While in town the brothers were taken by their Aunt Ella for a drive out Dandridge Pike to visit the large brick home of their great-great-grandfather, John Williams, United States Senator. Of this house, Tennessee Williams wrote in his memoirs, "Now the imposing old Williams residence in Knoxville has been turned into a black orphanage—a good ending for it."

The manuscript items that came to the library as a result of the famous author's respect for family background have merit beyond their intent. Aside from autograph value, the pieces hold significance for literary investigation. The unpublished letter, despite its briefness, contains information that has importance for biographers and critics.

*General John Hunt Morgan was a guest of the Williams family in Greeneville at the time he was ambushed and killed. (See story on page 13).
this powerful new medium. With David B. Creekmore’s contribution of 120 reels from the golden age of radio (1930’s-1950’s), the magic of radio programs has been captured and can now be preserved for public access. The taped programs include celebrities such as Gene Autry, Jack Benny, Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Abbott and Costello, and popular shows like Academy Award Theatre, Blondie, and The Bob and Ray Show. These valuable tapes bring a new dimension to the library’s audio-visual collection, and provide a profile of the programming that contributed to radio’s unrivaled popularity among the masses before the advent of television.

Response to appeals for material related to World War II continues to be gratifying. Contributions have come in many forms. Letters, photographs, scrapbooks, diaries, reminiscences, unit histories, directives, maps and pamphlets have been received. The number of veterans and relatives of veterans who gave things for the growing collection pertaining to the conflict of 1938-1945 is so great that it is impractical to list them here. The library appreciates the interest and cooperation demonstrated by the donors of World War II papers.

On several occasions Mrs. Broodus Farrar has presented the library with significant materials. This year, in addition to family papers, she has given a collection of sixty books associated with her grandfather, Samuel Mayes Arnell (an article about a group of Arnell manuscripts appears elsewhere in this Review). The volumes, from the nineteenth century, include novels, histories, biographies, poems, dramas and essays. Some representative titles of these high quality pieces are J. G. M. Ramsey’s Annals of Tennessee, Mary Noailles Murfree’s Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains, Albion Tourgee’s A Fool’s Errand, Thomas Nelson Page’s The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock and Sterling King’s The Wild Rose of Cherokee. These volumes, along with ones given by Mrs. Farrar at other times, show that her forebears who assembled the books were collectors with discriminating tastes. The University is grateful to have Mrs. Farrar’s continued support.

In 1963, Dr. K. J. Phelps Sr., of Lewisburg, presented the library with three historically significant diaries. These diaries were described in the Library Development Program Report for that year. One of these, a journal kept by Col. William W. Ward, carried an account of the death of Gen. John Hunt Morgan at Greeneville in 1864 (a story about Gen. Morgan appears elsewhere in this Review). This year Dr. Phelps has again made important gifts — two unusual books and another significant diary. The books are Charles Brownwell’s The Indian Races of North and South America (circa 1853) and W. B. Tegetmeier’s Pigeons (1868). The book about pigeons is complete with beautiful color illustrations. The diary (1835-1837) records activities of a Kentucky circuit rider named Robert McReynolds. Past and current contributions from Dr. Phelps holds special research value and are duly appreciated.

A large body of records from the Greater Knoxville Chamber of Commerce has been placed in the library’s keeping. The gift consists of more than 75 shelf feet of papers concerning civic and governmental affairs, conventions, finances and memberships. Old publications and documents are included along with correspondence. These old materials such as The Commercial History of the State of Tennessee (1910) are especially valuable because they enable researchers to peer into the early history of business in East Tennessee. With the addition of this group of papers, a core has been formed around which new papers can be grouped to establish a comprehensive account of the region’s commercial development. It is hoped that Chamber members will follow suit by depositing their official papers alongside records of the larger organization. This considerable collection holds tremendous potential for expansion, and should be of great interest to researchers.

Since its founding in 1934, the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra has been a lasting source of cultural enrichment for the city. While under the auspices of David Van Vactor, conductor from 1947 to 1972, the orchestra grew in size and developed a polished sound. Part of Van Vactor’s success was due to his effectiveness at recruiting talented musicians. He frequently made it known that his drive to recruit such talent was as energetic as that of the University’s to recruit gifted athletes. Van Vactor’s interest in libraries was demonstrated when he founded an orchestra collection in 1949. The donation of over 1000 manuscript pieces to the University library serves as evidence that his interest in building music collections is still strong. Although the bulk of these manuscripts is comprised of sheet music, there are also instructional guides, textbooks and handwritten compositions scored by Van Vactor. The library is grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Van Vactor for providing items of such distinction.

The aforementioned are but a few examples of the many materials given to the library during the past year. These collections 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, while 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. Gifts such as those enumerated in this report go far to make an already good library even better.

Dust jacket design from James Reynolds’s Baroque Splendour. A gift of Mrs. Thomas Berry.

LIBRARY EVENTS

Carlton Rochell.

LIBRARY DAY

Library Day is the new format the UTK Library staff uses to showcase its venerable library lecture series which began in 1949 and has continued each year since. The fourth annual Library Day was styled “The Next Decade: Distributed Access to Information,” and featured presentations and discussions about the new ways information will be accessed and distributed in the next ten years. Carlton Rochell, Dean of Libraries at New York University, delivered the 38th Library Lecture. A native Tennessean, a graduate of Vanderbilt, and a former director of the Knoxville-Knox County Public Library, Rochell shared his experience in developing an automated bibliographic information system featuring an online catalog, circulation and management information system.

Rochell opined that library users will see changes in the ways they locate library materials; card catalogs will become a thing of the past as computerized online catalogs replace them; those using library data bases may also have to pay for those services. “Charging fees will cause the library to distinguish among its users, and it seems these costs might well be in excess of what librarians are willing to accept,” Rochell said. He said that the National Commission on Library Services challenged the assumption that fees should be charged for technological innovation. The Commission suggests that computerized services, including buying, preserving, maintaining and handling printed material, would cost nearly the same as manual services by the librarian.

Rochell argues, “If the librarian can in one half hour save three days of a researcher’s time, then that is what the librarian’s participation is worth.”

The librarian of the future will not only have greater responsibility, but will experience changes in role, image and self-perception.

Rochell added that librarians must become bold as questions of access, censorship and the preservation of power all become more complex and more threatening to our society. More than half of the news media are now owned by 50 companies. Rochell said these private enterprises seek to protect their resources and increase their information assets.

“Librarians must prove how much clout we have as major players in the new information game. We are part of the largest information market and should serve the market ourselves, but only if we are willing to surrender the anonymity of the past,” Rochell told the group.

He said that librarians of tomorrow must have all the skills to master the new technology and share it with others. Their perception of themselves should change as they become society’s agents.

Preceding the lecture, the morning program included a panel discussing “Online Catalogs in Tennessee.” Panelists were Nancy Norton, Manager, Martin Marietta Energy Systems Library, Oak Ridge; Randy Whitson, Assistant Director, UT Chattanooga Library; and Anne Reuland, Information Services Librarian, Vanderbilt University. Also in the morning, Anne Prentice, Dean of UT’s Graduate School of Library and Information Science, spoke on “Funding Access to Information.” Les Pourciau, Director of Libraries at Memphis State University responded to Dean Prentice’s remarks.

Following the lecture were presentations on “Access to Databases: Teaching the End User to Search.” With Sandra Leach of UT acting as moderator, these presentations were given by Carol Norris of East Tennessee State, Martha Watkins of UT Memorial Research Center and Hospital, Gail Preslar of Tennessee Eastman Company Research Library, Sharon Mader of

Doug McCarty.

Memphis State and Betsy Park of Memphis State.

Another focal point of Library Day was an impressive display of materials on the new central Hodges Library. Those attending enthusiastically greeted Doug McCarty, of McCarty Holzapfe McCarty, Inc., architect for the new central facility. He answered numerous questions about the facility.

Angie LeClercq

Don Hunt with Daphne Townsend at her retirement party, July 17, 1985.
Architect Doug McCarty speaks to guests about the new Central Library.

**RECEPTION HONORING FRIENDS AND BENEFACTORS**

The annual Library Friends and Benefactors reception was held on Thursday, May 29, from 5:00 until 7:00 p.m. at the McClung Museum. The museum, which has been the site of the reception for the past six years, has proved to be a popular setting for this occasion. Guests enjoy the pleasant ambiance of the museum and are afforded an opportunity to view the splendid exhibits mounted there.

Among the featured exhibits at the time of the reception were Knoxville: Architectural Ornamentation and Furnishings of the Past—a Homecoming '86 Exhibition, Burial Practices of Ancient Egypt, and Chinese Culture Chest. A model of the new Central Library was also exhibited.

The reception, hosted by the Chancellor's Associates and the University Library, is held each year as a means of recognizing donors and encouraging additional gifts. Guests were greeted by Donald Hunt, library director, by members of the Friends and Benefactors Reception Committee, and by Development Office Staff.

Jack Williams, Vice Chancellor for Development and Alumni Affairs, introduced Chancellor Jack Reese. The Chancellor greeted the guests and expressed gratitude to friends and benefactors for their support and for their continued interest. Dr. Reese recognized John Dobson, Special Collections Librarian, whose retirement was announced. Doug McCarty, Holsaple and McCarty, commented on special features of the John C. Hodges Library.

More than one hundred fifty people were present to partake of refreshments, to view the exhibits, and to visit with friends, librarians and colleagues. Name tags were provided at the entrance so that those assembled could mingle with ease. Acting as hosts, library faculty and Chancellor's Associates circulated among guests and extended a cordial welcome to all.

Keepsake programs, which for ten years have been offered as mementoes of the event, were handed to each arrival. The keepsakes have been reproductions of prints holding historic interest. The selection this year was a woodcut design, Fowl, taken from an autographed copy of Joseph Wood Krutch's *Herbal* (New York, 1965). Krutch (1893–1970) was a Knoxville native and a UT alumnus. A limited number of programs from this and past years, all taken from material in Special Collections, is available at the Special Collections Library.

Music for the evening was provided by Theresa Pepin, pianist, who filled the background with a selection of soft and pleasing melodies. Mrs. Pepin is a librarian in the systems division.

Members of the library committee and officials of the Development Office who organized the gathering felt that this year's social affair was another in a successful series.
Mr. and Mrs. Max Alvarez smile for the camera.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Pruett sample the refreshments.

Tom Bell (left) and Jimmy Shelby converse with Aggie Bell and Billie Shelby (right).
Roy Pruett, Tom Hill, and Chancellor Reese admire the model of the Central Library.

Miss Elnora Paul hears about the library.

Daphne Townsend, John Dobson (center), and Wallace Baumann enjoy a lively moment.

Chancellor Reese (left) welcomes Mr. and Mrs. Stanton Morgan.
In the summer of 1984 the Library submitted a proposal for inclusion in the Association of Research Libraries' "Preservation Planning Program." In October of the same year the library administration was notified of its selection as one of ten research libraries to receive the materials for a self-study, the assistance of a prominent outside consultant, and a cash stipend of $1,000.00. Among other sites selected were The Smithsonian Institution, the Center for Research Libraries, Colorado State University, S.U.N.Y. at Stony Brook and Northwestern University.

The UTK program commenced in July 1985, with the appointment of a study group composed of John Dobson, Head of Special Collections; Marva Coward, Head of Interlibrary Services; Bob Bassett, Head of Reference/Documents; Joe Rader, Head of Reserve; Norman Watkins, Head of Binding and Preservation; and Betty Bengston, Association Director for Technical Services, as chairwoman.

The study proceeded in three phases. In phase I a background study was conducted to assess the current state of preservation planning and to place the team's assignment in context. During phase II, four task forces were appointed to examine environmental conditions, the physical condition of the collections, disaster preparedness, and organizational issues. Volunteers from the staff served on the task forces, which worked from November 1985 until February 1986. Phase II was concluded with a report from each task force. The third and final phase was completed in June 1986, and involved the assimilation of the task force reports into a final report to the director.

During the twelve month period, hundreds of staff hours were devoted to investigating the levels of ultraviolet light, measuring fluctuations in temperature and relative humidity, surveying the physical condition of books, inspecting maintenance and housekeeping methods and procedures, and determining potential safety, fire and flood hazards. The final report to the director notes that 597,884 volumes out of a total book collection of 1,494,701 (excluding Special Collections) are at risk. Many of these volumes are currently too brittle to withstand normal handling; others will survive for only a relatively short time. Solving the problem of the deteriorating books, or at least slowing the process of deterioration, constitutes the bulk of the recommendations made to the director. Many are relatively simple and cheap, involving only changes in procedures; others will require a great deal of funding for facilities and staff.

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This permanent source of income dedicated for the purchase of books is the future of our library. As we continue our quest for the best and brightest students and faculty we must provide them with the best library possible. The General Assembly of the State of Tennessee has allocated the funds to renovate the John C. Hodges Library. When construction is completed and this facility is reopened it will be a source of great pride for the University of Tennessee.

The State of Tennessee and the University continue to provide support for the people, the equipment and acquisitions, but these resources are limited. Therefore the Library would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the individuals, corporations and foundations who have enabled us to enjoy this current level of private support.

\[\text{ENDOWMENTS}\]

Over the years, the University of Tennessee, Knoxville Library has enjoyed a steady growth in the number and size of named endowments. There are currently forty-seven endowments with a total value of over $721,000. These funds are invested by the University with the income dedicated to purchase materials for the library. The value of these endowments may increase in two ways...through additional gifts from the donors and/or through the reinvestment of a small portion of the annual income, thereby increasing the value of the principal.

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\[\text{ENDOWMENTS}\]

- Agriculture Veterinary Medicine Library Development Fund
- Anonymous Library Development Fund
- Margaret G. Blanton Library Endowment
- Lalla Block Arinstein Library Endowment
- James Douglas Bruce Endowment Fund
- William Walter Carson Library Endowment
- Iris Childs Library Endowment—Higher Education
- Kenneth Curry Library Endowment Fund
- Durand Daponte Memorial Library Book Endowment
- Richard Beale Davis Humanities Library Endowment
- Harald S. Fink Library Endowment—History
- Stanley J. Polinsbee Library Endowment Fund
- Armour T. Granger Library Endowment Fund
- Henry Haensler Library Endowment
- Margaret G. Blanton Library Endowment
- STANLEY J. FOLMSBEE LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FUND
- Engineer T. Granger Library Endowment Fund
- Henry Haensler Library Endowment
- Margaret G. Blanton Library Endowment
- William H. Jesse—Library Staff Endowment
- Mamie C. Johnston Library Endowment
- Law Library Endowment
- Edwin R. Lutz Memorial Library Endowment Fund
- Edward J. McMillan Library Endowment Fund
- Stuart Maher Memorial Endowment—Technical Library
- Flora Belle and Bessie Abigail Moss Endowment
- Angie Warren Perkins Library Endowment
- John L. Rhea Foundation Library Endowment Fund
- Lawrence C. Roach Library Endowment
- Norman B. Sayre Library Endowment Fund
- Dr. C. D. Sherbakoff Library Endowment Fund
- Judge Robert Smartt Library Endowment Fund
- McGregor Smith Library Endowment Fund
- Social Work Alumni Library Endowment
- J. Allen Smith Fund Endowment
- Dr. And Mrs. Walter Stiefel Library Endowment
- Tennessee Tomorrow/Humanities Library Endowment Fund
- Charles A. Trentham Library Endowment
- Valley Fidelity Bank Library Endowment
- Bill Wallace Memorial Library Endowment Fund
- Walters Library Endowment Fund
- Frank B. Ward Library Endowment
- White Stores Library Endowment
- Ronald H. Wolf Library Endowment
- G. C. Youngerman Library Endowment Fund

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Over the years, private gifts have played an important role in the library program of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. State appropriations 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.

There are a number of ways in which individuals, corporations and foundations may offer private support of our library programs.

**GIFTS OF CASH AND APPRECIATED SECURITIES**

One of the most effective ways of assisting us is an outright gift of cash or securities. An unrestricted gift of this nature enables us to apply the funds to the area of greatest need. Also, a gift of appreciated securities offers attractive income tax benefits.

**Deferred Gifts**

Included in the deferred gift category are gifts by will, charitable remainder trusts and charitable lead trusts. It is important to note that while deferred gifts do not accrue to the University until some date in the future, there are often immediate income tax benefits which can be enjoyed by the donor. The Office of Development can offer detailed information to interested individuals.

**Special Collections**

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