The Library Development Review 2001-02

University of Tennessee Libraries

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CHAMPIGNONS DE LA FRANCE.

Fig. I.

AGARIC AMÉTHYSTE. Fig. I. .... AGARIC SCARLATIN. Fig. II.
It is my great pleasure to report that the people who use the University Libraries gave the library high marks for the quality of library service in a recent national survey. It is a notable achievement that the Libraries were rated equal to or even better than larger libraries that enjoy much higher levels of funding.

One area that students and scholars would like to see strengthened is the breadth and depth of the Libraries' collections. This can only be achieved with a combination of private and public support to acquire a wide range of books, databases, manuscripts, and journals. You can help us reach a higher margin of excellence through gifts of all sizes.

In this issue of the Development Review we celebrate the people who support the University Libraries as well as the collections and innovations they make possible. Just as no University can hope to be great without an excellent library—no library can rise to excellence without the active and continuing support of staff, students, faculty, and private citizens all working together to advance our library to greater heights. Your past and future support is deeply appreciated by all UT students and faculty.

Barbara I. Dewey
Dean of the University Libraries

On the Cover

"Agaric Amethyste Fig. I; Agaric Scarlatin Fig. II," from Jean Baptiste Francois Bulliard, Herbier de la France, Paris: A. J. Dugot & Durand, 1781-1793, volume 8, plate 570; see article on p. 3.) An herbal contains the names and descriptions of plants and their medicinal properties. Bulliard, a Parisian physician, drew, engraved, and printed the 600 plates in these volumes himself using three tinted plates over an engraved outline to produce what is considered to be one of the most beautiful of eighteenth century botanical works.
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Library Friends
A MESSAGE FROM SANDRA WILLIAMS

It is my privilege to be part of a true circle of friends dedicated to the University of Tennessee Libraries. The Library Friends are people from many backgrounds who share an appreciation of the Libraries' role in higher education and the cultural life of the region.

Our goal this year is to expand our circle of friends. We hope that each of you will invite a colleague, friend, or neighbor to make an annual gift to the UT Libraries and become a Library Friend. One of the primary purposes of the Library Friends group is to stimulate private support of the Libraries. Many of the dynamic and innovative programs in our excellent library are supported with funding from the Library Friends.

As a friend of the UT Libraries, you receive invitations to the Libraries' public programs and lectures, including the Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Lancaster Library Friends Lecture Series. Last year we saw an upsurge in attendance at events sponsored by the Library Friends. I hope you will be able to attend at least one event this year and see firsthand how the Libraries serve as a cultural resource for the community.

My own service as the chair of the Library Friends has been a wonderful and enriching experience. I have had the opportunity to get to know many dedicated librarians, faculty, students, and citizens who care deeply about the Library. Most importantly, I—like all Library Friends members—have the satisfaction of directly assisting the Libraries in enriching scholarship and research at the University of Tennessee.

Sandra Williams, Chair of the Library Friends
Some months ago Ron Petersen alerted us to the possibility of acquiring Bulliard’s Herbal de la France from book dealer Raymond Sutton in Williamsburg Kentucky. Sutton, it turned out, had a number of rare natural history and travel books on consignment, and with the assistance of Linda Phillips, head of Collection Development and Management, and gifts from library friends, we were successful in adding the volumes described by Professor Petersen in the following article.

In a land of excesses, in a social stratum of opulence, in a time of noblesse oblige, Jean Baptiste Francois Bulliard (1752-1793) with his passion for French birds must have appeared as just another coddled idiosyncratic. He was a man of leisure whose main occupation was hunting and shooting. His book was a treatise on “all the tricks that can be used to catch the birds of France.”

Bulliard’s subsequent efforts centered on botany. In the late 18th century, France could claim a gigantic nobility, estimated at nearly 1.5 percent of the total population. This social rank, of course, comprised both families of enormous wealth and power as well as impecunious folk whose only shred of pride was a heritable title. Without doubt, the center of culture and ostentation revolved around Paris and Versailles, the former with its Jardin du Roi, the latter with the Trianon Garden, the pride of Marie Antoinette. It was no accident, therefore, that Bulliard’s botanical labor first produced Flora Parisiensis (1776-1783), which described and illustrated 640 plants. As was the practice, the six volumes were sold by subscription, and we may assume that the upper crust of society was obliged to buy (whether they could afford it or not), if only to be among those known to be subscribers.

Bulliard’s magnum opus, however, was an expansion of Flora Parisiensis to cover all of France. Its short title was Herbier de la France, expanded “with their anatomical details, their properties, and their medicinal uses.” This sumptuous set of quarto plates in full color was dribbled out over a dozen years (1781-1793), both before and after Bulliard’s demise. Embedded within Herbier were chapters on the known and suspected poisonous plants, the mushrooms of France, and a dictionary of botanical terms. These chapters were extracted and issued separately as volumes. However, for the literati, the whole set was bound into nine volumes, and it is this compendium that now happily resides in the Special Collections of the University Library.

The plates for Flora Parisiensis (1776-) were engraved and printed in black and white, then hand watercolored, usually by an assembly line of women around a large table. The plates, of course, varied according to the colorist, the intensity of each small palette of pigments, and the force or thickness of the application of

paint. The colorists had only one model plate from which to copy (and sometimes only the directions of the author or his surrogate), and these days, a botanist best compare several copies of a single plate to reach consensus about its representation. But for *Herbier* (1781-), most of the plates were color-pressed, a brand new technique, in which each plate was passed through the press multiple times, each time adding a new color. The process required new skills by the author-artist and the printer, and *Herbier* was one of the first products.

France, though, was a ferment of ideas, some philosophical or scientific and in retrospect defining "The Age of Enlightenment," others political and revolutionary, especially brought home from America and its new experiment with democracy. In Bulliard's last year, heads would roll, the Bastille would fall, the monarchy and ancienne noblesse would topple, and the mobs would trash Paris and Versailles. Bulliard's plates persisted and were distributed to subscribers along with text. In total, 602 plates were struck and sold continuously through 1810 (and the rise of Napoleon).

There the story could end, for acquisition of such a period jewel would be justified merely by its unique printing and historical place. It so happens, though, that many of the plates (393, with their text) are of mushrooms, and these plates serve as the first (and sometimes only) representation of these odd organisms. For this reason, *Herbier* (with its embedded *Histoire des Champignons*) is a seminal work for mycologists (those whose research centers in fungi).

The generally accepted father of mushroom-ology was a Swede, Elias Magnus Fries (1787-1874). A young naturalist prodigy, Fries published prolifically, but did not save specimens of the mushrooms he described. Instead, he commissioned watercolor plates, eventually published. The illustrations (again) are the best representations of what Fries had in mind when he proposed the existence of hundreds of new species. Our Special Collections owns three volumes (all there are): two volumes are entitled *Sverige åtliga och giftiga svampar* ("Swedish edible and poisonous fungi") and the third *Icones selectae hymenomycetum nondum delineatorum* ("Selected pictures of fungi seldom illustrated"). Together, these volumes form the cornerstone of knowledge about Fries' monumental contribution.

From 20th century France have come six volumes of plates of French and Swiss mushrooms. The French tradition applied names to fungi in somewhat different ways than the rest of Europe (and certainly the United States), and P. Konrad and A. Maublanc's *Index selectae fungorum* ("Selected pictures of fungi") gives us a fine look into this tradition and the mushrooms to which their names were attached.

It might seem a bit abstruse for our University to own such esoterica, but this campus has an unbroken mycological research tradition started in 1919 by Dr. L. R. Hesler, and now these hallowed reference volumes (held, perhaps, by only a half-dozen other American institutions) are part of our storehouse of material on this small corner of biology. They are a rare find and indispensable for the mycological scholar.
Since we have strayed further down the digital path that I described in my alphabet soup article of last year, "Learning to Speak Digital: XML, URL, RDF, PDF, DLC, CGI, OAI, EAD, TED, ETC," it makes sense to continue that theme here. As I reported then, in the spring of 2001 we received a five-year grant from a campus-wide competition (the Initiative to Improve Teaching, Research, and Service) to establish a Digital Library Center. We set up an administrative structure composed of myself and the head of Library Systems, Bill Britten, as co-directors and a Steering Committee of six librarians, mostly department heads of the units most closely affected. This year has been primarily a matter of getting that Center up and running, a process that has entailed four separate but related efforts: the initiation of local digital projects, the creation of policies and procedures, the creation of a technical infrastructure, and the initiation of another digital grant.

In July funds became available, and having been planning since March, we immediately began buying equipment and software. We bought a server, invested in Xpat, a digital library search engine used by many of our Digital Library Federation colleagues and marketed by the University of Michigan, and sent staff to training. In August we ordered desktop equipment, more software, and sent staff to an XML workshop sponsored by the Association of Research Libraries.

We then held a retreat for those on campus who we felt might have an interest in local digital projects. About forty faculty attended, and we explained what we envisioned for the Digital Library Center (DLC), which is embodied in the following Mission Statement:

The Digital Library Center will be a catalyst for change by creating the organizational and technical building blocks that allow the campus to conceive of new ways of creating and using information resources. It will select, produce, and maintain a wide range of networked resources for scholars and students at UT and elsewhere. It will collaborate with University information technology professionals and research faculty to capitalize on institutional capabilities by focusing resources on digital library projects that support the teaching and research of UT faculty, support the learning and research of UT students, and foster research about the digital library.

Shortly afterward, in September, the DLC Steering Committee issued a "Call for Proposals" in an effort to discover faculty who were creating information resources, or wished to, that we could turn into content for our nascent digital library. About thirty teaching faculty responded, and what we found surprised us. We were fairly sure that we would find faculty who had personal research projects that we could make available on the web in a more structured way. What we did not foresee was that a number of departments and colleges had data and images that they had been creating for years, but which they were unable to link and present in a standard searchable manner on the web. And we quickly learned that the individuals who had created this data not only wanted help in providing access to it, they wanted to continue to create data. They needed, in effect, a template that would allow them to generate data as before, but allow that data to become part of the digital library as a continuing electronic resource findable at the item level on the web.
library-style cataloging of the original scores and associated printed scores done by the Music Library staff, the finding aid to the manuscript collection done by Special Collections staff, and the metadata created by the project (each format has a different standard) with original images of the manuscript scores and digital audio files of the major performances of the compositions. There are 320 original works, 171 arrangements of works by other composers and 798 reel-to-reel tapes to work with.

However, while we were anxious to start producing a visible result with the above projects, we found immediately that we needed policies and procedures. We could not, for instance, choose projects without agreeing on criteria for selection. So we began drafting documents that described what we were looking for in terms of content, and spelling out what we would do with that content, and how it is to be preserved. We are still in the process of finalizing this documentation, but for the first selection process we were able to agree on some general principles. We decided that we were interested in the following: materials with intellectual quality and value; materials with long-term usefulness to scholars; sets of materials of sufficient size and depth to have coherence; materials that can be openly accessed by the community of scholars; materials that are unique or rare; and materials with the potential for external funding.

The third major effort has been a technical one. The campus grant provided funds for equipment, operation, and training. Staffing was left to the dean of libraries, who graciously provided a digital initiatives librarian, a metadata librarian, and two half-time staff for production of images and metadata. But we then had to figure out how we were going to make all this work. We had, in effect, to create the digital stacks to house our digital objects, and to find a means to provide access to them while at the same time ensuring their long-term stability. This has been the charge to the small technical committee appointed by Bill Britten and composed of Anthony Smith, the digital initiatives librarian; Teresa Walker, the metadata librarian; and Paul Cummins, systems programmer. At the present writing I cannot say that we have everything running smoothly, but we are close to having our first several hundred records and images in a searchable test phase, and we have worked out the procedures which will allow records and images to move from the projects into a master database.

And while we were pursuing these three efforts, we were notified that we had secured funding from the Institute of Museum and Library Services for the Center's first major grant project, "Tennessee Documentary History, 1796-1850," a two-year project to mount and provide access to 2000 original documents, images, and small printed pieces from seven repositories across the state for the teaching of Tennessee history in the K-12 classroom. This had been submitted as a follow up to our two Native American projects with the University of Georgia, but this time we had no senior partner to depend on, and the resulting metadata and objects would be housed by our own Digital Library Center. Fortunately, the staff from the Native American projects, which ended at the same time, were willing to continue, so we segued from one project into another (see article on p. 17). This was particularly fortunate for the Digital Library Center since it ensured that we will meet at least two of the three goals we set in the campus proposal, i.e., to get one major grant within two years and to mount at least one nationally recognized digital collection within three years.

So, we all thought year before last saw drastic changes! What happens now? Well might one ask. At the very least we will continue down the paths we began this year, pushing our current projects to completion and setting up others. At the most, more unexpected opportunities will present themselves, or some of the 1.75 million dollars in grant funding that we have pending will succeed, but I'll save that story for next year. One thing, though, is certain. We will be working on the third goal that we set in the campus proposal, which was to raise an endowment to make the Center self-supporting. This remains to be done, but we are hopeful because we think that, for the donor with imagination, no better naming opportunity exists than the Digital Library Center, a facility which will be open 24-7 to everyone on the web and which will become more popular each time we add more content.

This image is part of the Flora of Tennessee Collection, which is being created for the University Herbarium.
Thanks to the UT Graduate Student Association (GSA) FUN RUN, the Library’s collection of online journals is bigger and better. The proceeds from this year’s FUN RUN covered nearly the entire cost of a one-year subscription to a high-impact bioscience research journal collection called BioOne.

On a nippy Saturday in February nearly three hundred energetic library supporters turned out for the 10th Annual GSA Love Your Libraries 5k and Fun Walk. GSA started the FUN RUN in 1992 to emphasize the importance of adequate library funding. Each year the Knoxville Track Club sanctions the event and several local business sponsors participate. The UT Department of Intercollegiate Athletics matches FUN RUN proceeds in a combined gift to the library.

April 2002 graduate student leaders and representatives from the UT Athletics handed Dean of Libraries Barbara Dewey a check for $7,000 to support library acquisitions and requested that the funding be used for online journals. The Love Your Libraries subscription to BioOne (http://www.bioone.org) brings to the UT community an innovative collaboration among scientific societies, non-commercial publishers and academe that supports research and teaching in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences. BioOne is unique because most of the fifty-five journals in the collection, published by small scholarly societies, were only available in printed form until the project began. More publishers and journals will be added over time, including electronic books. Online files begin with the year 2000. New journal issues are posted to the web at the same time or before the print is published and will remain electronically archived and accessible. A user can view the table of contents online, just as they would in the print copy.

Researchers can search BioOne like a database with cross-journal searches and inter-journal linking from references, or locate individual titles through the library catalog. The database uses the most current technology standards for linking to the online full-text of articles discovered as a result of searches in other databases, a critical feature for researchers in need of quick, detailed information. Typical of BioOne contents, the April 2002 issue of American Fern Journal contains an article about two new species of moonworts from southern Alaska. The text is peppered with hot links to thumbnail sketches that can be enlarged, an international taxonomic web site, and related references.

Besides offering a first-rate information resource for UT students and faculty, the BioOne subscription also represents a deliberate action by the University to support projects intended to keep the cost of scholarly publications affordable. The UT Library is a charter member of BioOne whose founding partners are The American Institute of Biological Sciences (www.aibs.org), the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (www.arl.org/sparc/), the University of Kansas (www.ukans.edu), the Big 12 Plus Libraries Consortium (www.big12plus.org), and Allen Press, Inc. (www.allenpress.com). By creating BioOne, these partners are delivering an excellent service at the lowest practical price that is fair to both customers and publishers. Through BioOne, scholarly societies have been able to place their journals online in a high-quality database, while the society remains independent and viable. In contrast, other societies have been forced to sell their journals to expensive commercial publishers because they could no longer afford publication costs.

The GSA FUN RUN has given a much-needed boost to student research in the life sciences while it is also supporting scholarly access for the common good. Gifts like this economically sustainable model are worth running for. present the ceremonial giant check (left to right): Dr. Ruth Darling, associate provost and director, Thornton Athletics Student Life Center; Stephen Harris, student athlete; Stacy Clement, GSA vice president; Nathan Hammer, GSA president; Barbara L. Dewey, dean of libraries.
Mary Elizabeth Greer discovered her love of libraries and fondness for the University of Tennessee from 1962 to 1964 while earning only ninety cents an hour as a student worker in Hoskins Library. This early library experience led Mary to become a librarian and develop a life-long devotion to libraries.

Though these were difficult times for her, and Mary became a single parent, she was able to put her education degree to good use. After graduation in 1964, Mary worked for Lanelle Vandiver full-time in the cataloging department of the UT Library. During this time, she was selected by the Library Staff Association to receive the $2,000 Baker Scholarship to attend graduate school in library science. Aubrey Mitchell, who was on the selection committee and is now the associate dean for UT Libraries recalls, "We had a lot of candidates for that scholarship. There was no question that Mary stood out above the other applicants." At the urging of Vandiver, Mary decided to enroll in the Library School at Florida State since UT did not yet have a master’s program in library science.

At Florida State, Mary worked in Special Collections, where she met her first husband, Carl Franklin. Also a librarian, Carl and Mary shared a love of books. Upon graduating in May of 1966, Carl and Mary married and moved to Atlanta where she worked in the cataloging department of the Georgia State University Library. After a short time, Mary's hard work and dedication was so apparent that she was promoted to assistant department head. Eventually, Mary left work to have children, Lisa and Paula. In 1973, Mary went back to work part-time at the University of Georgia Library. In addition to full-time motherhood and part-time librarianship, Mary found time to serve as a visiting professor during the summer, teaching "instant librarians." This was an especially rewarding experience for her as she was able to put her education degree to good use.

In 1975, Mary and Carl divorced and Mary became a single parent. Though these were difficult times for her, she was able to juggle the demands of motherhood with a career with her strong support group and a job she enjoyed. Mary eventually remarried, gained two stepsons, Michael and Keith Scott, and moved to Signal Mountain, Tennessee.

Today, Mary can be found working on a myriad of activities in the Chattanooga area. While no longer a practicing librarian, she is enjoying her second opportunity at dorm-life. Mary works part-time in student support in a dorm on the UT-Chattanooga campus. With 440 students living in a co-ed dormitory, this is no easy job! Mary loves it though and serves in various roles including manager, problem-solver, friend and mother. The students adore Mary and fondly refer to her as "Miss Mary." When asked why she would want such a huge responsibility, she simply smiles and says, "It will either keep you young or make you old." Mary is definitely young at heart and stays active with friends, attending the theater, volunteering in inner-city ministries, fostering newborn animals, and of course, attending UT football games!

Mary recently made an extraordinarily generous commitment to the University of Tennessee Libraries, establishing a $500,000 charitable remainder trust to create the Mary Elizabeth Greer Library Fund. This will be an unrestricted fund to be used in areas of most critical need at the discretion of the dean. The fund may be used for the purchase of books and digital resources, along with faculty awards and graduate assistantships.

"I wanted to give back for what they entrusted to me when I was awarded the scholarship," says Mary.

Mary's philanthropy is a wonderful testament to her belief in the importance of strong libraries to our University, the community surrounding and the state of Tennessee. Mary wants the fund to reflect her belief in the mission and commitment to the endurance of the University of Tennessee Libraries. "As a state resource, there is no finer place!"
As Donald Davidson describes in the first volume of his seminal work *The Tennessee* (1946), two rivers flow down in the valley of the Tennessee—one a wild tributary defying every human attempt at conquest, and the other a chain of lakes designed by imaginative engineers "standing athwart the valley in Egyptian impassivity." But, Davidson explains that the river of the Cherokees and the early pioneers has been inundated by a series of massive concrete structures amazingly completed in just over a decade. That decade was the 1930s, and it was Franklin D. Roosevelt's Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) that forever changed the river. The brain-child of Nebraska Senator George Norris, TVA was one of the first federal agencies of the "New Deal." Approved by Congress on May 18, 1933, the TVA is an agency independent of Congress, controlled by a three-member board of directors and headquartered in Knoxville. Congress charged TVA with the responsibility for the development of river navigation, flood control, electric power, and agricultural resources in the seven-state Tennessee Valley region.

The early years of TVA were fraught with internal disagreement, outrage from private power interests in the form of litigation, and a massive mobilization of workers, materials, and residents throughout the Tennessee Valley. By 1940, TVA had laid much of the groundwork in construction and administration, but the beginning of World War II in late 1941 forced the agency to convert to a wartime production. TVA's dams provided electricity for the aluminum and nitrates plants in the Valley, as well as for the uranium enrichment facilities in the "secret city" of Oak Ridge. In turn, these vital industries supplied the Allied forces in the European and Pacific theaters with planes and explosives. Following the war, TVA completed a 650-mile (1,050-kilometer) navigation channel and became the nation's largest supplier of electricity. Even so, the demand for electricity outstripped TVA's capacity to produce power from hydroelectric dams. During the following decades, the agency explored other methods of generating electricity and built coal-fired steam and nuclear power plants. Operating these facilities brought significant criticism from environmentalists, and during the past three decades the agency worked hard to control pollution. Nearly seventy years after its creation TVA remains the nation's largest electric power producer.

Adding to Davidson's vision, TVA has deposited a third stream of information about its history far across the region. This paper trail is extensive, and for a researcher looking at TVA for the first time, the amount of published and unpublished information is quite overwhelming. The National Archives and Records Administration retains the official agency records at their Southeast Regional facility in East Point, Georgia; but other collections of archival material can be found at a number of repositories across the country. One of the key pools of data, covering a wide array of subjects, can be found at UT's Special Collections. With the downtown TVA headquarters just a short walk away from the campus, the Special Collections Library at the University of Tennessee has been an obvious place to deposit and find TVA-related materials.

The UT Library contains an extensive collection of published sources, but the manuscript collections make up the bulk of the University's TVA research collection. As a starting point, papers of past members of the Board of Directors provide a good introduction to the early development of the agency. The Special Collections Library is home to three such collections, covering the 1930s through the early 1950s. One of Roosevelt's original 1933 Board appointees was Harcourt Alexander Morgan. Before his TVA tenure he was president of the University of Tennessee (1919-1934) and in that position he was largely responsible for expanding UT throughout the state and promoting agricultural experimentation. As TVA Board member, 1933-1948, Morgan launched agricultural initiatives across the entire Tennessee Valley, including soil erosion projects, new crop-rotation methods, and production of phosphate fertilizers. The Harcourt Morgan Papers, 1905-1950 (MS-522), cover his complex agricultural philosophies through an extensive amount of research material, later used for the publication of Ellis Hartford's 1941 book *Our Common Mooring*. The collection also includes speeches, clippings, and materials relating to the first ten years of the agency.

In 1938, the removal of Board member Arthur Morgan (no relation to Harcourt) led to Roosevelt's appointment of James Pickney Pope. A Senator from Idaho, Pope served as a Board member until 1951. The Pope Papers, 1935-1954 (MS-324), consist of correspondence, articles, speeches, and subject files. The senator's reading files (1945-1951), give a comprehensive look into his life during that period and his activities promoting...
TVA. Following Harcourt Morgan's tenure and overlapping with Pope's direction, Harry A. Curtis served as a TVA Board member from 1949-1957. Curtis had a reputation as one of the best chemists in his field, and first served as chief chemical engineer, 1934-1939, within TVA's agricultural division. The Harry A. Curtis Papers, 1912-1963 (MS-323), contain business and personal correspondence, research notes, published and unpublished articles, printed technical material, speeches, photographs, book reviews, and a copy of his autobiography. His TVA service is well covered through correspondence, publications, and subject files. In conjunction with these papers, the Edith Helen Taylor Scrapbook, 1934-1977 (MS-994), covers the professional activities of Harry Curtis. Taylor served as Curtis's secretary for five years, and kept a scrapbook relating to Curtis, TVA, and her own experiences for over forty years. The scrapbook contains letters, clippings, official documents, and personal reminiscences.

Besides the top leadership, several manuscript collections focus on other employees within TVA. As an example, the Ira Chiles Papers, 1936-1961 (MS-1019), cover the career of a TVA area education officer, from 1936-1948. The papers document his work as an education officer in northern Alabama, as well as other aspects of TVA administration. The recently acquired Henry C. Hart Jr., Collection (unprocessed) documents early labor activities and Hart's testimony during David Lilienthal's 1947 Atomic Energy Commission Confirmation hearings. Early white-collar labor activities are further covered in a small collection of issues of the Knoxville Labor News held by Special Collections.

Another valuable collection is the recently acquired George Palo Papers, 1930s-1970s (unprocessed). Palo graduated from M.I.T. in 1928 with a degree in civil engineering and in 1934 began working as an assistant engineer for TVA's Division of Design. In 1959, after twenty-five years of service, he became chief engineer, a position he held until 1963. He remained with TVA as a manager of design and construction until his retirement in the late 1960s. During his tenure, Palo and his wife, Annie, did a large amount of traveling on behalf of TVA, and his collection contains photographs and scrapbooks from conferences and other meetings throughout Europe, Russia, and the Far East. The collection also has a large amount of correspondence and early TVA reports. Once they are processed, these papers from an early TVA engineer will yield an important documentary record of the agency's activities at home and abroad over the course of four decades.

Many TVA employees wrote their own accounts of working for the agency, and there are several unpublished and published accounts held by Special Collections. The Wirt Howe autobiography (MS-1812) is a three-volume account from one of TVA's early lawyers. Howe was a part of TVA's legal staff from 1933 until he died in 1940. In the last volume of his fascinating recollection he describes his work with TVA, shares his general opinion of the agency, and talks of Knoxville as "a place of strange contrasts." Most recently, Special Collections received two copies of the memoirs of Joseph Swidler (unprocessed), another important TVA lawyer. Edited and annotated by A. Scott Henderson, the narrative describes Swidler's work with TVA from 1933-1957. During the post-war years, Swidler was TVA's general counsel, and these years reveal much about the agency's expansion following World War II. The first draft is an unedited narrative with very lengthy descriptions of Swidler's TVA tenure, while the second draft is the version recently published by the University of Tennessee Press as Power and the Public Interest: The Memoirs of Joseph C. Swidler.

As a massive engineering enterprise, the agency relocated thousands of people. TVA uplifted gravesites and several towns to make way for the rising waters of TVA lakes. The largest removal affected residents in the areas surrounding the agency's first dam, the Cove Creek project, later to be christened Norris Dam. For the construction of Norris Dam and the adjacent reservoir, TVA purchased 153,008 acres of land. The Removal Section of TVA was involved in relocating some three thousand displaced families while the agency worked with local church groups to relocate over five thousand scattered graves to higher ground. Although not a complete set of records, the TVA Grave Removal Records for Norris Dam Reservoir (MS-513) consists of eleven boxes of duplicate Norris basin removal files. These records cover a number of cemeteries and include copies of data sheets, grave removal permits, and a certificates of reburial. The collection also contains grave lot lists for a few of the relocated cemeteries.

A more recent and controversial project was the completion of the Tellico Dam in the late-1970s. By impounding the Little Tennessee River, the Tellico Dam flooded a number of pre-Columbian archaeological sites and threatened a
small endangered fish, the snail darter. There was much opposition to the project from the Cherokee Nation, whose burial lands were inundated, and from environmentalists who wanted to preserve the ecosystem of the snail darter. The Tennessee Endangered Species Committee (TESC) Papers, 1969-1977 (MS-1328), covers the latter group's activities. The materials include magazine and newspaper articles, correspondence, court proceedings, and other papers concerning the lengthy battle between TESC and TVA. Special Collections also has other reports, articles, clippings, and published accounts of the Tellico controversy.

All of the described collections include textual materials, but many of them also contain important photographic images. In addition, Special Collections has a handful of non-textual TVA photographic collections. The largest of these is a collection of Norris Dam photographs, 1933-1936 (MS-2005), featuring approximately 175 images. This photographic record of the building of TVA's first dam pictures top TVA officials, workers, engineers, equipment, the construction, the surrounding valley, and the dam at various stages of completion. A smaller collection of approximately fifteen photographs, TVA Miscellaneous Photographs, ca. 1942 (MS-1250), features the construction of Douglas Dam, one of TVA's wartime projects. A recent acquisition of TVA photographs is the Robert Coe Collection, 1935-1950 (unprocessed). Coe was a photographer for TVA, and his collection includes approximately ninety images of dams, worksites, lakes, and powerhouses. Nearly all of TVA's dams are represented in Coe's work.

For generalists, two collections of TVA publications add a great deal of context to the agency's history. The TVA Pamphlet Collection, 1935-1965 (MS-631), is a five-box collection of fact books and reports covering a wide array of subjects. Some of the areas covered in these pamphlets include education, population readjustment, housing, labor, industrial development, forest management, soil research, and tourism in the Tennessee Valley. The TVA Reports Collection, 1933-1973 (MS-828), consists of four boxes of regional summaries, reports from TVA's Social and Economic Division, and a large number of short publications on TVA. With complimentary publications in UT's cataloged holdings, researchers can build a strong contextual framework to supplement the manuscript holdings found in the Special Collections Library.

Just as the French Broad and Clinch rivers converge a few miles above Knoxville to form the mighty Tennessee, TVA-related manuscripts at UT's Special Collections come together to provide a rich documentation of the nearly seventy-year-old agency. While the paper trail of material is widely dispersed across the region and nation, an important pool of information has been collected at the University of Tennessee. The Special Collections Library is not the authoritative repository for TVA, but it is an excellent starting point for archival research, and future patrons may begin exploring some of our TVA holdings through the Special Collections webpage at: http://www.lib.utk.edu/spcoll/.

In the closing chapter of volume II of The Tennessee (1948), Donald Davidson leaves us with a 1942 riverboat voyage on the "good steamer" Gordon C. Greene from Chattanooga to Paducah, Kentucky down the "Great Lakes of the Tennessee." Along the way he describes the changed riverscape, hardly discernable from just ten years before, and talks of people, places, and events long since passed. Although the massive Kentucky Dam was not yet complete, he asserts that the new river, "an inland sea lapping the distant ridges," has made a once uncontrollable waterway one of the most controllable rivers in the nation. The agency also left behind a voluminous documentary record of its activities. These reports, letters, images, pamphlets, tapes, and other media scattered across various collections give researchers a clearer picture of who and what was really behind the massive structures that define the Tennessee River Valley.
“Children with books learn to read.” Certainly. But children are not all the same, books are not all the same, and, more importantly, children learning to read are not all the same. Understanding these differences is at the core of the mission of the Center for Children’s and Young Adult Literature, a public service partnership engaged in outreach to teachers, school and public librarians, day care workers, and students who work with children learning to read.

The Center, a partnership of the University of Tennessee Library, the College of Communications and Information Sciences, and the College of Education, Health and Human Sciences, was established in 1999 as part of a larger cooperative effort that included representatives from Webb School, Knoxville Catholic Schools, Oak Ridge City Schools, Knox County Schools, and the Knox County Public Library System. It is founded on the belief that literacy is essential in the lives of our young people, not only to facilitate their acquisition of reading ability, but also to help develop a love of literacy and an understanding and appreciation of its potential power in their lives.

The Center’s focal point is its examination collection housed in the Reserve Room of the Hodges Library. This collection contains copies of recently published and soon-to-be-released books by the major publishers of children’s and young adult literature. Titles are continuously added to the collection as they are released by the publishers for review and remain in the collection for a period of twelve months. The collection is open to the public as a resource for teachers, librarians, students, and parents engaged in building personal or institutional collections, preparing classroom instruction, completing scholarly research, or just simply browsing for pleasure.

In conjunction with the examination collection, the Center sponsors a variety of programs, lectures, and seminars on children’s literature. The most notable of these are the major author and illustrator lecture programs offered each fall and spring semester. Recently the Center had the good fortune to host Richard Peck, one of the most celebrated authors of literature for young people. Peck is the 2001 Newbery Medal recipient for *A Year Down Under*, a companion book to *A Long Way From Chicago*, the recipient of a Newbery Honor and a National Book Award nomination.

In his lecture Peck made several references to his latest book for young people, *Fair Weather*, a humorous novel set during the 1893 World’s Fair in Chicago. In many ways, Peck noted, the variety of technological innovations introduced at the 1893 World’s Fair marked the end of the 19th century and the beginning of what later became known as the American Century. With reference to his book, Peck drew strong parallels between the 1893 fair and the September 11th terrorist attack, which happened only four weeks prior to his lecture and which is perhaps the defining incident that symbolically closed out the twentieth century.

Richard Peck and authors Jack Gantos, Suzanne Fisher Staples, Carolyn Coman, and illustrators Emily McCully, and Robert Sabuda have all made laudable contributions to the Centers growing tradition of superb lecture programs. But each of these has perhaps made a greater impact in the classroom, visiting young readers, answering questions, and encouraging them to develop the habit of reading regularly and reading seriously. While the Center’s outreach is primarily to adults working with young readers, sponsorship of author visits to the schools reinforces, we believe, the efforts of the librarian and teacher in the classroom.

Literature for children and young adults is a vital part of the curriculum at the University of Tennessee, particularly for programs in Information Sciences, Education, and Child and Family Studies. As a partnership, the Center for Children’s and Young Adult Literature allows the academic community to engage the public community in both supporting the mission of the university and in pursuing a set of wide-ranging goals influencing the well-being of young readers, many of whom will be future students of the University of Tennessee.

The outreach efforts of the Center are made possible by the support of the two dozen or so publishers who donate review copies to the examination collection, the efforts of a hard-working board of directors, and the generosity of a few financial benefactors, particularly the alumnae of the University of Tennessee chapter of the Pi Beta Phi sorority. Through an endowment established specifically for support of the Center, members of the Pi Beta Phi sorority have made it possible for this partnership of the university community and greater Knoxville K-12 community to reap the benefits of immediate access to some of the most creative minds in children’s literature.

News of upcoming events, lecture programs, seminars, and exhibits is generally disseminated through the Center’s newsletter issued twice yearly, at the beginning of the fall and spring semesters. The newsletter features introductions to guest lecturers and highlights of recent events, as well as short news items about our sponsoring publishers, award-winning books, and summer courses that may be of interest to librarians and teachers. Please call the Hodges Library Business Office (865/974-2359) if you would like to be added to the mailing list for future newsletters.
It sounds like the setting for a horror movie: kept in solitude for a year in the basement of a dusty museum and historical society, a woman emerges pale, covered in black ink and one-hundred-year-old dust. Although I love it, I realize that this job is not for everyone. Someone has to actually get out there and handle the papers that the Tennessee Newspaper Project (TNP) plans to preserve. For me, it was that basement in which I spent most of my time, now museums, back rooms, and more basements. For Don Williams, it was the nooks and crannies of the Tennessee State Library and Archives and the warehouse of the Nashville Metro Archives. Soon, a new face to the project will begin exploring the storage holds of West Tennessee.

You'll likely recall from previous articles describing the TNP that newspaper projects have three phases: the survey phase where repositories across the state are asked to report their newspaper holdings; the inventory phase where project employees collect important information from the actual newspapers in order to create complete and accurate bibliographic records; and, lastly, the preservation phase in which existing original newspapers are microfilmed. The inventory phase involves the visitation of repositories, museums, and historical societies across the state—some of them situated in pretty remote locations. Whether the visit requires long or short stays, any visit is potentially full of surprises.

Each year, at the United States Newspaper Program's annual meeting, employees of other newspaper projects share their experiences of happening upon fabulous collections that were being stored in old refrigerators, under beds, in crates, uncovered on shelves, under leaking roofs, in barns, and in the cabinets under sinks. I haven't had a war story to contribute and, frankly, I was jealous.

While my years on the Tennessee Newspaper Project have exposed me to some unusual printed stories, dark, clanging basements, and tomb-like microfilm rooms, it wasn't until this year that I finally chanced upon a few field stories of my own.

Last week, I traveled to Greeneville's Tusculum College to finish inventorying their newspaper collection dating from 1820. When I arrived, George Collins, the director of the President Andrew Johnson Museum and Library, looked like he had recently swallowed a sparrow. He waited for the pleasantries to run their course, then quickly moved the conversation on to other, much more interesting things.

George had found a stash of newspapers tucked into the Johnson collection unlike any he, or I as it turned out, had seen before. These newspapers had been tightly folded and wrapped in paper to form nineteen rolls, each seven and three-quarter inches by two inches. The neatly preserved newspapers were an unusual find, to say the least. Besides the nineteen, there was one other paper that had been opened by a curious soul along the way; the creases from the folds were clearly visible.

The masthead identified the open newspaper as the Daily Evening Traveler.
published by Worthing, Flanders & Company in Boston, April 18, 1861. While the paper was preserved because it reported news pertaining to the Civil War, George was especially proud to point out a column that contained a reprint of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's "Paul Revere's Ride." When an historian finds an item that sheds new light on an old story, it's exciting. That's what this paper did for George. He knew that the reprint discredited the long-held belief that, after first appearing in The Atlantic Monthly in January 1861, the poem had not appeared again until the publication of Tales of a Wayside Inn in 1863.

The other nineteen papers, although unopened, still tell a story because the one who preserved them took the time to write a description on each package. The ink is faded to light brown now, but the beautiful handwriting remains clear. Each paper is identified by its date, all between April 13 and May 28, 1861. Often only "War News" was written beneath the date, but on a few occasions the report is more specific. For instance, on the May 24 wrapping, the description reads, "Taking of Alexandria by the Federal Troops" and beneath that "Col. Ellsworth shot dead." The April 13 paper reads, "Civil War inaugurated - Fort Sumter Attacked" and the April 15 edition reads, "Containing an account of the surrender of Fort Sumter."

A printed story that I found interesting is an edition of the Chattanooga American Union, dated July 10, 1868, which reported that Mark Twain was presented a polished, silver brick by some of his California friends. The brick, worth forty dollars, was inscribed, "Mark Twain - Matthew, v. 41 - Pilgrim" (no chapter number was reported). Of the referenced verse, the Union writes, "The verse referred to? And who soever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him, Twain." I love this stuff.

A local repository reported that it had a few papers that we identified as not yet inventoried by the TNP, so off I went. The historical society is located in a beautiful Victorian home, and after introductions, I was proudly led to the stash. There, on the floor, stood an old wooden trunk, closed (I was certain) to keep the dust from the treasure inside. I stood to the side while the lid was raised. I had to bite my lip hard to keep from laughing at my sense of drama. The trunk was absolutely empty, but still the papers were there: two early 19th century newspapers, carefully pasted to the inside panels.

In April, the Tennessee Newspaper Project was awarded a continuation grant that not only pushed the Project's receipts to almost one and a half million dollars, but also guaranteed funding through April 2004. The award amount, $535,513, was the largest single allocation made to the project to date. That good news, unfortunately, came around the same time that we found out that Don Williams, our Nashville cataloger, had accepted a position in Thailand. Don has been with us for seven years and has been an incredible asset and friend.

The TNP has cataloged over 3,700 original titles in OCLC and has added over 7,000 local data records to those titles, making detailed holdings information available to researchers and libraries across the United States. Currently, Middle and East Tennessee are nearly finished, so West Tennessee is the next order of business. As scheduled, we began searching for a Memphis cataloger this summer. We hope to find a qualified candidate to fill that position very soon so that we can get started on the Memphis Public Library and the University of Memphis collections. In the mean time, I'll stay in East Tennessee. You can find me in the basement.

### MAKING A GIFT DURING DIFFICULT TIMES

By Erica Clark
Director of Development

The Library is the heart of the University. The intellectual growth and vitality of every student, professor and college depends on the strength of the Library. With shrinking budgets and rising costs, we depend more than ever on the generosity of our donors. During difficult financial times like these many people have chosen the route of planned giving. Not only does planned giving benefit the Libraries, donors may receive a significant charitable deduction. The following are summaries of various planned giving vehicles.

#### Bequests

A bequest, through a provision in your will, is the simplest way to make a deferred gift. It can be for a specific amount or for the remainder of your estate after other distributions are made, and it can be directed toward general purposes (e.g., Library Development Fund). The value of the gift is excluded from your estate for tax purposes.

#### Qualified Retirement Accounts

Retirement accounts are particularly suited to charitable contributions. Such accounts are often subject to income and estate taxes at a combined rate that could be as much as 75 percent or higher on large, taxable estates, leaving very little for heirs. Generally, the undistributed balance of a qualified retirement plan is fully included in your gross estate for estate tax purposes. Also, beneficiaries are subject to income tax on the distribution in the form of income in respect of a descendant. Only a surviving spouse has the option of rolling over plan assets. Many of these taxes may be avoided or reduced by using the planned assets for charitable giving.

#### Real Estate

A gift of real estate also has significant tax advantages. Real estate may have appreciated so much over the years that its sale would mean a sizable capital gains tax. By making a gift of the property, you would avoid the capital gains tax and receive a charitable deduction for the full, fair market market value of the property. It is also possible to make a gift of your home, farm, or vacation home and continue to use it for your lifetime, while receiving a current income tax deduction.
Life Insurance

A gift of life insurance can provide a significant charitable deduction. You could purchase a new policy or donate a policy that you currently own but no longer need. To receive a deduction, designate the University as both the owner and beneficiary of the policy. Generally, for gifts of policies on which premiums remain to be paid, the income tax deduction is slightly above cash surrender value or the policies cost basis, whichever is less. For gifts of fully paid policies, the income tax deduction is generally the replacement cost or the cost basis, whichever is less. The full value of the policy is removed from your taxable estate, reducing estate taxes.

Charitable Remainder Trusts

A charitable remainder trust is a gift plan defined by federal tax law that allows you to provide income to yourself or others for life, while making a generous gift to the UT Libraries. As a trust donor, you would irrevocably transfer assets, usually cash or securities, to the University (or a bank trust department, if you prefer). During the trusts term, the University would invest the assets. Each year we would then distribute income to you. For a charitable remainder unitrust, the income would be fixed percentage of the unitrusts value, as revalued annually. For a charitable remainder annuity trust, the income is a fixed dollar amount, based on a percentage of the trusts initial value. This is often a good way to provide income for retirement. If you fund a trust with stock now paying you low dividends, a charitable remainder trust may actually increase your income.

For more information about making a gift to the UT Libraries, please contact the director of development, Erica Clark at (865) 974-0037 or e-mail at ericaclark@utk.edu. You may also write to her at: Hodges Library, Dean’s Suite Room 612, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996.

**CHARITABLE REMAINder UNITRUST**

1. Gift of Property
   - 1. You transfer cash, securities, or other property to a trust.

2. Income tax deduction
   - 2. You receive an income tax deduction and pay no capital gains tax.

3. No gains tax
   - 3. During its term, the trust pays a percentage of its value each year to you or to anyone you name.

4. Variable income
   - 4. When the trust ends, its remaining principal passes to the university.

**HOW IT WORKS**

1. You transfer cash, securities, or other property to a trust.
2. You receive an income tax deduction and pay no capital gains tax.
   - During its term, the trust pays a percentage of its value each year to you or to anyone you name.
3. When the trust ends, its remaining principal passes to the university.

The Libraries new director of development, Erica Clark, began her work July 22, 2002. Erica and her husband, Han, are natives of Louisiana where their families still reside. Erica graduated with a B.A. in Sociology from Northeast Louisiana University (now University of Louisiana, Monroe). Erica served as a district executive for the Boy Scouts of America before coming to UT. She has been with the University for two years, previously serving as the development director of Human Ecology. "I feel fortunate to have the opportunity to work with such fine faculty and staff. The Library family has created a very warm, inviting environment for students and faculty with a strong commitment to outstanding service to the University community." In her new role, Erica will be responsible for fund-raising for the UT Libraries.

**LIBRARY FRIENDS YEAR IN REVIEW**

**BY TAMARA J. MILLER**

**HEAD, PLANNING AND OUTREACH**

The University of Tennessee Library Friends enjoyed a year marked by new leadership and superior public programming. Mrs. Sandra Williams assumed the chairmanship of the Library Friends and worked with Dean Barbara J. Dewey to extend the network of library donors.

The Friends Executive Committee continues to seek ways to involve larger numbers of people in supporting the Library at a time when that support is greatly needed. The March meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the UT President’s home with special guest Provost Loren Crabtree. Dr. Crabtree spoke about the history of UT’s budgetary problems and the “pinnacles of excellence” that have been achieved despite years of inadequate funding. He noted that faculty turnover is a worsening problem and that the Library faces a struggle with the constant inflation in the costs of journals and other publications. Dr. Crabtree said, “We ought to fund inflation—and exceed inflation. We can’t let the Library decline.”

Dr. William C. Robinson was chosen to receive the University of Tennessee Library Friends Outstanding Service Award for 2001. Dean Barbara J. Dewey presented the award at a reception in his honor on October 15, 2001. Dr. Robinson, a faculty member in the School of Information Sciences, has played an important role in preparing graduate students to enter the changing field of librarianship. He has been an active supporter of the Libraries and recently chaired the Faculty Senate Library Committee. Library Friends Executive Committee Chair Sandra Williams extended her congratulations and appreciation. Dean Dewey noted that Dr. Robinson “has had an immeasurable influence on many of our faculty and staff who benefited from his courses, counsel, and friendship.”

Public programming, sponsored by the Friends, is a central part of the Libraries’ outreach to the community. In October 2001 the Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Lancaster Lecture featured Sam Venable, author of Mountain Hands, explaining how he researched this tribute to the crafts people of southern Appalachia. Mountain Hands is a departure from his usual humorous writing. Venable, a Knoxville News-Sentinel columnist, traveled extensively and conducted inter-
views with his subjects throughout Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, and northern Georgia. The result is a sensitive and celebratory portrait of artisans, crafters, and others in the region.

David Madden, author of *Sharpshooter* and *Bijou*, spoke to an overflow crowd in February 2002 about the process of writing historical fiction. Madden's work derives from his childhood in Knoxville and his research of Knoxville's role in the Civil War. Madden, twice a Pulitzer Prize nominee, mixed lecture and performance as he read from his works, explaining how he developed the central ideas and emotions of each work.

The Writers in the Library series of readings was expanded to nine events last year. This lively series presents evenings of poetry, prose, and non-fiction read by their authors. Writers in the Library offers a rare opportunity to listen to and talk with established and beginning writers. The Library Friends and UT's Creative Writing Program cosponsor this series of readings.

The tenth annual "Love Your Library" Fun Run set two new records. The Fun Run had the largest number of participants and raised the most money to date. The UT Graduate Student Association (GSA) sponsors this event each year. The Fun Run was the brainchild of Library Friends Executive Committee member Cynthia Wyrick during her days as a graduate student at UT. Cynthia welcomed the walkers and runners this year by noting that, "graduate students know that an excellent library and a superior library collection are invaluable to their student careers and their future success." The Graduate Student Association donation is matched each year by the Athletics Department. GSA President Nathan Hammer presented Dean Dewey with a check for $7,000 on April 15, 2002.

The Executive Committee bid farewell to several members this year. Susan Hyde served the Library Friends with distinction. We are particularly grateful for her financial support of Fun Run publicity. Fred Coulter, who graduated in May, was an effective representative of the graduate students at UT. Fred regularly polled his peers and brought their opinions and ideas to the Library Friends Executive Committee deliberations. Fred was instrumental in persuading Dr. George Gallup to present a Library Friends Lecture. We are grateful for these remarkable people who contribute their time and talents to support the Library.

Joe C. Rader, former head of Library Outreach, retired at the end of 2001. Joe was a tireless organizer for the Library Friends. During his several years' tenure on the Executive Committee, Joe organized programs for Executive Committee meetings and secured many excellent speakers for the Library Friends Lectures. Library colleagues and Library Friends alike bid him farewell at a December 2001 reception. It is typical of Joe that he did not wish a retirement gift, but rather encouraged everyone to donate to the Library. In January 2002, the Executive Committee welcomed new member Tamara J. Miller, who is now responsible for Library Outreach activities.

Susan Leonard, the library development officer for the last two years, moved to Atlanta in April. Martha Masengill, assistant vice president for development, graciously filled in as interim development officer during the spring until Erica Clark joined the Libraries in July 2002. Erica is a native of Louisiana and most recently served two years as director of development for the College of Human Ecology. Completing this new development team is Barbara Pollard who serves as development assistant for the Library.

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

The Library Friends are our greatest advocates. These special people have given their time, energy, and money to make it possible for the Library to provide vital educational and research materials, along with the information technology needed by today's students and faculty.
TRANSFORMING THE CLASSROOM: THE TENNESSEE DOCUMENTARY HISTORY PROJECT
BY DEBRA J. RONEY AND LESLIE W. ZIMMERMAN

Research Coordinators

Greedy and corrupt politicians, presidential peccadilloes, international intrigue, conspiracy, and treason—headlines from today's newspaper, right? Actually, these are just a few of the interesting stories from Tennessee's colorful early history from statehood in 1796 to 1850. Of course, history is filled with the more mundane aspects of day-to-day life, but Tennessee had its share of public and private characters, like Davy Crockett and Sam Houston. Tennesseans and United States Presidents Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and later, Andrew Johnson, were not only intimately involved in the founding of the state; they helped shape the development of the southwest and United States history. Many famous (and infamous) Tennesseans fought in the War of 1812, boosting their political careers and earning Tennessee its nickname, the "Volunteer State," a tradition which was continued in the Mexican War of 1846-1848.

"Tennessee Documentary History, 1796-1850" (TDH) will include documents and images on these subjects and many more. This two-year grant from the Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS) began in November 2001, and will ultimately provide a World Wide Web site containing a free, searchable database of approximately 2,000 items relating to Tennessee's early history, including personal correspondence, legal and government documents, diaries, journals, and photographs. Each item will be a full-text, searchable document transcription (or description, if it is an image only) with its associated images. A pilot project for the new Digital Library Center (see article on p. 5), TDH brings together documents from the following institutions: the University of Tennessee Special Collections Library, the Knox County Public Library, the Tennessee State Library and Archives, the Tennessee Historical Society, the Tennessee State Museum, Middle Tennessee State University, the University of Memphis, and the Memphis Public Library. The preliminary web site for the project (http://diglib.lib.utm.edu/tennhist/) contains examples of documents, a timeline, a bibliography, and links to other web sites about Tennessee. When completed, it will also contain an extensive bibliography to provide further resources on Tennessee's history, as well as lesson plan ideas to aid in teaching this exciting period of history to our nation's K-12 school children. University staff for this project include: James B. Lloyd, primary investigator and Special Collections librarian; Aaron Purcell, project coordinator; university archivist; two full-time research coordinators; two part-time student assistants; and an advisory committee composed of Dr. Steven V. Ash and Dr. Paul H. Bergeron of the UT Department of History, and Dr. Wayne Cutler, director of the James K. Polk documentary editing project at the University of Tennessee.

Documents and images for the project are selected for their value in terms of Tennessee history and those that would be of most interest to the K-12 audience, though many may also be of value to scholarly researchers and genealogists. Most items are original handwritten documents, such as the personal correspondence of William Blount, John Sevier, William Carroll, Sam Houston, and James K. Polk. The collection will include correspondence from ordinary citizens, as well as private journals, bills of sale and receipts for slaves, and a series of personal letters of a teenage girl who attended the Columbia Female Institute, a private boarding school. Printed and published works from the period will also be included, such as broadsides, newspapers, and Davy Crockett's Almanack of Wild Sports of the West And Life in the Backwoods.

Once chosen, the items are scanned as high-quality TIFF images that serve as a master image to be archived at the Special Collections Library. After scanning, each item is fully transcribed and marked up using the TEI Lite document type definition (DTD), the standard for full-text searching. The transcribed documents are linked to JPEG images of each page/item so that the viewer may not only search and read the text of the document but can see what the actual document looked like. Because of the age of the original documents the papers are fragile and do not hold up to repeated handling. This project will ensure their preservation as well as allowing people from around the world access that ordinarily would have required a visit to each repository.

The clearest glimpse into Tennessee's early years may be through its legal docu-
ments, which include military orders, writs, contracts, and court papers. In 1778, for instance, the sheriff of Washington County received a writ signed by John Sevier: “we Command you That you take the body of James Robertson Esqr. If he be found Within your Bailwicke and him safely keep so that you have his body before the Justices of Our Next Court...then and there to answer Zachariah Isbell Esqr. Of a plea of Trespass on the case to the damage of him and said Zachariah Isbell To the sum of five Hundred pounds Herein fail not....” Sevier signed another writ to the sheriff of Washington County in 1793 ordering the sheriff to turn over the “goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Richard Minton” due to Minton’s failure to pay cost and damages of 21 pounds, 18 shillings, and 11 pence to John Cotteral.

Andrew Jackson was actively involved in Tennessee’s early statehood years in many ways, and remained a colorful character surrounded by controversy throughout his lifetime. A letter from the Tennessee State Library and Archives dated 1797 to John Sevier from Jackson foretells their much publicized 1803 “duel” by recording their mutual hatred years prior to their showdown at the then Indian boundary, now the town of Kingston, Tennessee. As a private citizen, Jackson had attended an election for field officers of the militia and, apparently, Sevier took offense at some of Jackson’s statements. Instead of addressing Jackson personally, Sevier wrote letters to General James Robertson and Joel Lewis saying that he “did not regard the Scurrilous expressions of a poor pitifull petty fogging Lawyer, and [he] treated them with contempt.” In his letter, Jackson demands to know why Sevier did not come to him directly with his complaints. Jackson writes: “Those Sir, are Expressions, that my feelings are not accus-

tomed to, and which my conduct through life by no means merits, and which, Sir, I will not, tamely submit to.” Although Jackson demanded an answer to his letter, we do not know if he received one.

The next personal correspondence available between the two men occurred in 1803. According to Andrew Jackson’s letter, dated October 9, he and John Sevier exchanged heated words in Knoxville on the first day of that same month which resulted in Sevier insulting Jackson’s wife, Rachel. In the letter, Jackson demands retribution. He wrote:

You on the first instant in the publick streets of Knoxville appeared to part for the combat, You ransacked the vocabulary of vulgarity for insulting and blackguard expressions—You without provocation made the attack and in an ungentlemanly manner took the sacred name of a lady in your polluted lips, and dared me publickly to challenge you and ever since you gave the insult, has cowardly evaded an interview....

Jackson goes on to suggest possible meeting places and writes that if Sevier fails to meet him for a duel that he would put the following advertisement in the next Monday’s Gazette:

To all who shall see these presents Greeting—Know yea that I Andrew Jackson, do Pronounce, publick, and declare to the world, that his Excellency John Sevier.... Is a base Coward and poltroon, He will basely insult, but has not the courage to repair.

[signed] Andrew Jackson

The collection includes two more letters by Jackson, one written the same day that continues to challenge Sevier to a duel, and one written the next day demanding that Sevier meet him on the Virginia state line. The last letter contains a note stating that John Sevier refused to read it and so was sent back to Jackson unopened. However, according to several historical sources, Jackson proceeded to advertise as threatened and the two men met a few days later at Southwest Point. It was reported that as Jackson prepared to pull out his pistol, John Sevier’s horse took off with his guns, forcing Sevier to hide behind a tree. That was the end of the so called “duel.” But Jackson’s are not the only dueling items in
the collection. It also contains a document written in 1808 that details the seventeen rules for proper dueling. These rules for politely killing one another may seem strange today, but they were taken very seriously at the time. Severe injury or death was generally preferred over public humiliation, which could also occur if the rules were not carried out precisely. The seventeenth rule, for instance, states "If either of the parties fire before the word of Command is given there shall be a publication in the news paper of the State of these Rules & his Conduct signed by both the Seconds."

The issue of slavery was important during this period and appears in many of the documents in the TDH collection. One cannot help but truly feel the horrors of slavery while examining original receipts and bills of sale for human beings. For example, in 1836 Robert Campbell of Knox County sold Andrew McMillan seven "negro slaves" for thirty-five hundred dollars. The bill of sale lists each slave with a first name and their age and then states, "which said seven negroes I do hereby warrant to be slaves for life and title them good and also that they are sound and healthy except a defect in the eye of Juliet Ann."

Of course, not every person in Tennessee accepted the idea of slavery. In the Snowden family letters, J. Barnard Snowden writes to his sister of a Dr. Hayes from Nashville who has decided to move to Tennessee accepted the idea of slavery. "he could not bear the idea of raising a family among slaves, exposed to the baneful affects of slavery." Snowden further writes that the doctor "thinks it would be endangering their morals as well as their everlasting salvation." Such letters show that people were taking a stand one way or another years prior to the Civil War.

The TDH collection also includes letters that reflect everyday life, like the Chester family correspondence. The upper class Chester family owned slaves, and were personal friends of Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk. The bulk of the letters are to, and from Mary Jane Chester, a young girl, attending the Columbia Female Institute in the 1840s. Through her letters, one can see how much she matures while at the Institute. At first she complains incessantly about missing her family, the strict rules she must follow, and the attitude that she needs to be fashionable. By her second year, Mary Jane becomes more aware of political and social issues, and in one letter, she is scolded severely by her mother for discussing politics with extended family members. Her mother makes it clear that a well-bred young lady should not discuss such matters and that by doing so she could damage her father's reputation. She advises Mary Jane to read her Bible more often. However, Mary Jane seems determined to keep up with state issues, since after her mother's death, she is scolded by her father for writing letters to other family members about such issues and told to write only to her immediate family.

We are also fortunate to be able to include a journal and numerous letters written by William Richard Caswell, a Captain over the Tennessee Cavalry, 2nd Regiment, during the Mexican War. Caswell wrote detailed descriptions of his trip to Mexico and his adventures during the War. His writing is so descriptive that one can imagine the battle at Vera Cruz, or the march to the Halls of Montezuma. Caswell describes every battle, every city, takes notes on the dead and injured, and describes the pitiful condition of the Mexican soldiers. On April 21, 1847, he wrote in his journal:

We marched under arms in order with music thro' the city of Jalapa, And here we have met with the greatest and richest city yet seen by us the prettiest women, and the most beautiful mountain scenery, whose declivity is dotted with cultivated fields—our hearts were glad to see for the first time in many months some of the growth of our country the Sycamore the peach tree, the elder and blackberry—....

While still in Jalapa on April 24, 1847 Caswell wrote:

By turns we visit the town. There appear to be several races of people, in & about Jalapa— We find some who in their appearance, manners and dress, seem to be of a superior order to the mass of Mexicans of the North. There is too a middle cast very much like those we have general seen upon our march— And again, there is a still lower class of a degraded race, who resemble our savage Indians, in their dark copper complexion, and scanty dress—

Captain Caswell's letters home are also filled with details of his journey to and from Mexico, the health of himself and his men, and updates on the war. Most are to his wife, Elizabeth, who lived in Jefferson County.

When "Tennessee Documentary History, 1796-1850" is completed it will be made available on line and free to the public through servers maintained by the UT Library. We expect that it will be a rich resource and a useful tool in the teaching of Tennessee history for classroom teachers of all grade levels, and we hope that it will be of interest to scholars and citizens of the state. In this collection the documents speak for themselves with an immediacy that no textbook can match. History, in its raw form, is sometimes amusing, sometimes hard to accept. But it is important to confront issues honestly. And lest anyone raise concerns about copyright, please remember that when the Millennium Copyright Act takes effect in January 2003, the documents in this collection will enter the public domain.
LINDSAY YOUNG ENDOWMENT ENHANCES LIBRARY'S HUMANITIES COLLECTIONS

BY MOLLY ROYSE
HUMANITIES COORDINATOR

For the thirteenth year, the research collections of UT Library have been greatly enhanced as a result of the generous Lindsay Young Endowment, which was established so that the Library could purchase "special acquisitions that will make a qualitative difference" in the Library's humanities collections. In April 2002, a committee of humanities teaching faculty and librarians selected for purchase titles that, in the words of one faculty member, "are critical and instrumental both for teaching and scholarly research" at the University of Tennessee. A variety of disciplines and areas of study will benefit from this year's purchases.

For history, the Library purchased several significant microform research sets that offer compilations of important primary sources. The Clara Barton Papers and a set of the Union Provost Marshal's File of Papers were acquired to complement the Library's holdings in the Civil War. Race, Slavery, and Free Blacks and the Wilberforce Papers on Slavery, Religion, and Politics contributed to the Library's holdings on the history of race in the United States. Two sets of U.S. State Department records will support research on U.S. foreign policy.

To support the varying interests of the faculty in Modern Foreign Languages & Literature, two microform collections were purchased that will serve as important research tools for the interdisciplinary study of Austrian and German cultural history. A microform collection of 18th and 19th century German journals was added to the Library's collection, and supplements were purchased to update a noted Spanish encyclopedia.

Researchers in classics will benefit from the purchase of additional volumes of the Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, an essential tool for anyone researching ancient Greek civilization. Also of interest to scholars in classics will be the addition of Brill's New Pauly, an English edition of one of the most authoritative reference works in the field of classical studies.

The Library's theater collection was enhanced with the acquisition of microform collections of 58,000 British playbills from 1736-1900, and prompt books of the English and American stage from 1608-1926. Art scholars interested in Art Nouveau will benefit from the purchase of eighteen years of the Art Nouveau journal, Art et Decoration.

In addition to microform and printed volumes, other formats were included in the 2002 Lindsay Young selections. To enhance the Library's film and video archive, a variety of documentary films in Latin American Studies and a collection of independent films, action films, and films by women were acquired. Additions to the Music Library included a limited edition of jazz recordings and the complete works of Beethoven on compact disc. The Lindsay Young endowment will also fund the first year of a subscription to The Times Digital Archives, which provides online access to The Times (London) in a high-resolution digital format with searchable images.

Once again, the Lindsay Young Endowment has enhanced the UT Library's collections in a most substantial manner. Researchers and scholars will benefit from this year's additions for many years to come.

Library benefactor Lindsay Young.
PRIVATE DOLLARS, PUBLIC TREASURES

As Americans have given to various charitable efforts over the years, they have created many national treasures available to all. Many of these resources would never have been possible with government support alone. Virtually all of the truly great libraries have been made great through gifts from individuals. We are most grateful to the following who have generously supported UT Library during the 2001-02 fiscal year.

INVESTING IN THE FUTURE

More than any other single element, the library is the heart of a university. The quality of the library's collection is a measure of the quality of intellectual inquiry campus-wide—and the quality of education we give our students, the leaders of our future. You can help guarantee that our future leaders receive the best possible education by making an investment in the University of Tennessee Library.

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

Erica Clark
612 Hodges Library
Knoxville, TN 37996-1000
(865) 974-0037

LIBRARY ENDOWMENTS

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

Endowment funds are particularly valuable because, once established, they provide income for the library system in perpetuity. Such funds also offer a fitting measure of the quality of intellectual inquiry campus-wide—and the quality of education we give our students, the leaders of our future. You can help guarantee that our future leaders receive the best possible education by making an investment in the University of Tennessee Library.

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

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Alberta Longmire, 1906-2001. Mrs. Longmire had a long friendship with the University and the Library, where in 1987 she created the Wayne and Alberta Longmire Library Endowment. Several spaces in Hodges Library are named in her honor.

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

We gratefully acknowledge the following individuals who have made deferred commitments specifically to support the University of Tennessee Library prior to June 30, 2002. If you have made a deferred gift to the library and are not listed here, or wish to discuss making a deferred gift, please contact the Library Development Office at (865) 974-0037.

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Davy's ride on an elk, from The Crockett Almanac: 1841, purchased for the Library's two millionth volume celebration. (Nashville: Ben Harding, p. 21. See article on p. 17.)

A Ride.

Thar war a little ditty that happened the first time I war set up for Congress, that I never told anybody nothing about; partly because everybody knew it, and partly because I war intermined to keep it a secret. Davy Crockett does any thing he is ashamed of, this I did not do myself, for I tried not to do it. I war going to elation and had my rifle with me, with my dog Tiger, with two bottles of white face in my pockets. When I got about a way thar, and war in the forest, I seed a catamount up in a tree, and I clean up to give fire shot at the beart, and told tiger to be on hand if he war wanted. I war got on to the next branch to the war that the vermin war on, when he jumped down on to the limb and lit close to my elbow with his mouth to my ear, so if he war going to whisper sumthin nitty private. I thort I war a gone sucker, but jist at that minnit the limb cracked and snapped off. I didn't stop to see what became of the catamount, but I went down, and wood ha' gone into the mud, only thar war a big elk under the tree, and I hit upon his hind pars, and he give a raktantaneous jump, which slid me down betwixt his horns like a gal in a slighed saddle, and then he put in all he knew. I like to ha' got my brames shook out by the branches, and the way he went thro the forest war like a driving snow storm.—All the trees and rocks seemed to be running the tother way; and Tiger couldn't keep up with us, and his pesky noise only made the beart run faster. I held on upon my rifle, and I couldn't help thinking of Runmill Tonsen's mounted riflemen only I shock ha' found it hard work to talk aim, because the beart wouldn't give me a chance. However he soon begun to git out of the forest, and then I war terribly ashamed for fear sum human wood

These are nineteen of the twenty-two classes of plants as defined by Joseph Pitton de Tournefort in Elements of Botany in 1694 (Special Collections has a 1797 edition). He is credited with the creation of the concept of genus in the modern sense. Most of his 725 genera have been retained. (From Herbier de France, Paris: A. J. Dugou & Durand, 1781-1793, volume 9, plate 1.)

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