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From the Editor

Chattanooga-Hamilton Country Bicentennial Library when manuscript collections were made more accessible.

Many academic libraries today face the challenge of outreach as part of extended campus programs. Betsy Bay Park acquistions with ACRL guidelines for such services.

This year's Notable Tennessee Documments features a change. Non-print sources are highlighted among the works chosen by the Advisory Committee on State Document, chaired by Stephen Patrick.

This year also brings a change to our staff. We welcome Flossie Wic as Associate Editor. Since she is also a reference librarian at UT, I will have ready access to her advice and assistance. Computer technology will allow for long distance editing in the future, but for now it's necessary—and comforting—to be able to talk with someone I can see. Thanks again to Sue Klipsch, who will, I hope, remain a frequent consultant.

Speaking of the future—the twenty-firstcentury isn't very far away. Librarians have a variety of talents as well as a world of information to offer. Change isn't always something that happens to us. Many times we have the opportunity to create or to shape the changes that occur. TENN-SHARE is doing just that, and many other individual and collective efforts by today's Tennessee librarians will have an impact on our future.

Marie Garrett

President's Message

Like many other readers (and viewers), I enjoy aps and phrases and quotations. Looking through some papers I came across some quotations from a television interview I had seen. One read, "The library is society's most tranquil institution." Another said, "The library is a mirror of mankind." How difficult it is to maintain that tolerance and mirror our present society! As I write this, controversy is swirling around U. S. public libraries. Madonna's highly publicized "media events," "Sex, is producing telephone calls and editorials from those who don't want it in the library—and those who do.

Daddy's Roommates, a picture book about a gay father, his roommate, and his young son, shows an alternate lifestyle. While it may be the most controversial children's book of the moment, it is definitely not the only one. Complaints about children's books continue to rise in my library.

I remember when my son's eighth-grade English teacher was asked in a parents' meeting to supply a list of "good" children's books for eighth graders to read. She regretfully declined, "If anything other than books about animals are on a recommended list, we get complaints about it!"

(Ironically, shortly afterwards I heard a parent complaining about Bambi being on a school reading list—"such a depressing book.")

The speaker at UTK's winter graduation devoted his talk to the subject of academic freedom and the forces working against it. Public, school, academic libraries—all face a seemingly increasing number of people who, frustrated with society, attempt to constrain what other people (and other people's children) read, because they don't trust people to think. The library becomes (according to a third quotation I had written down on that piece of paper) "the most controversial place in town."

The Tennessee Library Association offers a channel through which we can work together to maintain the right of Tennessee library users to have access to unpopular viewpoints and opposing views as part of our stated objective to promote adequate library service for all people of the state.

Patricia L. Watson

*Alan— I violated one of the sacred rules of librarianship: "Always document your source."
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In the field of history, the TSLA collects significant works in general American history and biography, and specializes in Southeastern United States history and culture. Materials from contiguous states include local history and biography. The reference section includes an extensive collection of finding aids and bibliographies. Special holdings include several versions of the Tennessee Constitution, the Cumberland Compact, and other original documents of historical significance. Over the years, the collections have been enriched by gifts acquired by the Tennessee Historical Society.

As a source for genealogical research, the TSLA is one of the premier libraries and archives in the nation, with over 6,000 print- or manuscript family histories and finding aids to them; Bible and other family records; local Tennessee history; marriage records, wills, deeds, and court proceedings; military records for Tennesseans and indexes to those records; federal census records; and state agency records. Among its many microfilm holdings are over 25,500 reels (positive and negative) of local records and some 35,000 reels containing most of the newspapers published in Tennessee since the founding of the state.

The TSLA also collects federal and state statute laws, proceedings of Congress and the Tennessee General Assembly, and

Tennessee State Library and Archives

by Edwin S. Gleaves

The collections of the Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA) include a wide range of primary and secondary materials relating to Tennessee and the surrounding southeastern states. In addition to over half a million books, periodicals, and state and federal documents, the TSLA owns 375,000 microforms, 45,000 audiotapes, 100,000 photoprints, and 40,000 other media, including broadsides, maps, and even music scores. Among its archives and manuscripts are original records dating from 1780 to the present, including 21 million official records and 4 million manuscripts comprising over 28,000 cubic feet of space. In addition, the Tennessee Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped offers blind and physically handicapped persons a collection of 40,000 books and periodical titles (200,000 volumes) on cassette, recorded discs, and braille.

As a selective depository, the TSLA receives about fifty percent of the items offered by the Government Printing Office. The TSLA is also a depository for Tennessee state agency publications, and issues a quarterly publication entitled List of Tennessee State Publications, which is available free of charge upon request.

Edwin S. Gleaves is Tennessee's State Librarian and Archivist.
selected proceedings of other states' legislatures. Codes and court reports are also on file in the TSLA. Since 1955 the staff of the TSLA have recorded, on audiotape, the proceedings of the Tennessee General Assembly (over 15,000 hours); these tapes, in turn, are made available to the public through the Legislative Reference Service.

The collections of the TSLA are heavily used by scholars, genealogists, and other visitors from across the nation. In a typical year, the TSLA receives 25,000 visitors, 18,000 inquiries by mail, and 15,000 telephone inquiries.

Access to the collections has been expedited through the recent installation of a CD-ROM-based computerized catalog, entitled Library and Archives Resource Catalog (LARC). In addition to the cataloged materials in the TSLA, LARC provides access to holdings in the four metropolitan public libraries (Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville) and to a growing number of other public libraries. In addition, all listings in the Tennessee Union List of Serials (TULS), which include academic and special as well as public libraries in Tennessee, appear in LARC.

Public Library of Nashville & Davidson County

by Pam Reese

The Public Library of Nashville & Davidson County invites TLA members to tour any of its seventeen branches, as well as the Ben West (downtown) Library and special services. The Library will be hosting an all-conference reception Friday evening at the Ben West Library. A special presentation by Tom Tichenor Marionette Troupe is planned during this event, and staff will be on hand to give personal tours of all departments. Please join us, and enjoy our balcony view of the city!

Pam Reese is Director of Public Relations for the Public Library of Nashville and Davidson County.

While you’re in town, you may wish to visit the new Southeast Branch in the Hickory Hollow area, or the WPLN Talking Library and the Library Service for the Hearing Impaired, both located in the Howard School Building on Second Avenue South downtown. The staff of the Metropolitan Archives on Elm Hill Pike would love to have visitors, too!

Come see us! For more information about Library services or locations, call the Public Relations Office at (615) 862-5753. We’ll be delighted to help.

TLA in Nashville—Come Early, Stay Late!

By Pam Reese

This year’s TLA Conference and Preconference, scheduled for April 28 - May 1 at the Nashville Convention Center, promises to be an action-packed and fun-filled time for professionals, paraprofessionals, board members and Friends to refresh ourselves and enhance our skills.

The full calendar of outstanding seminars and fun social activities begins on Wednesday, so come early! On the agenda: leading Automation Consultant Saul Epstein and the State Library’s Jane Blauzyk team up for an all-day preconference on automation. That afternoon, John Snyder of The Restoration Company will present a preconference on....

Pam Reese is Director of Public Relations for the Public Library of Nashville and Davidson County.

Nashville Skyline - Aerial
heritage and storytelling, and Dr. Roberta Herrin will share with us her extensive knowledge on the subject of Appalachian literature. Dr. Gene Lanier, noted North Carolina anticensorship crusader, will address the audience at the Intellectual Freedom breakfast. Tennessee Artist in Residence Michael Sloan will be with us on Saturday to share his thoughts. And Will Manley, author, columnist, and Tempe, Arizona Library Director, will no doubt stir us up at the “not-for-trustees-only” Trustees Luncheon.

The ACRL Guidelines for Extended Campus Library Services

Submitted by Betty Park

The proliferation of extended campus programs has created for academic libraries the responsibility of providing service to faculty and students involved in those programs. The ACRL Guidelines for Extended Campus Library Services are designed to support the educational objectives of extended campus programs, and are addressed to administrators, librarians, faculty, and sponsors of academic programs, as well as accrediting and licensure agencies.

While non-prescriptive, these guidelines emphasize the responsibility for parent institutions to support the information needs of their extended campus programs. Library services to faculty and students involved in extended campus programs may differ from those offered on the parent campus, but should be comparable to them. The guidelines, which were approved by the ALA Standards Committee in 1990, were published in their entirety in the April 1990 issue of College & Research Libraries News. The document is divided into nine sections: Introduction; Definitions; Philosophy; Management; Finances; Personnel; Facilities; Resources; and Services.

The ACRL extended campus guidelines are an important document that should not be ignored by any institution offering instruction away from the parent campus. For further information you may contact the Assistant of College and Research Libraries, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611 (1-800-545-2433 Ext. 2516).
Women’s National Book Association
Presents WNBA AWARD to
Dr. Jessie Carney Smith

Nashville, Tenn.—Dr. Jessie Carney Smith, director of the Fisk University Library and author of numerous books, was the recipient of the Women’s National Book Association’s highest honor on Sunday, November 8 in a special presentation at Fisk University.

Dr. Smith was presented the organization’s WNBA Award for 1992 for “her enduring and unique contribution to the world of books, and through books, to society.”

The award was presented by WNBA president Carolyn Wilson who commented, “Jessie Carney Smith exemplified in every way the qualities expressed in the criteria for the award. As librarian, director of a research facility, lecturer, creator of workshops, researcher, professor, consultant, author, editor, scholar—she has touched all areas of the book world and left an imprint which is significant and lasting.”

In accepting the award Dr. Smith shared about her love of books from an early age and the process of writing and researching Notable Black American Women, (Gale Research Company, 1991) which includes 500 biographies and took twenty years to complete.

Dr. Smith was presented with six collections of works written by women given by The Library of America and Viking/Penguin.

The WNBA Award has been presented since 1948. The list of former recipients includes such well-known names as Barbara Bush, Pearl Buck, Eleanor Roosevelt, Rachel Carson and Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

The Women’s National Book Association is an organization of women and men who work with and value the written word. In eight chapters across the country, WNBA provides a forum for the exchange of ideas, information and contacts. Members include publishers, librarians, booksellers, writers, editors, agents, designers, illustrators, and book and magazine producers. WNBA aims at strengthening the status of women in the book industry, sponsoring studies and educational programs toward this end. This year WNBA celebrates 75 years of service to the book community.

Dr. Jessie Carney Smith, winner of the 1992 WNBA Award.

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A Glimpse of Change Through the Years:
From the Pages of the Tennessee Librarian

Forty-five Years Ago
Summer, 1948 (Vol. 1, No. 1), From “Five-Year Plan for Tennessee”. No community in Tennessee enjoys library service equal to nationally recognized desirable standards, even in the four largest cities. The smaller communities and rural areas fall far below such standards. In sixty counties there are library facilities of a sort. Fifty-four of these counties—slightly more than half—are grouped into ten regions, each of which receives state aid funds for employing a regional librarian, buying a few hundred books and meeting small operating expenses. Even so, the service is severely limited; the available funds amount to less than twenty cents a person a year. The ration is now spending seventy-two cents per person a year. In forty-one counties there is no community library service worthy of the name. More than two million of Tennessee’s three million people either have no library service at all or a service so limited as to be negligible (p. 5).

The Oak Ridge Public Library was once termed “a unique library in a unique town.” Now after its four years of official existence, it has become more normal. The library has grown to approximately 22,000 registered members and 17,500 books. The per capita circulation has increased about two-fold.

The traveling library circulation, despite the one-half cut in the town’s population has increased since 1945, and it continues to increase every day. Perhaps it is the familiar sound of the cowbell, which Miss Sneadley carries with her, that draws the patrons (p. 8).

Forty Years Ago
October, 1953: On June 17, 1953, the beautiful new two-and-a-half million dollar Tennessee Library and Archives Building was formally opened. This was a goal toward which many citizens and organizations in the state had long worked. Two governors and three sessions of the General Assembly had given leadership and support to it (p. 7).

Thirty-five Years Ago
October, 1958: When the Knoxville Public Library system (Lawson McGhee Library, eight city branches, and one bookmobile) converts to Bookmobile charging on January 2, 1959, it will be the first library in Tennessee to install this new mechanical method of book charging. Bookmobile uses equipment devised by the Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation. The imprinter is similar to that used in department stores and filling stations which have a charge-a-plate or credit card system. The great advantage for libraries is that this imprinter is inexpensive enough for duplication at various service points, requires a minimum of counter space, is portable, simple to operate, and has no complicated parts to get out of order (p. 6).

Thirty Years Ago
January, 1963: PEABODY LIBRARY SCHOOL students, a round hundred enrolled for the fall quarter, include 34 from five foreign countries, 66 from 17 states.
Free China has the largest representation among the foreign students with 28; two are from Vietnam, two from India, one each from Burma and Nepal. With enrollment up 40% over last year, it has been necessary to add additional sections for some of the courses offered. Also, increased are the number holding scholarships, 16 awards representing grants from colleges, the federal government, state library agencies, library associations and foundations (p. 58).

Fall, 1963: MEMPHIS PUBLIC LIBRARY will end its twenty-eight-year voluntary service to the city’s elementary school libraries in 1965 because of the new standards announced by the State Department of Education as effective with the 1965-66 term. The new standards require a full-time librarian in every elementary school with twenty-five or more teachers, a teacher librarian giving half of her time to library work in schools with twenty to twenty-four teachers, and one giving one-third of her time to library work in schools with fifteen to nineteen teachers. The number of books per pupil has been raised from five to six. MPL is now operating libraries in fifty-eight elementary schools, many of which have a large enrollment. A great problem for all concerned with meeting the new standards is the shortage of trained librarians (p. 22-23).

Tennessee Librarian

More than eighty persons representing the Nashville music industry, local businesses, city universities and State and City government gathered in the downstairs section of the Country Music Hall of Fame building for the formal dedication of the Country Music Foundation Library and Media Center, Nashville (p. 32).

The Vanderbilt Medical Center Library has announced the expansion of their MEDLINE program which was initiated earlier this year. The increasing need for more effective bibliographic services has provided the impetus, and Teletron 1030 remote terminal has provided the means for more effective access to the National Library of Medicine computer’s INDEX MEDICUS data base (p. 34).

The University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville, with the largest collection in the state, is now open to all Tennesseans. Richard Ross, director of libraries at UT Knoxville, said in announcing the new policy there are only two other schools among the nation’s major public universities that have similar programs for serving the public (p. 69).

Ten Years Ago

Winter, 1983, From Janet S. Fisher, then President-Elect of TLA: THE FUTURE IS NOW—The eighties challenge our creativity and try our patience. Who’s automating and how did they do it with diminished budgets? Are we in touch with our users and are they behind us? Is resource sharing working? Is there a union list in your future? Have you tried lobbying? It actually works! How do library schools prepare students to cope with tight job markets? Are we effectively challenging the minds of our youthful users? Is the censor still with us? Join your colleagues and friends in Gatlinburg for the TLA Annual Conference and seek the answers (p. 44).

Manuscript Collection Use in the Public Library: A Case Study

by Ned L. Irvin

Manuscript collectors are usually thought of in regard to large academic and research libraries: however, many small and medium-size public libraries have significant holdings. Yet, manuscript collections in the public library remain one of the most untapped resources. Considering the long term commitment given these records, librarians should know why such materials are not more widely used and how such records might be used more effectively.

As the archivist Maynard Beclard noted, “Few archivists compute the annual cost of maintaining a cubic foot of records in the stacks . . . but the comparison of maintenance costs and research value is a constant factor in records evaluation.” At the Chatauqua-Hamilton County Bicentennial Library the storage cost for one foot of records for one year is estimated to be approximately $1.05. With over 650 linear feet of space invested in manuscripts at CHCBL, one is speaking of a significant long term investment. In these budget conscious days librarians must assess the cost effectiveness of the records, i.e., to what extent researchers are using manuscript collections. No study of CHCBL’s manuscript collections had been done before.

The purpose of the study was not to target unused collections for deaccession; but to determine usage by subject content as a guide for future collection development. The manuscript collections at CHCBL began in 1806 with the donation of the Chatauqua Historical Society papers a year after the library’s opening, and preceded the creation (1916) of the Local History & Genealogy Department

in which the manuscripts are housed. At present manuscript holdings comprise over 300 accretions, with items dating from 1602 to the present. The bulk of the collections fall between the mid-1800s to mid-1900s.

The first need to determine usage was to keep statistics of current manuscript use. This data would serve as a baseline for future reference in the study, as well as demonstrating public awareness (or lack thereof) of the collections. Beginning with 1990, a record was kept by library staff of which collections were used and how often. No record was kept on whether patrons were local or from outside the Chatauqua area. This statistic was added after 1990.

Even before the 1990 statistics collection began, it was obvious that much of the public and library staff were unfamiliar with, if not totally unaware of, the library’s manuscript guide to make the collections more accessible. Prior to this time the only access to the manuscripts collection was a card index system maintained in a non-public area.

In compiling a guide, a format was devised (see illustrations) after careful study of several published guides to manuscript collections, most especially The National Union Catalog of Manuscripts Collections (NUCMC) of the Library of Congress. Once a format was chosen information was gathered on each manuscript collection. Use was made of the card index system (which was not unlike the library’s main card catalog with main and subject entries), as well as finding aids, lists, indices, correspondence and notes made at the time of acquisition and accessioning. Finally, the collections themselves were personally examined to verify previous information, as well as to collect additional information. This process allowed for correction of occasional discrepancies not previously found.
The manuscript guide not only helped increase public awareness of the collections' research potential, its creation also enhanced the compiler's understanding of the materials. This has greatly increased staff ability to direct research inquiries into useful avenues of pursuit.

Upon completion of the guide copies were distributed to most major academic and public libraries in Tennessee, as well as to local government officials. The library's entries in NUCMC were updated for the first time in a generation. Notice of the guide was also printed in several professional and historical genealogical publications. This broadened awareness of the collections and led almost immediately to inquiries for use from other parts of the state, and then from other parts of the country.

By chance, the manuscript guide was finished at the close of 1990 in conjunction with the first series of statistics on use of the collections. These statistics seemed to confirm the relatively low use researchers accorded manuscripts at the library. (See Table 1). Of 300 collections available during 1990, researchers used only 42. This number computes to a use of only 14 percent of the available collections. No use was made by staff of manuscript materials in public displays which might have increased awareness of this research source.

In 1991 and 1992, library staff kept similar statistics on use, with the addition of statistics on whether researchers were local (defined as being within a 50 mile radius of Chattanooga) or non-local. Table 1 indicates that in 1991 a total of 75 collections were used, including 16 in public displays. This showed 25 percent of collections were used in 1991, a 78.5 percent increase over 1990 figures. Even if the collections used for library displays are discounted there was still an increase in usage of 40 percent. Usage by local and non-local patrons has been fairly even. The 1992 figures, which are still incomplete, indicate that usage is running close to that of 1991 and well above 1990.

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Table 2 indicates collection use by topic, a statistic not kept prior to 1991. After a year and a half, these statistics confirm what were felt to be strengths of the library's manuscript holdings—Chattanooga area history; Civil War history; the history of the Cherokees; and genealogy. The major Civil War battles fought in the Chattanooga area and the post-war veterans' reunion held here help explain why researchers would seek this library for possible materials, and why donors have contributed materials. The same holds true for the Cherokee material, the area having been a center of the Cherokee nation prior to the removal of the tribe in the late 1830s. Prominent local genealogists Penelope Alkon, Zella Armstrong, and others give the collection much useful material related to the Southeast.

The topical statistics also help in outlining weaknesses and gaps in the manuscript collections. More material is needed on the post-WW II era; African-American history; the post-Civil War "new South" (mapping newly freed slaves from the deep South); on business, industry, and transportation (Chattanooga being one of the "magnet cities" drawing newly freed slaves from the deep South); and on religion. No doubt, other areas of subject interest will be illuminated from these statistics for collection development purposes.

The result of this study began over two years ago have aided the library in several ways. Patron and staff awareness of the collections has increased. Use of the collections has increased, at least partly attributable to the published manuscript guide. Increased awareness has improved reference use and reference service. Increased public awareness of manuscript materials should also aid the library in acquiring collections which should be preserved.

The knowledge of subject content in the collections and of their relative use by researchers impresses collection development. It is now possible to use the results of this study and the preparation of the manuscript guide in a larger collection analysis project which will lead to a written collection development policy for manuscripts. Librarians cannot know what future researchers will find valuable, but we can try to see what might be valued. The old policy, an unwritten case-by-case system had over time allowed some material of questionable research value into the library. Hopefully, a written policy will help avoid these problems in the future by directing collections to places where they might be of value.

Finally, the study and its by-product, the manuscript guide, have provided the library with a positive public image. Public officials are now aware of materials we collect and of the need to further preserve public records. A positive impression made on a major or county executive can help in tight budgetary times.

A study of manuscript use is especially valuable to the public library in a way it might not be for a large academic or research library. Everybody knows these facilities have important materials. They are their own magnets. In the smaller public collections we must first know our collections and then make them known if the researcher is really to be sure he has "seen" everything.

ENDNOTES


2 Manuscript storage costs at GCHCL were figured by taking utility and insurance costs and dividing this by the square footage of the facility. The costs of library personnel who would process and provide reference for collections was not included in this figure, neither was the actual cost of processing materials. If these were included the total cost would be much higher.

3 Declassification, a relatively new concept in the archival field, is based on the premise that everything must earn its keep. Records which no longer help the collection fulfill its stated mission may be considered for removal from the collection. For greater analysis of the concept see Leonard Rapport, "No Grandfather Cause: Reappraising Accessioned Records," American Archivist 44 (Spring 1981):145-150.


MANUSCRIPT GUIDE ENTRY ILLUSTRATION:

Acc. 7 SWANNEY, WILLIAM BENTLEY (1858-1945) PAPERS, c. 1920-39.
2.5 linear ft.

Swaney was a prominent Chattanooga attorney and dean of the Chattanooga College of Law. Papers include address books, biographical sketch of Swaney, correspondence, journals, pamphlets and reports (chiefly related to the law and law enforcement), reviews and testimonial materials, scrapbooks. Correspondents include Garrett Andrews, A. E. Barret, Carl L. Becker, William H. Bond, Claude G. Bowes, John H. D'Witt, Nancy Lee Fitts, Ben W. Hooper, James D. Holzink, Cordell Hull, Enoch Kel товаров, David E. Lichtenstine, Benjamin Fort Milton, Milton B. Ochs, Newell Sanders, E. R. Shurter, Martin J. Whales. Unpublished index to correspondence.

Gift of Mr. Swaney, 1923.
### TABLE 1

**MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION USAGE**

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>1992**</th>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>Researchers (Local)</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Researchers (Non-local)</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total No. of Researchers</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Certain collections were used more than once.

**1992 figures are through June 30, 1992.**

### TABLE 2

**MANUSCRIPT USE BY SUBJECT**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Subject</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>1992</th>
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<td>Business &amp; Industry</td>
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<td>Chattanooga history</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>Cherokee history</td>
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<td>Civil War</td>
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<td>World War II</td>
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*Figures not available for 1990. 1992 figures are through June 30, 1992.*
Building a Statewide Information Network: Libraries and Telecommunications

Text by Cynthia Mansley & Linda Phillips

Sophisticated telecommunications capabilities such as those of Internet, TELnet, and the embryonic National Research and Education Network are bringing new opportunities for linking Tennessee's information resources. The 1992 Tennessee Secretary of State's Commission on Information Services and Resource Sharing pointed to the need for Tennessee libraries of all types and sizes, public and private, to capitalize on their strengths by sharing resources. During 1991 and 1992 the TLA Resource Sharing Roundtable stimulated attention to information networking issues and needs through a Resource Sharing Forum series which led to the development of TENN-SHARE as a statewide resource sharing advocacy group. In a May 1992 address to the Tennessee OCLC/SOLINET Users Group, Jim Winters, Tennessee Board of Regents Network Manager issued a challenge to the information community:

What are the specific needs for networking—how will libraries apply emerging information technologies?

On November 20, 1992, TENN-SHARE and the Tennessee OCLC/SOLINET Users Group co-sponsored a program at David Lipscomb University in Nashville. A distinguished panel of Tennesseans involved with information networking offered their perspectives on ways the information community can benefit from a statewide telecommunications network. Panelists suggested various means for bringing such a network to reality.

Afternoon sessions featured an OCLC/SOLINET Update; three group discussions on the Internet, commercial document delivery services used by interlibrary loans, and current Tennessee networking projects; and TENN-SHARE Committee Meetings. A pictorial account of the day follows:

A record 167 participants attended the program.
Vicky Leather, Director, Nashville State Technical Community College and President, Tennessee OCLC/SOLINET Users Group kicked off the meeting promptly at 10 a.m.

Jim Winters, Network Manager for the Tennessee Board of Regents, moderated a panel discussion on needs and uses for a statewide telecommunications network.

PANELISTS
Jose Marie Griffiths, Director, UTK Graduate School of Library and Information Science, commented that the move toward a statewide network is a matter of survival for libraries because the user community is becoming more sophisticated in its expectations. Benefits of a statewide network include economies of scale and improved timeliness through increased sharing of resources.

Ed Gleave, Director, Tennessee State Library and Archives, stressed that we are moving into a new information culture which is based, in part, on years spent converting information into machine readable format.

Brenda Albright, Deputy Director, Tennessee Higher Education Commission, described THEC's commitment to "state of the art" libraries. Technology contributes to a good higher education system, as well as to improved K-12 education.

Gary Calfee, Associate Assistant Commissioner, Office of Education Technology, Tennessee Department of Education, stressed that libraries figure prominently in plans for statewide connectivity.

SOLINET Marketing Representative, Tomi Zimmerman, discussed the PRISM ILL migration. She introduced her colleague, Don Hardy, who described SOLINET’s member discount program.
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The opportunity to participate in ALA has enabled me to grow personally and professionally. No matter where my professional path lead, ALA provided some kind of guidance or opportunity.

When I worked as an assistant professor, I was able to stretch my wings as an author and published with the respected ALA Publishing Services. My election to and time serving on the Board of the Association for Library Services to Children prepared me to deal more effectively with the administrative structure at the Chicago Public Library.

My professional experiences would not have been the same without what I’ve gained from ALA—confidence, professional skills, and experience.

Sandra Ray
First Deputy Commissioner and Chief Librarian
Chicago Public Library

ALA: Both who and what to know.

Notable Tennessee Documents of 1991 and 1992

by Stephen Patrick

The fifth annual Notable Tennessee Documents List has been compiled by the TLA Advisory Committee on State Documents. Through this list, the Committee actively promotes the acquisition and use of state documents by all Tennessee libraries and library patrons. By recognizing outstanding state documents we encourage state agencies to continue to make their publications available to libraries and thus to all citizens of the state. This year we applaud the efforts of two agencies in their development of outstanding documents in non-print formats.

Because of the timely nature of government documents by definition, we have combined state documents issued during the years 1991 and 1992 in hope of publicizing these publications while they are still available from their respective agencies.

Each document included in this list was selected based on the following criteria:

1) contains information of reference or research value, or general information in an area not previously addressed, or offers a creative or innovative approach to information previously available;
2) is written in a style comprehensible to the general reader;
3) states an intended purpose and follows through on that purpose;
4) has a physical format which encourages use. Elements of this may include, but are not limited to, attractiveness, quality of illustrations, binding, presence of index and/or bibliography, and presence of appropriate bibliographic information regarding the publication itself.

We firmly believe that these publications can be useful to librarians across Tennessee, and encourage the use of this list by libraries as a selection tool in conjunction with the quarterly checklist, A List of Tennessee State Publications, issued by the Tennessee State Library and Archives. Most state documents are available free or at minimal cost by requesting them from the issuing agency. For publications no longer available in print, interlibrary loan requests may be made to the nearest state depository library.

These are the Tennessee Notable Documents for 1991-1992.

Helps make agencies aware of some of the changes that may be required in order to make public programs accessible to both members of the public seeking services and to state employees. Consists of four surveys: 1) program accessibility, 2) communications accessibility, 3) employment practices, and 4) field survey system.


Multimedia curriculum packet, consisting of written guide, video cassette and microcomputer software, designed for middle and high school students considering career opportunities abroad. Subject areas covered include cultural diversity and customs, geography, imports/exports, and economic issues. Each activity description contains purpose, grade level suitability, and a list of additional resources.


Consists of an inventory of basic community facilities, both public and private, an evaluation of these facilities, and a projection of current and future needs based on this analysis to the year 2000, as well as long-term needs to the year 2010. Includes administrative facilities, economic and community development facilities, protective services facilities, ambulance and emergency rescue services, utilities, transportation system, health facilities, sanitation facilities, educational facilities, and recreational and cultural facilities. Also includes planning charts and maps.


Designed to keep city officials current on annexation issues and to familiarize newly-elected officials with annexation laws and the inherent problems in the process. Updates two earlier MTAS reports [Outline for Making an Annexation Study in 1976 and How to Make an Annexation Study in 1984]. Appendix includes sample forms, resolutions, ordinances and fact sheets that can be used as guidelines.


A List of Tennessee State Publications: ARCHFILE - Version 2.3, Nashville: Tennessee Department of State, State Library and Archives, 1992. Computer compilation of A List of Tennessee State Publications, a bibliography of state government documents received by the Tennessee State Library and Archives during a specific time period. Contents of the disk are the lists compiled between October 1983 and December 1991. Publications not included are serials issued more frequently than annually. Full citations are listed including OCLC numbers when available. Search software, by keyword, is easy-to-use and effective.


Focuses on a few of the reported 400 gunmaker shops that may be represented as archaeological sites and provides at least a preliminary "statement of context" for the theme investigated. Includes a historical background for Tennessee gunmakers broken down into periods and an overview of gun use and manufacturing in early America. Fourteen sample sites are described and recorded. A Tennessee gunmaker list is included in the appendix.


Includes a summary of the State Plan for the provision of services to individuals with autism. Makes recommendations in the following categories: foster/respite care; family support; pre-school services; diagnostic and evaluation; identification and needs assessment; residential, adult and vocational services; training; recreational; community education/awareness; intermediate care facilities for mentally retarded; education; interaction with other state agencies; long-range planning; autism definitions; monitoring; and legislation. Appendices include a list of signs and symptoms of autism.


Cites Tennessee's goals and objectives for the year 2000 by the Department of Health and the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation in response to the Year 2000 Goals for the Nation. Contains plans in the categories of: health systems priorities; maternal and child health; communicable disease control; chronic disease control; alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment; injury prevention; environmental epidemiology; mental health and mental retardation priorities; and environmental health priorities.


Intended to meet a variety of needs, serves as a quick reference source for the casual user or an in-depth analysis tool for the researcher. Part One gives a graphical presentation, containing maps and figures on service-related data from departments in state government. Part Two is a statistical presentation, encompassing the previous publication, County Health Profiles. Focuses on population totals, pregnancy, morbidity and mortality data.
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Shiflett concludes that the movement of mountaineers into coal mining represented great economic improvement over hillside farming and that life in the company towns and the development of a coal mining culture produced a dynamic and satisfying community life.


This is a social and cultural history of southern Appalachian coal mining towns and the lives of miners and their families from the beginning of industrial mining in the late nineteenth century until 1960 when the towns began to disappear or change drastically. It is also the story of the development of white working-class culture in the coal fields. The emphasis is upon the coal towns of southwestern Virginia, based on Westmoreland Coal Company records and extensive oral history collections from the area. However, the study is not limited to Virginia and includes stories from throughout the Southern Appalachian coal fields.

Shiflett concludes that the movement of mountaineers into coal mining represented great economic improvement over hillside farming and that life in the company towns and the development of a coal mining culture produced a dynamic and satisfying community life.

Part 1, "Finding Work," Shiflett documents increasing landlessness and poverty in rural Appalachia. Coal mining provided a desirable alternative to poor subsistence farming. He emphasizes the importance of mobility to create a stable society. He describes the migration of farmers to the coal fields and their willingness to work in the crude and exploitative conditions for wage labor.

Part 2, "Town-Builder and Labor Recruitment, 1880-1930," reconstructs the town-building and labor recruitment process as companies created mining towns throughout the Appalachian "wilderness." Company towns developed in three phases: the pioneer days of laying out and building from 1880-1913; the paternalistic period from World War I until the Great Depression and the years of decline from 1930-1960.

Part 3, "Work, Culture and Society," details the world of mine work which dominated every aspect of life in the towns, including the organization of the work, the dangers and health problems, the context of industrial relations, and worker identity.

Edited by Anne Bridges

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Winter 1993

TENNESSEE REVIEWS
and solidarity. The history of unionization, the severe reaction of companies and the pitched battles between workers and owners is described.

Part 4, "Mining Communities," discusses the towns themselves and the social and cultural life which developed there. The perspectives of former miners and family members on life in these company towns contrasts sharply with the conventional images of life in mining communities. Shifflett concludes that miners and their families managed to create a new culture which enabled them to retain their integrity and self respect despite the considerable control by the companies.

The conclusion contains discussion of the many changes that affected the towns from the 1930s through the closing of several towns in the 1950s.

Coal Towns provides an important documentation of life in the coal mining towns of Southern Appalachia and is a contribution to the scholarship on work and culture in the coal fields. Shifflett especially gives us more understanding of the lives of families in the towns and the culture which they developed.

This book would be a good addition to high school, college, university and public libraries. The book adds to our knowledge of life, labor and culture in the Appalachian coal fields.

Helen M. Lesca
Highlander Research and Education Center
New Market, Tennessee

Tennessee Libraries


In addition to the stories, Storytellers also includes interviews with the story tellers. Much oral history is shared by these narrative traditions, which can be invaluable to folklorists. Also included are photographs of Southern people and places, which add interest to the book.

Although some may disagree with the inclusion of some of the tales because of their crudeness or racism, it must be remembered that these are tales from ordinary people who come in all varieties of personalities and cultural backgrounds, including those who wish to relate an ethnic tale or a "dirty" joke or two.

All the material included has been carefully researched and categorized by type. This was done by use of Stith Thompson's six-volume Motif-Index of Folk-Literature, a catalog of narrative classification, and The Types of the Folktale by Antti Aarne and Stith Thompson.

The book contains a bibliography and indexes for the storytellers, collectors, tale types and tale titles.

The stories included in Storytellers are excellent examples of traditional Southern tales and this volume would be an appropriate addition to any library which strives to maintain a comprehensive regional and/or folklore section.

Kathy S. Morris
Knox County Public Library


In Fanny Wright: Rebel in America, Celia Morris presents us with a heroine who was indeed a rebel in an era when it was not "ladylike" or acceptable for a woman to be outspoken and intellectually active. In early fall of 1825 Fanny paid $480 for 320 acres of Tennessee wilderness land 15 miles outside Memphis (then only a trading post). With a business partner she began groundbreaking activities for a settlement (Nashoba) that promoted education for slaves and whites in an environment built on trust and equality.

Fanny, born in 1795 on the southeast coast of Scotland, dared to reexamine the unjust attitudes of the upper-middle class society to which she was born. The reader is introduced to the harsh political climate and regimented social and religious structures that Fanny Wright openly opposed and crusaded to rectify. The author convincingly characterizes her as an important woman of the 19th century who "risked her health, her fortune, and her reputation, to oppose slavery, champion the rights of the poor and argue that women were man's equals and must be granted an equal role in all the business of public life" (p. 1). In this biography, Morris traces a dynamic, colorful and controversial life that took Fanny from Scotland to America and back to America again. Despite criticism and attacks from many of her contemporaries, she showed integrity and courage by putting her ideals into practice through her effective writing, stirring teaching and opposition to the existing political systems.

Morris's book is written in a clear, readable and interesting style. It is a chronological historical account which includes much anecdotal material highlighting the heroine's many activities and travels. Ms. Moeris also employs humor in characterizing Fanny's temperament and her views of the common social and political attitudes of her time.

This biography is sprinkled with over 30 drawings, sketches and paintings of places, people and events that figured prominently in Fanny's life. The author helpfully in-
cludes a table of contents, a list of illustrations, list of abbreviations, several pages of notes and an alphabetical index.

While this book, first published by Harvard University Press in 1984, is a personal narrative, those interested in Tennessee history can appreciate and gain knowledge from the picturesque details of Memphis and Nashville around 1825. For the serious scholar, Fanny's courageous attempts to establish communities, often in untamed and undeveloped lands, to facilitate understanding and education between slaves and whites is a historical record that should be studied. It is suitable for academic and public libraries.

Celina Morris, also the author of Sorcery in the Statehouse: Running for Governor with Ann Richards and Diane Feinstein, was a senior editor of Change magazine and has published many articles on women's studies and politics. Her success with this work stems from the fact that she writes in areas in which she has established knowledge and experience.

Thura Muck
John C. Hodes Library
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Winter 1995

Tennessee Librarian


Embrace an Angry Wind tells the tragic story of the Confederate Army of Tennessee's final days. The story begins, not in Tennessee, but in Georgia with John Bell Hood assuming command of the army outside Atlanta. The army's bleak future is foreshadowed with the Battle of Peachtree Creek on July 20, 1864, where Hood aban-
dons his predecessor's defensive strategy in favor of the offense. This change in tactics resulted in Confederate losses of 5,000 soldiers, Federal losses of 3,000 troops and the abandoning of Atlanta to Federal forces.

The stage was now set for Hood's desperate gamble to save the Confederacy—the invasion of Tennessee. In Hood's vision, shared by Jefferson Davis and Braxton Bragg in Richmond, the Army of Tennessee would revive the spirit of Southerners with this bold venture. It is this military campaign which is the focus of Embrace an Angry Wind.

The Army of Tennessee began their foray full of optimism and ended their offensive in despair and retreat after the harsh fighting at Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville. Not only did the campaign fail to revive the dispirited Southern populace, but it also weakened the Confederacy's hold on the East. After the heavy Confederate losses at Franklin, the army had nothing left for the Battle of Nashville. Hood's poor use of his resources in combination with the low morale of his troops led to the majority of his army quickly retreating as the Union army attacked its lines at Nashville. The Confederates lost their fighting spirit. As the army retreated to Alabama, many soldiers left the ranks and went home. On the retreat from Tennessee, the remaining soldiers sang of their woes:

So now I'm marching southward,
My heart is full of woe.
I'm going back to Georgia
To see my Uncle Joe.
You may talk about your Beauregard
And sing of General Lee,
But the gallant Hood of Texas
Played Hell in Tennessee.

Hood was replaced as army commander, but it was too late, the Army of Tennessee had disintegrated.

Wiley Sword places the blame for the destruction of the army on the shoulders of John Bell Hood and those in the Confederate high command who put him in charge.

Sword uses Hood's relationship with Rich-

mond officials to illustrate the fractioning of the Confederacy's high command.

Embrace an Angry Wind will probably not satisfy the military historian, but there are more than enough battle scenes and counterattacks to satisfy most readers. Military maneuvers are the backdrop against which the drama is played out. This is not the story of one battle or one military campaign. It is the story of the soldiers who fought, the story of those who died, and the story of families and friends who mourned. These stories are told in conjunction with the tales of battles won and lost.

Interest in the Civil War remains high among library patrons and books on the subject continue nextstop from publishers. Wiley Sword's Embrace an Angry Wind belongs on the bookshelf of any library, large or small, with a Civil War or Tennessee history collection.

Lizzy J. Simpson
The Nashville Room
Public Library of Nashville & Davidson County


Studies in Cherokee Basketry by Betty J. Duggan and Brett H. Rages is so much more than a description of a specific type of basketry; it is a discussion of the Cherokee people, the influences on their culture since contact with Europeans and how these have affected their basketry tradition. The book begins not with basketry or even the Cherokee but with a discussion of the life and work of Frank G. Speck (1881-1950), an anthropologist who studied the Cherokee in the early twentieth century. Through the presentation of Speck's early interests, education, influences, and work in the field of Native Americans, the reader is drawn into the subject of Cherokee basketry. In addition to giving a biography of Speck, the authors briefly discuss and analyze his work, specifically the one reprinted in this book. This section is followed by a bibliography of some of Speck's Cherokee studies and reprint of one of these studies: "Decorative Art and Basketry of the Cherokee" (from Bulletin of the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee, Vol. 2, No. 2, 1943, pp. 33-46). Milwaukee, Wisconsin: The Trustees, July 27, 1920).

In this work, Speck describes basketry forms and uses, materials, techniques, and designs and pottery decoration from information and materials he collected during a 1913 visit of the Cherokee of western North Carolina. Photographs of the baskets and drawings of pottery and basketry designs illustrate Speck's work. Duggan and Rages point out that through Speck's monograph is a "pioneering analytical study" rich with details, it lacks the understanding of the complex mechanisms affecting continuity and change of material culture over time. Such an understanding of continuity and change is precisely what Duggan and Rages demonstrate in their study "Cherokee Basketry: An Evolving Tradition," which comprises the second half of this book. As the authors explain, their study examines "major sociological influences affecting continuity and readaptation in the Cherokee basketry tradition since European contact." Throughout their study is a generous sprinkling of first-hand accounts of the basketry; excerpts from diary and journal entries, government records (such as basketry spoilage claims), letters, and personal conversations from the Cherokee and those they came into contact with, truly give a sense
The problem of governing the Continental Army in the field during the American Revolution represented a recurrent dilemma. With the exception of limited financial resources provided by various states, the means by which the army was supported were derived from the proceeds of its operations, the sale of requisitions, and the sale of captured enemy supplies. The army was also subject to the rigors of constant movement, which placed a strain on its logistical capabilities.

The book under review contains a comprehensive account of the Continental Army during the American Revolution, with particular emphasis on the role of the Tennessee regiments. It includes detailed descriptions of the various regiments, their organization, and their service during the war. The author also provides an assessment of the effectiveness of the Continental Army in terms of its ability to carry out its military objectives.

The book is well-organized and provides a chronological account of the Continental Army's activities during the American Revolution. It is an excellent resource for those interested in the history of the Continental Army and the role of Tennessee in the American Revolution.
turned to land grants to pay its veterans. Clearly, this abundant resource offered the best hope for compensating the revolutionary war veterans. In *The Hidden Revolutionary War Land Grants in the Tennessee Military Reservation*, Shirley Hollis Rice has listed over 3000 land grants offered to veterans in several Tennessee counties.

As Rice describes in Appendix A, the land grants the records fall into two categories. The state of North Carolina granted land in the middle section of Tennessee north of the French Broad River from 1785 until 1800. These land grants were made to those men who had served in the North Carolina Continental Line. Despite the fact that Tennessee became a state in 1796, North Carolina did not surrender its right to make land grants in Tennessee until 1804. In actuality, North Carolina offered its last land grant in the new state in 1800. Therefore, the second category of land grants chronicled by the author consists of those grants made by the state of Tennessee between the years 1800-1827. It is interesting to note, as Rice does, that "bounty land in Tennessee was only given to veterans of the Revolutionary War. Tennessee veterans of the War of 1812 were given bounty land warrants for public land which was located primarily in Arkansas, Missouri, and Illinois." (p. 108)

The reason many of Rice's land grants are "hidden" pertains to the frequent practice of selling an unwanted warrant to another individual who might relocate in Tennessee. Of course, many veterans sold their land for "pennies on the dollar" to speculators in order to obtain ready cash. For whatever reason, the grants Rice lists have been virtually impossible to locate because the grantee never held the deed to the land.

This book contains page after page of land warrants sorted by Tennessee counties. It is briefed of virtually any narrative accompanying these lists. A historian wonders why the grantees disposed of their land. How many land speculators are cloaked in the rank and file of assignees? One can wish that Rice had offered some answers; at the same time, this is clearly not her purpose. She is merely performing a genealogical service to allow others to trace an ancestor's war records. Given the narrow aim of the author, a general library would not want to purchase this volume. Public libraries in the Tennessee counties (middle section of the state) referenced in this work might consider purchasing the book to assist local genealogists.

*Ren Gates*  
*Department of History*  
*The University of Tennessee-Knoxville*
Tennessee Librarian: Instructions for Authors

1. *Tennessee Librarian* is the official publication of the Tennessee Library Association. It is a medium for professional and scholarly information and articles, and a forum for the presentation and discussion of issues related to library and information services in Tennessee. *Tennessee Librarian* seeks materials on all types of libraries and library activities. Manuscripts of the following character will be considered:

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Upon receipt, a manuscript will be acknowledged by the Editor. Following review of a manuscript by two or three referees, a decision to accept or reject will be communicated to the writer. Accepted papers will be published as soon as space permits.

2. All manuscripts should be typed, double-spaced, on one side of the sheet only. Two copies of a manuscript should be submitted along with a disc copy if available.

3. Name, position, professional address, telephone number, and FAX number of the author should appear on a title page. The number of words rounded to the nearest hundred should appear in the upper right-hand corner of the page.

4. Footnotes should appear at the end of the manuscript double-spaced. Footnote style should follow *A Manual of Style* (Chicago), 12th ed.


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