

# Tennessee Libraries

Vol 53 No 4

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## From Mark Ellis

I begin this editorial a little differently. I am no longer the editor, but rather one of the editors. Marie Jones, who up to now has served as associate editor, is now my co-editor, responsible for the appearance of *Tennessee Librarian* as an electronic journal. We are very excited about this transformation of TL, and we hope that our readers will like the appearance and convenience of the new electronic format.

There are many benefits of publishing *Tennessee Librarian* electronically. It has made the job of editor more interesting and enjoyable. Most of the editorial work occurred on the computer already; what did not usually involved trying to scan in and insert files into Microsoft Word (not an enjoyable task). We will also be able to use pictures and other graphics in a more interesting way and provide links to websites mentioned in articles. Electronic publication will save printing costs for TLA, and, we hope, provide the membership with easier access to current and previous issues.

For the first electronic issue of *Tennessee Librarian* we are including two Internet-themed articles. David Ratledge's article "Coping with Unsolicited E-mail," provides background and advice on dealing with an increasing problem for e-mail users. Dr. Edwin Gleaves' article "The Web Didn't Kill Libraries: Public Libraries in the Twenty-First Century in Tennessee," provides

an interesting account of the transformation that took place in public libraries as they adapted to and prospered because of computers and the Internet. In a similar way, it is our hope that Tennessee Librarian will adapt and prosper as an electronic journal.

Also included in this issue are the book review section and the twentieth annual Tennessee bibliography, regular features of TL.

Mark Ellis  
Editor

## From Marie Jones

I echo Mark's excitement about the new online version of *Tennessee Librarian*. Mark will continue to copy-edit and select materials for TL, with the help of our referees. You'll see my fingerprint on these pages in the coding and layout, and in the new column titled Tennessee Webliography. I want to take advantage of this medium to include multimedia materials in our journal wherever possible, and to make live links to Web pages in our articles. The freedom of an electronic journal--besides releasing us from problematic printing issues--is that TL's format can change and grow more easily, depending on TLA's needs at any given time.

The design of the journal's electronic format took into account a number of factors. Font size, type, and color, as well as use of codes, were carefully examined for use by text readers and other assistive devices. We've chosen to use simple HTML rather than more complicated scripts in order to speed loading times and to make the pages more universally accessible. We also chose to retain some "artifacts" of the print format in order to make the transition from print to online easier for longtime readers, including the banner at the top of each page that mimics a print publication. You'll find that our homepage is not a particularly printer-friendly document, but that all of the other pages are formatted to print easily so that you can read the journal offline. Each article also has an alternate PDF version for ease of printing. I've also created one page for printing the entire journal with one click.

My column, "Tennessee Webliography" is one effort we're making to take advantage of the hypertext format of the Web. The column will provide annotated links to Web resources, focusing on a different topic in each issue. This time, I will be listing the library organizations across Tennessee and highlighting the resources available on their websites. Many of these organizations will be familiar to you, but you may discover a few that you didn't realize existed, and perhaps be reminded of organizational resources you had forgotten. I hope, too, that the list will be a useful reference for those new to the state, or even out-of-state readers that will now have access to *Tennessee Librarian* online.

If you discover any bugs, dead links, or other problems with layout of *Tennessee Librarian* online, please contact me, [jonesmf@etsu.edu](mailto:jonesmf@etsu.edu). I'll do whatever I can to meet the needs of our

readers.

Marie Jones  
Co-Editor

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## 20th Annual Tennessee Bibliography

### [About the Authors](#)

This twentieth annual Tennessee Bibliography consists of books published in 2002, which are about Tennessee or by Tennessee authors. Also included are titles published earlier, which have not previously been included in the bibliography. Government publications are generally omitted. An asterisk is used to designate juvenile books. Brief annotations are provided when the title does not indicate why the entry has been included.

Adelman, Kim. ***Girl's Guide to Elvis: The Clothes, the Hair, the Women, and More!*** New York: Broadway Books 2002. 224 pp.

Adkins, Terrill L. and James H. Ripley. ***Personal Injury Settlements in Tennessee: Practical Methods for Perfecting the Settlement of a Claim.*** Eau Claire, Wis.: National Business Institute, 2002. 126 pp.

Ahmed, Mohammed M.A. and Michael M. Gunter. ***Kurdish Exodus: From Internal Displacement to Diaspora.*** Sharon, Mass.: Ahmed Foundation for Kurdish Studies, 2002. 212 pp. Gunter is a professor of political science at Tennessee Technological University in Cookeville.

Allen, Ronald R. ***Downtown Knoxville, Tennessee: A Representative Sampling of Business Houses, Stores, Theaters, Restaurants, and Various Other Gay Street Firms, 1859-1950.*** Knoxville: R.R. Allen, 2001. 87 pp.

\_\_\_\_\_. ***Knoxville, 1948: A Casual Stroll Through Downtown Knoxville in 1948 with Reminiscences of People, Places, and Events.*** Knoxville: R.R. Allen, 2001. 113 pp.

\_\_\_\_\_. ***Old Tennessee Songs: With a Preliminary Checklist of Songs with "Tennessee" in the Title.*** Knoxville: R.R. Allen, 2001. 242 pp.

Asher, Garrett E. and W. Gary Blackburn. ***Medical Records for Tennessee Attorneys.*** Eau

Claire, Wis.: National Business Institute, 2002. 223 pp.

Ashmore, Eddie M. ***Chronicle of Law Enforcement in the South: The History of the Jackson, Tennessee Police Department.*** Franklin, Tenn.: Hillsboro Press, 2002. 398 pp.

Atkins, Ace. ***Dark End of the Street.*** New York: William Morrow, 2002. 336 pp. Detective fiction set in Memphis.

Barnett, Holly, Nancy Morgan, and Lisa Pruitt. ***Middle Tennessee State University.*** Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2001. 128 pp.

Beaty, Scarlett A. and Charles M. Clifford. ***Hot Custody Topics in Tennessee.*** Eau Claire, Wis.: National Business Institute, 2002. 137 pp.

Bennett, Richard D. ***Tennessee Construction Law: What Do You Do When . . . ?*** Eau Claire, Wis.: National Business Institute, 2002. 166 pp.

Bierce, Ambrose. ***Shadows of Blue and Gray: The Civil War Writings of Ambrose Bierce.*** Edited by Brian M. Thomsen. New York: Forge Books, 2002. 284 pp. Includes Tennessee Civil War history.

Binnette, Joanne. ***Tennessee Tax Reform for Long-Term Care: An AARP Survey.*** Washington, D.C.: AARP, 2002. 14 pp.

Birdwell, Dayton. ***1880 Federal Census: Clay County, Tennessee.*** Lafayette, Tenn.: Ridge Runner Publications, 2002. 202 pp.

Blake, Ashley. ***Parent Killer.*** Ridgland, Miss.: R & A Publishing, 2002. 324 pp. Blake is from Nashville.

Blaylock, Ronald K. ***Charity's Reward.*** Crossville, Tenn.: Knob Hill Press, 2002. 290 pp. Historical fiction set in Tennessee.

Blevins, Lonnie. ***Neighborhood History: Anderson Community: Homes, People, Churches and Other History of the Neighborhood.*** Knoxville: Tennessee Valley Publishing, 2002.

Bontemps, Arna. ***Chariot in the Sky: A Novel of the Jubilee Singers.*** New York: Oxford University Press, 2002. 240 pp. History of Fisk University's Jubilee Singers.

Boult, John W. ***Sheltered Places.*** Philadelphia: Xlibris, 2001. 149 pp. Memoir includes author's experiences in Sewanee and Nashville.

Bradley, Jeff. ***Moon Handbooks: Tennessee***. Third edition. Emeryville, Ca.: Avalon Travel Publishing, 2002. 500 pp. Guidebook. Bradley is from Kingsport.

\*Bradley, Kimberly B. ***Weaver's Daughter***. Farmington Hills, Mich.: Gale Group, 2002. 173 pp. Historical fiction set in Tennessee.

Brock, Arthur P. ***Medical Malpractice in Tennessee***. Eau Claire, Wis.: National Business Institute, 2002. 223 pp.

Brock, Frank A. ***An Educated Choice: Advice for Parents of College-Bound Students***. Grand Rapids. Mich.: Baker Book House, 2002. 139 pp. Brock is from Chattanooga.

Brooks, Skip. ***Monteith's Mountains: Death Stalks the Southern Appalachians***. Boone, N. C.: High Country Publishers, 2002. 288 pp. Historical fiction partly set in Tennessee.

Brown, Jeanette and Flossie McNabb, editors. ***Literary Lunch***. Knoxville: Knoxville Writer's Guild, 2002. 248 pp.  
Anthology includes Tennessee writers.

Bryson, Shirley N. Jericho Rose: ***Inspirational Thoughts for Daughters Who Grieve***. Chattanooga: Cea Shel's, 2002. 192 pp.  
Bryson is from Chattanooga.

Burson, Paul Lee. ***Advanced Personal Injury Practice in Tennessee***. Eau Claire, Wis.: National Business Institute, 2002. 176 pp.

Byrd, James P. Jr. ***Challenges of Roger Williams: Religious Liberty, Violent Persecution, and the Bible***. Macon, Ga.: Mercer University Press, 2002. 352 pp.  
Byrd is professor of American religious history at Vanderbilt Divinity School.

Byrnes, Mark E. ***James K. Polk: A Biographical Companion***. Santa Barbara, Ca.: ABC- Clio, 2001. 280 pp. Byrnes is a professor of political science at Middle Tennessee State University.

Calloway, Brenda. ***Trek of the Ancient Spirits: Early History of Bays Mountain, Tennessee***. Johnson City, Tenn.: Overmountain Press, 2002. 96 pp.  
Calloway lives in Sullivan County.

Campbell, Chester. ***Secret of the Scroll***. Dallas: Durban House, 2002. Campbell is from Madison.

Campbell, Todd S. ***Exploring the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area.*** Guilford, Conn.: Falcon, 2002. 335 pp.

Canfield, Jack and Mark Victor Hansen, editors. ***Chicken Soup for the Teacher's Soul: Stories to Open Hearts and Rekindle the Spirits of Educators.*** Deerfield Beach, Fla.: Health Communications, 2002. 385 pp. Contributions by Chattanooga area teachers.

Cannon, Grayson Smith and Randall J. Hooper. ***Handling a Social Security Disability Case in Tennessee.*** Eau Claire, Wis.: National Business Institute, 2002. 123 pp.

Cantwell, David and Bill Friskics-Warren. ***Heartaches by the Number: Country Music's 500 Greatest Singles.*** Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 2002. 320 pp. Essays cover the "Nashville Sound." Friskics-Warren is from Nashville.

Capooth, Luther Wayne. ***The Golden Age of Water Fowling.*** Germantown, Tenn.: L.W. Capooth, 2002. 441 pp. Includes information on hunting clubs of the Memphis region in the late-19th and 20th centuries.

***Carson-Newman College, 150 Years of Faith and Excellence, 1851-2001.*** Atlanta: Book House Group, 2002. 112 pp. College in Jefferson City.

Chappell, Susan. ***Nashville: Getaways Less Than Two Hours Away.*** Fourth edition. Guilford, Conn.: Globe Pequot Press, 2002. 240 pp.

Ching, Barbara. ***Wrong's What I Do Best: Hard Country Music and Contemporary Culture.*** New York: Oxford University Press, 2002. 192 pp. Ching is a professor of English at the University of Memphis.

Chui, Charles K., Larry L. Schumaker, and Joachim Stockler, editors. ***Approximation Theory X: Abstract and Classical Analysis.*** Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 2002. 370 pp. Schumaker is a professor of mathematics at Vanderbilt University.

\_\_\_\_\_. ***Approximation Theory X: Wavelets, Splines, and Applications.*** Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 2002. 440 pp.

Cisco, Jay G. ***Historic Sumner County, Tennessee: With Genealogies Of the Bledsoe, Cage and Douglass Families and Genealogical Notes of Other County Families.*** Baltimore: Clearfield Company, 2002. 319 pp.

Clouse, Loletta. ***The Homesteads.*** Knoxville: Tennessee Valley Publishing, 2002. 282 pp. Fiction set in Crossville. Clouse is a librarian at the Knox County Public Library.

Coe, David. ***Rules of Ascension***. New York: Tor Books, 2002. 608 pp.  
Coe lives in Sewanee.

Cohen, Rodney T. ***Fisk University***. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2001.  
128 pp.

Colagiovanni, Richard F. ***Adventures of Woods and Seas***. Victoria, B.C.: Trafford, 2002. 141  
pp. Includes Chattanooga area.

Collins, Robert D. Ernest E. ***Goodpasture: Scientist, Scholar, Gentleman***. Franklin, Tenn.:  
Hillsboro Press, 2002. 466 pp. Dr. Goodpasture was associated with Vanderbilt University from  
1925-1955.

Conkin, Paul K. ***Peabody College: From Frontier Academy to the Frontiers of Teaching  
and Learning***. Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 2002. 472 pp.

Corgan, James A. ***Geology in Antebellum Tennessee***. Nashville: State of Tennessee,  
Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Geology, 2002. 190 pp.

Crawford, Dianna. ***Home in the Valley***. Wheaton, Ill.: Tyndale House Publishers, 2002. 333  
pp. Historical fiction/romance set in Tennessee.

Delffs, Dudley J. ***Judas Tree***. Farmington Hills, Mich.: Gale Group, 2002.  
557 pp. Mystery fiction set among the Amish of Tennessee.

DeNosky, Kathie. ***Maternally Yours***. New York: Silhouette Books, 2002. 184 pp.  
Fiction set in Tennessee.

Depew, Lanette. ***A Bridge Spanning Time***. Johnson City, Tenn.: Overmountain Press, 2002.  
96 pp. Historical fiction set in Tennessee.

Dickinson, W. Calvin, Michael E. Birdwell, and Homer D. Kemp. ***Upper Cumberland Historic  
Architecture***. Cookeville, Tenn.: Tennessee Technological University Upper Cumberland  
Humanities and Social Sciences Institute, 2002. 148 pp. The authors are professors of history  
at Tennessee Technological University.

Dobbs, Steve. ***Perfect Tennessee Lawn***. Nashville: Cool Springs Press, 2002. 144 pp.

Donald, Elsie Burch. ***Nashborough***. New York: HarperCollins, 2002. 560 pp. Historical fiction  
set in early Tennessee.

Dortch, Chris. ***String Music: Inside the Rise of SEC Basketball***. Washington, D.C.: Brassey's, 2002. 339 pp. Includes Tennessee teams.

Doyle, Don H. ***Nations Divided: America, Italy, and the Southern Question***. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2002. 152 pp. Doyle is a professor of history at Vanderbilt University in Nashville.

Drennan, Miriam. ***Soar Above the Madness: Surviving Office Politics Without Losing Your Mind, Your Job, or Your Lunch***. Nashville: Rutledge Hill Press, 2002. 89 pp. Drennan is a writing instructor at Middle Tennessee State University.

Duncan, Barbara R. and Brett H. Riggs. ***Cherokee Heritage Trails Guidebook***. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2002. 144 pp. Includes East Tennessee.

Durham, Frank D. ***Anti-Communism, Race, and Structuration: Newspaper Coverage of the Labor and Desegregation Movements in the South, 1932-40 and 1953-61***. Columbia, S. C.: Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication, 2002. 107 pp. Includes information on the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle.

Durham, Walter and Glenda Milliken. ***Gallatin 200: A Time Line History Celebrating the Bicentennial of Gallatin, Tennessee***. Franklin, Tenn.: Hillsboro Press, 2002. 152 pp.

Eckel, Alexander. ***History of the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry***. Johnson City, Tenn.: Overmountain Press, 2002. 222 pp.

Egerton, John and John T. Edge, editors. ***Cornbread Nation 1: The Best of Southern Food Writing***. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2002. 304 pp. Egerton lives in Nashville.

\_\_\_\_\_. ***Nashville: An American Self-Portrait***. Nashville: Beaten Biscuit Press, 2002. 374 pp.

Ellis, B.G. ***Moving Appeal: The Adventures of a Swashbuckling Publisher and Two Scoundrels in Their Famous Civil War Run Through the South***. Macon, Ga.: Mercer University Press. 2002. 672 pp. Includes information on the Memphis Daily Appeal.

Ely, James W. ***History of the Tennessee Supreme Court***. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2002. 496 pp.

Evans, Mike. ***Elvis: A Celebration: Images of Elvis Presley from the Archive at Graceland***. New York: DK Publishing, 2002. 608 pp.

Faragher, Scott and Katherine Harrington. ***Peabody Hotel***. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2002. 128 pp. Hotel in Memphis.

\*Feeney, Kathy. ***Davy Crockett***. Minnetonka, Minn.: Bridgestone Books, 2002. 24 pp.

Ferris, Norman. ***Yank***. Bloomington, Ind.: 1stBooks Library, 2002. Ferris is a professor emeritus of history at Middle Tennessee State University.

Foster, Pamela E. ***Nashville's Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, The Early Years***. Nashville, Tenn.: The Church, 2002. 204 pp.

Fox, George and Juanita Fox. ***Sevier County, Tennessee Early Surveyor Books, 1824-1902***. Fletcher, N.C.: George and Juanita Fox, 2002. 174 pp.

\_\_\_\_\_. ***Sevier County, Tennessee, State of Tennessee Land Grants, 1806-1900***. Fletcher, N.C.: George and Juanita Fox, 2002. 192 pp.

Fox, Larry D. ***Atchley Funeral Home Records, Sevierville, Tennessee***. Sevierville, Tenn.: Smoky Mountain Historical Society, 2002. 151 pp.

Freeman, Mitzi Price. ***Jackson County, Tennessee, Death Records, 1914-1925***. Soddy Daisy, Tenn.: M.P. Freeman, 2002. 132 pp.

Frist, William H. ***When Every Moment Counts: What You Need to Know About Bioterrorism from the Senate's Only Doctor***. Collingdale, Penn.: DIANE Publishing, 2002. 181 pp. Frist is a U.S. senator from Nashville.

Fulcher, Richard Carlton. ***1770-1790 Census of the Cumberland Settlements: Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee Counties (In What is Now Tennessee)***. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2002. 253 pp.

Gann, Johnny and Janet Gann. ***15th Census of the United States, 1930: Overton County, Tennessee***. Livingston, Tenn.: J. and J. Gann, 2002. 555 pp.

Garrett, Greg. ***Free Bird***. New York: Kensington Publishing, 2002. 288 pp. Fiction partially set in Memphis.

Gay, William. ***I Hate to See that Evening Sun Go Down: Collected Stories***. New York: Simon and Schuster, 2002. 320 pp. Gay lives in Hohenwald.

\_\_\_\_\_. ***The Long Home***. London: Faber, 2002. 272 pp. Fiction set in Tennessee.

Geary, Karen. ***Nashville: Hills of Harmony***. Memphis: Towy Publishing, 2002. Business and economic history of Nashville.

Gillcrist, James A. ***One Two Three***. Philadelphia: Xlibris, 2002. 439 pp. Tennessee childhood memoir.

Giovanni, Nikki. ***Quilting the Black-Eyed Pea: Poems and Not Quite Poems***. New York: William Morrow and Company, 2002. 112 pp. Giovanni is from Knoxville.

Goff, James R. Jr. ***Close Harmony: A History of Southern Gospel***. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2002. 416 pp. Includes Tennessee musicians.

Gordon, Robert. ***Can't Be Satisfied: The Life and Times of Muddy Waters***. Boston: Little Brown, 2002. 408 pp. Gordon is from Memphis.

\_\_\_\_\_. ***Elvis Treasures***. New York: Villard, 2002. 63 pp. plus sound recording. Includes facsimiles of documents from the Graceland Archives.

Gore, Al and Tipper Gore. ***Joined at the Heart: The Transformation of the American Family***. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 2002. 416 pp. The Gore's live in Nashville.

\_\_\_\_\_. ***Spirit of Family***. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 2002. 208 pp.

Graham, Allison. ***Framing the South: Hollywood, Television and Race During the Civil Rights Struggle***. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001. 232 pp. Graham is a professor at the University of Memphis.

Guy, Joe D. ***Indian Summer: The Siege at Fort Loudoun***. Johnson City, Tenn.: Overmountain Press, 2002. 200 pp. Fort Loudon is in Vonore.

Haley, James L. ***Sam Houston***. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2002. 513 pp. Houston was Governor of Tennessee.

Hall, James Baker and Ed McClanahan. ***Yates Paul, his Grand Flights, his Tootings***. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2002. 288 pp. Paperback reprint of a 1963 publication about a fictional Tennessee musician.

Hampton, William I. ***Remembering Father Flye: A Century of Friendships***. Sewanee, Tenn.: Ione Press, 2002. 255 pp. Father Flye was a history teacher at Saint-Andrews Sewanee School.

Handeland, Lori. ***Sheriff in Tennessee***. New York: Harlequin, 2002. 298 pp.  
Historical romance/fiction set in Tennessee.

\*Harmon, Daniel E. ***Davy Crockett***. Philadelphia: Chelsea House Publishers, 2002.  
64 pp.

Hawes, Joseph M., editor. ***The Family in America: An Encyclopedia***. 2 vols. Santa Barbara, Ca.: ABC-CLIO, 2002. 1075 pp. Hawes is a professor of history at the University of Memphis.

Haynes, Stephen R. ***Noah's Curse: The Biblical Justification of American Slavery***. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002. 322 pp. Haynes is a professor of religious studies at Rhodes College in Memphis.

Hazen, Cindy and Mike Freeman. ***Memphis Elvis-Style***. Winston-Salem, N.C.: John F. Blair Publishers, 2002. 244 pp.

Hemmerly, Thomas E. ***Ozark Wildflowers***. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2002. 256 pp. Hemmerly is a professor of biology at Middle Tennessee State University.

\*Hermes, Patricia. ***Sweet By and By***. New York: HarperCollins, 2002. Fiction set in Tennessee.

Hess, Earl J. ***Lee's Tar Heels: The Pettigrew-Kirkland-McRae Brigade***. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2002. 464 pp. Hess is a professor of history at Lincoln Memorial University in Harrogate.

Higginbotham, Sylvia. ***Marvelous Old Mansions and Other Southern Treasures***. Winston-Salem, N.C.: John F. Blair Publisher, 2002. 239 pp. Includes mansions in Tennessee.

Hildebrand, David L. ***Beyond Realism and Antirealism: John Dewey and the Neopragmatists***. Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 2002. 164 pp. Hildebrand teaches philosophy at Christian Brothers University and the University of Memphis.

Hodges, Hope B. ***History of Tobacco and Farming in Hancock County***. Sneedville, Tenn.: Jubilee Project, 2002. 11 pp.

Holladay, Cary C. ***Mercury***. New York: Shaye Arehart Books, 2002. 305 pp.  
Fiction partially set in Memphis. Holladay is from Memphis.

Hollman, Kenneth E., et al. ***MTSU Miscellany: Trivia and Facts about Middle Tennessee State University, 1911-2001***. Murfreesboro: Omega Chapter, Gamma Iota Sigma Insurance

Fraternity, 2002. 108 pp.

Holt, Jimmy and Vernon Summerlin. ***Tennessee Outdoor Cookbook: How We Catch It and How We Cook It.*** Nashville: Rutledge Hill Press, 2002. 214 pp.

Hooper, Kay. ***Out of the Shadows.*** Waterville, Maine: Thorndike Press, 2002. 504 pp. Detective fiction set in Tennessee.

Howard, Edwin. ***Seeing Stars: Memoirs of a Professional Celebrity-Seeker.*** McLean, Va.: Rocky Run Publishers, 2001. Howard is a long-time Memphis newspaperman.

Howell, Benita. ***Culture, Environment, and Conservation in the Appalachian South.*** Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 2002. Howell is a professor of anthropology at the University of Tennessee.

Hughes, Nathaniel Cheairs Jr., and Gordon D. Whitney. ***Jefferson Davis in Blue: The Life of Sherman's Relentless Warrior.*** Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2002. 475 pp. Includes Tennessee Civil War history. Hughes lives in Chattanooga.

Hunter, Margie. ***Gardening with the Native Plants of Tennessee: The Spirit of Place.*** Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2002. 416 pp.

Hutchings, Vicky L. Morrow. ***Gibson County, Tennessee Deeds.*** Signal Mountain, Tenn.: Mountain Press, 2002.

\_\_\_\_\_. ***Hardin County, Tennessee Deed Books.*** Signal Mountain, Tenn.: Mountain Press, 2002.

\*Ivey, Jennie, W. Calvin Dickinson, and Lisa W. Rand. ***Tennessee Tales the Textbooks Don't Tell.*** Johnson City, Tenn.: Overmountain Press, 2002. 200 pp. The authors live in Cookeville.

Jackson, Andrew. ***Papers of Andrew Jackson: Volume VI, 1825-1828.*** Edited by Harold D. Moser. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2002. 784 pp.

Jamison, Frank. ***Marginal Notes.*** Knoxville: Celtic Cat Publishing, 2001. 62 pp. Poems. Jamison lives in Roane County.

Johnson, Clarence Shole. ***Cornel West and Philosophy: The Quest for Social Justice.*** New York: Routledge, 2002. 240 pp. Johnson is a professor of philosophy at Middle Tennessee State University.

Johnson, Mancil and W. **Calvin Dickinson. Tennessee Technological University.** Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2002. 128 pp.

Jones, William B., and William A. Bryan. **Classics Illustrated: A Cultural History, with Illustrations.** Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland and Company, 2002. 287 pp. Jones is from Memphis.

Jordan, Oakley. **Death's Parallel.** Highland City, Fla.: Rainbow Books, 2002. 405 pp. Medical thriller set in Memphis. Jordan lives in Memphis.

Judd, Cameron. **Canebrake Men.** Volume three. Nashville: Cumberland House, 2001. 448 pp. Judd is from Cookeville.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Kenton's Challenge.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 2001. 248 pp.

Keith, Jeanette. **The South: A Concise History.** Upper Saddle River, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 2001. 228 pp. Includes Tennessee history.

Kellum, Michael V. **Buffalo Man.** Pittsburgh: Sterlinghouse Publishers, 2002. 192 pp. Kellum lives in Manchester.

Kemp, Cecil O. and Kathryn Knight. **Seven Laws of Highest Prosperity: Making Your Life Count for What Really Counts.** Franklin, Tenn.: Wisdom Company. 114 pp. Kemp is from Tennessee.

\_\_\_\_\_ and Mark Smeby. **The Secret Meeting Place.** Franklin, Tenn.: Wisdom Company, 2002. 130 pp.

Kimbrough, David. **Taking Up Serpents: A History of Snake Handling.** Macon, Ga.: Mercer University Press, 2002. 232 pp. Explains the teachings of George Hensley of Cleveland.

Klein Daniel. **Blue Suede Clues: A Murder Mystery Featuring Elvis Presley.** New York: St. Martin's Press, 2002. 240 pp. One of a series with "the king" as sleuth.

Klein, Maury. **History of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.** Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2002. 592 pp.

Kopp, Otto C. **Hazardous Trace Elements in Tennessee Soils and Other Regolith.** Nashville: State of Tennessee, Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Geology, 2001. 135 pp.

\*Kummer, Patricia K. **Tennessee**. Minnetonka, Minn.: Bridgestone Books, 2002. 48 pp.

Kurland, Amy. **Bluebird Café Scrapbook: Music and Memories from Nashville's Legendary Singer-Songwriter Showcase**. New York: Harper Entertainment. 224 pp.

Landis, Catherine. **Some Days There's Pie**. New York: St. Martin's Press, 2002. 292 pp. Landis is from Chattanooga.

Lee, David D. **Sergeant York: An American Hero**. Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2002. 176 pp. Paperback reprint of a 1985 biography.

Levy, Bob. **Past Tense**. Santa Fe: Sunstone Press, 2002. 288 pp.  
A thriller set in Memphis, featuring a fictional retired Memphis chief of police as detective. Levy is from Memphis.

Lewis, Julian J. **Status and Distribution Surveys for Rare Cave-Dependent Organisms Recently Identified from the Rumbling Falls Cave System, Van Buren County, Tennessee: Final Report of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**. Clarksville, In.: J. Lewis & Associates, 2002. 48 pp.

Lockmiller, David A. **This, That, and the Other: Writings of David A. Lockmiller, President, University of Chattanooga, 1942-1959**. Hermitage, Tenn.: Serendipity Press, 2002. 400 pp.

Lundberg, John R. **Finishing Stroke: Texans in the 1864 Tennessee Campaign**. Abilene: McWhiney Foundation Press, 2002.

Malone, Bill C. **Country Music, U.S.A.**, Second revised edition. Austin: University of Texas Press, 2002. 640 pp. Includes history of the Nashville music industry.

Manning, Russ. **Scenic Driving Tennessee**. Guilford, Conn.: Falcon Books, 2002. 367 pp.

Marion, Stephen. **Hollow Ground**. Chapel Hill: Algonquin Books, 2002. 320 pp.  
Fiction set in a Tennessee mining town.

Marsh, Helen and Timothy R. Marsh. **Land Deed Genealogy of Coffee County, Tennessee**. Greenville, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 2002. 330 pp.

Marshall, Christine Cole and Joy Marshall. **With Good Will and Affection for Antioch: Reminiscences of Antioch, Tennessee**. Franklin, Tenn.: Hillsboro Press, 2002. 182 pp.

Mason, Bobbie Ann. ***Elvis Presley: A Penguin Life***. New York: Viking, 2002. 178 pp.

McGinnis, Robert A. ***At Rest: Record of the Internments at Asbury Cemetery, Knox County, Tennessee***. Knoxville: R.A. McGinnis, 2002. 111 pp.

McIntire, Dennis P. ***Lee at Chattanooga: A Novel of What Might Have Been***. Nashville: Cumberland House, 2002. 276 pp.

McKenzie, Robert Tracy. ***One South or Many?: Plantation Belt and Upcountry in Civil War-Era Tennessee***. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. 225 pp. Reprint of a 1994 publication.

McMillan, Rosalyn. ***This Side of Eternity***. New York: Free Press, 2002. 464 pp. Chronicles a fictional African-American family in Tennessee during the Civil Rights era.

McPherson, Larry E. ***Memphis***. Placitas, N.M.: Center for American Places, 2002. 160 pp. McPherson is a professor of art at the University of Memphis.

McSparren, Carolyn. ***Listen to the Child***. New York: Harlequin Books, 2002. 296 pp. Fiction set in Memphis.

Meade, Guthrie T. Jr. ***Country Music Sources: A Biblio-Discography of Commercially Recorded Traditional Music***. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2002. 1024 pp. Includes Nashville recordings.

Mendez, Martha Smotherman. ***Marriage Licenses of Rutherford County, Tennessee, 1873-May 10, 1889***. Christiana, Tenn.: M.S. Mendez, 2002.

Mesler, Corey. ***Talk: A Novel in Dialogue***. Livingston, Al.: Livingston Press, 2002. 208 pp. Mesler is from Memphis.

Miller, Larry L. ***Tennessee Place Names***. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2002. 248 pp.

Mills, Wilmer. ***Light for the Orphans: Poems by Wilmer Mills***. Ashland, Or.: Story Line First Books, 2002. 93 pp. Mills lives in Sewanee.

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# Coping with Unsolicited E-mail

[About the Author](#)

## Introduction

Unsolicited E-mail, or Spam, has become a plague of biblical proportions upon E-mail users. Just as individuals have discovered that E-mail can allow them to communicate more efficiently with more people no matter where in the world they are, so too have individuals and companies with something to sell discovered that E-mail can provide them with the means to communicate their advertising directly, easily, and less expensively than ever before.

On the surface it does not seem as if this should be a big deal. If one sees an E-mail message from someone he or she has never heard of about a subject of little interest, then the answer seems simple: delete it without reading it and move on. If this has to be done several dozen times per day however, then the few seconds it takes per E-mail message to read the name of the sender the subject and perhaps some of the content, decide to delete it, and then go through the motions of deleting it, can add up to a number of lost hours per year. For example, if one were to spend just five seconds on an unsolicited E-mail, reading enough to determine that it is spam and then deleting it, if there were on average twenty such messages per day to deal with, then that works out to about 1.67 minutes lost each day. Over the course of 260 working days in a year, this adds up to an average of 7.24 hours lost to nothing but deleting Spam. If twenty unsolicited messages per day to identify and delete seems high, consider some simple research performed by Ralph Adam who is a Senior Research Fellow for the Internet Studies Research Group in London. Using a Hotmail account of his own that he states he uses for only occasional outgoing messages, he collected unsolicited E-mail messages sent to him during the months of February and November of 2001. During February 2001 Ralph Adam received an average of 12.91 unsolicited messages per day. During November 2001 he received an average of 29.75 per day (Adam 2002, 91). Clearly the matter of Spam is a bigger problem than first appears and is harder to manage easily than the obvious answer would lead one to believe. There are, however, additional ways of coping with it than simply hitting the delete key. Not every method is suitable for every individual or situation, but ideally one or more of them in combination can help provide E-mail users some freedom from the growing burden of unsolicited E-mail messages, as well as aid in regaining lost time and productivity.

## Maintain E-mail Address Integrity

It is a simple fact that someone can only send unsolicited E-mail to addresses they know. An obvious method for coping with Spam, therefore, is never get it in the first place. The only way

to do this currently, however, is to keep E-mail addresses closely held, so that only those that mail is desired from have them. Unfortunately, for working professionals this is not practical and actually flies in the face of the main reason for having an E-mail address. Most professionals make it a point to advertise their addresses on business cards, websites, and paper-based publications, since it is important that people know how to contact them; in many cases strangers more so than acquaintances.

Several compromise variations on this idea of maintaining E-mail address integrity by keeping one's E-mail address a secret from those sending unsolicited messages are useful to look at. One possibility is to have more than one address. One can be the "official" E-mail address that is advertised widely while one or more additional addresses can be non-publicized so that only select individuals can send to them. These alternate addresses should only be given out to colleagues, friends, or family. The account for the "official" address can then be expected to be filled with Spam and dealt with only when one has the time to do so, while business that is more important can be carried out using the "secret" addresses. This will not save time by any means. In fact, it may use more time as more than one E-mail account will have to be managed. It will however allow for better control of E-mail, so that one can decide when to take the time to deal with all the Spam and not have it be such a distraction, when important work is waiting to be completed. Free additional Web-based E-mail addresses can be created at such places as <http://www.hotmail.com> or <http://www.yahoo.com>.

A second variation involves having only one E-mail address, but changing it whenever Spam reaches critical mass again, and it is clearly interfering with productivity. This variation also does not save time, as it will be necessary every time the E-mail address is changed to alert many people and change many websites or documents where it is publicized. It does offer the advantages, however, of only having one E-mail address to manage and of providing some semblance of control over one's time.

A third, and perhaps the most practical variation on the method of maintaining E-mail address integrity, involves having an E-mail address that is hard for someone wanting to send unsolicited messages to guess. Often Spam is not sent to known good E-mail addresses, but instead to addresses that are very likely to be valid. The way this works is to start with a known E-mail address suffix and then guess what the correct prefix might be. For example, it is widely known that AOL E-mail addresses end with "@aol.com." Since AOL loves to brag about how many subscribers they have it is easy to know up front that enough people in the world have addresses that end with "@aol.com" to make it worth the effort to try guessing. Since most E-mail addresses are created by adding some variation of one's name at the front, it is easy to see that someone could write a computer program that automatically sends an unsolicited message out by guessing that a correct address is perhaps "smith@aol.com" or "jones@aol.com" and so on. If one has an E-mail address therefore that does not follow this common pattern, then it is likely they will not receive an unsolicited E-mail message sent out by this guessing method, as it would require the sender to send messages to all possible variations of

prefixes for a given suffix. An example of a very difficult E-mail to guess would be “r4se-6\_a@aol.com.” This has the disadvantage, of course, of being very hard for humans to remember, but as long as address books remain an easy-to-use part of mail clients, the trouble may be well worth the benefits of avoiding some unsolicited messages.

## Complain

Normally if one does not like something it usually helps to complain. This is accomplished by going to those responsible for the creation and ongoing management of whatever it is that one does not like, and letting them know that they are responsible for causing this dissatisfaction, why, and perhaps what could be done to improve the situation. In most cases the responsible party is happy to hear that there is a problem and is usually willing to do whatever necessary to rectify things. With the matter of unsolicited E-mail the same principle applies, but it often must be applied a little differently.

If Spam is sent from a legitimate business, then usually all it takes is contacting them with a request to stop sending the messages, and they will do so. In fact, most of their E-mail will have at the bottom instructions and contact information on how to let them know if removal from their mailing list is desired. Where the problems begin, however, concerns all the rest of the unsolicited messages one may receive from not-so-legitimate businesses. They too may include in their messages instructions and contact information for being removed from their mailing lists, but very often unsubscribe requests will bounce because the address is bogus, they will simply be ignored, or a sender's E-mail address will be added to another list as a confirmed known E-mail address and then sold to others who send Spam. In cases like this it is necessary to complain to the Internet Service Provider (ISP) that provides the Internet connection for a sender of unsolicited E-mail. ISPs generally do not approve of their customer's using their accounts for this type of activity and will take steps if enough complaints are received to put them out of business.

Finding out who exactly to complain to when there is no reliable information readily available can require some detective work and become rather technical. It involves analyzing the headers of unsolicited E-mail messages, particularly those normally hidden by most E-mail clients. For those wishing to delve further into the details of this analysis please see the following very well written and easy to read section of a paper by Phil Agre who is an Associate Professor of Information Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles: <http://dliis.gseis.ucla.edu/people/pagre/spam.html#Service%20Provider> . For those who prefer not to get into the technical details described by Phil Agre, then one should consult with their E-mail server administrator for help in determining exactly where a complaint should be directed concerning a given unsolicited E-mail message.

## Filter

Filtering can be the simplest, least expensive, most available, and most practical method of coping with unsolicited E-mail for end users. Almost every E-mail client in use today has some filtering capabilities. Third-party software that provides powerful but relatively easy to use E-mail filtering capabilities is also available. SpamKiller found at <http://www.mcafee.com/myapps/msk/> and Spam Buster found at <http://www.contactplus.com/products/spam/> are two examples.

The concept of E-mail message filtering is straightforward. When a filter is created, the two main items of importance are defining what specific elements of an incoming mail message the filtering should be based on, and what is to be done with a message that meets this criteria. For example, if unsolicited messages are coming from the E-mail address “spam@payme.com” then one can create a filter that checks all incoming mail to see if it is coming from the address “spam@payme.com” and if so, move all such messages into a designated mail folder. Such a filter can be created for each address Spam is originating from, and all of the messages from them can be filtered into the one folder. This will keep all of the Spam out of the inbox and thus out of the way until there is time to check the folder and see if there is anything there worth reading. If not then everything in the folder can usually be selected and deleted at once (depending on the E-mail client), thus saving the time of having to hit delete for each message individually. It is also possible to create a filter that simply deletes all of the filtered messages automatically instead of moving them into some other folder for later examination and manual deletion. While the best scenario of all in terms of saving time, it can be dangerous. If one is not very careful in defining the criteria filtering is based on, it can be surprisingly easy to delete an important message without ever realizing it. For example, if unsolicited mail is coming from a variety of entities, all with hotmail addresses, and a filter is created that automatically deletes any E-mail message sent from “@hotmail.com,” then any messages from friends with addresses that end with “@hotmail.com” will be deleted right along with the unsolicited messages. E-mail users creating filters therefore have to find their own best balance between minimizing the time wasted on dealing with Spam and the safety of knowing they are not missing important messages. The exact method by which filters are created differs among E-mail clients so it is necessary to consult the available documentation for those details or consult with one’s E-mail server administrator.

## **Initiate Legal Action**

In the end unsolicited E-mail messages are about money. Somebody, somewhere, is trying to reach out to as many people as possible in the hope they will purchase the products advertised. The problem has grown so out of hand because it is such an easy and inexpensive way to reach millions of potential buyers all over the world instantaneously. It is not even necessary to own a computer or have one’s own E-mail server to do it. For example, there are services on the Internet now that for a fee will send out all the Spam desired. One such service, VerticalResponse, can be found at <http://www.verticalresponse.com/>. They claim on

their site that they will send E-mail to everyone on customer-provided lists at a cost ranging from just \$15 per thousand E-mails sent on down to a low of \$7.50 per thousand E-mails sent. The \$15 price is for sending 1-1000 E-mails while the \$7.50 price starts when sending at least 100,001 messages. For just \$75, it is possible to send an unsolicited advertising message to approximately one million people anywhere in the world (VerticalResponse 2003). With such low advertising costs it is obvious that only a very few people will need to purchase an advertised product for a profit to be made. If enough E-mail users (or preferably ISP services on behalf of their subscribers) initiate legal action often enough against the senders of unsolicited E-mail, then suddenly the low cost of sending these messages goes way up through the legal costs and perhaps damage awards they will be forced to pay. This will only work of course if there are laws in place to provide the grounds for such legal action, but currently there are twenty-one states (including Tennessee) that have laws that address unsolicited E-mail (SpamCon 2003). While starting a lawsuit may not be a practical method of coping for most individual E-mail users, it is very likely that this will turn out to be the best weapon available for reducing the deluge of unsolicited E-mail for everyone in the long term.

## **Conclusion**

The problem of Spam filling the inboxes of users everywhere is a problem that is far from resolved. As long as it is legal and financially lucrative for individuals and businesses to use E-mail as a means to sell their products or execute their scams, they will continue to do so. They will not stop until it is too expensive, too legally risky, and people stop supporting them by doing business with them in response to their unsolicited messages. For now E-mail users will have to rely on methods such as those discussed here to cope with the situation.

## **Additional Reading**

Anti-Spam Laws: Where Are They?

<http://www.wired.com/news/ebiz/0,1272,46371,00.html>

Coalition Against Unsolicited Commercial E-mail (CAUCE)

<http://www.cauce.org/>

Origin of the term "Spam" to Mean Net Abuse

<http://www.templetons.com/brad/spamterm.html>

Spam Abuse

<http://spam.abuse.net/>

SpamCon Foundation

<http://www.spamcon.org/index.shtml>

Spam Laws

<http://www.spamlaws.com>

Spam Prevention Early Warning System (SPEWS)

<http://www.spews.org/>

Stop-Spam

<http://www.stop-spam.org/>

The Impact of State Anti-Spam Laws

<http://www.gigalaw.com/articles/2002-all/wood-2002-03-all.html>

Whether 'Anti-Spam' Laws Violate the First Amendment

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# The Web Didn't Kill Libraries

## [About the Author](#)

### Resistance to Change

Change is hard. Always has been. Many folks of my generation have found it hard to accept the new technology that keeps coming at us from all directions. Being brought up in the book culture, many librarians of my generation, and even younger, have been slow to embrace the new information technology--and sometimes for good reason. Much of our technology operates in an open marketplace in which a kind of technological Darwinism determines the survival of the fittest. The road to today's techno-landscape is littered with critters that fell by the wayside: 8-track tapes gave way to cassettes which are losing out to CDs just as CDs are losing out to DVDs, and the beat goes on. Remember the Commodore computer? Or the Osborne? Or the Kaypro? Or the CPM or TRSDOS operating systems? Can you believe that early PCs used cassette tapes as a storage medium? Or that early versions of the Timex computers came with 2K (that's right, 2 kilobytes) RAM, upgradable to 16K with a special add-on?

### The Governor's Conference of 1990

Going back to 1990, scarcely over a decade ago, we were facing some of these very questions about the direction of computerized information systems, big and small, wrestling on every side with the question of compatibility. This was before a young computer nerd from Seattle sold something called MS-DOS to IBM without giving up the rights to market Microsoft to the world and thereby become the richest man in the history of the universe.

I mention 1990 because it was the year of the Tennessee Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services, which preceded the White House Conference on Library and Information Services in 1991. Many of the recommendations in those conferences addressed the issue of technology in libraries but, surprisingly, the word "Internet" did not appear in a single recommendation.[\[1\]](#) The Internet did not show up on our radar screens until 1992, although prototypes had been around since World War

II. Al Gore, though not inventing the Internet, nor claiming to, was one of the first members of Congress to recognize the Internet for what it was and recommended funding for what he called the National Research Education Network (NREN)--which, by the way, shows up as one of the recommendations of the Tennessee Governor's Conference.

At the Governor's Conference itself, I made a presentation[\[2\]](#) in which I outlined some of the barriers that I foresaw to library development: technological, economic, physiological, and political. I concluded by saying: "It is my hope that during the nineties the libraries of Tennessee will unite to create an information world without walls by sharing their resources across the geo-political divisions of our state." Then I added, "With the coming of new technologies such as FAX and electronic mail, we have still other opportunities to facilitate the exchange of information among our libraries and our individual citizens."[\[3\]](#) Believe it or not, FAX was new in 1990 and it was not until 1992 that we had our first primitive e-mail installed on my computer in the State Library and Archives.

### **Will They Survive?**

Behind those words of high hopes and exaggerated expectations was a nagging question that I could not shake: In this brave new world of electronic technology, would public libraries survive the twentieth century? As the decade of the nineties advanced, it became increasingly evident that the Internet was fast becoming a universe of information that would soon be available to everyone with a computer and a modem. Could our public libraries stand up to this kind of competition? Would our public libraries, like the dinosaurs of old, become extinct or simply irrelevant?

Let's go further back in time and see where we started with public libraries and how far we have come here in Tennessee. In the process, I think that we can see some of the reasons why public libraries in Tennessee are where they are today. Yes, they are still here in 2003, and yes, thank you, they are alive and well.

### **Early Days of Public Libraries in Tennessee**

Public libraries, like school libraries, were virtually non-existent before the twentieth century. Legislation enacted around the turn of the century authorized cities in Tennessee to establish public libraries, but there were few takers. As late as 1933 only 16 of Tennessee's 95 counties had public libraries. There were only 25 public libraries in the state, compared to over 300 today (counting branches).

In those days, a public library in your town was not something that you took for granted. According to papers provided by Jud Barry, Director of the Bristol Public Library, the Bristol Tennessee-Virginia library was founded in 1929, the year of the Great Crash--all the more wonder that the city government agreed to establish a public library. According to Pauline Massengill DeFriece, the prime mover in the campaign to establish a public library for Bristol, theirs was not an easy task:

The first contact with the city government was in March 1928. This was the beginning of many meetings, regular and private ones. Of course, by this time, Bristol's entire area knew about the clubwomen's plan for a public library. It seems almost impossible today--fifty years later--that many in Bristol did not agree with the women that Bristol needed a library. We were told many times, by influential citizens and even by members serving on the governing bodies of our twin cities, "Bristol does not need a library. The people will not use a library. You women can get the craziest ideas!"[\[4\]](#)

Bristol did indeed establish a public library, which from the beginning has been one of the few public libraries in the country with its service population in two states.

### **The Tennessee Regional Library System**

The Tennessee Regional Library System was not far behind. It also began in East Tennessee in 1939 at the Watts Bar Dam site as a cooperative project between the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Knoxville Public Library, and the Division of Public Libraries of the State of Tennessee. The name of the person most associated with these early years of public library development was Mary Utopia Rothrock, a towering figure in the library world, both locally and nationally.

Our regional library system is, to my knowledge, unlike any other system in the country. These are twelve libraries for libraries, multi-county libraries that provide materials and technical assistance to public libraries in 91 counties (all but the four metropolitan libraries). The Regional Library System and its 93 employees became part of the Tennessee State Library and Archives (TSLA) as of July 1, 1999. The current budget for the Regional Library System is approximately \$7 million, of which half a million is federal money.

What our regional library system says to public libraries is they don't have to go it alone. Through tri-level cooperation and support, state and federal funds have assisted Tennessee public libraries in many ways. Those unfamiliar with the inner workings of public libraries may be surprised at the level of support that comes from the state of Tennessee and the federal government, most of the latter under the Library Services

and Technology Act (LSTA), formerly the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA). Following are a few examples of LSTA support to public libraries over the past few years.

### **Direct LSTA Grants to Public Libraries**

In addition to state and federal funding to the Tennessee Regional Library System, for the period 1997-2002, TSLA has awarded \$3,801,337 in LSTA funds in direct grants to public libraries in these areas:

- Computers (50/50 match),
- Faxes (50/50 match)
- Computer software (50/50 match)
- Net lending reimbursement for interlibrary loan
- Materials for the disadvantaged
- Programs and materials for children in poverty
- LCDs

### **Statewide Services**

In addition to these direct grants, local public libraries also benefit from the statewide services funded by LSTA. The Tennessee Electronic Library (TEL), the great equalizer that provides access to over 5,000 journals as well as other high-quality information resources, costs \$750,000 per year in LSTA funds, and the statewide online public library catalog, TELiNET, runs \$400,000 per year. In addition to these federally funded programs, TSLA also funds such programs as the summer reading programs, children's librarians' workshops, statewide trustee workshops, and the Public Library Management Institute--all designed to assist public libraries and librarians.

### **Library Construction Assistance**

From the days of the passage of the Library Services and Construction Act in the nineteen-fifties until it was replaced by LSTA on October 1, 1996, local public libraries

benefited greatly from library construction grants made available through TSLA. The state of Tennessee also provided supplementary library construction funds during the 1980s and 1990s. But I hasten to add that the great majority of construction funds have, by necessity, come from local funds, usually local governments.

Since 1990 LSTA has provided assistance to 78 public library construction projects, usually at the level of \$100,000. But that amount leverages significantly greater amounts in local funding—a grand total of \$169 million when both state and local contributions are considered. Please note that these totals do not include some 25 other library construction projects, such as Blount County and Memphis-Shelby County, that were undertaken with local funds.

All this construction activity says volumes about the vitality and popularity of public libraries at a time when many skeptics had counted us out. This amounts to a library construction boom. From Memphis to Nashville to Johnson City and many points in between, we have seen an impressive array of new public libraries in Tennessee, which have given new meaning to the public library as place, not just a source of books or information. You cannot go to the new Nashville Public Library, or the one in Brentwood, or Clarksville, and certainly not Maryville and Johnson City, without being impressed and, if you are a taxpayer in the district, extremely proud of your local public library. These public libraries are not just places to grab a book or video and run; they are places to savor, to enjoy at leisure, to appreciate, to feel.

Two other major sources of funds have helped public libraries establish and maintain access to the Internet for their public: E-Rate and the Gates grants.

## **E-Rate**

In January of 1998, very early in the history of Universal Service, or E-rate, the Tennessee State Library and Archives convened a meeting of key parties in the state to take full advantage of E-rate funds, made available to school and public libraries by an act of Congress to help offset telecommunications charges. Our immediate responsibility lay with the public librarians, and we moved fast to encourage all libraries that had not done so already to develop their own technology plans, which were to be submitted to our Network Services Manager and approved by the State Librarian and Archivist. We require all interested libraries to apply for E-rate in order to be eligible for LSTA grants.

This process continues with public libraries under the direction of an E-rate coordinator based in the Upper Cumberland Regional Library. We estimate at this time that since its

inception well over \$4 million in E-rate funds has flowed into Tennessee for public libraries. We are quite certain that E-rate funds have been fully utilized by public libraries in our state.

## **Gates Grants**

Since 1999 public libraries in Tennessee have been the beneficiaries of grants from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for the purchase of pre-configured, state-of-the-art computers, as well as training sessions funded by the Gates Foundation. All grants have been coordinated through the State Library and Archives, whose responsibility it has been to apply on behalf of the state by providing metadata relating to public libraries in the state.

The results of the Gates Grants have been dramatic. Prior to the Gates computer grants in 1999, 132 public library buildings in Tennessee reported a total of 448 public access computers. After installation, the number of library buildings with public access computers had more than doubled to 271 and the total number of public access computers had more than tripled to 1,542. The total value of the funds for the computer totaled \$3,137,438. Moreover, Gates staff provided 364 training classes which were attended by 1,950 participants. As of this writing, we have just applied for an additional \$582,800 available through the Gates Staying Connected Grant Program, by which we will be able to assist public libraries in replacing all their computers previously purchased by Gates grants.

In all, the Gates Grants, considered nationwide, have exceeded the total amount of the building grants given by Andrew Carnegie--although Mr. Carnegie's grants were in dollars of a century ago and probably do not invite direct comparison. In any case, it is fair to say that the Gates Grants to public libraries represent the largest privately funded grant program for public libraries in the modern era.

It is difficult to measure the total impact of previous Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation grants on public libraries in the state of Tennessee. Beyond the statistical measures, both input and output, the very presence of state-of-the-art computers in our public libraries, and the workshops provided through the training grants program, have given many of our public libraries a new recognition in their communities, not only on the part of the general public but of public officials who hold ultimate responsibility for the local public libraries.

While such grants can and do serve as sparkplugs for Internet access in our public libraries, the conditions under which the Gates grants have been awarded assure

continued support at the local level. Local officials have signed on the dotted line that they will maintain effort, not only in terms of overall library support but support for the computers that have come their way via the Gates grants. They have been reminded that, even with support from the state and federal government and such foundations as Gates and the Jane L. Pettway Foundation in East Tennessee, most of the funding for public libraries in Tennessee comes from local governments. Through the Gates grants, public libraries have been enabled to see and to experience the reality of high-tech computers, first-rate technology training, and dramatically faster, broadband online access.

### **No Need to Go it Alone but....**

The Tennessee Regional Library System, direct LSTA grants to public libraries, statewide services funded by LSTA, library construction assistance, E-Rate, Gates grants--all this means that public libraries don't have to go it alone. Through multi-level cooperation, state, federal, and private funds have assisted public libraries in staying abreast of technological change.

Having said this, however, let me make it clear that the responsibility for public library support still rests primarily upon the local government and local groups such as friends of libraries. Do the math on the figures listed above and you'll see what I mean. The \$3 million in LSTA grants over five years translates into less than 13 cents per capita per annum for a statewide population approaching 6 million. TEL, at \$750,000 per year, weighs in at about the same level of support per capita--less than a bottle of Coke or a first-class postage stamp. Even the Gates grants, taken as a whole and including goods and services, represents about \$1 per capita--and that is one-time money. The rest is the responsibility of the local community.

And how much is the rest? Latest figures show local public library support in Tennessee at about \$13.29 per capita per annum, about half the national average. But take out the metropolitan libraries in Tennessee and you'll find that many of our public libraries provide less than \$5 per capita a year for the total operation of their public libraries. Obviously, there is still work to be done in our funding of public libraries.

### **The Web Didn't Kill Libraries but...**

Let me end on an upbeat note, for there is much to be optimistic about. Public libraries have survived the nineties and the world is beginning to notice. An article published last year in the *Christian Science Monitor* tells the story. "By now," the article begins, "public libraries should have been starting to check out. Computers, and the Internet in

particular, were expected to start rendering printed books and magazines obsolete. . . . And yet, rather than lead to the demise of libraries, the World Wide Web may have turned out to be their saving grace. The Internet is fueling an increase in library use which, in turn, has led to a library construction and renovation boom. . . . Thousands of new visitors come in seeking access to Internet, the medium once expected to make libraries irrelevant."[\[5\]](#) Those visitors are also looking for books, which still represent the largest area of circulation in public libraries. In Tennessee, public library circulation increased by 22% during the last decade of the twentieth century, collections by 25%, and reference transactions by 49%. Computers or not, books simply are not going away.

No, the web did not kill libraries, nor did it kill the demand for print materials. We live in a multi-media age and the public library is perfectly poised to meet the information needs of this generation—and well beyond.

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[\[1\]](#) For reports on the Governor's Conference and the White House Conference see Edwin S. Gleaves, "The Tennessee Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services: Background, Reality, and Future Impact," *Tennessee Librarian* 43 (Winter 1991): 9-18, and "The Second White House Conference on Library and Information Services: Process, People, and Product," *Tennessee Librarian* 43 (Summer 1991): 7-9.

[\[2\]](#) Edwin S. Gleaves, "The Future Without Walls: A Vision of Library and Information Services in Tennessee in the Nineties," *Tennessee Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services, October 14-16, 1990: Final Conference Report* (Nashville: Tennessee State Library and Archives, 1990), pp. 20-29. See also Edwin S. Gleaves, "Libraries and the Information Superhighway: Toward Twenty-First Century Tennessee," *Tennessee Librarian* 47 (Summer 1995): 9-17.

[\[3\]](#) Gleaves, "Future Without Walls," p. 28.

[\[4\]](#) Pauline Massengill DeFriece, "The History of the Bristol Public Library," March, 1970, p. 11. (Typed manuscript.)

[\[5\]](#) Steve Friess, "The Web Didn't Kill Libraries: It's the New Draw," *Christian Science Monitor*, July 25, 2002.

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## Book Reviews

**Eloise Hitchcock, Book Review Editor**

Engle, Stephen D. ***Struggle for the Heartland: The Campaign from Fort Henry to Corinth.*** Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2001. 239 pp.

Florida Atlantic University history professor, Stephen Engle, presents the battles and strategies of the campaigns to control the Confederate Middle South heartland of northern Mississippi, northern Alabama and central and west Tennessee. This area was of great strategic importance, owing to its vast agriculture lands and key river transportation routes. Some of the greatest battles and bloodiest days of the Civil War, such as Shiloh and the Battle of Fort Donelson, happened here. This was the arena in which Ulysses Grant, perceived as a failed peacetime soldier, proved his worth as a military leader.

*Struggle for the Heartland* covers strategies, players, outcomes and the occasional eccentric occurrences common to wartime. Engle provides a larger historical background, mostly in the first chapter “Rivers and Valleys,” but also in recurring small details throughout the book. There is always a touch of the human in the telling of anecdotes about people, places, and things within the larger structure of a historical narrative. Yet the book is first and foremost a historical narrative with a larger theme and direction. Engle avoids the emotive histrionics that can befall some Civil War historians.

*Struggle for the Heartland* covers a part of the Civil War outside the classic Middle Atlantic campaigns of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Readers interested in Tennessee’s Civil War history should read this book. However, *Struggle for the Heartland* is not a conclusive account of the Civil War as it ends in the middle of 1862. Those with some knowledge about the War Between the States will be best served by Engle’s detailed account of the struggle over the southern heartland. Recommended for all academic libraries and public libraries with Civil War collections.

Charles Allan  
Sherrod Library  
East Tennessee State University

Goff, James R. *Close Harmony: A History of Southern Gospel*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2002. 393pp.

James Goff, a history professor at Appalachian State University, grew up to the sounds of southern gospel music quartets coming from the television, as his family got ready for church on Sunday. This music was an integral part of his childhood. While there are several books about black gospel music, Dr. Goff discovered that the white gospel music tradition has been almost completely ignored. As the chief historical consultant for the Southern Gospel Music Hall of Fame and Museum, he was in a good position to remedy this situation. *Close Harmony* is a fascinating exploration of the history of southern gospel music from its roots in the religious revivals of the nineteenth century to its metamorphosis into a thriving part of today's music industry.

*Close Harmony* is divided into four sections. "The Roots of a Musical Genre" describes how the development of the shape note system helped to popularize singing during religious revivals, particularly in the South and Midwest. This created a demand for music that was more popular and entertaining than the traditional hymns sung in church. The next section, "The Birth of an Industry," relates how this in turn led to the rise of shape note music publishers such as James D. Vaughan and Stamps-Baxter. These publishers promoted their music books by a number of shrewd means including the creation of traveling music schools, music journals, and sponsorship of gospel music quartets. They also took advantage of the new technologies of radio and recordings to extend the audience for their songbooks, as well as their quartets. "The Emergence of Professional Quartets" focuses on the history of individual quartets and how they emerged from the shadow of the shape note music publishers after World War II. The gospel music industry experienced a major growth spurt as television and concerts in auditoriums helped enlarge the fan base. The final section, "The World of Southern Gospel," relates the history of Southern gospel since the 1960s and how it has spread from its strongholds in the South and Midwest to gain a national audience.

Fascinating, well written, and copiously illustrated with photographs from the Southern Gospel Music Hall of Fame and Museum in Sevierville, Tennessee, *Close Harmony* would be an excellent addition to any academic or public library.

Kathy Campbell  
Reference Librarian  
East Tennessee State University

Haley, James L. *Sam Houston*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2002. 513pp.

Many names appear in the history of both Tennessee and Texas, but probably none more revered yet mysterious than that of Sam Houston. James L. Haley spent 15 years researching this volume that is already being called by some the definitive biography, despite the presence of 60 plus previously published biographies. Haley's incorporation of additional information from Houston family papers found in the Catholic Archives of Texas in 1987, but not used by a biographer until Haley, brings life to

Houston's early years and offers possible influences which shaped Houston the man.

Sam Houston had many appellations including The Raven, The Drunk, Governor of Tennessee, Congressman from Tennessee, Commander-in Chief of the Army of the Republic of Texas, President of the Republic of Texas, U. S. Senator from Texas, and Governor of Texas. Houston was also a man of many contradictions. He could quote long passages from the writings of Homer, yet left school after only one year. He lived with and was adopted by a Cherokee chief, yet later was wounded fighting the Creeks under General Andrew Jackson. He disliked slavery but owned slaves whom he taught to read and write and finally freed in 1862, yet he believed the Southern states had a constitutional right to choose to allow slavery. He was known for drinking and carousing in his younger years, while in mid-life he gained a family and converted to the Baptist faith, yet he adamantly opposed all attempts to incorporate religion into the law. He married the first time, left his wife after one night, and yet never told anyone the reason why. It is Haley's treatment of these contradictions that makes this volume a more human than political study of the man who might have been President of the United States. Haley posits "How could such a man – a rake, a confessed alcoholic who lost out of his life whole years ridden by fits of the most abject depression – rise above the turbulence of his soul to stake out a career that Caesars might have envied? If we can discover that, then Houston will teach us much of how the human spirit can triumph over the demons that lie in wait."

*Sam Houston* is truly readable for both public and academic libraries, but especially for collections of Tennessee and Texas history. The well-documented and easily accessible notes add much to the reading of this volume. Scholars will find the bibliography and index succinct and useful.

Annelle R. Huggins  
Ned McWherter Library  
University of Memphis

Hesseltine, William B. editor. ***Dr. J.G.M. Ramsey: Autobiography and Letters*** with a new introduction by Robert Tracy McKenzie. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2002. 367pp.

This book was originally published by the Tennessee Historical Commission in 1954, and is being republished as part of the *Appalachian Echoes* series. In his own words, Dr. James Gettys McGready Ramsey tells not only his own story, but also that of the city of Knoxville from its early years to the Civil War. Dr. Ramsey was a medical doctor, a scholar, and a civic leader, who wrote this account in the 1870s. He also served as a school commissioner, a trustee for two colleges, and was president of two banks. Additionally, he served on several railroad boards and even traveled to New York to sell bonds. Dr. Ramsey was a founding member of the East Tennessee Historical and Antiquarian Society, and authored *The Annals of Tennessee*, a history of the state from 1769 to 1800.

In the new introduction to this work, Robert Tracy McKenzie states several reasons why republishing this book was an important scholarly endeavor. First, the title serves an increased interest in the Civil War home front. second, it serves to dispel the myth that Appalachia was isolated from the economic

and political currents of the rest of the country. Third, it counters the notion that Appalachia was very different from the rest of the South concerning issues of anti-slavery and loyalty to the Union. This book contributes to all these purposes. The Civil War section is the heart of the book. Dr. Ramsey wrote extensively about his experiences as a depositary for the Confederate treasury, setting up field hospitals in Georgia, and about the experiences of his wife and daughters in Federally-occupied Knoxville.

Dr. Ramsey himself was a staunch Confederate and a believer in slavery. He also believed that Northerners and Southerners were so different they would never be one people. With all his education and knowledge of the world, he held views that could be disturbing to the modern reader. Part of what makes this an interesting account is seeing him not as a saintly civic leader, but as a real person.

This book is very enjoyable, and will especially appeal to readers with an interest in East Tennessee history and the Confederate home front. The language is sometimes stilted, and can be difficult to understand. It is not a book for younger readers. Public and academic libraries in Tennessee should consider this book for their collections. Even if a library already owned the earlier edition, the new introduction helps put the work in a modern context.

LouAnn Blocker  
Hodges Library  
University of Tennessee

Herron, Roy and L.H. "Cotton" Ivy. *Tennessee Political Humor: Some of These Jokes You Voted For*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2000. 157 pp.

Davy Crockett was Tennessee's first political humorist, and he set the standard for other humorists to follow. Fortunately for us, there have been plenty of Tennessee politicians who have followed his model and have used humor in their careers to help lighten their days and tickle the funny bones of the public they serve. Roy Herron and Cotton Ivy have collected many humorous anecdotes from and about Tennessee politicians into one volume and share them with us here.

Both authors are professional speakers who believe firmly in the value and power of humor in daily life, especially to help ease tensions that build in these troubled times. Roy Herron is an attorney from Dresden, Tennessee, and serves in the Tennessee State Senate. He is author of another book, *Things Held Dear: Soul Stories for My Sons*. L.H. "Cotton" Ivy lives in Decaturville, Tennessee, and was in the Tennessee House of Representatives, as well as serving as Commissioner of Agriculture under Governor Ned McWherter.

The stories in this collection have been culled from many sources. They have been found in print (books and newspapers) as well as non-print sources (friends and acquaintances tales and personal recollections). The stories all have occurred during the careers of Tennessee politicians as they have worked on local, state, and national levels. If you are a student of Tennessee history, you will recognize the people highlighted in this collection. If you are not familiar with Tennessee history, this is an

entertaining way to begin learning some of the rich lore of the state.

The book is definitely a non-partisan collection of humor. No single cause, person, or party has been considered too serious for mention. And no one is singled out unfairly or ridiculed, or given excessive coverage. The time frame covered is very wide, beginning in the 19th century and the days of Davy Crockett, up to events involving Al Gore, Howard Baker, and Lamar Alexander. It is a real treat to have the black and white photographs of some of the personalities mentioned scattered throughout the volume.

The material included at the end is wonderful and adds much to the ability to use and enjoy the book. One useful feature is a section containing endnotes for each chapter. These notes add background information related to the stories and is very helpful. There is also a section in which the authors list the sources of their anecdotes, whether from newspapers, books, oral tradition, or personal recollections. A bibliography of sources and a well-constructed index help the reader find anecdotes about a favorite -- or least favorite -- politician. Also included is contact information for the authors in case the reader would like to add stories to the collection. We can only hope that they will gather enough material to be able to publish a second volume of *Tennessee Political Humor*. Recommended for all Tennessee libraries.

Margaret Casado  
Hodges Library  
University of Tennessee

Irish, Ann B., *Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee: A Political Biography*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2001. 318pp.

This biography of Joseph Byrns presents an inspiring picture of a career in politics. Byrns represented the Nashville area in the U.S. House of Representatives for 27 years, from 1909 to 1936. He served during the administrations of Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and FDR.

The author argues that Byrns' long years of service can be best understood if the reader knows that his first love was the process of government. Even when it would help causes close to his heart, he would not compromise on the rules and procedures that he felt made good government possible. For example, he was a life long teetotaler and supported prohibition. He tried again and again to provide money to enforce the law. Finally he voted for repeal, arguing that if the government did not enforce laws "we all know it can not retain the respect of the citizens of this country or the world in general."

Byrns was a fiscal conservative. He went to Washington before the income tax, when tariffs were the primary source of revenue for the Federal government. Because tariffs were hard on his farmer constituents, he did all he could to control federal spending. Instead of ranting about government waste, he mastered the arcane details of government finance. He was instrumental in making the Appropriations Committee the clearinghouse for all House spending, and establishing the practice of having the President present a budget to Congress. His command of fiscal policy won him respect in both parties.

When the House convened in 1933, Byrns was elected Majority Leader and in 1935 he was elected Speaker of the House. In these positions he used his reputation to support FDR's New Deal legislation. When Byrns said that relief was more important than a balanced budget, others followed his lead. At this peak in his power he died suddenly at the age of 67.

Despite his achievements, there is little written about Byrns. At a time when legislators are among the most suspect professions, Byrns could be an inspiration to voters and elected officials alike. This well written biography is recommended for large public and academic libraries.

Willa Reister  
Knox County Public Library

Kimbrough, David. *Taking Up Serpents: Snake Handlers of Eastern Kentucky*. Macon, Ga.: Mercer University Press, 2002. 232pp.

*Taking up Serpents* chronicles the history of snake handling churches in Eastern Kentucky, East Tennessee, Western North Carolina, and North Georgia. Kimbrough focuses on the Saylor family who settled in Harlan County, Kentucky in 1805. Generations of the Saylor family practiced and continue to practice snake handling as a result of the preaching of George Hensley. Hensley is considered to be the founder of the snake handling movement and credited with promoting the spread of the practice throughout Appalachia in the first decade of the 1900's.

Kimbrough details the Appalachian lifestyle in the early decades of the twentieth century. He describes the isolation of the mountain people in regards to geography, lack of education, reliance upon an agricultural livelihood, the role of the church as a medium of social and moral maintenance and the importance of kinship. Kimbrough explains how these factors contributed to a fundamentalist worldview, through which the serpent handling practice evolved based upon an inherent rejection of the industrialized methods of medicine, monetary reward and education. The coal mining industry in the early 1900's left the mountain society fragmented. Appalachian families were more attracted to the emotionalism and spontaneity of the nonintellectual preachers as opposed to the well-read Baptist and Methodist preachers. "Snake handling represented a form of supernatural retaliation" against a modern, money-driven society.

Kimbrough began his research in May 1988 by talking with members of the Harlan County community and Holiness Church, participating in over 300 religious services, visiting 25 snake handling churches, and handling snakes himself in order to establish trust among the church members. Interpretation free from error was a crucial element in Kimbrough's research because a more educated outsider can easily misinterpret local jargon, "scripture jargon" and oral tradition. The author's point of view is established as a participant-observer. He gives an unbiased, well-researched account of the lives and religious beliefs of snake handlers. A drawback to his research lies in the fact that the Holiness and Pentecostal churches, as well as the mountain communities in general, rely primarily on oral tradition. This leaves ample room for inconsistency and inaccuracy in the form of rumors. Time alone can distort memory

concerning the chronology of events. Individual accounts differ from person to person based on emotions and attitudes. Public opinion also plays a role in how a story is conveyed. In the face of these limitations Kimbrough, nonetheless, provides the reader with an understanding of this often-misunderstood group of believers.

*Taking up Serpents* includes an extensive notes section, a bibliography and an index, as well as an introduction and a conclusion. This book is a valuable, specialized research tool documenting the history of the snake handling subculture, and it is recommended for academic and public libraries.

Elizabeth Stratton  
Arden, NC

Peterson, Barbara Bennett. *Sarah Childress Polk: First Lady of Tennessee and Washington*. Presidential Wives Series. New York: Nova History Publications, 2002. 88pp.

Peterson's brief biography tells the story of Sarah Childress, born near Murfreesboro in 1803, and her influence on her husband, James K. Polk, and her country. Sarah Childress is portrayed as a woman of high moral values and unimpeachable character. She married James at age twenty-one and was an invaluable asset at his side while he served as the U.S. Representative for Tennessee (1825-1839), the governor of Tennessee (1839-1841), and the President of the United States (1844-1848). They made an excellent team, both personally and politically, as Sarah's "playful wit" and outgoing nature complemented her husband's more reserved personality. As Jacksonian Democrats in the White House, Sarah played an important part in convincing James that it was more advisable for the nation to adopt paper currency than coinage. Sarah also influenced the President to form the Independent Treasury, which became the Federal Reserve in 1913. Suffragists of the 1840s and 1850s used Sarah's frugality, wisdom, and ethical commitment as an example of the ideal woman, and proof that women would be responsible and intelligent voting citizens.

The book has four chapters, and includes a brief bibliography and index. Structurally, there are some problems. Often, an event (such as an election) is stated as having occurred, and then Peterson backpedals a few weeks to tell us what happened before the event, causing confusion to what should be logical and orderly. There are several misspellings and instances of poor punctuation and grammar. There is also a great deal of repetition from one paragraph or chapter to the next. The book would be much stronger if the redundancies were removed, the text streamlined, and more photographs were included (there are only two).

It is unclear who is the intended audience of Peterson's book. The writer's language and the content make it most appropriate for middle and high school readers. However, the author's redundant style and the book's less-than-stimulating physical layout mean very few readers will persevere.

Melissa Moore  
Summar Library

Union University

Scranton, Philip, Ed. *The Second Wave: Southern Industrialization from the 1940s to the 1970s*. Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 2001. 344pp.

*The Second Wave* is a collection of nine essays from the Georgia Institute of Technology's Center for the Study of Southern Industrialization (CSSI) Conference edited by Philip Scranton, University Board of Governors Professor of History of Industry and Technology at Rutgers University. Originally presented as papers the collection addresses an important gap in the scholarship of Southern history. The authors come from different fields including history, sociology, and geography and the book covers a variety of industrial topics such as aircraft construction and maintenance and cotton, pulp, and carpet manufacturing.

Scranton sets the stage for the work in his introduction by briefly describing the post-depression South, posing questions to consider while reading, and giving a short description of each chapter. The afterword by Gavin Wright, William Robertson Coe Professor of American Economic History at Stanford University, sums up the broad ideas covered in the nine chapters and suggests ideas for further study. Both the introduction and the afterword help tie the essays together into a cohesive work.

Since all nine chapters have different authors from different fields, the style and form of each essay varies. However, all essays are well written and well researched. Copious endnotes are provided at the end of each essay. The work concentrates primarily on Georgia, especially Atlanta and North Georgia. However, both Chattanooga and Nashville are covered in two chapters. First, Chattanooga and the Cobble Brothers' role in the carpet industry figures in Randall Patton's "Regional Advantage in the New South: The Creation of North Georgia's Carpet Industry, 1945-1970." In Karsten Hülsemann's "Greenfields in the Heart of Dixie: How the American Auto Industry Discovered the South," stresses Nashville and the surrounding region's role in southern auto production. While these are the two most significant mentions of Tennessee, Georgia's proximity to the Volunteer state and the role of Atlanta as the model New South city makes this work an important part of any collection on southern industrialization. The work could also serve to inspire students and scholars to research industrialization in Tennessee.

One of the book's greatest strengths is that each chapter covers a very specific and narrow topic, but taken together the work as a whole provides great depth to Southern industrial history. The work is also very accessible. Made up of papers presented at a conference, the work lends itself to academic libraries. While the chapters on economics are the hardest to read, they are by no means out of reach for readers just beginning their study of the New South. Overall, this work is highly recommended.

Lisa Ennis  
Ina Dillard Russell Library  
Georgia College & State University

Simbeck, Rob. *Tennessee State Symbols*, 2nd edition. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2002. 155pp.

*Tennessee State Symbols* is devoted to describing the thirty-one official state symbols of Tennessee as designated by state legislation. Each chapter discusses an individual symbol and includes at least one black and white photograph, a very clear and easy to read history of how the given symbol came to be adopted, and interesting facts or anecdotes about the symbol. Anyone with an interest in Tennessee and its history will have a hard time putting this book down.

This is not the first published work by Rob Simbeck. He has made a number of contributions to many well-known publications such as the *Washington Post*, *Guideposts*, *The Old Farmer's Almanac*, and the *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* to name a few. He has also written the book *Daughter of the Air: The Brief Soaring Life of Cornelia Fort*. Clearly Simbeck is no stranger to research. This is further supported in the acknowledgments in the beginning of the book that indicate he drew upon many official state sources such as the Secretary of State's office and the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

Dividing the book up with one chapter per symbol works very well, although there is no obvious order to the chapters. However, this does not make it difficult to find a particular symbol as a table of contents and index are provided. The text is very well written and is clear and easy to understand. The facts and anecdotes the author has chosen to include for each symbol make for very fun and interesting reading. Although the entertainment value is high, after finishing the book the realization will quickly come that a great deal has been learned as well. The very last chapter in the book provides a good illustration of the process whereby an idea for a new state symbol becomes official. A bibliography is also included that points to further reading on various aspects of the symbols discussed.

*Tennessee State Symbols* could have benefited from color instead of black and white photos in terms of its aesthetic appeal, but doing so would have likely increased its cost. It would be an excellent addition to the reference collection of any Tennessee school, public, or academic library.

David Ratledge  
Hodges Library  
University of Tennessee

Speer, Ed. *The Tennessee Handbook*. Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland, 2002. 276pp.

While writing the *Tennessee Handbook*, Ed Speer worked at the East Tennessee State University's Archives of Appalachia as well as its Center for Appalachian Studies and Services. The book also contains a foreword by Ned L. Irwin, University Archivist for East Tennessee State University. Speer very carefully acknowledges his sources at the beginning of this work. These sources are extensive and include the *Tennessee Blue Book*, *Dictionary of American Biography*, *Biographical Directory of the Tennessee General Assembly*, *Historical Atlas of Political Parties in the United States Congress, 1789-*

1989, *Tennessee County Data for Historical and Genealogical Research*, and the *Tennessee Statistical Abstract*, among others. He provides titles of several additional resources for biographical information on Tennessee governors. This work also includes a lengthy bibliography.

*The Tennessee Handbook* is an excellent ready reference tool. Its coverage includes a chronology of events in Tennessee history, a description and history of state symbols, and a history of the three constitutions of Tennessee (including amendments to the 1870 constitution). Additional chapters include a listing of documents that influenced state history, short biographies of all state governors, an enumeration of Tennesseans in national service, and lists of congressional districts, counties, and selected cities and towns. Other chapters of the handbook include broad coverage of various geographical features, rivers, lakes, national parks, forests, and recreation areas. The final chapter covers state colleges and universities.

The chronology contains entries for nearly every year beginning in 1768. In part, it traces the movement to statehood, the beginnings of state and federal political representation, and the organization of several groups ranging from religious bodies to the Tennessee Equal Rights Association to the Ku Klux Klan. The chapter on state symbols is very interesting. It traces the first use of a state seal in 1802 and its changes and redesign over the years, ending with the seal's official recognition by the General Assembly in 1987. Information about state songs is also informative, including the fact that in 1982 the General Assembly designated five songs as official state songs.

The listing of Tennesseans in national service is fairly comprehensive and ranges from presidents and vice presidents of the United States to members of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, among many other categories. An index is included. This work will certainly complement existing Tennessee reference collections, and is highly recommended for public, high school, and academic libraries.

Jennifer H. Newcome  
Hardwick Johnston Memorial Library  
Hiwassee College

Venable, Sam. *Rock-Elephant: A Story of Friendship and Fishing*. University of Tennessee Press, 2002. 160pp.

According to Jim Casada, editor of the *Outdoor Tennessee Series*, "Friendships forged in an outdoor setting often prove truly special, and they have figured prominently in some of this country's finest sporting literature." Sam Venable's latest book, *Rock-Elephant*, not only is an addition to this series, but also proves Casada's statement about sports literature to be true.

Sam Venable and Ray Hubbard were good friends and fishing buddies for 27 years before Ray's death in 1999. They were two very different people, but a strong love for the outdoors, and especially bass fishing, allowed them to develop a very deep and lasting friendship. In Mr. Venable's words, "Ray and

I simply were two bass anglers whose personalities went together like chicken and rice.” Ray Hubbard was a sewing machine repairman and lay preacher, as well as an excellent bass angler. Sam Venable described him as “Uncle Jessie Duke, Junior Samples, and P. T. Barnum, all rolled into one.” Although Sam Venable never heard Ray Hubbard preach in a church, he heard any number of sermons while in a boat. In fact, the title of this book, *Rock-Elephant*, came from Ray’s attempt to curb Sam’s use of salty language. Mr. Hubbard had a theory that cursing would only raise one’s blood pressure, and that saying something hard, like rock, and something big, like elephant, would make a person feel so much better.

*Rock-Elephant* is chock-full of stories that will bring a smile to the reader’s face. It is also a rather poignant book because Ray Hubbard suffered from poor health, and Sam Venable could only watch while his friend deteriorated. However, that didn’t stop them from enjoying each other’s company—teasing, telling white lies, and pulling each other’s leg—and consequently, so can we.

Sam Venable is an award-winning columnist for the *Knoxville News-Sentinel*. He was formerly the outdoor editor for the same paper. Mr. Venable has published seven other books and has contributed articles to *Outdoor Life*, *Sports Afield*, and *Waterfowler’s World*.

*Rock-Elephant* is a wonderful testimony to friendship and fishing, and will make the reader wonder why he is sitting around reading when he could be out fishing with his best friend. It is highly recommended for public library collections, as well as popular reading collections in academic libraries.

Kathy Campbell  
Sherrod Library  
East Tennessee State University

Wadley, Jeff and Dwight McCarter. *Mayday! Mayday!: Aircraft Crashes in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 1920-2000*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2002. 212pp.

*Mayday! Mayday!* combines the best of narrative and encyclopedic styles to create an intriguing chronology of aircraft crashes in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The authors, Jeff Wadley, a lieutenant in the Tennessee Civil Air Patrol and Dwight McCarter, a Smoky Mountain backcountry ranger, trace known crashes from 1920 to 2000 using official documents and period newspapers, as well as interviews of survivors, families of downed pilots, and eyewitnesses. The authors want the book to serve as a planning tool for search and rescue missions, historic documentation of crashes, and as a warning to people flying over the Smokies.

Each chapter is organized by decade and is arranged chronologically. Within the chapters, each crash has its own heading making each narrative independent of the next. While this means the work lacks transition from incident to incident, it does not mean the book’s impact is lessened. Readers will notice the variety of aircraft downed in the Smokies, even a hot air balloon, as well as the range of experience pilots possessed at the time of their crash. The reasons for crashing are as varied as the aircraft and pilots and include icing, running out of fuel, becoming lost, flying too low, and “dare-deviling.”

Of the crashes covered in the book, 127 people are involved and 56 survive. The authors are careful to be respectful while telling the stories of those who died, without softening their message. Of equal impact are the stories of those who survived. A number of victims endured days with little or no food or protection from the elements. The authors also include narratives about those who launch efforts to rescue crash victims. Some of the rescue missions cross agencies and even state lines in the hopes of finding survivors.

The book also includes a number of special features that add to its importance. First, the authors provide photos of wrecks and rescue attempts. Two tables entitled “Probable Causes or Major Events Leading to an Incident,” and “How Did They Survive?” both provide a quick reference list and summary for readers. The book also includes endnotes, a bibliography, and a concluding chapter. Finally, the authors warn against hikers trying to find crash sites. Author Jeff Wadley became dangerously lost trying to find a crash site to take photographs.

Overall, this is a highly recommended book for its uniqueness, its authority, and its form. The authors spent a great deal of time and effort documenting and researching the crashes. Furthermore, the style and form of the book will appeal to a variety of audiences.

Lisa A. Ennis  
Russell Library  
Georgia College & State University

Williams, John Alexander. *Appalachia: A History*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2002. 473pp.

Williams, a history professor at Appalachian State University, has written a remarkable history of a region that historians have “often ended by doubting that the place even exists as a definable entity.” They have concluded instead that it is “a territory only of the mind, an *idée des savants*, a place that has been invented, not discovered, an ‘alternative America’ projected onto mountains and mountain people by reformers whose real purpose is to critique or change things in the nation at large.”

The book is arranged chronologically, the five chapters cover roughly 500 years, from 1540 to 2000. It draws from excellent scholarship generated within the field of Appalachian Studies, as well as primary and secondary source materials. Williams examines events and social issues from different locales, blending them into a seamless vision of the region from which we gain an almost comprehensive perspective. While not completely inclusive due only to the historical dearth of research in the region, the author analyzes the roles that people, other than upper class white men, have played in shaping the character of Appalachia.

Carefully removing any manifestations of ponderous, academic style, Williams crafts a fine narrative that pleasure readers will devour, and students will not labor to muddle through. The depth and scope of the book guarantees that it will appear in syllabi of history curricula at regional colleges and universities.

This serious, well-documented book aims to entertain as well as educate. It's exceptionally well written and documented. The notes, arranged at the end of the book, and the bibliography are both extensive. The index is serviceable as well. Maps, tables and illustrations complete the volume.

This is an essential book for all academic libraries in Tennessee, all public libraries east of Knoxville, and obligatory for metropolitan public libraries in the other two grand divisions of Tennessee. Besides adding this book to your library's collection, I highly recommend it for your personal collection. In fact, every welcome wagon within the region should present a copy to recent Appalachian transplants, especially those who do not know the proper pronunciation of Appalachia, a subject that Williams delicately covers in the introduction.

Rebecca Tolley-Stokes  
Sherrod Library  
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# Webliography: Tennessee Library Organizations

**Marie F. Jones, Web Editor**

I'm relatively new to the state of Tennessee, and when I came here in 2000, it took me a bit of work to navigate through the alphabet soup of Tennessee Library acronyms. For those who might be in a similar quandary, this list of state organizations should be fairly comprehensive. I've also included notes about each organization's website for those of you who know the organization but might not be aware of all the resources available from them.

If I missed someone's organization, or I've inadvertently included some misinformation, let me know! One of the wonderful things about this Web format is that anything can be added or changed fairly easily.

## Tennessee Library Association (TLA)

[www.tnla.org](http://www.tnla.org)

If you're reading *Tennessee Librarian*, you should be familiar with its parent organization, the Tennessee Library Association. TLA is the state chapter of the American Library Association (ALA). TLA's purpose is to "promote the establishment, maintenance, and support of adequate library services for all people of the state; to cooperate with public and private agencies with related interests; and to support and further professional interests of the membership of the Association." The website includes information about conferences, organizational sections, roundtables, and affiliate organizations (see below) as well as links to *Tennessee Librarian* and the [TLA Newsletter](#).

This, you probably already know, but you might have forgotten the great list of resources available on the website like the [Library Legislative Handbook](#), [job listings](#), and a list of [websites of libraries](#) in Tennessee. Related to this webliography, there is also a page listing [library related organizations](#).

The organization of TLA includes the following **sections** (see the TLA manual for section bylaws):

1. **College and University Libraries**

"The purpose of this section shall be to promote the interests and needs of librarians and other personnel associated with college and university libraries in the state."

2. **Public Libraries**

"The objectives of this section shall be those of the Association. Namely: to encourage the establishment, maintenance, and support of adequate library service for all people of the state and to cooperate with public and private agencies with related interests."

3. **School Libraries**

"The purposes of this organization shall be to encourage the professional growth and development of Tennessee school librarians, and to promote further cooperation between librarians, school administrators, classroom teachers, and other persons interested in the school program, and to further strengthen school library services in Tennessee."

4. **Special Libraries**

"The name of this organization shall be the Special Libraries Section of the Tennessee Library Association (TLA) and open to all members of TLA who are interested in special libraries and librarianship, and to promote the interests of special libraries and librarianship in Tennessee. The term "Special Libraries" shall be broadly defined and liberally interpreted so as to include the special divisions, departments, or collections within more

general public or academic libraries. However, the objectives of SLS shall at all times be subordinate to the objectives of TLA."

#### **5. Trustees and Friends of Libraries**

"The purpose for which this section is formed is to assist and strengthen the Tennessee Library Association in carrying out its objectives for the development and extension of libraries and library service to all people in the state of Tennessee."

The organization of TLA includes the following **round tables** (see the TLA manual for bylaws):

#### **1. Children's and Young Adult Services Round Table**

"The purpose of this round table shall be to promote children's and young adult services in public and school libraries; to improve training among librarians who work with children and young adults; to create positive relationships among all librarians who work with children and young adults--public, school, and private school librarians."

#### **2. Tennessee Library Association Government Documents Round Table (TLA/GODORT)**

"The purpose of TLA/GODORT shall be as follows:

- To promote statewide cooperation among people working with all types of government documents, i.e., federal, state, and local.
- To provide a forum for those people to discuss their problems and share their ideas concerning government documents.
- To sponsor projects for increasing the use of documents and to improve bibliographic control of them.
- To contribute to the education and training of documents personnel.
- To encourage all levels of government to make their public documents readily available to all types of libraries.
- To continually review the laws, rules and guidelines that affect the governance of our collections, and to actively support lobbying efforts to change these laws and rules when the need for change is necessitated."

#### **3. Paraprofessional Round Table of the Tennessee Library Association**

"The purpose of this round table shall be to promote career development and continuing education, foster communication and networking, and provide for members access to utilization of and contribution to the diverse resources of the statewide library community and TLA."

#### **4. Tennessee Reference/Information Services Round Table (TRRT)**

"The purpose of the round table shall be to promote the improvement of reference services in all libraries and to promote communication between the various branches of reference services."

#### **5. Tennessee Library Instruction Round Table (TLIRT)**

" The purpose of the round table shall be to promote the improvement of library use instruction in all libraries and more effective use of library resources."

**6. Tennessee Technical Services Round Table**

"The object shall be to unite in one group Tennessee librarians and others interested in activities related to the acquisition, identification, cataloging, classification, and preservation of library materials, and to provide an opportunity for the interchange of ideas and the discussion of problems."

**7. Integrated Library Systems**

No information on website. Name of this section derived from most recent TLA board minutes.

The organization of TLA also includes a number of committees and affiliates. For committee information, see [http://www.tnla.org/iv\\_cotoc.html](http://www.tnla.org/iv_cotoc.html). Affiliates are listed under their own entries below.

## **TENN-SHARE**

[www.tenn-share.org](http://www.tenn-share.org)

TENN-SHARE is a resource sharing organization for libraries of all types. It "seeks to provide leadership in all areas of resource sharing among the libraries in Tennessee including collections, training and leadership development." TENN-SHARE arranges [vendor trials and discounted rates](#) for member libraries to purchase resources. The organization spearheaded the concept of the [Tennessee Electronic Library](#) (TEL) and are now working on [TEL Phase II](#), a project which proposes that all Tennesseans have access to 1) one-step access to the collections of all libraries throughout the State; 2) rapid delivery of library materials; 3) expanded electronic resources through TEL; 4) a means to preserve and share Tennessee history and culture; and 5) training in the use of information resources. TENN-SHARE also coordinates training on TEL (along with the State Library), and offers a series of professional development [summer workshops](#) each year (As this issue is being published, it's not too late to sign up for the September 12 workshops!) TENN-SHARE is an affiliate member of the Tennessee Library Association.

## **Tennessee Association of School Librarians (TASL)**

[www.kornet.org/tasl/](http://www.kornet.org/tasl/)

TASL's purpose is "to encourage the professional growth and development of Tennessee school library media specialists; to promote cooperation among library media specialists, school administrators, classroom teachers and other persons

interested in school library media programs; and to strengthen school library media service in Tennessee." Its conference takes place in Fall of each year. In addition to the usual roster of officers and other business of the organization, this website includes information on organizational awards, including the [Volunteer State Book Awards](#) (sponsored by TLA), the [Clara Hasbrouck Award](#) for an individual who has "demonstrated dedication and commitment to furthering the cause of school libraries in Tennessee," the [Innovative Library Media Award](#), and the [Administrator's Honor Roll](#). Of interest to all librarians is the link to the [American Library Association Washington Office](#) page (where you can keep up on the legal work of ALA national, including intellectual freedom and privacy, copyright, and LSTA and other funding issues). TSLA also maintains a good list of [Links for Librarians](#) that includes materials that could be useful to all librarians, but are of particular interest to school and children's librarians. TSLA is an affiliate of the American Association of School Librarians (AASL), which is part of the American Library Association (ALA).

## **Southeastern Library Association (SELA)** [sela.lib.ucf.edu/](http://sela.lib.ucf.edu/)

SELA's objectives are "to promote library and information services in the southeastern region of the United States through cooperation, research, and the encouragement of staff development." The organization's [handbook](#) lists committees, as well as essential bylaws of SELA. SELA conducts an annual conference, and publishes [The Southeastern Librarian](#). SELA is an affiliate of TLA.

SELA includes the following **sections**:

- Library Education Section
- Public Library Section
- Reference and Adult Services Section
- Resources and Technical Services Librarians Section
- School and Children's Librarians Section
- Special Libraries Section
- Trustees and Friends of the Library Section
- University and College Library Section

And the following **roundtables**:

- Government Documents Round Table
- Information Technology Round Table
- Library Instruction Round Table

- New Members Round Table
- Preservation Round Table

## **Tennessee State Library and Archives**

[www.state.tn.us/sos/statelib/tslahome.htm](http://www.state.tn.us/sos/statelib/tslahome.htm)

The Tennessee State Library and Archives, while not in the same organizational category as those listed above, is nonetheless a useful resource for librarians across the state. Their website includes links to the [Tennessee Electronic Library](#) (TEL), [general information](#) about the facility and on-site services, [Tennessee history and genealogy](#) and [Archives and Manuscripts](#), the [Tennessee Public Library Catalog](#), a [searchable directory of the public libraries](#) in the state, and the [Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped](#). The [Planning and Development](#) page related to public and regional libraries provides a variety of other links to useful sites. One page that I hadn't explored before this project, but which seems to include a huge number of useful materials is the [links](#) page, which is divided into categories: [census](#), [genealogy](#), [government and law](#), [libraries & archives](#), [maps & directions](#), [military records](#), [news & headlines](#), [Tennessee people finders](#), [quick reference](#), [search engines](#), and the [state of Tennessee](#). Smaller libraries without staff time to maintain their own extensive links page might find that linking to this page would serve many purposes.

## **Friends of Tennessee Libraries (FoTL)**

[www.friendstnlib.org/](http://www.friendstnlib.org/)

"Friends of Tennessee Libraries is a volunteer organization of individuals and groups dedicated to supporting Tennessee Libraries and local Friends of Library groups through: establishing and helping Friends of Library groups succeed; communicating with libraries and trustees about the value of Friends; serving members as a communication network and clearing house for information; advocating for library funding and legislative support on a local, state, and national basis." The website provides [organizational information](#), a [calendar](#) of events, a [president's message](#), and a [purpose statement](#) for the organization. Also on the home page is information about logging in to TEL.

## **Society of Tennessee Archivists**

[www.geocities.com/tennarchivists/](http://www.geocities.com/tennarchivists/)

The Society "was founded to enhance the educational development and professional standing of those who work or have an interest in archives, special

collections, records management, and allied disciplines." Their website lists membership, newsletter, and meeting/ event information. Among the events are [Tennessee Archives Week](#) (October 12-18, 2003). The organization gives the [John H. Thweatt Archival Advancement Award](#) and a scholarship to its annual meeting in honor of [Mary C. Barnes](#).

## **Tennessee Health Science Association (TheSLA)**

[www.tha.com/all\\_aff/thesla.htm](http://www.tha.com/all_aff/thesla.htm)

TheSLA's purpose is "to promote education and communication among those responsible for health science libraries in Tennessee." Membership in TheSLA provides the opportunity to acquire skills and knowledge needed for the development, maintenance, and growth of health sciences libraries. It facilitates contact with others in the field and benefits and promotes the exchange of information. Resource sharing is a significant element of TheSLA's program. The organization sponsors two educational meetings annually. MLA continuing education credits are usually available from workshops offered at the Fall meeting held in conjunction with the Tennessee Hospital Association. Membership is open to individuals engaged in or concerned with health science libraries. Dues are \$40 annually and include membership in THA ([Tennessee Hospital Association](#)) as well as TheSLA. TheSLA is an affiliate of TLA and THA, as well as the [Medical Library Association](#) and the [National Library of Medicine](#).

## **National Library Associations with Regional Chapters**

Some of the national organizations that don't have chapters in our region, although they do have regional organizations elsewhere: [REFORMA](#), [AILA](#), [AJL](#), [COLT](#), [SRRT](#), [BCALA](#)

If you're interested in a listing of national professional organizations in library and information sciences, I found this [San Jose State site](#) to be fairly comprehensive for U.S. organizations and the [Scholarly Society Projects page](#) to include additional international organizations.

## **American Society of Indexers, Tennessee Group**

<http://members.aol.com/tennwords/>

In addition to organizational information, the website provides links useful to indexers working from home, including home office sites, writing resources, indexing resources, and [TennWords](#) newsletter. **Contact:** Dawn Spencer at (865)

354-9601 or [indexlady@aol.com](mailto:indexlady@aol.com)

## **Art Libraries Society of North America/Southeast Chapter (ARLIS/SE)**

[www.arlis-se.org/](http://www.arlis-se.org/)

Provides basic organizational and membership information. Also the [ARTifacts](#) chapter newsletter.

## **Beta Phi Mu, Beta Omicron Chapter**

School of Information Sciences  
University of Tennessee  
804 Volunteer Rd.  
Knoxville, TN 37996-4330

## **Chinese American Librarians Association (CALA), Greater Mid-Atlantic Section**

[www.cala-web.org/](http://www.cala-web.org/)

The Chinese American Librarians Association (CALA) is a merged organization made up of a number of regional organizations. The organization's website includes information about CALA, its annual programs, awards, and scholarships, as well as job listings. the organization produces a number of publications: [CALA Newsletter](#) (full-text online), [Journal of Library and Information Science](#) (published with Department of Adult & Continuing Education, National Taiwan Normal University, Republic of China), [CALA E-Journal](#). In addition, the site provides links to the [CALA listserv](#), and lists of [Chinese Materials Websites](#), [A Recommended Reading List of Chinese Materials](#), and [Children's Books by Chinese American Authors](#)

## **East Tennessee Chapter (ETC) of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (ASIST)**

[aztec.lib.utk.edu/~etcasis/](http://aztec.lib.utk.edu/~etcasis/)

Cleverly named ETCetera, this web page provides membership and organizational information and a schedule of events.

## **Medical Library Association, Southern Chapter**

**[www.mc.vanderbilt.edu/biolib/scmla/](http://www.mc.vanderbilt.edu/biolib/scmla/)**

The up-to-date website contains standard membership and organization information, including their [mentoring](#) program, [research](#) conducted by its research committee, and their newsletter, [Southern Expressions](#). Also maintains a [job postings](#) list and links to [continuing education information](#) sites.

**Southeast Chapter of the Music Library Association (SEMLA)**  
**[jpl.coj.net/semla/index.html](http://jpl.coj.net/semla/index.html)**

Includes organization and chapter information, including the [Breve Notes](#) newsletter and a listing of [SEMLA member libraries](#).

**Southeastern Chapter of the Association of Law Librarians**  
**[www.aallnet.org/chapter/seaall/index.html](http://www.aallnet.org/chapter/seaall/index.html)**

After the flash introduction, the site provides a basic overview of membership and organization information, its newsletter [Southeastern Law Librarian](#) and links to [bibliographies and pathfinders](#).

**Special Libraries Association, Southern Appalachian Chapter**  
**[www.sla.org/chapter/csap/csap.htm](http://www.sla.org/chapter/csap/csap.htm)**

Contains organizational and membership information, including links to affiliate and student organizations.

## **Organizations of regions within Tennessee**

All of these organizations are affiliates of TLA. Websites are given when available.

### **Boone Tree Library Association**

Library association for upper East Tennessee region.

**Chattanooga Area Library Association (CALA)**  
**[www.lib.utc.edu/cala/](http://www.lib.utc.edu/cala/)**

### **East Tennessee Library Association**

[www.korrnet.org/etla/](http://www.korrnet.org/etla/)

**Memphis Area Library Council**

<http://www.mecca.org/~memlc/>

**Mid-State Library Association**

<http://www.mtsu.edu/~sparente/mslahome.htm>

**West Tennessee Library Association**

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