headquarters to Washington, D. C. This vote, taken by mail, was on the question of setting aside the action of the ALA Council, which had adopted the recommendation of the ALA Executive Board’s Subcommittee on Headquarters Space Needs that ALA headquarters be moved to Washington. A petition signed by more than 300 ALA members requesting a membership mail vote to set aside the Council action was presented to Council during the 1967 conference in San Francisco. The mail vote followed.

In 1957, an Executive Board Subcommittee on Headquarters Location recommended that a new headquarters be located in Washington “provided a suitable arrangement could be made at reasonable cost . . . .” These recommendations were endorsed by the Executive Board and adopted by the Council. A group of more than 200 members later petitioned for a mail vote to set aside the Council action. By a vote of 5,749 to 2,199, the membership voted against the move.

NEW NORTH CAROLINA BOOKS

by

WILLIAM S. POWELL


Lawson’s “history,” as it has come to be called, first appeared in 1709, and it is regarded as one of the classics of early American literature. John Lawson was surveyor general of the colony, a skilled woodsman, a knowledgeable traveller, and a colorful writer. His observations concerning the Indians, plants, and animals of the area provide one of the outstanding primary sources for such information in American history. His frank and intimate comments on the life and habits of the Indians are most unusual. Yet, in spite of Lawson’s sympathy for the Indians, he was captured and put to death by them.

Professor Lefler’s introductory essay, his extensive notes throughout the text, the supplementary materials he provides in the appendix, and the full index make this by far the most useful of numerous recent editions of the work. All others are now obsolete.

Lawson’s original map is reproduced, and there is a modern map showing the route followed by Lawson across the two Carolinas. A number of interesting pictures, including title pages of several early printings of the book, illustrate the introduction. Some of John White’s watercolors of Indians (erroneously marked De Bry woodcuts by the publisher) have been added as illustrations to Lawson’s text.

Facsimiles of thirteen important documents from North Carolina's past ranging from the 1584 charter to Sir Walter Raleigh to the 1868 constitution make up this package. On one side of each sheet is the facsimile while on the reverse a transcript of the original appears. There are explanatory notes and bibliographical references. While these are designed primarily for school children, they will make excellent exhibition pieces for many libraries.


This roster contains names compiled from a large assortment of sources, some authentic and some questionable. Records from which the names were compiled include North Carolina Revolutionary Army Accounts, military land warrants, vouchers of various kinds, and several earlier "registers." In addition, there are records of Revolutionary service based on entries in family Bibles, compilations made recently by descendants, and old age recollections of reputed participants. In many respects this is a questionable list, and the fact that a name is not found in it does not mean that the person sought for did not serve. This, however, has long been the standard roster and until a more accurate one is prepared (perhaps during the approaching bicentennial of the Revolution?) it will have to serve.


While this book is primarily a study of Moravian architecture and town planning as exemplified in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, it does contain a considerable amount of information, including illustrations, relating to the various Moravian communities in North Carolina. It is an especially useful book for North Carolinians in that it "sets" the Moravians here in proper perspective in relation to Moravians elsewhere in America and in Europe. An excellent introduction concerns the European origins of various German settlements in America.

Throughout the text comparisons are made between original drawings and Moravian buildings still standing. There is much on community life, the first municipal waterworks in America, industries, crafts, and so on. The home of Matthew Miksch, the first dwelling in Salem to be privately owned, erected in 1771, is described in some detail. Aside from its interesting text, this volume has much to recommend it simply as an interesting architectural picturebook.


This is a typical, old-fashioned chronological history with the first 21 chapters devoted to a year-by-year account of events within the county. Chapter 2 is entitled "Something about the Colored Folks" which is said in a page and a quarter. Separate chapters are devoted to industry, education, "newspapers, authors, physicians, lawyers," and
churches. An appendix lists officers of the county from its earliest time to the mid-
1930's. The index is almost exclusively one of names.

Originally published in 1937, this facsimile reprint has three pages of "corrections"
inserted between pages 507 and 508 of the original printing. Any library in the state
not owning the first printing and wishing to add another county history to its shelves
should take advantage of the present opportunity to acquire a copy.

B. W. WELLS. The Natural Gardens of North Carolina with Keys and Descriptions of
the Herbaceous Wild Flowers Found Therein. Chapel Hill: University of North

This delightful book has been out of print for 25 years, and there are almost un-
believable reports of fabulous prices paid for a copy. It is good to have it available
again. The author has added several pages of new information, but we doubt that any
further effort on his part could make it a more interesting book than it already is.
It is scientific in that scientific names for plants are given and plants are grouped to-
gether, but above all it is a readable book. Dr. Wells' style might easily attract a reader
with no previous interest in the plant life of the state. Excellent photographs, indexes
of both scientific and common names, and especially a chapter on native wild flowers
for the garden make this book even more useful.

ELIZABETH LAWRENCE. A Southern Garden. Rev. ed. Chapel Hill: University of

Discussing the Southern garden season-by-season, Miss Lawrence draws on her ex-
tensive experience in Raleigh and Charlotte. In a delightfully readable book she tells
us what plants grow best in this zone, when they bloom, and what treatment they re-
quire. Both scientific and common names are used, and her adequate verbal descriptions
are supplemented with numerous photographs. There also is much of gardening history
here. Frequent references to famous (and often not so well known) English and
American gardens might provide inspiration for the average Tar Heel gardener to
prize some of his common, old-fashioned plants a bit more. Very useful charts of names,
seeding times, dates of first and last blooms for annuals, bulbs, perennials and biennials,
shrubs, and vines will be found handy for the novice as well as for the established
gardener. A current list of nurseries (as of September, 1967), arranged by state, includes
several which have been stocking Southern gardens for a century.

The first edition of this work appeared in 1942. It has long been out of print,
much in demand, and consulted faithfully whenever it could be found. This revised
dition contains notes by the author through 1967.

CLARENCE GOHDES, ed. Hunting in the Old South, Original Narratives of the

In a fascinating introductory essay on hunting in the Old South, Professor
Gohdes of Duke University sets the stage for the twenty contemporary accounts of hunt-
ing in various parts of the South which make up the body of his book. A leisure class, a land in which a variety of game thrived, and a taste for game well prepared as a regular feature on the table, the South had a world-wide reputation for its good hunting. Northerners and Europeans counted themselves fortunate to be invited on a Southern hunt.

Among the accounts of the men who did the hunting, there are stories of turkey hunts, spearing a wild bull, hunts for ducks, deer, foxes, bears, and other game. "Possum-Hunting in Alabama" is the subject of one section while another deals with "Pitting of Wolves." The tongue-in-cheek chapter entitled "Miseries of a Sportsman’s Wife," must have been written by an exasperated hunter who compiled a list of complaints which he tired of hearing from season to season as he bade his wife farewell for the day’s hunt.

North Carolina game and Tar Heel hunters are frequently mentioned in the introductory notes to each essay, but only "Fox Hunt" by the anonymous "Hawkeye", who contributed his literary efforts to the American Turf Register for May, 1830, is set in North Carolina.


A volume in the University Press’ "Contemporary Poetry Series," this is the first title by a North Carolinian. The author, although a native of Bristol, Virginia, was a member of the faculty at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte before he was drowned early in 1966 while attempting to rescue a son. In preparing his poems for publication, the author grouped them in five sections according to theme or subject matter: poems about art and artists, about religion, about social issues, poems of a personal nature, and those employing the metaphor of teaching. Many of them are more traditional than those found in other volumes of this series, and in setting and subject they will be more familiar to Tar Heels than much modern poetry.

DANIEL PANINGER. Ol' Prophet Nat. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1967. 159pp. $4.95.

With a novel concerning Nat Turner so recently arrived at the top of the national best seller lists it is remarkable that a second novel on the same subject should come from a North Carolina publisher. This first novel by a Californian is a first-person account of the experiences of Nat Turner as he might have recorded them. The author tells us, in one of several asides in the book, that he found a Bible in a general store in North Carolina. It was in the margins and blank pages that Turner wrote his story. The slave, we are told, had learned to read the King James Version and it is largely in
the language of this classic that he recorded his feelings about the revolt which he led.

With two novels now devoted to the subject and with Roy Johnson’s recent book from Murfreesboro on the same topic, plus national publicity in several popular magazines, all aspects of Nat Turner’s slave insurrection seem to be well covered.

GEORGE BRANDON SAUL. The Wild Queen. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1967. 67pp. $3.95.

This attractive little book can qualify as a North Carolina book only on three minor points. It was published by a North Carolinian, printed by North Carolinians (Heritage Printers, Inc., Charlotte), and decorated with numerous designs by Mitzi Shewmake. In authorship it is a Connecticut book; in subject it is Irish. In style to fit the period: Professor Saul tells a story from ancient Irish history — of a queen who was surely part-woman and part-devil.

LEARNING TO READ EARLY — Cordial wishes for a happy and reading-filled New Year are sent to all NCLA members by Susan Jean Stewart, one-year old daughter of editor Alva Stewart. As this photo indicates, little Susan takes great delight in surrounding herself with reading material. A future editor, maybe?