"Liberty cannot be preserved without a general knowledge among the people, who have a right ... and a desire to know."

\author{

- John Adams
}
(1735-1826)



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Sprinq/Summer 2000

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Cover: This safe, manufactured by Mosler of Hamilton, Ohio, was in the original Olivia Raney Library that opened in 1901. Put in storage during the 1980s, when the Olivia Raney Library was closed, the safe was taken out of storage and moved to the new Olivia Raney Library that opened in August 1997. (See "In View Of ..." page 39.) Photo by Joline Ezzell.

Norih Carolina Libraries is the official publication of the North Carolina Library Association. Art direction and design by Pat Weathersbee of TeamMedia, Greenville, NC.
arlier this year, I received an e-mail message from Jordan Scepanski at the Triangle Research Library Network. Jordan was concerned that many of the accomplishments of North Carolina libraries and librarians often go unnoticed due to a combination of poor communication within our profession and extreme modesty on the part of those worthy of the spotlight. I totally agreed with Jordan and broached the subject of using the President's column in each North Carolina Libraries issue as the forum for sharing the good news of our colleagues with Frances Bradburn, NCL Editor. Frances gave an enthusiastic nod. Here is the first installment of what I will refer to in subsequent issues as "Milestones in North Carolina Librarianship." Thanks, Jordan, for your thoughtful suggestion, and thanks, Frances, for your editorial support.

The Leadership Conference on Access to Special Collections was held March 1-2, 2000, in High Point. This most productive gathering of librarians, historians, archivists, genealogists, and museum curators was planned and organized by librarians David Ferriero (Duke), Chair, State Librarian Sandy Cooper, Kevin Cherry (Rowan Public Library), Steve Hensen (Duke), Robert Burgin (State Library), Eileen McGrath (UNC-CH), Julie Nye (State Library), and Helen Wykle (UNCA), four archivists from the Division of Archives and History, and representatives from the North Carolina Museum of Art and the Biltmore Company. There was every indication that this conference represented the beginning of the movement toward Web access to statewide special collections.

Our colleagues at North Carolina State University Libraries recently won the Excellence in Academic Libraries Award, a new award sponsored by the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL), Blackwell Books, and Blackwell Information Services. The award recognizes the staffs of a community college, a college, and a university library for

Milestones in North Carolina Librarianship

Association (ALA), Medical Library Association (MLA), and Special Libraries Association (SLA). On March 1, 2000, Ridley was presented the UNC Mentor Ward for Lifetime Achievement in recognition of the fact that he has served as advisor to over 56 master's papers done in the UNC-CH School of Information and Library Science and mentor to countless students.

The cover of the January 2000 issue of Library Journal proudly proclaims North Carolina's own Jerry Thrasher as Librarian of the Year. Thrasher, library director of the Cumberland County Library and Information Center, won this well-deserved national recognition for his fight for intellectual freedom. Previously he was awarded the NCLA/SIRS Intellectual Freedom Award in September 1999 at the 53rd NCLA Biennial Conference. Thrasher's experience is proof positive that outstanding service in North Carolina will be recognized nationally as well. He has replaced the indefatigable Gene Lanier as chair of the NCLA Intellectual Freedom Committee for the 19992001 biennium.

Our colleagues at the Public Library of Charlotte/Mecklenburg County deserve several pats on the back for putting North Carolina on the library map. PLCMC has been Library of the Future for two years in recognition of its proactive innovative service to the Charlotte community through its electronic network known as Charlotte's Web. The March 3, 1999 issue of American Libraries features an article on a local history CD-ROM that PLCMC created in concert with the African American community of Charlotte. I was thrilled to see two of UNCG-DLIS students, Robin Bryan and Tony Tallent, hosting the PLCMC booth at the 2000 ALA Midwinter in San Antonio. In the April 2000 issue of ALA News Releases, Pamela Standhart of the PLCMC was one of four librarians named winners of the 2000 Penguin Putnam Books for Young Readers Award administered by the ALA's Association for Library Service to Children (ALSC). She will receive a $\$ 600$ grant to attend the ALA Annual Conference in Chicago. Recipients of the annual award must have one to ten years of experience as a children's librarian, work directly with children, and have never attended an ALA Annual Conference.

Convention facilities in Charlotte were attractive to the planners of the Public Library Association (PLA) that held its national conference in Charlotte March 28-April 1, 2000. The "Datebook" column of the February 2000 issue of American Libraries announced that the Association for College and Research Libraries (ACRL) will hold its national conference there April 8-15, 2003. According to the March 2000 issue of ALA News Releases, PLA awarded one of ten Spectrum Scholar Conference Travel Grants for the March/April 2000 conference to Monecia Barry of Carrboro.

According to the March 2000 issue of ALA News Releases, ten members of the ALA will receive EBSCO ALA Conference Sponsorship Awards to assist them to attend the 2000 Annual Conference in Chicago. Leah G. McGinnis of Chapel Hill and Kathryn Leach of Fayetteville were two of the winners.

Congratulations go to East Carolina University's Elizabeth Smith and Mary Boccaccio for their creative responses to Hurricane Floyd. Smith has led the preservation efforts following Floyd. Recently the Southeast Journal section of the Wall Street Journal, January 26, 2000, page S4, applauded in its "Winners" column, Boccaccio's contribution as Interim Head of Special Collections and Manuscripts Curator. The citation reads: "Literary Treasures: Student essays from Bethel Elementary School in Bethel, NC, join a Hurricane Floyd manuscript collection at East Carolina University." Earlier on October 15-16, 1999, ECU used a North Carolina Humanities Council grant to present the symposium "Triumph of the Human Spirit: Friday Jones and His North Carolina Slave Narrative" (C\&RL News (March 2000): 231).

Jerry Cotten, North Carolina Collection Photographic Archivist at UNC-CH, received the LoPresti Award for his recent book, Light and Air: The Photography of Bayard Wootten (UNC Press, 1999). Cotten's book was among four award-winning publications selected by the Art Libraries Society of North America/Southeast Chapter.

Mary Reichel, University Librarian at Appalachian State University, is the 1999 winner of the ACRL Instruction Section's Miriam Dudley Instruction Librarian Award. The Dudley Award "recognizes an individual librarian who has made an especially significant contribution to the advancement of instruction in a college or research library environment" (C\&RL News (April 1999): 280-81).

Wake Forest University made the list of the 100 most wired campuses in a survey conducted by Yahoo.com (National Public Radio broadcast, April 11, 2000).

Frances Bradburn's Output Measures for School Library Media Programs was published in January 1999 by Neal-Schuman Publishing. James "Jim" V. Carmichael, Jr.'s Daring to Find Our Names was published in 1998 by Greenwood Press and my book Libraries, Immigrants, and the American Experience was published in 1999, also by Greenwood Press.

One of the nicest fringe benefits of serving as NCLA President is that I get to be the official cheerleader for your accomplishments! Please keep me posted about what's happening in the North Carolina library community so I can spread the good news!

# Preserving Local History: A Tale of Three High Schools 

by Patricia Ryckman

F
rom the outside, the modest house on Charlotte's busy Beatties Ford Road looks much like its neighbors. But inside, instead of a family of four you'll find a family of thousands. This is the Second Ward High School Alumni House, a museum and a monument to a school that was, according to Price Davis, class of '38, "just like one big family."

Packed with cases of trophies, scrapbooks, memorabilia, and annuals, the museum documents the first public high school for Blacks in Charlotte. Second Ward High School opened in 1923 and graduated its last class in 1969; the following year, students were reassigned to newly integrated schools and the building was razed. The family of students, teachers, and administrators scattered, but the school's spirit has lived on through the efforts of a dedicated band of alumni.

The members of the Second Ward High School National Alumni Foundation, Inc., understand that they are preserving more than just school history. Not only does the collection illuminate the school's past, it also provides a window to a way of life lost in the early 1970s to the bulldozers of urban renewal. Second Ward High School was a key institution in Charlotte's "Second City," a community of homes, churches, businesses, and families that thrived within - yet separate from - the White city. Understanding the school's history is crucial to understanding the larger story of a segregated Southern city.

This rich historical resource has been mined time and time again for a variety of publications and projects. Photographs from the collection have appeared in books, exhibits in local museums and schools, and recently in a multimedia presentation on the World Wide Web. Perhaps an even greater accomplishment is the way these materials, preserved through the years, have kept former classmates, scattered from New York to California, in touch, and the memory of their school and community alive.

In 1938 a second high school, West Charlotte, joined Second Ward to serve the growing African American community. The two schools developed an almost legendary rivalry that lasted for over thirty years. The annual Queen City Classic, which brought the two schools' football teams together, also brought virtually the entire Black population to the stands to cheer. Although Second Ward closed with desegregation, West Charlotte lived on. White students were bused in and, through the hard work and perseverance of students, faculty, and citizens, the school became a national model for successful school integration.

West Charlotte High School currently is featured in "Carrying the Spirit, Voices of Desegregation," an exhibit at Charlotte's Museum of the New South. The exhibit is built around oral interviews conducted by Dr. Pamela Grundy as part of "Listening for a Change, North Carolina Communities in Transition," a project of the Southern Oral History Program at the University of North Caro-
lina at Chapel Hill. With the recent court ruling that ends busing for integration in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg school system, the voices of "Carrying the Spirit" are particularly resonant. Their message is clear and inspiring: ordinary people, working hard together, can solve the most challenging problems.

For Grundy, understanding institutions is crucial to understanding a community. "How children are taught reflects the values of the community. In doing the oral histories, it just became so clear what a key experience education is in people's lives." Historians rely on evidence to interpret the past, evidence that can so easily get lost in the hubbub of a modern school. Asked what should be saved to document a school's history, Grundy included the obvious - published material such as school newspapers and annuals, photographs and event programs - and also the less obvious. "It would be wonderful if we could save the best of the senior exit essays and those papers where students talk about their hopes and dreams. The people who save that kind of material are historians' angels."

Charles Dickerson, assistant principal at Garinger High School in Charlotte, is one of those angels. When he came to Garinger fifteen years ago, he discovered a remarkably complete record of the school's past. For almost a century, school administrators and librarians had preserved the history of Charlotte's first high school. Each time the school was moved to new quarters - four times since its opening in 1909 - trophies,
memorabilia, annuals, and traditions were carefully packed and transferred. Dickerson is enthusiastic about his school's history. A regular attendee at class reunions and breakfast clubs, he arrives toting boxes of annuals and photographs to jog memories. He has begun work on an ambitious project to place exhibits representing each of Garinger's decades at various points around the campus, and he plans to develop a Web page devoted to school history soon. Dickerson does it all, he says, for the students.

But the students aren't the only beneficiaries. Leafing through the pages of The Rambler, the school's newspaper that debuted in 1922, one finds advertisements for local businesses and community events among the sports stories and school announcements. Charlotte College, forerunner of UNC Charlotte, got its start through the efforts of Central High math teacher Bonnie Cone and held its evening classes in the high school building. Over the years, the school has sent notables such as Hal Kemp, Frank Porter Graham, and Charles Kuralt into the world. The school's his-


Academic and public libraries often hold a wealth of school history materials, including texts, school board minutes and documents such as these from Special Collections at UNC Charlotte.
tory is bound up with Charlotte's history, and one is not complete without the other.

Three schools: each tells its own tale about our community, our lives. But without the care of many individuals,
storing away bits and pieces of the stories over the years, the voices would be silent today.

It is certainly an understatement to say that a school librarian is a busy person. Telling stories, selecting materials,


Charlotte High School's first graduates, 1909. Photo courtesy Liddell Family Papers, Special Collections, UNC Charlotte.
teaching library skills, rebooting computers - could this person really have time to preserve the school's history, too? What about renovation projects, moves to new buildings, personnel changes how can the bits of paper survive? With all the serious problems schools must grapple with today, how important is it, really, to be concerned about preserving history? It is critically important.

Education is an almost universally shared experience here in the United States. To understand how we educate our children is to understand our society and ourselves. The problems we face today have been tackled in the past, and we can learn from those experiences.

School librarians form the front line in the effort to preserve school history, but public and academic libraries must
share the responsibility. Family papers donated to archives may contain school records, photographs, diplomas, and memorabilia, that document schools long gone. Often, public and academic libraries are in a better position to support oral history projects than a school would be. Educating our children is a community endeavor; preserving the story of education must be also.

The members of Second Ward High School's last graduating class, the class of '69, are now middle-aged. At some point in the future, they will no longer be able to care for the Museum and their school's legacy. But the history of Second Ward is our history, too. We will preserve and remember its stories and lessons as we work to educate future generations of schoolchildren.


## Check out the projects:

The Second Ward Alumni House is located at 1905 Beatties Ford Rd. in Charlotte. Tours of the museum are by appointment only. Call 704-398-8333 to arrange a visit.

Photographs of Second Ward High School and West Charlotte High School are featured in "The Charlotte Mecklenburg Story," a Web site exhibit produced by the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County: <http:// www.meckhis.org/default.htm>.

And, for ideas and inspiration, check out this book:

Butchart, Ronald E. Local Schools, Exploring Their History (The Nearby History Series). Nashville, TN: The American Association for State and Local History, 1986.


The Museum of the New South used oral history to tell the sory of busing for desegregation in Charlotte.

# Unusual Requests for Local History Collections 

by Beverly Tetterton

It wasn't a joke. She was serious. The patron on the other end of the telephone line had asked, "How do you baptize a chicken?" I asked for more information and she said that she had been at a grocery store meat counter when she got into a conversation with an elderly woman who provided her with a wonderful chicken recipe. The woman began the recipe with "after you baptize the chicken ..." and the patron was too embarrassed to ask more about the baptism. I quickly checked Paul Green's Wordbook: an Alphabet of Reminiscence and a listing of local sayings that we had been gathering for many years, but I couldn't find a thing about baptizing chickens. After calling around to several of my favorite elderly cooks, I came up with the answer. Total immersion or baptism means to wash the chicken thoroughly before cooking. Food questions and recipes, although infrequent, have come up often enough for us to create files on how to make Cape Fear Men's Club punch, winning chowder recipes from decades of yearly contests, and recipes gleaned from early newspapers. The Christmas flounder, eaten by local residents during the Depression, has become an annual request.

The chicken baptism is one of the more unusual questions that I have had over the past twenty years as state and local history librarian for the New Hanover Public Library. Out-of-the-ordinary requests challenge the mind and stir the imagination. There is no greater satisfaction than find-
ing a bit of obscure data or helping patrons find just the information they are looking for, no matter how important or trivial. Local history collections with their eclectic holdings provide the extra information not found in standard reference materials.

For example, in our area of the state there is much talk and worry these days about water-related subjects. Early photographs of maritime forests and estuaries give the experts documentary evidence of the changing landscape. Early maps drawn before and after the construction of the Intracoastal Waterway provide local officials, engineers, and marine biologists with information on the shifting beaches, inlets, and sounds. Water quality can be studied over time by locating historical data on fish kills or chemical spills.

Environmentalists research city directories, insurance maps, and old Chamber of Commerce publications to determine where industrial sites and former wharves were located along the Cape Fear River. Archaeologists use similar documents to research shipwrecks, maritime-related businesses, plantations, and Native American sites.

Animals, fish, and reptile research-

## Out-of-the-ordinary requests challenge the mind and stir the imagination.

ers are delighted to discover our files that contain 100 years of newspaper articles featuring reports on all kinds of local beasts, including bears, panthers, manatees, alligators, sharks, and snakes. Whether endangered or overly populous, we can usually find it if it walks, flies, or swims. Reports of nine-foot snakes found in Holly Shelter or 1,500pound alligators in the Green Swamp are simply irresistible. The same goes for information on plants, including record-size Venus flytraps. A Japanese pharmaceutical company considering relocating in the area sent a bevy of researchers to copy scads of materials on native flora and fauna. Their English was minimal, but their knowledge of copying machines was superb.

Climatic reports are used in court cases if the weather made a difference. They also provide minutia for historians, novelists, and family history buffs, but our favorite researcher is a fellow from Buffalo, New York, whom we call "the weatherman." He visits the area once a year and spends a good part of his time looking through newspapers and old weather reports. He also photographs and dates the flowering of local flora. His life's work is to compare the climates of Buffalo and Wilmington. He says he will, one day, give us a copy of his extensive research. In the meantime, we continue to forecast the coming of Spring with his arrival.

Serendipitous research never ceases to amaze us. When possible, our staff eats lunch at Oakdale, Wilmington's largest
and oldest cemetery. After eating we always take a brief tour of the stones and monuments in the immediate area. One day we dined among the graves of a prominent local family. Later that afternoon a descendant from Texas appeared. His request for information on his ancestors prompted one staff member to respond, "Oh yes, we know them well; we had lunch with them today."

I've always said that if I had a nickel for every writer I've helped to research the setting for her novel, I'd be a rich woman. Occasionally, however, a book does get published and we can take credit for its authenticity. The same satisfaction comes from helping an historian research an interesting topic that results in an scholarly article or book. Working with published authors is always enjoyable.

Wilmington is an old port city founded in 1739. Approximately 400 buildings display historic plaques that reference the date and architectural style of the building as well as the owners' births, deaths, and occupations. National Register of Historic Places inventories and surveys, as well as deeds, city directories, and photographs help identify buildings. City planners and the Historic Properties Commission use the same sources to help preserve the his-
toric landscape of the old town.
New Hanover County is one of the fastest growing areas in North Carolina. Developers use the collection to verify site plans and identify wetlands. County planners use the same resources to verify developers' reports. Staff from the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources (DENR) appear frequently to obtain information for writing reports on the location of new roadways, bridges, and waterways. The same goes for the U.S. Corps of Engineers embarking on new harbor improvements or dredging along the coast.

City and county officials search the collection for older government documents which chronicle everything from city/county consolidation to blue laws. Owners of new businesses, particularly restaurants, check the old maps and records for former food businesses on their site. They can save thousands of dollars in impact fees if even a portion of their building formerly housed a business involved in the sale of food. We're waiting for one of them to share the new-found wealth with us.

Local high school yearbooks help adopted children find their birth parents. The police department uses them to run down missing persons or criminals. Researchers from all over the
globe delight in gazing at famous graduates like Michael Jordan, Laney High School, Class of 1981. Our favorite was a good-looking Italian sportswriter, Giorgio, who spent a week doing research with us.

The "Antiques Road Show" and eBay have people searching their homes for treasures. We can help them identify old bottles and other locally made objects. One patron brought in an old document which she found in a box of books that she bought at a yard sale. One of the first US postage stamps was affixed to it. She said that a New York collector was going to buy it, but first she needed to identify the man to whom the letter was sent. We ascertained that the document was a bill of lading sent to a local turpentine distiller for 400 barrels of rosin. By using the censuses, obituaries, and cemetery records, we quickly found the former owner of the letter. She promised to let us know what it is worth. Another interesting case involved an artifact that family tradition claims was a gift from General Ulysses Grant. Preposterous! What was Grant doing in Wilmington, the lifeline of the Confederacy? We found a brief December 1, 1865, newspaper article which stated, "General U.S. Grant arrived here early yesterday


A fun time was had by all during the Wilmington History Mystery Tour last October. Left to right are librarians Joseph Sheppard and Beverly Tetterton with "volunteers" the Blockade Runner still looking for his ship (which sank in 1864), the ghost of a former researcher who comes back after dark to finish his research, and the grim reaper who reminds folks of library books never returned. (Photo taken Oct. 1999 courtesy New Hanover County Public Library)
morning, and, like a sensible man having traveled all the night before took a bed at the City Hotel and went to sleep." The artifact which was circa 1860 s could certainly have been given to the family by the famous general.

Requests for local ghosts and legends are frequent, but occasionally we come across a story that gives us chills. A desperate patron claimed that her house was haunted and she wanted to know more about the ghost. Unable to find her poltergeist in any of the books or clipping files, we asked more about her story. She said she was awakened at her Orange Street residence to a woman screaming, "Major Clark, Major Clark, oh please, oh please, don't hurt him." The next thing she heard was a gunshot and then the sound of something large being dragged down the stairs and out the front door. Finding no reference to either her ghost story or Major Clark, I told her I couldn't help her, but she was very persistent and wouldn't leave. To give her something to do, I pulled the microfilm of the newspaper dated 100 years before the incident. Within a few minutes she called me over to the microfilm reader. The hair on my arms stood straight up when I read the headlines, "Major Clark found dead this morning at the foot of Orange Street."

Heritage tourism has become extremely popular throughout the state. Entrepreneurs use the collection to research history tours, garden tours, architecture tours, religious tours, Civil War tours, African American tours, pirate tours, and ghost tours of the city. The latest and one of the most popular tours is the "Dawson's Creek" tour featuring the whereabouts of the cast and the filming of Fox TV's hit series. Teenagers from all over the United States are flocking to Wilmington to walk the streets portrayed in their favorite TV show!

Screen Gems Studios, located in Wilmington, have brought the stars and


Left to right: Beverly Tetterton (lft.), and Maggie Renzi (rt.) assist John Sayles with research for his next film. (Photo taken Oct. 1999 courtesy New Hanover County Public Library)
the film makers to the area. We are asked to help the movie makers find everything from abandoned warehouses to circa 1940s linoleum. Most of this work is not very exciting, but occasionally we hit the big time. I recently had the grand opportunity to help one of my favorite directors, John Sayles, do research for his next film. One of his main characters will be
from turn-of-the-century Wilmington. He spent two days with us reading old newspapers, and local histories and looking at photographs circa 1900. Those two days were probably the best I'll have this year, but you never know what unusual and interesting requests are forthcoming.

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# Managing Photograph Collections 

by Molly G. Rawls

$N$issen Park... West End School ... Crystal Lake ... Chestnut Street Train Depot. The list of places goes on and on. Winston-Salem residents may recognize the place names from memories of growing up here or from stories passed down through families. Perhaps they rode the streetcar through Waughtown to spend a Sunday afternoon at Nissen Park, picnicking under the trees and later strolling along the paths. Nissen Park, built by the streetcar company around 1900, was strategically situated at the end of the streetcar line. For many years it was the preferred destination for Sunday School picnics, roller skating socials, dramatic performances, and for taking in the beauty of the botanical gardens. Groups of children came to the park, guarded closely by their chaperones in long dresses and wide-brimmed hats.

Long before the streetcar ended its routes in 1936, Nissen Park fell into disuse. As more residents owned automobiles, the choices of social locations expanded and were not limited to a streetcar route. Gradually Nissen Park became so overgrown that the Civilian Conservation Corps was instructed to clean it up. Finally, bulldozers filled in the ponds, scraped up the concrete walkways, pulled down the buildings, and erased all traces of the park. Today a housing development has again brought life to the area, but probably very few residents realize they are living where their ancestors once sought recreation and escape from the hurried city life.

Local researchers are able to find
very little written information about the park. Most of what is known about the park has come from photographs. Fortunately for local history enthusiasts in Winston-Salem, the stories of places such as Nissen Park, as well as people, buildings, and events, live through the photographs found in the Forsyth County Public Library's Photograph Collection.

## Background of the Collection

The majority of the photographs record the day-to-day life in Winston-Salem and feature the people and events of the city. Both the business and social life is reflected in the photographs which date from the late 1880 s to the mid 1970s. The photograph collection consists of approximately 40,000 black-and-white photographs, 100,000 negatives, 1,200 copy negatives, and 200 internegatives, plus color slides and 16 mm movies. The bulk of the collection came from three individuals - Frank Jones, Jim Keith, and Bill East.

Frank Buxton Jones Jr. was a Win-ston-Salem native and a photographer for the Winston-Salem Journal from 1937 until his death in 1975. Frank not only covered the events of the day for publication in the newspaper, but he also collected older, historical photographs of the city. During his years with the newspaper he won numerous awards for his photography, wrote columns in the newspaper on photography, and participated in photographic exhibits.

Upon Frank's death in 1975, his photographs were willed to the Wachovia Historical Society in WinstonSalem. In 1983 the Society placed them on permanent loan at the Forsyth

County Public Library. The unidentified and uncataloged collection arrived in file cabinets, photographic paper boxes, laundry carts, and cardboard boxes.

In 1992 the Library received the Jim Keith collection. Jim Keith was also a Winston-Salem Journal photographer, from 1954 to 1973 . His 3,600 photographs complement those from Frank Jones in giving a complete look at this period in the city's life. The Keith photographs arrived in 16 photographic paper boxes and were also unidentified and uncataloged.

Bill East was a reporter and later an editor for the Twin-City Sentinel. For several years he wrote a regular newspaper feature entitled "Do You Remember?" which focused on a photograph and gave the historical significance of the building, person, or event featured in the photograph. The 750 photographs that comprised his collection offered an invaluable view of the city from the 1870 s to the 1930 s. Shortly before his death in 1992, Bill East requested that his collection be given to the library. It also arrived uncataloged, undated, and unidentified, but in plastic sleeves arranged in binders.

When the Frank Jones collection arrived at the library in 1983, library administration knew that organizing the voluminous and historically significant collection would be an arduous task. Not only was the size overwhelming, but also over the years the collection had been handled, pulled from, and rearranged so that the original order was badly disturbed. Over 14,000 photographs were removed from the boxes and placed in file cabinets under broad subject categories (such as Down-


Streetcar turnaround at Nissen Park. (Photo courtesy Forsyth County Public Library, Winston-Salem, NC.)
town, People, Animals, etc.). The remaining photographs filled 170 photographic paper boxes and the larger prints were in laundry carts. The negatives were in all kinds of boxes, including shoeboxes.

The North Carolina Room was assigned responsibility for administering the collection. An area adjacent to the North Carolina Room was enclosed and fitted with a system for maintaining constant temperature and humidity control. Mylar sleeves were purchased and a volunteer began to sleeve the prints to protect them from wear and tear. The North Carolina Room staff handled requests, and the Winston-Salem Journal published one photograph a week in the newspaper to aid in identification. In 1989 the Library received a $\$ 20,000$ grant to hire a librarian to identify, organize, and catalog the collection so that it could be used for local history. In February 1990 a professional librarian was hired on a part-time basis and began work with the photograph collection, which then consisted only of the Frank Jones collection.

## Organizing the Collection

The Winston-Salem public had long been aware of the photograph collec-
tion and the appearance each week of an unidentified photograph in the newspaper kept the interest alive. It didn't take long to realize that the broad subject classification system had to be broken down into smaller subjects in order to find a particular photograph. For example, the "Downtown" classification occupied a complete file drawer, with duplicates interspersed throughout the drawer. Since many requests were for buildings or street scenes, the "Downtown" designation was discarded and street names, such as "Fourth Street," or building names if the building was the primary focus, became folder subject headings. Reclassifying and moving 14,000 prints was a time-consuming task,


Frank Buxton Jones Jr. selecting photographs for an exhibit in 1966.


Ava Gardner showing her "Showboat" necklace to niece Jean Pierce at Wiley School on January 16, 1951. (Photo courtesy Forsyth County Public Library.)
many of the negatives were damaged. Still, they could be matched to the prints and would be an important key to the identification and dating of the prints.

## Identification of the Collection

After the boxes and photos were numbered, the librarian went through the photos one by one, noting on the back in soft pencil any information about the photo. Occasionally a photo had names or a date penciled in on the back by the photographer. Clues in the photograph such as street signs, store names, and even names and dates on award certificates, are all helpful and can lead to identifications using library resources such as city directories, local histories, maps, school yearbooks, newspapers on microfilm, and any early booklets published about the city.

One group of photographs featured Ava Gardner. In one photo she was in a school classroom surrounded by students,
but the result was a more specific filing system which speeded research time and put the duplicates together. Plus, the entire process made the librarian more familiar with the photos in the file cabinets.

At one time the photographs in the file cabinets had resided in the 170 photographic paper boxes. In an early organization attempt, some of the photos were pulled from the boxes and placed in file cabinets by subject categories. The rest were left in the boxes. Sadly, had the boxes remained untouched, the natural order in the boxes was somewhat chronological and the photographs were grouped according to particular stories in the newspaper.

Each photo box was assigned a number from 1 to 170 . Then, each photograph in the box was assigned a number beginning with the box number followed by a consecutive number. For example, the 18th photo in box 86 would be 86-18. Duplicates were also grouped within the box. Now that all the photos had a number, they could be removed for identification or for research requests and then returned to their individual boxes. If some of the photos in the box could be dated, then others might have a similar date.

The negatives were stored in paper negative sleeves which had some iden-
tification and a date written on the sleeve. The negatives were removed from their boxes and filed by date in microfilm cabinets. While the prints were in good to excellent condition,
but was leaning over and showing her necklace to a young girl. Ava's sister lived in Winston-Salem and Ava visited occasionally, but the reason for this visit was unknown. After a closer look at the


Police Captain W. H. Sumner and Surry County Deputy Roy Smith examine murder case evidence in February 1954. (Photo courtesy Forsyth County Public Library.)
classroom photo, a date was visible right over Ava's shoulder. The teacher had written the date, January 16, 1951, on the blackboard that morning. The story of Ava's visit to her niece's classroom at Wiley School was in the newspaper the next day. She was showing her necklace, a miniature showboat, to her niece.

Sometimes the photographer will capture a calendar in the photo. Another group of photographs showed that a murder had taken place. In one photo a policeman and a deputy were examining a gun. A calendar could be seen over the detective's shoulder, showing the month as February, but the year could not be seen. Using a perpetual calendar, the years in which the days in February matched this calendar were found. Then, looking at the clothing of the men in the photos, the choice of years was narrowed. By selecting a few possibilities and using the local newspaper on microfilm, the February 1954 article was located which identified the event and the people.

Since many of the photographs were used in the newspaper, those with the same month and year (determined by the negatives or markings on the backs of the prints) are grouped together in a "research box." When there are several with the same month and year, they are researched by date in the newspaper on microfilm. Matches with other photos from the collection are often made during the newspaper search as well. When the article is located in the newspaper, the date and page of the article are written on the back of the photo, along with any other identifying information.

Identification is an ongoing process and volunteers often help in identification. Volunteer workshops are held to enlist volunteer help. Occasionally we are fortunate to find volunteers who have special interests and areas of expertise. A woman who is a Winston-Salem native offered her help in identifying photographs. She looked through many photos in the collection and made many identifications, but she didn't stop there. She often took a group of photos to her bridge club meeting, or a church gathering, and even walked through backyards in search of a gar-
den in a photograph. Her help was invaluable because her circle of friends included women who modeled in the 1940s when newspapers were filled with society and fashion news.

Another volunteer who has been helping for about eight years actually came with a research request, but later returned to help with identification. The volunteer is a retired insurance salesman, a Winston-Salem native, and is very familiar with the business community. He has assisted on several projects. A recent project involved an identification request from National Geographic Magazine. The Winston-Salem Journal found out about the work for National Geographic and wrote an article about the project and gave some welldeserved recognition to the volunteer.

Unidentified photographs are exhibited in a display case in the library. Each photograph is numbered and anyone who can identify a photo is asked to go to the North Carolina Room desk. At the desk there is a notebook with forms on which they can write the identification, giving the photo number and their name and telephone number. Many photos have been identified in this way, especially when the person in the photo can be located to confirm the identification. The individual is often
able to provide a date and sometimes has a copy of the article as well.

One such identification that came from the display case involved a photograph of a woman demonstrating bathing a baby for a group of Girl Scouts. The woman who identified the photo was actually the wife of the now-grown baby. She didn't recognize the baby, but she did recognize her mother-in-law. When the woman in the photo was contacted, she was able to find the article in her scrapbook. In the photograph she was a Girl Scout leader demonstrating the proper bath procedure as she helped the girls work toward a merit badge.

All identifications have to be verified before they are considered positive. The best method is to locate the individual or someone in the family, or even have several people make the same identification.

## Handling Patron Requests

While the collection was becoming more organized and more identifications were being made, patron requests of the collection became more frequent and complicated. Locating a particular photograph was sometimes difficult even though it was known to be in the collection. The file cabinet was a onedimensional system and did not allow for researching photos by more than one subject.

A database program to index the photos by keyword was being designed when Forsyth County Public Library Director Bill Roberts read an article about a system the Cleveland Public Library was using to index and retrieve its enormous photograph collection. After seeing the system operate in Cleveland, we decided the "Instant Image System" was exactly what we needed.

We purchased the "Instant Image System" in 1991. The system consists of a personal computer with color monitor, a Panasonic videodisk recorder/player, a Sony $13^{\prime \prime}$ color monitor, a video camera, a motorized remote control zoom lens, and a copy stand with cover glass and halogen lights.

The photographs are filmed by the video camera onto a $12^{\prime \prime}$ videodisk, which can record 36,000 images. The images are displayed on
the monitor and a frame number is automatically assigned to each image. Using a personal computer loaded with the "Instant Image" software and linked to a videodisk player, keywords are assigned to each photograph. There is no practical limit to the number of keywords that can be assigned to each frame number. Once the keywords are assigned, images can be retrieved by typing in a keyword and all images which have been assigned the keyword will be listed on the computer screen. The user can then review the images one after another on the video monitor. An information box can also be viewed on the screen that gives detailed information about the photograph.

The Forsyth County Public Library received a State Library grant to pay for the $\$ 59,000$ system, using matching library funds. Included in this cost was also a patron read-only system that consisted of a personal computer, video monitor and player, and a Sony color printer. The patron station is situated in the North Carolina Room and is accessible at all times the library is open.

There are currently 18,000 images on the system that are indexed by subject and date. In only a matter of minutes a search can be made of the collection for a patron by looking through hundreds of photographs without ever physically touching the original print.

Most requests of our collection are from local residents, for personal or for business purposes. The request usually begins with a telephone call during which the patron states his/her needs. The system can be checked while the patron is on the phone as to whether or not we might have what they need. The photographs that seem to answer their request are described, and if the patron is interested, an appointment is made to view the photographs in question. We also have walk-ins who come to the library with requests.

After meeting with the patron to view the photographs in response to a request, the patron may want to purchase copies of a photograph. We do allow copies to be purchased as long as the photographs are not used for outright personal gain - such as to be sold
as prints. A "quick print" can be made at the library or a glossy print can be made at a local photo lab with the library retaining the copy negative for its collection. The patron must pay in advance for the full price of the prints. If copies are to be used in a publication we do require a credit line.

The photograph collection in a public library is unique in that it is considered a special collection. It is one of the few areas where patrons are not allowed to rummage through the materials and have unlimited access. The photographs are treated as archival materials which must be handled properly and that means that patrons cannot search through the original prints. However, with our patron station in the North Carolina Room, the patron does have computer access to the images, which allows us to limit the physical access.

## Types of Requests

There were 80 requests of the collection during 1999 which involved research and having copies made. The majority of requests were from local residents.


Crystal Lake swimming pool with diving boards, water wheel and fountains. The pool opened in the 1930s.


The second Forsyth County Courthouse opened on January 1, 1897.

The personal requests might be for a photograph of a family member, a house, a business, or a place that had special meaning for the patron. We often hear from patrons who want to show their children either a school or recreation area that they frequented when they were young.

One example is a place called Crystal Lake in Winston-Salem. It opened in the 1930 s as a swimming, boating, and recreation area in the northern part of Forsyth County. The swimming area featured several levels of diving boards, a water wheel, and a fountain in the shallow end. A pavilion for dancing overlooked one end of the pool. On the other end of the pool was a lake with canoes for rent and a gazebo on an island. Picnic tables and trees surrounded the entire area. Several generations spent their summer days swimming and socializing at Crystal Lake. In the 1970s the pool closed and an apartment complex was built on the site. The boating lake and gazebo are still there, but many patrons find that word descriptions fail to do the memories justice. We have many requests for Crystal Lake photos to pass along these memories to later
generations.
Downtown restoration has generated many requests in the last few years. Local architects facing restoration projects want to know how a building looked as close to the original construction as possible. By looking at an early photograph, the architect can tell what has been added to the building without having to remove whatever physically covers the building now. This saves money in design and shows potential buyers how the building could be restored to its original look.

Businesses, such as restaurants, often want to use local photographs to decorate their walls. Some want to represent the businesses in town, others want to create a mood, and others want to highlight the city's history. Businesses usually have an interior decorator that is given the task of selecting the photographs, but it could be the restaurant or hotel owner who makes the selection. Depending on the final number of photographs to be selected, this is often a lengthy process that involves several meetings before a decision is made. Other local business patrons are advertising agencies, city and county govern-
ment, newspapers, legal firms, and real estate agencies, to name a few.

Occasionally a request comes from out-of-town for photographs of Win-ston-Salem or local individuals to be used in books, videotape or slide productions, and even television features. We have received requests from CBS News, CNN, national advertising agencies, and National Geographic. If the request is from out-of-town, everything is handled by telephone and the photographs are sent by mail or commercial courier.

## Preserving the Collection

The majority of the photographs are in very good condition. To protect them from daily wear and tear they are encased in mylar sleeves and stored flat in acid-free boxes. The boxes are shelved in a room equipped with humidity and temperature controls. The optimal temperature range for photograph storage is 65-68 degrees Fahrenheit. The optimal relative humidity range is $45-50$ percent.

The negatives are currently being removed from their regular paper sleeves and placed into acid-free paper


Winston-Salem's West Fourth Street in the early 1930s. (Photo courtesy Forsyth County Public Library, Winston-Salem, NC.)
sleeves. Also, the damaged negatives are separated from the good negatives and stored in a different place. Cotton gloves are worn when handling the negatives and prints to avoid fingerprint and oil damage from hands. Because many of the negatives are damaged and deteriorating, prints are made of as many of these for which we do not have prints as the budget allows. Not having to handle prints during research requests, because of the "Instant Image System," and using copy negatives whenever possible to make copies, are also methods of preservation.

## Adding to the Collection

When the Keith and East photographs were added to the collection, the same procedures for numbering the photographs and encasing them in sleeves were followed. Occasionally we are given photographs to be added to the collection and we are often allowed to borrow and copy photographs to add to the collection. The basic guideline we follow for accepting additions is that the photograph must have local value -
that is, the subject must be tied in some way to Forsyth County and it should enhance the collection. If there are restrictions on our being allowed to copy it for patron use, we decline the offer because it would be complicated to have some photographs available to the public while others are not.

## Publicizing the Collection

The purpose of organizing, identifying, and preserving the photograph collection is so it can be seen and enjoyed by the people of Forsyth County. While we consider the collection to be a local treasure, we also take every opportunity to tell residents of its existence. One way in which we publicize the collection is through a segment called "Then and Now" which is part of a monthly "Library Connections" program on a local television station. For "Then and Now" a subject is selected, such as "Forsyth County Courthouses." The subject is researched, then a script is written based on the photographs on the subject. Because the photos are on videodisk, we can hook up a video camera to the
monitor and transfer the particular images to videotape. At a studio the script is read, recorded, and matched with the images on the tape. A videographer records on tape the "Now" segment in conjunction with the script. Music is added and an historical segment is produced.

Display cases, credit lines in the newspaper and in other publications, and word of mouth all publicize the collection. The Winston-Salem Journal has written several articles about different aspects of the collection. We speak to many groups about the photographs, such as genealogy and historical societies, preservation groups, Boy and Girl Scout groups, and school classes.

Third grade classrooms are frequently visited because the students study local history. Excitement and wonder fill the expressions on the children's faces as they see photographs of the streetcars that once traveled over the cobblestone streets. They are surprised to learn that the majestic Richard Joshua Reynolds' home once stood where the Forsyth County Headquarters Library is today. And they resolve to notice the clock faces in Calvary Moravian Church that once graced the clock tower of the old Town Hall.

## Looking to the Future

Technological advances give libraries opportunities to reach beyond county and state lines to explore the bounties of other special collections and to share their own. The North Carolina Room staff is investigating ways to make our resources better known to other libraries, genealogists, and historians. The photograph collection is included in our investigation, particularly in the areas of digital storage and Internet access. Also, we are regularly adding to our collection in order to increase our coverage of Winston-Salem/Forsyth County history. Studying history without the visual component would be very dull and dry. Photographs make history come alive!

## ImageMouse"' Digital Microfiche Retrieval System It's a microfiche reader right at your desktop!



# Local History in North Carolina Libraries: Selected Bibliography \& Directory 

Compiled by Bryna Coonin

## Basic Resources

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See: [http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/](http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/). Conservation Online, a project of the Preservation Department of Stanford University Libraries, is a full-text library of conservation information, covering a wide spectrum of
topics of interest to those involved with the conservation of library, archives, and museum materials.
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Image Permanence Institute.
See [http://www.rit.edu/ipi](http://www.rit.edu/ipi).
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## FOREIGN BOOKS

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## ALBERT J. PHIEBIG INC.

Box 352, White Plains, N.Y. 10602
FAX (914) 948-0784

Ogden, Sherelyn, ed. Preservation of Library \& Archival Materials. 3rd ed. Andover, MA: Northeast Document Conservation Center, 1999.

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Society of American Archivists. Selected Readings in Preservation. A carefully selected, annotated list of sources released in a given calendar year on archives preservation. Compiled by the SAA Preservation Section's Education Committee and Steering Committee. Web site updated February 14, 1998. Located at <http://dlis.gseis.ucla.edu/saapreserv/text/ bibl.htm>.

## Sources for

## Publications and Technical Advice on Conser-

 vation, Archival, and Museum ProceduresAmerican Association for State and Local History 171 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37203
Phone: (615) 320-3203
[http://www.aaslh.org](http://www.aaslh.org)
American Association of Museums
1575 Eye St, N.W.
Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20005
Phone: (202) 289-6578
[http://www.aam-us.org](http://www.aam-us.org)
American National Standards Institute
11 West 42nd Street,
New York, NY 10036
Phone: (212) 642-4900
[http://www.ansi.org](http://www.ansi.org)
North Carolina Division of Archives and History Mailing Address: 4610 Mail Service Center Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4610 Physical address: 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, N.C. [http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/](http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/)

Society of North Carolina Archivists
P.O. Box 20448

Raleigh, N.C. 27619
[http://rtpnet.org/~snca/index.htm](http://rtpnet.org/~snca/index.htm)

Society of American Archivists
The Society of American Archivists
527 S. Wells St., 5th Floor, Chicago, IL 60607-3922
312/922-0140, fax: 312/347-1452
[http://www.archivists.org](http://www.archivists.org)
SOLINET (Southeastern Library Network)
1438 West Peachtree Street, N.W. Suite 200
Atlanta, GA. 30309-2955
Phone: (800) 999-8558, (404) 892-0943
[http://www.solinet.net/Default.htm](http://www.solinet.net/Default.htm)

## Selected Sources of Preservation/Conservation Supplies and Equipment

American Freeze-Dry, Inc. (disaster recovery services)
411 White Horse Pike
Audubon, N.J. 08106-1310
Phone: (609) 546-0777
Archival Products
P.O. Box 1413

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Phone: (800) 526-5640 or (515) 262-3191
[http://www.archival.com](http://www.archival.com)
BMS Catastrophe, Inc. (disaster recovery services) 303 Arthur Street
Fort Worth TX 76107
Phone: (800) 433-2940 or (817) 332-2770
Conservation Resources International
8000-H Forbes Place
Springfield, VA 22151
Phone: (800) 634-6932 or (703) 321-7730
[http://www.conservationresources.com](http://www.conservationresources.com)
DEMCO
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439 Monroe Avenue
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[http://www.lightimpressionsdirect.com](http://www.lightimpressionsdirect.com)
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Email: filmo@earthlink.net
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New York, NY 10012
Phone: (212) 219-0770
[http://www.talas-nyc.com/](http://www.talas-nyc.com/)
University Products, Inc.
517 Main St.
P.O. Box 101

Holyoke, MA 01041
Phone: (800) 628-1912 or (413) 532-3372
[http://www.universityproducts.com](http://www.universityproducts.com)
Additional selected listings of suppliers may be found at:
[http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/misc/commercial.html](http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/misc/commercial.html)

## Used and Rare Book Dealers

For a substantial listing of book dealers in North Carolina, connect to either
[http://www.bigbook.com/](http://www.bigbook.com/) or
[http://www.bigyellow.com/](http://www.bigyellow.com/)
Select category "Book Dealers - Used and Rare" and limit your search to NC. Consider also searching other bookrelated categories for a more comprehensive listing. Broadfoot's of Wendell, for example does not appear among the retrieval for "Book Dealers - Used and Rare," but does appear when the search is performed simply as "Books," then limited to North Carolina.

## Genealogical Book Publishers

Margaret M. Hofmann
P.O. Box 446

Roanoke Rapids, N.C. 27870
Phone: (800) 455-8891
See [http://www.margaretmhofmann.com/](http://www.margaretmhofmann.com/)
Ancestry, Inc.
266 West Center St.
Orem, UT 84057
[http://www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)

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Baltimore, MD. 21202-3897
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(864) 579-4433

Southern Historical Press
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Greenville, SC 29602-1267
(864) 233-2346

## Additional Local History Web Sites

Documenting the American South: Digitized Versions of Books and Pamphlets with North Carolina Content.
Documenting the American South (DAS), an electronic collection sponsored by the Academic Affairs Library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, provides access to digitized primary materials that offer Southern perspectives on American history and culture. Digitized Versions of DAS Books and Pamphlets with North Carolina Content may be found at:
[http://www.lib.unc.edu/ncc/onl/fultxt.html](http://www.lib.unc.edu/ncc/onl/fultxt.html)
Federation of North Carolina Historical Societies.
The Federation is a coalition of societies, associations, and commissions located throughout the state that are dedicated to preserving and promoting history in North Carolina. An advisory board made up of members of historical organizations from across the state oversees the work of the Federation. See: <http://www.ah.dcr.state. nc.us/whoweare/affili/FNCHS-1.htm>
Bibliography of Tennessee Local History Sources.
The Tennessee State Library and Archives present a statewide bibliography of local history sources. Both a resource in itself and an example of what can be done.
See <http://www.state.tn.us/sos/statelib/pubsvs/ bibindex.htm>
Library of Congress Local Legacies Project.
For a description of the project see also American Libraries 30 (June/July 1999): 95.
"The Local Legacies project celebrates, and shares with the nation, the grassroots creativity of every part of America," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "Through photographs, sound and video recordings, and written records documenting historic and cultural events and traditions that are part of everyday life, Local Legacies will provide a 'snapshot of America' at the turn of the century and a valuable resource for future generations."
See: [http://lcweb.loc.gov/bicentennial/legacies.html](http://lcweb.loc.gov/bicentennial/legacies.html)

compiled by Plummer Alston Jones, Jr.

# North Carolina Special Collections: From Print to the Web 

by Joan Ferguson and Eileen McGrath

It is common now in academia to wax nostalgically about the "golden era" of American higher education. From the early 1960s to the 1980s, student enrollment skyrocketed and faculties and campuses grew at tremendous rates as the federal government pumped great amounts of money into universities for research and facilities. ${ }^{1}$ Those years were good ones for libraries, too, and library holdings increased at a terrific rate. For example, UNC-Chapel Hill began the 1960 s with one million library volumes. By 1974, the library had two million volumes. The third million came in 1983, the fourth in 1992, and this year we celebrated the addition of the five millionth volume. Down the road at Duke University, the pattern was very similar. At the end of World War II the Duke Library had less than one million volumes, but by 1981 it had three million volumes and in 1992 it celebrated the acquisition of the four millionth volume.

Early in this period of great growth, libraries advertised their holdings through a variety of printed forms. Large research libraries issued printed and microform catalogs, subject bibliographies, collection descriptions, annual reports, newsletters, exhibit catalogs, and brochures. Smaller libraries published many of these same types of materials, and libraries large and small joined in cooperative projects such as regional or national union catalogs and union lists.

When the lean years came, libraries responded by cutting back on their publications. Fortunately, technology provided new ways for libraries to announce their holdings and services. These new ways supplemented, and in some cases replaced, printed materials. By the mid-eighties, the widespread use of OCLC and RLIN and the development of online public access catalogs eliminated the need for printed union lists and library catalogs. In the nineties, the World Wide Web supplanted printed collection descriptions and subject bibliographies. Libraries still produce newsletters for supporters, an occasional exhibit catalog, and flyers announcing hours and services, but the World Wide Web houses the most useful guides to the holdings of American libraries.

The Web is now the place to look for information on special collections in academic and public libraries. Not all Web sites are created equal, however. As in the print era when libraries published both scholarly bibliographies of collections and small brochures, some Web sites are more substantial than others. Some sites are inviting multimedia presentations of
collections, while other sites are the electronic equivalent of a single-sheet brochure. As in the pre-electronic era, staff size, equipment, and funding often make the difference in how a collection is presented to the public.

Many North Carolina libraries, large and small, have a presence on the Web. When those libraries have special collections, the Web site usually mentions them. Listing all these special collections would require more space than the editors have allotted for this column, so we have selected a group of Web sites that show a range of presentations. Some sites are the electronic equivalent of a trifold brochure, others function as exhibit catalogs, and some use the potential of the Internet to create multifaceted sites that go beyond the forms of the print era.

## Appalachian State University:

[http://www.library.appstate.edu/home/speccolndex.html](http://www.library.appstate.edu/home/speccolndex.html)
Describes the W.L. Eury Appalachian Collection and
related regional materials.

## Craven-Pamlico-Carteret Regional Library:

<http://www4.coastalnet.com/community_orgs/cpclibrary/ kellrm.html>

Brief description of the Kellenberger Room.

## Davidson College:

<http://www.davidson.edu/administrative/library/archives/ archive.html>

The Davidson College Archives focuses on college and town history.

## Duke University:

[http://scriptorium.lib.duke.edu/](http://scriptorium.lib.duke.edu/)
The Rare Book, Manuscript and Special Collections Library Web site has detailed collection guides, virtual exhibitions, and digitized collections.

## Durham County Library:

Durham County Library has two special collection sites.
The North Carolina Collection housed at the main
library is on the Web at
[http://dbserv.ils.unc.edu/projects/reavis/](http://dbserv.ils.unc.edu/projects/reavis/).
The Stanford L. Warren Branch is home to the Selena
Warren Wheeler Collection of African Americana. The
Web address for this collection is
[http://ils.unc.edu/nclibs/durham/wheeler.htm](http://ils.unc.edu/nclibs/durham/wheeler.htm)

## East Carolina University:

[http://www.lib.ecu.edu/SpclColl/special.html](http://www.lib.ecu.edu/SpclColl/special.html)
Showcases the East Carolina Manuscript Collection, the North Carolina Collection, and the University Archives.

## Forsyth County Public Library:

[http://www.co.forsyth.nc.us/LIBRARY/ncroom.htm](http://www.co.forsyth.nc.us/LIBRARY/ncroom.htm)
Description of the North Carolina Room.
Gaston-Lincoln Regional Library System:
[http://www.glrl.lib.nc.us/glrlncc.htm](http://www.glrl.lib.nc.us/glrlncc.htm)
Describes the holdings of the North Carolina Rooms, found in both the Gaston County Public Library and the Lincoln County Public Library locations.

## High Point Public Library:

[http://www.high-point.net/dept/library/ncroom.htm](http://www.high-point.net/dept/library/ncroom.htm) Online home of the North Carolina Room, and one of the best organized North Carolina special collections Web sites.

## Meredith College:

[http://152.35.128.16/library/archives.htm](http://152.35.128.16/library/archives.htm) The Meredith College Archives has an online Photo Album depicting scenes of the college throughout the years.

## Methodist College:

[http://www.methodist.edu/library/speccol.htm](http://www.methodist.edu/library/speccol.htm) The Special Collections Web site includes descriptions of the Lafayette Collection and Audubon's Birds of America volumes.

## New Hanover County Public Library:

[http://www.co.new-hanover.nc.us/lib/pages/localhistory.htm](http://www.co.new-hanover.nc.us/lib/pages/localhistory.htm) The online Local History Room builds on library's dynamic local history program.
North Carolina School of the Arts:
[http://www.ncarts.edu/library/archives/](http://www.ncarts.edu/library/archives/)
The Semans Library Archives has an online Image Gallery.
North Carolina State University:
[http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/archives/](http://www.lib.ncsu.edu/archives/)
The Special Collections and University Archives online collection programs include the Archives of Architecture and Design and NC State University History.

## North Carolina Wesleyan College:

[http://annex.ncwc.edu/Library/collections.htm](http://annex.ncwc.edu/Library/collections.htm)
The Elizabeth Braswell Pearsall Library showcases the Tar Heel Maps Collection and the Black Mountain Collection online.
Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County: The site for the Robinson-Spangler Carolina Room at the Main Library is on the Web at
[http://www.plemc.lib.nc.us/branch/main/NCR/carolina.htm](http://www.plemc.lib.nc.us/branch/main/NCR/carolina.htm) but the riches of the collection are best seen at library's Charlotte-Mecklenburg Story site
[http://www.cmstory.org/](http://www.cmstory.org/).
Queens College of Charlotte:
[http://www.queens.edu/library/info/barton.html](http://www.queens.edu/library/info/barton.html) The Web site for the Barton Jackson Cathay Archives includes the Queens College and the Chicora College online collections.

## Rowan Public Library:

[http://www.lib.co.rowan.nc.us/HistoryRoom/default.htm](http://www.lib.co.rowan.nc.us/HistoryRoom/default.htm)
The Edith M. Clark History Room online collections include six digital archives collections and descriptions of online local history collections and online collections specializing in North Caroliniana.

## Union County Public Library:

[http://www.union.lib.nc.us/genealogy.htm](http://www.union.lib.nc.us/genealogy.htm)
The Genealogy and Local History site houses the digitized scrapbook "Heroic Sons of the Gold Star Mothers."
University of North Carolina at Asheville:
[http://bullpup.lib.unca.edu/specialcoll/](http://bullpup.lib.unca.edu/specialcoll/)
The online Special Collections and University Archives includes books, manuscripts, photographs, and oral histories.

## University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill:

All the special collections at UNC-Chapel Hill (Manuscripts Department, Maps Collection, North Carolina Collection, and Rare Book Collection) can be located from
[http://www.lib.unc.edu/wilson/index.html](http://www.lib.unc.edu/wilson/index.html), but the University's digitized library, Documenting the American South, is found at
[http://metalab.unc.edu/docsouth/index.html](http://metalab.unc.edu/docsouth/index.html).
University of North Carolina at Charlotte:
[http://libweb.uncc.edu/archives/](http://libweb.uncc.edu/archives/)
Online access to the four main collecting areas of the Special Collections: rare books, manuscripts, University Archives, and local documents, as well as links to digital resources and exhibits.

## University of North Carolina at Greensboro:

[http://library.uncg.edu/depts/speccoll/](http://library.uncg.edu/depts/speccoll/)
There are twelve online collections at the Special Collections and Rare Books Division Web site, ranging from cello music to information about authors George Herbert, Lois Lenski, and Randall Jarrell.
University of North Carolina at Wilmington:
[http://library.uncwil.edu/special.html](http://library.uncwil.edu/special.html)
This site offers a brief introduction to the Special Collections as well as several online finding aids. A brief description of the University Archives is located at
[http://library.uncwil.edu/librarytour/archives.htm](http://library.uncwil.edu/librarytour/archives.htm).
Wake County Public Library:
[http://www.co.wake.nc.us/library/locations/orl/default.htm](http://www.co.wake.nc.us/library/locations/orl/default.htm) The Olivia Raney Local History Library online collections include the Watson Photographic Collection, a large collection of images from all areas of North Carolina.
Wake Forest University:
[http://www.wfu.edu/Library/spcolls.htm](http://www.wfu.edu/Library/spcolls.htm) The Special Collections Web site provides access to the four main online collections: the North Carolina Baptist Historical Collection, Rare Books and Manuscripts, the University Archives, and the Video Collection.

## Western Carolina University:

[http://www.wcu.edu/library/about/speccoll/index.htm](http://www.wcu.edu/library/about/speccoll/index.htm) The Special Collections Web site serves as a brief introduction to the University Archives and the library's manuscripts collections and limited access book collections.
Winston-Salem State University:
[http://wssumits.wssu.edu/archives/Default.htm](http://wssumits.wssu.edu/archives/Default.htm) The Archives Web site provides access to online print and photographic resources and University Records and Manuscript Collections.

## Reference

${ }^{1}$ For an interesting and readable examination of how universities have tried to make the transition from the golden era to leaner economic times, see Stuart Rojstaczer, Gone for Good: Tales of University Life after the Golden Age (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999).
by Ralph Lee Scott

## Online $R_{\boldsymbol{R}}$ Information

Have you ever had a patron come up to the reference desk with a prescription in hand and ask for "something about my drugs?" While a quick grab of the PDR (Physician's Desk Reference) is sometimes effective, newer and more patron friendly sources can be found on the Internet.

A good place to start is RxList at <www.rxlist.com>. RxList list is linked to <www.HealthCentral.com> which is run by "The Good Neighbor Pharmacy," a group of some 2,000 local pharmacies in the United States. At RxList -
"The Internet Drug Index," you can search for prescription and OTC (Over the Counter) drug information by key word or NDC (National Drug Code) index. On the RxList home page there is an "Alternative Medicine FAQ," an "RxBoard" (drug specific discussion group), a "Health News" bulletin board featuring Dr. Dean, a "Patient Education" quick link to summary drug information, a disclaimer link "About RXLIST," a very brief user survey, an extensive list of medical information Web links, and finally a section of comics with pharmacist humor entitled "RXLAUGH." This last section of humor can get rather crude and I would be careful in suggesting it to patrons!

Searching RxList for information on the drug Halcion, one finds links to patient information on Benzodiaziepine Halcion, as well as a fuzzy logic link to Haley's M O FLV! (Well I suppose someone could misspell Halcion for Haley's MO). Also listed are links to Hyalgan and Halog. When you go to the links on Halcion, you find answers to questions such as: "What do triazolam tablets do?"; "What should my health care professional know before I take ..."; "How should I take this medicine?"; "What if I miss a dose?"; "What other medicines interact with ...?"; "What side effects may I notice from taking ...?"; "What do I need to watch for while I take ...?"; and "Where can I keep my medicine?".

If you link to the generic name for Halcion, you get a more detailed listing of Triazolam. Under the generic link, you will find the categories assigned to the drug (including DEA controlled substance class), brand names, estimated cost of the drug, description, clinical pharmacology, indications and usage, contraindications, warnings, precautions, drug interactions, drug abuse and dependence information, overdosage, dosage and administration, and patient package insert information. In short, a much more detailed (in fact,
eleven printed pages) listing than one gets on the "Brand Name" link.

The authors of RxList hope that you will click next on their link to "Health Central" where you can order the prescription (or more correctly, your doctor can order it for you). At "Health Central" you can order the usual variety of health, personal care, vitamin supplement, beauty, prescription and "parenting" products. Weekly specials are listed along with product graphics. As mentioned, this site is sponsored by The Good Neighbor Pharmacy group. Other drug chains sponsor Web sites: RiteAid <www.drugstore.com>; CVS <www.cvs.com>; Eckerd <www.eckerd.com>; Walgreen <www.walgreen.com>; DrugEmporium <www.drugemporium.com>; American Drug Stores [OSCO] <www.osco.com>; World Drug Store<www.worlddrugstore. com>; and Medicap Drugs <www.medicap.com>. Most of these sites have been reviewed by "Trust-E" and provide some basic minimal level of privacy for your pharmacy records.

RxList also provides an online ad and a link to "Clinical Pharmacology Online" at a site called the "Integrated Medical Curriculum" located at <www.imc.gsm.com> which bills itself as the "Finest Collection of Medical Information Online." While portions of this site appear to be free, users are requested to register and get a password after initial use. Yes, there is a use category for "nonmedical professional," which I guess covers us chickens and most library patrons. "Clinical Pharmacology Online" provides in depth medical and pharmacological information on drugs. Sections include description, mechanism of action, pharmacokinetics, indications, dosage, contraindications/precautions, drug interactions, adverse reactions, costs, drug monitoring, product identification, and classification overview.

EBSCO host, available through NC LIVE, has several databases with medical information: Health Sources Plus, Clinical Reference System, and the USP DI Volume II - Advice for the Patient (United States Pharmacopeia), which provide some basic pharmacological information. The Web sites listed above are generally more comprehensive, and patrons do not have to come to the library to get the information. There is the added benefit of having the prescription delivered to your door. Just avoid the crude humor links at <www.RxList.com>.

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# Between Us 

# "If Ligon's Trees Could Talk ..." 

by Kimberly Poe Shelton, Ann Thompson, Marsha Alibrandi, Anna Victoria Wilson, Candy Lee Metz Beal, and Rita Hagevik

A$s$ the students rolled away on buses from the west side of $\mathrm{Li}-$ gon GT Middle School on the last day of school in June 1998, the bulldozers rolled in on the north side of the school to reshape the landscape. The million-dollar renovation project had begun. Three sixty-foot willow oaks were felled. These tall, noble trees, once symbols of strength and stability, were gone in a matter of hours, victims of a needed expansion. In one afternoon their story ended, their "memories" were lost. Teachers realized in horror that they needed to capture leaves and some tree cross sections, or tree cookies, to remember the trees that had been there so long. With the last traces of the trees safely tucked away inside the school, the teachers began to speculate, "If these trees could have talked, what would they have said?"

The personified trees quickly became symbolic of Ligon - strong and vibrant, but vulnerable to damage without the protection of those who know its proud heritage and appreciate its potential future contributions. Thus, the quest began to capture Ligon's past, record it, and learn from it to guide its future. Five Ligon teachers and three professors from North Carolina State University (NCSU) joined an active Ligon High School alumni association that had championed this cause for years. Everyone involved set out to determine the defining moments in the school's history and identify the significant people and events. Participants sought ways to record and communicate the history. They hoped that it would influence current and future Ligon students to treasure the school's rich heritage as Ligon alumni had done for years; gain respect for education; and
adopt the values of perseverance, determination, and service to the community inherent in that heritage. Also, the participants hoped the recorded history would influence local school and community leaders to invest resources in the school, building on its strong foundation to maintain it as a vital educational and community influence.

Defining moments ... each life, organization, and institution has them. Ligon's defining moments have always shaped it as an institution of academic excellence that is central to the community. During Ligon's history, the student population has changed dramatically. The community has grown to include the county instead of just the city, but the tradition of academic excellence and community service remains constant.

Ligon's first defining moment was its inception in 1953 as the premier high school for all African American students in the Raleigh City School System. It was named after a prominent educational, religious, and community leader, John W. Ligon. The school benefited from his strong leadership and soon developed a reputation for academic excellence, championship athletics, and a broad arts program. Students attending Ligon were known as the "Little Blues." There was no school mascot, but one was not needed; the name stood on its own. Educators in the high school are remembered for their knowledge of content, their tough academic standards, and their deep concern and compassion for their students. They instilled in their students the value of education and service to mankind. Also, the educators encouraged students to set important goals and work hard to fulfill them. Parents worked closely with the school, supporting it in every way. Students felt cared
for and supported by the entire African American community all across the city. Everyone in the city knew the students and what they did, good and bad. Few students caused trouble in school for the same reason - Ligon had a proud reputation to uphold. Ligon students adhered to high standards and worked hard to make their teachers and parents proud during a time when many people in America did not recognize the rights of African Americans and limited opportunities and resources available to them. In spite of these circumstances, educators at Ligon High School defined an institution that built young men and women of strong character who were academically prepared to make great contributions to mankind.

Another defining moment came in 1971 when, as a result of desegregation, Ligon became J.W. Ligon Junior High School and part of the consolidated Wake County System. The transition was difficult for the students, the school, and the community. Through busing, the schools were desegregated. The resulting diaspora robbed the African American community of its high school and created alienation and distrust. Nevertheless, Ligon Junior High School continued its proud tradition of academic excellence and began to redefine itself to include students bused from all over the county. Now, a different student population was proud to be called the "Little Blues." They grew in character and knowledge at Ligon and left to exert a positive influence in their communities.

In 1982 the winds of change threatened the existence of Ligon as a school. Community leaders and alumni rallied to protect the school and its name. J.W. Ligon GT Magnet Middle School opened that fall, serving a base population from
its local neighborhood and magnet students from all over the county. Magnet students were attracted by content classes for the academically gifted and a wide array of elective classes that included expert instruction in the visual and performing arts. Since that time, Ligon has thrived as a magnet school and continued to uphold its reputation for academic and artistic excellence and community service. Currently, it appears to be facing another defining moment as attractive new magnet schools open and the school system changes its philosophy of student assignment. Thus, the quest to preserve Ligon's proud history and to redefine its future became important to the teachers, students and alumni of the Ligon community.

From this need grew the Ligon History Project, an interdisciplinary project in which alumni, teachers, NCSU professors and their graduate students, and community partners collaborated to facilitate student investigation of Ligon's history. Central to the project was the support of and interactions with the Ligon High School alumni. During the first interaction, a demonstration interview conducted by NCSU Professor Anna Wilson, students appeared aloof. Some even expressed their frustration with comments like, "What does this have to do with me?" With continued contact, the school's history - their history - began to unfold. As students started to identify with the alumni and Ligon's history, their sense of mission intensified. They requested more time with the alumni and treasured every moment, asking probing questions, taking copious notes, and seeking ways to communicate the story. Teachers and professors were immediately excited about the project. The first planning meeting with the alumni sparked numerous conversations, and the many memories shared generated immediate enthusiasm for the project.

Gathering background information about Ligon's history was a challenge. Students in Betty Mackie's journalism class, Neville Sinclair's Wake County history class, and a GIS class taught by Rita Hagevik and Ann Thompson, created lists of questions about the school, the city, and past lifestyles. Information needed to answer their questions was not readily available. Therefore, graduate students studying historiography under Dr. Anna Wilson gleaned information from primary source materials in state, university, and public archives. Community partners provided information and geographic data. Journalism
students facilitated by Betty Mackie and graduate student Eloise Payton collected oral histories in 14 interviews with Ligon High alumni. Those interviews were recorded on audio and videotape, then transcribed by Payton. Students in the GIS class interviewed Leonard Hunter, a 1955 graduate, several times, focusing their questions on geographic information. GIS students also studied the history of Raleigh through maps at the Raleigh GIS office and the North Carolina State Archives. Dr. Candy Beal, NCSU professor and author of Raleigh, the First 200 Years, shared the city's history with students on the Great Raleigh Trolley Tour. Students from the three classes shared these resources as a basis for their projects. Dr. Marsha Alibrandi coordinated collaborative efforts between the teachers, university, and community partners; acquired grant funding; and found technical assistance for GIS and archival research.

Ligon historians created several products that document the early history of the school and its community. The journalism class published a book of oral histories, Capturing the Past to Guide the Future, and a videotape of interview highlights and memorabilia. Students studying the county history wrote biographies of two prominent leaders and documented the history of several buildings in the area. GIS students created a GIS model of Mr. Hunter's mental map of Raleigh in the 1950s that showed the city from the African American perspective. This map emphasizes churches, schools, parks, the hospital, and shopping areas frequented by African Americans, whereas traditional maps emphasize areas of the city important to the majority population. Small groups of students worked hard to enter the names of all Ligon graduates into a database. Four students interviewed Ligon alumnus Dr. Charles Haywood, NCSU Associate Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs, and documented his life with a focus on the role of education in his success and his advice for middle school students planning to go to college. Ginny Owens' science students studied dendrochronology by using the tree cookies from the willow oak and created a display, "Ligon's History in the Rings." All of these products were displayed in an exposition held in the school Media Center in June 1999. Students shared their work with alumni, teachers, professors, parents, and honored guests including the Governor. The intergenerational event was charged with magic as everyone celebrated Ligon's contributions to
its students and the community. These projects and the school's emerging history were all documented and recorded electronically to create a virtual history of the school <http://www2.ncsu.edu/ ncsu/cep/ligon/about/history/ intro.htm>.

Ligon historians continue to document the history of this proud school. This year journalism students are interviewing more alumni and will publish a second edition of Capturing the Past to Guide the Future. Wake County history students are constructing a model of the school and community. Science students are using GIS models to document the natural history of the campus, including detailed information about a small class study area and a campuswide vegetation model with detailed data collected about the trees. One tree cookie will be professionally mounted, and significant events in history will be identified with corresponding rings in a display that will become the first exhibit in a school museum to be housed in the Media Center. Next year the drama teacher plans to host an artist-in-residence to help students write a drama about the school's history. Future documentation will continue to be shaped by the skills and talents of future Ligon historians.

The Ligon historians have just begun to express the many stories that the campus trees could tell if they could talk. Collaborating with adults to document the school's history has allowed students to apply their academic skills in a prob-lem-based learning model. This community service has had many extra benefits for all involved. Many racial, cultural, and generational gaps have narrowed as participants build relationships. Some of the wounds inflicted when the high school was taken from the African American community by desegregation have begun to heal. Some alumni and local community members have become involved with the middle school, a first step in restoring the school to its place as the center of the local community. Students involved with the alumni are exposed to their values, including perseverance, determination, respect for education, and a strong desire to make a positive contribution to society. Students involved in the project take pride in their heritage as Ligon students. All Ligon historians share the vision that the noble history of the school will guide future defining moments as future Ligon students go forth to make a positive impact on society.


Dorothy Hodder, Compiler

Margaret Supplee Smith and Emily Herring Wilson.

## North Carolina Women Making History.

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999.
382pp. \$29.95. ISBN 0-8078-2463-1.
s incredible as it may seem, North Carolina women remained hidden from formal representations of the state's history until 1994. In that year "North Carolina Women Making History" made its debut as one of the four exhibits designed for the opening of the new North Carolina Museum of History. By the time this temporary exhibit was dismantled two years later, hundreds of thousands of visitors to the museum in Raleigh had developed a keen awareness of, and deep appreciation for, the significant part women played in shaping the economy, the politics, and the social institutions of this state. Fortunately, the publication of this companion text offers a second chance for those who missed the exhibit. As for the "hundreds of thousands" of visitors who strolled through the exhibit, they too will take delight in this written narrative.

At first blush, telling a comprehensive and inclusive story of North Carolina women from the period prior to European settlement to the end of the twentieth century seemed a daunting task for Margaret Supplee Smith and Emily Herring Wilson. Decisions about when to begin and end the narrative and the limitations of relying on traditional historical sources were but two of the issues confronting the authors. With regard to chronology, Smith and Wilson decided to end their narrative at the conclusion of World War II because "the second half of the twentieth century was so monumental that it would require a book of its own." Written records, which tend to privilege the experiences of the (white) middle and upper classes, pose special problems for historians interested in recovering the histories of the poor and non-white members of this society. Such sources also tend to reflect public actions rather than private activities. Because so much of what North Carolina women did revolved around the private world of the family and the household and because the authors were determined to write the experiences of all women into their narrative, Smith and Wilson looked to "nontraditional" sources to fill in the gaps. Thus, North Carolina Women Making History is as much an illustrative text as it is a narrative text, with reproductions of "needlework, clothing, jewelry, household furnishings, [pottery] shards, baskets and bowls [and other tools] supplying vital evidence of how women lived, worked, and were represented."

Although celebratory in tone and presentation, North Carolina Women Making History does not offer up a simple, uncomplicated interpretation of a "sisterhood" that managed to bridge the divide of the race, class, ethnic, and religious differences separating Tar Heel women. Instead, the authors make clear that "women were not always on the same side; [that] Native American women saw their land and lives destroyed by the arrival of settlers, whose women helped establish permanent homesteads; [that] white women slaveowners controlled the lives of black women slaves; [that] women suffragists were opposed by women antisuffragists; [and that] the wives of millowners had little in common with women who worked in the mills." From the depths of such struggles proud and determined women emerged with the hope and vision for a brighter future for their people. Ordinary rather than extraordinary, 22 of these everyday heroines are highlighted in brief biographical sketches interspersed throughout the text.

An elegant book, North Carolina Women Making History will claim the interests of a wide and diverse reading public. One waits with much anticipation for its sequel.

- Kathleen C. Berkeley

University of North Carolina at Wilmington
old Mining in North Carolina: A Bicentennial History is another triumph for the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Richard F. Knapp and Brent D. Glass have written a concise and accessible book on a part of North Carolina's history that has largely been forgotten. There are other books on the subject, but they tend to be more for readers who already have an interest in this topic. Knapp and Glass present case studies of North Carolina's role in the gold mining industry, focusing on the Reed Gold Mine and the Gold Hill Mining District. They do a splendid job of putting the history of gold mining in North Carolina into context with what was happening elsewhere in the state and the world.

Knapp and Glass trace the history of gold mining in North Carolina starting with the first documented strike in the United States, on John Reed's farm in Cabarrus County in 1799. This event was the catalyst for the nation's first gold rush. Gold mining became an important economic activity for the state, second only to agriculture. It also introduced many new things to the rural state of North Carolina, such as immigrants, foreign investors, new technology, and an outlet for "vice and violence." Knapp and Glass write an intriguing history, and never stray from their goal of tracing the perseverance of these miners and what their work led to. Ultimately the authors argue that the many failures and few successes of this industry paved the way for the industrial development of twentieth-century North Carolina.

Knapp and Glass are exceptionally qualified to write the history of gold mining in North Carolina. Knapp received his doctorate from Duke and has worked for the Historic Sites Section in the Division of Archives and History for many years. He also conducted the research that led to the establishment of the Reed Gold Mine as a State Historic Site. Glass wrote his dissertation on the Gold Hill Mining District at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is currently director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Gold Mining in North Carolina includes a thorough index, bibliography, and many fascinating illustrations and tables. However, this book does not include footnotes or endnotes. This is a frustrating omission, for it limits this volume's usefulness to researchers. In spite of this failing, Gold Mining in North Carolina is highly recommended for academic, public, and some school libraries.

- John E. Ansley

Durham County Library North Carolina Collection

Trawick Ward and R.P. Stephen Davis Jr.

## Time Before History.

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999. 312 pp. $\$ 18.95$. ISBN 0-8078-4780-1.
he authors, both research archaeologists at the University of North Carolina, have set an ambitious agenda with this book. It is intended as a comprehensive overview of North Carolina prehistory, written to satisfy both laypersons and professional archaeologists, and in large measure this objective was met. Of particular value is the summation of information from sites previously not published, or published in "gray literature" of very limited circulation. This alone makes the book worth the price, particularly for professionals in North Carolina and the Southeast generally.

Ward and Davis have organized the book in a rather traditional way, dividing prehistory into Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Contact periods, and summarizing each of these periods for the three major physiographic/cultural areas of the state, i.e. the Mountains, the Piedmont, and the Coastal Plain. Some problems are created by this approach, however. By using "Woodland" as a period, rather than a stage of cultural evolution, temporal boundaries are drawn at inappropriate times. Early, Middle, and Late Woodland, for example, are temporally defined using the Ohio Valley chronology, so that Middle Woodland ends circa AD 800. This makes little sense in the North Carolina Piedmont, where the more profound culture change occurs several centuries later. There also are assertions and inferences presented that have no foundation in the archaeological data base. For example, there is the statement that small-grain crops became increasingly impor-
tant in the Early and Middle Woodland, when in fact such remains have never been recovered from such sites in North Carolina.

Readers should be warned that Time Before History is very much in the culture history tradition of archaeological writing. Within each of the major temporal units, and within each culture area, phases are defined based on formal categories of artifacts. Changes in artifact forms signal the onset of a new phase, and prehistory becomes a sequence of these phases, a kind of natural history of stuff. The causes of the changes are given scant attention, but usually are attributed to "ideas" or "influences" from neighboring regions. Even if such occurred, the question of why such ideas were accepted is not considered. Ecological, social, or even ideological causes are seldom suggested, and this sort of archaeology culture history - can be deadly dull. An exception is in the chapter on the Contact Period, where historical records are available to help explain the changes seen in Native American sites. This is the strongest portion of the book, drawing on documents and also on the extensive and excellent research effort by Ward, Davis, and their co-workers on post-Columbian sites.

Time Before History is heartily recommended for professional archaeologists, the savvy avocationalist, and public and academic libraries. Its use is enhanced by an excellent bibliography and index, and fascinating anecdotes concerning the development of archaeology in North Carolina.

- J. Ned Woodall

Archeology Laboratories, Wake Forest University

ome books are harder to finish than others, even when the author has done everything right. So it is with this remarkably well-written biography of Bernice Kelly Harris, a North Carolina writer of regional folk plays, novels, and articles who spent most of her adult life in the Northampton County town of Seaboard. Harris's life was extraordinary almost only in that she was able to fulfill her desire to write and publish despite the strictures of her role as a wife in a small southern community. The challenge in reading this book is in accepting the terms of her conventional life with anything approaching the grace with which Harris herself accepted them. Despite some outrageous injustices owing to her husband's miserly (frankly, bizarre) sense of family loyalty, Bernice Harris succumbed to major depression only twice. Hers was a world we can scarcely imagine now, and that is the point of Yow's disciplined and patient work. As an independent scholar

Valerie Raleigh Yow.

## Bernice Kelly Harris: A Good Life was Writing.

Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1999. 334 pp. \$39.95. ISBN: 0-8071-2348-X. and psychotherapist who has taught history, research methods, and gender studies, Yow is conscious of the fact that Harris's choice to live as she did affected the nature and duration of her literary career, but it was her life.

What remains precious, above all, is Harris's work, most notably her novels, set in the eastern North Carolina world she knew so well. Those familiar with Linda Flowers's Throwed Away (University of Tennessee Press, 1990), can find in Harris's novels, including Purslane, Hearthstones, and Sweet Beulah Land, the fictional precedent for Flowers's more recent reflections on the lives of small farmers and sharecroppers in that region. Modern readers may especially enjoy the triumph of Janey Jeems, whose protagonist's color becomes evident only near the end of the novel - to the distressed consternation of Harris's contemporaries.

Yow's is the second major biography of Harris, the first having been written by her literary executor, Walser Allen, in 1955. In 1977, Erma Glover completed her doctoral dissertation (UNC-CH, repository of Harris's papers), Salt of the Earth: Plain People in the Novels of Bernice Kelly Harris. Information on Harris is otherwise scant, including recent sketches on Web sites devoted to women writers. Yow's biography is an important acquisition for libraries with serious North Carolina collections, which by definition include Harris's works.

- Rose Simon

Salem College
Harris's novel Sweet Beulah Land, first published in 1943 by Doubleday Doran, has been reissued as the first of a new Carolina Classics series. (1999; Coastal Carolina Press, 4709 College Acres Drive, Suite 1, Wilmington, NC 28403; 389 pp.; paper, \$13.95; ISBN 1-928556-00-0.) uthorized to Heal: Gender, Class, and the Transformation of Medicine in Appalachia, 1880-1930, by Sandra Lee Barney is one of a few books concerned with the history of medicine in the Appalachians. Unlike Maurice Kaufmann's The Misadventures of an Appalachian Doctor: Mountain Medicine in the 1930s (1982) and Appalachian Folk Medicine: Native Plants and Healing Traditions (1997) by Daniel Lopes et al., Barney focuses on the development of modern medical practices in central Appalachia.

Authorized to Heal is a scholarly work that will be of great value to researchers. Barney's meticulous survey of primary and secondary materials is well documented in her endnotes, and her index references even minor names and events. She also includes several tables and photos to supplement her text.

Barney follows a chronological and thematic format while tracing the evolution of medicine in central Appalachia during the Progressive era. In five chapters and a conclusion she provides extensive information. Barney begins by discussing the "state of medicine before industrialization" and how the coal mining industry led to an increase in the number of physicians in the region. In an attempt to establish their professional identity, physicians demanded more stringent medical education requirements to become a doctor, encouraged the creation of medical associations, and enacted licensing requirements in an attempt to prevent lay healers from practicing their craft. To help encourage mountain residents to visit physicians rather than folk healers, doctors relied heavily on the growing number of women's clubs. Women volunteers played vital roles in the dissemination of information concerning preventive programs. Ironically, physicians in the region came to resent such public health initiatives because they felt it hurt their chances to achieve economic success. This is a fascinating point conssidering the heated debate over similar health care issues that have taken place in America over the past few years.

Sandra Lee Barney is an associate professor of history at Lock Haven University in Pennsylvania. Academic libraries and public libraries, especially in the western part of the state, will want to add this excellent book to their collections.
 illiam Wordsworth's observation that "the child is father of the man" certainly fits the life and work of Thomas Wolfe. It was Wolfe's childhood family experiences, the people of his native Asheville, and the events of his early youth that provided the characters and storylines of his plays and novels.

Wolfe's early life was influenced by his mother's real estate interests, especially the "Old Kentucky Home" property that she ran as a boarding house, and by his father's love of dramatic recitations. Given this background, it was natural for Wolfe to begin his writing career as a dramatist. As an undergraduate at Chapel Hill, he joined the famous Carolina Playmakers and wrote a number of one-act plays, which met with some success. After graduation, he enrolled in Harvard as a master's degree drama student. When his plays received criticism, Wolfe turned to a job teaching college English in New York City and began writing what was to become Look Homeward Angel.

Wolfe's work came to the attention of Maxwell Perkins at Scribner's who, after cutting 95,000 words of text, brought Look Homeward Angel to publication in 1929. While his first novel made Wolfe a national and international literary sensation and gave him the financial freedom to continue his writing, it also made him persona non grata in Asheville. Propelled into the literary limelight, Wolfe began a series of travel adventures overseas and in the United States and continued to work on his manuscripts. Sadly, Wolfe finished only one other major work, Of Time and the River, before his untimely death in 1938. His other best known works, The Web and the Rock and You Can't Go Home Again, were published after his death from edited manuscripts.

Ted Mitchell, a historic site interpreter at the Thomas Wolfe Memorial State Historic site in Asheville, has written a very concise and informative overview covering all the important aspects of Wolfe's life and work. Of special interest are the many black-and-white photographs of Wolfe and his family, a genealogy of the Wolfe family, and a complete listing of all of Wolfe's publications.

This volume very highly recommended for all high school, academic, and public libraries with an interest in North Carolina literature. With the centennial celebration of Thomas Wolfe's birth taking place on October 3,2000 , this neat, compact volume fits the need for a quick, factual guide to Wolfe's life and writings.

- John Welch

State Library of North Carolina

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The North Carolina Collection at J.Y. Joyner Library, East Carolina University, realizing that it owns a very rare, virtually unknown resource, has published a facsimile edition of Days of Bondage: Autobiography of Friday Jones. Being a Brief Narrative of His Trials and Tribulations in Slavery, originally published in 1883 . Edited by Maurice C. York, the pamphlet was printed with funds provided by the North Carolina Humanities Council and includes a foreword, a biographical sketch by York and Kimberly Eslinger, and an introduction by William L. Andrews. Friday Jones was born a slave in Wake County in 1810 and never received any education. Separated from his parents and hired out to work by the time he was 10 years old, his adult life was a constant struggle to keep his family together. Rather than attempt to escape to freedom, he exercised his devout faith and a great deal of initiative and determination in resisting his owners' attempts to sell him and his wife and their nine surviving children away from each other. His tactics involved hiring himself and family members out to employers he selected, selecting buyers who would not separate them from each other, and on occasion refusing to work and resisting punishment. After the Civil War he was active in politics, civic activities, and religious life in Raleigh, and was so well respected that the News and Observer printed his obituary when he died in 1887. (1999; North Carolina Collection, J.Y. Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858; xxvi, 18 pp.; free to libraries sending a self-addressed, $6^{1} / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{1} / 2^{\prime \prime}$ envelope with 99 cents in postage affixed to the above address, attention Mr. Fred Harrison; no ISBN.)

The Church of England in North Carolina: Documents, 1699-1741, edited by Robert J. Cain, is the first of three volumes devoted to the Church of England in colonial North Carolina and is the tenth volume in the award winning North Carolina Colonial Records project, which began in 1963. Volume X includes edited letters, reports, petitions, journal entries, statutes, and similar items, as well as minutes of the vestry of the parish of St. Paul, Edenton. Dr. Cain's excellent introduction surveys the establishment of the Church of England in North Carolina and its history in the colony during the first four decades of the eighteenth century. A chronological listing of all the letters and papers and an exhaustive index to proper names and subjects further enhance the usefulness of this volume, which provides insight into many aspects of colonial life in North Carolina. (1999; Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 4622 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699 4622; lxix, 615 pp.; $\$ 75.00$, plus $\$ 4.00$ shipping; ISBN 0-86526-283-7.)

More than Petticoats: Remarkable North Carolina Women, is a collection of 14 sketches by Scotti Kent, a midwesterner who has adopted western North Carolina as her home. Her subjects include Revolutionary War heroines Polly Slocumb and Susan Twitty, lawyer Lillian Exum Clement Stafford, Cherokee healer Maggie Axe Wachacha, a Confederate spy, physicians, educators, and social activists. All were born before 1900. The detailed index and bibliography will make this book particularly useful for public and school libraries. (2000; Falcon Publishing, Inc., P.O. Box 1718, Helena, MT 59624; 198 pp.; paper, \$12.95; ISBN 1-56044-900-4.)

Pirates, Privateers, and Rebel Raiders of the Carolina Coast will be a welcome addition to public, high school, and academic libraries alike, being a substantial, illustrated treatment of a glamorous topic. Author Lindley S. Butler is professor emeritus of history at Rockingham Community College, a volunteer diver with the North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Unit, and a historical consultant on the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck Project. Includes a glossary, extensive notes, and bibliography. (2000; University of North Carolina Press, P.O. Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288; xvi, 264 pp.; cloth, $\$ 29.95$; ISBN 0-8078-2553-0; paper, \$15.95; ISBN 0-8078-4863-8.)

Albemarle attorney and Civil War historian Michael W. Taylor has written a useful pamphlet on that perennial question, Tar Heels: How North Carolinians Got Their Nickname. It includes interesting illustrations and a list of sources. (1999; Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 4622 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4622; 24 pp.; paper, $\$ 6.00$ plus $\$ 3.50$ shipping; ISBN 0-86526-2888.)

In the category of famous Tar Heels, we have The 12 Leadership Principles of Dean Smith, by David Chadwick, a UNC forward who graduated in 1971, played in the European professional leagues, and then earned advanced degrees in education, counseling, divinity, and ministry. Pastor of Forest Hills Church in Charlotte since 1980, Chadwick interviewed other coaches and alumni of Smith's teams and extends the philosophy they learned from the coach to the business world, family life, and personal development. (1999; Total/ SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, 105 Abeel Street, Kingston, NY, 12401; 206 pp.; \$37.00; ISBN 1-892129-08-6.)

Partial to Home: A Memoir of the Heart, is the remarkable success story of another Tar Heel who needs no introduction, Bob Timberlake, written with Jerry Bledsoe. (2000; Down Home Press, PO Box 4126, Asheboro, NC 27204; 304 pp.; \$26.95; ISBN 1-878086-81-2.)

Miles Tager, a staff writer and editor for the Mountain Times newspaper in Boone, has drawn 15 years of research to write Grandfather Mountain: A Profile, covering geological origins, flora and fauna, exploration, exploitation, and preservation. Includes section of photographs, many in color; bibliography; and index. (1999; Parkway Publishers, Inc., Box 3678, Boone, NC 28607; 109 pp.; \$14.95; ISBN 1-887905-17-0.)

Durham's Hayti is a fascinating collection of photographs from Durham's African American community, home to a thriving middle-class population in the early part of the century. Authors Andre D. Vann and Beverly Washington Jones have organized their material in chapters on Early Pioneers and Leaders; Women of Hayti: Professionals and Entrepreneurs; Church: Religous Uplift; Education and Politics; How Hayti Lived and Played; Black Business and the Profession; Civil Rights; The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; North Carolina College; The Stanford L. Warren Library; and Hayti's Homes and Buildings. The photographs of Hayti (pronounced "hay-tie") and the authors' detailed captions tell a story which will be a revela-
tion to many. (1999; Arcadia Publishing, an imprint of Tempus Publishing, Inc., Cumberland Street, Charleston, SC 29401; 128 pp.; paper, \$18.99; ISBN 0-7524-0967-0.)

Marty McGee documents Traditional Musicians of the Central Blue Ridge: Old Time, Early Country, Folk and Bluegrass Label Recording Artists, with Discographies, from Jimmy Arnold to Art Wooten. The third entry in McFarland's Contributions to Southern Appalachian Studies series, the book includes 67 black-and-white photographs, bibliography, and index. (2000; McFarland \& Company, Inc., Publishers, Box 611, Jefferson, NC 28640; 235 pp.; paper, $\$ 25.00$ plus $\$ 4.00$ postage; ISBN 0-7864-0876-6.)

Gary Carden introduces his collection of North Carolina mountain boyhood stories: "I told my first stories to 150 white leghorns in a dark chicken-house when I was six years old. My audience wasn't attentive and tended to get hysterical in the dramatic parts." His title is Mason Jars in the Flood and Other Stories. (2000; Parkway Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 3678 , Boone, NC $28607 ; 210$ pp.; cloth, $\$ 20.00$; ISBN 1-887905-22-7.)

The Witch Doctor's Dance is J. Benjamin Wofford, M.D.'s account of medical practice in the South during his lifetime. A family practitioner and emergency room specialist, Dr. Wofford has worked in a rural clinic in Catawba, North Carolina, for the past several years. He writes about "how the introduction of Medicare and Medicaid changed the complexion of medicine just as surely as the discovery of DNA or the miracle of organ transplants." (1999; Bright Mountain Books, Inc., 138 Springside Road, Asheville, NC 28803; 214 pp.; cloth, $\$ 25.00$ plus $\$ 5.00$ shipping; ISBN 0-914875-32-9.)

MeeMa's Memory Quilt: Treasured Stories of Watauga County History is a project of the Boone Service League, designed to commemorate Watauga County's 150th birthday and to raise money for the Seby B. Jones Cancer Center at Watauga Medical Center. Artwork was contributed by local schoolchildren, and Jane Wilson and Michaele Haas wrote the story, in which MeeMa tells the story of the county's history as it unfolds through the pictures. (1999; Parkway Publishers, Inc., Box 3678, Boone, NC 28607; 27 pp.; cloth, $\$ 16.95$ plus $\$ 4.00$ postage; ISBN 1-887905-18-9.)

Word and Witness: 100 Years of North Carolina Poetry is a project of the North Carolina Poetry Society, and includes

252 poems by 137 poets spanning the last century. Readers will be rewarded by meeting many old friends and making many new ones. The volume is edited by Sally Buckner, and includes an afterword by state poet laureate Fred Chappell. (1999; Carolina Academic Press, 700 Kent Street, Durham, NC 27701; 305 pp.; paper, \$17.50; ISBN 0-89089-687-9.)

When last we met Peaches Dann, Elizabeth Daniel Squire's absentminded sleuth and alter-ego, she had just barely survived a cruise with the contentious family of a lifelong friend and had promised her faithful Ted that she would take a job at a local mountain newspaper and Forget About Murder. We didn't believe that would work, of course, since newspaper people are forever digging around in messy situations, and we were right. One minute she's looking into a poisoned water supply claim, the next minute ugly rumors are flying about all concerned parties, and the minute after that Peaches is doing what she does best-sorting out a murder. (2000; The Berkley Publishing Group, Penguin Putnam Inc., 375 Hudson Street, New York, NY 10014; 279 pp.; paper, $\$ 5.99$; ISBN 0-425-17343-7.)

Donna Campbell has written a children's historical novel about the Roanoke colony, told through the eyes of a young Indian girl, titled Pale As the Moon. With the help of a wild Outer Banks pony, Gray Squirrel prevents war from breaking out between the settlers and her people, and helps the colonists to survive in the new world. With illustrations by Debi Davis, and historical notes and resources and a bibliography for youngsters who want to explore further. (1999; Coastal Carolina Press, 4709 College Acres Drive, Suite 1, Wilmington, NC 28403; 104 pp.; paper, $\$ 10.95$; ISBN 1-928556-02-7.)

A Traveler's Testament to the Best Places to Pray in North Carolina is a brief, folksy guide to "spiritual sites and sacred spots" from the coast across the sandhills and foothills to the mountains. Author Henry King has searched out "roadside prayer places of an unusual nature" for those inclined to make pilgrimages-a notable example is "The Little Church With the Devil-In-the-Corner." The story is that a well-to-do parishioner paid to have windows set into each of the church's corners because he said they were so dark the devil could probably hide in them. (N.d.; Five Hawks Press, PO Box 1203, Liberty, NC 27298; 97 pp.; $\$ 7.95$; ISBN 0-9648321-2-7.)

Public Owned Campgrounds in North Carolina is a guidebook written and published by Frank Meacham with the goal of


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consolidating "detailed information on campgrounds that are owned and operated by federal, state, and city governments in North Carolina." It is divided into sections covering the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountain regions, and has a wealth of information on accommodations, side trips, and additional sources of information. Trail maps are reproduced in the back of the book, but are not all clear enough to be usable. Indexed. (1997; Frank P. Meacham, 5109 Forest Oaks Drive, Greensboro, NC 27406; 218 pp.; \$18.95; ISBN 0-9673362-0-1.)

Raleigh native Richard Hampton Jenrette, Chairman of the Board of Donaldson, Lufkin \& Jenrette, Inc., from 1974 to 1996, has written a lavishly illustrated ( 176 color photographs spread over 224 pages) memoir of his Adventures With Old Houses. He has restored six historic houses and had a hand in restoring many others through his work with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and other organizations. For his love of preserving historical architecture he has received the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, the National Trust's Crowninshield Award, and the World Monuments Fund's Hadrian Award. This volume includes a chapter on Ayr Mount, a Federal-period house in Hillsborough, North Carolina, which Jenrette restored and subsequently gave to the Classical American Homes Preservation Trust, and which is kept open to the public by Preservation North Carolina. His other houses are in South Carolina, New York, and St. Croix. With a foreword by HRH the Prince of Wales, who visited Jenrette's house in Charleston a few weeks after Hurricane Hugo, and index. (2000; Wyrick \& Company, P.O. Box 89, Charleston, SC 29402; 224 pp.; \$60.00; ISBN 0-941711-46-3.)

New from the Institute of Government are An Introduction to the County Jail, by Stevens H. Clarke (1999; 53 pp.; paper, \$15.00; ISBN 1-56011-363-4); A Guide for North Carolina State Boards, Commissions, and Councils, by Milton S. Heath, Jr. (1999; 104 pp.; paper, \$14.00; ISBN 1-56011-342-1); and, in a handy looseleaf format, A Practical Guide to the Liability of North Carolina Cities and Counties by Anita R. Brown-Graham (1999; pages numbered in sections; \$45.00; ISBN 1-56011-347-2). Updated editions of previous publications include The Precinct Manual 2000, by Robert P. Joyce (13th edition, 2000; paper, 48 pp.; \$8.00; ISBN 1-56011-369-3); North Carolina City and County Privilege License Taxes, by William A. Campbell (5th edition, 2000; 54 pp.; paper, \$14.50; ISBN 1-56011-365-0); and Motor Vehicle Law and the Law of Impaired Driving in North Carolina, by Ben F. Loeb, Jr. and James C. Drennan, originally published in 1947 as Traffic and Motor Vehicle Laws of North Carolina (2000; 304 pp.; $\$ 16.50$; ISBN 1-56011-360-X). These guides are indispensable for public libraries, law libraries, and government agencies, and may be ordered from: Publications Office, Institute of Government, CB\# 3330 Knapp Bldg, UNC-CH, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330.

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# in View of 

## The Olivia Raney Local History Library

The Olivia Raney Library <http://www.co.wake.nc.us/ library/locations/orl/default.htm>, was the first library to open in Wake County, in 1901. Located in downtown Raleigh, it was the gift of R. Beverly Raney as a memorial to his wife, Olivia Cowper Raney. It was relocated to its present site, in the Wake County Office Park, in 1996, and renamed the Olivia Raney Local History Library. The mission of the library is "to collect and preserve materials that tell the story of Wake County, North Carolina and surrounding areas.
 We specialize in local history and genealogy, also providing materials on N.C. history, U.S. history, African American history, the Revolutionary War and the Civil War."

The library affords adequate study areas and a pleasant setting for conducting genealogical and historical research. The Wake County Genealogical Society meets at the library monthly; in addition, library staff offer programs for schoolchildren and community groups.

Among the library's printed resources are old telephone books, yearbooks from Wake County schools, and Raleigh city directories. Sources on microfilm include census records from 1790; numerous Wake County documents, including marriage records, death certificates, tax lists, and court and estate records; and early Wake County newspapers. North Carolina Colonial and State Papers are available on microfiche. Vital records from many states, as well as from Ireland and Canada, and other documents of interest to genealogists are available on CD-ROM. Computers with Internet access have bookmarks to selected genealogical sites and university library catalogs.


If you have suggestions for photographs of library buildings or activities that could be shared with others through this column, please contact Joline Ezzell at (919) 660-5925 or
joline.ezzell@duke.edu

# North Carolina Library Association Minutes of the Executive Board 

April 14, 2000<br>Meredith College, Raleigh


#### Abstract

Attending: Al Jones, Ross Holt, Sue Cody, Phil Barton, Patrick Valentine, John Via, Frances Bradburn, Beverley Gass, Bobby Wynn, Carol Freeman, Mary Horton, Martha Davis, Melinda Ratchford, Claudette Wiese, Theron Bell, John Zika, Phillip Banks, Joline Ezzell, Marian Lindsay, Frances Lampley, Robert Canida II, Kevin Cherry, Susan Smith, Margaret Foote, Carrie Nichols, Bao-Chu Chang, Elizabeth Laney, Peggy Hoon, Jerry Thrasher, George Taylor, Pauletta Bracy, Peggy Quinn, Dave Fergusson, Gerald Holmes


The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m. by President Jones.

Corrections to Minutes: The minutes of the July 30, 1999 meeting were approved as published in North Carolina Libraries, Volume 57, No. 3 (Fall 1999.) Reports from the 1999 Biennial Conference are published in the Winter 1999 issue (Volume 57, No. 4) of North Carolina Libraries. The January 28, 2000 meeting did not take place, due to snow and adverse travel conditions. However, the President's Report is online at <http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/ april2000/nclapres1.htm>.

## President's Report

All section and roundtable chairs have been appointed. Vice-chairs are welcome to attend all Executive Board meetings. The Special Projects Committee has not been appointed, but its responsibilities will be handled by the Finance Committee. The NCLA Commission on School Librarians has been appointed. Commission members are Wilma Bates, Frances Bradburn, Cindy Cox, Karen Gavigan (ex officio, NCASL Chair), Gwen Jackson, Al Jones (ex officio, NCLA President), Diane Kessler, Diane Kester, Marilyn Miller, Karen Perry, Nona Pryor, and Claudette Wiese. Their first meeting was held in High Point, on November 22, 1999, with facilitator Lou Wetherbee, of Dallas, Texas. The second meeting of the commission was held on March 23, 2000, at the State Library. The third meeting will be held June 3, 2000, at the Greensboro Public Library. In October 1999, a debriefing was held by the outgoing Conference Committee, and the information compiled was passed to Ross Holt, the Conference Committee's new chair. President Jones gave a telephone interview to Scott Travis, staff writer of the

Fayetteville Online Local News, about the SIRS Intellectual Freedom Award presentation to Jerry Thrasher. Approximately $\$ 2,000$ was presented by the association to Governor Hunt in October 1999 for aid to libraries damaged by Hurricane Floyd and its floods. Thanks are due Betty Ray McCain, Secretary of Cultural Resources, and Sandy Cooper, State Librarian, for help in arranging the presentation.

## Treasurer's Report

Treasurer Diane Kester was unable to attend the meeting. The report is available at <http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/ april2000/FinancialReport.html>.

## Section/Round Table Reports

A growing number of Section and Round Table Reports are available on the Web. Highlights are given here.

## Children's Services Section

Section Chair Ann Burlingame was unable to attend. The section's report is available at <http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/ april2000/CSS.htm>. The section is redesigning its quarterly newsletter, the Chapbook and plans to publish the next issue in the summer. The section's next program is scheduled for October 30-31, 2000, and will focus on incorporating the arts into storytelling.

## College and University Section

Section Chair Bobby Wynn reported that plans are being made to co-sponsor a program in the fall with the Resources and Technical Services Section on license agreements. CUS is also planning a spring 2001 program on distance education. The full report is at <http://www.mindspring.com/ ~ncla/april2000/cus.htm>.

## Community and Junior College Section

Chair Carol Freeman reported that the section board has discussed making a proposal that the section be incorporated as an interest group of the College and University Section, but is not ready at this time to make such a recommendation. The full report is at <http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/ april2000/CJCS.html>.

## Documents Section

Chair Mary Horton announced the upcoming workshop "Census 2000: Everything you Wanted to Know . . . but Were Afraid to Ask," to be held on Friday, May 19, 2000, at the McKimmon Center in Raleigh. The full report is at <http://www.mindspring.com/ $\sim$ ncla/april2000/docs.htm>.

## Library and Management Section

At its February 25 th meeting, the executive board, chaired by Martha Davis, brainstormed goals, created standing committees, discussed ideas for a fall workshop and began planning a pre-conference workshop and a website. The full report is at <http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/ april2000/LAMS.htm>.

NC Association of School Librarians Vice-chair Melinda Ratchford announced the section's conference will be held on September 13-15, 2000 in Winston-Salem. The conference theme is "The I's Have It," and will feature an all-conference poetry event and a storytelling breakfast. Admission to exhibits for librarians not registered for the conference has not been determined, but will be considered. Public and school libraries are currently collaborating on the "Very Best Place to Start" campaign geared toward promoting library use by
school-aged children. The campaign includes drawings for substantial prizes.

NC Public Library Trustee Association With the resignation of chair Robert Otterburg, the Trustee's Section was fortunate that Theron Bell agreed to step into the position. Her first order of business will be to encourage North Carolina library trustees to participate in Legislative Day for libraries in Raleigh on May 23, 2000.

## Public Library Section

John Zika reported on the section's involvement at the Public Library Association's national conference held March 28-April 1, 2000 in Charlotte, attended by 7,000 librarians. The section staffed the NCLA booth, which was located next to the local arrangements booth, giving the association good exposure.

## Reference \& Adult Services Section

The RASS board has met twice to develop a program on distance education and special reference services, scheduled for Fall 2000. Distance education is a prominent theme of interest this year, so the program will be designed to complement, not duplicate other programs.

## Resources \& Technical Services

 RTSS sponsored the Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program on Basic Serials Cataloging on March 17-18, 2000, at the Friday Center in Chapel Hill. A fall 2000 workshop is being planned, which will focus on licensing issues. The program will be co-sponsored by the College and University Section. The full report is available at: <http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/ april2000/rtss2nd.htm>.
## New Members Round Table

Marian Lindsey reported that the round table has not met yet, but has already determined that a special effort will be made this biennium to recruit more members from college libraries and media centers.

## NC Library Paraprofessional Round

 TableThe Round Table is still in need of a ChairElect and two Regional Directors. Volunteers interested in these slots are urged to contact Frances Lampley, Project Enlightenment, 501 S. Boylan Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27603. Her phone number is 919-664-7780.

## Round Table for Ethnic Minority Concerns

The executive committee, chaired by Robert Canida, met to review the round table's goals and to discuss program ideas. A special note has been sent to North Carolina library school deans and members of the round table to solicit ideas. The possibilities for joint sponsorship of a program were also
discussed. The full report is at <http:// www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2000/ REMCO.html>.

## Round Table on Special Collections

The round table will sponsor two day-long workshops on digitization of historic records. To facilitate attendance, one will be held in the eastern portion of the state and another will be presented in the west. Joint sponsorship with the Society of North Carolina Archivists or the North Carolina Preservation Consortium is being pursued. The full report is at <http://www.mindspring. com/~ncla/april2000/sp.html>.

## Round Table on the Status of Women in Librarianship

The round table will offer a workshop on August 11th in Forsyth County. Dr. Dudley Shearburn, professor emerita from the Department of Education and Women's Studies at Salem College will speak on "Career Crossroads or Life's a Trip." The round table is also planning to establish a listserv for its members. The full report is available at <http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/ april2000/rtswl400.html>.

## Technology \& Trends Round Table

A program called "E-Toys or Geek Toys?: Tools for $2000^{\prime \prime}$ will be held Friday, May 12, 2000 , at the main branch of Greensboro Public Library. The program is co-sponsored with MUGLNC (Microcomputer Users Group for Libraries in North Carolina.) New technology tools, including Palm Pilots, EBooks, wireless networking, and digital cameras will be presented. The full report is available at <http://www.mindspring.com/ $\sim$ ncla/april2000/tnt.html>.

## Committee Reports

## Archives Committee

The State Library of North Carolina will continue to provide space for the NCLA Archives. Committee Chair Carrie Nichols encouraged everyone to review the record retention and disposition policy in the NCLA Handbook (available at <http:// www.mindspring.com/~ncla/handbook/ retention.htm>). Materials should be sent to the following address:

Carrie Nichols
Meredith College
Carlyle Campbell Library
3800 Hillsborough Street
Raleigh, NC 27607
With advance notification, materials can be delivered to Carrie at future executive board meetings. Please send e-mail to [nicholsc@meredith.edu](mailto:nicholsc@meredith.edu) prior to bringing materials.

## Commission on Charter/Home Schools

This commission was established last fall,
including membership from both public and school librarians. The commission has drafted a resolution for the association's approval recommending that the General Assembly require charter schools to provide in-school library services and instruction or otherwise provide for library services and instruction. The current law on charter schools makes no requirement for library resources or services, nor are charter schools required to be accredited. Chair Patrick Valentine recommended postponing action on the resolution until July to give the members time to study the issue.

## Commission on School Librarians

As mentioned in the President's Report above, the commission has met to discuss financial and autonomy issues raised by the NCASL Section. A report will be presented at the July meeting of the Executive Board.

## Conference Committee

The committee's report is available at<http: //www.mindspring.com/~ncla/april2000/ conference.htm>. Planning has begun for the 54th Biennial Conference, to be held October 3-5, 2001, at the Benton Convention Center in Winston-Salem. A budget was presented and a discussion of the financial health of the organization followed. Due to NCLA's service in administering LSTA grants such as the "Very Best Place to Start" campaign and other circumstances, the association is in a position to suspend collection of a per capita charge for workshops. (See "New Business.") Dave Ferguson suggested that the collection of the per capita charge be suspended, not abolished. A discussion of who is expected to pay for certain conference expenses, such as room and equipment rental was held. (See "New Business.") The section, round table, or committee sponsoring a program should be accountable for asking only for what is truly needed, but the conference committee will have the expertise and contacts to increase efficiency in planning. Following further discussion of the conference planning schedule and the efforts being made to obtain sponsors for the event, Conference Committee Chair Ross Holt moved that the budget be approved. Patrick Valentine seconded the motion, and it was approved unanimously. Also discussed was the Adams Mark Hotel chain's recent settlement of a lawsuit claiming racial discrimination. The Winston-Salem hotel is the conference site for 2001. Ross contacted the Human Relations Council of Winston-Salem, which reported it has had no investigations against the WinstonSalem hotel. NCLA has no written policy on dealing with human rights issues such as these. The contract with Adams Mark was made in 1996, and cancellation costs begin at $\$ 7,000$ and scale up as conference time approaches. A proposal concerning this issue was made in "New Business."

## Constitution, Codes and Handbook Committee

The Handbook is available on the web at [http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/handbook/titlepg.htm](http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/handbook/titlepg.htm). This is the official version. Since some board members do not have ready access to the Internet, paper copies of the handbook will be distributed at the next board meeting.

## Development Committee

The committee welcomes suggestions for new sources of funding for the endowment, for ways of recognizing and honoring donors, and for the appropriate use of the fund. The NCLA Endowment began with $\$ 10,000$ from the organization and another $\$ 2,000$ has been added. An anonymous donor gave $\$ 5,000$ in memory of Ariel Stevens and Hoyt Galvin.

## Finance Committee

No report.
Governmental Relations Committee Chair Peggy Hoon reported that a school librarian representative is sought for the committee. Eight NCLA members are planning to attend National Library Legislative Day on May 1-2 in Washington. Since May 2 is the date of the primary election in North Carolina, this will limit the number of representatives who will be in Washington. The committee will meet on May 19 in Chapel Hill. The full report is available at <http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/ april2000/GovRel.htm>.

## Intellectual Freedom Committee

The committee has received reports of challenges to the following books: Crazy Lady, by Jane Conley (1993), a Newberry Award book and Battle of the Books selection, was challenged in a middle school library. Everything You Need to Know about AIDS, by Barbara Taylor, part of the Accelerated Reader Program, was challenged in a middle school library as too sexually explicit. My Secret Garden, by Nancy Friday, was challenged at the Cumberland County Public Library \& Information Center (Fayetteville.) The committee is drafting a form that can be used to report challenges. The form will be made available on the web. Chair Jerry Thrasher responded to a question about the committee's interest in learning about Internet challenges by noting that a place will be available on the form to report these incidents. Beverley Gass also noted that NCLA has a statement on filtering, available at <http:// www.nclaonline.org.filters.html>.

## Leadership Institute

The committee is applying for grants to help fund the Leadership Institute. This may require changing the date of the insti-
tute to take advantage of grant award schedules. The committee will meet with Dale Gaddis in Durham at the end of the month to make further plans.

## Literacy Committee

No report.

## Membership Committee

The association currently has 1,312 personal members, 81 journal subscribers, 55 honorary members and 48 institutional members. This is about 250 more than the same time last year. Peggy Quinn, Chair, represented NCLA at the UNC-Chapel Hill Library \& Information Science Career Fair on February 16, 2000. The Mentoring Program was of special interest. The Membership Committee requests each section and round table to send the name and contact information for a liaison to the committee. A discussion of rolling membership expiration dates was held. With the new office and software available, this is possible, but will require an amendment to the constitution and a vote by the membership.

## Nominating Committee

No report.

## Publications and Marketing Committee

 No report.
## Scholarship Committee

Scholarship announcements have been distributed. The deadline for application is May 15,2000 . So far, only one application has been received, compared to twelve last year. The committee's full report, available at <http://www.mindspring.com/~ncla/
april2000/SCHLCOM.htm> lists the distribution of announcements. Suggestions are welcome for additional contacts.

## Special Projects

This committee was not appointed. Its responsibilities will be handled by the Finance Committee.

## North Carolina Libraries

The printing company is still feeling impact of flooding at Rocky Mount, and was forced to sub-contract some work, causing publishing delays. The next issue should be back at that plant. There was no spring issue, which was to have contained the papers of a conference on digitizing resources. Copyright issues became a problem. NCLA's ownership of copyright is not negotiable. The summer issue will have a theme of preserving local history.

## ALA Councilor

No report.

## SELA Councilor

The biennial conference of the Southeastern Library Association is Oct 11-13 in Jekyll Island, GA. It will be a joint conference with the Georgia Library Association. A proposal has been put forward to establish an African American Issues Round Table. Approval requires the signatures of 100 dues-paying members. A Hispanic Issues Round Table may also be proposed.

NC State Library Commission
No report.


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Old Business
Members are encouraged to read the proposed resolution on charter schools. A vote on its adoption will be taken at the next meeting.

## New Business

President Jones presented two recommendations of the Commission on School Librarians: (1) to eliminate the per capita charge for NCLA workshops and conferences; and (2) to have the Conference Committee Budget bear the cost of rental of space and equipment and provision of security at the Biennial Conference. These two items will be presented as motions during "Old Business" at the July NCLA Board meeting. Bobby Wynn asked if NCLA could employ an intern to work with sections and round tables on websites. The proposal was forwarded to the Publication and Marketing Committee, which has already begun a discussion of the idea. George Taylor made a motion to move the Leadership Institute to spring 2001. Jerry Thrasher seconded the motion and it was approved unanimously. Kevin Cherry made a motion that President Jones appoint a committee to draft a policy concerning nondiscrimination issues as they relate to the business of NCLA (e.g., site selection, vendor relations, procurement and other relations.) The motion was seconded by Melinda Ratchford and approved unanimously. After a call for volunteers to serve on the committee, it was appointed with the following members: Phillip Banks, Pauletta Bracy, Robert Canida, Ross Holt, and Melinda Ratchford. The committee will make a report at the next board meeting. Ross Holt brought to the board's attention that the brochure for the LSTA-funded program "The Very Best Place to Start" brochure and Web site includes a statement that it is a program of the NCLA. However, NCLA's only role was to administer the funding and keep the accounts for the program. This opens the organization to liability risks. President Jones will contact State Librarian Sandy Cooper to find out how this happened. Ross Holt made a motion that the constitution committee draft a policy statement that NCLA has power of final approval for programs and materials bearing its name. It was seconded by John Zika and approved unanimously.

## News from State Library and State Library Commission

Jerry Thrasher reported that the State Library is making big budget cuts, due to reversion needed to fund Hurricane Floyd aid. The commission meeting was cancelled because no travel money is available.

The meeting adjourned at $2: 15$ p.m.

- Respectfully submitted, Sue Cody Secretary


## About the Authors

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# North Carolina Library Association 1999-2001 Executive Board 

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[^0]:    Errata:(Fall, 1999; "About the Authors")

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