

North Carolina Libraries

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The Digital Dark Ages?

Ever go looking for the electronic version of that document you stored on an eight inch floppy disk written in WordPerfect 2.0? If you did, then you are entering the digital dark age. While paper has been around since the year 105, most digital media is at best decades old. Older analog electronic data such as wire recordings, records, Dictaphone belts, 8-track tapes, and reel to reel tape, even when preserved under ideal conditions, often are unplayable because the hardware to read them no longer is working. I know of one collector of Western movies, that converted his entire collection of VHS tapes to DVDs. When I suggested to him that his collection of “gold label” DVDs might not be playable in 25 or so years, he was not happy. We live in a society that believes that the newest technology will always be available in the future. Music on compact disks, a relatively recently innovation, is now moving up into the cloud computing arena. I am writing this editorial using Word 2002, on an XP machine with 512MB of system memory. In short a machine that most people would have long since discarded. At some point I’ll probably buy a wireless keyboard for my iPad, but right now that’s just more money to spend and something else to lug around. My institution recently tossed out their entire print run of *L’Annee Philologique*, the primary reference tool in the classics. The main reason given for this decision was that we needed the stack space and online access provided a more “universal platform” for faculty, on campus students, and distance education students. Lev Grossman, in the September 4th, 2011 *New York Times Book Review*, points out the many virtues of the codex book, primarily the ability to “jump to any point in a text instantly.” This ability is not present in historical scrolls, DVD movies, music or video games. Of course, with a “tablet” e-book reader you can “scroll” around, an interesting play on older writing technologies. Digital media are undergoing a process similar to what the codex book did back in the fifteenth century. Not every item produced is destined to be saved. Some will be placed on the *Index* (until Wikileaks frees them), others will end up in the digital equivalent of the medieval bonfire, the delete key. Will the electronic version of *L’Annee Philologique* be available to researchers in fifty years? That depends on how successful we are at the curation of what society thinks is important. In fifty years will we have electricity to read all of these digital files? What about batteries for portable devices? Some of us are celebrating the 150th anniversary of the United States Civil War. I wonder what would happen if you gave my iPad to a civil war soldier (you get to pick which side)? He or she would probably think it made a neat thing to sit on. Even if we have in the future perfectly stable low-cost unlimited storage capacity, would we want to store everything? I suspect not, even important legal documents like tax returns have limited retention periods. One area where people are making a difference in curation, is video games, where *ad hoc* groups of users are getting together to convert games to newer formats. There is a small, but loyal group of Word Perfect users for Mac, who still peck away on their ancient software. Do we want *Pac-Man* and *Super Mario Brothers* or *L’Annee Philologique* preserved for the future? If we want the latter, we best be getting about our business as curators of recorded knowledge (librarians).

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Unthinkable Horror or Emerging Best Practice? Exploring Access to Special Collection Materials through Interlibrary Loan

This article explores the question of increasing access to restricted access collections through interlibrary loan. Surveys sent to 15 member institutions of the University of North Carolina system measured current activity levels, special collection/interlibrary loan cooperation, and willingness to expand services in this manner. Mission statements from throughout the UNC system were reviewed and found to frequently contain content supporting widespread access. Known practices are described and potential models for change are suggested and critiqued. The authors conclude that for such practices to become widespread, a concerted effort by administrators, practitioners, professional associations, and researchers will likely be required.

Seeking to improve service and access are constant topics of discussion in libraries. As online searches result in greater awareness of special or restricted collections, a movement is growing to make special collections and other restricted access materials more accessible. To address these aspects of professional practice for Special Collections, the Association of Research Libraries established a working group which produced *Special Collections in ARL Libraries: A Discussion Report from the ARL Working Group on Special Collections*¹ and later expanded the discussion in a web conference.²

The report and webinar led to several conversations between the authors of this article about how interlibrary loan (ILL) could work in collaboration with Special Collections to improve patron services, expand access to special collection materials, and possibly also to better utilize library employee talent and limited time. While conducting a preliminary literature review, we discovered that using interlibrary loan for special collections was not a unique idea – it appeared to be growing in acceptance, both within Special Collection

and ILL circles. As residents of North Carolina, the authors investigated what the University of North Carolina system was doing in this regard by surveying our colleagues on current practices between special collections and interlibrary loan; concurrently we reviewed library literature and UNC system mission statements and websites for relevant information.

For the purpose of this article, special collections are defined as manuscripts, personal papers, rare books, and other archival materials that are usually gathered into separate collections, frequently called ‘Special Collections,’ under restricted access policies that often include non-circulating closed stacks and monitored reading rooms. The term restricted access is also used to describe these items, as not all of the potential survey respondents were responsible for or associated with traditional Special Collections.

Literature Review

The authors originally shared the thought that access to special collection materials through interlibrary loan was a new and untried approach.

Special Collections obviously pre-date modern libraries. Likewise, the practice of interlibrary loan certainly is not new, as is evidenced by letters in *Library Journal* from 1876³ and 1892⁴ championing interlibrary loan. The ILL service in the United States quickly became widespread enough to warrant the American Library Association publishing ILL guidelines over 90 years ago⁵ and to warrant the creation of international guidelines over fifty years ago.⁶ Lending of special collections materials, however, does not have as long of an history, but specific guidelines have existed for more than 15 years to govern the provision of rare and unique materials to outside libraries.⁷ Even before these protocols existed, some libraries were pursuing similar objectives: the New York State Library talked about doing so in 1954;⁸ a Wisconsin network began inter-campus lending of archival materials in 1961 and Missouri similarly followed in 1978.⁹ *RBML (Rare Book and Manuscripts Librarianship)* published a special issue dedicated to this topic in 1988.¹⁰ Indeed, providing access is not just a local activity; it is a key provision in the Code of

Ethics for Archivists.¹¹ Yet, while such guidelines and example services created a framework to provide access to special collections through interlibrary loan, the practice appears to have remained relatively uncommon until more recently.

With the increasing standardization of collections through large e-journal packages, database subscriptions, and collection development through automated approval plans, the unique or rare materials owned by libraries are increasingly distinguishing institutions from each other, yet these special resources are frequently of limited access. Attention to this trend was brought with the release of the 2001 report, *Special Collections in ARL Libraries: A Discussion Report from the ARL Working Group on Special Collections*,¹² and has seen continued discussion of the needs, challenges, and potential merit of what are now collectively known as “hidden collections”.¹³ Indeed, as Eden and Raymond conclude, special collection materials are giving libraries renewed relevance,¹⁴ but only, as Pritchard advocates, if the materials are properly cataloged for discovery and then made available for use.¹⁵ Ling talks about the “tyranny of distance”¹⁶ -- about how few patrons have the time or money to travel across the state, country, or world to research. To ameliorate some of these obstacles, the National Archives of Australia began a digitization-on-demand program of special collection materials in 2001.¹⁷

The Research Libraries Group (RLG) hosted the Sharing the Wealth forum in 2002 to discuss issues surrounding ILL and special collections;¹⁸ in it, Hickerson explained Cornell’s lending program in place since 1993,¹⁹ Kempe explained how the Frick Art Reference Library began to lend from its collections

in the mid-1990s,²⁰ Clapinson discussed Oxford’s resource sharing and digitization initiatives,²¹ and Snyder recounted a pilot project at UC Berkeley’s Bancroft Library.²² Also at the Sharing the Wealth forum, Wright²³ and Worthey²⁴ talked about how their libraries, the Library of Congress and Stanford, respectively, were digitizing on demand; Wright shared the Library of Congress’ motto for the project was “Copy Once, Access Always.” During Martin’s keynote address at Sharing the Wealth, he reiterated that Ranganathan’s Five Laws of Librarianship include that books are to be used and that libraries should save the time of the user, with the context being that using interlibrary loan and other methods to provide access to special collections would be in keeping with these laws.²⁵ Also in 2002, Muhlberger wrote about how the BOOKS2U! service operated by Austrian Literature Online was digitizing older books on demand.²⁶ In 2004, Turner and Scott wrote in the *Journal of Access Services* summarizing a pilot project for interlibrary loan of special collections materials within the University of California system.²⁷ The Rethinking Resource Sharing Initiative released a manifesto in 2007 to encourage libraries to have, in part, “the lowest possible barriers to fulfillment” and to make available resources from “cultural institutions of all sorts: libraries, archives, museums....”²⁸ Moving forward to 2009, a joint ARL/CNI/SPARC report was released that detailed nine principles for digitizing special collections materials.²⁹ Also in 2009, OCLC Research hosted a webinar with a panel discussing their varied experiences with

sharing special collection materials by interlibrary loan.³⁰ Shrauger wrote in a 2010 article, co-written with Lee Dotson, about how “[o]pening the doors of special collections to interlibrary loan would set a new standard for research and access.”³¹ At the 2010 ILLiad International Conference, the session “ILL for Archives and Special Collections” covered the topic’s history and current state and described Shrauger’s success story from the University of Central Florida.³² A follow-up session was then held at the 2011 ILLiad International Conference,³³ where the new draft ACRL/RBMS combined guidelines for interlibrary loan and lending for exhibition was discussed.³⁴ A revised draft was approved by RBMS at ALA Annual in June, 2011, and forwarded to the ACRL Board.³⁵

“...the unique or rare materials owned by libraries are increasingly distinguishing institutions from each other, yet these special resources are frequently of limited access.”

While the literature review conducted during the 2009-2010 academic year showed that there appears to be building momentum and increasing justification throughout the profession for expanding access to special collections through interlibrary loan and digitization-on-demand, it did not reveal any publications about efforts in this arena by University of North Carolina system libraries. However, at the 2011 International ILLiad conference, it was announced that UNC-Chapel Hill libraries are developing a policy to address ILL and Special Collections (G. Holliday,

personal communication, March 24, 2011). Recognizing that there has been little previous formal effort to increase or improve services in this manner throughout the state of North Carolina encouraged us to move forward with our investigation, including developing a survey on factors affecting implementation of ILL of restricted collection materials and a review of available mission statements within the UNC system libraries.

Mission Statement Review

Having found no formal publications about the UNC system making restricted access materials available by interlibrary loan, the next order of business was to look at the institutions' public information to determine how each defined its purpose. Universities, like most organizations, operate with limited resources and must prioritize which programs and services they offer. These decisions are often based on their individual mission statements and the resulting strategic planning. The University of North Carolina operates as a multi-campus university comprised of 17 quasi-independent institutions, including 15 general universities.³⁶ Two campuses were excluded from our review: UNC School of the Arts, which has a limited focus and small enrollment, and the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics, which is a residential school for 11th and 12th grade students. Since the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is often referred to simply as "UNC," the phrase "UNC system" is frequently used throughout the state to refer to all campuses, a distinction we continue in this article. The mission of the UNC system is "to discover, create, transmit, and apply knowledge to address the needs of individuals and society."³⁷ The UNC system's

mission continues: "This mission is accomplished through instruction [...]; through research, scholarship, and creative activities, which advance knowledge and enhance the educational process; and through public service [...]. In the fulfillment of this mission, the University shall seek an efficient use of available resources to ensure the highest quality in its service to the citizens of the State" [emphasis in original].³⁸

Since the UNC system values the communication of knowledge, service to improve the state, and efficiency, expanding access to special collections materials using cost-effective methods would appear to be encouraged, at least tangentially, at the university system level.

Seeking evidence of how each campus interpreted the manner in which the UNC system mission is applied locally, the mission statements of each institution and, when available, of their respective academic libraries and special collection operations were reviewed as published on their websites. Our review looked for wording that showed an emphasis on serving patrons outside the institution, on spreading knowledge, and on access beyond the campus. Whether by a reference to being in service to "those who pursue knowledge"³⁹ or "services and programs to the community, including the military, and other educational institutions throughout North Carolina, the nation, and the world,"⁴⁰ or some other variation of a similar concept, all mission statements reviewed address some aspect of the idea that doing more to better serve patrons, especially those in North Carolina, is a primary pursuit. Seven of the 15 universities' mission statements were found to specifically mention service to the state and region, four to their communities, and only one

to the general public. Only 13 of the main academic libraries throughout the system had posted statements, of which three support public service, two their universities' missions, two the state, two their communities, two their regions, and one distance users. Nine restricted/Special Collection mission statements were located: three promote access, two service to the region, and one to the state; one specifically noted its cooperation with other institutions. Several statements in each category employ more than one of these terms. Anecdotally, outside of the survey, one colleague shared that the department head at that person's institution frequently made statements about "serving the people of [the region]" within the larger idea of "being in service to the People of North Carolina" and even the forthright assessment "we are a state school—the collection belongs to the citizens of the state."

No ILL mission statements were located on any of the libraries' websites. We take that to indicate that the mission statement of the library or, in cases when the library does not offer an overt statement, the campus's statement gives inspiration and guidance for their activities, which are normally governed administratively with the day-to-day focus on fulfilling requests and meeting library goals.

Survey Explanation

The authors decided to create a survey to send to their respective colleagues in interlibrary loan and special collections at the 15 general universities in the UNC system. In drafting the survey, it was decided that two separate, targeted surveys would be easier and faster for each audience to complete. The surveys were first distributed in May 2010, during the end of the spring semester

when it was anticipated that the end of the academic year might provide recipients enough of a reduced daily workload to complete the surveys before turning their attention to preparing annual reports. The surveys were sent electronically using the Qualtrics software to email addresses gathered from websites through the UNC system website.⁴¹ PDF versions of both sets of questions along with some referenced resources were made available to participants on a project website.⁴² When responses were not forthcoming after several weeks, reminder emails were sent and the deadline extended, moving deep into the summer months.

Even with reminders and extensions, we closed the surveys with less than half of the invitees having responded. While such results are typical for such an instrument, we were concerned about the value of the information collected; yet, some interesting trends emerged from the data. Notably, more Special Collection contacts responded than ILL contacts. We originally thought that ILL contacts, who provide materials to outsiders daily, would readily reply, whereas Special Collection contacts, who are mostly accustomed to providing materials for in-house use and to preserving materials, might be more skeptical about the topic and thus less likely to complete the survey. Analyses of the two surveys are presented in the following sections. While the information gained is perhaps of limited statistical significance, the results provide insights into the concerns of individual respondents who are active practitioners.

Special Collections Survey Summary

The Special Collections survey was emailed to the 13 contacts throughout the UNC system who were

identifiable as having relevant responsibilities for restricted collections; two UNC schools had no readily identifiable recipient for the survey. Eight surveys were begun, but by the final question only six respondents were active. The survey was 41 questions long with several being multipart, such as identifying available equipment or classifying patrons by status (faculty, staff, graduate students, *et al.*) Responses are described numerically rather than by percentages to provide a clearer representation of the available information, as describing four responses as 57% did not seem a fair representation of the data.

Four had not read *Special Collections in ARL Libraries: A Discussion Report from the ARL Working Group on Special Collections* or participated in or viewed the online discussion reviewing the report; two said it had been read and two said it had not been reviewed in detail. At the onset, one was willing to consider changing their practices, one was not, and six were unsure. Four respondents had discussed providing special collections materials by interlibrary loan prior to this survey. Seven restricted access collections detailed actively providing loans and copies from special collections. Fees were referenced by four of seven respondents to the question, "What restrictions are there on the use of copies or other reproductions of restricted access/special collection materials?" While the nature or quality of the relationship between ILL and those responsible for restricted collections was not addressed directly, four of seven indicated that the handling of requests for ILL of restricted materials was "uncertain," which suggests vague or tenuous interactions. Five participants indicated that their manuals or policies that govern ILL or special collections were available online, and two provided information

in the text block field on the survey.

Three said they would be very unlikely to lend special collection materials to other institutions, two were undecided and one responded as being very likely to consider the practice. Four were unlikely to offer access to restricted materials from other institutions in their own search rooms. Table 1 details the equipment available for reproduction of restricted access materials. The responses suggest a solid infrastructure for reproduction of restricted access items by approved operators, which will be discussed further below.

	Response
combination photocopier/scanner	6
11" x 17" size	5
color scanner	5
8.5" x 11" size	4
digital camera, handheld	3
overhead scanner	3
flatbed scanner	3
digital camera, stand mounted	2
microfilm duplication machine	2
scanning by other department(s)	2
microfiche duplication machine	2
other - please explain	1
17" x 23-3/8" size	1
photocopier only (no scanners)	1
larger than 17" x 23-3/8"	0
high-speed book scanner	0

Table 1: Equipment Available in Special Collection Areas for Reproduction of Restricted Access Materials

In response to other questions in the survey, one respondent specified that items identified as rare books were not photocopied and two replies indicated having received a loan of restricted access materials, but only one instance was subsequently described in replies

to the relevant questions. The most encouraging response was the three respondents who indicated that since considering the questions in this survey it was “very likely” that requests for restricted materials via ILL would be investigated. The survey’s design only allows the researchers to know that two of the three had not previously discussed this possibility.

ILL Survey Summary

The ILL survey was emailed to 15 ILL contacts throughout the UNC system. Seven libraries began the survey, but only three completed all 19 questions. Two had not read *Special Collections in ARL Libraries: A Discussion Report from the ARL Working Group on Special Collections* or participated in or viewed the online discussion reviewing the report; one said it had read the report and one said it had only skimmed it. Two were willing to consider changing their practices, one was not, and one was unsure. Three had discussed providing special collections materials by interlibrary loan prior to this survey, but only one actively provides loans

and copies from restricted collections. While two do not charge for interlibrary loan, two others charge some libraries outside of the UNC system to borrow from them; one library stated that it charges its patrons for at least some interlibrary loan requests. Three ILL offices claim a close relationship with special collections, whereas one indicated that it does not have much of a relationship. No participants forwarded their manuals or policies that govern ILL or Special Collections, as the survey requested. Three said being in the UNC system made them more likely to scan or lend special collection materials to other UNC libraries. Three libraries expressed concern over the cost of special shipping services, the use of special packaging supplies, and the requirement of insurance; two were concerned over having to use special shipping services, special handling processes, and the cost of special supplies. Additionally, single respondents identified lacking staff time and knowledge of handling special collection materials, having to charge special lending fees, and having to

negotiate lending terms. Responses were split between requirements and preferred restrictions regarding the handling of loans (see Table 2).

In terms of equipment, three have a flatbed scanner, two have a color scanner, and two have a microfiche duplication machine available. One library asked if there were a software package that could be used to better manage requests between ILL and Special Collections and wondered how ILL operations could “convince special collections that such collaboration would be in both of our benefits.” These are worthy questions that need further investigation and discussion.

Current Process at One UNC Campus

To better understand the possible benefits that collaboration between Special Collections and Interlibrary Loan could bring, one must understand the process now frequently in use. The current process at one UNC institution – where one of the authors is a faculty member – and comparable to many other libraries in

	Should be Required	Preferred Restriction	Neither Required nor Preferred	Responses
Make in-library-use only	1	2	0	3
Make in-library-use only in the borrowing library’s special collections reading room or with other supervision	0	2	1	3
Make in-library-use with a proctor or other supervision	0	0	3	3
Use courier shipping (e.g. FedEx or UPS)	2	0	1	3
Use extra shipping insurance	1	1	1	3
Shipping in boxes with bubble wrap (e.g. no peanuts, paper fluff, newspapers)	2	1	0	3
Limit to faculty or graduate students only	0	2	1	3
Charge extra lending fees for processing	1	1	1	3
Have special signed releases or use agreements by the patron	1	1	1	3
Have special signed releases or use agreements by the borrowing institution	0	1	1	2
Have special signed releases or use agreements by the patron and the borrowing institution	1	0	1	2

Table 2: Potential Restrictions for Off-Site Lending of Restricted Material

the authors' experiences, is for Interlibrary Loan personnel to receive requests for special collections materials and to cancel the requests with a note directing libraries to contact the local Special Collections department directly. When borrowing libraries follow through to contact Special Collections, they must download a request form from that departmental website, complete the form, submit the form, wait for an estimate of the cost of the photocopy or loan (if applicable), print, sign and submit a use agreement (restricting publication and/or requiring a citation to the holding library), pay in advance by check or credit card (which the Circulation Department has to process), and then wait for the material to

be duplicated by Special Collections' employees (see Figure 1). These tasks are accomplished along with their other tasks of helping on-site patrons in the reading room, processing new materials, teaching instruction classes on the collections, and preserving the materials. Interlibrary Loan personnel currently must also go through this process with Special Collections whenever any patron wants materials from the restricted access collections, whether an outside library requesting interlibrary loan service or a local patron requesting document delivery service. This is a cumbersome process that forces individual patrons and borrowing libraries, as well as our Interlibrary Loan's and Special Collections' staffs, to complete many

steps. On the other hand, if these patrons or libraries want a copy from a book or journal in the general collections, they can enter their request in the online ILLiad system, then Interlibrary Loan employees can pull items, send loans by mail or provide scans or copies within a day or two for free without additional forms or consultations (see Figure 2). Since local patrons and borrowing libraries rarely know if what they want is in the general collections or special collections, there is confusion and delay; they do not understand why sometimes the library is fairly easy and quick to use and other times it is not.

Some progress in this area has been made in the past few years at the author's institution. ILL has received

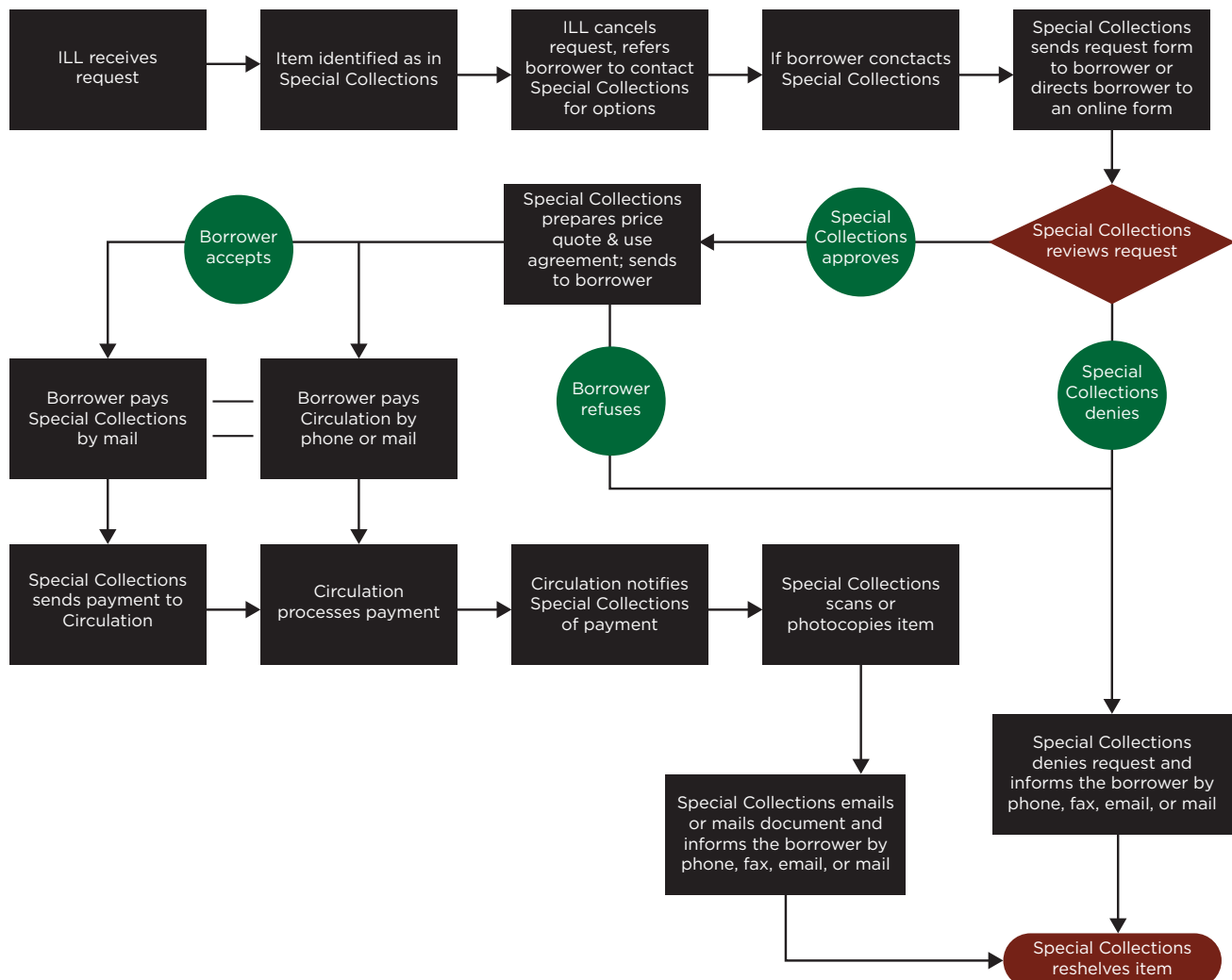


Figure 1: Current Process for Interlibrary Loan Requests for Most Special Collections Materials

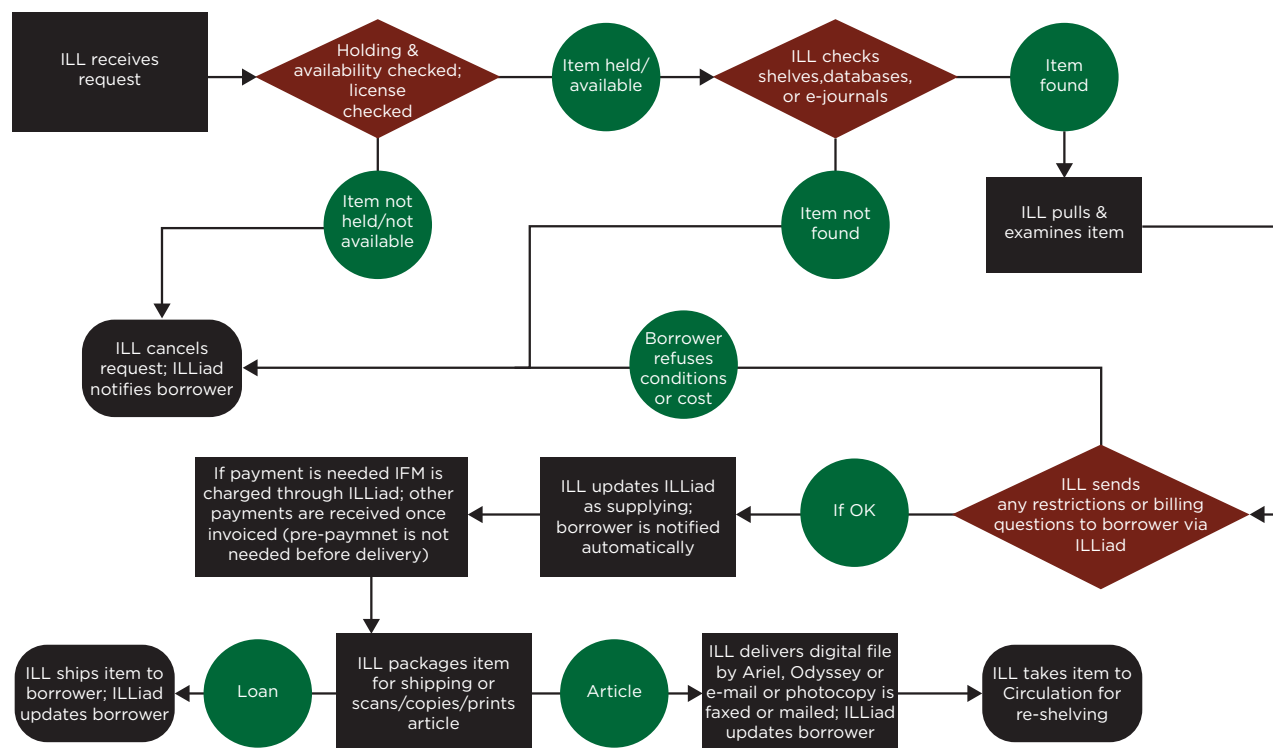


Figure 2: Current Interlibrary Loan Lending Process for Non-Special Collections Materials

approval to scan from select journal runs in special collections and select archive materials (e.g. yearbooks and dissertations) rather than directing borrowing libraries to contact Special Collections directly. ILL also was once permitted to scan from a newsletter housed in a restricted access collection for a distance education patron. The process for these requests is that the borrowing libraries or patrons place their requests through interlibrary loan; ILL confirms the material is in the allowed special collection areas, and asks special collection staff to pull the materials, which are then immediately taken to ILL for scanning and then returned immediately to Special Collections (see Figure 3). In contrast, the usual process for ILL for materials from the general collection is to pull the materials, leave them stacked on carts awaiting scanning (sometimes overnight in the ILL office), and then place them in Circulation to await re-shelving, which can be a several day process.

Implications

While those surveyed did not provide voluminous data, the information gathered when combined with the literature review, mission statements, and an observation of current practices does suggest some points of consideration. Libraries have many unique materials housed in our special collections that, if made more accessible, could be integrated into our shared understanding of human history. OCLC Research released a document entitled "Support for the Research Process" in 2009 that sets forth a ten-point "call to action" for academic libraries in particular, including that libraries should "design flexible new services around those parts of the research process that cause researchers the most frustration and difficulty"⁴³ and that libraries should "find ways to demonstrate to senior university administration, accreditors, and auditors the value of library services and resources to scholarship."⁴⁴ Surely some of the

most frustrating parts of research can include being referred between various library departments at one's home institution and/or at other institutions, raising funds to travel to consult research materials, rushing through research with limited travel time, and paying and waiting for loans or duplications; providing special collection materials through interlibrary loan could help mitigate these concerns. Additionally, providing loans and scans of rare items could expand the use of the collections, which could quantify their value. Another benefit would be that having reciprocal relationships with other lending libraries could help researchers at one's home institution to have higher quality research produced more quickly at a lower cost. If libraries value our collections and want people to use them, we need to make them available to distance researchers, whether by loan, copies, scan-on-demand, or mass-digitization.

As library budgets are increasingly scrutinized and as researchers, taxpayers, donors, and granting agencies increasingly demand greater access and accountability, we anticipate programs that lend interlibrary loan special collection materials will be more widely implemented, likely modeled on the successful programs previously cited. Libraries have made great progress in recent decades with cataloging special collection materials and with creating electronic finding aids so patrons can more easily and remotely discover what exists in our collections. Libraries have created digital resources from small portions of collections to help increase access and to reduce the wear on fragile

items. The time is now to greatly expand access to special collection materials, be it through scan-on-demand services, interlibrary loan, or ILL-driven scan-on-demand services. Many ILL operations have automated networked request management systems, automated fee management services, specialized scanning equipment, electronic delivery software and servers, and the packaging areas and supplies needed to provide special collections materials to others.

With examples previously discussed of libraries providing special collection materials beyond the institution in the past fifty years, even before overnight courier services and

automated management systems existed, there must be methods for libraries to coordinate such services today. Developing a work-flow and service model for interlibrary loan to provide restricted access materials can be accomplished multiple ways. Figure 4 illustrates several options for processing. It has ILL staff receiving the request, then sending the request to special collection personnel to review and pull approved materials. At that point either ILL or special collection personnel could handle negotiations for cost or use. Then ILL could process the request by copying or packaging, or special collections or another department could do so -- whichever is deemed to have

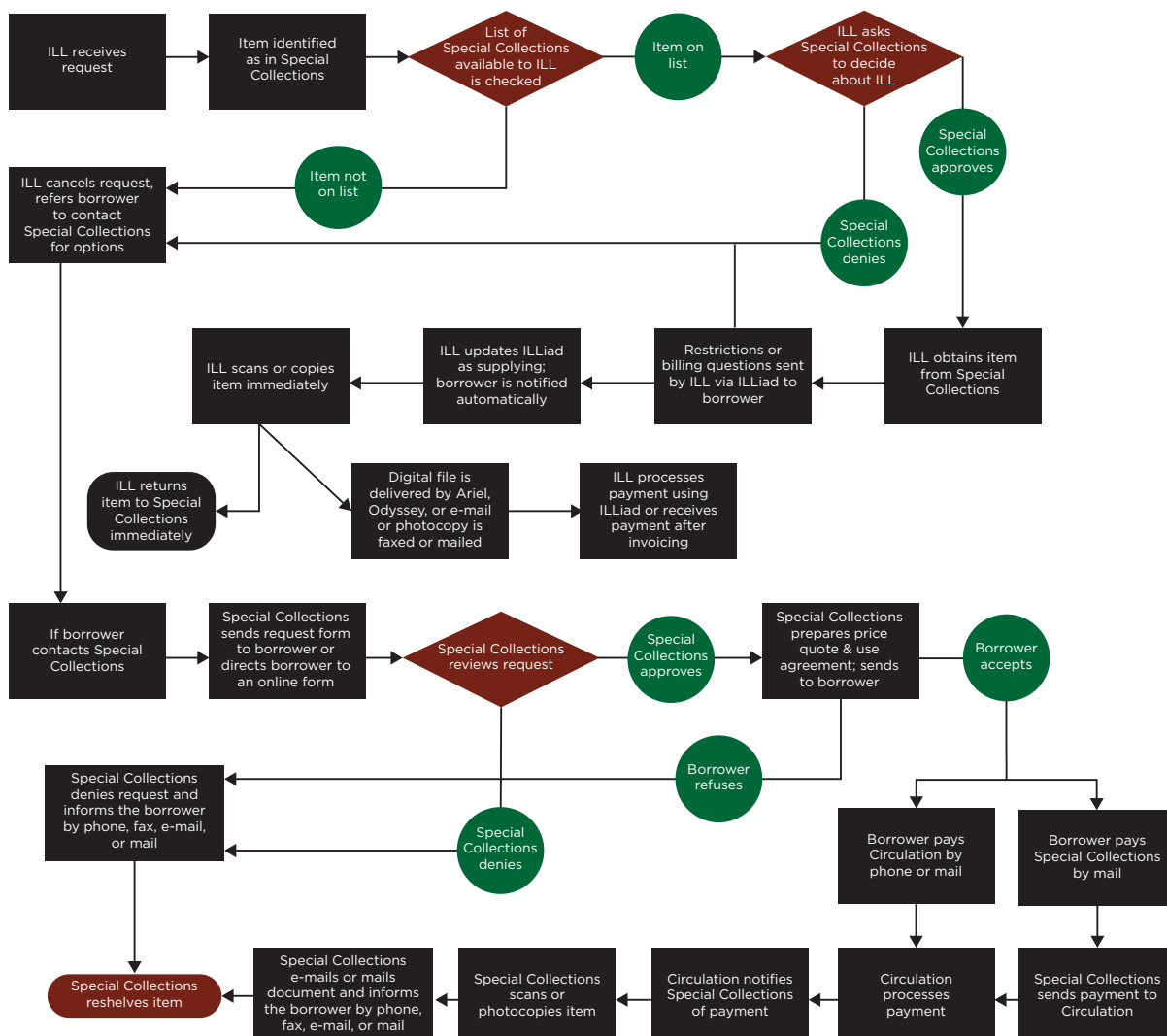


Figure 3: Current Process for Interlibrary Loan Requests for Select Special Collections Materials

the better equipment or supplies, the most time, and/or the appropriate staff. No matter which department physically scans or packages the item, ILL is the department that handles the request tracking, delivery, and payment. Even if the reproduction of the materials remains within the restricted collection's purview, delivery and compensation being handled by the ILL department would represent a delegation of responsibilities more in keeping with each department's respective strengths. As can be seen from this example, collaboration between Interlibrary Loan and Special Collections does not require a single model to be followed by all libraries – each institution may determine which work-flow best meets its situation.

Implementing ILL best practices for special collection materials within the UNC system would represent significant progress towards increased fidelity to our governing mission statements, which charge us to “an efficient use of available resources to ensure the highest quality in its service to the citizens of the State”;⁴⁵ such strategic alignment might also apply to other libraries. Each institution can develop policies and procedures which maintain individual standards of stewardship. ILL offices have worked hard for decades to streamline their work-flows, to advance the use of automated request management and payment systems (e.g. Atlas Systems’ ILLiad and OCLC’s IFM respectively), and to scan for electronic delivery whenever possible. Special Collections’ staff are typically less accustomed to providing duplication services. ILL at the author’s library has the capacity to scan materials with a low risk of damage to the items, to receive and reply to requests electronically, to fulfill requests with digital scans quickly,

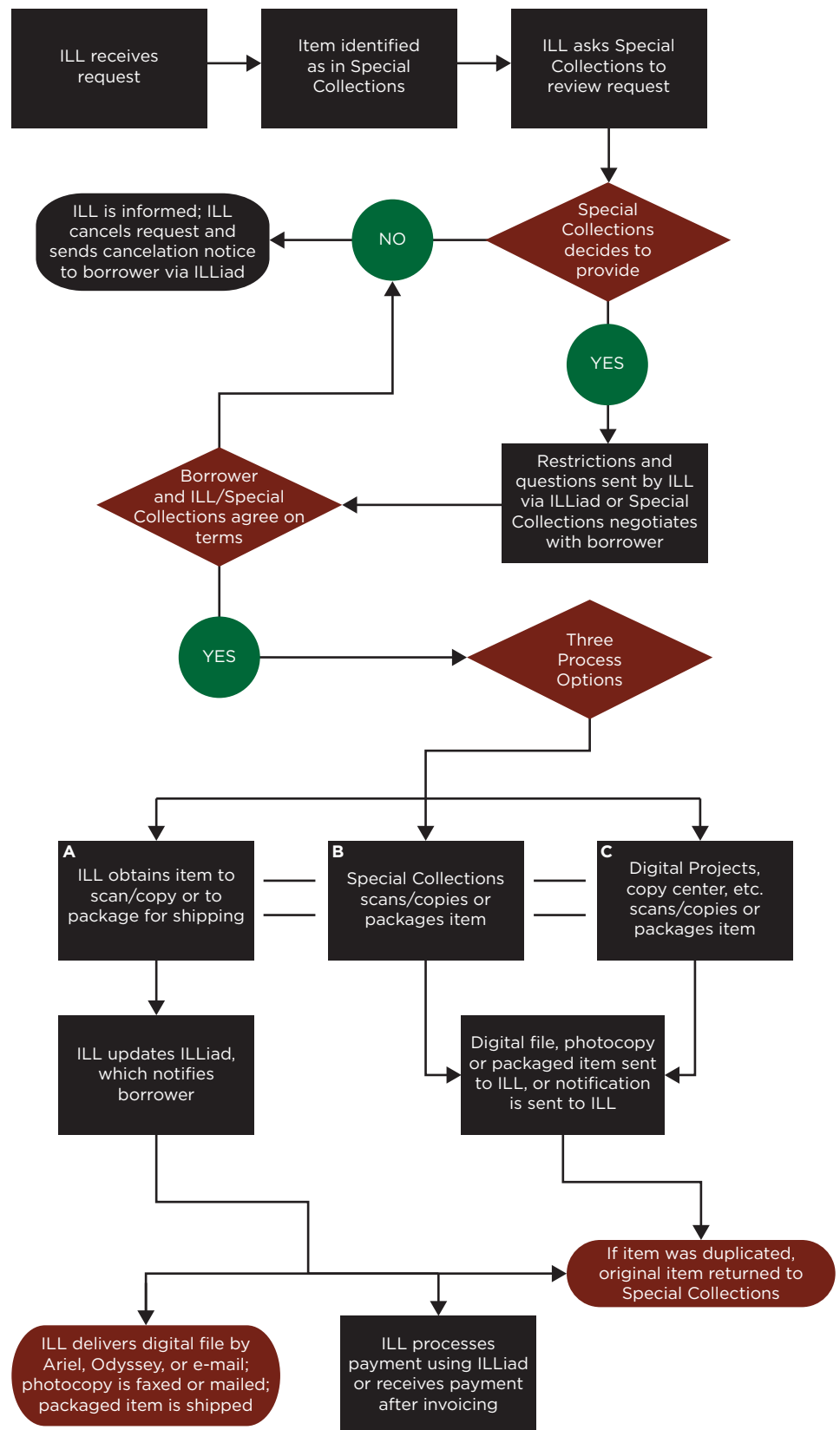


Figure 4: Alternative Special Collections/Interlibrary Processes

and to receive automated payments by IFM, through our database-driven invoice system, or, from international libraries, with the receipt of IFLA vouchers⁴⁶ that ILL can then reuse when it borrows materials from other international libraries. The idea of letting each area of the library focus on the functions where it excels appeals to these investigators: let ILL process requests and payments and, when the nature and condition of the materials allow it, scan or loan restricted access materials; such a division of labor would allow Special Collections' personnel to focus on the processing, cataloging, and preservation of restricted access materials, as well as to instruct patrons and to assist them with their research.

By advocating for Special Collection and ILL cooperation, we do not seek to minimize the very real concerns for material security or for the difficulties in implementing an ILL or digitization service for special collection items. Martin said "[t]here has always been—and there will always be—an inherent tension between the preservation of library materials and the use of those materials."⁴⁷ Shrauger and Dotson note that ILL/DD Services and Digital Services at the University of Central Florida had very different work methods and goals that had to be resolved for them to provide special collections items.⁴⁸ We heartily agree that ILL operations tend to provide good-enough copies quickly for one-time use, whereas digitization operations most often strive to provide high-quality scans with complete metadata for long-term multi-patron access and preservation. Dupont provided some guidance in starting a service at the 2010 Western Roundup;⁴⁹ more detailed advice can be found in most of the articles previously cited, especially Ling's, Shrauger's, and those

in *Sharing the Wealth*. We also note that, from our perspective, Special Collections have typically focused on in-person resource consultation, with the occasional one-time use photocopy provided as time or researchers' budgets allow; whereas ILL and digital services have typically had less in-depth consultations with patrons—they instead have primarily focused on providing timely, high-volume processing of requests.

Conclusion

However any institution might determine what is the appropriate response to the idea of providing interlibrary loan services for restricted access materials, the critical point is to begin the discussion as soon as possible among Interlibrary Loan and Special Collections personnel and our patrons. While the University of North Carolina system is not currently leading the way in providing access to special collection materials through interlibrary loan, our surveys did show that there was some interest in investigating expanding services in such a manner, and our review of the UNC system's mission statements found that sharing knowledge and serving those outside the local institution were common themes. A fascinating recurrent topic emerged from the literature: inter-institution loaning and copying of materials has been discussed with regard to refining, improving, and expanding services for 135 years.⁵⁰ Discussions of this sort focusing on providing special collections by interlibrary loan have been occurring for at least fifty years,⁵¹ even as interlibrary loan has expanded its material offerings -- from lending only books, to photocopying articles, to lending films and VHS tapes, to lending CDs and DVDs, and to faxing and scanning articles, relatively few special

collections materials have been made available through the service.

To accomplish this mutually beneficial advancement, special collection and interlibrary loan employees need to talk more with each other, to form new work-flows, and to lobby software companies to create options for needed features to aid collaboration (e.g. additional limitation fields on interlibrary loan requests, special fee options, and the ability to send/receive loan agreement contracts automatically). Library administrators, campus leaders, university system leaders, legislators, professional associations, and most importantly patrons and researchers need to advocate and push for greater collaboration on the meta-level. While sometimes discomfiting, difficult, and expensive to implement, such system-wide approaches are often the most effective way to foster collaboration, enhance access, and improve efficiency. Certainly this was the case in the author's experience with the recent UNC System Virtual Library Catalog and Resource Sharing project, which attempted to create a shared virtual catalog, to provide a uniform ILL system for all member universities, to provide an expedited delivery service between the campuses, and to spur a collection review process to identify subject areas of emphases at each campus and to reduce duplicated materials throughout the system (personal communications, 2008-2010). Such collaboration needs constant support, though. The referenced expedited courier service was adopted throughout the UNC system while a two-year grant funded it; as soon as the grant funding ended, the majority of the libraries ceased shipping using the courier. Likewise, the shared ILL system concept was replaced by having the UNC system libraries not already using the ILLiad

interlibrary loan management system implement the stand-alone software rather than having all implement a single, networked system. These two examples offer lessons for collaborative initiatives -- radical change is not sustainable without a unified vision implemented through concerted, long-term, system-wide effort that is backed by sufficient resources.

The urge to be conservative, to protect rare or unique items, or to avoid risk may overwhelm the ability to discern the greater good to

be gained from change. The most effective possibilities for the UNC system and beyond will be developed, refined, and sustained from all stakeholders meeting together to continue to improve the existing standards, codes, and benchmarks that govern providing special collection items through interlibrary loan and to craft new ones as needed; one significant step is the approval of new guidelines for interlibrary and exhibition loan of special collection materials by RBMS at ALA Annual 2011.⁵²Some

institutions, states, and consortia have found various methods to provide special collection materials to others, in some cases for decades, so models and results are available to consult. The goal should be to allow researchers easier, faster, cheaper, and fuller access to restricted access materials. As we move further into a new century, we must continually strive to measure our progress not through competition, but by an increased ability to serve. Our patrons are waiting on us!

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“And Next Month We Will Be Reading...”: Book Clubs and Book Discussions in North Carolina

“*The results of this study are important to librarians contemplating starting some form of a book discussion or club.*”

Libraries serve as a vehicle to encourage literacy and reading within a community. They fulfill this role in a variety of manners from summer reading programs to simply providing a community reading materials. Since American society places a great deal of importance on literacy among teenagers and young adults, programs encouraging adults to read are less visible. However many libraries have developed programs to encourage adults to read. The Jamestown Library in Guilford County, NC developed a summer reading program to encourage both parents and children to read the same book.

Besides summer reading programs, libraries offer book clubs to encourage patrons to continue to read throughout the year. Each month a different book is read and members meet to discuss the book. Many libraries host a book club; some even host multiple book clubs. However, upon moving to Greensboro, it became clear to the author that not all book discussions follow the typical book club format. Through the public libraries in Greensboro, the author learned about a community-wide book discussion known as One City One Book. After learning of this new type of book discussion, the author explored other local libraries and discovered the existence of online book clubs.

The author was intrigued by the different formats of book clubs and book discussions and decided to explore these three different formats: the traditional book club, the online book club, and the community-wide book discussion and how each encourages reading and discussion among adults. The study specifically seeks to determine the benefits and difficulties of each book club/discussion format, how the discussion is conducted, how selections are chosen, and how each format works to encourage reading. Additionally, I will examine the feedback from users of these different book clubs and suggested improvements.

The results of this study are important to librarians contemplating starting some form of a book discussion or club. They give the librarian an idea of each format, the benefits and difficulties associated with each, and the level of discussion involved with each format. The results will help librarians choose the format of book discussion best suited for their objectives and goals. With the appropriate book discussion in place, librarians will be better able to encourage patron participation, both reading and discussing.

Background on Book Clubs

Despite the perception that Americans are no longer interested in

reading books, book clubs and literary societies appear to be flourishing. By the end of 1996, 127 literary societies existed in the world devoted to various male and female authors.¹ And this excludes the many book clubs located in the U.S. In his piece “Keeping the Camp Fires Burning: The Library Book Discussion is Alive and Well” Gary Warren Niebuhr asserts that despite all the media and technology available to patrons the “traditional book discussion lives.”² He supports this claim through the crime fiction book discussion at his library that has thrived for 15 years and attracts approximately 20-25 people each month.³ Others echo the same sentiments and point to the creation of new book discussion groups to support their sentiments.⁴

To aid librarians with creating new book discussion groups Susan Henricks provides some guidance in her article “The Ins and Outs, Ups and Downs of Starting a Book Discussion Group.”⁵ Henricks responds to four questions dealing with establishing a book club: where do I begin, what type of books should I select for the group, how do I lead the group, and how do I handle the problem member? She provides advice and suggestions to all these questions from simply knowing the audience to suggesting web sites to helping leaders create questions for discussion.

Book groups continue to grow in popularity and provide people a means to come together and talk about their reading.⁶ However over time they can run into problems ranging from mild (a book selection falls flat) to disastrous (confrontations that could lead to the group disbanding). (122) In 2008 the Readers' Advisory Committee conducted a survey of book group members across the country and based upon the responses developed a list of five problems book clubs encounter: discussion of the book, rules, monopolization of the discussion (or not), new members, and book selection. (123-125) Many of the problems reported in the survey deal mostly with group dynamics, i.e. someone dominating the discussion. Others deal with marketing (getting new members) and selection. Barry Trott suggests that members discuss their problems and concerns with the group including selection concerns. (123-124) Communication can usually lead to a solution. (123-124)

Though much of the discussion has focused upon traditional book clubs in the late 1990s, a new format for book discussion emerged. In 1998 Nancy Pearl and Chris Higashi decided to expand "the book club concept to encompass the entire city, launching a book discussion that incorporated all branches, bookstores, and even cultural organizations."⁷ Their creation, known as Seattle Reads, placed the library "smack dab in the center of the communities." (19) This concept was copied in other communities and eventually fell under the "One Book" label, or One Book One Community. (19)

The phenomenon of One Book One Community has spread

throughout the U.S. The Center for the Book at the Library of Congress provides a web page where browsers can locate a One Book program near them. The creator of this program, Nancy Pearl, "feels One Book programs are naturally malleable, easily bending to fit any community's needs or resources." (20) The malleability of the program as well as the ability to create a dialog and connect in meaningful ways has also contributed to the popularity of this program. Picking the right book and establishing partnerships are key to establishing a successful program. Partnerships enable a library not only to spread the word about the program but also to utilize their partner's resources, such as partnering with an art gallery that shows works inspired by the selection during the program.⁸ The right book "'...should be discussable...compulsively discussable,' says Pearl. 'Whether you like the book is of lesser importance than the discussion it can generate.'"⁹ To encourage participation, the One Book program offers a wide variety of events from book discussions to theatrical performances that stimulate community interest.¹⁰

Book clubs and book discussions have even gone digital. "Social networking with current web 2.0 reading applications has taken reading and sharing literature to the masses, catalyzing conversations and perspectives from eager readers who want to share their thoughts to a broader world."¹¹ Facebook is a logical choice for an online book club. (11) It allows participants to post their comments and discuss via wall postings. Another social network site, GoodReads, also allows participants to share what they are reading or have read and to write reviews of books they read. It also

allows users to create profiles and groups as well as post schedules and events. (11-12)

Types of Book Clubs

Traditional Book Club

The traditional book club is the standard and most recognizable form; it consists of a group of people meeting in person on a monthly basis and engaging in a book discussion. The book chosen for discussion varies month to month. These book clubs may vary by genre (a mystery book club vs. a nonfiction book club), authorship (Jane Austen book club, Mark Twain Society), or character (Sherlock Holmes) but all encourage their members to read and participate in the ensuing book discussion.

The author interviewed a library manager at a small rural public library about traditional book clubs in the library. A book club was already in place when the librarian began working at the library. In the beginning the library was probably very involved in the creation and maintenance of the book club; however, today the members of the book club are very proactive and help coordinate meetings and discussions.

The selection process, according to the library manager, is more democratic. When choosing the selections for the year, members of the book club bring two or three books to offer up as potential selections. The library may offer suggestions; however, it is ultimately the members of the book club who choose the selections. Though the book club may decide upon its selections logistics does play a factor. Bestsellers tend

to be discouraged because the library and some members may not be able to afford them.

The author questioned the librarian about some of the benefits and difficulties of the traditional book club and she responded that the benefits are also the difficulties. One benefit of the traditional book club she cited is the social aspect. Book clubs are very social and involve people getting together to discuss a book. After a few meetings participants make new friends. However a difficult member can completely destroy the social aspect of the book club. The selection is also both a benefit and a difficulty for a book club. A good selection provides a challenging read and encourages discussion; however, too many challenging books (such as books discussing the Holocaust) can become wearing upon members while “fluffy” books provide no discussion.

The author inquired about the library manager’s opinion of the program and she replied that she enjoys the traditional book club. She feels it fosters personal discussions between people and this dialog was good. The feedback she has received is overall positive; the only complaints are logistics and when members do not like the book. The librarian also expressed a wish to redefine the image of the book club and wanted to see book clubs across all ages.

When the author attended a meeting of a traditional book club, the meeting began with a round of introductions (since I was new). Afterwards, one of the members acting as the facilitator distributed handouts for the members of the group. She compiled some background information about this month’s book selection. We read through the handouts and discussed

the handouts. Next, we turned our attention to the attached questions and the discussion began in earnest. The facilitator began the discussion by reading one of the questions and putting it to the group for discussion. This duty was shared with other members of the group. After finishing the questions, the book club members commented on the title and poetry used to preface the book. The discussion concluded with everyone sharing opinions about the book.

The members of this book club had a good rapport with each other and this helped to encourage discussion. No one was shy of sharing her opinion. The format primarily consists of a member posing a question to the group and the group responding. Overall the discussion stayed primarily on topic. A library liaison was not present during the book club suggesting the group is fairly autonomous. The members were very friendly and welcoming.

One City One Book

In 2002, Greensboro adopted the community-wide read known as One City One Book. The format of One City One Book, as well as other community-wide reads, is similar in format to the traditional book club except on a larger scale. Members of a community read the selected book, then meet at arranged times to discuss the book in person. Unlike the traditional book club, One City One Book extends across the entire community and includes other cultural activities related to themes within the book.

The Greensboro One City One Book is “a simple idea designed to bring people together to discuss literature and, more importantly, issues that affect us all.”¹² The rationale

behind One City One Book is that “the community will be a better place if thousands of us spend some time talking with each other about a book...”¹³ and that there is “...great value in having a city wide dialog about these topics.”¹⁴

The primary aim of One City One Book is to foster a community-wide dialog about issues facing Greensboro. It works to achieve this aim through book discussions as well as other community activities from film series to related theater performances. The selection, “The Soloist: A Lost Dream, An Unlikely Friendship, and the Redemptive Power of Music”, raised issues about homelessness and mental illness. The One City One Book program typically lasts from two to three months and occurs every two years. A wide variety of organizations partnered with the Greensboro Public Library and its Friends of the Library, including the National Alliance for Mental Illness and Partners Ending Homelessness.

To investigate the community-wide read and book discussion, the author spoke with a librarian from the Greensboro Public Library about One City One Book. When asked about why the Greensboro Public Library chose this format, she responded that this was a community based program and served as a way to connect diverse readers and introduce new readers to book clubs. She cites connecting diverse readers and introducing new readers to book clubs as a benefit of the One Book One Community format. The challenges arising from this format come from people who have read the selection and do not wish to re-read it and the difficulty of getting some people to read outside their comfort zone (i.e. reading about difficult issues, etc.).

The selection process for One City One Book begins with the public and library staff making nominations for the selection. The library staff then narrows the list to approximately 30-40 books and a community committee then chooses the book. Afterwards the book is referred to a focus group based upon the major themes of the book to ensure the book is not offensive. For the selection, "The Soloist", homeless and mental health advocates and clients served on the focus group. As mentioned earlier there are many collaborators in One City One Book and, according to the librarian, they help to plan educational programs, lead discussions, and promote the project. Overall she feels the program is a success and sees increased publicity, particularly with non-typical library users, as a potential improvement.

The author attended the One City One Book discussion at one of the branches of the Greensboro Public Library. Two facilitators were in attendance and the discussion began promptly at the scheduled time. Everyone attending the discussion was given a name tag and introduced himself or herself before beginning. One of the facilitators read a disclaimer prior to the discussion basically stating that the aim of the program was not to make people uncomfortable or cause heated discussions. Afterwards one of the facilitators read a question from a list provided by One City One Book and members responded to the question. The discussion continued in this manner for an hour before the discussion was wrapped up.

The format of the One City One Book discussion is similar to that of the traditional book club. However, the focus of the discussion in One City One Book was the issues raised

by the book, namely homelessness and mental illness. Participants frequently used personal experiences to illustrate their points and contribute to the discussion. The facilitators participated in the discussion as well, and only moved onto the next question when the discussion ended. The rapport among the participants of this discussion was good.

Online Book Club

The online book club used in this study is the club run through dearreader.com. This service is offered through a North Carolina Public Library. Dearreader.com is a business run by the author Suzanne Beecher as a way to get people back into reading books.¹⁵ It initially began with Beecher e-mailing a few pages of a book to her busy staff over the course of 5 days and managing to hook a few people.¹⁶ Beecher maintains this is a good way to encourage busy people to start reading and their service has grown to over 350,000 library patrons.¹⁷

The format of the online book club from dearreader.com is similar to Beecher's trial run with her staff. Users receive a few pages of a book in an e-mail and over the course of five days will receive two or three chapters of the book. This allows patrons to "test drive" each book.¹⁸ The dearreader.com site offers 12 different book clubs ranging from nonfiction to romance. The site allows participants to post their views about each book in an online forum; a line to the forum is included in each e-mail.¹⁹

For questions related to the online book club, the author spoke to a director using the dearreader service. The author inquired about why the library chose this format for a book club and she replied that it was

more of a service than a book club. According to the library director, the book club is run exclusively through the company and they handle all the technical issues and problems, thus taking the responsibility of managing and directing a book club off the librarian's shoulders. The service is very library-centric and also offers other features that the library may adapt for their purposes; for instance it offers free apps for the library's use and enables the library to link back to their catalog in the dearreader e-mails. The only difficulty she sees with the dearreader service is that their DVD collection is not as extensive and users must search with the International Standard Book Number (ISBN). This poses difficulties because users are not familiar with ISBNs.

Overall, she is very satisfied with the service. The library has been using this online book club for approximately four years and thus far the feedback from patrons has been positive. The service allows patrons to "test drive" the books and give feedback, which is forwarded to the library. Based upon the feedback the librarian can choose to include the book in the collection.

A forum is used to facilitate comments and discussion of the books in the online book club through the dearreader service. However, since participants received only two or three chapters of the book, the discussion was limited. No questions were posed to participants and the forum served primarily as a means for the readers to post comments and opinions about the week's book.

Recommendations

Though the format of each book club is different, all encourage adults to read. Perhaps the most effective to

encourage non-readers to read is the online book club. It provides a teaser that hooks the user into the book so when the five days are over they want to read the book. In fact many of the comments in the discussion forum were users saying they were checking to see if their library has the book or deciding to purchase the book. In a sense the dearreader.com online book club achieves its goal to get people back into reading.

The traditional book club and the One Book One Community both encourage reading and discussion though in different formats. The traditional book club encourages members to read different books they would not normally read. Many members of the traditional book club the author attended commented that the book club selections forced them to read things outside their comfort zone. Sometimes, after the discussion, they appreciated the book more than when they read it. Discussions focus primarily upon the book and members are able to share their opinions with the group.

The One Book One Community format allows for greater discussion with, in some instances, less focus upon the book. During the One City One Book, the discussion frequently veered away from the book and became more of a discussion about mental illness and homelessness. The program achieved its aim to start a dialog among members of the community about issues within and facing the community. When executed properly it can be a great means to discuss issues.

The selection process is crucial to the discussion. A good selection can encourage a discussion while a bad one can bring it to a halt. Each format has its own selection process.

Some, like the online book club, have no public participation in the selection process while others like One City One Book involves limited public input. The traditional book club has a truly democratic selection process but only amongst its members.

The benefits of each format tie directly into its purpose. The online book club coaxes busy adults into reading by providing essentially a “teaser” to hook readers into a book and encourage them to read. The traditional book club provides a social experience for its members by allowing them to meet, discuss the selected book, and over time get to know each other. The selections challenge the members and foster a lively discussion. One Book One Community provides an excellent vehicle to establish a dialog in the community to discuss issues as illustrated in One City One Book. Aside from fostering a community-wide discussion, the One Book One Community format may even work to draw new members, perhaps encouraging them to join established book clubs.

Each format has its own difficulties that need to be overcome. Many of these issues are related to marketing and recruiting new members. Once recruited, book clubs, particularly traditional book clubs, need to work to try and retain members through challenging and appropriate selections. As emphasized by Trott, book clubs are not one size fits all; if a person does not feel comfortable or does not fit into the group dynamic he or she should find a more appropriate book club. In the end this approach will make all parties happy.

When a library decides to organize a book club or a book discussion, it needs to keep in mind what they wish to accomplish. Each format has its

own strengths that lend itself well to reading and discussion. Some serve as a more appropriate vehicle for particular goals than others (i.e. One Book One Community and discussion of issues facing the community). All require work to organize and market; however, once established they can become relatively autonomous. If successful, the benefits can be enormous.

Conclusion

Libraries use book clubs and book discussions to encourage users to read and discuss what they have read. Though the traditional form of the book club remains popular other formats have emerged to further encourage reading and discussion. Though each format shares some common threads, key differences exist between each that makes it better suited for a particular purpose. Book selections are crucial to help foster a meaningful dialog amongst participants. The book clubs and book discussions can be a means to encourage people to consider and discuss issues both in the community and those raised by the book. Each format has its own strengths and is best suited for a particular form of discussion. When choosing to create a book club or book discussion group the library must first define what it wishes to accomplish and then choose the format best suited to accomplish these goals. Once the format is successfully implemented the benefits to both the library and the community can be immense.

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The Kinston-Lenoir County Public Library: A Brief History

The Kinston-Lenoir County Public Library, headquarters of the Neuse Regional Library System, has been a vital part of the Kinston, North Carolina community for over 110 years. Within this time span, the library has moved several times as a way to accommodate the rise in population and its growing collection. Its history is evidence that the Kinston-Lenoir County Public Library's community values the services, materials, and mission of the library.

Kinston's Beginnings

In 1584, Captain Arthur Barlowe and Captain Philip Amadas encountered and communicated with Native Americans when they explored the inlands off the coast of eastern North Carolina. They soon learned of a land called *Neusiok*, located conveniently upon the banks of the Neuse River.¹ It was here that the city of Kinston would emerge.

Kinston was established in December of "1762 as Kingston (in honor of King George III)."² Two years later, Richard Caswell and Abraham Sheppard approached the General Assembly to recommend that Kingston be named the county seat because of its convenient location.³ This plea was unsuccessful. It was not until 1779 that a proposal to divide Kingston's current county, Dobbs, made way for it to become the county seat. In 1784, the General Assembly decided to change the name of Kingston to Kinston "because the people no longer wanted their town named for a king."⁴ By 1791, the

General Assembly passed a bill to abolish Dobbs County and replace it with two new counties: Lenoir and Greene. One of the new counties, Lenoir, was named in honor of Colonel William Lenoir, "a distinguished Revolutionary soldier of Wilkes County."⁵ In 1826, Kinston was finally incorporated.⁶

Kinston began to witness an increase in residents. From 1850 to 1860, Kinston's population increased from 455 to 1,333. From 1860 to 1890, Kinston's population grew to 1,762. By the turn of the century, 4,106 citizens called Kinston home.⁷

“Along with the name change, a decision to open the library up to the public was made and membership tickets were issued at a fee of \$1.00 per year.”

The Library's Early Days

As the population continued to increase, so did the desire to begin a literary club. In January of 1896, Mrs. W.C. Fields began exploring the requirements of establishing a literary club, and as word began to circulate, Fields, along with Mrs. H.E.A. Peebles, Mrs. W.M. Payne, and Mrs. H.O. Hyatt, formed the Up-To-Date Club on February 4, 1896 "with the intention to stimulate a careful consideration of up-to-date topics."⁸ Mrs. S.M. Harding was named the club's first president and the group

quickly grew to 80 male and female members.⁹ Pressed to find a space to house the club's books, local dentist T.H. Faulkner graciously donated a room at his dental practice, making him the library's first librarian.¹⁰

By July of 1897, the Up-To-Date Club's membership began to dissipate. With not enough members to keep the club running as they intended, a meeting was called to decide the fate of the club's books. However, the only members to show up at the meeting were the club's officers, and it was here that the Up-To-Date Club officially changed their name to the Kinston Library.¹¹ Along with the name change, a decision to open the library up to the public was made and membership tickets were issued at a fee of \$1.00 per year. This transition proved successful and on February 29, 1899, 40 individuals made up of former members of the Up-To-Date Club and present library subscribers "were invited to become incorporators of the Kinston Library", making it one of 57 public libraries in North Carolina at the time.¹²

Saving Grace

To accommodate Kinston-Lenoir County Public Library's growing collection, new space was rented above the Bank of Kinston located in the Hunter building on Queen Street.¹³ At this point, "the library had grown to more than a thousand volumes with an estimated value of \$2,000."¹⁴ This required the library to hire its first paid librarian, Dora Miller, to maintain the collection. Despite the move to a larger, more

accommodating space and the goal of serving more subscribers, the library began to experience financial woes as the subscription dues were insufficient to pay for the \$10.00 per month salary of the librarian, \$100 per year for rent, as well as supplies that included “paper and pencils, 53 cents; ink, 10 cents; glue, 25 cents, 94 cents for “freight and drayage of books”; eight cents for “floor oil”, and \$2.50 for five new books.”¹⁵

To assist the library in keeping their doors open, the City Board of Alderman, from the advice of Judge G.V. Cowper, decided to “subsidize the library with the sum of \$12.50 per month.”¹⁶ With the library back on track, their subscribers and collection continued to grow, and by September 1916, the library moved once again to a larger space across the street in a building owned by R.C. Blow, which was later purchased by W.T. Hines. This move, however, would not prevent the library from the possibility of closing its doors from lack of interest yet again. In 1926, a meeting was held to discuss dissolving the library and the possibility of turning its books over to the local school system. To the surprise of many, the people of Kinston came to the library’s aid and with promised continual support, the library was not only saved, but the space it was currently residing in was offered rent free by W.T. Hines.¹⁷

A Free County Library

By 1932, the library had reached 98 subscribers, but with the Great Depression affecting the economic situation for the majority of the United States for the worse, the library was once again in financial trouble. After numerous failed attempts at asking the County Board of Commissioners to assume some of its financial responsibilities, the County finally “agreed to pay \$20 per

month and the library was made a free county library on July 1, 1933.”¹⁸ The library’s new status and financial situation rejuvenated the public’s interest, and soon the library’s 7,000 volumes located in the Hines building forced a relocation to the Peeble’s house, an eighteenth century house owned by the Kinston Women’s Club that later changed its name to Harmony Hall in the mid-1960s.¹⁹

With the library flourishing in its new location, a bookmobile was added to its list of services thanks to a North Carolina Library Association grant in 1937. With segregation an ongoing issue in the South, the Kinston-Lenoir County Public Library established a three-room space on North Independent Street for African Americans on July 3, 1938.²⁰

From 1940 to 1950, Kinston experienced a population increase of 2,948 people, raising their total population to 18,336, an exceptional feat for an eastern North Carolina town at the time.²¹ The number of volumes the library maintained had increased to 19,409 in 1952, which forced the library to begin searching for yet another location that could contain their growing collection. While they settled at 515 North Queen Street that October, this move was to be short-lived. In 1955, a bond issue “for \$100,000 for the construction of a new library was defeated, failing by 78 votes.”²² However, the resilience of library supporters paid off, as the library moved to the Old Sitterson House on Atlantic Avenue due to a joint action by the Lenoir County Board of Commissioners and the Kinston Aldermen. The library opened its new doors to the public on July 25, 1957.²³

Creating Ties

In 1959, the Kinston-Lenoir Count

Public Library and neighboring Greene County Library, which was founded in July 1934 by the Mother’s Club of Snow Hill, created ties.²⁴ In an effort to serve an even larger population, the library expanded to Jones County. The Maysville branch opened for service in a single room in the town’s community center, a small space next to a barbershop became the home of the Pollocksville branch, and the Trenton branch took occupancy in a rented space in a local warehouse.²⁵ It was here, in 1962, that the Neuse Regional Library System was formed and the Kinston-Lenoir County Public Library was named its Headquarters. Forming a regional library system was extremely beneficial to the patrons in the library’s three-county service area, as this enabled over 150,000 volumes to circulate between them by 1976.²⁶ Bookmobiles were also a service the library was proud to offer, as they often listed in *The Kinston Free Press* when and where it would be making its rounds.²⁷

Jones County added a branch in the town of Comfort in 1976. By 1980, Kinston reached a population of over 25,000, causing the library to consider relocating once again. The proposed destination at 310 North Queen Street was met with resistance. Commissioner Isabelle Fletcher, among others, questioned the wisdom in choosing this site and expressed concerns about its inadequate space. Library Director John Jones addressed these concerns and explained that the library “will have enough space for a 30 percent expansion of the facility if necessary.”²⁸ With enough assurance, the Kinston City Council and the Lenoir County Commissioners agreed to help fund the library’s new 20,000 square foot, \$1,120,000 project, and it opened to the public in 1983.²⁹

As the Kinston-Lenoir County Public Library began serving the community in their new and much larger facility, negotiations were taking place to add additional Lenoir County branches to the Neuse Regional Library System. In July 1984, the town of Pink Hill established a branch library when a quaint building and lot were donated in memory of resident Etta Jones Turner.³⁰ In addition, the town of LaGrange opened a branch library on May 2, 1991 in a remodeled 15,000 square foot building located on East Washington Street.³¹

Expanding Minds, Building Dreams

With eight entities now making up the Neuse Regional Library System, citizens from Lenoir, Greene, and Jones counties were ensured access to information. However, this did not stop the Kinston-Lenoir County Public Library from expanding to ensure their Queen Street space would hold their growing collection and materials and ensure adequate space for patrons. A renovation project, which was approved in 2004, led the way to a \$3,600,000 renovation project, of which \$2,600,000 came from a bond referendum, and the additional \$1,000,000 coming from federal grants and private donations.³² The library kept its doors open during the entire two-year renovation, which saw construction workers inside the library busy at work.³³ The renovation expanded the library by 9,000 square feet, making the finished product almost 30,000 square feet.

Serving in the 21st Century and Beyond

To ensure that the Kinston-Lenoir County Public Library is meeting the needs of the patrons in their

“...in an effort to offer their patrons the latest in technology, the Kinston-Lenoir County Public Library became one of the first public libraries in eastern North Carolina to begin circulation of E-Readers.”

community, many projects have been undertaken by over fifty full-time and part-time staff. The library offers 39 computers for adult use and 16 computers for child use, which allows them to search the Internet and the multiple databases that are offered. Also available is the new TLC LS2 Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) that allows patrons to search the entire Neuse Regional Library System for materials. The library also received a \$100,000 Golden Leaf grant in 2010 to combat adult illiteracy in Lenoir County by acquiring a variety of literacy materials and matching students with qualified instructors.³⁴ Furthermore, in an effort to offer their patrons the latest in technology, the Kinston-Lenoir County Public Library became one of the first public libraries in eastern North Carolina to begin circulation of E-Readers.

Programming is another service the library is well known for in their community, as the programs they offer reflect the diversity of the patrons they serve. Programs include children's story times held multiple times per week at various branches, video game tournaments for young adults, book talking groups for adults, and musical programs and educational lectures that are attended by patrons of all ages. Due to the countless variety of programs offered, the library serves as an organization of life long learning in its community.

The Kinston-Lenoir County Public Library is a testament to the citizens of Kinston. When faced with losing their information outlet,

they banded together and made their voices heard, ensuring that not only themselves, but also future generations would have a public library to call their own.

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During the summer of 2010, a colleague brought me what appeared to be an old scrapbook. This scrapbook was in poor condition with a torn spine, worn cloth cover and acidic pages.

the Morris idea: Irish art and poetry, hand-set type which was letterpress printed and which was then hand-colored by Irish artists (Lewis, 61). The press was part of a larger concern known as Cuala Industries which produced lace and embroidery, pottery, hand-printed books, greeting cards, hair brushes and mirrors. Cuala Industries was also a business managed and operated almost entirely by women. This sample book is a true time capsule of the Cuala Press' output. Photographs in the sample



book show the Cuala Industries sales booth at an undated exhibition in Belfast.

The Cuala Press was a Yeats family enterprise with brothers William and Jack and Lily and Lollie all involved. William wrote books and poetry, Jack created illustrations and Lily and Lollie ran the press. The printed cards in the sample book are beautiful and mostly contain Irish sayings and poetry, some in Gaelic by poets such as Susan L. Mitchell, Katharine Tynan, Padraic Colum and W. B. Yeats. This was combined with art by an Irish artist. There are predominantly greeting cards, but there are also bookplates, programs, mundane items like business forms and booklets for anniversaries and holidays.

As Preservation Librarian at the Z. Smith Reynolds Library at Wake Forest University, I realized it was a great opportunity for a restoration project. I was also excited by the content of this sample book, which represented examples in chronological order of the production of the Cuala Press beginning in 1908.

I wondered if anyone else has seen this sample book except possibly Dolmen Press owner, Liam Miller.

Some of the materials of the Cuala Press were donated to Trinity College, Dublin by the Yeats heirs and some stayed with the printing operation inherited by Liam Miller. I discussed the provenance of the sample book with former Rare Books Librarian at Z. Smith Reynolds Library, Richard Murdoch, but he was unsure of its purpose or how it came to the Dolmen Press. The Cuala Press had a primary period of production from 1908-1946. Printing was also done under the Cuala Press name during a revival period from 1969-1989 (Redshaw, 139). Somehow, this sample book was separated from the Dolmen Collection when it was processed in our library. Its discovery represented a unique piece which gave a glimpse into the Cuala Press, the kinds of things it printed and photos of their products.

The restoration project would involve two tracks: one to remove the cards and restore and reconstruct the binding; and another to scan the cards for a digitization project. Before we took any direct action, we photographed the entire book and produced an electronic version or “e-book” of the piece as it was. This provided an easy way to see and page through the book. It also provided a photographic record to use as we pieced the restored book back together. I hoped this e-book would allow access to the sample book by anyone from anywhere.

I began working with Carolyn Jones, a graduate student assistant, to remove the cards one by one. The cards were glued into the original book, so some of the paper lifted off with the cards as they were removed.

Often, after the cards were removed, large holes were left in the original pages because the paper stuck to the reverse side of the cards. Many of the cards contained ephemeral information (printing dates or number of copies printed.) which we wanted to preserve so we would not be gluing these cards back into the restored book. After removal from the acidic paper of the original book, each card was cleaned using a white eraser to remove any dirt or discolorations.

As the cards were removed, I made archival envelopes to protect the loose cards and to keep them in small batches for scanning. Because we had used our book scanner to create an electronic version of the Cuala Press sample book, we had a photographic verification of their original order. This record allowed us to safely remove these cards.



Cuala Industries booth at an undated Belfast exhibition

For the digitization portion of the project, we scanned each card at a 600 dpi resolution and stored these as TIFF images on a hard drive. The scanning part of the project used a Google spreadsheet, where each card was thoroughly described by adding descriptive metadata. This spreadsheet listed each card with as much information as we could collect: the

artist, poet, size, image description, and stray or identifying marks, etc. The spreadsheet worked as a tracking mechanism for the progress of the project, so we could always gauge our progress. The spreadsheet served as a template to enter metadata fields into our institutional repository. When the scans were done, we uploaded both the scans and the metadata to our institutional repository. We then attached the metadata in the spreadsheet to each image and the metadata record was attached to each scan.

We were prevented from placing the digital version of the Cuala Press sample book on the Z. Smith Reynolds Library web site (<http://zsr.wfu.edu/collections/digital/>) with our other digitization projects by copyright. We own the Dolmen Press Collection materials, which is how we came to own a small amount of the Cuala Press materials as well. Liam Miller, the editor and owner of the Dolmen Press, protected the Cuala materials over the years, even preserving the individual printing plates. When Miller began the Dolmen Press, he acquired some Cuala Press materials which lived in his archive until the Dolmen Press Collection was purchased by Wake Forest University in 1987. The Dolmen Press Collection (<http://wakespace.lib.wfu.edu/xmlui/handle/10339/27836>) was processed in 2004 and this allowed scholars to use this priceless treasure. However, it was not clear who retained copyright for the artistic and literary content of both the Dolmen and Cuala Press materials. In some cases, it was individual artists, writers and poets. In our case, we found the copyright-holder for the Yeats family (only one of the many contributors to the Cuala Press) is the Artist Rights Society (<http://arsny.com/>)

an artistic and literary consortium in the US and United Kingdom. My library made a request to the Artist Rights Society to simply publish the sample book digitally on the ZSR Library website. The response from the holders of the copyright was to ask for an annual payment for making this e-book available, an offer we declined. My hope is that this material will eventually be accessible to anyone. Copyright is full of many caveats and pitfalls as an article in *American Archivist* by Maggie Dickinson recently pointed out. Our attempt to locate the copyright holder for the Cuala Press materials took several years. The Cuala Press materials contain the work of dozens of artists and poets, so this project could potentially involve a lifetime of searching for individual copyright holders, and then after all this searching, yield no accessible digital form.

For the preservation side of the project, I dis-bound the book (separated the text block from the cover boards) and discarded the text block. I retained the boards and planned to re-cover them with new book-cloth similar to the original. I ordered Canson Mi-Tientes paper which is made in 19x25" sheets for the text block. These sheets were then cut and folded to the correct size. I sewed these signatures together at the same

thickness of the original book, using Irish linen thread, of course!

I lined the spine with Irish linen. I ordered a Cialux book cloth similar in color and texture to the original, and re-covered the boards. I then reunited the newly-sewn text block with the boards.

The restoration project then was completed by placing the cards back inside the restored book using "See-Thru Mounting Corners" in their original position. These mounting corners are really hand-folded Mylar strips that attach only to the page and appear like very large photo corners. The mounting strips secured each card to the new pages of the book without any adhesive.

The cards now have a safe environment in which to live out their lives in a well-preserved, acid-free book. This was a very satisfying project because it combined two of my interests: hands-on preservation and digitization. From restoring the Cuala Press sample book, I learned to love the Irish art and poetry printed by the Cuala Press. I also learned about the problems of copyright on a complex level and was able to accept that the digital form of this project isn't ready for prime time just yet.



Newly sewn textblock



Restored sample book



One of the Cuala Press cards



A page from the restored sample book

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Anime-zing in North Carolina: Library Views of Anime Fans

As many people, especially young adult librarians, are well aware, Japanese cartoons and comics have become hugely popular in the last few years. Called anime and manga respectively, Japanese animation and Japanese comics are enjoying a huge surge in popularity.

But the current clamor about the popularity of anime actually hides a number of facts. Anime has certainly become a mainstream phenomenon.¹ But it has been popular among devoted fans – sometimes but not always self-labeled as “otaku” – for years, and those fans span ages, genders, and interests. As with many forms of genre entertainment there is a whole fan culture surrounding the popularity of anime. Book clubs, viewing clubs, and collecting clubs form where otaku, or fans, read or watch and discuss their interests. Numerous online communities exist to discuss or expand on manga and anime series. And large conventions allow fans to gather and share their appreciation for the genre and related media. Fan conventions are an important part of anime and manga fan culture.

Publishers know the importance of fan conventions (or “cons”) as a place to find the pulse of their audience with some saying they “need to be there for outreach and feedback from the fans.”² The publisher exhibits at large fan conventions like San Diego Comic-Con go beyond simply exhibiting comics to related areas (such as video game hint books and reference books on comics) to broader areas such as audiobooks.³ If publishers find fan conventions to

be a valuable place for outreach, the same can be true for libraries. Fan conventions can become a great way to understand and connect with users and non-users of libraries, as well as to market and outreach to an enthusiastic niche of readers.

Anime and Libraries

For libraries, there are several factors that make manga (and anime to a lesser extent) a topic of interest. The most obvious factor ties to an older debate about comics as a form of reading. Can manga be a way to interest reluctant readers in reading and libraries?

The school library at Currituck County High School certainly found that they could, when an LSTA grant caused them to survey their students’ interests and wishes for the library. The students responded with extensive requests for graphic novels and manga. The resulting grant-funded purchase has enormously increased student visits to the library and kindled enthusiasm among the student body.⁴ Others have found that tying fan activities such as gaming, movies, and manga together with books can increase cross-platform interest.⁵

Manga and anime certainly attract and keep patron interest. Discussion of manga has been pervasive in the school, public, and young adult library literature. Libraries have found that manga readers can be hard to pin down and identify exact interests from⁶ but represent a motivated and stable user group even among adult patrons.⁷ Projects have focused on using local otaku and other fan

clubs as a source of information and contact^{8,9} which presents a strategy to either make contact with new patrons or harness a significant existing patron group. So getting involved in manga can be a draw for patrons and an outreach tool. Charbonneau’s study¹⁰ of adult graphic novel enthusiasts—of which a notable number said they read manga only—came to the conclusion, “If you are considering creating a graphic novel collection in your library, build it and they will come!”

Another facet of interest to libraries is as a venue for programming. Showing anime movies can be a great program and has gotten especially popular as a way to attract teens. Some purists among anime fans also insist that the best way to enjoy anime is with the original Japanese voices and subtitles; this suggests a way to promote reading skills with anime. But even without this aspect, showing popular anime movies or establishing an anime club or screening schedule can attract enthusiasts to the library. Even more ambitious programming projects are cropping up in libraries with anime festivals combining fan gatherings with anime screenings, gaming, reading and discussion, panels, costuming, and more.¹¹ These programs hinge on the popularity of fan gatherings in otaku culture as pivotal points for socialization, exchange of ideas, and contributing to the ebb and flow of fan culture.

Fan Gatherings

Part of the culture of being a fan of anime and manga is attending

conventions, clubs, and other gatherings. Not all manga fans attend conventions of course, but many do. Librarians have described a related type of con, gaming conventions, as, “[M]ind-blowing for anyone who has never gone to one.”¹² The intensity of this kind of subculture gathering can surprise people who are new to the experience.

So what do these cons consist of? The idea is similar to other genre-oriented conventions, so it is generally centered on panels and signings. Fans watch screenings of anime shows both new and old, learn about forthcoming translations of manga, ask questions of authors and artists, and discuss the merits of various approaches used by the anime and manga industries, such as the ever-heated debate of whether to watch anime with subtitles or English voices.

Video games often play a large role, because in Japan there is regular interaction between media types, including games. Thus there are anime, manga, and novels which spawn off of games and games which spawn off of print and television media as well. Since they are inextricably linked it is common for fans to include video game rooms and discussions with other events at anime cons. Video game rooms host tournaments and players often stay up all night for group competitions or cooperative assaults on the game world. Performance-oriented game contests such as Dance Dance Revolution tournaments are popular because a watching crowd can enjoy them too.

Some of the practices at conventions might surprise people unfamiliar with anime fandom though. For example cosplay, or costume play, is an important con event for many fans. For some, the whole purpose of going to the con is to wear their costume or watch others in their

costumes. Fans practicing cosplay, or ‘cosplayers’, most commonly dress up as a character from an anime, manga, video game, book, or other cultural source. Some cosplayers may dress up as original characters inspired by specific works; others may simply dress up in a style that is popular and evocative of manga or Japanese cultural themes. Costumes may be store-bought or combined from store-bought elements, but many serious devotees of cosplay insist on making their own costumes so that they can express their own image concept and not be restricted by a stock design. This kind of costuming can take many hours to work on. Posing for other fans’ cameras and doing mini-skits in the hall gives cosplayers a chance to show off their great costumes and acting abilities. Cosplay contests, a perennial draw at conventions, therefore often include a brief amount of time for a skit. Specifically skit-oriented contests allow for longer, group skits. Cosplay contest prizes, often given by actors or artists from Japan or well-known U. S. anime voice actors, are coveted accolades.

There are usually some cultural events as well, such as Japanese traditional arts or music as well as modern Japanese or sometimes Korean popular music (J-pop and K-pop respectively). Because art is such an important part of manga, there is usually an amateur and early-career professional artists’ area, or “artists alley”, where fan artists sell and display their artwork. Art contests and similar events may draw amateur or early-career artists as well, and both aspiring and established online comic creators can often be found at cons selling books or drawings and promoting their web comics.

Amateur art is not the only commercial aspect. Fundraising or charity auctions are common events at cons, and there is always a Dealer’s Room

where businesses sell everything from expensive imported DVDs to Asian snacks and beverages.

There are too many types of events and features at anime cons to describe them all here. However, hopefully this summary will give the reader a few ideas of what it is like. The only way to really understand what a con is like is to attend one, and that is exactly what some librarians have done to get a better idea of their patrons’ activities. Cons come in many sizes though, from small local ones with a hundred or fewer attendees to large international ones with thousands. There is a regional anime con in North Carolina based in the Triangle which draws fans from throughout the state and beyond called Animazement.

Animazement

The convention website says, “Animazement is an annual convention that celebrates the world of Japanese visual culture through anime, manga, video games, J-rock, martial arts, traditional crafts, and more! Brought to you by fans, for fans.” Although it is a local gathering, it is not a small event. There are usually many international guests and it is normal to see guests, vendors, and artists from all over the country. Attendees come from all over the state as well as surrounding states and throughout the Southeast.

Over ten thousand attendees came to the Raleigh Convention Center for Animazement 2010. The 2009 12th Annual Animazement was the first to move to Raleigh having outgrown previous venues. The 2008 Animazement, at which this research was conducted, was the last one held in Durham, NC at the Sheraton Imperial hotel and convention center. Held on Memorial Day weekend, Friday through Sunday, Animazement is an event which many NC fans look

forward to. Planning for each year begins as soon as the previous year ends, for the event coordinators as well as the fans, who often buy their tickets a year in advance to get discounted pricing.

The Wake County Public Library and other Triangle area libraries have a history of close involvement with Animazement. In the past this has included setting up library information booths and sponsoring contests. Since Animazement moved to the larger Raleigh Convention Center, Wake County Public Libraries have sponsored a manga reading room where fans can sit in relative quiet, relax, and read manga and magazines. This kind of embedded presence at the convention shows great teamwork and outreach with the fan community. The Wake system also built on that to develop programming in the library.¹³

Other North Carolina Gatherings

It is worth mentioning that Animazement is not the only gathering for anime fans in the state. There are a number of other gatherings that include anime and manga fans as part of their attendees. Comic book conventions are a natural destination, especially for fans that particularly enjoy the manga side of things. North Carolina comic book conventions include Charlotte's HeroesCon as well numerous smaller "comi-cons" and related events in Raleigh, Charlotte, Boone, Sylvia, and elsewhere. Speculative fiction (i.e. science fiction and/or fantasy) conventions also regularly include some anime fans, due to the fact that there is an overlap between the two groups. In North Carolina there is a Triad regional speculative fiction convention called StellarCon, in Charlotte there is a NC/SC regional speculative

fiction con called ConCarolinas, which always has an anime room, as well as smaller local events in several cities.

Smaller events also abound, often sponsored by colleges and cultural centers, such as Guilford College and the Asheville Art Museum and regional fan clubs. The college connection belies the idea of anime being a teen-only interest, as for many the interest persists into college years and beyond.

Smaller events and local fan clubs have also proved to be fertile ground for library outreach. Cumberland County Public Library hosts an annual "Librari-con" (information on the 2011 event is available at <http://www.cumberland.lib.nc.us/teen/Libraricon/teens-Librari-Con2011.html>), that partners with the anime and science fiction fans in the Fayetteville area and throughout the state. This "mini-con" is an amazing example of outreach to the niche community of serious enthusiasts, but also provides a fun program for library patrons who enjoy anime on a more casual basis. Similar efforts are being made, with a more general theme of science fiction rather than a specifically anime audience, by the Appalachian Regional Library (see <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Wilkes-Library-Con/170044036371372> for more information).

As with many things in North Carolina, outside of the largest cities people often feel that it is difficult to find events and gatherings of common interest. These smaller conventions represent efforts to remedy this lack and show the diversity of interests among the fan community. They also represent a great opportunity for programming, outreach, and better understanding of teen and adult fans.

The Survey

Data was gathered at the 11th Animazement, which was held in Durham, NC, in 2008. Information was gathered by means of a survey administered in paper and online. To encourage participation, a raffle was included and signs were posted around the table encouraging participants. The table was located somewhat out of the main flow of traffic, but in an area where people often had to stand when waiting for events. Thus, bored people waiting in line would often take the survey for lack of anything else in particular to do.

Many participants self-identified as being involved in research in some way. A number of librarians, library workers, and people interested in libraries came by. Several students, including a number of graduate students, also came to take the survey. They self-identified as being interested in research and were sympathetic to the importance of good participation.

However, the majority of respondents came out of interest in the raffle or because they lacked anything better to do at the time. The raffle winner received a \$25 gift certificate to an online manga and anime retailer. Responses included an e-mail address for contacting the raffle winner, but data entry did not include collection of that item and the online questionnaire responses for this field were deleted as soon as the winner had collected the gift certificate code.

Young people who self-identified as being under 18 or who appeared to be minors were requested verbally to get their parents' permissions before filling out the survey and entering the raffle. However, most minors who approached the table were already in the company of an adult so this rarely presented a problem. It may have

affected the response rate of younger persons though. Also, the number of questions may have been a deterrent to younger potential respondents.

Bias in the sample may therefore have come from several sources: higher participation from older attendees involved in research or libraries, length and parental requirements creating lower participation from younger attendees, geographic and timing effects due to the location of the table, and incentive-induced response bias¹⁴ that may have encouraged responses that were favorable towards the sponsor.

Profile of a North Carolina Anime Fan

There were 151 responses to the survey, of which 115 came from self-identified North Carolina residents. For the purposes of this article, the results will be reported focusing on respondents from North Carolina only, for a total $n=115$. In both the paper and online versions there were no required responses. Any question that a respondent preferred not to answer was simply left blank; the survey administrators at the table encouraged anyone who expressed discomfort with a question that it was fine to write in something more appropriate or leave it blank as they preferred. Therefore not all response totals will add up to 115.

The first information collected was general demographic information about gender, age, and school enrollment. Because one of the goals of this survey was to look at possible places of connection between anime fans and libraries, schools were thought to be an important aspect of where respondents might encounter libraries. Ages were roughly grouped according to broad school category as well. The option for "Other" was included for gender, but no North

Carolina respondents chose that option (see Table 1).

The next questions focused on broad relationships with libraries such as whether the individual had a library card, how often they used the library, and what types of libraries are being used. In the free response "other" field it should be noted that one patron mentioned ebooks as a library use, but did not include whether the source of the ebook subscription was public, school, workplace, or college. Because of the NC LIVE ebook holdings, ebook access can come from almost any library (see Table 2).

The next section discussed the uses of libraries by these anime fans.

Directions indicated that participants should mark all appropriate categories. Results listed are ranked by overall percentage of how they are using libraries. Unsurprisingly, casual reading, school research, and homework were the most common uses of the library (see Table 3).

The next section asked respondents to rate their enthusiasm for different interests commonly found in the anime fan community. The activities rated were anime, manga, 'cosplay' or costume play, non-manga comics (which was included because library practices often group all graphic formats together), video games, and Japanese culture.

Demographic Traits	Total	Female	Male
Respondents in NC	115	66	49
Ages 10-13	4	3	1
Ages 14-17	22	17	5
Ages 18-21	33	22	11
Ages 22-30	41	18	23
Ages 31 and over	15	6	9
School enrollment: none	34	13	21
Enrolled in Middle/Jr High	4	3	1
Enrolled in High School	25	18	7
Enrolled in community college	20	11	9
Enrolled in college/university	31	21	10

Table 1: Demographic Traits

Library Patron Traits	Total	Female	Male
Library card holder	88	58	30
Non-cardholder	25	7	18
Cardholder: unsure/no response	2	1	1
Library Use: Daily	10	7	3
Library Use: Multiple times a week	11	11	0
Library Use: Weekly	15	12	3
Library Use: 2-3 per month	15	10	5
Library Use: Monthly	19	11	8
Library Use: Almost never	37	11	26
Library Use: Never	7	3	4
Uses public library	89	54	35
Uses school library	22	13	9*
Uses college library	55	31	24
Uses workplace library	6	3	3

* The survey should have been clearer on the nature of "school" libraries, as this exceeds the number of middle and high school enrollees for this category.

Table 2: Library Patron Traits

Library used for...	Overall	% of females	% of males
Casual reading	66.0%	70.3%	59.5%
Research for school	59.4%	64.1%	52.4%
Homework	45.3%	54.7%	31.0%
Meeting space	25.5%	29.7%	19.0%
Other (non-school) research	23.6%	18.8%	31.0%
Computer access	23.6%	25.0%	21.4%
Book or manga discussions	14.2%	21.9%	2.4%
Library-sponsored events	10.4%	12.5%	7.1%
Anime club meetings	9.4%	14.1%	2.4%
Anime screenings	9.4%	14.1%	2.4%

Table 3: Library use by anime fans

	Mean rating		
	NC Overall	NC Female	NC Male
Anime	3.20	3.21	3.19
Manga	3.05	3.26	2.75
Cosplay	2.54	2.59	2.47
Comics	2.18	2.19	2.17
Video Games	3.21	3.14	3.29
Japanese Culture	3.04	3.2	2.84

Table 4: Enthusiasm for anime activities

Ratings were made on a Likert scale from 0 to 4: “No interest at all;” “My friends force me into it;” “It’s OK;” “I’m a huge fan;” and “Can’t live without it” (see Table 4).

The next sets of questions were related to the intersection of libraries and anime interests. The first questions were related to library holdings and support for fan interests (see Table 5).

The next series of questions asked what fans would hope to see in public libraries, related to their anime fandom. An open-ended question for “other” was included as well as the closed-ended ones.

And the final group of questions was related to what support fans would like to see their school or college library provide for their anime fandom. The questions were intentionally skewed towards book

resources and more scholastic materials. An open-ended question section followed, in which participants could make what comments they desired to the library community and express their ideas however they wanted.

Discussion

The demographics of the respondents were very different from what one might expect if focused on the image of cartoon-watching kids. Particularly notable was the fact that the largest group of respondents by age were from the 22-30 age group. The survey was designed with this group covering a relatively wide range of years on the assumption that it would be smaller than the young adult and college-age groups, but that was not the case. The college age 18-21 group was a large one with 33 respondents, but the 22-30 group

was larger at 41.

The gender balance was definitely towards the female, but not overwhelmingly so. The difference in library usage between female and male respondents was a more noticeable issue, with 88% of females having library cards compared to 61% of males. Whereas 78% of female respondents reported at least monthly use of a library, only 39% of males reported at least monthly library use. Reassuringly, in both cases “almost never” using the library was much more likely than “never” using the library.

Most specific types of library uses had higher rates among females than males, which parallels the library patterns generally. It is also worth noting that contrary to what one might think, public libraries were more commonly reported to be used than

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Does your public library carry anime?	25%	44%	31%
Does your public library carry manga?	50%	21%	29%
Does your public library support fans in other ways?	14%	20%	66%
Does your school or college library support fans in any way?	19%	32%	49%

Table 5: Library anime holdings

What kind of anime/manga support would you like to see at your public library?	Total	Female	Male
Anime to check out	77%	77%	76%
Anime screenings	48%	44%	53%
Anime/manga club meetings	48%	47%	49%
Manga to check out	70%	71%	67%
Manga “book discussion” groups	33%	32%	35%
Manga art and business books	37%	44%	29%
All day fan or culture events	40%	41%	39%

Table 6: Anime/manga wants at your public library

What anime/manga support would you like to see in school/college libraries?	Total	Female	Male
Manga to check out	80%	75%	84%
Manga discussions	49%	48%	50%
Graphic arts books	61%	67%	52%
Japanese language resources	70%	77%	61%
Japanese cultural information	74%	77%	71%

Table 7: Anime/manga wants at your school/college library

school and college libraries combined. When asked, "What kinds of libraries do you use?" 77 respondents claimed they used a school or college library and 89 claimed they used a public library. That may explain why casual reading was the most common library use across both genders. Research for school was the second most common use in both genders and overall, with both uses being more popular for females than males. It is interesting to note, however, that male respondents had a much higher use of the library for non-school-related research than females did. Non-school research tied with homework for third most popular use among males, though it was distinctly lower among females and when averaged overall (tied for fifth place overall, and seventh-most of the ten uses among females). One wonders if this is a particular trait of this fan group, or if personal research interests are a generally common library use for men. Fandom-related research interests could include cultural information, costuming techniques, video editing (for subtitling or for creating Anime Music Videos – AMVs – of anime clips set to music) and other technical study, art references, and many other possibilities.

An especially interesting set of results was in the fan interests questions. Although Animazement attendees might reasonably be assumed to like anime the best, the actual most popular interest was video games, with an average of 3.21 on a 0-4 Likert scale. This edged out Anime with an average of 3.20, and was driven especially by male responses wherein over half responded that they "Can't live without it!" on the topic of video games. Despite the fact that this is a convention of anime and Japanese culture

fans, video games were notably the most popular activity. That not only gives us an insight into the multifaceted interplay of fan interests, it also suggests ways to cross-market library offerings.

Other interests were more predictably ranked. Anime was the next most popular, followed by manga and then Japanese culture. All of those averaged to above the "I'm a huge fan!" threshold (3 on the Likert scale) for the overall population. It is interesting to note that among male fans, Japanese Culture was more interesting than manga. For some fans, the manga version of a story is simply not interesting, and that may be an important insight into how to interest male anime fans. Perhaps cultural materials would be better resources for these fans.

It is also interesting to note that (non-Asian) comic books were the least popular interest across the board. This means that grouping graphic novels all together because they are all graphical is probably not an ideal browsing arrangement. Of course, much like the issue of whether or not to separate genres of fiction this is often a more practical choice than anything. But in a mythical 'ideal' browsing arrangement it appears that video games and cultural materials would be best shelved near the manga to catch readers' interests.

A brief question about what support existed at their libraries already was more complicated than had been expected. Not only were there, unsurprisingly, a great many "I don't know" responses to the question of whether manga and anime were available in the local libraries, there were definitely some erroneous "No" responses even in counties where there are robust anime programs. This leads one to wonder how fans could feel certain that there is no anime at a

library that definitely has anime. This might be an outreach or marketing issue that could be addressed. In the course of collecting the data however, an interesting question arose. Several respondents asked "Does it count if all they have is _____?" What the blank included varied between a few groups, the most common being the Disney versions of the Studio Ghibli movies such as *Spirited Away* or *Howl's Moving Castle*. Slightly less common were various children's television series Americanized from anime series, such as *Pokemon* or *Yu Gi Oh*. The survey administrators consistently answered, "It's up to what you think, whether that counts or not," and some respondents verbally indicated they thought it did while others did not. This shows an interesting hierarchy of what is considered serious enough material to constitute real support.

The next section was about what fans would like to see in libraries in the way of fan support for anime fans and otaku interests. Because the overwhelming popularity of video games was not expected, the author had assumed that anime would be most popular, and then video games or manga would be second-most. Video game holdings and materials were not included in the prompting questions about what fans would like to see in libraries. It would be interesting in the future to incorporate more questions specifically on desired video game support.

Predictably, the idea of anime and manga to check out was the popular form of support that was hoped for at libraries, with anime being the most popular out of the list presented. Gatherings were a far less popular idea at public libraries, though anime screenings were a fairly popular idea among male respondents. Interestingly, there were some very

strong wants from school libraries: the idea of Japanese language and cultural resources were very popular with 70% and 74% of respondents wanting to see such items in their school or college library. That level is on par with the idea of manga in public libraries, which also got 70% support. Traditional “book talk” groups were the least popular idea in both categories, and the omnipresent “how to draw manga” style art and business books did not fare especially well either.

Open-ended responses to the question, “What would you like to see?” added some depth. There were only a few of these write-ins; most re-emphasized the existing responses with the desire for a greater quantity or variety of support. Some indicated that they were categorically not interested in anime or manga through the library. One surprising request suggested “Categorize according to content,” implying that they wanted more robust genre cataloging. There were also specific interests voiced:

anime music and all day events.

The general open-ended responses covered a greater range, but showed several specific trends. As in any population, there were several people who indicated that they were simply uninterested in the library. A number of further barriers of typical sorts occurred: distance, transportation issues, parking concerns, crowding, presence of vagrants, sense of indebtedness over past fines, lack of time, and both noise and quiet were all cited as barriers. Lack of need for the library was also a common factor with many people already having large book collections, but several also cited a sense that they were not welcome or wanted in the library and even that the staff was hostile to them. On the other hand, many respondents also expressed a deep love for the library and said that nothing could keep them away.

Conclusion

Perhaps the main thing that can be taken from this is that there is already

a link between libraries and anime fans, but that it could be stronger. Carrying more manga and more anime could help, as well as outreach to ensure that these populations are aware of the library’s interest in and acceptance of otakudom. There are thousands of anime fans in North Carolina and some libraries have found that the community is a great place to connect to patrons. Fans can be enthusiastic library supporters, once they get past the fear that they are unwanted by libraries.

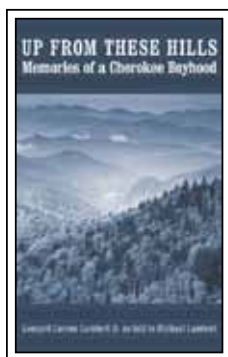
There are also a wide variety of ways that libraries could fill the needs of this audience beyond merely carrying anime or manga. Consider video games, language, culture, costuming, art, and other related resources that may also appeal. They can provide a bridge between different interests, and show that the library understands that otaku culture extends beyond watching videos.

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North Carolina Books

Eileen McGrath, compiler



Up from These Hills: Memories of a Cherokee Boyhood

By Leonard Carson Lambert, Jr., as told to Michael Lambert. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2011. 197 pp. \$18.95. ISBN 978-0-8032-3536-6.

Leonard Carson Lambert, Jr., an enrolled member of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, describes for readers what it was like to be a Cherokee growing up in western North Carolina during the Great Depression. In *Up from These Hills: Memories of a Cherokee Boyhood*, Lambert depicts how his father had to find different jobs as a laborer, timber cutter, and Civilian Conservation Corps worker in order to sustain the family through tough economic times. This personal memoir illustrates that the Cherokee were like many other people, enduring daily hardships as they struggled to find suitable housing or available farmland for raising crops. A particularly intriguing aspect of the book is the author's description of the educational differences between school systems in western North Carolina. In the Cherokee schools, students attended kindergarten when they were six and first grade when they were seven years old. For the most part, the curriculum was focused on health and hygiene. By

contrast, students entered first grade in white schools when they were six years old and learned reading, writing, and mathematics. When not attending school, Leonard Lambert and his siblings always helped their parents around the house with various chores. Eventually, the author had the opportunity to attend Mars Hill College, but he later transferred to North Carolina State College in order to pursue an engineering degree. Despite economic hardships, Lambert remained determined to attend college and also maintain his Cherokee identity.

The book is divided into six sections: Lambert family history; life on the family farm near the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians' reservation; the Lambert family's relocation and experiences working on a sharecropping farm in eastern Tennessee during the late 1930s; the author's boyhood education at the Mentor School in Tennessee; his pursuit of a college education at Mars Hill College and North Carolina State College; and his return home to Cherokee, North Carolina where he opened a gift shop with his father and his later career with the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA). There are no illustrations and just a modest number of bibliographical references; a genealogical table is included to help readers place the people mentioned in historical context.

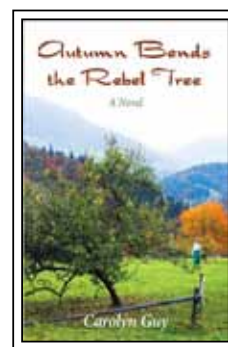
Leonard Carson Lambert, Jr. holds an engineering degree from North Carolina State College and spent twenty-five years working for Alcoa in different parts of the world. Michael

Lambert, co-author, received a doctorate in social anthropology from Harvard University and is currently Associate Professor of Anthropology and African Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

This book is intended to offer readers a glimpse into the lives of Cherokee families in western North Carolina during the Great Depression, World War II, and the post-war years in the United States. This memoir would be best suited for inclusion in an academic, public, or special library with a Native American history collection.

David W. Young

University of North Carolina at Pembroke



Autumn Bends the Rebel Tree

By Carolyn Guy. Vilas, N.C.: Canterbury House Publishing, 2011. 261 pp. \$16.95. ISBN 978-0-9825396-9-9.

“My mother was thirty-eight years old when Papa died. With eleven children still in the household and the Great Depression pressing sore in the land, she faced poverty, trials, and tribulation with fortitude, resourcefulness, and a deep faith in God.” Thus spoke Carolyn Guy about what inspired her first

published novel, *Autumn Bends the Rebel Tree*, a fictionalized account of her amazing mother who bore seventeen children, including two sets of twins.

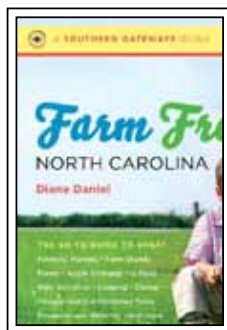
The author fashioned her fictional heroine Clarinda Darningbush, who also bore seventeen children, including two sets of twins, after her own mother. Clarinda's marriage at fourteen to handsome banjo-playing Rufus McCloud, himself barely eighteen, and her great love for him and all their children are beautifully portrayed in this finely crafted work. Life in the Appalachian Mountains during the 1930s and 1940s was hard, and readers will be reminded of the lyrics from "Song of the South" by Bob McDill and sung by Alabama, "Somebody told us that Wall Street fell, but we were so poor that we couldn't tell." But these people were strong and not without their pleasures in life, including their music, their religion and strong faith in God, and the bounteous food which they worked so hard to produce and which sustained them. Carolyn Guy portrays many humorous incidents drawn from her own family and friends' lives and from stories told to her as she was growing up. She captures the dialog of mountain folks beautifully for, as she herself says, "That's how I talked growing up."

When her beloved Rufus dies, Clarinda remains a widow for a long time until she meets and marries (against her children's advice and warnings) Wadell Dudley, a well-to-do but selfish and rather mean-spirited farmer. He refuses even to buy shoes for Clarinda's youngsters, begrudges the very food they eat, and never lives up to his promise to teach her boys how to drive a team of horses. But Clarinda refuses to let this setback destroy her family and turns this relationship into a benefit

for her struggling family. She bends like the Rebel apple tree in her yard, but never breaks.

Some chapters begin or end with poetry or a song, many by the author, for she is a published poet. This book was awarded the Clark Cox Historical Fiction Award for 2011, given by the North Carolina Society of Historians. It is an appropriate read for young adults to seniors and should be considered a must purchase for any public or university library which includes North Carolina history, fiction, or Appalachian regional literature.

Carol Truett
Appalachian State University



Farm Fresh North Carolina

By Diane Daniel
Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2011.
282 pp. \$18.95. ISBN 978-0-8078-7182-9.

Since Diane Daniel grew up in North Carolina and is a freelance journalist who "writes about travel, food, the environment, and fascinating folks," her latest book is a natural for her. *Farm Fresh North Carolina* is a guide book to consumer-oriented agriculture in the state. Since this is a selective guide rather than an exhaustive one, it is important for readers to review carefully the introduction and the "How to Use This Book" sections to understand the author's selection criteria. Daniel celebrates the ingenuity of the state's farmers who have found new products and services in

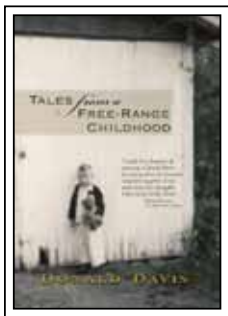
the era since the tobacco buy-out. The book also documents the renewal of farming in the state, including community-supported agriculture and the locavore movement. The entries provide a brief introduction to each vendor; some contain a story of the vendor's history or a description of the author's visit there. Vendor entries are interspersed with interesting tidbits of all kinds about agriculture and North Carolina. ("Herd" about natural mowing? Yes, it's possible to hire goats to clear land, even in the city!) Most readers will learn something new about the many kinds of farming in this state, and they will appreciate the black and white photographs throughout the book that are crisp and engaging.

The book is divided into five regional sections: the mountains, the Charlotte area, the Triad, the Triangle, and the coastal region and Sandhills. A state map at the beginning of the book orients the reader to the counties in each region; maps for each region show the distribution of major cities and towns across the area. The subjects covered by the subtitle serve as headings for subsections within the regions, but be forewarned, not all regions include all subsections: the Triad apparently doesn't possess any choose-and-cut Christmas tree farms, which seems surprising, considering that the coastal region and Sandhills do have them; and apple orchards are to be found primarily in the mountains. Happily, each regional section does include a few recipes provided by vendors from that area.

In general, the book is nicely organized. The arrangement by region with sub-arrangement by type of establishment and an appendix of county-by-county listings make it simple to identify farms in a given area. The only obvious absence is a product index for the farms. A

reader must peruse all listings in a given area, for instance, to find which farms offer meat for sale. But it is not such a big book that such a perusal is onerous. Location information is minimal; each entry provides just the address and phone number of the vendor and a Web address if a Web site is available. Notes are included for each vendor about the timing of special events or seasonal sales. The book also includes a small glossary and a concise list of resources for more information. *Farm Fresh North Carolina* is highly recommended for all libraries with a North Carolina travel section and it is appropriate for institutions with curricula related to sustainable agriculture.

Michele Hayslett
University of North Carolina at
Chapel Hill



Tales from a Free-Range Childhood

By Donald Davis.
Winston-Salem: John F. Blair Publisher, 2011.
239 pp. \$12.95. ISBN 978-0-89587-509-9.

For more than thirty years, traveling storyteller Donald Davis has shared with audiences accounts of his family life and upbringing. Davis translates this oral history into the written word in his book, *Tales from a Free-Range Childhood*. The book is a collection of stories that have developed and matured over time, to the point that Davis felt comfortable committing them to paper. In doing

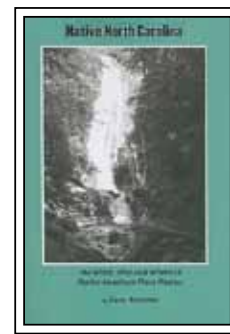
so, the author does a remarkable job of preserving the character and humor of the stories. The reader can almost hear the author's voice as he recounts his memories of growing up near Waynesville, North Carolina in the 1940s and 1950s. Davis manages to take the reader back to an era when life seemed simpler and parents had the ultimate say.

The book contains a chronological series of stories beginning with Davis's childhood antics and continuing through his teenage years. Davis grew up during a time when children roamed free and any scrape was treated with a generous application of iodine. The stories are set in and around Davis's hometown of Plott Creek near Waynesville. Readers will recognize similarities to small towns across the country in the 1940s, but they will also be reminded that the setting is the rural South when the author employs such vivid expressions as "to snatch someone bald headed." This is a laugh-out-loud book that will hold the reader's attention to the very end.

Davis's early tales reveal a devilish character who delights in teasing and tormenting his younger brother—the child who has replaced him as the baby of the family. He recounts the story of the family's first television set and the joy of discovering programming such as *Champions of Texas Wrestling*. He entertains the reader with his adventures of traveling to Asheville alone by bus for orthodontist appointments. As Davis ages in his stories, he becomes a bit more reflective in regard to his family relationships, displaying a degree of empathy and understanding toward his parents and the lessons they are trying to teach him. The child begins to recognize his parents as individuals and to appreciate them in a new capacity.

Davis's book will appeal to adult readers of all ages and is best suited for placement in public libraries. The language in *Tales from a Free-Range Childhood* is direct and uncomplicated, and the tone is light and upbeat. Middle-aged readers and senior citizens are likely to enjoy the references to an era and a setting that are familiar, allowing them to experience a sense of nostalgia in shared memories.

Catherine Tingelstad
Pitt Community College Library



Native North Carolina: The What, Why, and Where of Native American Place Names

By Kevin Reynolds.
Boone, NC: Parkway Publishers, Inc., 2010.
(Distributed by John F. Blair, Publisher)
122 pp. \$14.95. ISBN 978-1-933251-72-1.

It is fairly obvious that Cherokee County and Standing Indian Mountain have roots in Native American language or legend. But did you know that the same could be said of Hickory, Sugar Creek, and the Toe River? In *Native North Carolina*, first-time author Kevin Reynolds has combined his interests in the language and history of North Carolina's "original residents" with an obvious affection for his home state. The result is a guide that provides insight into the etymologies of nearly 130 North Carolina location names.

Native North Carolina is organized into four main sections. The first

three sections contain alphabetized entries covering geographical elements, communities, and counties, respectively. Most entries are short: a paragraph or two outlining the place, its physical location, and the origins of its name. However, some descriptions stretch to several pages and include more in-depth histories or extensive quotes. The fourth section of the book is a travel guide, outlining ten driving trips. Many are scenic treks through the mountains, but the longest is a journey on the Pamlico Scenic Byway and through the Outer Banks.

The book is illustrated with a series of black and white photographs that are meant to “entice” readers to visit the pictured locations. However, none of the photos have captions and it may be difficult for readers to locate the vistas that are shown. Also conspicuously absent are any illustrative maps, a serious shortcoming in any book about places and travel.

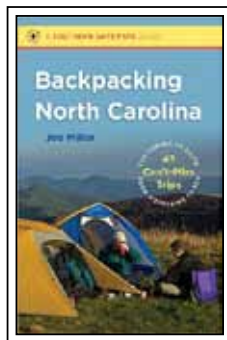
The book’s end materials include an appendix, a bibliography, and an index. The appendix listing other American places with indigenous origins is interesting, but an overview of North Carolina’s indigenous groups and their history would have provided welcome context for the place entries. The bibliography includes classic sources like William Powell’s *North Carolina Gazetteer* and James Mooney’s *Myths of the Cherokee*, but it also lists several less authoritative books and Web sites. Readers will find the index particularly helpful in finding information about sites with shared names or about places that are described within the entries for other locations.

At first glance, the format of *Native North Carolina* makes it seem like a reference book. However, it is much more successful as a casual travel book than it is as a researcher’s resource. It

navigates using road intersections, highway mile-markers, and land marks and it has a conversational tone. Information of particular interest to tourists—like the difficulty of hiking at Tusquitee Bald and the location of picnicking at Stecoah Gap—is present throughout the book. In addition, some entries meander away from their main subject. While tangential remarks about Blackbeard and trivia about the University of South Carolina mascot make for interesting travel reading, they also distract from the main focus.

Native North Carolina is not recommended for school libraries or as an authoritative reference resource, but is recommended for the travel or North Carolina sections of public or academic libraries.

Jennifer McElroy
Minnesota Historical Society Library



***Backpacking North Carolina:
The Definitive Guide to 43 Can't-Miss Trips from Mountains to Sea***

By Joe Miller.

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2011.

238 pp. \$45.00 ISBN 978-0-8078-3455-8 (cloth);

\$20.00 ISBN 978-0-8078-7183-6 (paper)

If you’re looking for a guidebook about backpacking in North Carolina that is friendly to beginners, Joe Miller’s *Backpacking North Carolina* is a great resource. Not only is Miller an experienced hiker and backpacker, he is also the author of

100 Classic Hikes in North Carolina and he maintains an outdoor recreation blog titled *GetGoingNC*. *Backpacking North Carolina* includes a wealth of general information about backpacking and trails, such as planning a trip, what essentials to pack, and what organizations maintain the area (which can mean a great deal in regards to the maintenance and care of the trails). This guidebook is well organized and easy to comprehend, containing maps, black and white photos of wilderness areas, a resource list of additional information on hiking and backpacking, and an index.

The guidebook is arranged into two main sections: a short section of preliminary advice and then a longer section on the trips themselves. The first section includes an introduction, advice on how to use the book, a backpack checklist, best trips by category, and additional resources. The trip section of the book is arranged by geographic location and then broken down further into more specific regions, then by trail or park name.

The introduction to the book is a must-read because in it Miller provides useful information about backpacking in North Carolina, weather, planning ahead, hunting, backpacking gear, and the history of backpacking. The purpose of this section is to introduce the beginner to backpacking and also to provide essential reminders for experienced backpackers. As Miller states, “Forget what you may have heard about backpacking, about carrying 40 pounds on your back for 20 miles a day, about developing blisters on top of blisters, about getting caught in a downpour and staying wet for days on end, and about bad camp coffee first thing in the morning. Backpacking isn’t about enduring, it’s about enjoying.” The “Best Trips by Category” section has an excellent list

that breaks trips into categories such as beginner, family, fishing, waterfalls, winter, and—important for some adventurers—escaping other people. This helps readers narrow their focus to particular types of backpacking adventures. In addition, the author gives his advice on subjects such as hiking at night, filtering water, going solo, and surviving the fourteen-hour night.

The bulk of the guidebook is a section titled “The Trips.” It is arranged by geographic area and it includes Blue Ridge Escarpment/North, Blue Ridge Escarpment/South, Great Smoky Mountains, Appalachian Trail, Southern Mountains, Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness, Piedmont, and Coast. Within each geographic area Miller supplies essential information about trails, campsites, and wilderness areas. Miller offers useful commentary about the difficulty rating for each hike, sights and trail markers, and the best time of year to visit the area. Each section includes a map and a one-page summary that has all the vital information needed for that specific backpacking trip, giving readers a quick reference for all the information they need for a successful trip.

Whether you are a novice or an experienced backpacker, Miller’s book is an essential resource. Miller has written the book with both native North Carolinians and visitors in mind. I would recommend this book for any public library, or any library that has a collection of North Carolina-related books. The guidebook serves not only as a practical guide to backpacking, but also as an inspiration to explore the natural areas of North Carolina.

Katie Nash
Elon University



***Farming Dissenters:
The Regulator Movement in
Piedmont North Carolina***

By Carole Watterson Troxler.
Raleigh: Office of Archives and History, North Carolina
Department of Cultural Resources, 2011.
221 pp. \$15.00. ISBN 978-0-86526-350-5.

Many North Carolinians have seen the Regulator Movement and the resulting Battle of Alamance as the beginning of the American Revolution. Although that belief has been discredited, the uprising continues to pique the interest of scholars and the general public alike. In *Farming Dissenters: The Regulator Movement in Piedmont North Carolina*, Carole Watterson Troxler’s in-depth examination of the backcountry protest movement, we find a welcome addition to the Regulator bibliography.

Troxler’s work begins several decades before the movement’s better known events of the 1760s and 1770s. In the first chapter Troxler looks at the “geographic imbalance of power” in colonial government and identifies this as one of the major sources of conflict between the competing factions. The colonial legislature and other apparatuses of governmental power were controlled by Eastern elites, causing political and financial difficulty for settlers in what was then the backcountry of North Carolina. This system, combined with problems caused by land speculation, a poorly functioning land grant office, and rampant corruption, led to mounting dissatisfaction.

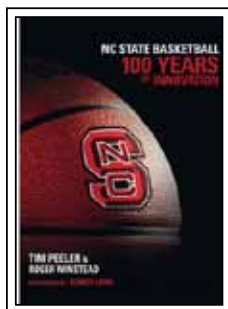
Although the author follows a mostly chronological retelling of the events leading up to the Battle of Alamance, she pauses in Chapter 3, “A Century’s Legacy: Dissenter Religious Culture as a Carrier of Political Expectations,” to analyze the religious makeup—predominantly Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Quaker—of the areas where the protest movement was most active. Troxler provides background information on the development of these denominations in Europe and North America and argues that the methodology used and beliefs held by dissenting religious factions were very similar to those employed by Regulators and those who sympathized with their cause. In the final chapters Troxler takes the story through and a little beyond the American Revolution, showing how both Loyalists and Patriots sought to woo former Regulators to their side. In what may be a surprising twist, many of those who had been involved in the uprisings remained loyal to the Crown, though some, of course, became involved in the early Revolutionary state government.

Farming Dissenters has an interesting selection of images, including original documents from the North Carolina State Archives, portraits, and a few maps. There is a brief introduction, adapted from the “Alamance Battlefield” section of the *North Carolina Historic Sites* Web site, and two appendices. The first appendix lists the names of individuals who may have been Regulators, sympathizers, or at least signers of petitions that supported Regulator causes. Genealogists may find this list of names useful, at least as an indicator of an individual being in a specific place and time period. The second appendix is a bibliographic essay examining historians’ treatment of the Regulator Movement; it also

includes a list of influential works on the topic. An expansive list of sources and a suitable index complete the book.

This book will be a valuable addition to libraries across the state, especially school and college libraries where colonial United States and North Carolina history are taught. The narrative, when used in conjunction with previous documentary treatments of the subject, is invaluable for fully understanding the sometimes complicated events and numerous actors involved in the Regulator Movement.

Jason E. Tomberlin
University of North Carolina



NC State Basketball: 100 Years of Innovation

By Tim Peeler, and Roger Winstead.
Raleigh: NC State University Athletics Department, 2010.
245 pp. \$30.00. ISBN 978-0-8078-3447-3. (Copies of this publication may be ordered from the UNC Press web site (www.uncpress.unc.edu) or by calling Longleaf Services at 800-848-6224.)

In today's world of college basketball, the Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC), comprised of twelve teams, is one of the strongest and most competitive leagues in the nation. Prior to becoming the league to beat, the road to greatness was paved by one school, North Carolina State University (NCSU), which fought to bring the game of basketball to a state previously dominated by football and baseball fans.

NC State Basketball: 100 Years of Innovation is divided into five chapters with titles such as "A Case Study," "Continuing Case's Dream," and "Miracle." The essays within each chapter highlight a historical event or person and provide a chronological history of NCSU basketball starting from when Everett Case first introduced basketball to the South and leading up to capturing two national championships, seventeen conference championships, and making college basketball fans everywhere take note that the Atlantic Coast Conference is a force to be reckoned with. Some of North Carolina State's most distinguished players, from Ronnie Shavlik and David Thompson to Sidney Lowe and Julius Hodge, are featured. The book also includes the coaches who put NCSU on the college basketball map from Everett Case to Norm Sloan, Jim Valvano, Herb Sendek, and Sidney Lowe. Other essays chronicle the history behind the venues from Thompson Gymnasium to Reynolds Coliseum, and finally to the RBC Center. The changing venues are signs of the growing popularity of college basketball in the South.

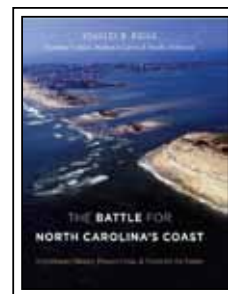
Sidney Lowe, a former North Carolina State point guard and (at the time of the book's publication) head coach, wrote the book's foreword. He includes his fondest memories of playing and coaching for a school that pioneered many of the rules and traditions that still exist today, such as player introductions, alley oops, the ten-second time line, basketball camps, the electronic time clock, big-time recruiting, post-season tournaments, in-game music, cutting down the nets, and the use of scouting films. The book contains a preface, acknowledgments, and epilogue; however an index and a bibliography are noticeably missing. There are 230 photographs that

accompany the essays, but only two photographs have captions and none have any source information.

Both authors, Tim Peeler and Roger Winstead, are alumni and life-long fans of North Carolina State basketball. Peeler is the managing editor of the *GoPack.com* Web site, and has authored two books: *Legends of NC State Basketball* and *When March Went Mad: A Celebration of NC State's 1982-1983 National Championship*. Winstead is an award-winning photojournalist, Pulitzer Prize nominee, and NCSU's Director of Photography.

NC State Basketball: 100 Years of Innovation provides a fascinating history of North Carolina sports, and would appeal to college basketball fans everywhere. It is recommended for all libraries.

Suvanida Duangudom
Wake Technical Community College



The Battle for North Carolina's Coast: Evolutionary History, Present Crisis, and Vision for the Future

By Stanley R. Riggs, Dorothea V. Ames, Stephen J. Culver, and David J. Mallison.
Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2011.
142 pp. \$25.00. ISBN 978-0-8078-3486-2.

The North Carolina coast and its barrier islands are some of the state's most treasured and celebrated natural resources. Their stunning beauty and biological diversity draw millions of visitors to the state who infuse local economies with billions

of dollars and help make North Carolina the nation's sixth most visited state. In their book *The Battle for North Carolina's Coast: Evolutionary History, Present Crisis, and Vision for the Future*, Stanley Riggs and his co-authors contend that these coastal areas are in jeopardy and that there needs to be a shift in how coastal development and preservation take place to ensure their continued health and value.

All the authors are faculty in the Department of Geological Sciences at East Carolina University. Riggs is Distinguished Research Professor and Harriot College Distinguished Professor; Dorothea V. Ames is research instructor; Stephen J. Culver is Harriot College Distinguished Professor and chair; and David J. Mallinson is associate professor. Their expert credentials are unimpeachable, and their scholarship, experience with coastal issues, and passion for the subject are reflected in this work.

The book gives readers a broad understanding of the geomorphologic history of the coast and of the issues associated with development, sea level rise, and weather effects. The authors point out that North Carolina's barrier islands are in a state of constant change, their topography affected by storms, climate change, and other coastal processes. They also discuss the nature of development in these areas and how it interplays with coastal change. They contend that the current intensity of this development cannot be sustained and that current engineering practices not only cannot stem the changes brought on by natural processes, but can actually exacerbate the problems associated with them. They argue that a fundamental shift in how we think about and interact with the coastal areas is essential in order to foster the continued health and utility of our coastal

areas. The authors provide specific examples of how to maintain the area's tourist economy while making informed and effective decisions on how to govern development. All of this is expressed in a manner that, though technical, is still accessible to the casual reader.

The text is accompanied by a myriad of images, maps, and graphs that help to illustrate the sometimes complex issues that are discussed. Also included are detailed footnotes, a rich bibliography, and a deep index that ultimately increase the utility of the work. Riggs and his colleagues have produced a superior study that should remain timely and valuable for years to come. It should be read by anyone who has an interest in the interplay between man and nature and the necessity of being good stewards for the areas in which we live and play.

This work is suitable for advanced readers and is recommended for both public and academic libraries.

Matthew Reynolds
East Carolina University



The Successful Gardener Guide, North Carolina

By Leah Chester-Davis, and Toby Bost, eds.
Winston-Salem, N.C. : John F. Blair, 2011. 218 pp.
\$19.95. ISBN 978-0-89587-515-0 and
978-0-89587-515-7 (ebook).

This gardening guide is a compilation of articles from ten years of *Extension's Successful Gardener*, a

newsletter of the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service founded and edited by Leah Chester-Davis. The advice of experts is always an attraction, and this book contains the advice of many gardening experts. Even better, they are all North Carolinians. The list of extension agent authors contains many familiar names, starting with Toby Bost himself, who is both co-editor and an author of several essays.

The editors have arranged the articles in useful sections, grouped broadly by subject. My favorite is chapter two, "70 Top Plant Choices." What a treasure trove it is! The chapter is divided into two parts, "Annuals and Perennials" and "Woody Plants," and includes plants from agave to ferns. There are some of my recently discovered favorites, such as hellebores, as well as plants I have never considered. I have always been intrigued by rain lilies, but have shied away from them. Now I will plant some. Water lilies seem more nearly possible after reading *The Successful Gardener Guide*.

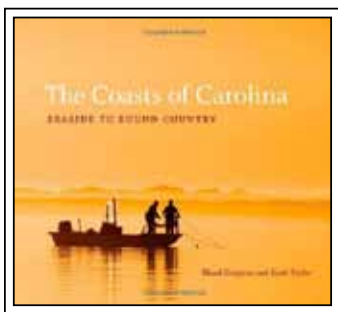
The experts discuss lawns, trees, perennials, pests, landscapes, vegetables and regional gardening (in North Carolina, of course). They also answer questions and bring "hot" new plants to our attention. The section on new plants in local nurseries is wonderfully up-to-date.

This book is current in its information, but there are many features of timeless value. There are also beautiful and inspiring color photographs scattered throughout. Because the articles are written by a number of agents, you will find various points of view, always a useful thing. Different authors may stress different aspects of a subject, but each author includes the design and cultural basics because the essays were originally written as standalone articles.

The book contains a list of county extension agencies and two indices—a plant index and a general index. These indices broaden the usefulness of the book quite a bit. For instance, there is information on lawns in several sections and the indices will lead you to all of the references.

This book will be useful to beginning gardeners, gardeners new to North Carolina, and seasoned gardeners as well, because we all like to keep current on useful new techniques and new plants for our region. This book does that and more.

Nancy R. Frazier
University of North Carolina at
Chapel Hill (retired)



The Coasts of Carolina: Seaside and Sound Country

By Bland Simpson and Scott Taylor.
Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2010.
140 pp. \$30.00. ISBN 978-0-078-3439-8.

The greatest challenge in reading this book is to resist the temptation to jump in the car and head east as quickly as possible. *The Coasts of Carolina* is a beautiful, evocative tribute to one of our state's most treasured regions.

The book combines text by Bland Simpson with photographs by Scott Taylor. The essays are arranged chronologically and describe Simpson's experiences in different areas of the coast. However, they do not read like trip logs. Simpson's beautiful prose flows through the history and

geography of the coast like some of the slow, deep coastal rivers it describes. Simpson touches on many aspects of coastal life: nature, fishing (commercial and recreational), small towns, and seasonal changes. The stories from Simpson's family history are particularly fascinating. Taylor's photographs echo the scope of the writing. The grand and famous are juxtaposed with the humble. Images of Cape Lookout Lighthouse and Tryon Palace are set alongside those of fishing cabins and boat-building. One of the strengths of the book is the attention paid to the quiet waters off tourists' radar and to ordinary people going about their daily business of making a living from the sea. The authors' love for the coastal environment is evident on every page.

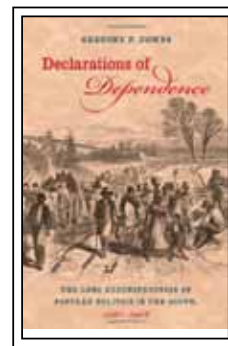
There could be no better guides for the reader's journey. The authors have spent many decades exploring the Carolina coast. Bland Simpson is well-known as an English professor, musician, and writer. He grew up in Elizabeth City, and his family has deep ties to many places in eastern North Carolina, some of which are explored in the book. Scott Taylor is a successful photographer based in Beaufort, North Carolina.

Any criticisms are minor and do not detract from the enjoyment of the work. Although Simpson's essays are interspersed with a few pictures and some of Taylor's images have descriptive captions, the book feels somewhat too bisected into a text half and a photography half. More integration would have strengthened the whole. Some of the text has been previously published in magazines. A map of eastern North Carolina would have been a useful reference for those readers less familiar with the geography of the region.

This book would make a wonderful gift for any fan of the beaches,

swamps, or towns of the North Carolina coast. *The Coasts of Carolina* is recommended for all types of libraries.

Shannon Tennant
Elon University



Declarations of Dependence: The Long Reconstruction of Popular Politics in the South, 1861-1908

By Gregory P. Downs.
Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2011.
346 pp. \$39.95. ISBN 978-0-8078-3444-2.

What can be written about the Civil War or the Reconstruction period in the United States that has not yet been researched or analyzed? According to OCLC, there are nearly 300 books about Reconstruction in North Carolina alone! Gregory Downs, assistant professor of history at the City College of New York, has published an altogether timely, unique, and well-researched study of North Carolina politics from the end of the Civil War until the early twentieth century. Downs's book is based on his doctoral thesis from the University of Pennsylvania. It is his first scholarly work of history; his short story collection, *Spit Bath*, won the Flannery O'Connor Award for Short Fiction in 2006.

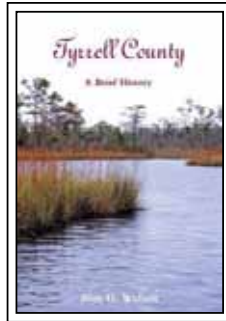
The book contains seven chapters plus an introduction and a coda. During Reconstruction, North

Carolínians pleaded desperately for food, money, and protection from both the state and federal governments, creating a politics of dependence that Downs calls *patronalism*. Downs traces the interplay of Confederate ideals, slavery and freedom, religion, gender, White Supremacy, and money during the period as he chronicles citizens' written appeals to politicians. Downs presents these appeals as part of the growing vernacular of politics that developed in the South after the Civil War, a style of politics that revolved around personalizing distant politicians and sustaining the illusion that these politicians were heroes, advocates, even friends. Downs defines this Reconstruction as the reconstruction of authority, where people's expectations of the new and developing government were rooted in their dependence upon it. He argues that the people began to expect the government to fulfill their needs. Downs draws from an extraordinary wealth of primary source materials, particularly letters and newspapers, as well as political cartoons, to demonstrate the nature of popular politics of the time. The author's extensive notes, bibliography, and index, as well as illustrations and photographs, provide an impressive authority to his thesis.

Downs's purpose in writing *Declarations of Dependence* appears to be to reframe Southern politics. His thesis is rooted in the idea that people depend upon government to help them meet basic human needs. He cites fundamental American concepts such as autonomy and independence as constructs, easily forgotten in times of emergency and in moments of crisis from floods to recessions to the chaos of Reconstruction North Carolina. Downs uses the letters and pleas of poor or discriminated Americans

living in the post-Civil War era to support this analysis. This book is an outstanding work of great detail that will likely influence social and political historians and students for years to come. It is recommended for academic and large public libraries.

Audra Eagle Yun
Wake Forest University



Tyrrell County: A Brief History

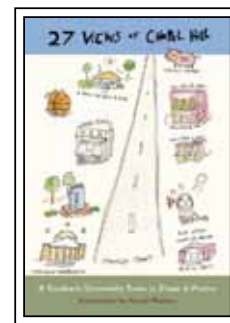
By Alan D. Watson.
Raleigh: Office of Archives and History, North Carolina
Department of Cultural Resources, 2010.
244 pp. \$15.00, paperback. ISBN 0-86526-347-7.

Alan Watson has written another useful county history, his fifth in the Department of Cultural Resources "Brief History" series, although at 214 pages of text and notes, it is not as concise as some earlier titles. Dr. Watson, a master of colonial and early Carolina history, follows the documentary evidence closely but also brings the story forward to the present. Tyrrell County, once including Washington County and much of Martin and Dare counties too, has been throughout its history a place with "a scattered populace, difficult transportation, and a lack of urbanization [which] hampered social interaction." (73). Nonetheless, under Watson's careful hand, the story of this swampy land on the Atlantic comes alive with often striking detail. One benefit for the historian are the extensive Pettigrew family papers which have been used so often for antebellum history but

here are also mined for the locality in which they were set.

The publishers have done their usual fine job in including maps and pictures, indeed, many more illustrations than one might expect in this direful days of print. All the expected subjects, agriculture, education, politics, social class, war, are covered. Librarians will be delighted that note is taken of the public library in Watson's pages. Transportation, so important in this land split by waterways, receives considerable attention although the story of the last couple decades is rather, perhaps inevitably, sketchy. Public and academic libraries will want to add this volume and many high school libraries consider it depending on their location.

Patrick M. Valentine
East Carolina University



27 Views of Chapel Hill: A Southern University Town in Prose & Poetry

By Daniel Wallace
Hillsborough, NC: Eno Publishers, 2011.
235 pp. \$16.50. 978-0-9820771-91.

For me *27 Views of Chapel Hill* conjures up two very distinct memories: the irreplaceable Intimate Bookshop with its creaky wooden floor, and the band of young adults with their black clothing, rainbow-hued hair, and skateboards who claimed the area in front of the Franklin Street Post Office as their own. Both memories make

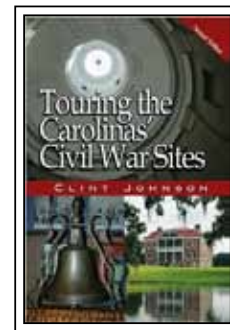
me wistful for my graduate school days. In *27 Views of Chapel Hill: A Southern University Town in Prose & Poetry*, Eno Publishers' follow-up to the award-winning *27 Views of Hillsborough*, twenty-nine authors explore their memories, impressions, and connections to this distinctive North Carolina town. As Daniel Wallace writes in his lighthearted introduction, Chapel Hill "has, over the years, become the home of more writers than any other single town in the world." Although he has no data to bolster this claim, this collection highlights the deep connections that many illustrious authors have to this university town.

The prose and poetry are organized in thematic sections. The first section, "Fans & Friends," contains reflections by Wells Tower, Jock Lauterer, Linnie Greene, Harry Amana, and Will Blythe on such diverse topics as James Taylor, the vibrant local music scene, and the UNC-Chapel Hill's men's and women's basketball teams. The intense UNC-Chapel and Duke rivalry is not overlooked as Blythe writes in his hilarious essay that "raising his children in the International Brotherhood of Duke Haters was the natural and one of the most enjoyable aspects of my father's master plan." In "Friends & Neighborhoods," Erica Eisdorfer, Samia Serageldin, Mildred Council, Moreton Neal, and Jim Seay explore the varied meanings of community. The section ends with Seay's poignant piece about his son Josh. "Street Scenes" takes the reader on a tour of Chapel Hill with pieces by Paul Cuadros, Alan Shapiro, Sy Safransky, Paul Jones, Bill Smith, and CJ Suitt on such diverse topics as the Latino/Latina cooks working in Franklin Street restaurants, the Community Bookstore, and the perfect spot to gather honeysuckle and blackberries.

Michael McFee, Bland Simpson, D.G. Martin, and Marcie Cohen Ferris in a "Place Apart" attempt to define the uniqueness of Chapel Hill with writings on such topics as Battle Park and the beautiful private garden on Gimghoul Road with its "The Garden is Open" call to all visitors. "Views from Before" appeals to the history buff in all of us with writings by William Leuchtenburg, David Brown, Charles Thompson, Karen Parker, and Will McInerney. The essays by Thompson and Parker on the turbulent civil rights years are particularly heart-wrenching. In the last section, Elizabeth Spencer, Lawrence Naumoff, and Daphne Athas present three "Views in Fiction." Of particular interest to librarians is Athas's "The Library" from *Entering Ephesus* with one of the characters speaking no truer words than "the library is the focal point of the university." The collection is punctuated by Nic Brown's "A Love Letter," written as he and his family depart Chapel Hill for Colorado.

Daniel Wallace remarks in his introduction, "So many wonderful writers live here, it's impossible to fit them all in one volume. To do that, Eno Publishers would have to change the title to 27,000 Views of Chapel Hill. Because everybody has their own view, every writer, every reader. Here are a few of them. Enjoy." You absolutely should heed his call and savor this wonderful collection and rejoice in the fact that there are publication plans for *27 Views of Durham* and *27 Views of Asheville*. This book is recommended for all academic and public libraries.

Kelley Lawton
Duke University



Touring the Carolinas' Civil War Sites

By Clint Johnson. 2nd ed.
Winston-Salem, NC: John F. Blair, 2011.
360pp. \$19.95. ISBN 978-0-89587-403-0.

Given the importance of history, an accurate, "reader-friendly" book that details the history of the Civil War is a gift to readers who want to learn more than they studied of the war in school. Clint Johnson, who wrote this second edition of *Touring the Carolinas' Civil War Sites*, believes that the American South must honor and celebrate the heritage of our ancestors. He has accomplished this by providing readers with a book they would want to read until the end.

The book is divided into twenty-one tours or battles of the Civil War which took place in North or South Carolina. In the second edition, Johnson has reversed the order of the tours because the Civil War began in South Carolina, while the surrender of General Joseph Johnston in North Carolina ended the war in the Carolinas. For each tour, the book contains numerous photos of homes, monuments, forts, war munitions, etc. Also, the reader can refer to road maps and historical markers to locate places to visit. Following a detailed history of each tour, readers will find tips for touring each site. After visiting the Custom House in Charleston, S.C., for example, readers can shop "the market" where women (descendants of slaves) skillfully make grass baskets and keep alive a craft originating from Africa. The account of

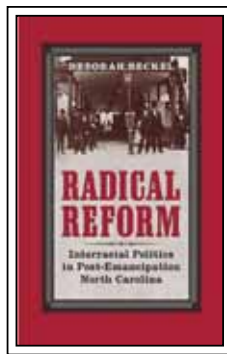
Robert Smalls, a young slave, is told including anecdotal information one may not find in most history books. Smalls secretly commandeered the *Planter*, a shallow draft boat used by the Confederate army, and delivered it into the hands of the Union army. The author provides exact directions as readers leave one site and travel to another following an organized route. Historical events are presented in touring fashion which also includes modern day places, such as the Riverbanks Zoological Park in Columbia, South Carolina. In the park, visitors will find the ruins of a pre-Civil War cotton cloth mill; from the mill, the Union army shelled the Capitol Building.

The author read comprehensive histories for North and South Carolina and pulled together factual information to present a well written work. Johnson sought the assistance of chambers of commerce and historical societies to discover additional information for this book. These organizations and others are listed by state at the end of the book. The book is well indexed.

Readers who enjoy this book would also enjoy some of Johnson's previous books, *Touring Virginia's and West Virginia's Civil War Sites*, *The 25 Best Civil War Sites*, and *Civil War Blunders*. Johnson, who has also authored articles in numerous newspapers and magazines on topics in business, history, and travel, lives in Ashe County, North Carolina.

Touring the Carolinas' Civil War Sites is highly recommended for middle school students up through college and university students. Public libraries would also find this title to be valuable to their patrons.

Vicki Miller
Winston Salem State University



Radical Reform: Interracial Politics in Post-Emancipation North Carolina

By Beckel, Deborah.
Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2011.
296 pp. \$45.00. ISBN 978-0-8139-3002-2.

Deborah Beckel deftly explores the racial politics in North Carolina during the forty years following the Civil War in *Radical Reform: Interracial Politics in Post-Emancipation North Carolina*. Part of University of Virginia Press' notable American South Series, the book is a detailed scholarly monograph expanded from Beckel's 1998 Emory University dissertation.

Beckel places the era into an historical context and cites prominent historians to establish the interpretative framework. As *Radical Reform* proceeds, Beckel advances her divergent argument that in the years following the Civil War an interracial-led, pro-democratic Republican Party grew to significant power in North Carolina by creating a coalition across race and class lines that predated the Populist Fusion of the 1890s.

She cogently demonstrates that interracial leadership and support allowed state Republicans to win elections and to pursue their legislative agendas with some success. Thorough coverage is given to the political machinations of both the Republican Party and the Conservative Party (later the Democratic Party). Third parties are described as having formed

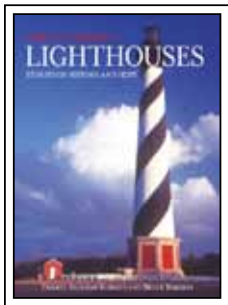
as the two major parties struggled to realign themselves in response to the growing labor, temperance, populist, and progressive movements. Beckel presents the tensions between ideals and political expediency that escalated due to sectional, racial, and economic differences. The influence of race and class on numerous issues, including jury service, public schools, fence laws, labor unions, alcohol prohibition, and tax reform, is explored. She demonstrates the significant role that partisan newspapers, labor unions, church organizations and ministers, women's temperance societies, and business leaders had during the period.

The race-based fear and hatred that were used effectively to motivate the base of the Democratic Party of the late 1800s are made palpable through numerous quotations from newspapers and archival collections. Beckel recounts how the Ku Klux Klan and other white supremacists used violence to intimidate and punish opponents and how they used mass voter fraud to defeat some Republican candidates. The condescension and paternalism toward African Americans expressed by some in the Republican Party as a means to placate moderate whites within their coalition are presented, as is the fact that relatively few African Americans were appointed to government posts after Republican electoral wins. As the result of persecution, high unemployment, and later disenfranchisement, African American emigration from the state soared.

Well-written and engaging, *Radical Reform* provides a timely historical prism that we may use to understand better both our past and present, but it is not a popular history text; it is a solid academic monograph most appropriate for college and university libraries. With nearly a quarter

of its length devoted to annotated endnotes and bibliography, future researchers will find it to be a fertile guide to their studies. Public libraries and high school libraries with patron interest in scholarly histories of North Carolina or the Reconstruction Era will also benefit from this acquisition.

C. William Gee
East Carolina University



***North Carolina Lighthouses:
 Stories of History and Hope***

By Cheryl Shelton-Roberts and Bruce Roberts.
 Guilford, CT: Globe Pequot Press, 2011.
 152 pp. \$19.95. ISBN 978-0-7627-7351-0.

Lighthouses, icons of the North Carolina coast, have shone across the Outer Banks for well over two centuries as aids to navigation and safety in the treacherous shoals. *North Carolina Lighthouses: Stories of History and Hope* is a beautifully illustrated and informative trip through the history of the lighthouses of North Carolina. The authors, established lighthouse folklorists and co-founders of the Outer Banks Lighthouse Society, have produced an overview of the major North Carolina lighthouses that will be helpful to anyone interested in an introduction to the historical evolution of lighthouses.

North Carolina Lighthouses is primarily an historical overview of the lighthouses of our coast. Detailed discussions of the history of lighthouse building in North Carolina are accompanied by rich, full-color illustrations from contemporary and

historical pictures. Political, maritime, and local history are woven together to tell the tales of our coastal lights. Together the discussions and illustrations guide the reader through how the lighthouses came to protect the coastal waterways and the sailors who travel them.

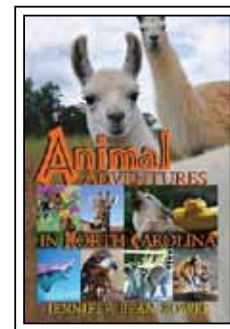
Individual chapters focus on the Cape Lookout Lighthouse, the Ocracoke Lighthouse, the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, the Bodie Island Lighthouse, the Currituck Beach Lighthouse, and the Cape Fear lighthouses including Old Baldy. For each major lighthouse there is a timeline and information on both lost lights and the development of lights that still exist. The authors also discuss affiliated lights, such as beacon lights, lightships and other light-vessels, lesser light towers, river lights, and range lights connected to each lighthouse. The historical timelines for each lighthouse and the larger timeline of all the lights of North Carolina will be especially interesting and useful to novice lighthouse aficionados. Some technical and engineering evolutions are also included, such as the types of lenses and changes in fuel and design.

Background stories enrich the book with related coastal history. Stories of engineers, keepers and their families, wild horses, and other island tales add a personal flavor to the narrative. War tales, especially blockade-running and other engagements during the Civil War, add interesting details that help to tie the stories of the lighthouses into the larger historical context of North Carolina. Up-to-date information on the current status of each lighthouse, preservation efforts, and caretakers, past and present, is included as well.

The writing style and organization are likely to be accessible to high school readers and up. Some parts are

moderately technical, but good organization helps make it accessible to a broad audience. Wonderful illustrations broaden the appeal. This book is appropriate for high school, community college, and undergraduate collections interested in an introduction to North Carolina's coastal lights or in coastal and island history as a whole. Coastal enthusiasts cannot help but enjoy this book, and any reader interested in North Carolina history will learn from reading it.

Nina Exner
*North Carolina Agricultural and
 Technical State University*



***Animal Adventures
 in North Carolina***

By Jennifer Bean Bower
 Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 2011.
 263 pp. \$14.95. ISBN 978-0-89587-382-8.

Most North Carolina residents are familiar with the North Carolina Zoo and the three North Carolina Aquariums, but it may come as a surprise to learn that trekking with llamas, howling with red wolves, and racing woolly worms are among the animal-related activities that are available in our state. These and other unusual opportunities are described in Jennifer Bean Bower's *Animal Adventures in North Carolina*, a guidebook to seventy tourist attractions in North Carolina that feature animals.

The sites described in the book include educational institutions such

as museums, zoos, and aquariums; recreational facilities like amusement parks and golf courses that feature llama caddies; commercial facilities such as fish hatcheries and dairy farms; and sanctuaries for injured and endangered animals. Bower describes each in detail, giving a narrative of the experience that a visitor will have at each site, as well as standard guidebook information such as the establishment's address, contact information, hours, driving directions, and the availability of food, gift shops, and other facilities. Bower puts special emphasis on ways that visitors can get the most out of each site and gives specific recommendations to make a visit more enjoyable, such as arranging for a guided tour of a facility, visiting at a certain time of the day or year, or taking advantage of other nearby opportunities. The geographical organization of the book (with sections for the mountains, Piedmont, and coast, each with a map showing the location of each facility) makes it easy for readers to find sites near where they live or where they will be visiting. The excellent index has entries for each species described in the book, allowing readers who are interested in particular animals to locate the sites where they can be found.

Bower is the author of two previous books, *Moravians in North Carolina* (2006) and *Winston & Salem: Tales of Murder, Mystery, and Mayhem* (2007). In the preface to *Animal Adventures*, Bower describes her reasons for writing the book. In addition to her personal interest in animals, she hopes that visitors to these sites, especially children, will become more connected to the natural world and aware of their own responsibility for conserving animals and their habitats. Her obvious enthusiasm for her subject matter, as well as the tremendous

amount of research she has put into this book, makes this an excellent guidebook that will inform readers about many opportunities that they would otherwise have overlooked. The book is recommended for public libraries, as well as libraries that collect guidebooks about the state.

Michelle Cronquist
University of North Carolina at
Chapel Hill



***The Research Triangle:
 From Tobacco Road to Global Prominence***

By William H. Rohe.
 Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2011.
 298 pp. \$45.00. ISBN 978-0-8122-4343-7.

Rohe may officially be the Cary R.C. Boshamer Distinguished Professor of City and Regional Planning and Director of the Center for Urban and Regional Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, but at heart he is a historian. His new non-fiction work, *The Research Triangle: From Tobacco Road to Global Prominence* is part of the University of Pennsylvania Press's Metropolitan Portraits series in which "each volume describes a North American urban region in terms of historical experience, spatial configuration, culture, and contemporary issues."

Rohe startled this reader by his choice of where to begin. Rather than starting with the actual development

of the Research Triangle in the mid-twentieth century, he commences 450 million years ago. This seeming digression becomes a delightful pattern that calls to mind Russian nesting dolls. By the time the reader has traipsed through the geographic land formation, touched on Native American influences, discussed the history of colonial times, and understood the creation of North Carolina cities and counties, business ebbs and flows, the rise of formal academia, and the color of politics, Rohe has more than met one of his goal to provide "a broad understanding of the area." Indeed his story of this place through time is so detailed and critical to any understanding of the region and its current challenges that the notion of reading a similar work missing these historical nuances is frightening.

In six chapters, Rohe consistently demonstrates that the Research Triangle area, while vital, necessary, and well done is now the victim of its own success and in danger of serious decline if action is not taken soon. The governmental, business, and academic founders who joined in a non-traditional public/private alliance chose an atypical park space of low density, large footprint, and thick foliage, which met business concerns, weathered industry evolution, gave some protection to economic recession, and in general improved the health and wealth of North Carolina. Now, the torch carriers find themselves faced with a myriad of challenges. Enormous population growth, waning water resources, strict covenants, outdated zoning laws, "jurisdictional fragmentation," and a lack of overarching "community leadership" stifle growth and innovation. The area also needs to embrace the newer business model of collaboration and fend off poaching by national and global recruiters.

Rohe doesn't blithely leave the reader hanging after reaching the current situation; rather he continues with a professional analysis of the challenges and the best options to choose in order to retain the flavor of the unique entity known as the Research Triangle.

Statistics and illustrations are artfully interspersed and provide additional foundations for Rohe's analysis. End notes provide suitable backdrop to the discussion as well as excellent beacons for further serious erudition as well as simple enjoyment. The multitude of personal names included could make the argument for a separate name index.

Rohe's work would be a welcome addition to any library, particularly to those of the home, public, and academic persuasions.

Beth L. Rowe
University of North Carolina at
Chapel Hill



Mama's Wreaths

By Julia Taylor Ebel, with M. Joann Moretz.
Vilas, N.C.: Canterbury House Publishing, 2011.
64 pp. \$10.95. ISBN 978-0-9829054-3-2.

Like Christmas, *Mama's Wreaths* is about giving and love. Based upon the childhood memories of Ebel's collaborator, Joan Moretz of Watauga County, this collection of simple narrative poems is carefully crafted with the recurring imagery of evergreens and a mother's hands. These images, in vivid sensory shorthand, evoke for

the reader the experiences of Moretz's childhood.

The book is set in the mountains of North Carolina between the months of October and December 1968, and middle child Joanie is eager to learn the traditional craft of wreath making from her mother. In the poem "October 1968" Joanie tells us:

Mama says there's a secret
in those green needles -
a secret that I'll figure out
someday.

Joanie knows that this is not just an artistic skill that she must perfect but a skill needed to help provide the necessities of life for her family. Through such poems as "Planning, Gathering, Learning," we see Joanie grow in skill and maturity, from girl into an intuitive young woman. In the short but powerful poem "Sacrifice," a more observant Joanie sees:

But those pretty wreaths
don't happen without a sacrifice
of two or three layers of skin
off Mama's hands.

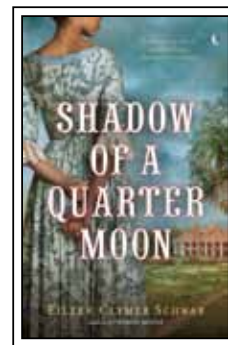
During poems covering the timespan of three months, Ebel presents a complete picture of family. It is a classic story of giving and growing, where hardship is tempered by love and joy. In the final poem "The Wreath," Joanie proclaims:

I think how my wreath
is singing "Joy to the World"
just as Mama's wreaths are doing
That's a lot of joy,
Joy to the World.

Mama's Wreaths is classified as juvenile fiction but is a story suitable for families to share or classroom discussion. The book contains supplemental materials on wreath

making and the culture of the craft in the North Carolina mountains. Ebel is the author of six previous books, including *The Picture Man* and *Waking Ribbon*.

Deborah Ashby
Sandhills Community College



Shadow of a Quarter Moon

By Eileen Clymer Schwab.
New York: New American Library, 2011.
380 pp. \$15.00. ISBN 978-0-451-23328-8.

Twenty-two year old Jacy Lane—daughter of a compassionate father and a desperate mother—is on the brink of engagement to the lecherous Garrison Yob. Jacy's rejection of Garrison and her growing attraction to Rafe, a slave entrusted with the care and training of the horses of Great Meadow farm, lead to a soul-searing revelation from her mother Claudia that sets Jacy on a flight north with her newly-discovered relatives and Rafe.

Great Meadow, the Lane's horse farm, is located near Elizabeth City. Set in 1839, Schwab's novel vividly depicts life on a farm which employs slave labor on a very different scale than the plantations of the Deep South, but it is the nearby Dismal Swamp that steals the show. The swamp straddles the North Carolina-Virginia line and symbolizes Jacy's crossing over from one life into another. The swamp oppresses but also protects and nurtures, and the obstacles that Jacy overcomes

there strengthen her convictions and her self-identity. Philadelphia, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania as seen through her eyes provide the reader with an illuminating view of the prejudices and difficulties experienced by free people of color even in non-slave states.

The characters who help and hinder Jacy on her journey are well-realized, especially the women. Their histories and motivations are evident, and they wrestle with a complex range of emotions. Rafe and Garrison, however, are painted with less colorful strokes. Rafe is tender, resourceful, and attractive, but his character lacks depth. In a few instances the author attempts to soften and explain Garrison's personality with some explanatory dialog, but he remains completely unlikable.

The voices of the characters in the novel ring true in intent but the dialogue often causes the otherwise fast-paced narrative to stumble. Slave dialects are employed unevenly, and the English used by Jacy and the anti-slavery sympathizers is often florid and stilted. When Jacy adopts a foal whose dam died giving birth, she declares, "Her gut-wrenching loss has not broken her will to survive." Later in the story one of the sympathizers urges his charges to move quickly, saying, "We must go now, before the golden glow of sunrise steals our cover."

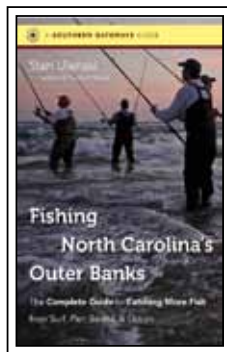
Despite moments of weak dialog, the plot itself is strong and engaging. The negative characters, for the most part, receive a restrained amount of comeuppance which is nonetheless satisfying. The greater and lasting punishment is self-inflicted—caused by their own actions and prejudices. In contrast, Jacy takes charge of her own destiny and, by the end of her journey, is completely transformed.

Shadow of a Quarter Moon, Schwab's second novel, is recommended for

public libraries, academic libraries which carry collections of contemporary fiction, motivated young adult readers, and any reader who would like to share a compelling journey along the Underground Railroad.

Arleen Fields

Methodist University



Fishing North Carolina's Outer Banks: The Complete Guide to More Fish from Surf, Pier, Sound, & Ocean

By Stan Ulanski.

Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2011. 198 pp. \$20. ISBN 978-0-8078-7207-9.

It has been a good many years since I fished in the Atlantic Ocean, but this well-illustrated text certainly whets my appetite to try it once again. It is well known that North Carolina's 175 miles of outer coast offer some of the best fishing on the entire Eastern Seaboard. Stan Ulanski discusses the entire outer coast of North Carolina, as well as the Pamlico Sound which separates the Outer Banks from the mainland.

The author seems to touch all the bases from north to south and east to west. He describes in detail each of the ways that a fisherman can land his catch. There are six main types of fishing. One can fish from the shore and this is called "surf fishing." The other types are for the most part, self-explanatory: they are Pier fishing, Sound (Pamlico) fishing, Offshore

fishing, Inshore fishing, and last, but not least, Reef, Ledge and Wreck fishing. The North Carolina coast, with its Outer Banks and the Pamlico Sound, offers all of these types. Ulanski, without being too wordy, details each of these types of fishing. I'm sure that experienced fishermen may have at one time or other, tried one or all of these types. When I was young, I remember family outings off the shores of Long Island, NY. It was a day on the high seas; once you passed through a little spell of seasickness, the rest of the day was pure pleasure. Those were days to remember.

Two chapters are devoted to the various types of fish that inhabit these waters and include pictures of fish that are native to these environs. Sometimes a fish may appear slightly unattractive, but as the main course in your dinner you are able to savor the day's efforts. As a special bonus the author includes several delicious recipes at the end of the book.

Also at the end of the book, Ulanski provides lists of fishing piers, marinas, kayak outfitters, and stores, up and down the coast selling the gear one needs and offering advice on where the best fishing in the area exists. Although one might consider this book almost a text book, it would be welcome in any public library system. Stan Ulanski is a devoted angler and his passion shows through in his story of fishing the Outer Banks of North Carolina. He is a Professor of Geology and Environmental Science at James Madison University.

Stephen Bank

Wake County Public Library



The Henderson County Curb Market: A Blue Ridge Heritage since 1924

By Ann Greenleaf Wirtz.
Boone, N.C.: Parkway Publishers, 2010.
172 pp. \$19.95. ISBN 978-1-933251-71-4.

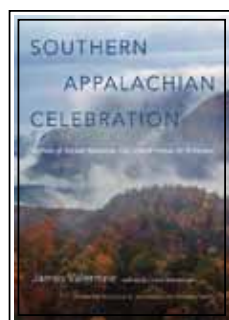
The Henderson County Curb Market, located in Hendersonville, was proposed in 1922 as a way to make it easier for farmers to sell their produce to consumers. Until then, farmers went through the time-consuming process of driving into town a few days a week and going door-to-door peddling their produce, making a centralized market desirable. By 1924, farmers and local leaders had come together to open the Curb Market. More than eighty years later, the market is still active as a place for consumers to purchase farm produce, plants, flowers, baked goods, jams, jellies, canned goods, and crafts.

In her book on the Curb Market, Ann Greenleaf Wirtz tells the history of the market and seeks to demonstrate what makes it so meaningful to those who work and shop there. The history of the market, covered in the first few chapters, is based on contemporary newspaper accounts. Each of the remaining chapters, based on interviews, profiles one of the vendors at the market. Most of the vendors have been working at the market for decades and often have a family tradition of selling at the Curb Market going back to its earliest days. Their stories provide a sometimes

charming, sometimes poignant, portrait of life in Henderson County, past and present.

Wirtz, previously the author of the memoir *Sorrow Answered*, is a native Midwesterner who has lived in Henderson County since 2002. A frequent customer at the Curb Market herself, the author's enthusiasm for the old-fashioned crafts and baked goods sold at the market, as well as her interest in the personal stories of its vendors, can be infectious. However, the specificity of the subject matter limits its appeal for readers outside that immediate area. The book is recommended for libraries in the Henderson County area and other libraries with extensive collections in local history.

Michelle Cronquist
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



Southern Appalachian Celebration: In Praise of Ancient Mountains, Old-Growth Forests, & Wilderness

By James Valentine, with text by Chris Bolgiano.
Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2011.
136 pp. \$35.00. ISBN: 978-0-8078-3514-2.

Photographer James Valentine, who has captured images of the natural wonders of southeastern United States for the past forty years, now focuses his attention on the original forests of the Southern Appalachian Mountains. Readers perusing the photographs in this oversized book are encouraged to

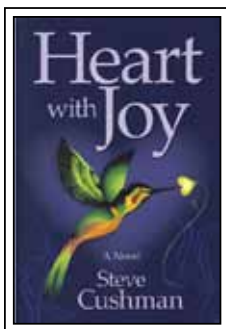
think about the biodiversity of the region as well as its particular mountains, meadows, balds, wildflowers, forests, waterways, and places that were considered sacred by the peoples who once lived there. As the book's title suggests, these images feature each state in which the Southern Appalachians stand, but some of the most remarkable photographs come from the state parks and national forests of North Carolina. For example, the granite surface of Stone Mountain in Roaring Gap shines like one enormous plate of glass as it rises above the trees crowding the plain below. In an image that pours across two pages, the rippled shapes of bright autumn leaves reflected in the surface of Fairfield Lake in the Sapphire Valley mimic the short brush strokes found in Impressionist paintings.

Chris Bolgiano's accompanying text is sparse—the longest passages are no more than a page each—but it provides fascinating details about the locations highlighted by Valentine's photographs. Early on, readers find that a surveyor's error made before the Civil War allowed fifty acres of virgin red spruce trees to escape the logging that devastated many other high elevation mountain ridges in West Virginia. In the preface to the chapter "Thinking like a Forest," readers learn that the largest remnant of original forest in eastern North America lies within 100,000 acres of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park, which straddles the border between Tennessee and North Carolina. Closer to the book's end, readers discover that hundreds of Cherokees escaped the Trail of Tears by hiding on Clingman's Dome in what is now the same national park. Photographers will also enjoy reading through Valentine's acknowledgments, as he describes the vintage cameras, lenses, and other equipment

used to produce the images of such flowers as the Carolina lily, Oconee bell, yellow lady slipper, and flame azalea in the chapter "Thinking like a Wildflower."

The broad appeal of nature photography makes *Southern Appalachian Celebration* an excellent choice for public and academic libraries alike. This book would also be a useful addition to libraries with strong collections in the ecology and biodiversity of the southeastern United States.

Nicole Robertson
Vance-Granville Community College



Heart with Joy

By Steve Cushman.
Vilas, N.C.: Canterbury House Publishing, 2010. 182 pp.
\$14.95. ISBN 978-0-9825396-3-7.

“What fills your heart with joy?” This simple question is the main theme of this book. Everyone has a passion, be it bird watching, cooking, or throwing pots. Sometimes it takes years and changes

in circumstances to realize what actually “fills your heart with joy.”

Fifteen year old Julian has to come to grips with his mother’s leaving him and his father to run her family’s motel in Florida. Hoping that this is a temporary separation, Julian takes on the responsibilities of cooking and cleaning the house while his father works as a nurse in the local hospital. Since he has never been very close to his father, Julian plans to live with his mother after the school year ends.

Julian befriends an elderly neighbor, Mrs. Peters, and starts helping her with her bird feeders. Through this friendship, Julian begins to realize that everyone is passionate about something and that Mrs. Peters’ passion is bird watching. Mrs. Peters helps Julian to see a better side of his father and when dad begins training for a marathon, Julian starts training with him, causing them to develop a much closer relationship.

Every week, Julian and his father go to the grocery store where Julian befriends Tia, a girl who shares his love of cooking. As Tia and Julian experience love, his parents continue to drift farther apart. Julian and his father come up with a unique way of letting his mother know that she is missed and that they would like her to come back home.

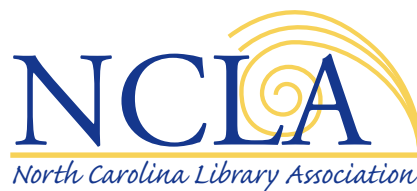
By the time school ends, Julian has a very good relationship with his father, and a budding romance with

Tia. After a short time in Florida, he gets into a routine with his mother but misses his home in Greensboro, North Carolina. Now, he has to make a decision to either stay with his mother or go back with his father.

Heart with Joy is an uplifting coming-of-age novel that shows that there are many different ways to develop your passion and to follow your heart. It also shows that a family is not necessarily a father and mother living together. Family can be described in many different ways.

Heart with Joy is very enjoyable and highly recommended. This heartwarming novel gives you a new perspective on coming of age. The plot line and characters are believable. Steve Cushman develops his characters very well and gives them life. Julian is a delightful character that left this reader hoping for a sequel. Although a young adult book, probably for early teens, *Heart with Joy* is a good read for adults as well. Steve Cushman has written a previous book, *Portisville*, and a book of short stories entitled *Fracture City*. I highly recommend *Heart with Joy* for teen readers under the age of fifteen and for adults who have teens.

Judi Bugniazet
Perquimans County Library





Murfie

Do you have a large number of audio compact disks that you would like to have available on your portable music device? Are stacks of CDs sitting around in jewel cases in your closets? A cloud computing service called Murfie (www.murfie.com) offers a solution that will help you de-clutter your life. For \$24 a year the Murfie Gold Package will rip all of your CDs into a variety of formats including those used by iPods. There is no limit to the number of disks that you can send. Murfie will send you boxes, labels, and tape to box your disks up. Your music is available to you to listen to on the web. If you have a disk you no longer want you are free to sell it on Murfie. You can also buy or trade

disks with other Murfie members, usually for around three dollars each. New albums can be purchased on a two-to-three dollar discount basis. Using Murfie is easy: you just register, request a box and mailer (they pay the cost of shipping), and box up your CD collection. Storage of your disks is free for a year. If you purchase ten items through their service, you get another year's free storage. Don't meet their purchase requirement? Then for twelve dollars a year, they will store up to 1000 CDs for you. They offer a 90 day guarantee. If you don't like the service, they will send you your CDs back. They used to do this for free, but now they charge for shipping the disks back to you. There are some drawbacks to the system.

If you download one of your CDs, you can't trade or sell it for thirty days. Downloading the zip file of your CD can take some time, often up to an hour, so be patient. There is a reward however. You get to remove all the clutter from your house and at the same time have access to all your music when you want it. You can find more information on how Murfie works on their website. The Murfie blog "dashboard" has additional information on the service, including how to advertise your CDs for sale on Craigslist. Here is a link to a graphic description of the service work flow: https://www.murfie.com/how_does_murfie_work.

Submission requirements for North Carolina Libraries

Electronic articles can be submitted online at <http://www.ncl.ecu.edu>

- To submit you must login; if needed you can register using the link in the header.
- We use the *Chicago Manual of Style* (15th edition, 2003).
- We have a rolling deadline, articles are juried when received.
- Publication of approved articles is in about 3-9 months depending on space available.
- For additional information, contact Ralph Scott scottr@ecu.edu.

Robert Wolf

What Publishers Can Learn From Other Media Business Models

I was sitting on my couch watching a streaming movie from my Netflix account when it occurred to me that I haven't bought a physical copy of a movie in almost five years. At one time I had been collecting a selection of movies that I enjoyed on the off chance I might want to watch them again someday. But then a few years ago I signed up for Netflix and my movie habits have not been the same since.

For those of you not familiar with the Netflix model, the following is a simplified explanation. You choose a plan based on the number of movies you would like available at any one time, usually 1-3. Then you make a list of titles you're interested in; as those titles come available they will send them to your house in order of availability. It's not a perfect model. If I add a new release to my list I have no guarantee I will have it sent to me; more likely they will send one of the more available, less popular movies on my list, but eventually I will get that new release, albeit it may not be new by the time I get it. Netflix also offers a streaming video plan where you pay a small monthly fee to have access to thousands of streaming videos for older content.

In recent years I have dropped the DVD delivery part of my Netflix subscription and have chosen to use services such as Redbox

“The problem is the number of resources available has grown at a rate that is impossible for libraries to keep up with.”

or Blockbuster Express for new releases. These are kiosks located in high traffic areas where you can rent new releases for \$1.00 for a 24-hour period, or only a quarter of the price of a traditional movie rental. Again, there is no guarantee you will get the newest release but it's much less hit-or-miss than Netflix was. Also, unlike with my Netflix account there is no monthly fee. So if I didn't feel like watching any movies this month I was stuck paying a fee for a service I didn't use. I still subscribe to the Netflix streaming video plan, which allows me to access a huge catalog of older movies and television shows on demand.

Between these two services I pay about \$10.00 a month for all my entertainment needs, whereas in the past when I was buying movies I would pay on average \$15.00 a movie. So in the end I have access to a collection that is an order of magnitude

larger than my personal library ever was or ever could be, and it costs me less, not to mention I don't have to find space for all my movies.

So what does this have to do with libraries?

Traditionally, libraries have been concerned with two broad functions. First, they acquire resources and secondly, they make these resources accessible to their patrons. Now obviously this is an oversimplification of the role of a library but it is still accurate. The problem is the number of resources available has grown at a rate that is impossible for libraries to keep up with. According to Bowker, there were over three million new book titles published in 2010, which is as many or more than most ACRL collections.¹ By 2009, there were over 50 million journal articles published since 1665, when the first journals were published, and growing over 1.5 million articles per year which give us just about 53 million articles by the end of 2011.² With ever decreasing or only marginally increasing library budgets there is no way a library can keep pace with the rate of publication. Obviously, even before the digital age, libraries couldn't purchase every book or journal published, but that was something our patrons were more willing to accept. Today patrons are less forgiving of the holes in our

collections. There is an expectation that everything is digital, cheap, and easily accessible, and why not? They can get apps for their devices for \$0.99 and access information 24/7 from almost any location. Why shouldn't they be able to access any article, ebook, video, etc., at anytime from anywhere?

According to IDC, a market intelligence and advisory service, information storage costs 17% of what it did in 2005.³ Hardware continues to improve even as prices drop, yet libraries have not seen significant savings in our digital subscriptions. We continue to pay legacy pricing for journals and ebooks as if we're still getting physical copies and paying for the overhead associated with the printing process. Also, most publishers offer what I call the all-or-nothing model of access. Either you buy ownership to their entire collection at a discounted rate, of which on average 80% of the titles you don't want or need but it's still cheaper than buying titles individually, or you don't subscribe at all? Granted we are saving hundreds of thousands of dollars through our big deal packages, but do we really need all those titles? We are being forced to choose between ownership and inflated temporary access,

neither of which we can continue to afford. If budget cuts force me to drop a big deal package then neither of us wins. Which brings me back to Netflix and Redbox: why can't publishers offer us an access-only model that is both economical to us and profitable to them? Isn't it better to have some business with a library even if on a small scale than none at all? If a publisher package costs \$20,000 a year for ownership and I don't have the funds to purchase the package, wouldn't it make good business sense to offer an access-only package at a drastically reduced rate? This way we both win. I can satisfy my user's information needs and the publisher gets money from me that they would not otherwise see. Why does it have to be all or nothing?

Why aren't there many access-only subscriptions available outside of aggregator databases? Publishers need to find better ways of providing content at cheaper rates for those of us who only want access: \$20-\$50 for 24-hour access to a journal article is absurd. I don't care how prestigious the journal is, it's too much. Publishers could benefit from a Netflix or Redbox model, allowing libraries to subscribe to their content at a low rate for access to older

content and to paying as needed for more recent content. Profits they lose by lowering the price could be made up by a higher volume of smaller transactions. Some publishers have begun to move away from this model but most have not. They need to look at models like Netflix and Redbox which provide cheap access to information and are still highly profitable. This would allow libraries to focus on their core collections while still offering access to a larger pool of resources. It is a potential win-win situation for libraries and publishers alike.

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Looking for help with collection development?

If you want to expand your library's collection of novels set in North Carolina, you should visit the Read North Carolina Novels blog hosted by the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (<http://www.lib.unc.edu/blogs/ncnovels/>).

If your interest in North Caroliniana is more general, both the North Carolina Collection at East Carolina University and the North Carolina Collection at UNC-Chapel Hill regularly post lists of new additions to their collections.

The addresses for those sites are:

<http://www.ecu.edu/cs-lib/ncc/profs.cfm>

<http://www.lib.unc.edu/blogs/ncm/index.php/whats-new-in-the-north-carolina-collection/>

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