

North Carolina Libraries

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Report from the President

The August meeting of the Executive Board was held in Greensboro in the Board Room of the Administrative Building of the City Schools. We had a good attendance with all section chairmen present. Although they are not voting members yet, they have made many contributions in discussions and expressions of opinion.

Herb Poole and Arial Stephens gave reports on the status of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES. We are gratified that it is off the ground and moving and we are optimistic about the future.

Neal Austin presented guidelines for a North Carolina Program for Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry. Patterned after the ALA Committee report it outlined a structure for procedure. After much discussion we decided the members should study the document further and discuss it with other association members before taking final action. We agreed to give six months thought to it and conclude our deliberations at our 1973 Spring Workshop.

At the request of the Resources Committee we considered the Tentative Interlibrary Loan Code for North Carolina Libraries prepared by a special task force in 1971. We accepted the report and went on record as favoring its adoption. We appreciate the work of the committee and believe they have written an acceptable code for all libraries. However, the agreement is voluntary and not to be forced on anyone. A copy appears elsewhere in this journal.

We had a very pleasant duty in discussing a new scholarship which has been provided for us. An anonymous donor has presented the Association with sufficient money to offer a yearly scholarship of \$500 to a student attending library school. This will be in addition to our NCLA \$1000 scholarship. To be known as the Query-Long Scholarship, it honors the families of the parents of Eunice Query, our immediate past-president. Her contributions to library education and library service are vast and I am sure the scholarship will be meaningful to all who receive it. It is a wonderful thing for people to show faith in libraries and librarianship in this manner.

You will be hearing about the Southeastern States Cooperative Library Survey sponsored by the Southeastern Library Association. It is supported by state library agencies, state library associations, the Tennessee Valley Authority and other agencies. Under the direction of Dr. Mary Edna Anders it will collect, analyze and interpret data which will describe and provide measures of library resources and services in our region. At the request of the President of

SELA, the State Librarian and I appointed the North Carolina Advisory Committee whose members will work with Miss Anders.

Those who have agreed to serve are:

- Miss Jane Wilson (representing Mr. Ogilvie)
- Mr. James W. Carruth, Dept. of Public Instruction
- Dr. Annette L. Phinazee, Library Educator
- Miss Helen Hagan, University Librarian
- Mrs. Mona W. Ray, School Librarian
- Mrs. Darlene L. Ball, Special Librarian
- Mr. George Linder, Public Librarian
- Miss Jean S. McDuffie, Junior College Librarian
- Miss Elizabeth Copeland, NCLA

[Photograph: Elizabeth Copeland, seated, wearing a bow-tied blouse, looking toward the camera.]

I was back at Guilford College on September 6th for a meeting of the planning committee for the College and University Section tutorial to be held in October. This type of conference is unique and exciting. So far as I know only one other has been held in the country.

From there I went to Davidson where I was overwhelmed with V.I.P. treatment. It was a rare treat for me to be accommodated in the small but elegant college guest house and to share with Leland Park a very lovely buffet dinner in the Vice-President's home. Dr. Chalmers Davidson gave me a personally conducted tour of those magnificently restored ante-bellum buildings and I saw Davidson College for the first time.

The next day I attended a meeting of the NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES editorial board. I am impressed and deeply appreciative of the sincere concern and dedication shown by this group. Already our journal shows the results of their efforts and it will get better with each issue.

September 13 and 14 found me in Lumberton attending the first of four public library workshops on communications. More than 100 staff members were there and all of us were stimulated by a well-organized and fast-moving program moderated by an extraordinary librarian, Dorothy Ware of Charlotte. We were honored by having as our speakers Mrs. Margaret Harper and Mr. Sam Ragan. During the month of September three additional workshops will be held in various sections of the state for public library staff members.

The first of November will see many of our members heading for New Orleans and the joint meeting of the Southeastern Library Association and the Southwestern Association. This should prove to be an interesting experience in a fascinating old city. We hope our state will be well represented. Never let it be said that we stayed away from a good meeting with an abundance of local color. I shall be looking for you — on Bourbon Street!

Our NCLA is a member of the State Council for Social Legislation which is the only organization with a lobbyist for social issues at the State Legislature. Mrs. Marion Johnson, our representative, sent us a list of the programs in which they are interested. They include: abortion laws, drug abuse, consumer protection, the mentally ill and the death penalty. You will be hearing more about these as we get nearer to the convening of the General Assembly.

In June, I visited the Executive Board of the Special Libraries Association. This was a very pleasant meeting as we discussed ways and means for our associations to cooperate in improving services for all the libraries of the state.

Gary Barefoot represented our association at the ceremony designating the North Carolina Supreme Court Library as the first of its kind to be a depository for U. S. Government Publications. The occasion took place in the court room of the Supreme Court in Raleigh on the afternoon of August 30th. Participating in the ceremony were the Honorable William H. Bobbitt, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, the Honorable B. Everett Jordan, Robert E. Kling, Jr. from the office of the Superintendent of Documents and Raymond A. Taylor, Marshal of the Supreme Court.

Opinion Survey: North Carolina Libraries

By John Baxton Flowers, III, Staff, North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Since early in 1971 the future of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES has gone from worse, to bad, to better. At the spring Board meeting in Greenville, it was voted to subsidize the journal for a recommended period, and a new editor, editorial board, and business manager were chosen. Of all the problems facing the main publication of the association, the worst seems to be patronage.

At the North Carolina Library Association convention a questionnaire was distributed to over four hundred members with the request that they complete and return it to the editor of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES. The questionnaire was aimed primarily at gathering as accurate a reading on the membership's opinion as possible. With the publication in serious trouble already the support of the membership is vital.

The results of the questionnaire are in, and there seems to be a great divergence of concerned opinion on what the membership wants, deems necessary and would hope to find between the familiar covers of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES. The single most disheartening fact is that only a hundred members bothered to respond at all. Should we judge that only a fourth of the membership cared if the journal goes under? I think not. Too often we sit by passively and let others do the work, but when they can no longer carry on, and withdraw, we come running forward shouting, "Why didn't someone tell me?" We are telling you.

When asked to rate the regular features of the journal the "Report from the President" received 48 votes from those who felt this part of the publication was essential. There were only 9 who gave it a low priority, and 4 of them felt it was completely unnecessary. Fifty-one felt that "library round-up" was desirable, and 42 gave it a low rating. Great divergence of opinion was also shown when 25 of the members rated the section on "A.L.A. News" high, while 32 gave it a medium rating and 27 a low rating. Seven members felt it was completely unnecessary. Many had no opinion on several of the categories. The membership was evenly divided when rating the section devoted to minutes of the Association. Fifty-nine felt that the publication should include a membership directory, 20 felt coolly about it, and 11 gave it a low priority. Forty-three felt that an index was necessary, 24 gave it a low rating and 17 felt it was low priority or unnecessary. Six had no opinion. Feature articles and "New North Carolina Books" received strong endorsement.

Professional book reviews were almost a draw, 55 saying they wanted them with 44 opposing. Twenty-five members felt there was a need for trade book reviews, while 44 opposed this idea. There was wide difference of opinion when asked what new sections might be considered for future issues. The comments ranged from "student reactions" to "North Carolina library schools." Many asked for news of libraries from the university level to the school level. There was a suggestion that an "idea exchange" might be beneficial. One member asked that each issue be devoted to one timely subject, while another was more interested in what positions were available in the profession.

The opinions on which topics association members might like to see in future issues were equally varied. They ranged from "library automation" and "service to disadvantaged" to "unions and staff associations" and "articles on North Carolina authors." Other suggestions were "fiction about drugs, national figures, how librarians get into the library field, federal funding, library management, censorship, information on historical collections, and A-V selection."

The question on how many times NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES should be published was one that most everyone had an opinion on. Seventy said quarterly, 18 said three times a year, 16 said twice a year and 2 felt it unwise to publish it at all. Eighty-five of the membership responding said they read the journal regularly, 7 read it seldom and one member said he never read it at all! One wonders how this person could fill out the questionnaire!

Of those responding, 47 said they were members of ALA and 58 stated they held membership in SELA. Ten said that they were college librarians, 9 university librarians, 8 junior college librarians, 25 school librarians, and 27 public librarians. Library experience was almost evenly divided with about 22 members each in four of the categories, 1-5 years experience, 6-10 years, 11-15 years, 16-20 years. Six members had over 20 years of experience. Of the number responding to the questionnaire, 35 hold AB or BS degrees, 55 have master's, and 9 have doctorates.

Whatever conclusions can be drawn are not sweeping. There was a great divergence of opinion, but it also seems that there was a great concern for NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES. The greater number of members responding had advanced degrees, and most worked in college or public libraries; yet the comments from school librarians showed concern for better ways to improve their abilities as members of the profession.

Innovation is clearly being called for; but since only one-fourth of the membership who were given the opportunity chose to respond, one must arrive at one of two conclusions. The first of these might be that only 25 per cent of the entire Association's membership really cares about the journal, and of this 25 per cent the opinions cover a broad spectrum in which the positive opinions of what the journal contains outweigh the negative ones. The second conclusion is that the manner and time in which the questionnaire was distributed were probably not ideal ones for soliciting a response which would reflect accurately the feelings of the membership at large. I personally hope that the journal will continue, that it will flourish and that out of the hard times upon which it has fallen it will soar like the phoenix.

A Profile: Mollie Huston Lee

By Ray N. Moore, Assistant to the Director, Durham City-County Public Library

[Photograph: Portrait of Mollie Huston Lee, wearing glasses and a patterned houndstooth jacket.]

"If you are a public librarian, you have to be a part of the community. You have to be with the people, find out their wants and needs and supply them the insight to more wholesome life through reading materials." Mollie Huston Lee said it. Mollie is a keen hunter after the varying interests and needs of the public. It is in hunting after the public needs that the librarian builds the library of tomorrow. Mollie Huston Lee has played her role well. She has talents, skills, and resources needed in community development efforts. At the same time she has a stake in these efforts because of what they can mean in terms of the need for expanded library resources.

Mollie ended her formal career as librarian June 30th of this year. She founded the Richard B. Harrison Public Library of Raleigh, North Carolina in 1935, and was its director until the merger of all Wake County libraries into one system in 1966.

In the weeks since her retirement much has been said in praise of Mollie's work. Something should also be said about the influence her training and experience has had on the younger public librarian locally, in the state, and in the nation. Through bibliographies, exhibits, and directories of local resources, she has increased public awareness of community development by introducing library resources to special groups and individuals. She has applied her skills to community development through author-lecture series, book reviews, group discussions, and many other public information programs for special groups. She has built for the future by working through her professional associations to encourage public and school librarians. She established the first library association in the country for the Black librarian. She has taught library science. Foremost, she has flung herself heart and soul into community development by dreaming, planning, and building a modern \$300,000 library facility. She was secure in the knowledge that what she gave of herself would be multiplied as the Raleigh community increasingly recognized the library as a powerful ally in efforts to build a better community.

Nor should we overlook the painstaking effort and labor Mollie put forth to establish one of the best special collections of books on Afro-American literature in the nation. The Harrison Library collection on Black literature ranks high among public libraries in its tremendous scope. Through the years Mollie developed new ideas and a variety of methods to increase the growth of this collection which was recently named the MOLLIE HUSTON LEE COLLECTION OF BLACK LITERATURE. Early, she felt there was a need to emphasize books by and about the Negro. "Collections about Blacks were not popular then like they are today," she said. "I felt more people should know about the history, authors, and the contributions of Black people." The life span of a Black publication was two years at best; therefore, Negro books went out of print quickly. It was advantageous for one who collected Black literature to purchase it as soon as possible after publication. Reprints today are often a hundred per cent more. Knowing how valuable these materials were and are today especially, much care was taken in orienting the library patron to the importance and value of protecting the materials while using them.

Mollie Huston Lee was a front-runner among other librarians and teachers of children's literature, including Charlemae Rollins and Virginia Lacy Jones, who were concerned about the image of Negroes as portrayed in children's books. She joined with others in protesting to publishers and asked them to change the types of illustrations and concepts presented in many books such as *PARASOLS IS FOR LADIES* by Elizabeth Ritter. Many publishers became aware of the false stereotypes they were presenting and began to seek the advice and counsel of Black librarians and teachers with reference to more accurate and constructive representations of Negro characters in children's books. Changes in the *EPAMINONDAS* series from the old 1907 edition to the new 1968 edition are

one example of the new outlook publishers have been willing to adopt. Most of the modern approach to interracial books can be attributed to this movement in which concerned Black librarians banded together and forced the issue. Improvements have come gradually. Mollie was in close contact with public librarians in small and remote places throughout the state informing them of what the criteria should be in judging books about Blacks. She spent many hours counseling school librarians concerning representation of the Negro as a natural person.

"Today publishers and writers are very much aware of the importance of illustrations that relate, and most of today's books are delightful," Mollie observed recently. "The Black child is shown in a natural role. Many times the books do not mention the character is black, only the true to life illustrations show it." Books with stereotype portrayals of Blacks are harmful not only to the Black child's self-image but to white children as well.

The Harrison Library has a special collection by and about Blacks for children and young adults. The purpose of it was to allow students and interested people to evaluate and have access to children and young peoples' books published throughout the years, and if necessary to make a comparative study of the advancement of Negro literature.

According to Mollie, several recent children's books have generated new controversies. For example, *HARRIET AND THE PROMISED LAND*, a children's book dealing with Black history, has highly sophisticated art work. The book uses lovely colors, but its pictures of Blacks are highly stylized with bony skulls and grotesquely large hands and feet. Some librarians have rejected the book. Adults think it's a beautiful book but the children do not take to it.

Still another book which has provoked controversy is *OH LORD, I WISH I WAS A BUZZARD*, by Polly Greenberg. The illustrations of the Blacks in the book are attractive but the choice of the buzzard has offended many adults.

Mollie does not consider the use of this particular bird as representative of a Black child's dream. But in this case the children have loved the book and apparently find no difference between a buzzard and a bluebird.

Over and above her work as public librarian she assumed the job of part-time supervisor of school libraries on a voluntary basis. Mollie went to the schools on her lunch hour to strengthen their libraries and to train teachers to look after the libraries. "I was so dedicated," she said, "that I wanted to extend my services to needs of the local community. Money was not the issue. They gave me the title without pay." Before the recent changes in the Raleigh schools she supervised the remodeling of Washington High School and assisted with planning the building of

Lucile Hunter and Oberlin Road schools. From this involvement there came two advantages. It enabled the public library to supplement the school book collection and it allowed the two agencies to keep informed about each other's programs.

On the state level she was the first Black state public library supervisor. In this role she traveled throughout the state establishing and improving Black public libraries. She persuaded bookmobiles to stop at community stops which were predominantly Black and which drew Negroes to the scene.

Notable development of public library facilities for Negroes began about 1939. This was due largely to the WPA library program, state aid, community pride and interest, and the North Carolina State Library Commission which enthusiastically encouraged the establishment of public libraries.

In an article entitled "Development of Negro libraries in North Carolina," which appeared in the May 1944 issue of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES Mollie wrote that there were thirty-three public libraries in the state. Charlotte was the oldest which opened to the public in 1905. Durham Colored Library, presently the Stanford L. Warren branch of Durham City-County Library, was second on the scene in 1913. Five of the public libraries were housed in buildings of their own, eight were connected with schools, and twenty were in rented property or community centers. Durham, Greensboro, Raleigh and Wilmington were independent libraries.

In 1941, the General Assembly passed a bill for state aid to public libraries providing for an appropriation of \$100,000 annually. The amount was increased in 1943. One important sentence in the bill read: "The fund shall be used to improve, stimulate, increase and equalize public library service to the people of the whole state." There are no statistics available which indicate what percent of the money was earmarked for Negro libraries. At that time Durham, Hertford and Wake received one-third of the amount appropriated for counties. The remainder of the libraries received \$10 to \$25 per month. Twenty-seven counties were allocated \$50 for the purchase of books.

In 1939, Negroes in Hertford County were the first to own and operate a bookmobile. In 1942, Durham's Stanford L. Warren Public Library was the only other library for Negroes which owned its bookmobile. In Wake County the bookmobile was purchased for the use of both Negroes and whites. Blacks in Davidson, Gaston, Rockingham, Cherokee, and Johnston counties had access to bookmobiles which were served by white librarians.

Mollie was a part of this notable growth of public libraries for Blacks. Because of her vital interest in the field, she kept a good staff at the Harrison Library with little turnover. The staff was able to grow and to learn the techniques of librarianship. She was able to make friends with her associates in Raleigh, throughout the state, and at the North Carolina State Library.

Her loyalty to the profession caused her to found the first Negro librarian's association in the country in 1934. To be a part of any white organization at that time was unheard of in the Deep South. Twenty-six librarians attended that first meeting, and at the end of the decade in 1944 there were 200 at the annual meeting. In the beginning Mollie was at the helm of the association, the establishment of which marked a definite step toward progress of Negroes in the library field, state-wide and nationally. The North Carolina Negro Library Association dissolved at its annual meeting at Charlotte in 1954 after a life of twenty years, because two associations in a state could not hold chapter membership in the American Library Association. Over a period of twenty years the North Carolina Negro Library Association gave the young Black librarian the privilege of being a part of and participating in the programs of the profession. He had a chance to learn and to know something of the responsibility of an administrative role. Since 1954, it has been customary for a Black librarian to be nominated for second vice-president in the North Carolina Library Association. This writer has not heard of a Black librarian being nominated for first vice-president, an officer who normally moves on to the office of president. Even Mollie with all her training and experience never reached the office of second vice-president in NCLA.

Mollie's swan song and recent honor on the state level was her appointment to the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina State Library by Governor Robert W. Scott.

Perhaps the most productive years of Mollie's life have been the past thirty-three, the period of time this writer has known her. It was during these years that many Black writers were developing their thoughts and ideas and putting them into books. It was the time following the period of the "New Negro" of the 1920's, and it referred to more than the writers who were then

active in that sudden flowering in literature called the Negro Renaissance. Claude McKay, author of *IF WE MUST DIE*, best describes this period in his writings. Alain Locke describes this new spirit as a renewal of “self-respect and self-dependence.” Men like W. E. B. DuBois, one of the greatest scholars in history, crossed every field of knowledge in his writings and inspired a greater self-assertiveness in his people. The literary legacy DuBois left the Negro has a relevancy to social change and revolution not only for Blacks in America but for the colored peoples of the world. Negro writers found new strength in their own folk culture. The Negro Renaissance was essentially a period of self-discovery marked by a sudden growth of interest in things Negro.

There were problems for the Negro writer. In the first place, Negro books at that time were considered by some editors and publishers as exotic. Negro material was placed into a certain classification like Chinese material or East Indian material. Magazine editors would say: “We can use but so many Negro stories a year” (that “so many” meaning very few). Publishers would say: “We already have one Negro novel on our list this fall.”

The market for Negro writers was definitely limited as long as they wrote about themselves. The more truthfully they wrote about the Negro, the more limited the market became. Those novels about Blacks that sold best were almost always books that touched lightly upon the facts of Negro life — books that made our Black ghettos in the big cities seem very happy places indeed, and our plantations in the Deep South idyllic in their pastoral loveliness. When Black writers chose to tell the story of the Negro like it was, the books did not sell and soon went out of print.

Mollie kept up with those writers making history. Through her extensive personal contacts she was able to bring them to the North Carolina Negro Library Association’s annual meetings and to the Raleigh community. Mollie was associated with such outstanding authors as Langston Hughes, W. E. B. DuBois, Carter G. Woodson, John Hope Franklin, Arthur A. Schomburg, Alain L. Locke, Peter Abrahams, J. Saunders Redding, Arna Bontemps, E. Franklin Frazier, Rayford W. Logan, Zora Neale Hurston, Jesse Jackson (children’s and young adults author), Richard Wright, and many other authors as well as outstanding Black librarians.

The writers depended on Mollie for encouragement and she was one individual who served as a pilot to place them before the eyes of the public. She made it possible for librarians to hear these distinguished writers. The authors themselves looked to her for guidance and for publicity for their books. This was an unforgettable strong point in Mollie’s relationship with Black librarians and Negro writers.

She encouraged people in Raleigh and Wake County, such as Charles R. Frazer and John R. Larkins, who had the knowledge and ability to write the history and to describe achievements of Black people in the community.

Other individuals were expressing their feelings in song, dance, and the theater. Marian Anderson sang before a tremendous audience in front of the Lincoln statue. The all powerful *NATIVE SON* by Richard Wright was born. “It is not surprising that this novel plumbs blacker depths of human experience than American literature has yet had, comparable only to Dostoevski’s revelation of human misery in wrongdoing.” Dorothy Canfield Fisher said it in her introduction to the novel. “The author of this book, as has no other American writer, wrestles with utter sincerity with the Dostoevski subject — a human soul in hell because it is sick with a deadly spiritual sickness.”

Arna Wendell Bontemps in correspondence with Mollie concerning *NATIVE SON* said: "It seems to me a mighty piece of narrative art, but I wonder seriously about the after-effect. White readers, including Wright's party comrades and close friends, tell me it engenders anti-Negro feelings. I suspect this will be the case, especially among the great number of unsophisticated readers to whom it is going."

J. Saunders Redding produced *NO DAY OF TRIUMPH* which was awarded the Mayflower Cup in 1943. Mollie immediately secured his services to tell the people about the award as he stopped by the library soon after the presentation.

The 1950's were turbulent and repressive but some of the best Negro thoughts of the times came out of these years and to the forefront. Equality in education, accommodations, and employment began. The great ruling from the Supreme Court swept the nation. There was a celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature and History. Right around home in Durham, M. Hugh Thompson and John Hervey Wheeler won their first case "separate but equal." William H. Brown, Daniel Eric Moore and J. Rupert Picott compiled all the statistics they could secure for reference in the school case. Arna Bontemps and Langston Hughes continued to collaborate. Mollie Huston Lee was among a list of 59 national and state leaders heard at the 63rd session of the Virginia Teacher's Association on the theme, "Global Thinking." Some of the leaders including Mollie were John Hope Franklin who was at that time visiting professor at Harvard University, and is now John Matthews Manly Distinguished Service Professor of History at Chicago University. He spoke on "Global Education at the Grass Roots." Pearl Buck, world famous authoress and Nobel award winner opened the first session with "Toward the Global World." Mollie discussed "Heart of Global Teaching." *THE BIG SEA*, *FATHER AND SON*, *NOT WITHOUT LAUGHTER*, *SHAKESPEARE IN HARLEM*, *THE WAYS OF WHITE FOLKS* and *SIMPLE SPEAKS HIS MIND* were being published in a dozen or more foreign countries such as Poland, Spain, Italy, Britain, Portugal, France, Sweden, and India.

TIME MAGAZINE featured Thurgood Marshall in one of its September issues and said: "In the bright, lush September of 1955, in a day of confidence-as in a time of despair-the central problems of United States whites and Negroes again blended into one: How to shape law, government, customs, practices, schools, factories, unions and farms in ways more consistent with man's nature and man's hopes. How, within the enduring framework of United States society, to let one change call forth another in some reasonably harmonious order. . . . After all, the very most we can hope for is complete political, economical and social equality with the white man."

Like the rest of Black America, Negroes of Monroe, North Carolina were awakening. The first segregated public facility integrated was the Union County Library. Negroes demonstrated they were capable of defending themselves. Fifteen thousand students and faculty members at a Rotterdam, Holland, Catholic School signed a petition calling for the freedom of two young boys not even teenagers in the Monroe "Kissing Case." Much of the real truth of these happenings was a total blackout in the white press throughout the nation. However, the KKK got the message, and their raids and rallies ended.

Harvard University Press published John Hope Franklin's *MILITANT SOUTH*. The bus boycott began in Montgomery, Alabama. The Civil Rights Act of 1957 was the first federal civil rights legislation since 1875. Mollie Huston Lee was a part of this movement in her work to better libraries and forward the profession in the interest of Black librarians. She made history while history was making her.

Well before the 1954 Supreme Court decision in *Brown vs. Board of Education*, the case which established the legal precedence for the unconstitutionality of discrimination in public libraries and other public facilities, desegregation had begun taking place in libraries. However, library segregation is still widespread in much of the deep South and particularly in smaller cities and rural areas.

Mollie Huston Lee made her impression at the national level in the field of librarianship as well as on the local and state levels. The North Carolina Negro Library Association sent her as its chapter representative to the American Library Association Council and in 1944 Mollie was the second Negro elected at large to the Council. She was preceded in 1943 by Eliza Atkins Gleason, author of *THE SOUTHERN NEGRO AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY*, a study of the government and administration of public library service to Negroes in the South. The adoption of the Third Activities Committee Report in 1939 and the subsequent reorganization structure of American Library Association had made Mollie's appointment to Council possible.

A. P. Marshall speaks of this particular time when the American Library Association "was engrossed with international activities, strengthening libraries, and laying the foundation for federal aid." "Only occasionally," he said, "were there faint reminders that libraries needed to give attention to the educational needs of all people".

It was in Kingston, Jamaica, BWI September 22, 1955 that Peter Abrahams, author of *MINE BOY* was contacted by Alfred A. Knopf's publicity director concerning his first visit to United States. He also asked Abrahams to see if he could arrange to speak at the twentieth anniversary celebration of Richard B. Harrison Public Library as Mollie had requested. Peter Abrahams came for traveling expenses to Raleigh, was housed by Mollie's friends, and was given a small honorarium. In the meantime she wanted to share Peter Abrahams with friends and associates. Mollie extended the invitation and the Stanford L. Warren Public Library in Durham planned a public program. The Warren Library program was an overwhelming success. The auditorium had an overflow of forty per cent Blacks and sixty per cent whites when Peter Abrahams spoke.

Surely Mollie was aware, as many Negroes were, that Blacks needed to communicate both among themselves and with peoples of the world. Only through Black writers would the world learn about the problems of Blacks, about their sufferings, about their joys and about their dreams. Mollie Lee was determined, tenacious, and tough under crucial conditions to swing with the tide of the times.

Then came the revolting Sixties and the "IN" movements. Four students from North Carolina A. & T. College started the sit-in movement at Greensboro's five and dime store. Twenty Negro and white students staged kneel-in demonstrations in white churches in Atlanta. The jail-in movement started in Rock Hill, South Carolina when students refused to pay fines and requested jail sentences. The wade-in demonstration occurred at Rainbow Beach, Chicago. The spirit of revolt caught fire throughout the nation and leadership was baffled. Dogs, police brutality, and busing all brought out feelings of Blacks and whites.

Adam Clayton Powell became chairman of the powerful Education and Labor Committee of the House of Representative. Many times since, it has been stated, he put through more constructive legislation for the nation than any other individual. He was a powerful individual in his time regardless of the press giving more attention to the lighter side of his life. At the recent ALA meeting in Chicago this writer listened to a speaker praise Powell's strength as chairman of the committee and what his forcefulness had meant to the country. The speaker was discussing a portion of the ALA theme: "Media: Man-Material-Machine."

President John F. Kennedy told the nation in his historic radio-television address that segregation was morally wrong and that it was "time to act in the Congress, in your state and local legislative body and above all, in all of our daily lives."

More than 250,000 persons participated in the March on Washington demonstration, and Tent City grew up over night in Washington.

The growing frustration of Blacks was brought out with dramatic force by the explosion of the Watts ghetto in August 1965. "Burn, baby, Burn" became the catch phrase of similar outbursts across the nation. By mid 1967, with Detroit ablaze and smoke from the Newark ghetto blackening the skyscrapers of Manhattan, curfews in Baltimore, Washington, Raleigh and Durham, the nation was in a revolt unlikely to be settled at a small price. Assassination grew. John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King were followed by Robert F. Kennedy. The loss of these and other skillful individuals made a nation think. The scars remain unhealed.

The great unrest of youth in the 60's was of concern to all individuals in places of authority. The influx and surge of large numbers to the public library was due to the lack of strong school libraries. Teachers were studying and doing more research than ever before. They gave students more outside work in assignments, and this caused problems for the public librarian. The problem began to ease as school libraries participated in federal aid programs from the state level. The wide use of copying machines also helped to discourage mutilation of books and periodicals which became a common occurrence in the public library.

At the beginning of stronger integration of schools about 1964, and more strongly in the 70's and the introduction of Black literature courses, the public library had little to spend on Black Studies. However, it was forced to strengthen materials in this area. The inclusiveness of the Harrison Library's Black collection kept Mollie and staff busy in developing bibliographies on Black Studies. In 1957, Mollie compiled a bibliography, BOOKS BY AND ABOUT

NEGROES; 1950-56, which reflected the holdings of the Harrison Library's Negro collection. Later she compiled a supplement for the years 1957-66. This bibliography has not been printed. However, it was reproduced by Duke University in the summer of 1968 and circulated to 100 individuals attending a National Endowment for the Humanities Workshop on the materials of Negro culture at the university.

Born in Columbus, Ohio, Mollie received the A. B. degree from Howard University and the B.S.L.S. from the Columbia University School of Library Service. She was the first Black librarian at Shaw University from 1930-35. She taught Library Science at Atlanta University and North Carolina Central University in the summers of 1938 and 1939 respectively. Other honors bestowed on her included: honorary membership in the Association of North Carolina High School Library Clubs; election to "Raleigh Woman of the Year" for outstanding service in the field of Adult Education 1954; a citation in WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN as one of the six most distinguished Negro librarians in the country 1955; and inclusions in WHO'S WHO OF AMERICAN WOMEN; WHO'S WHO IN LIBRARY SERVICE; WHO'S WHO IN THE SOUTHEAST; WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA. She is the author of "Securing the Branch Library" which appeared in OPPORTUNITY magazine; co-author of "Public Library Service for North Carolina Negroes," in LIBRARIES OF NORTH CAROLINA; author of "North Carolina Negro Library Association 1934-54," in LIBRARY SERVICE REVIEW; compiler of BOOKS BY AND ABOUT THE NEGRO 1950-56; compiler of unpublished BOOKS BY AND ABOUT THE NEGRO 1957-66; author of "Aging Without Fear" in ALA ADULT SERVICES DIVISION NEWSLETTER, 1971. She has contributed articles and book reviews to a number of newspapers and

periodicals including the LIBRARY JOURNAL, PHYLON, and ALA ADULT SERVICES DIVISION NEWSLETTER.

Mollie was the first Negro to receive a scholarship from the Columbia University School of Library Service. She was also supervisor of the Delta Public Library in Louisburg, North Carolina and Tar Heel of the Week 1971.

Mollie Huston Lee is the widow of the late James S. Lee, former chairman of the Biology Department of North Carolina Central University. She is the mother of James S. Lee, Jr. who is co-ordinator of Rural Development Project with the Durham Foundation for Community Development. James Lee has recently completed a proposal for a rural land project which is for co-op farming for Black people. James and his lovely wife Valeria make their home in Greensboro with their two sons, Marc 10 and Malik 3. Both James and Valeria are graduates of North Carolina State University in Raleigh. After the family chores Valeria spends her extra time as a volunteer community worker.

A state official, describing Mollie's 40 years of work in North Carolina observed recently: "It would be hard to overestimate Mrs. Lee's influence on the library profession in general and particularly in school and public libraries in this state. Her achievement is the more remarkable because she not only often had to face unenlightened and sometimes hostile groups of administrators, but she also had to overcome the indifference and inertia of many people who should have known better in the first place. While the new building (occupied in 1968) which houses her third library is a fine example of her genius for planning and executing modern library designs, her real influence has been in the minds and hearts of countless children and adults who have had new intellectual and cultural avenues opened up for them through her tireless efforts to bring the library to the people who need it."

Productive planning, tremendous personal association and contacts with librarians, distinguished authors, important international figures and publishers kept the Harrison Library far out front. It is significant how skilled and successful Mollie was in her bargaining to initiate new ideas, to attract eminent people with qualities of excellence to the Harrison Library — a sizable branch library in North Carolina but by national standards comparable to a small public library. She knew in the beginning what the cost would be. It was a painful, persistent sort of way of working over and above the requirement. Yet at the same time Mollie was proving that a Black librarian, even under harsh conditions, could rise up and challenge any librarian in the country. Who has done more to encourage and promote Black librarians in the profession than she?

Forster A. Sondley: Attorney, Scholar and Bibliophile

By James D. Lee, Assistant Librarian, D. Hiden Ramsey Library, University of North Carolina at Asheville

The Civil War had a far-reaching effect upon Forster Alexander Sondley. This experience and its aftermath was to produce one of the cultural assets of the city of Asheville, North Carolina, in the form of the Sondley Reference Library. The origin of this library and its supplementary collections dates from April 6, 1865, when the Asheville Home Guard, with a group of Confederate soldiers home on leave, repulsed the 101st Ohio Infantry of the United States Army. The Union force had advanced up the French Broad River to destroy a munitions factory

in the town, but after a five-hour skirmish broke off the engagement and retreated downriver. Earlier the same day the Federals had stopped at a large mansion named "Montrealla," ten miles north of Asheville, built by Sondley's maternal grandfather, a son of the pioneer Alexander family prominent in the region. Sondley, who spent his early years here, reported that the soldiers took all the horses they could find, including his Shetland pony. The small animal was shot farther up the road as it could not keep up with the march. To the eight-year old boy it was an act of senseless cruelty and his retentive mind never forgot or forgave this outrage. Later in the day Sondley heard the rumble of guns only a few miles away. Sometime later, with the typical curiosity of a small boy, he wandered over the site of the engagement and picked up some relics, mostly shell fragments from cannonballs. Here was born the collector's instinct and what is believed to be the most complete private Confederate collection in existence. His avocation was to grow and encompass several fields of interest, culminating in a library which was once regarded as among the finest private libraries in the South.

Sondley was the only child of Richard Sondley, member of a prominent family of Columbia, South Carolina. His mother, Harriet Alexander Ray, was widowed for eleven years before her marriage to Richard, and had borne five children by her first husband. Her last child was born August 13, 1857, at Montrealla, but the couple soon moved to Richard Sondley's home in Columbia. After only two years of marriage, Richard died and his widow again moved to her home at Montrealla, which she inherited when her mother died in 1862. She lived here throughout the remainder of the war, moving to Asheville in 1865. In 1871, she settled permanently in a home she had built in the town.

Sondley's elementary education was received in various schools around Asheville, most notable being the celebrated school of Colonel Stephen Lee, who considered him a commendable student, especially for his deportment. Lee once wrote that Sondley possessed a faculty of "focussing his attention," apparently a singular achievement for the student of that day.

In the fall of 1873, Sondley entered the sophomore class at Wofford College in Spartanburg, South Carolina. Intending to study law after graduation, he did especially well in Greek, Latin, and German. Dr. Charles F. Smith, Professor of Classics and German at Wofford, remembered Sondley years later and made reference to him in a letter to a friend in 1931, recalling that Sondley possessed one of the brightest minds he had ever known.

Sondley graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1876 and returned to Asheville. He studied law until licensed by the North Carolina Supreme Court in January of 1879, opening a law office immediately afterwards and beginning a long career as attorney, scholar, and bibliophile.

Over the years he built a reputation in legal circles, having been described as the ablest civil lawyer in Western North Carolina. Part of this esteem was due to a characteristic courtesy to opponents in court, but most of it was due to a knowledge of the theory and philosophy of law, supplemented with a grasp of state and interstate history, which rendered him formidable in dispute. Participating in a case involving a thirty-year boundary problem between North Carolina and Tennessee, he amazed his adversaries with his knowledge of North Carolina law and geography and saw the issue settled.

As his reputation grew, so did his clientele. His services came high and he prospered, but he gave much in return if he accepted a client. Never taking a case until he had investigated the facts, he then deliberated whether he wanted the fee, regardless of the amount of it. If he accepted a case he worked slowly, patiently, and methodically in his law library, where interruptions were never permitted, no matter who the person. When appearing in court, he was

well-prepared for his task with his hand-written briefs and command of legal and historical matters.

Another factor in the demand for his services was his scrupulous honesty. Upon completion of an examination of land titles for George Vanderbilt, who was then engaged in acquiring tracts for his Biltmore Estate, Sondley submitted a bill for five thousand dollars to Vanderbilt's New York attorney, who advised his employer that the work was actually worth ten thousand. Vanderbilt returned the bill with the request that Sondley submit another for ten thousand dollars. Back to Vanderbilt came the original bill, with a note from Sondley to the effect that he considered the work worth five thousand dollars and no more, adding that he did not accept tips. He could be brusque with those who offended him and was no respecter of persons in this regard.

He travelled very little although involved frequently in interstate legal matters and, after returning home from college, left the state only once, when representing a client in Washington, D. C. This trip could have been to plead a case before the Supreme Court of the United States, since he was licensed to practice before that body in 1909. His services were also used at least once by the State of North Carolina in litigation heard by the Supreme Court in Washington, the Attorney General for the State informing him that his work would count for much in the case, though Sondley himself was not present.

In 1905 Sondley went into semi-retirement at the peak of his career, observing that he had no fondness for courthouse quarrels and hot weather. He continued at times to assist friends and those in need of legal aid, visiting his office briefly almost every morning. But his legal career was over as far as he was concerned, and he retired permanently in 1925. No lover of money for its own sake, he nevertheless was canny in investments and conversant with values to the extent that he had acquired a comfortable fortune. This he intended to use in the pursuit of hobbies and interests which occupied a place primary to law, as the latter was mostly a means to an end. Indeed, a friend of Sondley once wrote that he seemed to begrudge to the practice of law the time which could have been spent more pleasantly indulging his tastes. This partly explains why he wished to escape from the demands of a lucrative practice when regarded among lawyers of North Carolina as the most effective and best-informed attorney who had appeared before the higher courts.

Sondley lived with his mother at her home in Asheville for forty years until her death, and remained a bachelor all his life. She exerted a tremendous influence on him. It was said that the quality of her intellect contributed much to his. From her he learned thrift and frugality, never owing a debt and always paying in cash. The hardships of the Civil War and Reconstruction had their effect upon him for he appraised the value of everything and was prudent and conservative in investments, while possessing the mind essentially of a scholar and student. Harriet Sondley died in 1897 and her son, who was very close to her, was so stricken with grief that he became seriously ill. When news of his condition became known, cards, letters, and other evidences of sympathy poured in from residents of Asheville, from whom Sondley had remained aloof, considering them almost as strangers. Touched at these expressions of regard, he then made a decision which was to have its impact thirty-four years later when his will was read. As in the case of the pony, he never forgot an injury — neither did he ever forget a kindness. Never gregarious, now that his mother was gone he longed for solitude more than ever.

Around the turn of the century Asheville was growing rapidly. The character of the town was changing from a quiet sleepy village to a bustling small city with more noise and hurry than Sondley cared to endure. With usual deliberation he began to consider various sites in the neighborhood for a summer home. He wanted a house located where he could look in all four

directions and never see a human being. In his words: "I simply wanted to live as I wished, to cut my grass as I pleased, to worry about no one but myself. If I wanted to put on old clothes and roll about on the grass, I wanted to do it without causing comment." He finally decided on a cove at the head of Haw Creek Valley, several miles from Asheville and at that time virtually uninhabited. He purchased some four hundred acres, built a rustic house of stone which blended well with the surrounding forest, and there began to spend his leisure hours. His love for the property grew to such an extent that in 1905 he moved there permanently. Access to the house was by a narrow lane which ended at his gatepost. Observing this, he named the house "Finis Viae," the "End of the Road." The home in Asheville was maintained exactly as it was built by his mother, and he never permitted it to be altered during his lifetime.

Settling into his retreat, Sondley began to devote himself to relaxing pastimes, designing and landscaping the area adjacent to the house with flower gardens and shrubbery. Footpaths were cut through the lush woods with rustic benches located along them at intervals. Wildlife on the property was protected and others were urged to do the same. No one was allowed to pick flowers or break the shrubbery. He came to love his woods with a deep devotion. Characteristically, he would scan them with a telescope before selecting a tree to be cut for fuel, lest a hasty decision destroy the symmetry of the forest. He was eccentric but with a method, and behind every eccentricity could be found carefully considered reasons.

At the same time he began to accelerate the growth of his various collections. Although the library was the best known of these he also had collections of firearms, Indian relics, bird eggs, minerals, gem stones, North Carolina currency and coins, antique furniture, English and German porcelains, Japanese and Chinese vases and temple pieces, and the excellent collection of Confederate mementoes. Sondley was a man who kept his own counsel and proposed to take the world on his terms. For this reason he isolated himself in his wooded retreat and admitted to his attention only that part of the world in which he took an interest. This was evident by his collecting only that which interested him and ignoring or neglecting for the most part that which did not. The collections and books took the place of travel and the lure of fresh scenes and experiences. Visitors marvelling at the scope of his interests and accumulation of objects were told that it was simply the collector's instinct at its worst.

Students of history are called upon to live more or less vicariously much of the time, a requirement involved in the attempt to get the "feel" of a period or event in the past. Sondley possessed a fondness for the past to an extreme degree which manifested itself in a variety of ways. His love of the Confederacy, for example, grew like his collections from boyhood, and over his antique four-poster bed hung a bullet-riddled battle flag carried by elements of Lee's infantry during the Battle of the Wilderness. He insisted that the Confederate government was founded on truth and justice and would one day be seen as the proper form of democracy. His writings always referred to the Civil War as the "War on the South." Experiences during the War and Reconstruction moulded his attitudes, and he was fond of justifying the opinions and actions of the South. In one paper he defended Chief Justice Taney of the United States Supreme Court, a native of Maryland who participated in the "Dred Scott Decision" of 1857. In this case the Court held that Negroes had no rights which whites were bound to respect. Sondley pointed out that this opinion was prevalent in England and the newly-formed United States when the Constitution was adopted, and that Taney's words reflected the Constitution, not his own views nor those of the South. He then referred to the widespread recognition of John Chavis, a southern Negro scholar who was considered a gentleman and treated accordingly. His writings on history reveal a provincialism unusual in one so widely-read and scholarly, and a defensive sensitivity toward any criticism of North Carolina, the South, or the Confederacy. Anything he wrote of a scholarly nature was so fortified with citation of authorities

that in argument only another expert could prevail against him, if at all. Dr. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina, said, "In the field of local and state history, his writings are marked with painstaking accuracy, vigorous expression, and wide research." Sondley lived in the past and made himself familiar with it. This trait was so noticeable to all who knew him that one newspaper article said he resented the encroachments of the present.

Sondley was an eccentric with a curious combination of characteristics. An ardent Carolinian, provincial in outlook, conservative and cautious, yet he showed a great tolerance toward certain subjects and displayed a wide knowledge of the world, gained almost solely through reading. He was an avid admirer of Charles Darwin and bought every work by Darwin that he could acquire. This was in a period and locality where one would perhaps not ordinarily express a favorable opinion of evolution, but Sondley was not an ordinary man. He said that "Darwin, like all other humans, made mistakes; and he should not be discredited for that. He was a seeker after truth, and that is what God would have us be, that is what He gave us minds for." He also owned the complete works of Thomas H. Huxley, considering the latter to have done more in thorough scientific investigation than any other man.

In argument he would listen patiently if the speaker demonstrated a grasp of the subject. A man of few words, when he did essay an opinion it meant that he had usually exhausted information on the point under discussion, and if his opponents had not, he disdained their opinions and deemed their contentions a waste of time. He could not understand why anyone would slur a point or evade an issue, but exacted from others only as much as he demanded of himself. Strong-willed and opinionated (as the interesting handwritten annotations in his books reveal), he cherished his views and was ready to maintain them at all hazards. As a student of history and law, imbued with a nostalgia for the past, he was strong for traditional principles and doubted modern tendencies in government.

In appearance, he was a striking figure. Tall and erect in carriage, he had a clearcut direct gaze combined with a natural dignity which attracted attention wherever he was seen. He was always clean-shaven, except for sideburns, and remarkably neat in dress, but never wore an overcoat nor a hat.

His brusqueness, with his almost forbidding appearance, served to shield him from situations and propositions he disliked. A real estate agent, offering him a large sum for the Sondley Building in the heart of the business district, was told that he, Sondley, could not consider the offer, dismissing the agent by adding, "I am not in the real estate business." He resented personal questions, and upon being asked why he held a negative attitude toward the established social order of things, replied that his habits were not a matter of public concern.

His fastidiousness extended to personal habits, one salient characteristic being a passionate hatred of cigarettes. He would request smokers to refrain from smoking in his presence, and a sign at his law office indicated that callers were to leave their cigarettes or themselves outside. His will stipulated that smoking was not to be allowed near his books.

Sondley, an unflinching individualist, never employed a clerk or stenographer (except the latter a few times toward the end of his life), and never used a typewriter, doing all his writing, including law briefs and voluminous histories, in longhand. There was no telephone in his home or office. Caring little for people's approbation or censure he never held a public office nor sought cheap laughs by telling dirty jokes. Although experiences during and after the Civil War and first-hand knowledge in courtrooms of people's shortcomings diminished his respect for humanity, he was not an unfeeling misanthrope. During the flood of 1916 many who lived in the slum district close to the French Broad River were left homeless. A subscription was taken for

their relief and one citizen approached Sondley for a contribution, whereupon he snapped, "No! You know very well I never sign anything of that sort!" Amazed and hurt the man left to finish his rounds. Several thousand dollars were raised and agents were sent to the stricken district with food and clothing. On their arrival they found other agents ahead of them at work for an anonymous donor. Later a pledge-breaking merchant revealed that the donor was Sondley. Consequently, Sondley never forgave him and never allowed himself nor any member of his household to patronize the unfortunate merchant's establishment. His personal papers reveal at least two more instances in which he demonstrated a sympathetic nature, and also show that his generosity was called upon more than once by the same recipients. In pointing out Sondley's love of solitude it should be added that he also had many friends. His regard, however, was limited usually to those who could converse with him on his favorite subjects. He chose friends carefully and formed lasting relationships with them.

Although eccentricities marked him as a character, and a brilliant career as an attorney earned him an LL.D. from Wofford in 1909, his library and collections were his chief claims to posthumous consideration. The collections came to be almost as well known as the library. One writer on archaeological subjects visited him in 1917. The author's work had taken him into the homes of many learned men, and he was interested in Sondley's Indian relics. He found a "splendid" collection of relics of primitive man and suggested publicly that Asheville take steps to secure for coming generations a possession of great interest, since the large museums would try to get it when they heard of it.

Included among Sondley's hobbies was ornithology and consequently he had a large collection of bird eggs. A major part of the collection was acquired after the premature death of John Cairns, one of the most famous ornithologists and oologists in the United States. Cairns owned a collection of eggs for which several institutions as well as individuals made bids after his death. Trinity College, now Duke University, offered Cairn's widow college education for her two small children in exchange for the eggs, but she needed money at the time and sold the collection to Sondley. One man, who was deeply interested in the subject, remembered as a 15-year old taking his younger brother and, astride their buggy horse, riding many mountain miles to appear half-scared at Sondley's door asking to see his bird eggs. He, with an unflinching courtesy, asked them in and showed them the collection.

When Sondley gave up most of his law practice in 1905, it was in order to devote himself primarily to his books, and it is as a bibliophile that he is chiefly remembered. In spite of his varied tastes and interests his first love was his library. Books became companions and friends, and he loved them as entities, their contents being individual personalities. His first books were those read as a child and carefully laid away to form the nucleus of his collection. After he began to practice law in 1879, his collecting intensified and the library grew steadily. When deciding to build *Finis Viae*, a seventy-foot-long structure of two stories was provided in the plans to contain the library. Shortly before his death an addition was built onto this as his books were overflowing the house. Always the individualist, Sondley purchased for his library only that which he wanted to read, or which in some way attracted his interest. There were great gaps in the collection — almost nothing on music or the fine arts, for example, and there were duplications of his favorite authors: sixty-five sets of Shakespeare, various editions of Dickens, and translations of Homer. The library reflected his tastes and was his private accomplishment throughout. Many private libraries are the combined efforts of a number of men, with the owner financing the project while professional collectors and scholars select, search for, and buy the books. Often the owner seldom opens the volumes, his interest lying in the prestige of ownership and the status involved in the possession of a fine library. But this was not the case with Sondley. His papers reveal correspondence with booksellers all over the United States and

parts of Europe. As he became widely known as a collector in certain fields, they would send lists of titles they felt would interest him. Many did, and his collection grew into the thousands.

A frugal man, temperate in habit and cautious with money, he nevertheless spent a small fortune on his library, searching worldwide if he wanted a particular book, rarely quibbling over the cost. He was discriminating in his selection methods and cared nothing for rarities or first editions as such. What he wanted was the best edition available of a work and not those books which depended on slight misprints or other bibliographical oddities for their inflated values. This was another contributing factor to the uniqueness of the collection. His was a scholar's library with all the volumes selected to feed a scholar's interests. Nevertheless, he did avail himself of some volumes which apparently piqued his curiosity more than anything else. Among them are three incunabula, including Saint Jerome's EPISTLE of 1480 in its original binding, and a collection of over two hundred Bibles.

Speaking of his hobby, he said book collecting was not dull:

Every book collector feels at times the disappointment of arriving at a booksellers half an hour after a rare book for which he has searched for years has been sold. Too, comes the thrill of at last discovering a much sought-after volume.

But, he added:

I am not in any sense a book worm. One day I may read one thing and the next take an absolutely different kind of book in hand. I am especially interested in history and archaeology, but the next day will find me perusing a book on travel or hunting in Africa.

Most of the books were in English, including many translations from Latin and Greek for, although Sondley was familiar with Greek, Latin and German, he bought the books to be read, and could best read them in English. Years were spent in a vain search for one book, a worthless paper-backed thing given away by mistake sometime in the 1890's. He wanted it for a simple reason: its association with his childhood, the past.

As the library grew to sizeable proportions, word began to spread among scholarly circles about its quality, and they began to write asking to see the collection. He was liberal with these requests as his "chesterfield" graciousness and courtesy were well-known, one source even describing his home as a Mecca for the majority of men of letters visiting Asheville.

Sondley resented any comparison of his library with others. The books to him were friends, companions as carefully chosen as their human counterparts, and to compare them with other collections was to cheapen and depersonalize them.

He demanded the same privacy for his books that he claimed for himself. One new librarian, wishing to get acquainted with the region's libraries, called at his office requesting to see his books. Sondley was abrupt at first, stating that anyone wishing to see his library to compare it with another was not a welcome visitor. Relenting then, he added that anyone who wished to see the library because of a real interest in books was welcome, and it would be a pleasure to show it. The librarian accepted the invitation and spoke of case after case of excellent books. Asked if he lent them, Sondley exclaimed, "No! If I lent them I'd never have any!"

Interest centered mostly in the history collection, the subject closest to Sondley's heart. He had fostered the organization of the Buncombe County Historical Society and was a member of the first North Carolina Historical Commission from 1903 to 1905. As early as 1911, he was referred

to Archibald Henderson of Chapel Hill as an authority on North Carolina, who not only had a magnificent private collection of books and manuscripts, but also possessed an intimate knowledge of North Carolina history. Sondley was unusually familiar with his collection and while writing on historical subjects was reportedly able to work for hours without consulting sources, having committed them to memory.

Although knowledge of the library was confined largely to scholars, the public began to hear rumors about it, and its size seemed to grow with each rumor. The only description available of the library at Finis Viae indicates that it consisted of two rooms seventy feet long, one upstairs and one down. Half the space was taken up by the bookshelves and the remainder by the various collections. Most of the fiction and the maps supplementing the history section were upstairs, with the bookshelves placed somewhat close together for free access to their contents. There was an informal subject arrangement for the entire collection, with Sondley's excellent memory making up for its deficiencies. He had talked to one inquirer about the relative anonymity of his library and the questioner thought it was because he never boasted of it, Sondley having told him that book-collecting

... is and has been my life-long hobby, and it is not well for a person to boast of his hobby. What pleases and interests me may not hold any attraction for others. I have gathered only those books that attract me, and these I do not expect to please the other person.

Asked how many books he owned, he replied that he had not yet learned the difference between a pamphlet and a book, whether a book had to have a board cover or what was its definite description. The inquirer, perhaps somewhat awed, stated that Sondley was said to have ninety-six thousand volumes, a figure ridiculously high. Sondley himself probably did not know. A friend said it was doubtful if he ever counted his books or even estimated their number, as his interests were always in specific books, not how many he owned.

Sondley lived his last years surrounded by his mementoes of the past. He loved to chat with his friends in his living room. All had been led at one time or another to his front porch and handed his telescope with the injunction to admire the slopes of the tree-covered mountains across the valley. He accumulated a collection of over two thousand phonograph records and enjoyed listening to them, although his friends said he was not a music lover. His favorites were "Annie Laurie" and "Rigoletto Quartette."

Old age saw him active and productive in the writing of history. He had written a lengthy sketch of Asheville and Buncombe County, published in 1922, and several years later with the cooperation of the County Historical Society began a more comprehensive work. He completed the task early in 1930, having done most of the work while recovering from a leg fracture suffered the previous autumn. Financial difficulty plagued the Society's efforts toward publication for several years after his death, both volumes of the book being finally available in 1937. This was his most important published work, although in 1950 a manuscript was found in his personal files consisting of a history of the two Carolinas in some three thousand pages. An examination of the footnotes indicated he had consulted hundreds of source books.

He was appointed Historian of Buncombe County in 1927, by then regarded as perhaps the best known living authority on the early history of the State. In a speech to county school principals he revealed his concept of history by stating that its value was in preserving human experience for the guidance of those who come after. He recommended that teachers point out the relationship of local events to the larger picture of history to make it more interesting to

students. His ability in this field was summarized after his death in an editorial which said that his writings, while not extensive, bear all evidences of a patient scholarship.

In 1928 he was awarded his second honorary doctorate, this time from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In presenting him for an LL.D., Dr. Archibald Henderson said he was

*known among the legal fraternity of North Carolina as a lawyer of great ability,
and known in scholarly and literary circles for his magnificent library ...*

The University also had a weather eye on the possibility of acquiring the library by bequest since it was known that several institutions coveted it, and possibly expecting Wofford, Chapel Hill was the logical choice for this type of library.

Although his mind remained vigorous to the end, his health began to fail due to the consequences of age and a series of accidents. Finally on April 16, 1931, he became ill with pneumonia. The next morning Forster Alexander Sondley, LL.D., attorney, scholar, and bibliophile joined the past that he loved. He was buried near his boyhood home after a simple service in Alexander.

Interest was then aroused about the disposition of the library according to Sondley's will. One editorial before his funeral indicated that Wofford, the University of North Carolina, and Pack Memorial Library (Asheville's public library) were awaiting the reading of the will since Sondley had reportedly promised to bequeath it to one of the three. The will was read on April 20th, and in Article 24 Sondley bequeathed to the City of Asheville all his library books and other literary property, including his collections located in his library rooms.

When the library was examined it was discovered that he had over the years acquired approximately 30,000 books and pamphlets plus hundreds of clippings and letters involving a variety of subjects. Due to extensive duplication Belles Lettres had the greatest number of volumes — over 7000 titles dealing with English and American literature and about 1500 of literature other than English. A librarian evaluating this collection said it was especially strong in English poetry, which was astonishing in its inclusiveness, from Anglo-Saxon through the Victorians. After literature, most shelf space was occupied by history, with emphasis on the history and exploration of southern states, the North Carolina section alone containing 2450 volumes. There were 650 volumes of collected and 2450 volumes of individual biographies. Altogether there were some 9000 books on history, many of them rare, besides a supplementary collection of 1100 maps, over half of these also considered rare. The last important collection and third in volume rank was natural history, comprised of 5700 volumes, with many rare and scarce titles enhancing the standard works.

Asheville had not only doubled the size of its public library, but also acquired a gift which was to become the foundation of one of the largest reference collections in the South, known as the Sondley Reference Library, a part of Pack Memorial Public Library. He had remembered the kindness of Asheville residents when he had been ill thirty-four years before and, in return, had left them his most cherished possession.

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**Complete listings of the more important collections in Sondley's library became available when a bibliography, entitled Leaves From The Sondley, was published in intermittent issues beginning in 1945 and ending in 1952. Many copies were mailed to widely distributed university, college, public and private libraries.*

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A Charming Pastime

By James D. Stedman, III, 1968 Winner, Amy Loveman National Award

Americans have a deep-rooted sense of the past and in a few years many will be participating in the bi-centennial recognition of the American Revolution. Like all struggles of its kind the American Revolution produced heroes and traitors, rebels and loyalists, death for some and a renewed hope for others. Major historical events, when publicized, often spawn scores of collectors of every character. Likely, the bi-centennial of the American Revolution will follow the materialistic standards set by the recent centennial celebration of the American Civil War. Collectors will buy its commemorative stamps, hoard its tokens, and roam its battlefields with typical tourist curiosity.

Historically, the book collector survives long after collectors of other artifacts have passed from memory. The obvious reason for such "natural selectivity" is found in the non-ephemeral nature of the document itself which serves as the source for future interest. A subject oriented collection of books, therefore, would seem to be more important than a superficial commercial recognition of an era. When the historian, whether he be amateur or professional, attempts to assess the significance of the American Revolution, a war that continued six years and claimed as its price innumerable lives, he is eventually faced with an appraisal of when, where, and how the conflict became a victory for the tattered patriots over the scarlet and lace of King George's finest troops.

For many years the historian has been aware that the campaign in the southern states made a substantial, if not tremendous, contribution to the defeat of Charles Cornwallis at Yorktown and consequently, to the complete and irreversible breakdown of the British enterprise in North

America. It is my contention that such an awareness will be all the more apparent when scholars and collectors explore the still basically virgin field that is the history of the South in the American Revolution. This belief has prompted the collection of books described and annotated herein, not to mention others too numerous to annotate.

The collection came into being approximately six years ago, in part because of a previous interest in the role of the South in the American Civil War and especially in North Carolina's participation. Begun earlier, this collection is also being added to continually; however, within the past six years my collecting — mainly through the interest and encouragement of Burke Davis, author and friend — has expanded into the field of the American Revolution. Under the watchful eyes and fortifying words of friends, fellow collectors, and professional bookmen the collection has taken shape. It is to Burke Davis and many others that I owe an indebtedness beyond my ability to repay and, in many ways, it is their collection as well as mine.

The casual observer and critic might inquire that of all the productive and inviting fields relating to the humanities, why would a collector select an area so destructive and uncreative as the act of war in which to invest both time and money in no small measure. The answer is neither simple nor convincing. One need only to read the address of the late Douglas MacArthur when he spoke at West Point in 1962, for it expresses much, not only about the American soldiers, but about the man-at-arms regardless of the country under whose standard he fights. Elaborating on the meaning and significance of the words "Duty-Honor-Country," General MacArthur said:

The code which those words perpetuate embraces the highest moral laws and will stand the test of any ethics or philosophies ever promulgated for the uplift of mankind . . . The soldier, above all other men, is required to practice the greatest act of religious training — sacrifice. In battle and in the face of danger and death, he discloses those divine attributes which his Maker gave when he created man in his own image . . . However horrible the incidents of war may be, the soldier who is called upon to give his life for his country is the noblest development of mankind.

This is not to suggest in any way the glories of war above its horrors, but it is to remind us that we should never forget the past no matter how horrible its memories which may be lurking in the shadows of our minds. Indeed the past may well be the key to the future, for as George Santayana has said, "those who are ignorant of history are apt to repeat it."

The ideal home library, like a man's collection, is or should be an extension of himself; therefore, it is presumptuous to recommend what I feel another collector should include. Some collectors venture into the world of literature, eagerly seeking the classics from Chaucer to Shakespeare and America's Mark Twain. Others collect books bearing the magic date "1775" while many attempt to duplicate famous libraries or published bibliographies. To expect that everyone, in order to be a Christian, should own a copy of the HOLY BIBLE or, to be literate, a copy of Shakespeare's plays as absurd as recommending the excessively rare Paris edition of Thomas Jefferson's NOTES ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA for everyone.

What is presented in the following pages is exactly what it claims to be — a history of the American Revolution in the Southern Provinces of North America (a title borrowed in part from Banastre Tarleton's classic history), one into which are incorporated English as well as American histories of the struggle. The earliest item included is Tarleton's CAMPAIGNS (1787) and the latest is North Callahan's study of the Tories (1963). The collection spans 176 years of commentary, from primary sources to twentieth-century appraisals. Together it totals 134

volumes — far from complete yet considerably more than a beginning. As in all collections, some of the works are biased, others are surprisingly objective, and still others take the “middle of the road” which is both convenient and attractive. The desire has been to include the first edition and any other edition which makes a fuller contribution to the subject, either through additional maps, plates, notes or commentary. Each of the annotated titles has been selected from the entire collection because of its contribution to the subject rather than because of its material value. All too often rare books are poor ones historically. Of course, one must include the poor books also for they are very much a part of history.

Describing and annotating the volumes has presented its own special problem. Because no bibliographic style adheres completely to a type of work such as this (at least not to my satisfaction), I have taken the liberty in places of promoting my own in hopes that, aside from the slight originality, it will be refreshing as well. For reasons of time the collation of the volumes and other scholarly notations are omitted. They are complete unless otherwise noted. Additions such as maps, plates, etc. are commented upon.

As mentioned previously, this collection has been encouraged through the years by many factors. It began in hope of finding all and will most likely end in desperation, either by finding and not being able to afford or vice versa. Once the serious collector departs from the road of trivia his companions are hope and prospect. His enemies are time and money. Having departed the ways of the average collector, the journey begins to demand of the traveler a vivid imagination and a vigilant eye.

Aside from moments of quiet desperation, a collection like this creates in the backroads of the reader's mind the fields and meadows of nearly two centuries ago. If only for a moment he feels he can hear again the British officers shouting down the closed ranks of grenadiers: “Fix bayonets . . . eyes on the center . . . march!” or Admiral Graves shouting to his mate aboard the flagship “London” as the English close the distance with De Grasse's French fleet: “Beat to quarters and clear for action!” The flint and steel, the smell of smoke thickly hugging the ground, the roar of the king's guns and the flash of polished steel in the sun are recreated as the panorama of the rebellion in the American colonies awaits the reader who will open its history.

As the collector grows increasingly more familiar with his field of interest, the seemingly insignificant things do their part to lure him on, continually adding to his fascination as well as to his knowledge. For me it is discovering there is a little known addition to William Johnson's life of Nathanael Greene, that Simcoe's JOURNAL was virtually non-existent before a copy was discovered in the 19th century, that Frank C. Deering had perhaps the most elaborate bookplates in the history of the art, that the De Renne copy of Thomas Charlton's life of James Jackson lacks the title page, and that Banastre Tarleton's map of the action at Guilford Courthouse is incorrect by approximately 15° in its northerly latitude. Insignificant as such things may seem, they have their own peculiar attraction and soon the list becomes as endless as it is rewarding and encouraging.

The education of a bookman or collector is by no means accomplished in a month or in a few years. Rather, it is a cumulative education not completed even in a score of lifetimes. The best philosophy in the beginning is to realize that all you seek and all you wish to know is beyond even the most gifted of those who engage in the pastime of book collecting. Having resigned myself to this fate some years ago, it is perhaps fitting that I include at this point a list of titles which I would like especially to add to my collection.

They are as follow:

Note

As many Association members will remember, Amy Loveman was associated with the *Saturday Review* from the beginning of its publication in 1924 until her death in 1955. In 1961 *Saturday Review*, the *Book-of-the-Month Club*, and the *Women's National Book Association* established in her memory the Amy Loveman National Award of \$1,000 for the best student personal library which could be identified through a national competition. The first annual award of \$1,000 was made in 1962. Between 1962 and 1969 when the program ended for a lack of funds, North Carolina had no less than two runners-up in the 1962 and 1966 competitions and one national award winner in 1968. The national award winner was James D. Stedman III, who was at that time a student at Guilford College. The article which appears here is Mr. Stedman's essay and annotated bibliography, which was used for his presentation in the competition.

Titles Sought for the Collection

CHARLTON, THOMAS U. P.. *The Life of Major General James Jackson. Part I (all published).* Augusta: George F. Randolph, 1809.

An excessively rare book of which only four copies are known to exist. Fortunately it was reprinted towards the end of the 19th century in an edition of 250 numbered copies. Jackson served on the South Carolina-Georgia frontier and, consequently, the book makes a valuable contribution to the history of the area during the conflict.

DIXON, B. F.. *Peter Francisco. Greensboro. Guilford Battleground Company, (1910).*

A very scarce pamphlet on a much-neglected hero, the man said to have been the most famous private in the Continental Army. He was with William Washington's cavalry at Guilford Courthouse on March 15, 1781 and supposedly killed eleven soldiers in the charge from the American third line.

DRAPER, LYMAN C.. *King's Mountain and Its Heroes. Cincinnati: P. G. Thomason, 1881.*

"This author's most notable work and one of our great historical monographs." — Wright Howes

FADEN, WILLIAM (publisher). *Atlas of the Battles of the American Revolution . . . (London, 1793).*

This work is extremely rare and, consequently, the complete title has been unobtainable as of this writing; however, it was reissued in part by E. E. Hale who was able to examine the Faden collection. The edition compiled by Hale was issued in Boston in 1862. Its twenty-three maps are much sought after. Among Faden's more notable achievement, aside from the correction mentioned earlier, is Tarleton's map of Guilford Courthouse. Howes locates only four copies.

FANNING, DAVID. *The Narrative of Colonel David Fanning (a Tory in the Revolutionary War with Great Britain), Giving an Account of his Adventures in North Carolina, from 1775 to 1783, as written by himself, with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes. Richmond: Printed for Private Distribution Only, 1861.*

"The original edition was the first book printed in the Confederacy." — Howes. Fanning was, without much doubt, the most notorious of the Tories. Unfortunately, the book was originally issued only in an edition of sixty copies, ten on thick paper.

HANGER, GEORGE. *An Address to the Army in Reply to Strictures by Roderick M'Kenzie (Late Lieutenant in the 71st Regiment) on Tarleton's History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America. London: Printed for J. Ridgway, 1789.*

This is the final volume in a threesome that includes Tarleton's Campaigns and Mackenzie Strictures. Together they provide as interesting a controversy as that between Sir Henry Clinton and Charles Cornwallis.

HORRY, PETER. *The Life of General Francis Marion. Philadelphia, 1806.*

A very rare book of which no copy is known to exist. The second edition appeared in Baltimore, printed for the Rev. M. L. Weems by W. D. Bell and J. F. Cook in 1814. Details of this early biography of Marion can be found in the catalogue of the DeRenne Georgia Library.

JAMES, WILLIAM DOBEIN. *A Sketch of the Life of Brig. Gen. Francis Marion and a History of His Brigade, from Its Rise in June 1780 until Disbanded in December, 1782, with Descriptions of Characters and Scenes not Heretofore Published, Containing Also an Appendix with Copies of Letters which Passed Between Several of the Leading Characters of that Day, Principally from Gen. Greene to Gen. Marion. Charleston: Printed by Gould and Riley, 1821.*

The author served with Marion during the war and afterwards became an associate judge in South Carolina. The book is an excellent first-hand account of operations in South Carolina. The Continental Book Company of Marietta, Georgia reprinted the James classic in 1948 with an introduction by A. S. Salley.

SABINE, LORENZO. *The American Loyalists; or, Biographical Sketches of Adherents to the British Crown in the War of the Revolution; Alphabetically Arranged with a Preliminary Historical Essay. Boston: C. C. Little and J. Brown, 1847.*

A well known and important study.

STEVENS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (ed.). *The Campaign in Virginia, 1781: An Exact Reprint of Six Rare Pamphlets on the Clinton-Cornwallis Controversy. London: 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, 1888. 2 Vols.*

The Clinton-Cornwallis exchange which grew out of the handling of the campaign in the South was perhaps the most famous controversy of the struggle in North America.

The objective of the collector is a dream into which must be injected much affection and unbounded enthusiasm. What the collector and bookman seek is good taste, the cultivated refinement that is the civilized man, a man who gathers about him books with a clear objective and with what one bibliophile has said can only be called "grace." Book collecting is a charming pastime, a venture which can take the pursuer to any corner of the globe in search of his treasure. In all its glories and agonies, hopes and despairs, the endeavor is one passed in the reading of "wish books" and, as is so often the case, the purpose and pleasure of the quest becomes the quest itself — a journey to be pursued passionately. If it is anything at all, what is represented by the following is an act of love.

The War in the Southern Provinces as Represented by Thirty-Five Titles

BARRS, BURTON. *East Florida in the American Revolution. Jacksonville: Guild Press, 1932.*

- First Edition
- Octavo
- Portraits
- Map

Autographed presentation copy with original printed wrappers bound in morocco by Morgan of Sussex.

In comparison with other aspects of the war, very little has been written on the war in Florida. The work deals in some measure with actions in Georgia and the capture of Savannah.

BELLAMY, JOHN D., JR.. *Sketch of Maj. Gen. Robert Howe of the American Revolution. Wilmington: S. G. Hall, Book and Job Printers, 1882.*

- First Edition
- Octavo
- Original plain wrappers

Howe, a native North Carolinian, served on the Carolina-Georgia-Florida frontier after his plantation in Bladen County was burned by the British. Prior to the war he amassed a large fortune and later, as major general, he led an unsuccessful venture against St. Augustine in 1777. In 1778 he was forced to evacuate Savannah before the British.

THORNTON 799. WEEKS, p. 7.

CALDWELL, CHARLES. *Memoirs of the Life and Campaigns of the Hon. Nathaniel (sic) Greene, Major General in the Army of the United States, and Commander of the Southern Department, in the War of the Revolution. Philadelphia: Published by Robert Desilver, 1819.*

- First Edition
- Octavo
- Portrait and two facsimiles

A tall, uncut copy bound in polished calf by Bayntun of Bath.

The first biography of Nathanael Greene, the man who took command of the Southern Department in December, 1780 after the defeat of Gates at Camden.

HOWES C21 THORNTON 1630.

CALLAHAN, NORTH. *Royal Raiders — The Tories of the American Revolution. Indianapolis and New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., 1963.*

- First Edition
- Original cloth

Callahan's book is a worthy contribution in an important area. There is included a fine section on King's Mountain where the Carolina frontiersmen challenged the Tory Army of Patrick Ferguson in October, 1780. Ferguson, supposedly the finest shot in the British Army, and his entire command were either killed or captured.

A study of the Tories is particularly important in that it was the assurance of Royal governors that thousands of loyal Englishmen would rise to defend the King's standard that account for so many of the bold British ventures, especially in the interior of the Carolinas and Georgia. All in all, the Tory movement failed and their flight before, during and after the American Revolution provides an entire chapter in the history of the United States.

CHADWICK, FRENCH ENSOR (ed.). *The Graves Papers and Other Documents Relating to the Naval Operations of the Yorktown Campaign, July to October, 1781.* New York: Printed for the Naval History Society by the DeVinne Press, MDCCCXVI.

- Portraits and illustrations
- Original vellum and boards
- Number 406 of 650 copies printed for the society

It was the defeat of Thomas Graves, Lord and Rear Admiral of the Red, off the Virginia capes that sealed the fate of Marquis Cornwallis at Yorktown. The above contains the official correspondence of the campaign, letters to and from Admiral Graves.

CHARLTON, THOMAS U. P.. *The Life of Major General James Jackson. Part I (all published).* Atlanta: James F. Meegan, (1898).

- Second Edition
- Octavo
- Original cloth
- Portraits and genealogical chart tipped in
- Number 151 of a limited edition of 250 copies

Jackson, a native of Devonshire, England, served in the Georgia campaign of 1776-1778. After serving with Moultrie in South Carolina, he returned to the siege of Savannah in 1780. After the war he became governor of Georgia at the age of thirty, a representative in Congress, and later a member of the Senate.

HOWES C309. DE RENNE I, p. 336.

DeMOND, ROBERT O.. *The Loyalists in North Carolina During the Revolution.* Durham: Duke University Press, 1940.

- First Edition
- Octavo
- Original cloth

A famous and detailed study begun in 1934 when the author was a graduate student at Duke University.

THORNTON 3276.

FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (ed.). *Letters of Joseph Jones of Virginia, 1777-1787.* Washington: Department of State, 1889.

- First Edition
- Octavo
- Original cloth
- Edition limited to 250 copies

The editor's copy with marginal notes and letters regarding the volume tipped in.

Included are many letters of Washington, Madison and Jefferson which relate to the operations in the South, especially during the final phases of the war.

HOWES J233.

FREEMAN, DOUGLAS SOUTHALL. *George Washington — A Biography.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1948-1957.

- First Editions
- Seven volumes
- Portraits, maps, and plates
- Octavo
- Original cloth

Biographies of Washington are essential to a collection such as this one because they provide insight into the emphasis that the commanding general placed on the southern campaign. Along with the studies of Washington Irving and John Marshall, Dr. Freeman's work is a classic. Unfortunately he died while working on volume six and the work was completed by J. A. Carroll and M. W. Ashworth in 1957.

GIBBES, R(OBERT) W.. *Documentary History of the American Revolution, Consisting of Letters and Papers Relating to the Contest for Liberty, Chiefly in South Carolina in 1781 and 1782, From Originals in the Possession of the Editor and From Other Sources.* Columbia: Banner-Steam Power Press, 1853.

- First Edition
- Octavo
- Bound in crushed levant morrocco by Sangorski and Sutcliffe

The collection contains letters from both British and American participants in the struggle. "A revised and much enlarged edition in two volumes and covering the entire Revolutionary period from 1764 to 1782 was published in 1855-1857." — De Renne.

HOWES G151. THORNTON 4824. DE RENNE II, p. 555.

GRAHAM, JAMES. *The Life of General Daniel Morgan, of the Virginia Line of the Army of the United States, with Portions of the Correspondence; Compiled from Authentic Sources.* New York: Derby and Jackson, 1856.

- First Edition
- Duodecimo
- Portrait
- Original cloth enclosed in a calf slipcase by Bayntun of Bath

Daniel Morgan is best remembered for his smashing victory over Banastre Tarleton at Hannah's Cowpens on January 17, 1781. The following March Congress voted him a gold medal in recognition of his services. "A particularly valuable source for numerous letters of Morgan's, many of which are difficult to find elsewhere." — Treacy.

THORNTON 5043. HOWES G285.

GREENE, GEORGE WASHINGTON. *The Life of Nathanael Greene, Major General in the Army of the Revolution.* New York: G. F. Putnam and Son, 1867-1871.

- First Edition

- Three volumes
- Octavo
- Portrait and four maps
- Original cloth

“G. W. Greene was a grandson of Nathanael Greene, but he has for the most part avoided the eulogies which commonly mar the biographies produced by relatives of the subject. The work is valuable for the many documents it contains. . . .” — Treacy.

HOWES G380. WEEKS, p. 23. THORNTON 5225.

HANGER, GEORGE. *The Life, Adventures, and Opinions of Col. George Hanger.* London: Printed for J. Debrett, 1801.

- First Edition
- Two volumes
- Portrait and cartoons tipped in
- Bound in contemporary calf and boards, from the libraries of A. M. Broadley and Albert Louis Cotton with their bookplates

The author served with John Graves Simcoe during the campaign in Virginia and later wrote a commentary on the works of Tarleton and Mackenzie.

HOWES H158.

HARTLEY, CECIL B.. *Heroes and Patriots of the South; Comprising Lives of General Francis Marion, General William Moultrie, General Andrew Pickens, and Governor John Rutledge with Sketches of Other Distinguished Heroes and Patriots Who Served in the Revolutionary Army in the Southern States.* Philadelphia, G. G. Evans, 1860.

- Duodecimo
- Plates
- Original cloth

Hartley, like William Gilmore Simms, was one of the more popular writers of the period and, as such, his works are filled with the glamour usually found in popular works.

HENRY, ROBERT. *Narrative of the Battle of Cowan's Ford, February 1, 1781 by Robert Henry and Narrative of the Battle of Kings Mountain by Captain David Vance.* Greensboro: Reece and Elam, Printers, 1891.

- First Edition
- Octavo
- Original printed wrappers

A scarce and famous account of the action at Cowan's Ford during the retreat of Greene's army towards the Dan River in Virginia. It was during this action that the flamboyant William Lee Davidson lost his life.

WEEKS, p. 46. THORNTON 6031.

HILL, D. H.. *Greene's Retreat.* Raleigh: Capital Printing Company, 1901.

- First Edition
- Duodecimo

- Original printed wrappers

This brief work covers the period between January 17, 1781 when Morgan defeated Tarleton at the Cowpens until Greene crossed the Dan River in the middle of the following February. Lord Germain said of the venture “the rebels conduct their enterprises in Carolina with more spirit and skill than they have shown in any other part of America.”

HOUGH, FRANKLIN B. (ed.). *The Siege of Savannah by the Combined American and French Forces, Under the Command of Gen. Lincoln and the Count d’Estaing in the Autumn of 1779.* Albany: J. Munsell, 1866.

- First Edition
- Octavo
- Portrait
- Edition limited to 130 copies
- Bound in contemporary morocco from the library of H. O. Havemeyer, Jr. with his bookplate

The enterprise to retake the city of Savannah from the British was a failure and among the many casualties was Count Casimir Pulaski, the famous Polish volunteer.

HOWES H685. DE RENNE II, p. 685.

JOHNSON, JOSEPH. *Traditions and Reminiscences Chiefly of the American Revolution in the South: Including Biographical Sketches, Incidents and Anecdotes, Few of Which Have Been Published, Particularly of Residents in the Upper Country.* Charleston: Walker and James, 1851.

- First Edition
- Octavo
- Plan and three maps
- Original cloth

A notable and detailed study with interesting maps of Charleston and the surrounding area.

HOWES J140. THORNTON 6998a. DE RENNE II, p. 540.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM. *Sketches of the Life and Correspondence of Nathanael Greene, Major General in the Armies of the United States in the War of the Revolution Compiled Chiefly from Original Materials.* Charleston: A. E. Miller, 1822.

- First Edition
- Two volumes
- Quarto
- Portrait, map and seven plans with the Appendix not included in all copies
- Bound in calf and marbled boards by Morgan of Sussex

“Johnson says that he had access to a complete collection of Greene’s papers through the courtesy of members of Greene’s family. He includes many letters and documents in his work. Johnson was a justice of the United States Supreme Court and something of a dissenter. In his history he is extremely critical of his sources, particularly of the Memoirs of Henry Lee and the Campaigns of Tarleton. . . . He apparently disliked in particular miracles and flamboyant young men. He is undoubtedly biased, but it is the bias of a man accustomed to weighing evidence.”
— Treacy.

HOWES J156. DE RENNE I, p. 380. WEEKS, p. 29. THORNTON 7021.

JOHNSTON, HENRY P.. *The Yorktown Campaign and the Surrender of Cornwallis 1781.* New York: Harper and Brothers, 1881.

- First Edition
- Octavo
- Original cloth
- Illustrations and maps

Johnston's book is but one of several fine ones on the subject. It reviews the situation in America, the campaign of Cornwallis in the Carolinas, Lafayette and Cornwallis in Virginia, the operations of the French and English fleets, and the siege of Yorktown. The book was eventually reprinted by the National Park Service and offered for sale.

JONES, CHARLES C.. *Sergeant William Jasper: An Address Before the Georgia Historical Society, in Savannah, Georgia, on the 3rd of January, 1876.* Albany: Printed for the Society, 1876.

- First Edition
- Octavo
- Bound in buckram by Bayntun of Bath

Jones was one of the best known writers of the day. His works include a scholarly history of Georgia, a study of Savannah, a sketch of the Chatham Artillery in the Confederate Army, and biographies of Hernando de Soto and Henry Lee.

The subject of this address was one of the heroes of the struggle. Although Jasper could neither read nor write, he displayed great courage during the British bombardment of Fort Moultrie in 1776 when the South Carolina flag was shot away. In the midst of a heavy fire being poured in upon the fortress and in easy view of the English fleet he replaced the flag. The following day Governor Rutledge gave him his sword in token of his valor. At the siege of Savannah in 1779 he was killed while placing the standard on the British works. He was twenty-nine years old.

KONOPCZYNSKI, Wladyslaw. *Casimir Pulaski.* Trans. Irena Makarewicz. Chicago: Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, 1947.

- First American Edition
- Octavo
- Original printed wrappers bound in buckram by Bayntun of Bath

Pulaski served under Benjamin Lincoln in the siege of Savannah in 1779. He was a veteran of the northern campaigns and as commander of Pulaski's Legion in the South died while trying to lead 200 horsemen into the besieged fortress of Savannah.

LAMB, R(OGER). *An Original and Authentic Journal of Occurrences-During the Late American War, From Its Commencement to the Year 1783.* Dublin: Wilkinson and Courtney, 1809.

- First Edition
- Octavo
- Bound in polished calf by Bayntun of Bath

The author served with the 23rd Foot the Royal Welsh Fusileers under Cornwallis during the campaign in the South. As a sergeant he was by the general's side during the fierce fighting at

Guilford Courthouse. His Memoir, which appeared in 1811, is an interesting companion volume. Both are very scarce and sought after with increasing interest.

THORNTON 7458. HOWES L36.

LANDERS, LIEUT. COL. H. L.. *The Battle of Camden, South Carolina, August 16, 1780. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1929.*

- First Edition
- Octavo
- Maps and plates

An important study. It was at Camden that the British defeated the American Army under Horatio Gates. In December Nathanael Greene relieved Gates as commander of the southern department. George Washington made it clear to Greene when he sent him South that if the colonies lost another army it could very well mean the end of the revolutionary cause.

Landers also did an excellent study of Yorktown.

LEE, H(ENRY). *The Campaign of 1781 in the Carolinas with Remarks Historical and Critical on Johnson's Life of Greene to Which is Added an Appendix of Original Documents Relating to the History of the Revolution. Philadelphia: Littell; William Brown, printer, 1824.*

- First Edition
- Octavo
- Bound in morocco by Stikeman and Company from the library of H. O. Havemeyer, Jr. with his bookplate

"Lee was Light Horse Harry Lee's son by his first marriage. This book is a defense against what the son considered criticism of his father in Johnson's biography of Greene, published two years earlier. The book is carping, sententious, vituperative, and historically unacceptable. Its value lies in the numerous letters of Lee, Greene, and others contained in the appendix. . . ." — Treacy.

HOWES L204. THORNTON 7609. WEEKS, p. 32.

(LEWIS, ANDREW). *The Orderly Book of that Portion of the American Army Stationed at or Near Williamsburg, Va. Under the Command of General Andrew Lewis, From March 18, 1776 to August 28, 1776. Richmond: Privately Printed, 1860.*

- First Edition
- Quarto
- One of only ten copies on large paper
- Bound in contemporary morocco

Valuable for its insight into the condition of the American Army during the early days of the war in the South.

HOWES L306.

MACKENZIE, RODERICK. *Strictures on Lt. Col. Tarleton's History "of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America" Wherein Military Corps and Characters are Vindicated from Injurious Aspersions and Several Important Transactions Placed in Their Proper Point of View. In A Series of Letters to A Friend by Roderick Mackenzie, Late Lieutenant*

in the 71st Regiment. To Which is Added A Detail of the Siege of Ninety Six, and the Recapture of the Island of New-Providence. London: Printed for the Author, M DCC LXXXVIII.

- First Edition
- Octavo

A tall, uncut copy in original boards enclosed in a polished calf slipcase by Bayntun of Bath
Mackenzie defends Cornwallis and is very critical in his analysis of Tarleton's book.

THORNTON 8174. WEEKS, p. 33. DE RENNE II, p. 242. HOWES M138.

MERLANT, JOACHIM. *Soldiers and Sailors of France in the American War for Independence (1776-1783). New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920.*

- First American Edition
- Duodecimo
- Original cloth
- Illustrations

The latter half of the book deals with the essential contribution that France made to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

MOORE, H. N.. *The Life and Times of Gen. Francis Marion with an Appendix Containing Biographical Notices of Greene, Morgan, Pickens, Sumpter, Washington, Lee Davie and Other Distinguished Officers of the Southern Campaign, During the American Revolution. Philadelphia: Leary, Getz and Company, 1845.*

- First Edition
- Duodecimo
- Plates
- Bound in crushed levant morocco by Bayntun of Bath

Francis Marion has been one of the most romanticized men of the war. The biographies on him are numerous. After the destruction of Gates' army at Camden, Marion joined Henry Lee in an array of battles that ended at Eutaw Springs.

HOWES M771. THORNTON 8931.

NOBLE, M. C. S.. *The Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. Raleigh: E. M. Uzzell and Company, 1904.*

- First American Edition
- Duodecimo
- Original printed wrappers

A short, but essential study of the battle that began the Revolution in the South with the defeat of a Tory army.

ROBIN, L'ABBE. *Nouveau Voyage dan L' Amerique Septentrionale, en L'Annee 1781; et Campagne de L'Armee de M. Le Comte de Rochambeau. Philadelphia et Paris: Chez Moutard, M DOC LXXXII.*

- First Edition
- Octavo
- Bound in crushed levant morocco by Bayntun of Bath

Robin was a chaplain in Count Rochambeau's Army that aided the Americans at Yorktown. Aside from its military value, the book is an interesting account of a Frenchman's view of America.

HOWES R361. JCB II, 2180. CLARK I, 298.

SCHENCK, DAVID. *North Carolina 1780-'81. Being a History of the Invasion of the Carolinas by the British Army under Lord Cornwallis in 1780-'81, with the Particular Design of Showing the Part Borne by North Carolina in that Struggle for Liberty and Independence, and to Correct Some of the Errors of History in Regard to that State and Its People. Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1889.*

- First Edition
- Octavo
- Original cloth
- Seven maps and four illustrations

The book is exactly what its author says it is.

HOWES S154. THORNTON 12261. WEEKS, p. 46.

SIMCOE, LIEUTENANT COLONEL (JOHN GRAVES). *A Journal of the Operations of the Queen's Rangers from the End of the Year 1777 to the Conclusion of the Late American War. Exeter: Printed for the Author, (1787).*

- First Edition
- Quarto
- Ten engraved folding plans
- Bound in full gold tooled morocco from the library of Frank Deering with his armorial bookplate

Excessively rare. "Not published for sale, but for private distribution only." — Sabin

This is one of the most important prime sources for the military history of the American Revolution by the British officer who organized and commanded the highly mobile and successful Queen's Rangers from the end of 1777 to the battle of Yorktown. The ten order-of-battle plans of Richmond, Petersburg, Kingsbridge, etc. illustrate some of the best and least known skirmishes of the conflict. Simcoe made his regiment conspicuous by the self-restraint exercised in victory. He strongly urged the adoption of Indian methods of warfare. As first lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, Simcoe founded Toronto in 1793 and later London, Ontario.

HOWES S461. JCB 3160 LANDE 793. SABIN 81134. CLARK I, 311.

STEDMAN, (CHARLES). *The History of the Origin, Progress, and Termination of the American War. London: Printed for the Author, 1794.*

- First Edition
- Two volumes
- Quarto
- Fifteen maps
- Bound in morocco from the library of Frederick J. O. Montagu with his bookplates

Stedman was an English military historian who served in the colonies, first at Lexington and Breed's Hill and later with Lord Cornwallis in the South. His book is a standard British work and contains maps of great military value.

HOWES S914. THORNTON 13274. DE RENNE I, p. 265. JCB II, 3695.

TARLETON, LIEUTENANT COLONEL (BANASTRE). *A History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America. London: Printed for T. Cadell, M DCC LXXXVII.*

- First Edition
- Quarto
- Five Maps
- A tall copy bound in contemporary calf from the library of Lord Newark, Thoresby Park Notts with his armorial bookplate

"This book has great value, especially because it contains many documents that cannot be found elsewhere with great labor. . . . The work begins with d'Estaing's fruitless attack on Savannah in the autumn of 1779 and proceeds with great minuteness of detail to give the military events of the Carolinas and Virginia down to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781." — Church. Tarleton displayed exceptional skill and bravery in the field and was often cited by Cornwallis for his actions. A large map of the southeast shows the campaign lines of march in color. The other maps outline in color the disposition of troops at Camden, Guilford Courthouse, Charleston, and Yorktown.

CHURCH 1224. DNB XIX, p. 364 HOWES T37. JCB III, 3163. SABIN 94397. WINSOR VI, P. 517. DE RENNE I, p. 243. CLARK I, 317.

"Interlibrary Loan Code for North Carolina Libraries" Approved

By Leland M. Park, Chairman, Library Resources Committee, North Carolina Library Association

On August 18, 1972, the Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association approved the "Interlibrary Loan Code for North Carolina Libraries" as recommended to them by the Library Resources Committee.

This is a voluntary code to assist in the furtherance of interlibrary loan cooperation among North Carolina libraries.

The code as it appears today has been down a long road to reach this point. Several years ago, when Dr. Sarah K. Thomson's book on interlibrary loans first appeared, the Library Resources Committee of NCLA, then chaired by Mr. Benjamin Speller of Elizabeth City State University, was asked to prepare a draft code for the association's consideration. Mr. Speller sent a copy of the proposed code to every library in the state — college and public, private and state supported, and asked that they consider it carefully and send to him suggestions and opinions for tailoring it to the needs of North Carolina libraries.

After several months Mr. Speller found that he did not have the time needed to continue in the position of chairman and resigned. In the summer of 1971 Miss Eunice Query, then president of

NCLA, asked Mrs. Virginia Gibson of the North Carolina State Library in Raleigh to head a special Task Force which would complete

drawing-up a tentative code. The members of the Task Force were: Mrs. Virginia Gibson, Chairman, of the North Carolina State Library, representing public libraries and the State Library; Mrs. Carmen Turner Lipe of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, representing public libraries; Mr. Leland M. Park of the Davidson College Library, representing college libraries; Mrs. Cindy Knight of the Wilson Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, representing the university libraries and the North Carolina Union Catalogue; Miss Betty Ward of the High Point Public Library, representing public libraries; and Mrs. Lorraine Penninger of the University of North Carolina Library at Charlotte, representing university libraries.

The Task Force met at Davidson College in June of 1971 and reviewed the proposed interlibrary loan code, considered carefully all of the suggestions which had been submitted to Mr. Speller by librarians from all over the state, and drafted the "Tentative Interlibrary Loan Code for North Carolina."

In the winter of 1972 the North Carolina State Library prepared a handbook on the preparation of interlibrary loans which was distributed to every library reference department in the state. The "Tentative Interlibrary Loan Code" was an appendix to this handbook. As of this time there have been no dissenting views received by members of the committee or Mrs. Gibson, the chairman of the Task Force, concerning the "Tentative Code."

On April 21, 1972, the members of the Library Resources Committee met in Greenville, North Carolina, during the Spring Board meeting. The members of that committee are: Mrs. Rebecca Ballentine of the Institute of Government Library; Mrs. Rosalind Campbell of the Caldwell Technical Institute Library; Mrs. Virginia Gibson of the North Carolina State Library; Mrs. Ila Justice of the Department of Library Science of Appalachian State University; Mrs. Lorraine Penninger of the University of North Carolina Library at Charlotte; Mr. Emerson Ford of the Duke University Library; and Mr. Leland M. Park, of the Davidson College Library, Chairman. This Committee approved the "Tentative Code" as drawn-up by the Task Force and asked Miss Elizabeth Copeland, President of NCLA, to request the Executive Board to consider the code for approval as the code for North Carolina libraries.

Meeting in Greensboro on August 18th the Executive Board gave its formal approval to this code.

The code follows closely the model code as detailed in Dr. Thomson's book with modifications for application in North Carolina. It should be understood that this, of course, is a voluntary code. The spirit as well as the letter of the code are such as to set a basis for mutual understanding and to facilitate interlibrary loan cooperation among libraries in North Carolina.

The Interlibrary Loan Code for North Carolina Libraries

Approved by the Executive Board of the North Carolina Library Association, August 18, 1972.

This code is a voluntary agreement adopted by the North Carolina Library Association to govern interlibrary lending among libraries in the State of North Carolina. Although correlated with the American Library Association National Interlibrary Loan Code, this state code is intended to promote a more liberalized interlibrary loan policy among the libraries adopting it. It is based on

the premise that lending among libraries for the use of an individual in the State of North Carolina is in the public interest and should be encouraged. However, liberal interlibrary lending should be no substitute for the development of adequate collections based on the needs of the service areas represented in libraries and library systems.

The American Library Association has published a procedures manual¹ suggested for use in implementing the national code.

Libraries requesting materials on loan under the provisions of the local code are urged to follow the recommendations of the manual whenever feasible.

I. Definition

1. Interlibrary loans are transactions in which library materials are made available by one library to another; for the purposes of this code they also include the provision of copies as substitutes for loans of the original materials.

II. Purpose

1. Since it is increasingly evident that it is impossible for any one library to be self-sufficient, and in the belief that the furtherance of knowledge is in the general interest, interlibrary borrowing and lending is regarded by the libraries subscribing to this agreement as essential to library service.

III. Responsibility of Lending Libraries and Violation Penalties

1. Lending libraries will practice as liberal and unrestrictive a policy as is possible in interlibrary loans, with due consideration to the interests of their primary clientele.
2. Lending libraries have the responsibility of informing borrowing libraries of any failure to observe the provisions of this code, and if necessary may suspend borrowing privileges.

IV. Responsibility of Borrowing Libraries

1. It is recognized that interlibrary lending does not relieve any library of the responsibility of developing its own collection. Each library will provide the resources to meet the ordinary study, educational, instructional, informational and research needs of all of its users. Requests to borrow from other libraries will be limited to those items which the library might not be expected to own. No library should depend upon another to supply the normal needs of its clientele except under special agreement for such service.
2. Borrowing libraries will make every effort to exhaust their own resources before resorting to interlibrary loans.
3. Borrowing libraries will screen carefully all applications for loans, rejecting those which do not conform to this code. (See also Art. VII, Conditions of Loans; Art. IX, Form of Request.)

V. Scope

1. Any type of library material needed for the purposes of study, instruction, information, research or recreation may be requested on loan or in photocopy from another library. The lending library has the privilege of deciding in each case whether a particular item should or should not be provided, and whether the original or a copy should be sent. These decisions may be determined by the nature of the

material, its physical condition, or the degree of active demand for the material requested.

2. Under the terms of this agreement, it is permissible to request on interlibrary loan:
 - a. Materials collected in specialized subject fields and in special nonrestricted collections
 - b. Materials collected under special acquisition agreements
 - c. Materials bought under special grant or other programs intended to promote economical use of the total resources of the area
 - d. Reference materials whenever lending might not hinder the service of the lending library
3. Under the terms of this agreement, borrowing libraries will not ordinarily request:
 - a. Books in current and/or recurring demand (e.g., light fiction, best sellers, textbooks)
 - b. Bulky or fragile materials
 - c. Basic reference materials
 - d. Rare materials
 - e. A large number of titles for one person at any one time
 - f. Duplicates of titles already owned
 - g. Materials which can be copied cheaply
 - h. Materials for class or reserve use in an educational institution

VI. Expenses

1. The borrowing library should be prepared to assume any costs charged by the lending library.
2. The lending library will expect the borrowing library to pay the cost of:
 - a. Return postage
 - b. Insurance where specified
 - c. Photocopying
 - d. Borrowing libraries should attempt to anticipate charges and authorize them on the initial request. Requests for materials of ten exposures or less may be automatically supplied without authorization.
 - e. If the charges are more than nominal (more than ten exposures) and not authorized beforehand, the lending library will inform the requesting library and obtain authorization to proceed with the transaction.
3. Libraries may make special contractual or other arrangements, including financial reimbursement or other adjustments, in recognition of service contributions from libraries whose resources are used extensively under this agreement.
4. Unless specifically forbidden by the lending library, it is assumed that copying is permitted, provided it is in accordance with copyright law and American Library Association policy and further, provided no damage to the original volume will result.

VII. Conditions of Loans

1. The safety of borrowed materials is the responsibility of the borrowing library. The borrowing library will meet all costs of repair or replacement in accordance with the preferences of the lending library.
2. The borrowing library will honor any limitations on use imposed by the lending library.
3. The borrowing library is responsible for returning loans promptly and in good condition.

VIII. Placement of Requests

1. Every effort should be made to locate materials through the North Carolina Union Catalog, book catalogs and union lists. Requests for materials should be directed to the nearest source.
2. Requests should be made by using the standard American Library Association interlibrary loan or photoduplication form or the approved TWX format described in the Teletypewriter Exchange System for Interlibrary Communication.² When mutually agreeable, telephone requests between libraries will be confirmed by mailing of the standard form unless the lending library waives this record.
3. Inward Wide Area Telephone Services (In-WATS) for locations and lending of materials are available through the North Carolina State Library to public, academic, and special libraries. Its use is encouraged.
4. No library will lend directly to an individual on an interlibrary loan basis, except with specific permission of the borrowing library.
5. Special arrangements for lending of materials by designated libraries in consortia or other cooperative programs may be made within the context of this code.

IX. Form of Request

1. Materials requested must be described as completely and accurately as possible following accepted bibliographic practice.
2. All items requested shall be verified in standard bibliographic tools and sources of verification cited. Smaller libraries lacking necessary tools should seek North Carolina State Library assistance for verification. When the item requested cannot be verified, the statement "cannot verify" shall be indicated, and complete information as to source of reference furnished.
3. If verification is disregarded, or the bibliographic data is incorrect, and unless special agreement otherwise provides, the lending library may return the request unfilled.
4. The name, status, position, or other identifying information, if readily available from the individual for whom the material is being requested, shall appear on the request form.
5. All requests and shipments shall be conspicuously labeled "Interlibrary Loan."

X. Duration of Loan

1. Unless otherwise specified by the lending library, the duration of the loan shall be calculated as the time the item is to be in the borrowing library, disregarding the time spent in transit.
2. The loan period specified by the lending library should be appropriate to the type of material.

3. Renewal requests shall be kept to a minimum. The renewal request shall be sent in time to reach the lending library on or before the due date. The lending library should respond to renewal requests promptly; if it does not, it will be assumed that renewal for the period as the original loan is granted.
4. The borrowing library is responsible for returning interlibrary loans promptly and in good condition.

XI. Notification and Acknowledgement

1. The lending library shall notify the borrowing library promptly whether or not the material is being sent; if the material cannot be supplied, the lending library shall state the reason.
2. Except in the case of very valuable shipments, no acknowledgement of receipt is necessary. If there is undue delay in receipt of shipments, the borrowing library shall notify the lending library so that a search may be initiated.

References

1. Thomson, Sarah Katharine. Interlibrary Loan Procedure Manual. Chicago: American Library Association, 1970.
 2. Bird, Warren. Teletypewriter Exchange System for Interlibrary Communication. Durham, N. C.: Duke University Medical Center Library, 1969.
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New North Carolina Books

By William S. Powell, Curator, North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

F. ROY JOHNSON. The Algonquians, Indians of that Part of the New World First Visited by the English. (Murfreesboro: Johnson Publishing Co., 1972.) 112pp. Illus., maps. \$6.50.

Reports of a great many contemporaries who observed the Algonquians of northeastern North Carolina as well as reports of archaeological surveys have been carefully combed by Roy Johnson in producing this book. In one convenient place it is now possible to read of the Indians who occupied this area many thousands of years ago. There are sections on many aspects of their life including their government, their towns, the farmers, hunters, and fishermen, their dress, arts and crafts, religion, warfare, and medicine. The style is readable and the facts interesting, leaving the reader wanting to know more, but this undoubtedly is all that is known.

PHILLIPS RUSSELL. These Old Stone Walls. Chapel Hill Historical Society, P. O. Box 503, 1972. 147pp. Illus. \$5.00.

Recorded here in polished prose, as only Professor Russell can write it, are fourteen delightful essays on the village of Chapel Hill. These stories of the old days range from the time of William R. Davie and the first president of the University, Joseph Caldwell, to the Mason family of the late nineteenth century. Much that is recorded here is traditional, but Professor Russell has also engaged in extensive research among contemporary documents to fill out the tradition with fact. There is a section of illustrations and there are interesting end papers. The book is attractively designed, well printed and bound and might serve as a model for similar productions of other local historical societies.

DAN LACY. The Lost Colony. New York: Franklin Watts, Inc., 1972. 87pp. Illus., maps. \$3.75.

This book for young people in the publisher's "First Books" series is a thorough and careful recounting of the facts of the famous Lost Colony of 1587 which Sir Walter Raleigh planted on Roanoke Island. Dan Lacy, who grew up in Rocky Mount was graduated from the University of North Carolina, has known this bit of history for most of his life, and he tells it well. Beginning with rivalry between Spain and England, he tells of Raleigh's attempt to explore and settle the New World between 1584 and 1587. Several possible answers to the perpetual question of the fate of the colonists are given, and the book concludes with a brief mention of the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site and the annual production of the drama, "The Lost Colony," by the Roanoke Island Historical Association.

CONSTANCE FECHER. *The Last Elizabethan, A Portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh*. New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1972. 241pp. Illus. \$5.50.

Of the writing of biographies of Sir Walter Raleigh there surely can be no end. As Miss Fecher writes: "There is something legendary about Sir Walter Raleigh. You do not quite believe in him. He was courtier, soldier, seaman, poet, colonizer, scientist, historian, medicine man-it is too much. Even his contemporaries were puzzled by him. He was too clever, his ideas were too different from theirs, too far in advance of his time. They did not understand him, so they distrusted him, envied him, hated him."

The whole life of Raleigh is told here including his efforts at colonization and his countless other activities before he was beheaded by James I in 1618. This biography of Raleigh is beautifully written, with sympathy and understanding both of Raleigh and the time in which he flourished, and it should have a wide appeal to North Carolina readers.

L. VANLOAN NAISAWALD. *In Some Foreign Field, The Story of Four British Graves on the Outer Banks*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1972. 80pp. Illus. map. \$2.95.

In May, 1942, H. M. S. Bedfordshire, a British antisubmarine trawler operationally on loan to the United States Navy, was sunk off the Outer Banks by a German submarine. Within the next week four bodies were washed ashore; with proper ceremony they were buried in a small plot of ground on Ocracoke Island. Two of the bodies were identified by local citizens who had known the crew of the British ship, but identity of two of them was not possible. Mr. Naisawald has dug into British, German, and American records of World War II to tell the facts of this interesting and unusual case of British-American cooperation and friendship and of the British Cemetery on Ocracoke Island which remains as a monument to this occasion. Spontaneous care of the cemetery and the continuing communication of British and American friends which it has generated are related here in an attractive little paperback book that deserves to be cited in a footnote to greater events of that era.

MARJORY BARTLETT SANGER. *Billy Bartram and His Green World*. New York: Farrar, Strauss & Giroux, 1972. 207pp. Illus. \$6.50.

William Bartram (1739-1823) was America's first native-born ornithologist. He might also be called anecologist: he was a writer, a naturalist, and a traveler, as well. William was closely related to the Bartrams of Bladen County, North Carolina, who had settled there early in the eighteenth century. The naturalist visited his uncle and cousins in Bladen frequently, sometimes staying for long periods of time, and at one time he even operated a store there. Bartram's extensive travels in North Carolina and elsewhere in the southeast in search of botanic specimens are told here. Mrs. Sanger has subtitled her book "An Interpretative Biography," and interpretation intrudes frequently. Conversation has been imagined (but based on highly probable occurrences because of what the author has read in contemporary sources), and we suspect some of the minor characters, such as slaves in the Bladen Bartram family, are pure

imagination. This is perhaps all legitimate activity for a biographer, but whether it is or not, it has resulted in a very informative book that the libraries of North Carolina can circulate with the assurance that it is both interesting and readable.

NANCY ROBERTS and BRUCE ROBERTS. The Governor. Charlotte: McNally and Loftin, Publishers, 1972. 143pp. Illus. \$5.95.

With attractive, professional photographs by Bruce Roberts and clear, informative text by Nancy Roberts, this book gives us a clear and sympathetic understanding of the scope of problems faced each day by the governor of a state. It so happens that Governor Bob Scott is the subject of this account, but it might well apply to any of the other state governors. The great variety of important problems as well as the petty details which he must face are all clearly revealed and they range from concern about prisoners, problems of the budget, the dissatisfaction of a minor state employee, hurricanes and other natural disasters, too many luncheon invitations, and how to get the desired action out of the legislature. There's also another side — public dedications, some speeches, picnics, entertainments at the Mansion, and even a few unexpected minutes to spend with his family.

BOB CONWAY. North Carolina Quiz Book. Waynesville: The Mountaineer Press, 1972. 64pp. Price not reported.

Hundreds of concise questions, none over three lines in length, with precise answers concerning various aspects of North Carolina are packed into this little paperback book. They are grouped into broad categories such as the land, government, towns, counties, notable people, statistics "vital and otherwise," education, and crafts, among others. Materials here probably will not aid a reference librarian in providing quick answers, but it all makes interesting reading and will give many people something to ponder over.

We cannot recall having had occasion heretofore to consider a new North Carolina periodical in this place, but at last one of considerable interest has appeared.

Southern Antiques and Interiors, published quarterly by the Southern Antiques Society, Inc., P. O. Box 26, High Point, N. C., 27261, made its initial appearance in the spring of 1972. The first number had sixteen pages while the second, the summer issue, had thirty-two. Printed on a good quality paper, approximately 12 by 16 inches, with attractive layout and a large number of excellent pictures, it stresses North Carolina but not to the complete exclusion of other Southern states. Subscription: \$8.00 for one year; \$12.00 for two.

Minutes — NCLA Executive Board

The North Carolina Library Association Executive Board met August 18, 1972 at 10:00 A.M. in the Greensboro Public Schools Administrative Unit, Greensboro, North Carolina. President Copeland called the meeting to order. Members present were as follows:

- Elizabeth Copeland
- Richard Barker
- Herb Poole
- Neal Austin
- Gary Barefoot
- John Johnson
- Lonnie Carey

- Eunice Drum
- Kathleen Gilleland
- Arial Stephens
- Bernie Sheffield
- Kenneth Brown
- Gene Lanier
- Gail Koontz
- Catherine Weir
- G. Layell
- Leonard Johnson

Minutes were approved as mailed.

Report of Herb Poole, Editor of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES. The Editorial Board decided that the format would remain the same, but the color of the cover would change once a year. Herb elaborated on his editorial in the Winter-Spring issue of NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES. He reported the cost of printing was \$1,311 for 2,000 issues (no tax included). Printing was done by Hall Printing Company of High Point, North Carolina. Ads in the Winter-Spring issue amounted to \$725. Herb commented that he had met with Mr. Baker of Science Press, but details of arrangement with that company seemed to prove burdensome. The Editorial Board would like to sell at least \$2,000 in ads for each of the four issues. He expressed the idea that the Board would like to have a separate account for NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES. Hopefully, the time will come when a token fee may be paid for contributors of articles. Arial Stephens spoke of plans to promote an aggressive advertising program. The next issue will be a double issue to maintain volume numbering and will be mailed about mid-November. Herb Poole expressed the desire of the Editorial Board to have suggestions made for articles (writers may be secured), entire issues, etc.

Herb Poole (College and University Section) reported on activities of the College and University Section. A suggestion was made to stage three workshops across the state — East (Emily Boyce), West (Al Corum), and Central (David Jensen and Herb Poole), of which two would be regional and one would be statewide (planned for the Statler-Hilton in Greensboro).

The statewide meeting is planned as a mini-conference for October 9 and 10 and will be held in Greensboro. The “Tutorial workshop” will last for two days. LTA, Dewey, and Title II-A, will be among the topics discussed. In the winter there will be a meeting in Greenville; topic will be Serials. A Spring meeting will be at Boone or Asheville and the topic will be Audio-Visuals. Mention was made of plans for the next biennial conference. Items discussed were Open Bar, Continuous films, and the sponsorship of a major speaker.

Grievance Committee Guidelines

Neal Austin stated that the report of his committee did not constitute an endorsement of the idea of such a grievance committee; however, he said that it was time that the North Carolina Library Association decide whether or not they did want such a committee. It was reported that guidelines were modeled on American Library Association’s Committee on Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry. Austin explained the deletion of material on lawsuits, etc. as he felt North Carolina Library Association could not afford financially the involvement. Some states do allocate money for such legal transactions. Neal further explained the scope of responsibility. Various Executive Board members spoke in favor of such a committee and of the report given

by the study committee. There were some expressions of reservation concerning willingness of persons to serve on such a committee. Suggestion was made by L. Johnson that "tenure issue" of North Carolina Public Schools might be considered.

Discussion ensued about procedure for filing complaints. President Copeland called for action. Motion was made by K. Gilleland, seconded by Lonnie Carey that such a committee on arbitration and grievances be formed. Motion carried. Neal Austin moved that the Grievance Committee be requested to adhere strictly to the guidelines and not be permitted to cancel or alter them without permission of the Executive Board. The motion was seconded. Amendment was made by Lonnie Carey that Executive Board be notified thirty (30) days in advance of any proposed changes to the guidelines. The motion as amended was carried. The chairmen of various sections were polled for their views as to willingness to serve on such a committee as well as to their response to the present guidelines. A motion by Catherine Weir that we defer action on the acceptance of guidelines until next Executive Board meeting was made. It was seconded by Gene Lanier. Motion was made by Gene Lanier and seconded by Catherine Weir that the present Committee be enlarged to include chairmen of sections to prepare a final draft of the guidelines by the next Executive Board meeting.

Adjourned for lunch.

Interlibrary Loan Code

President Copeland read a letter from Leland Park, Chairman of the Library Resources Committee, giving some background on the proposed interlibrary loan code; requesting that the Executive Board approve for adoption the tentative INTERLIBRARY LOAN CODE FOR NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES proposed by the North Carolina Library Association Library Resources Committee Special Task Force. President Copeland gave some background on the work done on the proposed code, explaining that the committee had previously submitted the code to an earlier executive board, but the board had felt it did not have authority to sanction its adoption. Therefore, the committee was again asking for its approval for adoption. Kathleen Gilleland moved that the Executive Board approve the Interlibrary Loan Code for North Carolina Libraries as recommended by the Special Task Force of Library Resources Committee. The motion was seconded and passed.

Proposed Legislative Program for Council for Social Legislation

Marion Johnson, North Carolina Library Association Representative on the Council for Social Legislation, submitted five items for action prior to the next legislature. Neal Austin moved that we urge the Council for Social Legislation to do whatever it can to: liberalize North Carolina Abortion Laws, continue a positive approach to drug abuse, support consumer protection legislation, support abolition of the death penalty, and insure the rights of the mentally ill. This was seconded by Kenneth Brown and carried with one dissenting vote.

Convention Plans

Gene Lanier stated that forms will be sent to sections requesting their submission of plans for the conference. Discussion was requested concerning the response to the 1971 conference format, etc. Richard Barker moved that \$1,000 be appropriated to the program chairman for honoraria, rooms, travel, etc. for the Convention. This was seconded by Leonard Johnson and passed.

Motion by Neal Austin that the format of the 1973 conference be similar to the 1971 including at least one general session each day and time allotments for section and committee meetings. It was seconded and carried.

Carlton West, who has agreed to be exhibits chairman, sent fee schedule used at previous conference. Executive Board felt that fees were reasonable and would be honored for the 1973 convention. Gail Koontz asked about a booth for Junior Members Round Table and about fees. Arial Stephens stated that JMRT should request of Mr. West a space (gratis).

1975 Site

Arial Stephens and others commented on sites, limitations, etc. He proposed the idea of a joint meeting with South Carolina Library Association at Myrtle Beach. The South Carolina Library Association had some years earlier suggested such an arrangement. Arial and Ken Brown were instructed to check into possibilities of a joint meeting or a possible meeting in Asheville of North Carolina Library Association.

Printing of Membership List

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES will no longer print such a list in an issue of the journal. Some members of the Board felt a list useful and the suggestion was made that those wanting the list could request it from the Executive Secretary's office for a fee to be determined by Richard Barker according to cost of producing such.

Query-Long Scholarship

President Copeland spoke on the formation of the Query-Long Scholarship, reading conditions of the scholarship. The scholarship was made possible by a contribution of \$9,000 by an anonymous donor. Scholarship conditions are:

1. That this entire matter be kept in strict confidence by the members of the Board, and that the donor remain anonymous, at least until after death. It will be announced in the journal and by the Scholarship Committee at the time they usually publicize the scholarships.
2. That any recipient of this fund may attend the school of his choice and it shall not be required that a recipient attend an A. L. A. accredited library school.
3. That preference shall be given to a recipient whose intention it is to work with children or young people in a school or public library or be a library educator specializing in work with children and young people.
4. That it always be one scholarship only and not divided between or among recipients.
5. That the scholarship be administered by the Scholarship Committee, using the same criteria and procedures as for the NCLA scholarship, except adhering to conditions 2, 3, and 4 above.
6. That the Board use its own discretion in deciding whether or not to keep the fund open for continuing contributions, whether to put the additional small sum (\$40) back into the fund or to put it in the general operating fund of the association or to make the scholarship the full amount of the accrued interest.

Motion was made by Kathleen Gilleland that we accept the scholarship. It was seconded and carried. Richard Barker moved that the scholarship be \$500 and additional monies accumulated be added to the principal. This was seconded by Gail Koontz and carried. Neal Austin moved

that the Treasurer be authorized to pool the scholarship monies in whatever way he thinks best. The motion was seconded and carried.

President Copeland commented on the report of the Scholarship Committee concerning the fact that the North Carolina Libraries Association \$1,000 scholarship had been split into two \$500 scholarships. There was some feeling that the scholarship should be for one person for the \$1,000 amount.

There was also some confusion regarding the Ruzicka Scholarship, which was not awarded by Mr. Ruzicka this year. Therefore, the \$1,000 scholarship was split three ways (\$333.33). President Copeland stated that some policy regarding the awarding of scholarships should be made in light of the confusion resulting from the awards this year.

Leonard Johnson expressed view that some form of fact brochure giving information regarding scholarship be made available. Motion by Richard Barker that the North Carolina Library Association Scholarship be \$1,000 for one person. This was seconded and carried.

Further discussion concerning the dissemination of information regarding scholarship and loan funds ensued. Feeling was that this idea (brochure) should be passed on to the Scholarship Committee.

Gary Barefoot moved that the Executive Board instruct the President to write a letter of appreciation to the donor of the \$9,000 for the Query-Long Scholarship. This was seconded and carried.

Membership

President Copeland expressed feeling that better communication regarding membership notices and election information be sought.

Richard Barker sought clarification on what to do regarding the new constitutional amendment regarding payment of dues on biennial basis. It was decided that dues were for a biennium and should be accrued as such except as the Treasurer shall determine a cut-off date prior to a new biennium.

North Carolina Advisory Committee for Cooperative Library Survey

The committee for the North Carolina Advisory Library Survey was appointed by Phil Oglvie and Elizabeth Copeland. They are as follows:

- Jane Wilson
- James Carruth
- Annette Phinazee
- Helen Hagan
- Mona W. Ray
- Darlene Ball
- George Linder
- Jean S. McDuffie
- President of NCLA

Report on SELA Library Survey Project

Leonard Johnson commented on the SELA project and Neal Austin moved that the Association contribute \$500 to the project for the first year with no commitment for the next year. It was seconded and carried.

ALA Report

Neal Austin reported on the ALA meeting.

Treasurer's Report

Richard Barker distributed a treasurer's report and budget. Barker expressed appreciation to Gayle Layell for serving as Executive Secretary for the last five months. As Mrs. Layell will be returning to school, Gail Koontz moved the hiring of a new secretary and this was seconded and carried.

The Following Section Chairmen Reported

- Gail Koontz reported on a social function to be held in Asheville for JMRT members.
- Kathleen Gilleland reported that workshops across the state are being planned for by public librarians.
- Bernie Sheffield reported that the school library conference would be November 9, 10 and 11 in Durham.
- Eunice Drum reported that a newsletter was in progress for Resources and Technical Services members.
- John Johnson reported that junior college section is seeking views on desires of members for meetings, workshops, etc.

President Copeland sought suggestions for the format of the Spring workshop.

Meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Gary Barefoot

Secretary

Approved:
Elizabeth Copeland

President

North Carolina Library Education News

Appalachian State University

Department of Educational Media

Three new faculty members have joined the staff of the Department of Educational Media at Appalachian State University in Boone.

Dr. Nancy Bush is the college and public library specialist on the faculty. She has a Ph.D. and M.S.L.S. from Florida State University and has completed postdoctoral studies in Educational Administration there. Dr. Bush has worked at Public Libraries in Jacksonville and Miami, Florida;

has taught at schools in West Chester and Pottstown, Pennsylvania; was a Visiting Lecturer and Research Assistant, Florida State University Library School; and also served as a copy editor, N. W. Ayer Company.

Miss Sandra Leftwich, a candidate for the Ed.D. degree from the University of Tennessee in Curriculum Development holds a M.S.L.S. from the same school; an M.A. from the University of Virginia; and a B.A. from Vanderbilt University. She has experience as a librarian and as a teacher of English and Social Studies in schools in Knoxville, Nashville, and Kingsport in Tennessee; and Wheaton High School, Maryland. She is a member of the editorial board for the A.A.S.L. publication, Educational Media. She will be a specialist in School Media Centers and Young People's Literature.

Mr. Roger Gaither, a doctoral candidate in Audiovisual Communications, Research and Production at Indiana State University, will be research and instructional design specialist for the department's new programs in educational media. His other degree work in Fine Arts, Art Education, and Psychology will be used in interdisciplinary involvement of the new department. Mr. Gaither has worked as a research assistant in evaluation and development for the Media Study Curriculum Project, Southwest Iowa Learning Resources Center and was animation art director and production supervisor, Audiovisual Motion Picture Department, Indiana University. He designed a computerized system for organization, use and maintenance of an Art Slide Collection and Related Materials for the Art Department of Illinois State University, has contributed to several educational films produced at Indiana State University for National Skills Training Center, and produced a photographic essay, Two Forms, which will soon be published. Among the courses he will teach this fall will be a seminar: Creative Experiences in Educational Media. The purpose of the Seminar is to encourage teachers and media specialists to develop and use imaginative approaches to learning involving educational resources.

Miss Eunice Query will continue with the faculty on an emeritus status. The faculty is available for consultation and cooperation with library units in the region. The department welcomes your requests for continuing education and regular program offerings.

Mr. Gaither is currently conducting a National Media Consumption Survey of secondary school students; Miss Leftwich is interested in contacting librarians who will contribute to A.A.S.L. publications; and Dr. Bush is interested in becoming acquainted with North Carolina community college, university, public and special librarians. Dr. Cox has returned to her duties as chairman of the new Department of Educational Media after a vacation spent in Brazil. Plans for winter quarter events are now in progress. Please contact Dr. Cox or other members of the faculty by phone or letter as soon as possible of your needs and interests for winter, spring, and summer programs.

East Carolina University

Department of Library Science

Short-term summer workshops were a success with record enrollments. Student participants represented sixteen states and Canada. The entire second session was devoted to this type instruction. All faculty members taught at least one session of summer school and spent their additional time enrolled in courses or visitation in Virginia, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and California. Visiting instructors and lecturers enhanced the summer offerings.

Joining the fall faculty is Donald Edward Collins who comes to East Carolina from the University of Georgia where he served as social science reference librarian. A Miami native, he holds

degrees from Florida State University and the University of Georgia. He currently is a Ph.D. candidate and is completing his dissertation. He is married with one child.

Teaching fellowships and research assistantships have been awarded for the 1972-73 school year to Bocksoon Kim, Seoul, Korea; Rita S. Mullins, Morehead City; Francis J. Scalzi, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Judith M. Thompson, Elizabeth City. They are all seeking the Master of Library Science degree.

Leading the Alpha Eta Chapter of Alpha Beta Alpha, national undergraduate library science fraternity this year is Barbara Alcorn, Greenville, as president. Other new officers include Lee McLaughlin, Camp Lejeune; Jo Bainbridge, Hampton, Virginia; Peggy Williams, Charlotte; Brenda McCoy, Portsmouth, Virginia; and Lynda Stine, Greenville. During the past school year the fraternity sponsored several outstanding speakers, assisted the campus psychology fraternity to set up their library, and arranged a trip to Washington, D. C. for a special tour of the Library of Congress and other sites.

New course offerings anticipated in the near future include Media Services in Community Colleges and a programming course to supplement the current offering, Automation of Library Processes. Through a request from the Division of Educational Media, State Department of Public Instruction, the fall schedule includes a course designed for audiovisual directors with little training in media organization.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

School of Library Science

Because of an awareness of the need for continuing education in librarianship, the School of Library Science will offer several opportunities for practicing librarians to return to Chapel Hill and enroll in formal courses during the spring semester, 1973. The faculty particularly invites applications from five academic and five public librarians for spaces in Library Sciences 310 (a) Seminar in Academic Library Administration, taught by Dean Holley, and 310 (b) Seminar in Public Library Administration, taught by Professor Ken Shearer. This program constitutes an opportunity for practicing librarians and our current master's students to discuss major issues and trends in librarianship at an advanced level for the benefit of both. Topics to be discussed will be determined by the background of the students who enroll. Librarians desiring to participate in these seminars should write to the respective instructor, enclosing a transcript of their highest degree held. Both seminars will meet on Wednesday evening from 7:00 to 9:30 p.m. Tuition and fees are \$52.50 per course and registration will be handled by the Extension Division.

Also possible for librarians in the area are the following courses:

- Library Science 262, Seminar on Library Resources and Collections, Professor Jerrold Orne, Friday, 2:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.
- Library Science 228, Public Documents, Miss Sangster Parrott, Wednesday, 3:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
- Library Science 251, Advanced Cataloging and Classification, Professor Doralyn Hickey, Mondays, 6:30 to 9:00 p.m.
- Library Science 344, Administration of Archives and Manuscript Collections, Dr. Mattie Russell, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00 to 9:15 a.m.
- Library Science 345, Seminar in Fine Arts Librarianship, Professor Budd Gambee, Tuesdays and Thursdays 3:30 to 4:45 p.m.

- Library Science 347, Seminar in Theological Librarianship, Professor Doralyn Hickey, Tuesdays, 2:00 to 4:30 p.m.
- Library Science 348, Seminar in Medical Librarianship, Professor Myrl Ebert, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 3:30 to 4:45 p.m.

Depending upon the interest of librarians in the Charlotte area Professor Doralyn Hickey will offer Library Science 352, Seminar in Problems in Organizing Library Collections at UNC-Charlotte. A minimum of fifteen are required for offering this class. The class will meet on Thursdays, 7:00 to 9:30 p.m.

All of these courses are available to practicing librarians not seeking a degree, though they do carry three hours credit through the Extension Division. However, to apply toward a UNC-Chapel Hill degree the student would have to be admitted to the School of Library Science through normal procedures.

[Photograph: Haynes McMullen, an older man with glasses and a mustache, wearing a suit and tie.]

HAYNES McMULLEN, joins the faculty as Professor of Library Science, coming from the same position at Indiana University where he has been a member of the faculty since 1951. Dr. McMullen has had a long and distinguished career in librarianship and library education. He holds an A.B. degree from Centre College, both B.S. and M.S. in L.S. degrees from the University of Illinois, and a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. His various activities have included library positions at the University of Illinois, Western State College (Colorado), Madison College (Virginia), and, since 1951, teaching and research at Indiana University where he has also served as Acting Director and Acting Dean at several intervals. Professor McMullen has been a library consultant to the Institute of Public Administration, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand, and to Kabul University, Afghanistan. His publications record, reflecting his major interest in library history, is extensive and includes the significant journals in library science as well as the field of history. Not only will Professor McMullen bring added distinction to our program in the historical area, but he will also add depth to the research program and bring renewed strength to our humanities literature area, a gap not filled since Professor Robert Miller's resignation in January, 1971. Professor McMullen is noted for his concern for good teaching and personal rapport with his students and will be teaching in the areas of book selection, library history, and humanities literature.

HERMAN H. HENKLE, Executive Director Emeritus, John Crerar Library, Chicago, will be a Visiting Professor at Chapel Hill for the Fall Semester, 1972. He will teach a section of Library Science 130, Organization and Operation of Library Services. Professor Henkle holds an A.B. degree from Whittier College and an M.A. in L.S. from the University of California (Berkeley). In 1961 Whittier conferred upon him an honorary Litt.D. Since his retirement from the John Crerar, one of the great scientific libraries of the country, Professor Henkle has served as consultant to the James Jerome Hill Reference Library, St. Paul, Minn., and has taught in the library schools of the University of Minnesota, Florida State University, and Northern Illinois University. During these periods he was first librarian and then Executive Director of the John Crerar (1947-69), he also taught at the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago. He has served as the President of the Association of American Library Schools and the Special Libraries Association. In 1971 the Special Libraries Association elected him to its Hall of Fame.

With regret the School of Library Science announces the resignation of Assistant Professor FRANCES H. HALL, effective at the end of the second summer term. Professor Hall will return to the practice of librarianship as Associate Law Librarian and Associate Professor at the

University of Virginia. In her four years as a member of the School's faculty, Professor Hall has made significant contributions to the teaching of reference and the social sciences generally. She developed a new course, Librarianship and the Law, and our strong program in law librarianship would have been impossible without someone with her extensive background and experience. We regret the loss of her quiet competence, but extend best wishes as she returns to the practice of law librarianship.

DR. DONALD D. HENDRICKS, Director of the South Central Regional Medical Library and Librarian, Southwestern Medical School of the University of Texas at Dallas, will give a public lecture on "Library Networks: Promise and Performance" at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, October 4, in Manning Hall. His speech will summarize data collected from a variety of library networks this spring under a Council on Library Resources Fellowship.

A consultant on centralized processing to libraries in Illinois, the Midwestern Regional Library System in Ontario, Canada, and library systems in Louisiana, Hendricks has previously served as librarian of Milliken College in Decatur, Illinois, and Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas. He has also held research grants from the U.S. Office of Education and the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System. Among his publications are *Comparative Costs of Book Processing* (1966), *Resources of Texas Libraries* (1968 with Edward G. Holley), and *Centralized Processing and Regional Library Development* (1970).

Hendricks is a member of the American Library Association, the Bibliographical Society of America, and the Texas Library Association where he serves on the Executive Board. He holds the A.B. and A.M. degrees from the University of Michigan and a Ph.D. in library science from the University of Illinois.

In accordance with his oft-expressed wish to spend the remainder of his tenure in teaching and research, DR. JERROLD ORNE announced to the library staff on September 11 that he will relinquish his duties as Director of Libraries of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill on December 31, 1972, and will become a full-time member of the faculty of the School of Library Science in January, 1973. Orne, who has been Director of Libraries and Professor of Library Science at UNC since 1957, previously served as Director of Libraries at the Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, 1951-57, and Washington University (St. Louis), 1946-51. He has been active in numerous professional associations, has served as a consultant to libraries and to such organizations as NASA and NSF, and currently is chairman of the Z39 Committee of the American Standards Association.

Announcing Dr. Orne's addition to the faculty of the School of Library Science, Dr. Edward G. Holley, Dean, noted that "Professor Orne is a distinguished member of the library profession, that he has received within the past year a citation for distinguished service from the American Society for Information Science and the Melvil Dewey Award of the American Library Association for his contributions to the development of international bibliographic standards, that this spring he commuted to Rutgers to teach two doctoral seminars, that he is a former editor of both *American Documentation* and *Southeastern Librarian*, and that his publications record is outstanding." The addition of Professor Orne to the faculty will enable the School of Library Science to strengthen its work in university and research librarianship, in library buildings, and in library resources and collections.

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Library Education/Instructional Media Program

Dr. Sigrid A. Trombley joined the faculty this year as an assistant professor in the Library Education/Instructional Media Program. Miss Trombley, a native of Hammond, Indiana, holds the B.S. degree from Indiana University, the M.S. degree in educational media from Purdue University, and the Ph.D. in instructional development and technology from Michigan State University. She will teach courses in the areas of instructional development, media theory, and media utilization, and will work with the School of Education undergraduate teacher education faculty to coordinate planning for the preparation of prospective teachers in media utilization. Miss Trombley replaces Michael Molenda, who resigned to accept appointment to the faculty of the Department of Instructional Systems Technology, School of Education, Indiana University.

The faculty is continuing to work on program development in Library Education/Instructional Media. The plans include the development of three concentrations at the master's degree level, replacing the single "library education" major now offered. Final plans are now being made for the concentration in "school media service," designed for the preparation of school media coordinators and reflecting the new state guidelines for this certification (replacing the "school librarian" certificate). A second area of concentration, "educational communications," will be designed to prepare personnel concentrating in audiovisual communications and instructional development for service as media specialists in school systems or schools, technical institutes, and community colleges. This program will be presented for state approval for the new certification as "media specialist." A third area of concentration, "library service," is projected for persons preparing for positions in technical institutes, community colleges, and related library service.

For the third time, UNC-G has been selected to conduct an EPDA program to recruit and prepare college graduates for employment as school media coordinators to fill positions for the 1973-74 school year. Cora Paul Bomar will coordinate the program which will be conducted under direction of the Division of Educational Media, State Department of Public Instruction, which was awarded a grant for this purpose under Part B, Subpart 2 of the Education Professions Development Act of 1967, P. L. 90-95.

UNC-G will implement this project on a contractual agreement with the North Carolina State Board of Education. The project is a program of initial professional preparation designed to attract and qualify college graduates who are members of minority groups for employment as school media coordinators. The program will consist of (1) sixteen weeks of intensive training during the 1973 Spring Semester, with these components: (a) orientation to school media service; (b) courses selected to meet individual trainee's needs in operation of school media centers, utilization of instructional media, production of instructional media, organization of media collections, selection of media; (c) a minimum of thirty hours of supervised practicum in a school media center; and (d) observation, seminars, laboratory experience in audiovisual media and methods, and visits to exemplary school media programs, and (2) in-service education for trainees on the job during the 1973-74 academic year, with these components: (a) seminars organized by the project coordinator in cooperation with local school and administrative unit personnel; (b) dissemination of information on school media programs and publications to aid trainees; (c) attendance at professional meetings; and (d) field trips.

All courses included in the program represent regular course offerings in the degree program, School of Education, University of North Carolina at Greensboro except the Course Ed. 555 Operation of the School Media Center which will be designed for the trainees and will include with it the prescribed hours of practicum in a school media center. The other components will be provided under the direction of the project coordinator.

The program will be designed to provide initial preparation for a maximum of three (3) prospective school media coordinators. Eligibility for admission will be determined on the basis of (1) criteria set forth in the North Carolina State Plan, and (2) the requirements for admission to the Graduate School, University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

This project is designed to focus on the initial training of three persons who have been recruited from minority groups by the school systems who propose to employ the recruits after they have successfully completed the intensive training program. Tuition and registration fees will be paid by the project, and each trainee will receive a stipend of \$75.00 per week for sixteen weeks.

Mary Frances K. Johnson has been invited to prepare, in collaboration with Dr. Phyllis Van Orden of Rutgers University, a position paper on "Library Education for the Future: The School Library," one of a series of papers commissioned by Martha Boaz, Dean, School of Library Science, University of Southern California, for a research project on "Library Education for the Future," funded by the Center for Advanced Study of Technology, U.S. Office of Education.

Cora Paul Bomar, past president of the Library Education Division of the American Library Association, is the LED representative serving on the Executive Board of the American Association of Library Schools.

W. Hugh Hagaman is serving on the program committee of the North Carolina Association of School Librarians to plan the 1972 fall work conference. Dr. Hagaman is also serving on the faculty for the academic year institute to prepare directors and assistant directors for learning centers, being conducted on Saturdays during 1972-73 by Bennett College.

NCLA Section Activities

JMRT Plans Active Program for SELA/SWLA Conference

JMRT and its Southeastern and Southwestern affiliates have scheduled an ambitious program of activities for the joint SELA/SWLA Conference to be held in New Orleans, November 1-4, 1972.

The exhibit area will feature an exciting booth similar to the one recently displayed at ALA this June.

Highlight of the planned events will be a breakfast meeting and panel discussion to be held Friday morning, November 3, 1972, 7:30-9:30 A.M. The panel will address itself to the following questions:

1. What is JMRT?
2. How JMRT relates to its affiliates?
3. How to start an affiliate?
4. What an affiliate can do in its own State?

Moderator will be Arlene Schwartz, and members will include Mary Lou Cobb, Maurine Gray, Bill Muller, and Leslie Trainer.

An open discussion will follow and then the meeting will break up into state groupings, with JMRT resource people for each.

All potential members of JMRT are invited to this early morning eye-opener.

Breakfast reservations at \$3.00 each should be sent to:

Ms. Valerie Lovett, Ida Williams Branch Library, 269 Buckhead Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia 30305

College and University Section Announces Workshop at East Carolina University

Following the successful completion of one and one-half days of a tutorial workshop held on October 9 and 10 in Greensboro, the College and University Section now announces the second workshop to be held on the East Carolina University campus on January 18, 1973. This workshop, which will be regional in scope, will focus on approaches to serials operations. Gary Barefoot of Mt. Olive College is serving as publicity chairman for the workshop, which is being coordinated by Emily Boyce and Sallie Mann, who are both on the faculty at East Carolina University. Publicity will be released and invitations will be mailed in advance of the workshop.

Library Round Up

New Staff in Rowan County

L. David Devine assumed his duties as the director of the Rowan Public Library on August 14, 1972. Mr. Devine recently completed requirements for a master's degree in library science from the University of Pittsburgh. He received a Bachelor of Science from Indiana University and has studied in the Graduate School of Business at the University of Akron. During the past year, Mr. Devine was employed as a graduate assistant with the University of Pittsburgh Library School. Prior to that he served for two years as the Coordinator of Public and Community Relations for the Stark County (Ohio) District Library.

Mrs. Christine J. Simpson has been appointed effective September 1, 1972, as Acting Head of the Children's Department of the Rowan Public Library. Mrs. Simpson received a Bachelor of Arts with a major in English and minor in Library Science from the University of Tennessee. Mrs. Simpson has held a variety of library positions with the University of Tennessee Library during the past four years, with her most recent experience as a library associate in charge of the microfilm section.

New Trustee Officers in Rowan County

The Trustees of the Rowan Public Library recently elected new officers for the coming year. Elected as Chairman was Mrs. Philip Sowers. Mrs. Sowers previously served as Vice Chairman of the Rowan Trustees. Mrs. Clarence A. Mayfield was named as Vice Chairman and Dr. Thomas G. Thurston was named as Treasurer of the Trustees.

Resources and Technical Services Chairman Listed in Who's Who

Mrs. Eunice Paige Drum, Processing Center Librarian, Office of the State Library, has been chosen for inclusion in the Eighth Edition of Who's Who of American Women.

A native of New Bern, where she graduated as valedictorian of her class, Mrs. Drum is an honor graduate of Lenoir Rhyne College, and received her Master of Science in Library Science degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where she was elected to Beta Phi Mu, International Honor Library Fraternity.

A member of the Catawba County Library staff during 1964-65, Mrs. Drum was awarded the North Carolina State Library Scholarship for her study at the University. In addition to teaching

in Cabarrus County and Hickory City Schools, she was an executive secretary with Shuford Mills, Inc., of Hickory for several years.

Upon graduation from UNC in 1966, Mrs. Drum joined the staff of the Durham City-County Library as Head of Technical Services, and remained in that position until joining the State Library in 1970. Mrs. Drum has been active in the Durham County Library Association, serving as Corresponding Secretary. She has served as Vice-Chairman and Chairman of Junior Members Round Table of the North Carolina Library Association; has served as Vice-Chairman of the Resources and Technical Services Section of the North Carolina Library Association, and is currently Chairman of this section. A member of the Southeastern Library Association, she is also a member of the American Library Association, in which she serves as a member on the Council of Regional Groups.

Mr. Drum, Assistant Director of Drug Abuse Programs for North Carolina in the Department of Mental Health, was formerly associated with the Fifteenth District Juvenile Court as Chief Counselor, and with the Durham County and Catawba County Departments of Social Services. The Drums have one son, Barry, a ninth grader in Millbrook Junior High School in Raleigh.

New Assistant State Librarian Appointed

[Photograph: Carolyn Neal Johnson, wearing a dark sleeveless dress and a large pendant necklace.]

Effective September 1, 1972, a second Assistant State Librarian was added to the staff of the Office of the State Library of the North Carolina Department of Art, Culture and History. She is Mrs. Carolyn Neal Johnson, former Director of Media Services (Chief Librarian) of Shaw University. Miss Elaine von Oesen remains the senior Assistant State Librarian with specific responsibilities to Public Library Development and Administration of State Aid. Mrs. Johnson's specific responsibilities are in the area of Interlibrary Cooperation and Administration of Federal Aid.

What is envisioned is close teamwork involving the Honorable Sam Ragan, Secretary of the Department of Art, Culture and History of which the Office of the State Library is a part, Philip S. Ogilvie, State Librarian, our two Assistant State Librarians and all of the staff so that the Office of the State Library can make its contribution to the reorganization of State Government in North Carolina one of outstanding cooperation and achievement.

NCLA Scholarship Awards

Three prospective librarians will share the NCLA \$1,000. scholarship this year. They are Miss Nancy Louise Kutulas, Miss Alice Marie Morrison and Miss Hazel Alfreida Sanders.

Miss Kutulas graduated in June from Meredith College with a major in history. Miss Morrison is an Appalachian graduate with an undergraduate degree in library science. Both are attending the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill.

Miss Sanders graduated from North Carolina Central University with majors in music and education. She is attending Atlanta University.

Mollie Lee Retires

Mollie Huston Lee, having served 42 years in the library profession of which 5 years was spent at Shaw University and 37 years as chief librarian at the Richard B. Harrison Public Library in

Raleigh, North Carolina, will retire June 30th. In 1935, she established the first public library available to blacks in Raleigh. Throughout the years she has served as an inspirational force in the encouragement of blacks in the library field. She organized the N.C. Negro Library Association which was the first of its kind in the U.S. Recently the Board of Trustees named the 8000 volume collection of black books which she founded and developed, THE MOLLIE HUSTON LEE COLLECTION OF BLACK LITERATURE. Last month Mrs. Lee was appointed by Governor Robert W. Scott to the Board of Trustees to the N.C. State Library.

Staff Additions at UNC-G

Mrs. Louise T. Deshaies, who was Head of the Descriptive-Adaptive Cataloging Section of the Catalog Department of Wilson Library in Chapel Hill, is now a member of the Catalog Department at Jackson Library. Mrs. Deshaies has a B.A. in English from Meredith College and an M.S. in L.S. from Chapel Hill.

Ms. Emilie Mills returns to the staff after a year's absence as the first fulltime librarian at UNC-G in charge of Special Collections. Ms. Mills has just received her M.S. in Library Science from the University of Illinois. She has her B.A. in Art and M.F.A. in Art from UNC-G.

Ms. Candace Arthur, who has just received her M.S. in Library Science from the University of Illinois, also joins the Catalog Department. Ms. Arthur has a B.S. in Education from Western Illinois University and her M.A. in French from the University of Illinois.

Mr. Ray Fleming is a new member of the Reference Department. Mr. Fleming has his Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from Georgia State University and his M.S. in Library Science from Florida State University.

Miss Vivian Moose, Head Cataloger, has retired after 25 years of service at Jackson Library. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Newland, a Cataloger at UNC-G since 1967, succeeds Miss Moose as Head Cataloger.

Davidson Lets Library Contract of \$3.3 Million to Johnson Co.

Davidson College has awarded the contract to build its E. H. Little Library to H. R. Johnson Construction Co. of Monroe, N. C.

The Johnson Co. submitted a low bid of \$3,308,447 for construction of the 100,000-square-foot structure and an adjoining garden plaza. College officials estimate that an additional \$900,000 will be needed to cover equipment, furnishings, professional services, planting, and contingencies.

The library will be located east of Chambers Building, the college's main classroom building, so that the two buildings will form an academic center for the campus. A garden plaza will be constructed between them, planned and landscaped by Innocenti and Webel of New York.

The new library site is presently occupied by Davidson's College Union, which was built more than 50 years ago as a gymnasium and converted after World War II into a center for meetings, dining and social events.

For at least two years union functions will be centered in the present Guest House next to the Fine Arts Center. Dining operations have been moved to three vacated houses on Patterson Fraternity Court, and the book store is being temporarily located in the lowest floor of Belk Dormitory.

The new library is to be completed and occupied by September 1974. By that time college officials hope to have completed plans for future college union facilities as well as other facilities on campus such as dormitories adequate for coeducation. Davidson becomes coeducational this fall.

The E. H. Little Library, named for a Mecklenburg County native and longtime benefactor of Davidson, Queens, and other institutions, will have the capacity for 500,000 volumes, more than triple the capacity of the college's present library. Its size anticipates an eventual student body of about 1,500, according to college officials.

Designed by the architectural firm of Clark, Nexsen and Owen of Lynchburg, Va., the building will have a facade of glass two stories high behind white columns which are characteristic of Davidson architecture.

The left and right portions of the 276-foot-wide front will be brick, as will the other three sides.

It will be built on land sloping eastward so that the top two stories will be visible from the front and all three stories visible from the rear. The main entrance will thus be on ground level and all floors within one flight of stairs.

Professional Vacancies

Bookmobile Librarian — Central N. C. Regional Library

The Central N. C. Regional Library will have a vacancy in November for a bookmobile librarian in Alamance County. Applications of persons with a degree in L.S. from an accredited library school will be welcomed. Very liberal benefits in retirement, health insurance, vacation, and other leave for all employees.

County Director — Halifax County

The Halifax County Library needs a director. Must be certified. Salary according to North Carolina State Library pay schedule. Contact Mrs. L. C. Marshall, Library Board Chairman, Box 216, Enfield, North Carolina 27823.

County Librarian — Anson County

Certified librarian needed as soon as possible to head the Anson County Library in Wadesboro. The library is part of the Sandhill Region Library System and will be moving into beautiful new quarters in August. Salary \$9,000 plus retirement, health insurance, paid vacation, and sick leave. Applications should be sent to Robert H. May, Coordinator of Services, Sandhill Regional Library, 1104 East Broad Avenue, Rockingham, North Carolina 28379.

County Librarian (Chowan County — Shepard-Pruden Memorial Library)

Certified librarian needed August 1st for library in beautiful, historic Edenton — part of the Pettigrew Regional Library System.

Salary \$9,000 plus retirement and hospital insurance, 12 days sick leave, 3 week vacation. Applications should be sent to Mrs. Nellie M. Sanders, Director, Pettigrew Regional Library, Box 786, Plymouth, North Carolina 27962.

Regional Director — Sandhill Regional Library

Position open as director of Sandhill Regional Library System which is composed of Moore, Montgomery, Richmond and Anson County libraries. Present professional staff includes an assistant director, children's librarian, and coordinator of adult services. Modern work offices and conference room located in Rockingham (Richmond County). Two new county libraries (in Carthage and Troy); one recently remodeled (in Rockingham); and a building presently being remodeled as a library (in Wadesboro). MLS degree and experience required. Salary negotiable with Board. Excellent benefits. Send resume to Sandhill Regional Library, 1104 East Broad Avenue, Rockingham, North Carolina 28379.

Town Librarian — Southern Pines

The Southern Pines Library needs a certified librarian to take charge of busy library. Pleasant building and grounds, air conditioned. Experienced assistant and other help as needed. Send resume and salary expected to Miss Lockie Parker, Secretary to Trustees, Southern Pines, North Carolina 28387.

Classified Advertising

Beginning with the next issue NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES will provide a clearing house for library employment by establishing a classified advertising section such as that which appears above. NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES will accept classified advertisements for positions wanted, positions open, items for sale or exchange and items wanted. No commercial advertising will be accepted for the last two categories.

Rates are \$3.00 for one advertisement of eight lines or less. Each additional line is \$.50. Advertisers may calculate their costs on a basis of forty spaces per line. "Blind ads, which keep the identity of the advertiser confidential, may be inserted for an additional charge of \$1.00. Payment must accompany copy. Please make checks payable to NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES.

Classified advertising orders, copy, and payment should be addressed to Associate Editor, NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARIES, Greensboro College, Greensboro, North Carolina 27420, and should arrive there before the first of the month of publication (March, June, September, December).

For Sale or Exchange

Government Documents: Mineral Resources of The U. S. pts. 1 & 2, 1919-1927. Minerals Yearbook, various pts. 1952-64. A few Congressional Directories and Statistical Abstracts. Service Monographs of the U. S. Government Institute for Government Research (27). Contact: Librarian, Greensboro College, Greensboro, N. C. 27420.

Wanted

Library Technical Assistant to handle orders, share circulation duties in small college library. Some night duty. Typing required, bookkeeping helpful. Position open Jan. 2, 1973. Reply to: Ad. C-1, Associate Editor, North Carolina Libraries, Greensboro College, Greensboro, N. C. 27420.

Publisher's Advertisements

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Obiter Dictum or A Day in the Life of an Academic Librarian

By Anna Cooper

"Yes, the New York Times Index
is unreasonably slow in coming.
Have you tried the Reader's Guide?"
"Must you have all five magazines now?"

We are closing in five minutes.”
“No, you cannot have these books
renewed a second time —
Someone else may need them.”
“I am sorry, we do not lend directly
to students of other institutions.”
(Aside) “How long would we be
in business if we did?”

Check windows, flash lights,
put away encyclopedias,
remove Coca Cola cups
and candy papers;
listen for clogs coming down the stairs.

As the weary librarian
turns the key in the door,
the old refrain pops into her head —
“This old library, she ain’t
what she used to be.”

Why this stubborn persistence —
long hours, low pay, and the privilege of
being a second-class citizen
on a college campus?

Just doing what comes naturally.

No, it is not.
In the ‘good old days’,
An afternoon at the desk meant
a quiet time
to catch up on odd jobs,
revise catalog cards,
and, best of all,
sneak in a little leisure reading.
Now, it is busy, busy
all the time —
not just the night before exams or a test.

In serious moments, we try to
sort out the reasons.
The Registrar tells us the kids
are smarter. We know they
are brash and sophisticated;
work only when they feel like it,
but are more familiar with library materials
than formerly.
They say the faculty is cracking down.

All of these reasons are valid,
and go to make up the picture
of the weary librarian trying to cope
with today's students.

Anna Cooper

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