

# North Carolina Libraries

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## Copies of October Issue Wanted

The Library of Congress Information Bulletin commented favorably on the October, 1958, issue of North Carolina Libraries which was devoted in large part to the subject of exhibitions. As a result we have had requests for copies from all over the United States, and our supply is exhausted. Members of the North Carolina Library Association who do not care to keep their copy of this issue will do the Association a favor by sending it to Miss Marjorie Hood, Womans' College Library, Greensboro, N. C.

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## Genealogy — Profession or Hobby?

*By Mrs. Margaret Birdsong Price, Genealogy Reference Librarian, The State Library, Raleigh.*

The subject of genealogy is far from being a new one, but many people are new to genealogy. However, during the past fifteen or twenty years general interest in the subject has increased at an amazing rate. It no longer is a subject pursued by a few mildly interested individuals who used it as a "filler-in" for leisure hours, it has become generally recognized as a subject not only of intrinsic interest, but also an indispensable auxiliary of history. Those who are seriously engaged in genealogical research become aware of this fact as they follow necessary methods

of research which require knowledge of social, economic and cultural trends and patterns. While retracing the steps of their progenitors genealogists are retracing history as it was being made. People are the object of their search, and people make history.

The North Carolina State Library has a splendid genealogical collection of approximately 4,000 items. With a few exceptions, such as the early newspapers and the U. S. Census records (1800–1880), which are on microfilm, this collection consists of secondary material — books which have been compiled as a result of research in primary records. When the library was reorganized two years ago a special collection was made of all basic genealogical materials in the library, and a separate area has been provided to house this collection. This innovation was specifically made to meet the need of increasing interest in the subject, and to make the collection more usable and convenient to those engaging in this form of research. Every item in this collection is now easily accessible, and the researcher is at liberty to browse at will among the books. Browsing often brings rewarding results for catalog cards cannot indicate specific details of any book.

It is the policy of the library not to duplicate the purchase of genealogical items. Since this collection as a rule contains only one copy of a book, and since the books in the collection are expensive (in many cases being out of print and irreplaceable) it has been necessary to adopt the policy of making all items unavailable for either personal or inter-library loan.

The library is not sufficiently staffed to do full line tracings, but a limited research is made in the materials available in an effort to answer all queries whether they are presented in person or by mail. While full line tracing is prohibitive, there are very few instances in which information on some portion of a request cannot be given. In genealogical research even a faintest clue may result in solving a lineal problem that has bothered the researcher for months and even years.

Photostating facilities are not available at the library, but for the convenience of patrons desiring photostats of coats-of-arms and other materials arrangements can be made to have the work done by a commercial firm at the patron's expense.

For persons who wish to have lines traced by a professional genealogist a mimeographed list of the names and addresses of available genealogists in North Carolina is furnished upon request. In submitting this list the North Carolina State Library assumes no responsibility for either the quality of the work or the manner in which it is performed by the genealogist employed by the patron.

Genealogical research can be a most engaging and interesting pursuit. The unfolding of one's lineage generation by generation is satisfying and exciting. It is not an easy form of research, and is often a prolonged one, so an abundance of patience and determination are prerequisites for successful results. In an article appearing in an issue of the DAR Magazine one writer commented that "Genealogy is no hobby for an ignoramus." This may be an over-emphasized statement of the fact, but it is true that the very nature of the search for previous generations presupposes an elementary knowledge, at least, of the history of our own country, and, ultimately, of the history of the country from which the ancestors came. This statement is not intended to be foreboding nor discouraging to those who might have the first glimmer of interest in the subject. Actually, genealogical research can be undertaken, and often successfully, by anyone who is sufficiently interested. Once it gets into the blood, so to speak, there is no letting up. It becomes a challenge to the curiosity and interest of those who engage in it.

To those who refrain from beginning the long, tedious hunt for obscure ancestors for fear of finding the proverbial horse thief hanging from the family tree, the following poem, published in the Saturday Evening Post for November 17, 1941, is cited by way of encouragement and solace:

*It's nice to come from gentle folk who wouldn't stop to drawl,*

*Who never took a lusty poke at anyone at all,  
Who never raised a raucous shout at any Country Inn,  
Or calmed an ugly fellow lout with a belaying pin,  
Who never shot a revenuer hunting for the still,  
Who never rustled cattle, who're pleased with Uncle's will,  
Who lived their lives out as they ought with no uncouth distractions,  
And shunned like leprosy the thought of taking legal action.  
It's nice to come from gentle folk who've never known disgrace,  
But oh, though Scandal is no joke; IT'S EASIER TO TRACE.*

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## **Genealogical Research in the North Carolina Department of Archives and History**

*By H. G. Jones, State Archivist, Department of Archives and History, Raleigh.*

Genealogical research can at the same time be an exciting and frustrating experience. Starting with family history, a layman can become so enthralled by the past that he may become interested in a wider outlook on history and thus develop into a good historian. Beginning with the limited techniques of the amateur genealogist, he may grow into a mature historical researcher.

Between the starting and maturing, however, is a wide area that defies definition, but which for the sake of classification might be referred to as genealogy in its generic sense. Some genealogists, of course, become trained historians with not only a knowledge of history but ability to use scientific methods of research. Those who attain this rank are indeed wise and contributory historians. On the other hand, the majority of genealogists are concerned with specific data on individuals and families with emphases on statistics and blood. Even these amateurs, if they exercise caution and accuracy, make a contribution to history in its broadest sense by doing spade-work which the professional researcher may find useful in picturing history in general.

Beginners all too often exhibit the very characteristics that prevent them from becoming good genealogists. These attitudes and characteristics immediately form a barrier between the researcher and his sources which can be surmounted only by wisdom born of experience in delving into the multiplicity of source materials available but which must be sought out and studied with patience and good judgment.

Patience and accuracy are the watchwords of the good genealogist. Without both, genealogy degenerates into ancestor worship based on mythology. Myths have no place in history — or in genealogy.

The genealogist must from the first accept several basic facts. First, our ancestors had many virtues, but one of their strongest was not that of keeping and preserving their records. For instance, except for a few church records and an occasional county record, births and deaths were not officially recorded in North Carolina until 1913. Consequently, a person seeking the date of birth or death of an individual prior to 1913 need not expect to find this date recorded officially.

Second, research is a serious and time-consuming activity which the individual himself must be prepared to undertake by examining records in person; genealogy is not a mail-order course.

Third, many of the records that have been kept are not indexed and individual items can be located only by time-consuming, page-by-page review. No library or archives has the staff to make these searches for the genealogist.

Fourth, the mistaken idea that one can "write-off" and get a ready-prepared family history and coat-of-arms ought to be discarded. Even if a history of the Richard Jones family has been published, the fact is that there have been thousands of Richard Joneses living all over the country.

Fifth, the genealogist must be financially and otherwise prepared to travel extensively to locate source materials in libraries, archives, manuscript depositories, county courthouses, and the like. If he is not so prepared, the only alternative will be to hire a professional genealogist to do his research for him. There are some good genealogists around; there are also some who are out for a fast dollar.

Finally, the beginner must learn quickly what source materials are available for the particular area in which the ancestors lived.

Anyone beginning genealogical research should be familiar with the elementary principles of research, particularly as applied to genealogy. Good tools for introductory study are Derek Harland, *An Introduction to Record Keeping and Research*, and the same author's *Research Procedure and Evaluation of Evidence*, both of which are available from the author, 24 West 4th North, Salt Lake City 16, Utah.

A useful study for the North Carolina genealogist is Wallace R. Draughon, *North Carolina Genealogical Reference*, available from the author, 709 East Trinity Avenue, Durham, N. C.

Finally, anyone interested in research in the North Carolina Archives should write the Department for a copy of a free 8-page genealogical leaflet, *The Archives of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History: Services to the Public*. This leaflet should be especially helpful to beginners in that it gives suggestions as to procedure and sources of information.

The Department of Archives and History, as the official archival agency of North Carolina, is the richest single mine of genealogical source material in the State. In its Archives are original records of state officials from the governors to the departments and agencies; a variety of records from most of the 100 counties; microfilm copies of the federal censuses through 1880; personal collections of outstanding North Carolinians; and records compiled by various patriotic groups.

This mine of source materials is exploited by perhaps 4,000 researchers a year. Thousands of photostatic copies of these materials are furnished to researchers for a nominal fee.

Most genealogical materials in the Archives fall in one of the following categories:

## **County Records**

By law no county official may destroy public records without the prior approval of the Department of Archives and History. The Department of course will refuse such approval in the case of records that it believes have historical value; such records must be preserved and made available in the county courthouse, or they may be transferred to the Archives. The Department has some records of varying quality and quantity from 91 of the State's 100 counties. For many counties these consist of county court minutes, wills, deeds, marriage bonds (to 1868), tax lists, and estates records. Most genealogical records are by nature county records. Consequently the genealogist must be thoroughly familiar with the various types of county records extant as well as the origin of the counties. The location of the records of each county may be found in Charles Christopher Crittenden and Dan Lacy, *The Historical Records of North Carolina — The County Records* (Raleigh: The North Carolina Historical Commission, 1938–1939, 3 volumes), which is out of print but which is available for study in most libraries and courthouses. The basic work on

the counties is D. L. Corbitt, *Formation of North Carolina Counties, 1663–1943* (Raleigh: The State Department of Archives and History, 1950), which is available for \$3.00 from the Division of Publications, Box 1881, Raleigh, N. C. A valuable little chart showing the origin of the counties is available from the same address for ten cents.

It should be noted that the researcher must know the county in which the ancestor lived in order to locate specific information inasmuch as there is no state-wide index for county records. Indeed, many county records themselves have no index, and they must be checked page for page.

The will books are kept in the office of Clerk of Superior Court in the county courthouse, and marriage records after 1868 and the deed books are kept in the office of Register of Deeds in the county. The Department of Archives and History has microfilm copies of early will and deed books of many counties, but its staff is not authorized to search microfilm records for researchers. They are, however, available for use in the microfilm reading room.

### **Census Records**

The federal census has been taken every ten years since 1790 and these records are available through 1880. The Census of 1790 for North Carolina is printed and indexed; those of 1800 through 1880 are microfilm copies of the originals in the National Archives. These records must be searched by the genealogist in person on microfilm reading machines available in the Archives. Prior to 1850, only the name of the head of the household was listed, along with numbers (not names) of other age groups in the family. Beginning in 1850, the census listed the name, age, sex, and other information on every member of the household. Thus, the census records 1850 through 1880 are indispensable for research in the nineteenth century.

### **Military Records**

For the Revolutionary War, the Department of Archives and History has the *Register* of the Continental Line from North Carolina, Revolutionary vouchers and army accounts, and some miscellaneous Revolutionary records. These records do not give personal information and often do not prove military service (for instance, an individual who sold a horse to the army is listed as having been paid for a "public claim" whereas one who served in the militia might have been paid with a similar voucher). Military records such as muster rolls, pension applications, and the like are in the National Archives, Washington 25, D. C.

For the Civil War the Department has the alphabetized index to John W. Moore, *Roster of North Carolina Troops in the War between the States*. In addition, there is the Adjutant General's "Roll of Honor" for certain regiments. In searching the latter, the researcher must know the regiment and company in which the man served. State pension applications of Confederate veterans and widows are housed in the Archives. In seeking information from these records, the full name of the individual and the county of residence must be known.

Very few records for the War of 1812, Mexican War, and the Spanish-American War are available.

Finally, the Department has microfilm copies of the *index* to the carded service records in the National Archives for the various wars, and these copies may be used in the microfilm reading room.

### **Other Records**

As a result of the W. P. A. cemetery inventory in the 1930's, the Department has an alphabetized card file to cemetery markers. While many cemeteries have never been inventoried, these records are a valuable source for vital statistics.

The Department has a small collection of unpublished genealogies filed by family name, as well as miscellaneous genealogical records compiled by patriotic societies and a collection of Bible records.

The Department does not maintain a general printed library. Basic reference books, however, are available in the Search Room.

The Department invites researchers to visit the Search Room where they may study the records under regulations established for their use. An attendant is on duty at all times to be of assistance. Of course, the attendant cannot do a person's research for him, but often suggestions as to possible sources can be given.

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## **Genealogists at Duke University Library**

*By Florence Blakely, Reference Librarian, Duke University, Durham.*

Amateur genealogists usually approach the reference desk with two types of query: "Where is your genealogical department (or room or collection)?" Or "Where can I look up the history of the Smith family?"

To the first query we reply that we have no genealogical department but that we will be happy to escort the searcher to the section of the reference room containing standard works such as Burke's *Peerage*, Hinshaw's *Encyclopedia of American Genealogy* and Virkus's *Compendium of American Genealogy*.

Oftentimes the person who asked the first question returns after a bout with the R929's to ask the second. At this point we explain that the best way to get at genealogical material in the Duke Library is to search the subject section of the card catalog under family names and under specific geographic locations for local historical materials. It is always worthwhile, too, to consult the Manuscript Department for collections of possible interest.

Frequently requests for genealogical searching are received in the mail. If the request is for a specific piece of information we look in obvious sources and supply it when possible. Usually, however, we must reply that our limited staff cannot undertake such research and suggest that a professional genealogist be contacted.

When the opportunity presents itself we like to recommend to amateur genealogists such useful manuals as Wallace E. Draughon's *North Carolina Genealogical Reference*, Gilbert H. Doane's *Searching for Your Ancestors*, and George B. Everton's *Handy Book for Genealogists*.

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## **Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, Montreat**

*By T. H. Spence, Jr., Executive Director of the Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, Montreat, N. C.*

We have been having an unusual number of inquiries in the field of family history recently. The majority of these are from amateur rather than professional genealogists. We try to do something for everyone who makes such an inquiry and this is frequently not just what they want or even what we understand them to want.

The Historical Foundation has a somewhat extensive card file on individuals in the nature of an index to materials here in the Foundation. This frequently gives us a starting point for

investigation. We have a goodly number of records of local Presbyterian churches in our Archives. Since these usually carry entries of baptisms and occasionally those of marriages, we are in position to supply some data from these sources.

In the case of visiting genealogists we attempt to extend whatever assistance is possible on our part. There is no professional worker along this line here in Montreat to whom we can refer what obviously promise to be inquiries requiring prolonged research.

Just now I am engaged in preparing a paper on "The Genealogist and Ecclesiastical Records" to be read before the National Genealogical Society at a meeting in Washington on April 4, 1959.

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## **Methodist Sources, Lake Junaluska**

*By the Rev. Elmer T. Clark, Secretary of the World Methodist Council, Lake Junaluska, N. C.*

Our library is devoted entirely to Methodist materials. We do have a great many inquiries for genealogical data from persons whose ancestors were Methodist preachers. Our librarian always runs down these inquiries and makes an appropriate reply.

I should say that it is nearly always necessary for us to know the date of the death of the person about whom inquiry is being made. Memoirs with biographical sketches were published in the Minutes of the Conference, and we must rely on these sketches for information.

Far more often than otherwise we cannot locate the subject. This is due to the fact that memoirs were not published unless the subject was a member of the conference at the time of death. In the early period most of those who were preachers at one time or another had to "locate" or drop out of the ranks of travelling preachers who were members of the conference because of marriage or other considerations, and there were no memoirs in such cases. A complete index of memoirs has been compiled by Miss Elizabeth Hughey, the librarian of the Methodist Publishing House at Nashville, Tennessee. She went back and picked up all those who dropped out of the conference, but she has on such persons only the date of the beginning of their ministry and the date when they dropped out of the conference, without any biographical details.

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## **The North Carolinian, A Quarterly Journal of Genealogy and History**

*By William P. Johnson, editor of The North Carolinian, Box 531, Raleigh.*

Published since 1955 as North Carolina's one and only genealogical-historical magazine, *The North Carolinian*, issued quarterly, is primarily an organ for the presentation of reliable genealogical source material about North Carolina, 1663–1900. Included have been wills and administration bonds; deeds and land grants; marriage bonds; Bible, church, and cemetery records; tax lists; and military pensioners.

The purpose of this publication is to aid in the collection, preservation, and dissemination of the genealogical and historical records of North Carolina — a rich heritage acquired over a period of nearly three centuries — in an effort to assist those who wish to do their own genealogical research. The need for such a publication was never greater than at present, with literally millions of persons in the United States seeking to trace their ancestry, for religious, patriotic, and social reasons, as well as a matter of family pride.

Book reviews in the field of genealogy and a Query Section open to subscribers add to the usefulness of this publication. It appears on 8½ by 11 inch paper and is produced by offset printing. The subscription rate is \$5.00 per year. A limited number of back issues is available.

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## **Facilities for Historical and Genealogical Research in Washington, D. C.**

*By Robt. Karl Peterson, LLB, attorney in Washington. This article is an extension of a paper which he read before the annual meeting of the North Carolina Society of County and Local Historians in Raleigh on December 6, 1958.*

In both history and genealogy the researcher must consider the written records of people and their activities. Workers in both fields must be prepared to test the authenticity of the records and to assess the comparative value of documents in order to determine the facts.

Genealogy in its broader sense is more than just the study of any one particular family; it is the history of families in both their immediate relationship to one another and the families' wider impact on society. The English term, "historical genealogy," indicates this broader concept and stresses the close relationship that exists between the two.

A familiar example of the common meeting ground of history and genealogy is the field of biography, where the recital of the outstanding deeds of our national and local heroes, focused against the essential background of family origin, furnishes one of the most interesting types of historical reading.

Both during the earlier days of our republic and that period of stimulated nationalism which followed the War of 1812 and the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, ancestral ties with the old world were not stressed. Even as late as April, 1956, a writer in the *North American Review* stated, "It seems at first sight a positive misnomer to speak of American genealogy in this land of equality, where every man is as good as every other." John Farmer, of New Hampshire, who is generally recognized as the pioneer American genealogist, stated in the late 1820's that it was not improbable that posterity a few centuries hence would experience as much pleasure in tracing back their ancestry to the early American Colonists as some of the English feel in being able to prove their descent from the Normans.

What John Farmer anticipated was remarkably accurate, except for the length of time required, for, in much less than a century Americans were indulging a growing passion for genealogy to an extent that matched British efforts.

Among the great changes wrought in American life, both by the Civil War and by that influx of late 19th century emigrants to our country, was an increasing interest in American military exploits of the past and an accelerated quest for American ancestral lineage. There was a surge of pride in Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry. Published narratives of Revolutionary soldiers and genealogical works found a ready market. Among the patriotic societies organized in this period of our national life were the Sons of the Revolution in the centennial year of 1876, the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1890 and the Children in 1895; other societies organized about this time established ties of descent with the War of 1812, The Colonial Wars, the Mayflower, and even to the 1215 Barons of Runnymede. While all these societies carried a strong connotation of Anglo-Saxon ancestry, the Dutch and the Huguenots proclaimed in similar fashion their pride of nationality.

All these patriotic and hereditary societies found genealogical records and writings ready for their use. Their activities created an ever increasing demand for more and more genealogical material. The demand thus created has caused the publication of many genealogical periodicals



and the establishing of genealogical libraries in various parts of the country. Among those so favored is the City of Washington in the District of Columbia. Washington has become a great central depository of genealogical source materials and with its many official depositories is gaining in importance along these lines.

The Library of Congress, the United States National Archives, and the D.A.R. Washington Headquarters Library impels more and more genealogists either to settle in Washington or to make research trips to the city.

Any genealogy copyrighted after 1890 will be found at the Library of Congress, together with some of those copyrighted before that date; also, all the genealogical magazines and published colonial and state records. The map division of this library has one of the great map collections of the world. Many maps of our colonial period may be found here. Of particular interest to the historian and genealogists is the extensive collection of family papers and other miscellaneous material to be found in the manuscript division of the Library of Congress. Also of prime interest to the researcher is the large collection of Colonial and Early Republic newspapers of this great library.

The D. A. R. Library in Washington is one of the best genealogical libraries in the country. Here may be found almost as many published genealogies as in the Congressional Library as well as published court records and manuscripts of family histories, Bible records, tombstone inscriptions and church records not found elsewhere. At this library may be found the microfilm of all the available census records, beginning with that of 1830. Not to be overlooked is the very valuable master index card file, listing many thousands of individual names and family names appearing in many of the publications and manuscripts to be found in this D. A. R. Library. Another sometimes very valuable source of information is the lineage papers of the individual members of the D. A. R. The office of the Registrar General will inform the inquirer whether any member of the D.A.R. is in the organization on any particular name of the Revolutionary period inquired about. If the name inquired about is an established "ancestor" for D.A.R. membership this office will allow the inquirer to examine the lineage papers and proofs of any resigned or deceased member having proven descent from that certain ancestor. The names and addresses of active D.A.R. members proven to the ancestor in question will be furnished upon request, so that one may write such members asking if they will grant permission to the D.A.R. to allow their lineage papers to be examined by the particular inquirer. Sometimes desired proof of some name or date may be found in this way.

At the National Archives more and more official documents are being made available to searchers. This is the only place in the country where one will find all of the extant census records. All researchers appreciate the value of the census records. These decennial enumerations from 1790 to 1840 inclusive name the male head of the family and indicate the number of males and females in the family. In case of a widow, she is generally named as head of the family. The approximate age of all are indicated.

Perhaps the 1850 census affords the greatest comfort to the genealogist, for in this year not only is the name and occupation of the head of the family given, but also the name of each member of his household, with the country or state of birth and the year of birth of each indicated. The 1860 and 1870 census records furnish substantially the same data, with the added information regarding the value of real and personal property owned and occupations of all adult members of the family.

The 1880 census gives the additional information as to the state or country in which both parents were born and, what sometimes is very helpful, shows the relationship of each member to the head of the family.

The 1890 census has been destroyed by fire.

The 1900 census is not available to the public. However, if you furnish the Bureau of the Census, Pittsburgh, Kansas, with the name of the person concerning whom you are seeking information, together with his place of residence at the time, his death certificate, and a three dollar fee, you will be given the information contained in the 1900 census concerning that particular name.

Another class of source material not found elsewhere is the military pension records of the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, Mexican War and the early Indian Wars. These pension records furnish varying degrees of information. Some are rich in genealogical data. Among some of the facts that sometimes may be determined from them are the veteran's place of birth, an outline of his military services, his post-revolution migrations from state to state, or county to county, the place and proof of his marriage, the maiden name of his wife, and names and ages of their children. Then again some pension records prove hardly more than the scant fact of military service.

Sometimes valuable information may be obtained from the Land Office Records at the U.S. Archives covering the military bounty lands records. This is especially true if the veteran filed for bounty land and died before actually getting the land. In such case, the record contains the names of his heirs, since they had to come in and prove their relationship to the deceased veteran.

Another sometimes possible source of information at the U.S. Archives naming proven heirs of Revolutionary soldiers who applied for bounty land is fully discussed in Vol. 1 of "The Virginia Genealogist" at page 147. Also of importance to those interested in determining the heirs of North Carolina Revolutionary soldiers is an article on that subject in the December, 1958, issue of *The North Carolinian*, pages 484-486.

In Room 8-W of the War Records Division of the Archives one may see the Revolutionary Index to the Compiled Military Service Records. These service records also contain a variety of information. Sometimes they do no more than prove military service. However, among some of the things that may be indicated are: place of enlistment, the company in which the soldier served, length of service, date of mustering out, information regarding payment of salary or a personal description of the veteran.

Among other material to be found in Rm. 8-W at the Archives and of particular interest to those concerned with North Carolina material are:

1. Early maps of North Carolina
2. Records relating to the establishing of military posts in North Carolina
3. Information regarding public lands in North Carolina; also harbors and rivers in the state; and much information regarding the building of any particular bridge in North Carolina, since before a bridge may be built an Army engineer has to approve.

There are also Army Command Records of North Carolina, beginning about 1812, including the Civil War and Reconstruction Period and extending through World War II.

In this Room 8-W of the War Records Division one may see what is called the Revolutionary War Special Index. This index concerns the available photostats of the Court Order Books covering the Revolutionary period of the various counties in both Virginia and North Carolina; also Revolutionary war manuscripts which cover either or both matters of a military or civil nature. The material available for Virginia is indexed. However, no index has been compiled for the North Carolina photostats. These North Carolina photostats are stored in twenty pasteboard boxes about 24×16 inches and about 5 inches deep. On the reverse of each photostat is a short concise legend, stating the gist of the photostat. Therefore each separate photostat must be handled to determine the names involved and what it is about.

Though the fact is not well known, the National Archives in Washington is a storehouse of Confederate records. These records came into the possession of the United States Government by capture, donation, and purchase. The records have been used to protect the United States Government against claims growing out of the War, in establishing meritorious pension claims and defeating others, and for historical purposes. These Confederate records consist chiefly of records of the Confederate War Department, including those of War Department Bureaus and of military departments and commands, muster rolls, hospital rolls, slave rolls and accounting records. There are also fragmentary records of the Confederate Treasury and Navy and Post Office Departments and the Congress; also, documents relating to United States Prison and Provost Marshall papers pertaining to Confederate soldiers and citizens. There are also miscellaneous documents relating to Confederate citizens, furnishing a great variety of information. These papers are known as the "citizen's" file and are filed under the individual's name. In seeking information concerning my own grandfather, Robt. Peterson, who during the Civil War was living in Sampson County, North Carolina, I found in the envelope indexed under his name a list containing his name and those of about 75 other men of that county who had contributed cash to the Confederate cause; also, some correspondence regarding expenses of the militia, receipts for supplies sold to the Confederate Government showing the name of the seller and a list of free Negroes who were paid to work on the construction of Fort Caswell.

Since such records are not filed according to the County, the historian writing the Civil War history of any one particular county would have to use one, or several, county tax lists of the period and check each name thereon against the index of the Citizen's File at the National Archives.

Also to be found are "carded records" containing information gleaned from the original records concerning the military service of many individuals in the Confederate Army. These card records have been microfilmed in alphabetical order without regard to the soldiers' home states. When you come to the name you are looking for, you request the actual record of that man. Among some of the facts regarding the soldier that may be procured from such records are, age and birthplace, occupation, where enlisted, name of regiment, height and complexion. This index contains most of the names of North Carolina soldiers to which references were found in the records used in compiling the service records.

Reproduction of specific compiled service records corresponding to entries in the index reproduced in this microcopy may be obtained from the National Archives for a fee. Requests for such reproductions should give the state, regiment or battalion and company for each soldier exactly as shown in the index.

In 1957, the National Archives published an index to the Confederate Records to be found there. This index is "Preliminary Inventories No. 101 — War Dept. Collection of Confederate Records" — compiled by Elizabeth Bethel. At this writing, this index may be secured from the U. S. Archives free of cost. Some of the records here indexed are of a general nature, while some concern definite named men, cities or states in the Confederacy. Access to this "Number 101" is a "must" for the historian or genealogist engaged in an exhaustive research project regarding the Confederacy.

In conclusion, anyone doing genealogical research, either in the District of Columbia or in any of the states, would do well to obtain a copy of *Is That Lineage Right?* published in 1958 by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This may be purchased from the Society's headquarters in Washington, for 51c. This 61-page booklet contains a wealth of miscellaneous information which cannot be elaborated upon here — information helpful both to the beginner and to the more advanced genealogist. This publication was compiled by a D.A.R.-appointed committee selected from the more outstanding genealogists in the District of Columbia and Virginia.

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## People You Know

*By A. Neck Pain*

### **Mrs. Ann Cestor**

Family pride is an admirable quality, but it is often made a conversational nuisance to Mrs. Ann Cestor's acquaintances.

Mrs. Ann Cestor lives on the hand-me-down distinction of her forebears. She will steer every conversation, no matter what the subject, around to the point that she can tell some story about her kinspeople of another generation. You can show the semblance of polite interest the first time Mrs. Ann Cestor unwinds a yarn about her antecedents. But, after the fourth or fifth, or tenth or twelfth session of ancestor worship her hearers almost wish that she had been brought into the world by the modern process of artificial insemination, reared in an institution and never been told who her parents were.

But, Mrs. Ann Cestor is persistent. You can't avoid her, so you might as well make up your mind to add this burden to your cross with as much resignation as you can muster. She talks about these distinguished forebears because her own life is drab and mediocre. It is her chance to get into the spotlight. Her mania for this kind of boasting grows out of an inferiority complex. Mrs. Ann Cestor is not conscious of this. She would vehemently resent the idea that she was or could be inferior to anyone — not Mrs. Ann Cestor, whose grandfather was a Very Important Person, and whose mother, I'll have you know, left her clothes in the middle of the floor for one of her personal maids to pick up.

"My mother would turn over in her grave if she knew that I cooked breakfast for the family this morning. She never cooked a meal in her life. She did not know how to boil water."

Be tolerant with Mrs. Ann Cestor. She talks about her ancestors because that is her one and only claim to glory.

*From We the People of North Carolina, Vol. IX (September, 1951), 32.*

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## The Council on Librarianship

*By Hoyt Galvin, Director, Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.*

A librarian recruiting project has been initiated in North Carolina as a joint effort of the North Carolina Library Association and the American Library Association. A committee of the North Carolina Library Association was created to conduct the project. The committee is called the Council on Librarianship. Hoyt R. Galvin, Director, Public Library, Charlotte, is the Chairman, and Mary Frances Kennon, Assistant State School Library Adviser, State Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, is the Secretary.

The success of the Council's activities will be determined to a considerable extent by the cooperation of all librarians of North Carolina. The project includes the preparation of exhibits and folders; the creation of a Speakers' Bureau, and an extensive Person-to-Person Recruiting Network. The recruiting activities of the Council will be directed in three directions:

4. Recruitment of high school and college students.
5. Recruitment from community groups.
6. Community education on the needs for librarians.

The recruiting project is the outgrowth of a grant of \$5,000 provided by the Reference Books Section of the American Textbook Publishers' Institute to the American Library Association. The American Library Association approached representatives of North Carolina regarding their interest in conducting a pilot project for recruiting librarians. The first major step was the holding of a recruiting conference in Raleigh on May 10 and 11, 1958 to explore the problems of recruiting. The participants of this conference included North Carolina laymen and librarians, plus representatives of the American Library Association and editors of national library periodicals. Dr. Harold Lancour, Assistant Director of the Library School, University of Illinois, attended the conference and edited the Proceedings. The Proceedings were published recently by the ALA and copies have been made available to members of the Council on Librarianship, as well as members of the Recruitment Committee of the Library Administration Division of ALA. The Council Chairman will have a few additional copies available to individuals in North Carolina who become involved in the recruitment project.

Following the appointment of the membership of the Council, by the President of N.C.L.A., a meeting was held on September 10 at the Public Library in Charlotte. At that time, a Program Committee was appointed consisting of Cora Paul Bomar, Chairman; I. T. Littleton, and Mrs. C. Ernestine Milner. The second meeting of the Council was held on November 21 in Charlotte, and the Program Committee Report (which follows) was presented and approved unanimously by the Council. This Program necessitated the creation of six committees of the Council:

7. *Committee on Materials & Displays*: D. Eric Moore, Chairman; Lottie Hood and Mrs. Grace Farrow. Hazel Timmerman, Executive Secretary of the Library Administration Division of ALA will serve in an advisory capacity.
8. *Committee for Speakers' Bureau*: Elaine von Oesen, Chairman; Mrs. Carl Litaker, and Mrs. C. Ernestine Milner.
9. *Committee for Person-to-Person Recruiting Network*: Cora Paul Bomar, Chairman; and I. T. Littleton. Myrl Ricking, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee of LAD will serve in an advisory capacity. Since the Chairman of this Committee is also the North Carolina Chairman of a LAD Recruiting Network, this Network will include many librarians throughout North Carolina and the nation.
10. *Committee for Recruitment of High School and College Students*: Mildred S. Council, Chairman; Ella Stephens Barrett, D. J. Whitener, and Mary Frances Kennon. Katharine Stokes, President of the Library Administration Division of ALA, will serve in an advisory capacity.
11. *Committee on Recruitment from Community Groups*: Patrick Penland, Chairman; Mary Norwood, and Mrs. J. Z. Watkins.
12. *Committee for Community Education*: Spencer Murphy, Chairman; Harold Moag, Jr., and Mary Lee Crouse.

These committees will be dependent upon librarians, library board members, and laymen of North Carolina if their recruiting efforts are successful.

The Council on Librarianship will seek to raise some \$77,000 to operate the three-year recruitment project. These funds will be used for the employment of a Project Director, and office personnel; the creation of first-class exhibits and folders for extensive use before the several types of groups; for a workshop to train speakers and recruiters, and to conduct the Person-to-Person Network.

It is hoped that the project will get into full operation early in 1959. Headquarters will likely be established for the project staff at the Public Library in Charlotte.

One purpose of the project is to serve as a pilot recruiting endeavor for the development of materials, exhibits, and recruiting techniques which might serve as a pattern for other states.

Some \$2,000 remains for the Council from the grant of the Reference Books Section of the American Textbook Publishers' Institute, and the North Carolina Library Association appropriated \$1,000 for the project. Using these available funds the several committees will proceed as rapidly as possible, but it will be necessary to raise some \$74,000 additional if the complete plans of the project are to be fulfilled. Librarians and interested laymen in North Carolina are urged to communicate with the Council Chairman immediately if they know of a foundation that might be interested in financing the recruitment project of the Council on Librarianship.

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## **Proposed Program of Recruitment for Librarianship**

*A Report of the Program Committee. The report was approved unanimously by the Council on Librarianship at a meeting in Charlotte on November 21, 1958.*

The program for the recruitment of librarians in North Carolina outlined below is proposed by the Program Committee of the Council on Librarianship. The organization of the program will involve the concerted efforts of every member of the Council on Librarianship and the cooperation of every librarian in North Carolina. The success of the total program will depend on the constant direction of a staff that can devote time to the program. It is strongly recommended that a full-time director be employed to administer the work of the Council on Librarianship and to coordinate the efforts of all persons concerned in the work of the Council.

The program consists of two phases:

13. *The Foundation Program*, which involves the development of materials and an organizational framework basic to all recruitment efforts. The three phases of the foundation program are: (1) Preparation and Acquisition of Materials and Displays; (2) Development of a Speakers Bureau; (3) Establishment of a Person-to-Person Recruiting Network.
14. *The Action Projects*, consisting of special efforts for recruitment through various groups. These projects will utilize materials, speakers, etc. developed by the foundation program. Three or more projects are recommended: (1) Recruitment of High School and College Students; (2) Recruitment from Adult Groups in the Community; (3) Community Education. Other conceivable projects might be Scholarship Solicitation and a Library Workshop for Prospective Librarians.

Steps in initiating the program for the recruitment of librarians in North Carolina include:

15. The appointment of a full-time Director with clerical assistance.
16. The appointment of a standing committee, and a chairman, for each phase of the foundation program. It is essential that all phases of the foundation be established and functioning well before any action projects are undertaken.
17. The appointment of a separate committee, and a chairman, for each of the action projects to be initiated. One or more such projects may be initiated simultaneously.

### **The Foundation Program**

As stated above the foundation program furnishes resources for action projects. This program will consist of three phases:

**A. Committee on the Acquisition and Preparation of Materials and Displays.** This standing committee will study available library recruitment materials and acquire or prepare materials

needed in recruiting efforts. The main objective of this committee is to supply materials for the action projects. Some specific jobs of this committee are:

18. Make 25–36 traveling exhibits for display in colleges, high schools, public libraries, professional meetings, etc. These exhibits should be ready-made, mounted on folding boards, easy to transport and display. Wording of captions, printing and layout should be done by an expert. The exhibits should contain such items as interesting photographs of various types of libraries, pamphlets about librarianship, charts and graphs.
19. Acquire suitable pamphlets in quantity for distribution at meetings.
20. Prepare kits of materials for vocational counselors and for speakers on librarianship.
21. Prepare TV spots and radio announcements for use in the community education project.
22. Select and have available for lending suitable films for public showings at library open houses.
23. Make recommendations to the Council regarding production of short film strips as well as a sound film about library work.

**B. Committee for Speakers Bureau.** This standing committee will organize a statewide Speakers Bureau to furnish speakers for action projects. Suggested steps to be followed in organizing the Speakers Bureau are:

24. Select speakers. Speakers may be librarians, library board members and educators or other lay people interested in librarianship, representing all geographic sections of the State. Speakers should be able to present librarianship dynamically. Write to each speaker explaining the purpose of the Speakers Bureau and ask him to serve. Prepare and keep up-to-date a roster of speakers with their addresses, fields of work and special interests.
25. Train speakers. Distribute to each speaker an outline of topics to be covered in a talk on librarianship. Supply each speaker with a kit of pamphlets and materials prepared by the Committee on the Acquisition and Preparation of Materials and Displays. Conduct workshops and conferences to train speakers. It is recommended that vocational counselors be asked to participate in these meetings.
26. Schedule speakers as requested for action projects.

**C. Committee for Person-to-Person Recruiting Network.** This standing committee will set up an organization for giving personal attention to prospective recruits throughout the state. Suggested steps to be followed in setting up this organization are:

27. Establish a roster of librarians in each library or county in the state to serve as members of the person-to-person network.
28. Send vocational information about librarianship to person-to-person recruiters.
29. Prepare and distribute to all North Carolina librarians materials explaining person-to-person recruitment, and publicize this network through library periodicals, local and state newspapers and local civic clubs.
30. Ask local librarians and others who discover prospects to send the names of the potential recruits to the committee (designate office or person). Action projects should be recognized as important sources for discovering prospects.
31. Send literature to each prospect and send his name to the person-to-person recruiter in his locality.
32. Ask recruiters to contact prospects personally. The recruiters should advise prospects on educational requirements, qualifications, scholarship opportunities and sources of training. The recruiter might arrange visits to libraries and short library work experiences.

The recruiter should show personal interest in the recruit, helping and advising him throughout his college and library training.

## **Action Projects**

The objective of action projects is to present information about librarianship to specific audiences through various media. The committee responsible for these projects will utilize displays and materials prepared or collected through the foundation program and they may call upon the Speakers Bureau for speakers. The action projects will identify prospective librarians for person-to-person recruiting. The projects will attempt to reach high school students, college and university students, adults who are college graduates, and public school and college teachers. Efforts will be made, also, to provide general information about libraries and librarianship to the community. Projects may be undertaken independently but simultaneously. Separate committees should have specific responsibility, under the guidance of the Director of the Council on Librarianship, for carrying out each project.

**A. Committee for Recruitment of High School and College Students.** This committee will arrange for all recruitment efforts at the high school and college levels, utilizing the materials and resources developed by the foundation program. It will work closely with librarians, deans, and vocational guidance counselors in arranging and publicizing programs in schools and colleges. The work of the committee will include such activities as providing programs on librarianship for individual schools and colleges; contacting schools and colleges to offer programs; working with school personnel on arrangements and publicity; scheduling traveling exhibits for display; arranging meetings with speakers; and reporting names of prospects to the Person-to-Person Recruiting Committee. The committee will also work with vocational counselors, maintaining an up-to-date list of counselors in North Carolina schools and colleges, furnishing materials and information regularly to all counselors, asking counselors to report prospects to the Person-to-Person Recruiting Committee, and working with professional guidance organizations through program participation, publications, exhibits, etc.

**B. Committee on Recruitment from Community Groups.** This committee will be responsible for recruitment efforts directed to college graduates, and to youth in the community. The work of the committee will include providing programs on librarianship for community groups; sponsoring meetings and/or teas in community to promote librarianship as a career, making use of displays, the speakers bureau and the person-to-person recruiting network; using newspaper, radio and television publicity extensively; and seeking the cooperation of civic organizations to obtain guests for the recruiting meetings, to suggest names of prospective recruits to the Person-to-Person Recruiting Committee, and to secure funds for scholarships.

**C. Community Education.** The objective of this program is to provide the community with general information about libraries and their values to society, and to inform the community about the opportunities in librarianship. Activities suggested for the committee include publicizing the Council on Librarianship and its work through newspapers, state magazines, television, radio, etc.; educating the community about libraries through newspaper publicity, showing of suitable films to civic groups, library open houses, and TV spots and short kinescopes; and promoting state-wide projects for civic clubs such as publicizing librarianship and the work of the Council on Librarianship, raising money for library materials and library facilities, presenting club programs about local libraries or libraries in general, and donating state-wide or individual club scholarships for library training.

Mrs. C. Ernestine Milner

I. T. Littleton

*Coral Paul Bomar, Chairman*



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## Unpublished Masters' Theses in the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, 1958

- Gorwill, Jean Irene. History of the London (Canada) Public Library.
- Hall, David. The acquisition and use of phonograph records in a selected group of college libraries.
- Kocher, Evelyn M. The potential of regional processing for the public libraries of North Carolina.
- Kudrik, Peter. Early Russian printing, its origin and development.
- Lansdell, Joyce Elaine. The history of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.
- Lucas, Ruth Weaver. A survey of the education and training of full-time librarians in the public schools of Virginia, 1954.
- Moore, Gay Garrigan. The history and development of the Southern Historical Collection of the University of North Carolina Library from the beginning to 1948.
- Orr, Adriana Pannevis. The history and analysis of the Freshman Library Instruction Program presented at the University of North Carolina.
- Redding, Bobbie Newman. Developmental history of the elementary school libraries in Guilford County, North Carolina.
- Sarle, Rodney Grant. Characteristics of literature used by contributors to American journals in business administration.
- Shore, Philip Donnell. Government documents bibliography, adequacy and potential.
- Taylor, Joann. Public library legislation in the state of North Carolina — 1789–1955.
- Wing, Mary Jane. A history of the School of Library Science of the University of North Carolina.

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## Personal News and Notes

At a recent meeting of the trustees of the Pack Memorial Library in Asheville a tribute was passed in memory of *George H. Wright* who died on September 14. Mr. Wright became a member of the board of the old Asheville Library Association in 1910. His interest in library service continued until his death. From 1927 to 1944 he was chairman of the board of trustees of the Asheville library.

*Mrs. Mildred Southerland Council*, Librarian, Mount Olive Junior College, was initiated in the Iota Chapter Eta State of Delta Kappa Gamma, international honor society for women educators, on Saturday, October 25, 1958, at a luncheon meeting at the Hotel Goldsboro, Goldsboro.

*Mrs. Irene Harrell* has accepted a position as cataloger at Atlantic Christian College, Wilson. She has been working part time on the Duke University Library staff recently. Mrs. Harrell is a graduate of the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, and has held positions in Chapel Hill, Roanoke Rapids, and Halifax County.

*Miss Anne Solomons* was appointed Assistant Librarian, Atlantic Christian College, September 1, 1958, succeeding Mrs. Walter Gray. Miss Solomons is a graduate of the Florida State Library School and held a position at Columbia College, Columbia, S. C., before moving to Wilson.

*Dr. Benjamin Powell*, Librarian, Duke University Library, attended the assembly of State Librarians held at the Library of Congress, November 12. The next day he attended a meeting in New York of the National Book Committee where plans for the April, 1959, National Library Week were discussed. From November 15 to 16 he attended meetings of the Executive Board of A.L.A. and November 18 was in Philadelphia for a meeting of the American Book Publishers Council.

The *Mount Olive Junior College* has been fully accredited by the North Carolina College Conference. Mrs. Mildred S. Council, the only librarian at the College, acquired and cataloged enough books to make the library meet the standards for accreditation. Some of her experiences are reported in an article entitled "Suggestions for Establishing a Small Junior College Library" in the November, 1958, issue of the *Junior College Journal*.

*I. T. Littleton*, head of the Interlibrary Center at the University of North Carolina, became head of technical processes at the North Carolina State College Library, Raleigh, the first of January.

*Pierre Berry*, cataloger in the Duke University Serials Department since September, 1957, has accepted a cataloging position at the Johns Hopkins University Library, effective January 1, 1959.

*Miss Helen Oyler* has resigned as Head, Serials Department, Duke University Library but is continuing as cataloger in that department. *Miss Frances Thackston* is now Acting Head of the Serials Department.

*Miss Frances D. Gish* of the State Library, Raleigh, compiled much of the information reported under "New Library Buildings" in the October, 1958, issue of *North Carolina Libraries*.

A new public library was opened in *Chapel Hill* on December 15, 1958. Mrs. Gerald MacCarthy is librarian.

The *North Carolina High School Library Association* has recently published a new Handbook. This is a 44-page booklet designed as a guide to officers and member clubs of the Association. Separate sections describe the organization at state, district, and local levels: membership, constitution, officers' duties and qualifications, committees, meetings and conventions, projects and publications. Also included are a selected bibliography and a brief history of N.C.H.S.L.A. A limited number of copies are available at \$1.50 each. Orders should be sent to Mary Frances Kennon, Assistant State School Library Adviser, State Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C. Requests for copies of the Handbook have been received from many other states and from Canada.

A new feature of the North Carolina State Fair in October was a school library booth prepared by the Southern High School in Durham County. Student library assistants, other members of the student body, and the librarian, Mrs. Willie G. Boone, helped to construct an exhibition presenting, in miniature, a complete replica of the Southern High School Library, including the books on the shelves, bulletin board displays, and the overstuffed furniture in the browsing area.

The *North Carolina Council on Librarianship* took as one of its first projects the preparation of an exhibition of career information, "To Be a Librarian," for display at the State Counselors' Conference at Davidson College, October 31–November 1.

*Wendell Arnote* has been named head of adult services, Greensboro Public Library. Prior to this appointment he worked in the Nashville Public Library's reference department. A native of Missouri, Mr. Arnote holds degrees from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville

and the Williams Jewell College in Liberty, Missouri. His master's degree in library science is from Peabody College, Nashville.

*Mrs. Georgia Cox*, adult education supervisor, High Point Public Library, has resigned to accept a similar position on the West coast.

*Mrs. Gladys Robbins* has accepted a position on the staff of the Olivia Raney Library, Raleigh. Mrs. Robbins was on the staff of the North Carolina Library Commission for several years.

*In-Service Training Workshops* for non-professional personnel were held as scheduled in Fayetteville, Wilson, Thomasville, and Lenoir between September 23 and October 16. There were 199 people attending the four sessions and a waiting list of others who wished to attend. Participants were most enthusiastic and the planning committee and staff stated that all their hard work was worthwhile.

The *Pink Hill Branch* of the Kinston Public Library was opened on November 7.

*Evelyn Parks*, librarian of the May Memorial Library, Burlington, has been appointed executive director of National Library Week, 1959, for North Carolina.

*Mrs. Dorothy Ebbs* was appointed assistant librarian of the High Point Public Library as of October 15. She is a graduate of the School of Library Service, North Texas State College. Prior to her present position she was a member of the staff of the University of North Carolina Library.

*Mrs. Elinor Hawkins* has accepted the position of librarian of the Craven-Pamlico Regional Library, New Bern. She formerly was on the staff of the Greensboro Public Library and was the Story Hour Lady on WFMY-TV in Greensboro.

Two librarians in key posts in North Carolina have been among outstanding women photographed and discussed in newspaper feature articles recently: *Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hughey*, State Librarian, in an article, "Capitol Hill, a Woman's World," in *The Raleigh Times*, October 4, 1958; and *Margaret Ligon*, Librarian, the Pack Memorial Library, Asheville, in the article, "Womanpower," in the *Asheville Citizen-Times*, October 12, 1958.

**WANTED TO SELL:** One CORMAC Photocopier #14793 with equipment, in excellent condition, with little use. Purchased new in 1956. \$300. Includes 1 CORMAC 11" x 17" book printer; 1 CORMAC copier 14" x 17"; 1 Model 847 paper dispenser, etc. Write Bradley A. Simon, Assistant Director, Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, Charlotte.

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## Interlibrary TWX Service Begins

*[Photograph: A woman seated at a Teletypewriter (TWX) machine, operating the keyboard. The machine has a paper roll and printed output visible. Caption: Mrs. Fay H. Gwynn of the Interlibrary Center in Chapel Hill at the Teletypewriter.]*

In November, 1958, Teletypewriter Service (TWX) was installed in the State Library, the Interlibrary Center at the University of North Carolina Library, and Pack Memorial Library, Asheville. The State Library will use TWX to obtain locations from the North Carolina Union Catalog in Chapel Hill for public libraries and to request that interlibrary loans be made within the state. If the State Library cannot provide a book for a public library, the title will be relayed by TWX to the Interlibrary Center. The Staff of the Center will either send the book immediately from the University of North Carolina Library collection or reply by TWX with locations from the Union Catalog. The State Library will refer the request to the library owning the book. The teletype service will provide maximum speed in the interlibrary book loan service among the libraries of the state.

A code for the operation of TWX has been prepared and procedures for its efficient use are being studied by the libraries concerned.

The 1958 Directory of TWX subscribers lists 17 libraries throughout the United States, including other union catalogs at the Library of Congress, Philadelphia, and Denver. During an experimental period, the Interlibrary Center is using teletype to request locations from the National Union Catalog at the Library of Congress for titles needed by students and faculty of the University. Cost analyses are being made to determine if this practice can be continued.

The TWX call numbers for libraries within the state are: Interlibrary Center, 5014X; State Library, RL 5090X; Pack Memorial Library, AV 88.

*I. T. Littleton*

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## **New Carolina Books**

*Marguerite Alexander. Kirsty's Secrets. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 1958. 210 pp. \$3.75.*

A staff writer on the Asheville Citizen-Times, Miss Alexander is a native of Scotland but lives on a Watagua County farm now. Her book is filled with Scottish lore which makes its main purpose (the secret: recipes for Highland food) not only delightful reading but useful as well. Kirsty Cameron is a Scottish lass with "a light hand for cooking, which is what a green thumb is to the gardner." She is full of humor and Highland superstition and the preparation of food is to her both a joy and an art as well as a necessity. The tempting recipes which Miss Alexander has recorded will surely lure numerous Tar Heels to the kitchen, but among the descendants of the Highlanders along the Cape Fear the call should be even stronger.

*Paul M. Angle. The American Reader, From Columbus to Today. New York: Rand McNally & Company, 1958. 703 pp. \$7.50.*

Mr. Angle, Director of the Chicago Historical Society, has drawn together a fascinating collection of personal narratives, relations, and extracts from journals concerning the society, economy, politics, life, and times of America. This is American history as it was recorded by those who made it. We classify it here as a Carolina book only by a great stretch of the imagination. North Carolina and North Carolinians appear only as a small part of the national scene — Presidents Jackson, Johnson, Polk, Daniel Boone (in a positive Carolina setting), Jonathan Daniels, Sir Walter Raleigh and the Roanoke colonies, and the cruiser Raleigh. It is, nevertheless, a book which surely will be checked out often from every library in the state which has a copy.

*James H. Boykin. The Negro in North Carolina Prior to 1861. New York: Pageant Press, 1958. 84 pp. \$3.00.*

Enlightening facts and spirited bits of historical data, many of them drawn from little known sources, are presented here. Such topics as colonial laws, skills obtained by Negroes, church reaction toward the Negro, and the struggle to establish schools are covered. Statistics and quotations from original documents are scattered through this study; sources are indicated in a section devoted to "Notes" in the final pages of the book. The author is an assistant professor of history at St. Augustine's College, Raleigh.

*Ruth and Latrobe Carroll. Tough Enough and Sassy. New York: Henry Z. Walck, 1958. 64 pp. \$2.75.*

This is the Carroll's fifth book about the Smoky Mountain Tatum family. Beanie and his sisters and brothers do their part to earn extra money to help the family over hard times. Bad weather kept the crops from bringing in enough income. Beanie could hardly find enough food to share with his woodland pets Midnight, Fat Stuff, and Sweetie Pie, much less his pony Sassy and his

dog Tough Enough. The children collect pieces of old wood to make into planters to sell in a store down in the valley. They pick strawberries so their mother can make jam to sell. They find acorns and hemlock cones so she can make necklaces, and when autumn comes again they gather hickory nuts to sell. It is while they are busy gathering the nuts that Tough Enough and Sassy get into trouble and are lost. It takes the whole family to right the situation, but in the end everything turns out better than before because they find mica to make Christmas decorations to sell; and they have enough money again. Ruth Carroll's drawings make the charming story come to life for the reader.

*Olive Tilford Dargan. The Spotted Hawk. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 1958. 128 pp. \$3.00.*

Often poetry, like art, means different things to different people. In this collection of poems there are some which are thought-provoking, others are inspiring; some have a little story to tell and others are simply pictures in words. Mrs. Dargan, a native of Kentucky, has lived in North Carolina for more than a quarter of a century and now makes her home in Asheville.

*Paul Green. Drama and the Weather. New York: Samuel French, Inc., 1958. 220 pp. \$3.00.*

The eighteen essays of varying length in this volume are aptly described by the subtitle: "Some Notes and Papers on Life and the Theatre." Paul Green's readable style makes them all of great interest. His story of the development of the outdoor drama heads the list; this is a strictly factual account and a valuable one for the librarian to have at hand. In many of the other "notes and papers" we find much of the kindly philosophy of Paul Green which has endeared him to a host of friends and followers. For its timeliness, as well as its sympathetic tone, perhaps "Again the Southern Negro" (which is headed "An Old-Time Philosopher Talks") will be found a favorite in this compilation.

*John T. Flanagan and Arthur Palmer Hudson. The American Folklore Reader. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1958. 511 pp. \$10.00.*

This book first came to our attention as a "Carolina Book" because Dr. Hudson is a Kenan Professor of English at the University of North Carolina. He is well known throughout the state and the South for his work in the field of folklore. The selections in this anthology are drawn from American literature, and Tar Heel writers Charles W. Chesnutt, Paul Green, and Johnson J. Hooper are represented. In addition, a number of the selections in the "Folk Songs and Ballads" section are of North Carolina origin. Biographical notes on the authors represented, a classified bibliography, and an index of authors and titles add to the usefulness of this work.

*Richard Hakluyt. Voyages & Documents. Selected with an Introduction and a Glossary by Janet Hampden. New York: Oxford University Press, 1958. 471 pp. \$2.50.*

From Hakluyt's great "prose epic" of sixteenth century English voyages and travels, Miss Hampden has selected the most famous. They are all first-hand accounts of the great adventures they describe, and all are reprinted with the original spelling and punctuation. Of especial interest to North Carolinians will be the account of the 1584 voyage to our own coast, but the numerous references to Sir Walter Raleigh, to Grenville, Drake, and others will commend this volume to many. Here, in good cloth binding, ably edited with useful notes and glossary, is one of the classics of the English language. No librarian in the state, whose shelves do not have a copy of Hakluyt, should fail to take advantage of this opportunity to get one.

*Harnett T. Kane. The Southern Christmas Book. New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1958. 337 pp. \$4.95.*

In an even two dozen chapters, New Orleans-born Harnett Kane tells the story of the Christmas–New Years holiday in the South through the years. Special Tar Heel holiday festivities in Charlotte, Cherryville, Rodanthe, Wilmington, and Winston-Salem are reported. A number of recipes for outstanding Southern dishes are included in the chapter entitled "Sauces, Aromas, and the Inner Man (and Woman)."

*William S. Hoffmann. Andrew Jackson and North Carolina Politics. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1958. 134 pp. \$2.50. (Paper covers)*

This is the fortieth volume in the series of "James Sprunt Studies in History and Political Science," and like nearly all of its predecessors is a must for any library's collection of North Caroliniana. Dr. Hoffmann, a native of Statesville and currently on the history staff at Appalachian State Teachers College, gives us a close look at North Carolina politics from 1824 to 1837 as it affected American history. A classified bibliography and a detailed index complete the volume.

*Dorothy Koch. When the Cows Got Out. New York: Holiday House, 1958. [27] pp. \$2.50.*

Tim is visiting his grandfather on the farm. One day he goes out to the orchard to get an apple and forgets to close the barnyard gate. The next thing he knows all the cows are getting out. Grandfather is cutting hay on the mountain, so Tim has to get the cows back again all by himself. They won't come when he pulls them with a rope or tries to push them. At last Tim finds a bag of corn in the barn. One by one he gets all the cows back by offering each an ear of corn. This is a beginning-to-read book with short pages and easy words. It is a simple but exciting story by Dorothy Koch of Chapel Hill with many very attractive drawings by Paul Lantz.

*Hugh T. Lefler. North Carolina, History, Geography, Government. Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York: World Book Company, 1959. 530 pp. [Price not yet announced]*

Designed as a textbook in North Carolina history for use in the public schools, this is undoubtedly the most handsome one of its kind ever published. Colored pictures on cloth decorate the binding and numerous full color pictures very aptly illustrate the text. In addition, there are hundreds of black and white illustrations, maps, and charts scattered throughout the text. Each one appropriately amplifies the text and is so placed that it can be studied as the text is read. The history, geography, and government of North Carolina are fully covered in a style which can be easily understood by the grades for which it is intended, yet at the same time it will not be rejected by any adult with even the slightest interest in the subject. In the Appendix will be found a list of important dates in North Carolina history, a list of the chief executives, a compilation of county-by-county data, population estimates and reports from 1675, and biographical sketches of some of the state's leaders. Despite its avowed purpose as a textbook, this volume is a must for every Tar Heel library — and surely in more than one copy. At least one should always be on hand for quick reference, and readers undoubtedly will want copies to take home.

*William S. Powell. Ye Countie of Albemarle in Carolina. Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1958. 101 pp. \$1.50.*

The "Countie of Albemarle" was the beginning unit of what is now North Carolina, and it flourished from 1663 until 1689. This volume is a collection of edited documents relating to that unit from 1664 to 1675. A 20-page introduction is in reality a history of North Carolina in the seventeenth century, and the carefully transcribed documents (from originals in the Department of Archives and History) are fuller illustrations of that history. The Appendix is made up of an essay on "Sources for Seventeenth Century North Carolina History," a chronology of seventeenth century Carolina, and a large folded diagram setting forth the "descent" of North Carolina from the time of John Cabot's explorations to independence in 1775.

*Grace and Gilbert Stephenson. We Came Home to Warren Place. Raleigh: Alfred Williams & Co., 1958. 182 pp. \$3.95.*

In a personal narrative style we are told how the Stephensons returned to North Carolina from years of living in the North to establish themselves at "Warren Place," Pendleton, Northampton County. They give us a realistic picture of present-day life on a large Southern farm.

*George R. Stewart. Names on the Land. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1958. 511 pp. \$6.00.*

This is a revised and enlarged edition (with illustrations) of a work which quickly proved its usefulness in 1945 when it first appeared. Subtitled "A Historical Account of Place-Naming in the United States," it proves to be delightful reading with a pleasant intermixture of folklore and fiction along with the facts. There is a great deal in it to interest even a stay-at-home Tar Heel. Librarians who are not averse to marking books to make them more useful may want to add the following North Carolina references to the excellent (though sometimes inadequate) index: Allegheny, 130; Apalchen, 19; Buncombe 474; Carolina, 475; Currituck, 275; Fear, Cape, 384; Jackson, Andrew, 235; Kings Mountain, 169; Monk, George, 101; Nash, Gen. Francis, 199; Neuse, 58; North Carolina, 122, 126 fol., 134, 142, 145, 155, 164, 168, 195, 199, 200, 202, 328, 474, 477–478; Nottoway River, 127; Pory, John, 34; Weynoke Creek, 127; Why Not, 477–478.

*Julia Montgomery Street. Moccasin Tracks. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1958. 236 pp. \$3.00.*

In the early 1800's young Timothy Martin lives with his father, mother, and sister in that section of Western North Carolina which is now part of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park. His closest friend is Suyeta, son of Yonaguska, Chief of the Eastern Cherokees. The boys run into unexpected trouble one day when they are out bee-tracking. Some white men are trying to stir up trouble with the Indians. After Tim's father dies, Yonaguska adopts him as his son, and Tim has an exciting time at the ceremony in the council house. While Tim is at the Indian village, his sister Nellie is kidnapped. Mrs. Martin does her best to find Nellie, but it takes the two boys to get her back. It is because Tim wants to learn to read and write the Cherokee language from the great Sequoyah that he is able to solve a mystery about the identity of his sister. Mrs. Street is able to present such an authentic picture of Cherokee customs and way of life because she has studied the history of the region so carefully. She has patterned the main character after young William Holland Thomas who later became the leader of the Cherokees.

*David Stick. The Outer Banks of North Carolina, 1584–1958. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1958. 352 pp. \$6.00.*

Until now the story of North Carolina's Outer Banks has been untold. Bits of the history of the region were known — the explorations and attempts to settle Roanoke Island; the fate of the area during the Civil War; and the success of the Wright Brothers in 1903. But for the remainder of the story only diligent research could turn up an occasional fact. David Stick, who has lived on or near the banks since childhood, has spent years collecting information and sources of information about his local haunts. Often a document which he had just turned up would be used to prod the memory of an old-timer who could fill out the complete story of an event. As one who has tramped the Banks from end to end, seen them from the air, and explored them from both sea and sound, he tells us their geography with an authentic ring. What he reports from scholarly research is equally as reliable, and he tells the whole story from earliest exploration to recent hurricanes. Four maps and many attractive black and white drawings by the author's father, Frank Stick, illustrate the book.

*Mary Lindsay Thornton. A Bibliography of North Carolina, 1589–1956. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1958. 597 pp. \$7.50.*

Here in one alphabet is the North Carolina bibliography. The card catalog of the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina Library formed the basis for this work. It includes material dealing with North Carolina and North Carolinians, writings of North Carolinians, and periodicals published in North Carolina. Titles have been shortened for convenience, collation is limited to its simplest form, but imprint is given in full. Not included are state and federal documents, newspapers, maps, manuscript theses, and articles appearing in periodicals. An extensive and detailed index brings out the subject of the various entries in the bibliography.

Librarians and other scholars in many fields will long be indebted to Miss Thornton for the preparation of this magnificent work.

*George Higby Throop. Nag's Head and Bertie. With an introduction by Richard Walser. Charlotte: Heritage House, 1958. xxi, 180, 242 pp. \$4.95.*

These two novels of Eastern North Carolina first appeared in 1850 and 1851, respectively. They were well received and presented an authentic picture of the contemporary life of the region. They are, in fact, the first novels written of contemporary times in North Carolina. The originals now are extremely rare and their facsimile reproduction in very clear print and attractive format is an excellent example of modern typography.

*Dare Wright. Holiday for Edith and the Bears. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1958. [53] pp. \$2.50.*

Dare Wright, a professional photographer, has spent several vacations on Ocracoke Island. Last summer she took along Edith, a life-size doll she has owned since she was a little girl, and two teddy bears she acquired fairly recently. The excellent photographs and the delightful story will appeal to both children and adults. Edith and Little Bear and Mr. Bear go to an island [Ocracoke] for their vacation. They wade in the big ocean, climb sand dunes, gather sea shells, climb old ship wrecks, visit a tall lighthouse, watch the wild ponies, find a sea gull's nest with an egg in it, and watch a baby bird learn to walk and a young gull learn to fly. All of these things are interesting to Edith, but Little Bear wants to go out in a boat. When he finally persuades Edith to go out in a rowboat with him, he finds that they get in trouble by disobeying Mr. Bear. Of course, Mr. Bear rescues them, and everything turns out all right; but they are very unhappy when their vacation ends all too soon.