

North Carolina Libraries

Volume 19, Number 1 — Fall 1960

Revised: Please discard the original issue

Published four times a year by The North Carolina Library Association. Membership dues of \$2.00 per year including a subscription to North Carolina Libraries. Subscription to non-members: \$2.00 per year and fifty cents per issue. Correspondence concerning membership or subscription should be addressed to the Treasurer, Miss Marjorie Hood, The Library, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C.

"Your Newspaper — Freedom's Guardian"

National Newspaper Week, October 15–21

Contents

President Reporting, Elizabeth H. Hughey — Inside Covers

Letter from Ashley B. Futrell, President, North Carolina Press Association — 2

Letter from Frances L. Spain, President, American Library Association — 3

Some Suggestions of Ways to Cooperate with National Newspaper Week, by Grace T. Stevenson — 4

A Short Historical Note on North Carolina Newspapers, by John P. Waggoner, Jr. — 5–8

Current Newspaper Indexing in North Carolina, by Florence Blakely — 8–13

North Carolina Newspaper Microfilming Program, by H. G. Jones — 14–17

North Carolina Newspapers on Microfilm, by H. G. Jones — 18–20

Local Pride, Come Forth! by Mary Whitfield Canada — 21–23

A Proposed Union List of Newspapers for the Southeast, by Porter Kellam — 23–25

North Carolina Library-Community Project Institute, by Patrick R. Penland — 25–26

Dean Lucile Kelling Henderson—A Personal Appreciation, by G. F. Shepherd — 27–28

Mrs. Harlan C. (Helen) Brown at Montreal — 29

New North Carolina Books, by William S. Powell — 30–32

Editorial Board

Editor: Charles M. Adams, Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro.

Guest Editor: John P. Waggoner, Jr., Duke University, Durham.

Associate Editor: William S. Powell, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Editorial Advisory Board:

- Cataloging: Vivian Moose, Woman's College, University of North Carolina, Greensboro.
- College and University: Elvin Strowd, Duke University, Durham.
- Junior College: Elizabeth J. Holder, Brevard College, Brevard.
- Public Libraries: Mae Tucker, Public Library of Charlotte, Charlotte.
- School Libraries: Cora Paul Bomar, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh.
- Special Libraries: Myrl Ebert, Division of Health Affairs, Chapel Hill.
- Trustees: Tommie Gaylord, Swan Quarter.

Photographer: Samuel M. Boone, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Publishers: Joseph Ruzicka, Jr., and C. Merle Bachtell, Joseph Ruzicka, Library Binding, Greensboro.

For the Winter Issue of North Carolina Libraries, H. G. Jones, State Archivist, will be the Guest Editor.

President Reporting

By Elizabeth H. Hughey

Raleigh, N. C., September 23, 1960

Dear NCLA Member,

The Midyear work-planning session of the North Carolina Library Association was just what the name indicated. Some 75 members met with committees and boards in the morning and in a general session in the afternoon.

Action taken by the Executive Board included:

1. Approval of projection for North Carolina Libraries for the remainder of the biennium as outlined by Mr. Adams, Editor. The next six issues will be on the following subjects: MEMBERSHIP (an enlargement of the Directory); NEWSPAPER RESOURCES IN NORTH CAROLINA; ARCHIVES, PRESERVATION AND USE; PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND SERVICES IN NORTH CAROLINA; BOOK SELLING AND PUBLISHING IN NORTH CAROLINA; BIENNIAL REPORTS and CONFERENCE INFORMATION.
2. Increase annual subscription to North Carolina Libraries from \$1.00 to \$2.00; cost of single issue from 25¢ to 50¢.
3. Acceptance of treasurer's report which shows expenditures for 1957-59 to be \$8,651.67; with a balance of \$2,150.27 as of January 1, 1960.
4. Approval of budget for the current biennium of \$9,774.16.

5. Approval of \$100 each year of the biennium to go to ALA's Washington Office to help defray expenses involved in maintaining adequate Federal Relations Program.

Requests from Committees and Sections considered by the Executive Board included the following:

1. Combining Committees on Legislation and Federal Relations and establishing possible subcommittees to deal with legislation at various levels.—Referred to Committee on Committees.

Letter from Ashley B. Futrell, President, North Carolina Press Association

North Carolina Press Association, Office of the President, P. O. Box 457, Washington, North Carolina

September 15, 1960

Mr. Charles M. Adams, Editor

N. C. Librarian

Woman's College—UNC

Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Adams:

The North Carolina Press Association is proud of the progress our libraries have made over the years in our state. As we of the Press Association approach National Newspaper Week, we realize more than ever that newspapers and libraries have much in common.

We are both dealing in the essential products of information and enlightenment. History is the story of man's struggle for existence. Day by day newspapers tell that story. And libraries catalogue and preserve that story so that all might see it and gain knowledge from it.

Working together the task of each is made easier, and the service of each becomes greater with time.

The North Carolina Press Association would be unfaithful to its responsibility if today it failed to realize the tremendous role being played by libraries—large and small—over our great state.

Those charged with responsibility in both the newspaper and library fields must be dedicated men and women. If we are not, then our services are lessened, and our influence nullified.

We of the Press Association deem it a privilege to congratulate you in the field of library science for the job you are doing. May we always continue to work as a team.

Sincerely,

Ashley B. Futrell

Letter from Frances L. Spain, President, American Library Association

American Library Association, Executive Offices, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11

Mr. John Paul Jones, National Chairman

National Newspaper Week Committee

Florida Press Association

337 Stadium, University of Florida

Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Jones:

On behalf of the American Library Association may I wish you outstanding success for National Newspaper Week, October 15–21. Each year libraries throughout the nation welcome this opportunity to honor newspapers for their role in protecting our country's freedom.

This year's theme, "Your Newspaper—Freedom's Guardian," again is especially appropriate to us as librarians. We know, that to gain a real understanding of what our country's freedom means, citizens must read newspapers, as well as books. The services which libraries and newspapers give each other help both meet their responsibilities to our country.

While National Newspaper Week has had 21 observances, National Library Week has been celebrated only in the last three years. Each time newspapers played a valuable role, and we wish to extend a warm invitation for your participation during our fourth observance, April 16–22, 1961.

I am sure I speak for all librarians when I send good wishes for the welfare of our country's newspapers. The freedom to read and the freedom of the press are mutually dependent, and we librarians will continue to work with newspapermen to preserve these essential freedoms.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Frances Lander Spain

President

Some Suggestions of Ways to Cooperate with National Newspaper Week

By Grace T. Stevenson, Deputy Executive Director of ALA

1. Call your daily and weekly editors and tell them you would like to participate in the observance. They might be invited to meet with you and plan the events.
Because of the pressures of newspaper work, many newspapers do not plan

their promotion of National Newspaper Week until someone from the community calls them. You may want to call first those newspapermen who have served on your National Library Week committee.

2. Exhibits might feature newspapers in your collection of books on freedom of the press and the growth of newspapers. Exhibits featuring your local newspapers, perhaps including early or historical issues, will interest your patrons and also provide subjects for newspaper articles.
3. Public libraries through exhibits and programs can emphasize both their materials which are especially valuable for the use of newspaper editors and reporters and also those newspapers which form an essential part of their library resources. Trustees may wish to hold a luncheon or openhouse with local newspapermen as guests. Included might be a tour of the library with emphasis on the reference sources which are of special help to editors and reporters.
4. Hold "Newspaper Boy's Day" and set up special display of biographies and stories about newspaper boys who "make good."
5. School libraries can arrange exhibits featuring the school paper, newspapers used by the library and related books. School librarians might plan activities with teachers who include newspaper reading as class assignments or with the staff of the school paper.
6. College and university libraries might work with local newspaper men and college placement officers on a promotion of newspaper work as a career. Newspapers, like libraries, have a shortage of people entering the field.
7. Hold discussions based on films such as FREEDOM OF THE PRESS (United World Films), or FREEDOM TO READ (Center on Mass Communications, Columbia University) or on the FREEDOM TO READ statement and similar documents. Invite editors to take part.
8. Offer to write a letter or guest editorial for your local papers on the joint responsibilities of editors and librarians in the area of ready access to services provided by newspapers and libraries such as vocational and business assistance, help with home and family problems, entertainment, and cultural enrichment.
9. Work National Newspaper Week material into your library's bulletin and radio spot announcements.

A Short Historical Note on North Carolina Newspapers

By John P. Waggoner, Jr., Assistant Librarian, Duke University

Throughout the Southeast historians, archivists, and librarians have long been aware that newspaper collections are slowly disintegrating or have already disappeared. In Tennessee, state authorities have provided funds for preserving all available back issues and current issues of local newspapers on microfilm; steps are being taken in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Virginia to develop programs for conserving newspaper resources; and the Association of Southeastern Research

Libraries recently approved a proposal for publishing a comprehensive union list of newspapers published in the region. While each of these projects serves a particular purpose estimable in its own right, the basic fact remains that responsibility for preservation of current issues of small local dailies and weeklies must be assumed by local authorities until funds are provided for statewide conservation programs.

In some southeastern states statutes enacted prior to the Civil War assign this responsibility to the local courts, but make no provisions for safe, orderly storage. Consequently, many valuable collections, tossed helter-skelter into damp, vermin-infested court house basements, are in immediate danger of deteriorating beyond recovery. Fortunately, in at least one state, a program for microfilming court house newspaper collections is already well underway, and the possibility of early promotion of similar programs of conservation in other states is encouraging.

In North Carolina a special unit of the State Department of Archives and History has been busily engaged in locating, borrowing, and microfilming available copies of all newspapers published in the state prior to 1870. Work began last year, shortly after the 1959 General Assembly provided funds for the project, and will continue until its completion in about two years. Meanwhile, the NCLA Committee on Conservation of Newspaper Resources has accumulated data showing locations of files of newspapers published after 1869. It is anticipated that the program now in progress at the Department of Archives and History will be extended by the General Assembly to include the much larger, more important project involving the filming of newspapers of this later period. Completion of the program is contingent upon the success of the producing agency in its attempts to locate usable copies of all existing issues of every North Carolina newspaper. Inherent in a project of this nature are manifold difficulties arising from the immense volume of newspapers printed during the two centuries since the establishment of the press in North Carolina, and from the historical lack of interest in preserving local newspaper files.

History

In 1749, one hundred eleven years after the first printing press in English speaking America had been established at Cambridge, Massachusetts, North Carolina became the tenth American colony into which the art of printing was introduced. The indifference of the early settlers to this great agency of civilization and education was a result of certain conditions of settlement in the colony. Individual families had migrated to the region, attracted by its favorable climate, productive soil, and peaceful Indian tribes, and had settled along rivers and coastal waters, often separated by many miles from the nearest neighbor. Few village communities and no large towns were established. The resulting population lacked social and political solidarity, and all efforts to create self-government, or self-expression of any kind, were promptly and firmly suppressed by the proprietary governors. These conditions, coupled with the poor reading ability of the average settler, were not attractive to an enterprising printer dependent upon his trade for livelihood. But in 1747 the Royal Governor, Gabriel Johnston, prevailed upon the General Assembly to pass a bill for revising and printing the laws of the Province, and in March, 1749, James Davis of Virginia accepted appointment to the office of public printer at a salary of 160 pounds per annum.

Two years after he had established his press in New Bern James Davis published the initial edition of The North Carolina Gazette, the colony's first newspaper. Prior to the twentieth century the earliest issue of the Gazette known to exist was number 103, published April 15, 1757. Assuming that the Gazette was published regularly every week, historians had established its starting date as 1755. But in 1920 a copy of the issue of July 7, 1753, was found, and about five years later, three earlier numbers were uncovered in the improvised binding of a volume of nineteenth century court records from Tyrell County. This discovery included number 15, published November 15, 1751, and definitely established 1751 as the year in which the first number appeared. It is important to note that, of more than 200 issues of the Gazette published between 1751 and 1759, there are in existence today only six known copies, three of which are imperfect.

James Davis continued to publish The North Carolina Gazette on an irregular schedule until 1759. It was suspended sometime during that year and did not appear again until May 27, 1768. In June, 1764, however, Davis began his second venture as a newspaper publisher with the North Carolina Magazine; or Universal Intelligencer, an insipid weekly of eight, and then four, quarto pages containing selections from British magazines, excerpts from theological studies, advertising, and a short column of obsolete international news. Although the latest extant issue of the Magazine is that of January 18, 1765, it is generally accepted that publication was not discontinued until 1768, shortly before the revival of the Gazette. Davis continued to publish the Gazette until November 30, 1778, when he was forced to suspend operations because of military demands upon his staff.

In 1764 Andrew Steuart, lately of Philadelphia, established a press in Wilmington and became the second of three pre-Revolutionary printers in North Carolina. In August or September of that year he published the first number of the North Carolina Gazette and Weekly Post Boy, later called simply North Carolina Gazette. Two regular numbers (No. 70, February 12, 1766, and No. 72, February 26, 1766) and two continuations (No. 58, November 20, 1765, and No. 59, November 27, 1765) are the only issues of Steuart's Gazette that have been preserved. Contemporary records indicate that Steuart was compelled to discontinue publication of his newspaper in 1766 or 1767 because of withdrawal of public support after he had intercepted some letters to a "gentleman of distinction" and revealed their contents. Steuart retired from the printing business and attempted, without success, to sell his printing equipment to Isaiah Thomas. He remained in Wilmington until his accidental death by drowning in 1769.

Shortly after the death of Andrew Steuart his printing equipment was purchased from his estate by Adam Boyd, son of a Presbyterian minister, whose interest and experience had not included the practical side of printing. Boyd began publication of The Cape Fear Mercury on or about October 13, 1769. Although this paper was unskillfully printed and poorly composed it continued intermittently until late 1775. Its only claim to fame was earned by its alleged publication of the "Mecklenburg Resolves" in an issue of mid-1775 which is not among the seventeen known issues that have been preserved. In January 1776 Boyd withdrew permanently from the printing business when he was commissioned chaplain in the First North Carolina Regiment of the Continental Army.

After the failure of James Davis' North Carolina Gazette in 1778 no newspaper was printed in the state until August 28, 1783, when Robert Keith, using Davis' press and type, issued the first number of The North Carolina Gazette, or Impartial Intelligencer, and Weekly Advertiser. This ran little more than one year. It was followed in 1785 by Arnett and Hodge's The State Gazette of North Carolina, and in 1786 by Francois Xavier Martin's North Carolina Gazette. Meanwhile attempts by Thomas Davis, son of James, to publish newspapers in Halifax (1784) and Hillsborough (1785–1786) had failed. Before 1790 new ventures in publishing had been started in Edenton, Fayetteville, and Wilmington, but the only successful newspapers were Martin's Gazette in New Bern and The State Gazette of North Carolina which had moved to Edenton in 1788. Neither of these lasted out the century.

The number of presses and newspapers in the state increased rapidly after 1795, and by 1800 nine papers were being printed, one each in Halifax, Lincolnton, New Bern, Salisbury, and Wilmington, and two each in Raleigh and Edenton. However, in the face of innumerable difficulties, many publishers were forced to close their presses after comparatively short runs. The first seventy years of printing in North Carolina produced fifty-three separate newspaper titles of which fifteen were published for ten or more years, fourteen for from three to nine years, and twenty-four for less than two years. Only the Fayetteville Carolina Observer (1816), the Raleigh Register (1799) and the Hillsboro-Durham Recorder (1820) survived until the Civil War.

The Current Outlook

After 1870 the newspaper business, aided by the development of inexpensive methods of manufacturing newsprint from wood pulp, mushroomed into one of the larger industries in North Carolina. From a total of 47 titles published in 1869, the industry grew to a maximum of 255 titles in 1930. Business failures eliminated many publications during the depression. In 1958, 48 dailies and 151 non-dailies, were being published in 97 of North Carolina's 100 counties.

A recent survey conducted by the NCLA Committee on Conservation of Newspaper Resources produced evidence that approximately 112 dailies and 606 non-daily newspapers have been published in the state since 1869. Tabulation of the 718 papers listed revealed the following disturbing data: complete files were located in the state for only 63 titles; six or more issues were located for 465 titles; no more than five issues were located for 127 titles; and no locations were found for 63 titles. In an effort to fill gaps in 655 incomplete titles the committee sent a checklist to 179 librarians of public and academic libraries in the state requesting detailed information of their newspaper holdings. The response was disheartening. Reports made by only 51 librarians, indicate that few libraries own extensive back files of any newspaper and even fewer are systematically collecting and preserving current papers published locally.

Some local newspaper editors have voluntarily assumed responsibility for permanently preserving complete files of their own publications, and many large daily papers are already being microfilmed by their publishers. But complete files of large numbers of small dailies and weeklies, whose owners have neither the facilities for long-term storage nor the inclination to preserve by microphotography, will continue to be non-existent until community agencies, such as libraries, accept the responsibility for collecting and preserving them. Current conservation programs will enjoy only fractional

success without the earnest support of librarians, and the fortunes of similar projects during future decades may rest directly upon the decisions of present day librarians to retain current files of local newspapers until photocopies can be made.

Current Newspaper Indexing in North Carolina

By Florence Blakely, Head of the Reference Department, Duke University Library

"The newspaper store-rooms of our thousands of libraries are treasure-houses of the sources of history. Only the keys to these treasure-houses are lacking."¹

Introduction

Invaluable as they are when fresh for current events and opinion, newspapers have the curious property, for reference materials, of becoming increasingly important with age. James Ford Rhodes, writing fifty years ago of his own use of newspapers in historical research, urged historians to recognize their importance "as an ample and contemporary record of the past." "Take the newspaper for what it is, a hasty gatherer of facts, a hurried commentator on the same," wrote he, "and it may well constitute a part of historical evidence."²

For southern librarians and historians, newspapers have an added significance as historical sources. As Thomas D. Clark puts it: "So-called common people of the South have left few private personal records to tell their story. Instead, their history is preserved in those records of institutions which have served their economic and cultural needs. The most literate chronicle of rural progress is to be found in the weekly newspaper."³ The adequate preservation and indexing of newspaper files is a matter of urgent concern to historians and librarians.

Newspaper Indexing

Currently published indexes to United States newspapers known to the writer are the New York Times Index (1913–), the Wall Street Journal Index (1958–), and the Subject Index to the Christian Science Monitor (1960–). Card indexes are maintained by perhaps a dozen metropolitan dailies, usually supplemental to the "morgue." Herbert O. Brayer's "Preliminary guide to indexed newspapers in the United States, 1850–1900"⁴ provides a key to retrospective indexes, published and unpublished, in more than seven hundred repositories.

Newspapers will continue to depend on the "morgue" as the primary working tool, whether a supplemental index is maintained or not, although a distinguished historian testified to the effectiveness of the index alone. For many years the Richmond News Leader was perhaps unique in depending entirely on a card index rather than a clipping "morgue." Dr. Douglas S. Freeman (editor 1915–1949) who started the index wrote of it: "Experience has shown that if the index-references are reasonably full they are in themselves an adequate guide to important happenings and dates and, as the entries are chronologically made, each card or series of cards presents a brief conspectus of the topic." Use of the bound files is not necessary in more than 5 per cent of the cases in which the index is used.⁵

The value of a newspaper index as a reference tool in its own right is further attested by libraries which subscribe to the New York Times Index while not keeping a file of the paper. Another virtue of the index is implicit in Dr. Freeman's comments: it saves wear and tear on bound volumes of brittle newsprint—and on the users.

Libraries, like newspapers, have invested far more time in clipping news stories for filing than in making newspaper indexes. Clipping files have been and will continue to be valuable in answering current reference demands, and fulfilling specific library needs. Nor can the permanent value of some carefully maintained files be disputed. But beyond this, libraries are obligated to preserve and index (perhaps cooperatively) local newspapers to meet the needs of serious historical researchers. As more and more newspapers become available on micro-film, and even the smallest library acquires files of local and state papers, the need for indexes will increase. At least 33 North Carolina newspapers are now obtainable on film.

North Carolina Survey

Some retrospective indexing of North Carolina newspapers has been accomplished, notably Carrie L. Broughton's series of Marriage and Death Notices from the Raleigh Register – et al – 1799–1893, published by the State Library. Printed and typescript indexes, usually to vital records, exist for other papers. It is not, however, the purpose of this article to discuss past indexing. Rather, this is an attempt at a sample survey of current indexing and clipping activities in the State based entirely on replies to questionnaires returned by cooperating libraries and newspapers.

To sample the extent of clipping and indexing today questionnaires were sent to 29 libraries and to 89 of the State's 205 newspapers. Each of the 47 dailies and 42 of the non-dailies (selected for geographical coverage) were queried. Information was supplied by all the libraries and by approximately 83 per cent of the newspapers. From daily papers 38 returns were received, and from non-dailies 36.

Card indexes to North Carolina newspapers are being maintained by three libraries and three newspapers in the group surveyed. Most useful of these for state-wide coverage is the index to the Raleigh News and Observer, compiled in the State Library since 1926. Staff shortage caused indexing to be suspended from 1953 until 1957. This index provides leads to items which give the best biographical, economical and cultural picture of the State. Beginning in 1931 the Duke University Library has since indexed on cards selected subjects from the Durham Morning Herald. This index includes all news about Duke and the University of North Carolina; important stories involving the Woman's College in Greensboro, State College in Raleigh, and North Carolina College in Durham; state and local government, and feature articles on such subjects as tobacco, segregation, the Research Triangle, and strikes. Appalachian State College has maintained since 1928 (with some gaps) an index to local items appearing in the Boone Watauga Democrat. Card indexes were reported by the Wilmington Star-News newspapers (for the News and the Morning Star), and by the Raeford News-Journal (weekly). Important local items are indexed by the Star-News papers, while the News-Journal aims at coverage of all subjects.

If card indexes are few, clipping files are usual in public libraries and some college and university libraries of the State. Auxiliary to its card index, the State Library maintains a

clipping file from the News and Observer. All but two of the twelve public libraries surveyed do some clipping of state newspapers for local items of historical value. Most of these clip not only local papers but one or more of the leading state papers as well. Both the Sondley Reference Library and the Gaston County Public Library report files of clippings collected purposefully over many years.

Of thirteen colleges and university libraries reporting, six retain clippings from at least one state paper (with emphasis on their own institutions, and local and state news); three clip occasionally; and four not at all. The most comprehensive file is certainly to be found in the North Carolina Room of the Wilson Library, University of North Carolina. Clippings on most phases of North Carolina life, with emphasis on biography, are mounted on tagboard and filed in 24 four drawer file cases. Dating from the early 1920's, most stories come from the News and Observer and the Asheville Citizen-Times, with occasional clips from other papers where local stories are better covered. Specific information on clipping of newspapers by libraries is shown in the checklist under names of papers.

Fewer than one half of the newspapers represented in this survey report a "morgue" or systematic clipping file maintained for office use. Among daily papers 26 of 38, or about 70 per cent clip, while seven of 36, or about 20 per cent of the non-dailies do so. Subjects heavily emphasized in these files are all phases of civic life and important state news, with a few papers including current national and international events. When cooperating newspapers report a "morgue" this information is included under the name of the newspaper in the checklist.

In summary, six newspapers are currently being indexed (three by libraries and three by the publishers); and clipping files from 38 of the 74 papers surveyed are maintained either in the newspaper offices or in libraries. No effort was made to ascertain the existence of retrospective indexes or to determine holdings of newspaper files by libraries or publishers. A report on the work of the NCLA Committee on Conservation of Newspaper Resources, by Mary Canada, appears elsewhere in this issue.

Recommendations

1. Prepare a union list of newspaper indexes, both current and retrospective, for the State of North Carolina.
2. Explore the feasibility of cooperative indexing of important state papers such as the Charlotte Observer, the Greensboro Daily News, the Winston-Salem Twin City Sentinel, and others of the 20 North Carolina titles included in the Library of Congress Selected List of United States Newspapers Recommended for Preservation by the ALA Committee on Cooperative Microfilm Projects (1953). This should involve not only appropriate library associations and agencies, but the State Department of Archives and History and historical societies. This program would not affect clipping files maintained to meet local needs.
3. Develop a standard for indexing to insure uniformity of style among local indexing groups, with an eye for future publication or microfilming.
4. Develop some criteria for types of material to be indexed and possibly a list of standard headings.

5. Consider the feasibility of microfilming the North Carolina State Library's index to the News and Observer. This could be accomplished through cooperation between NCLA, the publisher, and historical agencies in the State.

References

1. Paul P. Foster, "Neglected sources of history," *Wilson Library Bulletin* 9:357 (March 1935).
2. "Newspapers as historical sources," *Atlantic Monthly* 103:657, 651 (May 1909).
3. Thomas D. Clark. *The Southern Country Editor* (Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1948). Preface.
4. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 33:237–258 (Sept. 1946). Although primarily a manual for indexers, Harry Friedman's *Newspaper Indexing* (Milwaukee, Marquette University Press, 1942) sketches the historical background and surveys current indexing in the United States.
5. "The Richmond News-Leader," *Special Libraries* 23:429 (Dec. 1932).

Checklist: Newspapers Indexed or Clipped

Newspapers in this list are arranged geographically by place of publication. Frequency and beginning date follow title.

Presence of a Newspapers on Microfilm library symbol under a newspaper title indicates clipping of that newspaper by library represented. Where "card index" follows the symbol it denotes indexing by the library. The same applies to the newspaper publisher, indicated by "pub."

Libraries which indicated that they clipped some papers, without reporting specific titles, are recorded only under titles of their local papers.

Beginning dates for indexes and clipping files are incomplete since they were not always reported by cooperating libraries.

All cooperating newspaper publishers replied "Yes" to the question "May the public use your files for reference?" except those for whom a comment is shown. Although most papers do not restrict usage, repeated references to unauthorized clipping by users indicates that some newspapers have had unhappy experience in permitting access to their files.

Abbreviations and Symbols

- Nc — North Carolina State Library, Raleigh
- NcA-S — Pack Memorial Public Library, Sondley Reference Library, Asheville
- NcAsbC — Randolph County Library, Asheboro
- NcBoA — Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone
- NcBur — May Memorial Library, Burlington
- NcC — Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County
- NcCarM — Moore County Library, Carthage
- NcCJ — Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte
- NcCl — Sampson County Public Library, Clinton

- NcCul — Western Carolina College, Cullowhee
- NcD — Duke University, Durham
- NcDaD — Davidson College, Davidson
- NcDurN — North Carolina College, Durham
- NcElon — Elon College, Elon College
- NcG — Greensboro Public Library
- NcGas — Gaston County Public Library, Gastonia
- NcGB — Bennett College, Greensboro
- NcGrE — East Carolina College, Greenville
- NcGW — Woman's College Library of the University of North Carolina
- NcHp — High Point Public Library
- NcLex — Davidson County Public Library, Lexington
- NcMHi — Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, Montreat
- NcRS — North Carolina State College, Raleigh
- NcRShaw — Shaw University, Raleigh
- NcSal — Rowan Public Library, Salisbury
- NcU — University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
- NcW — Wilmington Public Library
- NcWsW — Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem
- NcWs — Public Library of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County
- # — no reply received from newspaper publisher
- * — currently being microfilmed
- § — comment by publisher on use of back files
- d — daily; sw — semiweekly; w — weekly; pub — publisher

Selected newspaper entries from the checklist (abbreviated):

- ABERDEEN: Sandhill Citizen, d 1903–
- ASHEVILLE: *Asheville Citizen, d 1870–. pub; Nc card index to Sun. features 1926–1953; NcA-S 1920's; NcU Sun, 1920's
- ASHEVILLE: *Asheville Daily Times, d 1892–. pub; Nc card index to Sun. features 1926–1953; NcA-S 1920's; NcU Sun, 1920's
- BOONE: #Watauga Democrat, w 1888–. NcBoA card index 1928–
- CHARLOTTE: *Charlotte Observer, d 1889–. pub; Nc card index to Sun. features 1926–1953; NcC 1938–1942; 1957–; NcCJ; NcGas 1910's; NcLex; NcSal; NcWs
- DURHAM: *Durham Morning Herald, d 1894–. pub; NcD card index 1931–
- GREENSBORO: #*Greensboro Daily News, d 1905–. Nc card index to Sun. features 1926–1953; NcAsbC; NcC Sun.; NcG; NcGW; NcLex; NcSal; NcWs
- LUMBERTON: *The Robesonian, d 1870–. pub
- RALEIGH: *News and Observer, d 1865–. pub; Nc card index 1926–1953; 1957– also clip file; NcAsbC Sun.; NcC Sun.; NcCl Sun.; NcG Sun.; NcSal; NcU 1920's; NcWs

- WILMINGTON: *Wilmington Morning Star, d 1867–. pub card index and clip file; NcW
- WILMINGTON: *Wilmington News, d 1894–. pub card index and clip file; NcW
- WINSTON-SALEM: *Twin City Sentinel, d 1885–. pub; Nc card index to Sun. features 1926–1953; NcAsbC Sun.; NcWs; NcWsW
- WINSTON-SALEM: *Winston-Salem Journal, d 1897–. pub; Nc card index to Sun. features 1926–1953; NcAsbC Sun.; NcG Sun.; NcSal; NcWs; NcWsW

North Carolina's Newspaper Microfilming Program

By H. G. Jones, State Archivist

[Photograph: View of the microfilming of early North Carolina newspapers being conducted by the Newspaper Microfilm Project of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History. Shown here, from left to right, are H. G. Jones, State Archivist; T. G. Britt, supervisor of the project; and Cecil I. Miller and Michael R. Machesko, cameramen. The camera is a Recordak Model C-1.]

The deterioration of newspapers and the space required for their preservation are chronic problems for libraries and archival institutions.

How to preserve newspaper resources is an old question that has no easy answer. But one thing seems certain: it is physically impossible for large State and university libraries to continue to preserve masses of newspapers in their original form.

As is well known to all specialists in the field, newsprint used prior to the Civil War was, as a rule, vastly superior to that used in the post-war era. Beginning around 1870, most newspapers came to be printed on wood-pulp paper which has a high degree of acidity and a remarkably short life-span. The latter paper may become unusable under some conditions within a matter of days, and under the best conditions it may become unusable within a few years. It may surprise the layman, therefore, to learn that the earlier newspapers are often in better shape than those published after the Civil War.

Unfortunately, there is no economical means of restoring newspapers in bad condition. The only satisfactory method of repairing the original papers is by lamination, and the cost of this process makes it impracticable except in cases of rare issues. Likewise, the problem of space cannot be solved except by providing more and more shelving.

These facts are alarming in view of the importance of newspaper resources. Very often a library possesses the only known copy of a particular issue. The loss of this issue can do irreparable harm to the cause of history.

Faced with the almost certain failure of any plan to preserve the papers of our State in their original form, librarians and archivists are forced to consider alternative plans. Only one solution appears to be feasible: that of recording newspapers on microfilm.

The State Department of Archives and History, with its fine collection of eighteenth century newspapers, became interested in the solution of the problem in 1958. The State Archivist discussed a plan with library officials at the University of North Carolina, Duke University, and the State Library, and a proposed State project for microfilming early North Carolina newspapers was submitted to the 1959 General Assembly.

After working out the problems of budget, equipment, and personnel for the proposed program, the Department had to determine how best to “sell” the idea to the Advisory Budget Commission. In view of the deteriorating condition of the newspapers of the pulp-wood period, it seemed wisest to start with the papers after the Civil War. But two problems arose: first, by 1870, newspapers had increased in number, frequency, and size, and as a result the microfilming of all the titles of the post-war period would be enormously expensive; second, legislators are not easy to interest in papers published in their own lifetime, but show them a copy of a rare 1751 issue and they can hardly avoid being impressed.

Weighing the question from all angles, the procedure most apt to win the approval of economy-minded legislators was chosen. Consequently, the Department requested \$27,832 for the 1959–61 biennium for the inauguration of a program to place on microfilm all North Carolina newspapers published prior to 1870. This request was supported before the Advisory Budget Commission by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hughey, State Librarian, by a resolution of the Committee on Newspaper Resources of the North Carolina Library Association, and of course by the Department of Archives and History. The program was recommended by the Commission and approved by the General Assembly.

This appropriation provided for two employees, a planetary microfilm camera, and the necessary additional equipment and supplies. The Newspaper Microfilm Project was organized as an administrative unit under direction of the State Archivist, and Mr. Thomas Grant Britt, formerly with the State Personnel Department, was appointed Archivist II to supervise the project. A position of Clerk II was established to carry on the actual filming operations, and a Recordak C-1 planetary camera was purchased.

From the outset the task proved to be much more complicated than might have been predicted. The available checklists, such as Brigham¹ and Gregory², while being invaluable aids to the task, were outdated and in some instances incorrect. Thus they could not be accepted without question, and further checking was necessary. To remedy this situation, microfilm copies of the card catalogues of newspaper holdings of Duke University, the University of North Carolina, and the Library of Congress were obtained, and a questionnaire was sent out to all North Carolina public libraries. The latter effort served only to prove that North Carolina librarians do not like to answer questionnaires, and very little additional information was obtained by this means.

Another major problem was a technical one. Microfilming is a complicated process. Technical matters such as positioning, meter readings, voltage, reduction ratios, and the like require skilled operators for the best results. To complicate matters, different institutions use different equipment, different films, and different standards. It is not easy, therefore, to obtain on film an issue from one library that can be spliced into a run filmed by another institution unless the same or similar standards and specifications have been followed. Different cameras under different situations produce film with different densities, and a master reel with varying densities presents a formidable problem when positive copies are printed. For instance, if one issue is filmed by University A at 1.2 density, and the next issue is filmed by Library B at 1.8 density, and perhaps the next issue is filmed by Library C at 1.0 density, the positive microfilm copy

will suffer accordingly because the lighting used in the automatic printer must be set for the average density. Thus one image may be too light and the other too dark.

[Photograph: A familiar view to librarians: a stack of deteriorating newspapers. These particular papers, although they are only 45 years old, are unusable because of their brittleness. Only microfilm offers a solution to the problems of preserving newspaper resources.]

Beginning in August 1959, a procedure was progressively worked out. Step by step, this procedure is as follows:

1. The State Archivist and Mr. Britt select a title to be included in the filming program. This decision is made primarily on the basis of the importance of the newspaper during its period of publication. No newspaper now published is included as a general rule because it is felt that a publisher owes it to his own paper to see that past issues are filmed.
2. Mr. Britt compiles from the various checklists and catalogues a master list of the locations of all issues of the title.
3. Mr. Britt then visits the libraries within the State having issues of the title and individually checks each issue, making notes as to the condition of every issue. Based on this information, he indicates which issue from which institution is to be selected for filming. If issues are not available within the State, or if the issues are damaged, a further check is made to determine if these may be obtained from out-of-State institutions. If so, a negative microfilm copy is ordered from the latter institutions with filming instructions attached.
4. The papers selected for filming from in-State institutions are then checked out and brought to the Project headquarters in the Department where they are microfilmed in their chronological order, space being left for splice-ins of issues to be obtained from out-of-State institutions. Only when the out-of-State issues have been received and spliced into the master negative, and only after the film copy has been carefully checked, is the title ready for positive printing. Unfortunately, because of work loads, some libraries cannot fill microfilm orders promptly, and in some cases a title may be held up for many months until the out-of-State copies can be obtained.

The finished film will contain a copy of every known issue of the title, and the location of every copy used is noted on a "credit sheet" filmed usually at the beginning of each year. For instance, a credit sheet may note that for a certain year all originals are in the North Carolina State Library except for January 17, which was from the University of North Carolina; January 24 from Duke University; August 16 from the Library of Congress; November 1 from the American Antiquarian Society; and November 22 from the New Bern Public Library. Missing issues are also listed on the credit sheet.

Thus the completed film will contain a copy of every known issue of the particular newspaper in chronological order, the location of every copy used in the filming, and indication of missing issues.

As of September 1, 1960, positive copies of the following titles were available:

- Raleigh Register (weekly), 1799–1886, 11 reels.

- Raleigh Register (semi-weekly), 1823–1862, 9 reels.
- Raleigh Register (daily), 1850–1851, 1 reel.
- North Carolina Standard (Raleigh) (weekly), 1834–1870, 6 reels.
- North Carolina Standard (Raleigh) (semi- and tri-weekly), 1850–1868, 6 reels.
- North Carolina Standard (Raleigh) (daily), 1865–1870, 4 reels.
- North Carolina Star (Raleigh) (weekly), 1808–1856, 8 reels.

Other titles that have been filmed and are awaiting the arrival of fill-in issues from out-of-State institutions, and which should be available for positive copying by January 1, 1961, are as follows: Sentinel (Raleigh), 1865–1877; Western Carolinian (Salisbury), 1820–1844; Hillsborough Recorder (Hillsboro and Durham), 1820–1911; North Carolina Journal (Halifax), 1792–1814; Miners' and Farmers' Journal (Charlotte), 1830–1835; Charlotte Journal, 1835–1851; North Carolina Whig (Charlotte), 1852–1863; Carolina Centinel (New Bern), 1818–1837; North Carolina Argus (Wadesboro), 1848–1876; Southern Citizen (Asheboro), 1836–1844; Weekly News (New Bern), 1853–1854; New Bern Spectator, 1828–1842; Carolina Watchman (Salisbury), 1832–1870; New Bernian (New Bern), 1843–1853; and Edenton Gazette, 1806–1831.

The program is a continuing one, and the Department will select other titles for filming with a goal toward making available on microfilm within the next few years all pre-1870 North Carolina newspapers. The Department conceives its function as one of a service agency in this connection, and the cost of the project is borne from its own budget. The price charged for positives is intended to cover only the actual costs of the reproductions of the positives, plus handling and mailing. In this way, the Department is assuring the preservation of copies of all early North Carolina newspapers and at the same time making it possible for the first time for libraries to obtain at minimum cost positive film copies for research use. Because the project is primarily a collating job and secondarily a microfilming operation, it could not be adequately and economically done by a commercial firm. The Department, therefore, is doing a job that otherwise would not be done.

References

1. Clarence S. Brigham, *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers 1690–1820* (Worcester: American Antiquarian Society, 1947, 2 vols.).
2. Winifred Gregory, editor, *American Newspapers 1821–1936: A Union List of Files Available in the United States and Canada* (New York: The H. W. Wilson Co., 1937).

North Carolina Newspapers on Microfilm

Compiled by H. G. Jones, State Archivist

Below are listed the locations of known negative copies of North Carolina newspapers on microfilm. Libraries may purchase positive film copies of the papers through arrangements with the holders of these negative copies, and all inquiries should be directed to the institution or firm listed.

The compiler of this list is indebted to George A. Schwegmann, Jr., Chief of the Union Catalog Division, Library of Congress, for furnishing data which will appear in the fourth edition of Newspapers on Microfilm. The new edition is expected to be off the press early in 1961, and copies may be obtained from the Library of Congress at that time.

An effort has been made to compile below an accurate list. Any errors should be reported to the compiler so that corrections can be made in subsequent issues of North Carolina Libraries. Such corrections also will be forwarded to the Library of Congress for possible assistance in preparation of the new edition of Newspapers on Microfilm.

The North Carolina Department of Archives and History, in its Newspaper Microfilm Project (described in another article in this issue), will continue to microfilm North Carolina newspapers published prior to 1870. Announcements of the availability of other titles will be made from time to time in North Carolina Libraries and in the North Carolina Historical Review.

In the list below, the frequency of publication is indicated in parentheses following the title. A dash indicates that the filming continues to date. Brackets around dates indicate that the run is badly broken; in other cases the run is complete or reasonably close to it. The symbol "(ESR)" means that the title is included in the Early State Records microfilm project, sponsored by the Library of Congress. No effort has been made to incorporate the changes in names of papers unless the title change was a lasting one. It was common for early editors to alter the names of their paper from time to time, and in some instances to change the spelling.

Selected entries from the microfilm list (arranged by city):

- AHOSKIE: Hertford County Herald (w) 1914–1959; n: Micro-Photo
- ASHEBORO: *Southern Citizen (w) [1836–1844]; n: NCDA&H
- ASHEVILLE: Asheville Citizen (d) My 1873–; n: Micro-Photo
- CHAPEL HILL: Daily Tar Heel (d) S 15, 1955–My 22, 1960; n: UNC
- CHARLOTTE: *Charlotte Journal (w) 1835–1851; n: NCDA&H
- CHARLOTTE: Charlotte Observer (d) 1887–; n: Publisher
- DURHAM: Durham Morning Herald (d) 1901–My 1947; n: Micro-Photo
- EDENTON: Edenton Intelligencer (w) [Ap 9–Je 4, 1788]; n: Library of Congress (ESR)
- FAYETTEVILLE: Fayetteville Observer (d) Jl 1951–; n: Micro-Photo
- GREENSBORO: Greensboro Daily News (d) 1909–; n: Publisher
- HILLSBORO AND DURHAM: *Hillsborough Recorder (w, sw) 1820–1911; n: NCDA&H
- LUMBERTON: Robersonian (w) 1897–; n: Micro-Photo
- NEW BERN: *Carolina Centinel (w) 1818–1837; n: NCDA&H
- NEW BERN: North Carolina Gazette (w) N 15, 1751–S 2, 1784; n: Library of Congress (ESR)
- RALEIGH: News and Observer (d) S 12, 1880–; n: Publisher
- RALEIGH: Raleigh Register (w) 1799–1886; n: NCDA&H
- RALEIGH: North Carolina Star (w) N 3, 1808–Jl 18, 1856; n: NCDA&H

- WILMINGTON: Cape Fear Mercury (w) [Mr 24, 1769–S 2, 1775]; n: Library of Congress (ESR)
- WILMINGTON: Wilmington Morning Star (d) 1949–; n: Micro-Photo
- WINSTON-SALEM: Winston-Salem Journal (d) Ja 1909–; n: Mann
- WINSTON-SALEM: Twin City Sentinel (d) Ap 1906–; n: Mann

Addresses of Holders of Negatives

- Duke University Library, Durham, N. C.
- Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.
- Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
- Mann Film Laboratories, Box 235, Salem Station, Winston-Salem, N. C.
- Micro-Photo, Inc., 1700 Shaw St., Cleveland 12, Ohio.
- North Carolina Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.
- Sondley Reference Library, Pack Memorial Library, Asheville, N. C.
- State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
- University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.
- Woman's College Library, Greensboro, N. C.

Local Pride, Come Forth!

By Mary Whitfield Canada, Reference Librarian, Duke University; Chairman, NCLA Committee on Conservation of Newspaper Resources

The following patron requests illustrate the kinds of uses made of old newspaper files and the importance of conserving this primary source material:

"My great grandfather was a Methodist minister who died in 1875. I want to locate the newspaper with his obituary."

"I collect pewter and need to know if two pewterers advertised in the local paper during the 1840's and 1850's."

"The records of my company, a tobacco firm, have been lost. May I see your newspapers for the 1890's to see if any sales figures were mentioned in the advertisements of the time?"

If you can sit down and carefully look through some of the early newspapers of your home town, you probably will be amazed at the wealth of historical and sociological materials contained therein. No other publication includes the detailed contemporary opinions and local color found in articles and stories of your local newspaper.

Today we, as librarians, are involved in a host of activities which tend to make us forget that one of our major responsibilities is to retain the body of accumulated knowledge for the use of future generations. We readily agree that all local newspapers should be preserved, but many of us have neither the inclination nor the means for collecting and storing them. Let the large research libraries provide for their preservation—we say—but be sure to include our own local papers. And we mistakenly assume that this is being done. Meanwhile, complete files of small daily and weekly newspapers are

disappearing. For example, after the destructive fire in the offices of Harry Golden's Carolina Israelite several years ago, no complete file of that publication could be located anywhere.

The NCLA Committee on Conservation of Newspaper Resources has been investigating the whole problem of preserving North Carolina newspapers. Several years ago this committee formulated a three-phase, long-range program: (1) To make an exhaustive list with locations of all newspapers published in North Carolina prior to 1820; (2) To compile a selective list of North Carolina newspapers issued between 1820 and 1870; (3) To work towards the preservation on film of the more significant newspapers of the state published from 1870 to date.

Because of the danger of early disintegration facing newspapers printed after the advent of the pulp paper era in 1870, the committee selected the third phase of the program for immediate attention. As preliminary work progressed this project developed into an attempt to list all files of North Carolina newspapers that could be located in the state. Members of the committee, using Gregory's American Newspapers, 1821-1936 (an obsolete but, nevertheless, useful tool) as a guide, contacted newspaper publishers and a few librarians in the state in a search for hitherto unlocated and unrecorded files. Although all possible sources of information had not been canvassed, members of the committee were pleased with the response. Locations for partially or substantially complete files were obtained for 77 state newspapers covering an aggregate of 1,833 years. A large part of this new information came from newspaper editors and publishers.

In an attempt to locate additional files that, presumably, could be in the hands of individuals or groups, communications were addressed to the fifty-five historical societies in the state. This project resulted in dismal failure; replies were received from only three societies.

But by this time a good basic list of newspaper titles had been compiled from all sources. This list was reproduced and sent to librarians of 179 college, university and public libraries in the state with the urgent request that each indicate on it all information concerning his newspaper holdings, including new titles. Fifty-one replies were received, fewer than thirty percent of those circularized. The committee, however, was encouraged because, though the response was not up to expectations, sixty-four new titles were added to the list.

In the spring of 1960 the NCLA Committee on Conservation of Newspaper Resources was asked by ASERL to assume responsibility for compiling the North Carolina section of a proposed union list of newspapers published in the region. Since the ASERL proposal will include all three phases of the projected program of the committee, acceptance was in order, and members of the committee have already begun compilation of a card index collected from the records of Duke University Library, N. C. State Library, Pack Memorial Library, and the University of North Carolina Library. These will be integrated with the committee's master list of newspapers published since 1870. Additional searches will need to be made, particularly in selected libraries of North Carolina and other states represented by ASERL. When the project is finished the net result should be a fairly complete record of the locations of North Carolina newspapers within the region.

One member of the committee, State Archivist H. G. Jones, has headed up a project for locating and filming North Carolina newspapers published before 1820. Monetary appropriations for this project have been made by the State Legislature and the work is being done under the auspices of the state. A number of newspapers have already been filmed and purchase of positive copies will be encouraged in the near future. Data collected by Mr. Jones' staff will be valuable to the committee in its long-range program.

The above summary is a brief review of the progress made on projects designed to preserve North Carolina newspapers. The Committee on Conservation of Newspaper Resources needs and asks for the cooperation of every librarian in the state. Perhaps you know of the existence of short runs of a newspaper in the possession of an individual. Perhaps you are one of 128 librarians from whom no reply to the committee's request was received. Check back and let us know. Some insignificant single issue may be the very one for which we are looking. And when future communications are sent to you, a reply is extremely important. Please answer, even if you must do so in the negative.

Lack of response from the historical societies has made members of the committee wonder. Is local pride dead? Are people no longer interested in preserving mementos of the past? This appears to be unlikely when one recalls the numerous local celebrations of historic events in recent years. Perhaps in some communities no one is aware of the importance of preserving files of local newspapers. Perhaps a stimulus of some kind is needed to bring out the collecting instincts where they lie dormant. Here librarians can play an important part. Not with any highly organized, all-stops-out campaign, but with a well-chosen word here and there. A local club asks for ideas for a project? Suggest a survey or round-up of old newspapers and a plan for space to preserve them. Even a children's group might join in. Sometimes when the local history enthusiast is in the library, explain to him how newspapers are disintegrating and disappearing. Who knows when you might kindle a spark! Paraphrasing an old Chinese proverb, "It is better to attempt to light a candle than to ignore the darkness."

A Proposed Union List of Newspapers for the Southeast

By W. Porter Kellam, Director of Libraries, University of Georgia

Undoubtedly the richest source of a state's history is its newspapers. They reflect the growth of its towns, its counties, and its regions; the culture and understandings of its people; and the trends of its economic, social, and political developments. Once the file of a newspaper disappears, the best source for the continuous history of that locality also disappears. The preservation of newspapers, therefore, is of major importance to a state, region, or nation if they are interested in preserving the source materials of their history.

Librarians have been concerned about the preservation of newspapers for many years. However, it was not until microfilm came into use that problems of space, cost, and deterioration were brought under control. Microfilming has proved to be the only feasible method of preserving the contents of newspapers.

Few libraries in the Southeast had either the staff or equipment to develop newspaper microfilming programs before World War II. But many of the research libraries and some others have become quite active in assembling and microfilming newspapers during the past fifteen years. A number of factors encourage this development. The rapid deterioration of newsprint became evident to all, libraries became able to purchase equipment, and there was a nation-wide interest in preserving newspapers. In 1951, the Committee on Cooperative Microfilm Projects of the American Library Association made a survey of newspapers in the United States and issued a selected list of those which the Committee recommended to be filmed.¹ This study and list doubtless caused the librarians in many states to realize the urgency of the problem and spurred them on to develop microfilming programs.

In June, 1956, the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries expressed a desire for a survey to be made of what was being done in each state within the region to preserve newspapers. The study was made by Graham Roberts who was then Director of the Southeastern Interlibrary Research Facility and the results were published in the Summer Issue, 1957, of the *Southeastern Librarian*. Roberts found that at least one agency in each state had assumed responsibility for developing some kind of a program for microfilming newspapers. The type and extent of the programs varied from state to state. Since this survey was made the work has progressed rapidly in some states and in, at least, one (Tennessee) almost the entire corpus of extant newspapers has been assembled and microfilmed.

The ASERL has not only urged the states in the area to achieve the objective of filming all their valuable newspapers but also has been concerned with making known the location of files of newspapers published in the Southeastern States.

Clarence S. Brigham's *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690–1820* (1947) covers the early period rather well but certain files and issues have been discovered since it was compiled. Winifred Gregory's *American Newspapers, 1821–1936: A Union List of Files Available in the United States and Canada* (1937) is an extremely useful tool although full of inaccuracies and far from complete in its listings. It also is out of date and no longer can serve the full purpose for which it was intended. The ASERL librarians believe that it should be supplemented or replaced as far as the Southeastern states are concerned with a regional list as was done for serials.²

As a result of this belief, ASERL in 1959 appointed a committee to formulate a plan for compiling and publishing a union list of newspapers published in the states represented by the Association. This Committee, consisting of Guy R. Lyle, John P. Waggoner, Jr., and W. Porter Kellam, presented its report to ASERL at the ALA Midwinter Conference, 1960. It embodied the following observations and proposals.

1. That the proposed Union List should, insofar as possible, include all newspapers wherever located, which have been published in the states represented by ASERL (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia) and provide locations wherever desirable of both original and film copies wherever located. Whether or not the film is a negative or positive will be specified.
2. That some agency in each state assume the responsibility for compiling the list for that state and that the ASERL members be responsible for selecting the agency

in their respective states. This agency also will be responsible for collecting listings of local newspapers in depositories in all states of the ASERL area. Conditions will vary in each state and no one plan can be recommended for all. However, the following, based on present organizational patterns, are suggested as possibilities:

- a) The State Library Association (North Carolina)
 - b) The State Library (Tennessee)
 - c) A university library (Florida, Georgia, Louisiana)
 - d) A combination of two or more of these agencies. (North Carolina Library Association and the State Department of Archives and History.)
3. That the attempt to obtain listings of Southern Newspapers in depositories outside the region be made by the chairman of the Union List of Newspaper Committee or by someone else designated by ASERL. This part of the project should be undertaken only after each ASERL state has agreed to participate in the program and has presented a workable plan to ASERL. It is suggested that a representative from each state be requested to present a plan at the next meeting of ASERL, following the Midwinter 1960 Conference.
 4. The only funds believed necessary to implement the preceding plans are those which will be required to obtain a record of holdings in depositories outside the region. It is thought that an amount sufficient for this purpose could be provided from the dues collected by ASERL.
 5. It is contemplated that a substantial subsidy will be needed to edit and publish the Union List, but the Committee does not believe that a reliable estimate can be formulated until the lists prepared by each state are completed and given to the Chairman of the Union List of Newspapers Committee.

The report was accepted by ASERL and the state representatives are supposed to have developed workable plans for collecting the data in each state and to report them to the Association at the meeting scheduled in Asheville during the conference of the Southeastern Library Association in October, 1960. The future of the project depends on the cooperation of the librarians in each state in collecting full and accurate information regarding the newspapers within each state.

References

1. Library of Congress, Union Catalog Division. Selected List of United States Newspapers Recommended for Preservation by the ALA Committee on Cooperative Microfilm Projects. Washington, Library of Congress, 1953.
2. Southern Regional Education Board. A Southeastern Supplement to the Union List of Serials. Atlanta, Southern Regional Educational Board, 1959.

North Carolina Library-Community Project Institute

By Patrick R. Penland, Library Consultant, North Carolina State Library and Director, N. C. Library-Community Project

All professions, including librarianship, are faced with the problem of rapid obsolescence in knowledge and techniques. Continued in-service training of their members is a necessity. Recently in North Carolina, librarians and trustees developed an Institute which made a significant contribution to their learning in adult education. Thirty-eight librarians and thirty-seven trustees attended the Library-Community Project Institute, March 22–25, 1960.

North Carolina is grateful to the American Library Association for obtaining the funds necessary for the Institute and for the consultants who have worked with us. The Library-Community Project is a result of the overall planning in adult education by the American Library Association and of the concern of the Fund for Adult Education for the future of liberal adult education in America. The Institute was sponsored by the Trustees and Public Libraries Sections, North Carolina Library Association; the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina; the A. L. A. Library-Community Project; and the North Carolina State Library.

From beginning to end, the Institute was a team-work approach to the identification of objectives and the development of sessions to implement the goals through group methods, materials and follow-ups. Librarians have had considerable experience in creating democratic learning situations. They know that in a democracy, adults flexibly move through teacher, leadership and learner roles according to the peculiar demands placed on individuals in any specific situation.

An institute on library and community study was recommended by the LCP Statewide Advisory Committee. In January 1960, a planning committee held a two-day meeting in Raleigh. Representation was obtained at this meeting from the sponsors and from those groups who would be invited to attend the institute. "In an effective workshop, institute or conference, the planning, preparation and leadership roles are distributed so that many rather than few can learn from the experiences they provide."¹

The Institute had three major objectives which were explored in a series of ten sessions. At the outset, the group of librarians and trustees worked towards a common understanding of the educational role of the library in relation to the society in which we live. Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell, Chancellor, Woman's College, spoke on the "Trends and Changes in North Carolina." Following Dr. Blackwell's talk a panel of librarians suggested ways in which the public library could develop services to meet the educational needs evident from the picture of changing conditions in North Carolina.

[Photograph: Librarians and trustees at the Library-Community Project Institute developing program ideas to meet community educational needs. A large group of participants is shown seated around tables in a meeting room, engaged in discussion and working in small groups.]

Six sessions of the Institute were concerned with the second objective which was to explore library and community study as a method of achieving the library's educational role. Many individuals and methods were involved in this section of the Institute. North Carolina is particularly indebted to Miss Ruth Warncke and the out-of-state library consultants from Maryland, Michigan and Wisconsin.² Dr. Richard L. Simpson, University of North Carolina, gave a valuable critique of the data interpretation process.

The third objective was explored in the last two sessions of the Institute. These sessions were concerned with appropriate applications of methods to the participants' current library situation. A panel of consultants answered many questions not dealt with elsewhere during the Institute. Several participants served as role players to enact situations similar to those they would face back home in involving other people in library and community study.

As a result of the cooperative planning and wide participation in the Institute, the majority of those who attended found the experience to be inspiring and closely related to the problems encountered in their own communities. As one participant remarked, "Very useful institute. It managed to bring abstract ideas down to earth and put them in pretty plain English." The enthusiasm of librarian and trustee participants was high. Results of the institute are beginning to show up in changes which have taken place in actual libraries.

References

1. Ruth Warncke, "Meeting to Learn," ALA Bulletin, November 1956.
2. Kenneth Duchac, Wisconsin Free Library Commission; Muriel Fuller, Michigan State Library; Nettie Taylor, Division of Library Extension, Maryland State Department of Education.

Dean Lucile Kelling Henderson—A Personal Appreciation

By G. F. Shepherd, Jr., Assistant Director, Cornell University Library

[Photograph: Portrait photograph of Dean Lucile Kelling Henderson, shown in a formal pose. She is wearing a dark jacket and appears to be writing or reviewing documents at a desk.]

Dean Lucile Kelling Henderson retired July 1, 1960, from service with the School of Library Science of the University of North Carolina. She came to the School in 1932 as Assistant Professor. She became Associate Professor in 1939 and since 1946 she has been a full Professor.

The contribution made by Dean Henderson during that particular twenty-eight year period in North Carolina is the thing I would like most to record in these few paragraphs. Biographical sketches have already been done adequately in *Who's Who in America* and *Who's Who in Library Science*. Go and read them if you want to know in great detail all that she did before coming on the scene in North Carolina. It is with fear and trepidation that I even mention as few dated facts as I do here. I am afraid it might sound like an obituary.

To say what I want to really requires a different setting than a page of cold type. The ideal setting should be a table large enough to seat all the alumni of the School plus one. That one should be the Dean seated at one end of the table. I should like to be at the other end with alumni seated left and right between us. Glasses would be raised and toast after toast would be given by individuals expressing appreciation for what the Dean has meant to them. All the virtues and attributes of the good teacher would be

voiced. Over and over again would be heard expressions of thanks for the good counsel and advice given to all of us when we qualified only as neophytes at the beginning of a career in librarianship. Tributes to the Dean's great wealth of human understanding would pour forth. Some would mention the way she gave encouragement to those who became discouraged when the absolute end of an assignment could never be reached.

To all these kind words I would heartily agree and feel not the least robbed of things to say when it came my turn to raise a toast. On me as well as many others there was more than the influence of a year's academic association. The silver lining of the Depression cloud was the two years instead of one spent in the Library School while holding a full-time job in the University Library. Furthermore, continued employment in the University Library for over ten years deepened my acquaintance with the Dean and gave me an opportunity to serve her as a library staff member in her research work in the Classics. During my toast to the Dean I might be tempted to say to her, "Do you remember ... ?" I would be referring to the time when I was privileged to be her escort on a whirlwind schedule of seeing plays on Broadway. Yes, the Dean has always had a lively interest in the theater, even long before becoming curator of the Shaw Collection in the University Library. Full of youthful enthusiasm she showed me and a group of young alumni in New York City that she was a broader person than the teacher who could only lecture and hand out reference problems. The easy smile and gentle voice of the Dean subjected her to requests for guidance on extra-professional matters, matters which might even be called personal. With square shooting frankness she could rap one's knuckles properly too. It seemed natural to find her teaching and advising in extra-professional matters whenever it was helpful.

I would continue my personal toast to the Dean by thanking her for the many favors beyond the call of duty, when, as an administrator in a large library, I began seeking advice and assistance regarding new staff members. Her devotion to the placement activities of the School has worked not only to the advantage of the new graduate, but also to the employer. Most employing librarians seek several references on a candidate, but I personally relied on the one I got from the Dean more than any other, in fact, frequently no other was sought. It could never be said that a poor candidate was "sold" to anyone.

All of the things that make the Dean such an admirable person, a person appreciated by all, are not just charm and personality. The true reasons are revealed when one notices that she graduated from Whitman College magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa; that she received her B.L.S. degree under the two-year program of the New York State Library School; that she had a series of important professional positions in the Newark, New Jersey Public Library and the Los Angeles Public Library; that she lectured in the Library School of the Public Library of Los Angeles and the School of Public Administration at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles; that she was librarian of the Carnegie Public Library, Centralia, Washington; and that she was Acting Reference Librarian of the Hoyt Library, Kingston, Pennsylvania, before coming to Chapel Hill. The Dean has also frequently been in demand by other library schools who wanted her as a visiting teacher or lecturer for the summers. Training and experience compounded properly gave us the Dean whose influence has been felt and appreciated not only by graduates of the School of Library Science in Chapel Hill but by educators all over North Carolina and the Southeast. Retirement has not brought days of rest, in

the lazy sense. Numerous intellectual activities will now get attention where formerly they had to be somewhat neglected in favor of interest in many of us.

Having finished our toasts all glasses are raised and around the table there is a mighty shout: To The Dean!

Mrs. Harlan C. (Helen) Brown at Montreal

[Photograph: Portrait photograph of Mrs. Harlan C. Brown, librarian in St. Mary's Junior College, Raleigh, North Carolina, wearing an Autumn Haze mink stole she won while attending the recent Joint Conference of the American and Canadian Library Associations in Montreal, Canada. She is standing near a sign for Abelard-Schuman Ltd. Photo by Federal Photos.]

Mrs. Harlan C. Brown, librarian in St. Mary's Junior College, Raleigh, North Carolina, won an Autumn Haze mink stole while attending the recent Joint Conference of the American and Canadian Library Associations in Montreal, Canada.

Abelard-Schuman, Limited, book publishers, New York and Toronto, sponsored a free drawing for the stole in conjunction with their display booth at the Conference.

New North Carolina Books

By William S. Powell, Librarian, North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina Library

Arias, Anthems and Chorales of the American Moravians, The Unknown Century of American Classical Music (1760–1860). A Columbia Masterworks recording by the Moravian Festival Chorus and Orchestra under Thor Johnson. ML-5427. \$5.98 less 38% discount to libraries.

While it is not a "New Carolina Book," of course, this recording is about as completely North Caroliniana as it is possible to be. The manuscript music is from the Moravian Archives in Winston-Salem; the recording was made in that city; the chorus and orchestra were under the direction of Tar Heel Thor Johnson; some of the music was arranged and most of the jacket notes were made by Donald M. McCorkle, Director of the Moravian Music Foundation in Winston-Salem. And, as if this is not recommendation enough, to hear the recording, superbly done as it is, is a real treat.

Ovid Williams Pierce, *On a Lonesome Porch*. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Company, 1960. 237 pp. \$3.95.

In his second novel Ovid Pierce relates the experiences of the widowed "Miss Ellen," her daughter-in-law, and her grandson, when they return to their Eastern North Carolina plantation immediately after the Civil War in 1865. With vivid description, a rare insight into character, and a sympathetic understanding of the Negro, the author has produced a book which is a delight to read.

Gerald W. Johnson, *America Grows Up*. New York: William Morrow and Company, 1960. 223 pp. \$3.75

Gerald W. Johnson, *America Moves Forward*. New York: William Morrow and Company, 1960. 256 pp. \$3.95.

Scotland County native Gerald Johnson concludes the three-volume history of America which he wrote for his grandson with these two volumes. They are "For Peter" that he may know "it is in some ways better and in some ways worse to be an American than to be an Englishman, or a Frenchman, or a man of any other nationality" and so that he can understand why this is true. These volumes bring the story of America down to the present from the days of the Revolution. Large type, handsome illustrations especially prepared for these volumes, and a fresh, clear style will surely appeal to young people.

John Ehle, *Shepherd of the Streets, The Story of the Reverend James A. Gusweller and His Crusade of the New York West Side*. New York: William Sloane Associates, 1960. 239 pp. \$4.00.

John Ehle, Asheville-born resident of Chapel Hill, tells here the experiences of an Episcopal Priest in a new parish in New York City. Father James A. Gusweller faced many challenging and difficult situations in the "jungle" of New York. Tragedy and humor are displayed, yet as Harry Golden points out in the introduction, this book "discovers again the age-old truth that all people live between the extremes of dark and light, and kindness has no effect and is, in fact, useless unless it is morally prepared to accept the dark side of people."

Manly Wade Wellman, *The County of Warren, North Carolina, 1586–1917*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1959. 282 pp. \$6.00.

Aside from the simple fact that this is an interesting book about an important part of North Carolina, it should be available in local libraries throughout the state for the use of local historians who may be considering the preparation of a county history. In organization it breaks away from the old stilted chronological treatment and relates the history of the county by subjects within a broad framework of historical periods. A readable style, unusual for this type book, will recommend it to the general reader who might otherwise avoid its like.

Hugh F. Rankin, *The Pirates of Colonial North Carolina*. Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1960. 72 pp. paper covers. 35¢.

The State Department of Archives and History has further earned the gratitude of librarians, readers in general, and school children in particular. The story of pirates and pirating in and around North Carolina, a subject of perennial interest and the topic of numerous term papers, is fully related in this pamphlet. An appendix entitled "A Who's Who of North Carolina's Colonial Pirates" presents brief sketches of famous and infamous men and women in this category.

William B. Hesseltine and David L. Smiley, *The South in American History*. (Second Edition) Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1960. 630 pp. \$8.00.

This new edition of a volume first published in 1936 will be of interest to North Carolinians because Wake Forest professor Smiley has contributed in large measure to its revision. Also there is much relating to North Carolina throughout the book. It is a concise history of the South from its first colonization to the present told in very readable form, with illustrations and maps. Chapters dealing with the recent period are entitled "The New Deal and the New South," "The Political Return of the South," "The South

Moves Toward Economic Independence,” and “Cultural Distinctives in the Contemporary South.”

Jonathan Daniels, Mosby, Gray Ghost of the Confederacy. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1959. 122 pp. \$2.95.

Jonathan Daniels, Stonewall Jackson. New York: Random House, 1959. 184 pp. \$1.95.

Raleigh editor Jonathan Daniels gives us here two splendid biographies of Confederate military leaders for young people. Written in an entertaining style, they are nevertheless factual accounts of the services of guerilla leader John S. Mosby and General “Stonewall” Jackson to the Southern Confederacy. Both are illustrated with interesting drawings and maps, and the Jackson volume has an index.

William M. Hardy, Wolfpack. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1960. 183 pp. \$3.50.

Groups of American submarines, hunting together during World War II, were called wolfpacks. We have here an action-packed story of three American submarine commanders and a Japanese convoy commander in a battle which tests them to the very limits of their resourcefulness and courage. Author Hardy, now a member of the faculty at Purdue University, lived in North Carolina for a number of years; he attended Duke University, where he was also a member of the faculty, and is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Theodore Thayer, Nathanael Greene, Strategist of the American Revolution. New York: Twayne Publishers, 1960. 500 pp. \$6.95.

As suggested by the title, this is a study of the military career of General Nathanael Greene during the American Revolution. Greene’s role in North Carolina will insure local interest in this book, but the author’s style and his emphasis will perhaps relegate it to a reference shelf. Adequate notes, an extensive classified bibliography, and an index increase the usefulness of this study.

James Street and Don Tracy, Pride of Possession. New York: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1960. 218 pp. \$3.75.

Don Tracy has taken two of the late James Street’s short stories, “Proud Possessor” and “Pud’n and Tayme,” and from them created this story of boys and dogs in North Carolina. Kiah McCable, thirteen years old, trains two puppies to help him hunt down and destroy the wild boar which killed his father. The setting is the Great Smoky Mountains.

John Lawson, Lawson’s History of North Carolina (edited by Frances Latham Harris). Richmond: Garrett and Massie, Publishers, 1951. 259 pp. \$4.00.

This is the third printing since 1937 of Lawson’s A New Voyage to Carolina which first was printed in London in 1709. Many public and school library copies of the earlier printings are beginning to wear out in use and it is good to have the text available again in this 1960 “edition.” Lawson’s account of Carolina has long been recognized and valued for its variety of information about the colony at this early period. It is to be hoped that when a fourth printing is in order Mrs. Harris’ Foreword and biographical sketch of Lawson can be revised.

Elizabeth Nowell, Thomas Wolfe, A Biography. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1960. 456 pp. \$5.95.

As Wolfe's literary agent, Elizabeth Nowell knew him well. For her biography of him she draws on her own personal association with him as well as on letters and reminiscences of others who knew him, and on Wolfe's own writings. From all of these sources Miss Nowell has prepared a readable, moving account of Wolfe's brief life. Her own style is extremely good and the story she tells of Wolfe, his friends and acquaintances, and his struggle to find himself should be read by all North Carolinians who pride themselves in their state.

North Carolina Libraries, Volume 19, Number 1, Fall 1960
