Abstract
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Keywords
South Carolina Library Association
THE NATION'S FIRST COLLEGE LIBRARY BUILDING — THE PRESENT SOUTH CAROLINIANA LIBRARY
(See Page 4)
National Library Week won Congressional attention before adjournment—concurrent resolutions for a presidential proclamation were introduced in both the Senate and House. Passage is due in January. Resolution reprints are available from NLW headquarters, 24 West 40th Street, New York 18, New York.

NLW Director John S. Robling made a whirlwind tour of eleven states during October. In each state he addressed library conventions and talked with civic leaders about the program. Field Organization Assistant Virginia H. Mathews spoke at New York, Pennsylvania and South Carolina conventions.

Index To State Magazine Available

The Index to the Sunday Magazine Section of the State, prepared by Miss Susie McKown of Winthrop College, has been mimeographed and may be purchased by writing Miss McKown at Winthrop College Library, Rock Hill, South Carolina. This volume indexes the State Magazine Section from 1949 to 1953, and sells for $3.00 plus a mailing fee of fifty cents.

The editor and editorial committee take this opportunity to express their appreciation to the following members of the Clemson Library staff for assisting in the compiling, proofreading and mailing of this issue:

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Burley, Miss Cornelia A. Graham, Mrs. Bernice B. Holt, and William H. Turner, student assistant.

NEW SCLA OFFICERS

Newly elected officers of the South Carolina Library Association are shown examining the exhibits on the mezzanine of the Fort Sumter Hotel. Left to right are:

Mr. J. W. Gordon Gourlay, director of Clemson College Library, vice president and president-elect;

Miss Madeleine Mosimann, director of Extension, Charleston County Free Library, president;

Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, librarian, Colleton County Library, Walterboro, treasurer;

Mrs. Betty Foran, librarian, Dreher High School, Columbia, secretary.

Miss Mosimann is also serving as chairman of the librarians’ state committee for National Library Week.
Miss Virginia Mathews, assistant director of the National Book Committee, addressed the Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention of the South Carolina Library Association at its opening session in the Fort Sumter Hotel in Charleston on Friday morning, October 25.

Miss Mathews spoke on the program which is currently being promoted through the joint efforts of the National Book Committee and the American Library Association to develop greater interest in reading. Urging the adoption of the program on the state level, Miss Mathews described it as a move to enlist the co-operation of all media of communication to bring about renewed reading habits. The rapid advances in science and travel, she pointed out, have not been met with comparable progress in cultural areas. Consequently, a concerted effort is now being made to stimulate interest in reading in order that it might approach the level of interest in other fields.

A delightful pre-banquet reception was given by Miss Virginia Rugheimer, the members and staff of the Charleston Library Society at the Society Library early on Friday evening.

The presence of irony is essential to almost all enduring literature except lyric poetry, Col. Girdler B. Fitch, head of The Citadel’s Modern Language Department, told the nearly two hundred members and guests of the Association at the annual banquet on Friday evening.

Col. Fitch referred to irony as “the immediate vision of the real and ideal that it does not fit with” and termed it necessary to “any view of life that includes both the real and the ideal” and “the art that can present them together.” He drew upon examples from literature ranging from the early Greeks to the latest Nobel prize winner.

The meeting was concluded on Saturday with a talk by Richard Coleman, Charleston author.

The Section meetings were held on Friday afternoon and a report of each is included in this issue.
THE SOUTH CAROLINIANA LIBRARY

By Margaret B. Meriwether

(Third in a series of articles on Interesting Libraries of South Carolina, the following was preceded by an account of the Charleston Library Society and the Research Library of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company.)

The South Carolina Library of the University is, as a building, a hundred and seventeen years old. For one hundred of these years it was the general library of The South Carolina College and University, and was proudly pointed out as the first separate structure for a college library in the United States. For the last seventeen years it has had a unique purpose and further distinction as the special repository for South Carolina material, and the only American university library wholly devoted to the history and literature of its supporting state.

The heavy-columned old building is itself of great historical interest—the more so that it is not a relic of the past Fortunately preserved as a sight to be visited, but is a still-functioning institution vigorously carrying on the same public service for which it was intended by its founders more than a century ago. The heart of the building, the galleryed Reading Room with deep alcoves and high-arched windows, was copied from the first Library of Congress, designed by Bullfinch and situated on the ground floor of the national Capitol. Considered one of the architect's finest achievements in proportion and fitness, this Congressional Library—both room and contents—burned in 1850, just ten years after it had been copied by a committee of the South Carolina College faculty. It was never rebuilt in the Capitol and its beauty can be known only from descriptions in books and from the South Carolina reproduction.

But who designed the remainder of the building? Years of research have never discovered his name. The style of the exterior naturally has suggested Robert Mills, but he made no claim to it and there are no University records to indicate his connection with the library, although his work is represented elsewhere on the campus. The contractor's bills are on file, but no payment for any architect appears in the treasurer's accounts.

The library, like the rest of the brick-walled "old campus," was saved from Sherman's destruction of Columbia in 1865 because there were Federal soldiers among the wounded in the wards of the military hospital then occupying the vacated dormitories. Before the new State House could be roofed, the post-war State Senate met in the library Reading Room, and by great good fortune the Negro librarian of the Reconstruction era was a person of conscience who took care of books and building.

No change was made in the original structure until 1927 when pressing need for space necessitated the addition of the fireproof wings: the five-story stacks on the east, and on the west three floors of offices, exhibit room, and a small separate stack and reading room for South Caroliniana. For several years one alcove downstairs had been assigned to this department, and a growing interest in state history was drawing the attention of collectors to the long-neglected treasures on these shelves.

Despite additions, the University's library holdings were "bursting their seams" in ten years. Law, Education and some departmental collections were taken out; then an entirely new building was erected at the head of the campus on the site of the old President's House. The McKissick Memorial Library was completed in 1941.

In a quiet way the little South Carolina Room on the third floor west was duplicating this process of expansion. A Caroliniana Committee of the faculty had been inaugurated in 1931 by President Douglas for the double purpose of encouraging gifts and making purchases for the University, and discouraging gifts and sales of South Carolina historical material to libraries and agencies outside the state—what President McKissick later called "literary bootleggers from outlandish parts." The University purchased Professor Yates Snowden's noble collection of Caroliniana when he died in 1932. The steadily increasing tonnage of printed and manuscript freight had become impossible to move up the corkscrew stairs to the overcrowded single room, so basements and attics all over the campus had been pressed into use.

During the Depression, five separate W.P.A. projects were established under the supervision of the Caroliniana Committee Chairman, Professor R. L. Meriwether, and in still other basements and balconies thankful women out of work were taught to sort, clean, box and bind thousands of newspapers and manuscripts. Typists all over the state were making copies of Court House and church records which now help to make the library a great center for historical and genealogical research.

The Faculty Committee's efforts were vastly aided by the establishment in 1937 of the University South Carolina Society "to collect material about South Carolina and South Carolinians, or by South Carolinians, for deposit in the University Library." Therefore when the new library building was finished and the old one in danger of being converted into office quarters, there were in existence both visible supply and enthusiastically audible demand to convince the Trustees that it would be proper to keep the first American college library intact, and designate it for the South Carolina collection.

The chief business of any library is naturally its books, their collection and care. The collecting of the present contents of the Book Division has been going on longer than that of the other divisions, indeed for thirty-five years longer than the Library's existence, for it was the special interest of the college's founder, Governor John Drayton. Large additions have come to it through the years with gifts, bequests and purchases from men whose hobby, and even passion, was the gathering of a fine private library of South Carolina books and pamphlets. Judge Thomas P. Richardson's library (presented by Mr. Bernard Baruch), that of Benjamin L. Abney, Professor Snowden, Professor H. C. Davis, Mr. W. D. Morgan and Mr. John E. Stratton; a portion of the libraries of Mr. John P. Thomas, Mr. August Kohn, Governor John Gary Evans, Dr. J. W. Babcock; and most recently the splendid collection of President J. Rion McKissick, have inestimably enriched...
the Caroliniana Library. This method of acquisition naturally brings in many duplicates, and has made it possible to put on the open shelves of the main reading room a sufficient number of copies of the books most in demand for general circulation and inter-library loan. At least one copy of all cataloged books, and all copies of very precious or fragile publications, are kept in the closed stacks, to be used only on call in the reading room. It is the aim of the library to have every published work relative to the state, and the inevitable gaps on the shelves are due to lack of funds rather than indifference to completeness. Many of the beautiful books that are the connoisseur's delight are hereby gift, and for others there is always hope. The reading room has two huge black marble 1840 fireplaces, and Santa Claus might come down the chimney of either one of them with a priceless folio under each arm without being cramped in the coming!

An important adjunct of the Book Division is the newspaper collection which fills two stack floors, one balcony and a portion of the basement, as well as a fast-growing set of microfilm cabinets. To consult the Charleston newspapers prior to 1820, one must still go to Charleston, but nowhere is there a collection to rival the University's South Carolina weekly newspapers since 1820 and dailies since 1865. The filing and binding of them is a heavy burden, but some simple devices have been worked out for having the binding done in the building with student help. The same method is used for periodicals, reports and their like.

The Manuscripts Division of the Library is the department which had no roots in the earlier history of the building and its contents. Because of the difficulty of cataloging, caring for, and making manuscripts available to readers, few libraries have cared to amass large collections, and it was in this field that the "library bootleggers" from other states reaped such a harvest in South Carolina. When the Caroliniana Committee and Society began preaching the gospel of "Keep South Carolina's manuscripts in South Carolina" (and specifically in The South Carolina Library) a whole system had to be worked out for the reception of material that began to come in. The help given in the depression years by the W.P.A. has already been mentioned, but can never be mentioned too gratefully. Pioneering with inexpensive labor was the way for director and staff to learn what had to be done, and how not to do much of it! The next step was to find out how the older manuscript custodians were handling their problems, and the library which was doing the most beautiful handwork proved to be the Pennsylvania Historical Society's. The late Miss Mary Taylor there, consented to instruct a Caroliniana staff member during the summer of 1942, and from that beginning has developed the system now used for the restoration and care of the more valuable manuscripts. For the hundreds of thousands of papers from the modern office, however, the library staff has now worked out a series of simple and economical devices for repairing and binding. The manuscript catalog is entirely separate from that for printed works, and the stacks, work room and reading room are separate. Manuscripts are divided into main groupings of B (Business), I and O (Institutions and Organizations) and P (Personal). Within these divisions "a manuscript" may be a letter, legal document, account book, diary or diploma. It may be any size; but eventually it will be filed in one of three standardized folders and boxes—all made in the library of simple materials by student assistants. Between its acquisition and shelving, a manuscript undergoes processing that may take half an hour or weeks, depending upon its importance and condition. The supply closets of the repair room hold many sorts of paper tested for acidity and color; fine Japanese tissue and French chiffon; paste in many grades; thick blotters; waxed paper; flax and cotton threads; stacks of various cardboards and buckrams and the walls are lined with screw presses. Any one who wishes to see the result of much patient and delicate work in a specialized art should come to one of the Library's exhibits and see the cases of manuscripts on display.

Among the outstanding manuscript collections now cataloged are the personal papers of such notable South Carolina families as Butler, Callhoun, Guignard, Hammond, Hampton, Hart, Heyward, Manigault, Noble, Pickens, Seibels and Simms. Countless small collections fill in the roster of state names from the time of settlement.

Smaller divisions of library material are:

1. The Map Collection, containing hundreds of colonial, state and county maps from 1570 to the present.

2. The Picture Collection, which includes thousands of engravings, photographs and prints, and some original watercolors, etchings and lithographs of South Carolina people and places, as well as the oil paintings, marble and plaster busts which adorn the library walls.

3. The Music File of published and manuscript music by South Carolina composers or with South Carolina subjects.

4. Photostat and microfilm work are done in the library. Machines and dark room are housed in the basement.

5. Museum Pieces. The library is not a museum and non-library acquisitions are kept to a minimum, those accepted being associated with persons or institutions for which there are manuscript or printed collections to be enhanced by the museum pieces.

**Exhibits and Publications**

The cooperation of the South Caroliniana Society with the Library began at a dinner organization meeting in 1937, and has been celebrated annually by a dinner for twenty years. All but two of its meetings have been held in the Library and combined with an exhibit of the year's gifts from Society members and purchases made with their accumulated dues. These benefactions now total a very handsome proportion of the library's holdings in all departments. Beginning simply as a supporting agency for the library's collecting, the Society has extended its services to publication. A series of books and pamphlets, based on sources owned by the library, already includes seven titles:

General Mark W. Clark, president of the Citadel, has announced that Captain James M. Hillard assumed his duties as librarian of the South Carolina military college on August 19. Captain Hillard comes to Charleston from West Point, where he served as associate director of the U.S. Military Academy Library.

The new Citadel librarian was born in Nortonville, Kentucky, and was graduated from Stivers High School in Dayton, Ohio, in 1939. Subsequently he took a Bachelor of Arts degree at Ohio University and a Bachelor of Library Science degree at the University of Illinois Library School. He is a charter member of the Beta Phi Mu national library honorary society.

His World War II service took him with the Sixteenth Armored Division to France, Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, and later to Belgium, Luxembourg and England. Immediately after the war, he took Army training through its civilian agencies program under the auspices of the British Library Association.

Captain Hillard began his library career as a page in the Dayton Public Library at the age of fourteen. Prior to going to West Point two years ago, he worked in the Free Public Library, Summit, New Jersey; the Carnegie City Library, Fort Smith, Arkansas; and the Curtis Memorial Library, Meriden, Connecticut.

Hillard is married, and he and Mrs. Hillard have two sons—Randolph, six, and Jerrold, two and a half.

Mr. George Lieberg Olsen, a native of Mankato, Minnesota, became librarian of the Wessels Library of Newberry College on September 1.

A graduate of St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota, Mr. Olsen received his Master's degree in library science from Florida State University. He has done additional graduate study at the University of Oslo, Norway.

Before joining the staff of the University of Florida Library in 1949, Mr. Olsen served as assistant to the dean of High Point College in North Carolina.

Mr. Olsen is single, an active member of the Lutheran Church, and a member of several professional associations.

**UNIVERSITY OFFERS EXTENSION COURSE**

Fourteen Greenville and Spartanburg County librarians are presently enrolled in a course in school library administration taught by Miss Nancy Burge of the School of Education, University of South Carolina. The class meets for three hours each Monday evening in Greenville Senior High School.

Progress made in school libraries in Greenville County during the past three years was noted at the first meeting. Included were several new buildings, removal of a number of study halls from libraries, additional full-time librarians, one new elementary school library, and county-wide joint meeting with librarians and English teachers. This county group is closely united in an effort to improve school library services in their area.
COKER HOLDS LITERARY FESTIVAL

Coker College held its twentieth annual Literary Festival on Friday and Saturday, October 11–12. Miss Roberta McKinnon, Coker College librarian, reports that this year’s roster of speakers included Henry Savage, Jr., Inglis Fletcher and Lady Eden, British school administratrix.

Mr. Savage, native of Camden and author of River of the Carolinas, The Santee (1956), gave a morning lecture on “Buried Treasure.” A book tea on Friday afternoon featured an address on the historical novel by Mrs. Fletcher. Autographed copies of books by Henry Savage, Inglis Fletcher and Elizabeth Boatwright Coker were exhibited at the reception.

Lady Eden, wife of the baronet brother of Sir Anthony Eden, spoke at an evening meeting on “Culture and Individuality in Education.” The festival ended with a dance program which was presented by the Frankel-Ryder Dance Drama Company.

FLORIDA LIBRARIAN COMES TO FURMAN

Miss Rachel S. Martin joined the Furman staff as assistant librarian in charge of the Woman’s College Library on September 1.

Prior to coming to Greenville, Miss Martin served as head of the Humanities Division of Florida State University Library. In addition to a baccalaureate degree from Brenau College, Miss Martin holds the B.S. in L.S. degree from the University of North Carolina and a Master of Arts in history from the State University of Iowa.

ACCORDING TO HOOLE

Report on the College Section Meeting

By ELIZABETH WELBORN, Secretary,
and J. W. GORDON GOURLAY, Chairman

The College Library Section of SCLA met in the Battery Room of the Fort Sumter Hotel on Friday afternoon, October 26. Mr. J. W. Gordon Gourlay, chairman of the Section, introduced the guest speaker, Dr. W. Stanley Hoole, librarian of the University of Alabama. In his introduction, Mr. Gourlay explained that the program was a follow-up of the May meeting of the Section, when twenty-four college librarians met at the University of South Carolina to discuss problems of mutual interest. While Standard Nine, the college library standard of the Southern Association, was only one of many topics discussed, it was felt that this topic was of such interest and importance that a section meeting should be devoted to it and that Dr. Hoole should be invited to lead the discussion.

Dr. Hoole first outlined the development of the Standard, tracing its history from the meeting of a discussion group at Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1944. This group, composed of 125 deans and college presidents and three librarians (including Dr. Hoole), was concerned with the improvement of college standards. The results of this conference were published in 1945 as Higher Education in the South. From its origin until the present time a great deal of thought and work have gone into the improving of the Standard, a major change being made in 1954 when the minimum library expenditure was increased from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per student.

After presenting this background, Dr. Hoole dealt with specific questions concerning the Standard which had been submitted to him by South Carolina librarians. These questions concerned practically every aspect of the standard — minimum expenditure, faculty status, computing enrollment, instruction in the use of the library, and many others. Throughout the program Dr. Hoole invited comment and discussion and drew upon his own experience as well as the experience of others in interpreting the standard and improving library service. He stressed the importance of librarians giving more thought to standards and suggested that an official committee of the Southeastern Library Association, working with a committee from the Southern Association, might be a practical way of working together for the betterment of standards. He felt that a new standard should be qualitative rather than quantitative, and that libraries should be inspected periodically by qualified members of the Southern Association. Various methods for arriving at the amount of money necessary for the library were discussed. Concerning the basic library collection, Dr. Hoole reported on the tabulation that was made after the various colleges had checked their holdings against The Classified List of Reference Books and Periodicals for College Libraries.

At the conclusion of the program, Dr. Hoole gave an interesting account of the work of a committee which is exploring the problem of providing higher education for worthy high school graduates. At the present time only half of the upper twenty-five percent of high school graduates, scholastically rated, are entering college. A major reason is the lack of money. As a consultant on the committee, Dr. Hoole will participate in public hearings in centers in the Midwest, Northwest and Southwest. These hearings will be recorded and will appear in federal documents.

Mr. Robert Tucker, ACRL representative, asked for personal items for publication in College and Research Libraries, and Mr. John Goodman, representative for South Carolina on the ALA Membership Committee, reminded all present of the importance of membership in our national organization.

Officers of the College Section for 1958 are Miss Elizabeth Welborn of Landers College, chairman, and Miss Alice Adams of Furman University, vice-chairman and secretary. Mrs. Von Etta Salley, chairman, and Miss Mary E. Timberlake served as the Nominating Committee.

JACOBS LIBRARY GIVEN TO P. C.

The library of the late Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, prominent educator, author and minister, has been presented to Presbyterian College as a gift from his five children, according to Miss Marian Burts, college librarian.

The gift includes an estimated 4,000 volumes and hundreds of pamphlets and personal papers. Among these volumes are approximately 1,000 stock copies of several books published by Dr. Jacobs. The family has given to PC the copyrights on these books in order that the college may receive the royalties accruing from them. When Dr. Jacobs died in 1956, he was still receiving royalty payments on three novels—Red Lanterns on St. Michael’s, When for the Truth and Drums of Doomsday. Copies of these books are now available for purchase through Presbyterian College along with The Diary of William Plumer Jacobs, diary of Dr. Jacob’s father, and Memorabilia, sketches of Clinton by William P. Jacobs.
Dr. Thornwell Jacobs was the son of the founder of both Presbyterian College and Thornwell Orphanage. After graduating from P. C. in 1894, he entered the Presbyterian ministry, established Westminster Magazine, founded Oglethorpe University in Atlanta, originated the famed Crypt of Civilization, and wrote numerous volumes of prose and poetry.

President Mark Clark of The Citadel has announced that the next major building scheduled for The Citadel is a Library-Museum, flanking Summerall Chapel on the south as the new Mark Clark Hall flanks the chapel on the north. The building, definite plans for which are in the making, will complete the encirclement of the Citadel Parade Ground with buildings in the same architectural motif.

### SCHOOL SECTION REPORT

**By Mrs. Jessie P. Cannon, Librarian,**
Greenville Junior High School

Mrs. Betty Foran, chairman of the School Library Section of SCLA, presided at the meeting of school librarians on Friday afternoon, October 25, in the Citadel Room of the Fort Sumter Hotel. Approximately thirty-five persons were present.

Miss Florence Nelson, director of the Reading Clinic of the University of South Carolina, gave some very practical suggestions on the improvement of reading. Following her address, she answered a number of questions on this vital subject. Genuine interest was shown by the variety of questions Miss Nelson was asked.

Miss Nancy Burge, chairman of the Committee on South Carolina materials, presented the first installment of a bibliography which should be helpful in selecting materials about South Carolina. Watch future issues of *The South Carolina Librarian* for additions to this bibliography.

Officers of the School Library Section include in addition to Mrs. Foran of Dreher High School in Columbia: Miss Elizabeth Richardson, Hanna High School, Anderson, vice-chairman, and Mrs. William Alexander, Floyd High School, Nichols, secretary.

### BOOKS ON EXHIBIT

Books on Exhibit is a cooperative exhibiting service sponsored by twenty-seven of the nation's leading publishers of junior library books. Its purpose is to make available to school systems without charge a completely representative collection of library books in organized exhibit form.

The 1957-58 exhibit will consist of 600 books, covering all grades from kindergarten through high school. Of this number, 556 will be 1957 publications. All the books are equipped with Plasti-Klear covers.

The exhibit is shipped in thirteen wooden containers, which are easily opened and closed. The books can be unpacked and set up in an hour and a half; they can be packed in an hour. Books on Exhibit is currently operating in thirty-five states, and the program is now in its sixth year.

### SOUTHEASTERN SUPPLEMENT TO ULS

By late August an estimated eighty-five percent of the reports to the Southeastern Supplement to the Union List of Serials had been received by Southeastern Interlibrary Research Facility. Among those libraries which completed the reporting of their holdings during the course of the summer were Clemson College and Furman University. The University of South Carolina Library had submitted its report earlier in the year.
SOUTHERN STATES WORK CONFERENCE — STUDY ON SCHOOL LIBRARIES

By Nancy Jane Day,
Chairman of the Committee on School Libraries

In June each year the Southern States Work Conference meets at Daytona Beach Florida. This Conference is sponsored jointly by the State Departments of Education and the State Education Associations of the Southern States. Various people are invited to participate in the projects or studies sponsored by the Conference. Among the new projects set up this year was one on school libraries.

Approximately forty school people met at Daytona Beach to begin this study. The group was composed of superintendents, principals, teachers from public schools and from the schools of education of universities and colleges, supervisors, and librarians at both the elementary and secondary levels. This study will extend over a three-year period. The week at Daytona Beach last summer was spent in exploring the problems which need special study.

Each of the participating states has a committee which will continue this study at the state level during the coming year and gather information which is thought necessary for continuing the study next summer at Daytona Beach during the week of June 9-13.

The South Carolina Committee, which is headed by Mr. Arthur Smith, Superintendent of the Conway Public Schools, held a meeting in Columbia on November 9 to plan for work to be done this year.

The overall school library committee at Daytona Beach pointed up certain areas which it was felt state committees should study and on which information should be gathered at the local and state level before next summer. Several days were spent in discussion at Daytona Beach before the tentative outline of problems to be studied was drawn up. First the committee got together on a common philosophy concerning school libraries, and a general statement relative to the committee’s philosophy of school libraries was accepted. This statement was not refined but it formed a basis for approaching the problems which might be involved in such a study. This statement included the following:

1. A good school library helps boys and girls develop attitudes, abilities, and habits of using books and other materials to attain their goals of living.
2. A good school library is a vital part of the school program and is the result of the cooperative effort of the librarian, the teachers, the administration, the pupils, and the lay community.
3. An effective school library includes attractive and functional quarters, an adequate collection of books and other materials, a librarian whose professional and personal qualifications equip her with understandings of boys and girls and teaching problems, a planned program of service and utilization.
4. A good school library program provides time for boys and girls to pursue their special interests and encouragement to develop new interests and skills.
5. A good school library cooperates with other agencies and organizations.

The group decided to center their study around the question “What is a good school library program and what does it do for boys and girls” There were four large areas suggested for study and work for the State committees during 1957-58.

First, pre-service and in-service education of librarians, teachers, and administrators which will also include a study of recruitment. The state committees are expected to examine the pre-service training of school librarians and collect data showing offerings of colleges and universities in the southern region; examine the pre-service training of teachers and administrators to see what specific courses there are in teacher education which include a knowledge of and use of school library materials and which interpret a good school library to prospective teachers and administrators. Besides these two areas state committees are to examine the in-service education for teachers, librarians, administrators relating to the school library program.

Second, different patterns of school library service and an evaluation of these such as: Central collections of books (no library room); central libraries without qualified personnel; central libraries with qualified personnel, space and materials; central materials centers; library-study hall combination; library high school level without study halls; library extension program serving schools; supervisory pattern; separate audio-visual centers and those in libraries, etc.

Third, evidence of the effort of a good school library situation upon boys and girls. Recommendations were made for gathering this such as: pupil growth in reading achievement; pupil growth in library skills; effective teacher use of library materials; effective pupil use of library materials (include case studies); opportunities for rapid learners; bibliotherapy or personality development and improvement of attitudes; pupil growth in ability to evaluate information; pupil growth in esthetic values, such as appreciation of art, music, poetry, etc.; opportunities for teachers to become acquainted with new materials; development of desirable social attitudes, such as, respect for property, appreciation of opportunities to learn, cooperative living, pride in school and community; opportunities in vocational guidance; and demand for school library service on the part of parents, faculty, civic groups, etc.

Fourth, areas of service and relationship of the librarian in a good school program, specifically the librarian’s relationship with the administration on the system-wide level and on the individual school level, with the teachers, with children and with the community including cooperation with other agencies such as the public library.

The following states were represented on the Committee at Daytona Beach: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Kentucky and West Virginia had no representatives but have set up state committees and will work during the year on the project.

Next year the committee will be allowed a larger representation than during this past year since the first year was one of exploration in setting up problems for study.

Miss Sarah Jones of the Georgia State Department of Education was elected Co-Chairman and Miss Nancy Burge of the University of South Carolina School of Education served as Reporter for the overall committee meetings during this past summer.
SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION CANDIDATES

A number of high schools are being evaluated this fall for possible membership in the Southern Association of College and Secondary Schools. A school librarian serves as a member of each of these committees. Those participating in the fall evaluations include:

- Miss Nancy Burge, School of Education, University of South Carolina
- Miss Nancy Jane Day, School Library Services, State Department of Education
- Miss Carolyna Harper, Columbia High School, Columbia
- Mrs. Retha Mark, Edmunds High School, Sumter
- Mrs. Elizabeth G. Stephens, Spartanburg High School, Spartanburg
- Mrs. Joyce Switzer, Woodruff High School, Woodruff.

SPARTANBURG HIGH SCHOOL PROJECT

By Elizabeth G. Stephens, Librarian

Keeping the library open for the use of students and teachers during the eight weeks of summer school is one of the projects sponsored by the Spartanburg High School Library Club.

For several years the librarian has chosen a student from the club to render this service. Prior to the closing of the school in June, the student and librarian work together for several months to prepare the student for her responsibilities. She then “takes over” for the summer session.

This project has proved good training for the student and has greatly benefited the summer school. It has also helped the library in that the summer mail is opened, magazines checked in, and some mending accomplished. The student is paid a nominal sum.

The summer school project has helped develop a definite interest in library work. One summer helper is now working in her college library, while another is working as a clerical assistant in the Spartanburg High School Library.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES FEATURED IN RECENT ARTICLES

Four articles concerning South Carolina school libraries and librarians have appeared in recent journals.

The September South Carolina Education News has a feature article by Elizabeth G. Stephens, librarian of Spartanburg High School, entitled “Unusual Vacation Activities.” Junior Libraries, September 15, 1957, has an article by J. G. McCracken, Superintendent of Spartanburg City Schools, under the caption, “These Schools Ecomize by Becosting the Library Budget.”

In the October issue of South Carolina Schools William Jones tells how “A Science Teacher Uses the Library” and W. J. McCracken and Marjorie Wall describe “Spartanburg Elementary Libraries and How They Grew.”

BI-MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETS

South Carolina’s school librarians are organized in a council which meets every two months to discuss mutual problems. Committees are frequently appointed to make more detailed studies and report to the group. Last year’s topics included South Carolina materials, business office routines, a buying guide for library equipment and library supplies. This group has sponsored the Books On Exhibit display for two years.

The October meeting was with principals and administrative staffs and Miss Nancy Jane Day led the discussion. Miss Mary Grey Withers of Wardlaw Junior High School is chairman of the council.

SCHSLA NEWS

The South Carolina High School Library Association’s annual meeting is scheduled for Friday and Saturday, March 7 and 8 at Winthrop College.

All State and District dues for the Association must be paid by January if clubs expect to attend the state meeting in the spring. State dues of twenty-five cents per member are payable to Tom James, State Treasurer, Taylors High School, Taylors, S. C.

The Executive Committee of the Association held a meeting in Miss Day’s office in Columbia on October 5. The Executive Committee is composed of the state officers and the presidents from the odd-numbered districts. Last year the presidents of the even-numbered districts along with the state officers made up this committee.

Officers for the 1957-58 school year are:

- President, Marvin Dean Moore, Pleasant Hill High School, Georgetown County
- Vice President, Hilda Richey, Hanna High School, Anderson
- Secretary, Nancy O’Hear, Rivers High School, Charleston
- Treasurer, Tom James, Taylors High School, Taylors
- Reporter, Jane Bray, James F. Byrnes High School, Duncan.

Miss Lorena Miller, librarian, reports that the Lexington County Library has air-conditioned its book-mobile.

Mrs. E. A. Hooton, librarian, announces that the Bamberg County Library is making plans for a new building.

A selection of books dealing with the nation’s development as suggested by the American Library Association, is featured in Sears, Roebuck and Company’s 1957 Christmas Gift Catalog. It is currently being distributed to approximately eight million homes.

Representing the first step in a joint program undertaken by Sears and the American Library Association, the books have been selected to present various aspects of the past, present and future history of the United States.

A mail vote of the membership of the American Library Association has determined that ALA Headquarters will remain in Chicago, instead of being removed to Washington, D. C., as the ALA Council recommended last June at the Annual Conference in Kansas City.

The result of the balloting, conducting through the ALA Bulletin, was announced by Executive Secretary David H. Clift, who reported the vote was 5,749 to 2,199 to set aside the Council’s action. Under the ALA Constitution, at least one-quarter of the membership must vote to set aside an action of the Council. ALA’s total membership is about 20,000.
GREENWOOD COUNTY'S NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING

By Elizabeth L. Porcher, Librarian
Greenwood City and County Library

Construction is now underway on the new public library building for Greenwood City and County.

The present old Carnegie Library building is almost literally bursting its cemented old seams and the collection, the staff and the borrowers all suffer from lack of breathing space. Erected in 1916, the old building consists mainly of open bookshelf space, piled high with many of the books doubled up on top of each other to make a few more inches of shelf room; a crowded little room for the children's collection; and a very few feet of working space for the staff.

The new building, which will be ideally located on a big 111 by 251 foot lot with an additional lot for further expansion, is just a block from the shopping district. Five beautiful old oak trees that once towered over the First Baptist Church will shade the big glass-windowed front of the building which faces North Main Street. The main entrance will lead directly into the reading room and charging desk area. Separated by clear glass partitions from the main reading room, there will be a small reference room to the left as one enters the building. Back of the main circulation desk will be two tiers of steel stacks—one on the main floor and one on a mezzanine floor. And to the rear of these are the staff's working quarters: a county room, a work room and a cataloging room.

The large and beautiful windows on the front of the building will be duplicated on the Bailey Circle Street side to form one wall of the large children's room, which has a separate entrance. From the side entrance a hallway opens into the children's room on the right and the librarian's office on the left. The hall ends at a stairway leading to the ground floor, where there will be a meeting room, a small staff room and kitchenette, and public rest room facilities.

The remainder of the ground floor will house the boiler and air-conditioning unit and a service room from which the bookmobile can be loaded. The exterior will be of pink brick, trimmed with limestone, and the interior will be plastered throughout and painted in light pastel colors.

The architects are James C. Hemphill and Lawrence W. Cobb of Greenwood.

According to the Annual Report of the State Library Board, 1955-56, the Greenwood County Library serves a population of 33,665 and has 4,390 registered borrowers. The book collection at that time numbered 30,967 volumes.

The source of the library's support is a 1-3/4 mill tax. In addition, it qualifies for and receives $1,500 annually in state aid.

The Greenwood County bookmobile was pictured in the April issue of The South Carolina Librarian.
PUBLIC LIBRARY SECTION REPORT

By Josephine Crouch, Librarian
Aiken County Library

The annual meeting of the Public Library Section of SCLA was held on Friday afternoon, October 25, and Saturday morning, October 26. Miss Josephine Crouch, PLS chairman, presided at both sessions. Miss Margaret Mosimann of the Charleston Free Library served as secretary, and Mrs. Georgie Adams, librarian of Orangeburg County, acted as parliamentarian.

The theme, Public Relations, was introduced and a welcome extended to the Section by the chairman.

The program for the afternoon session, a film forum, was introduced by Miss Estellene P. Walker, director of the State Library Board. The films were: "Books for All" which was followed by a discussion led by Mrs. Bettie Daly, librarian of the Anderson Public Library; and "Small Town Library" for which Miss Lois Barbare of the State Library Board served as discussion leader. Both films pointed out the important role of public relations in public library systems.

Four major projects were undertaken by the Section during 1957. These projects consisted of the setting up of circulation standards and personnel standards; and conducting of a PLS workshop; and the drawing up of proposed by-laws for the Public Library Section. In planning the year's program, the main objective was to promote a vital program which would unify and strengthen the activities of each public library in the state through specific sets of standards and a more active leadership participation of a larger number of public librarians. Six committees consisting of public librarians from various sections of the state carried out the work involved in developing these projects. Committee chairmen made the following reports:

Miss Dorothy Smith, Reference consultant of the State Library Board, presented the circulation standards.

Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson, Colleton County librarian, supported by Miss Margaret Mosimann and Miss Estellene Walker, presented the personnel standards.

Mr. George R. Linder, librarian of the Spartanburg Public Library, presented a report on the PLS workshop.

Miss Lois Barbare presented the proposed by-laws for the Public Library Section. She also made several recommendations which are to be presented to the incoming Executive Committee of SCLA. These recommendations are made in an effort to improve relations between the sections and the Association and to define the organization and responsibilities of the sections.

The circulation standards, the personnel standards, and the proposed by-laws were adopted by the Section. Miss Walker reported on the Library Services Act in South Carolina.

Officers for the coming year are Miss Josephine Crouch, chairman; Mr. George R. Linder, vice-chairman; Miss Frances B. Reid, secretary-treasurer.

TRUSTEE SECTION REPORT

By Frances B. Reid,
Field Service Librarian,
State Library Board

The Trustee Section of SCLA held its annual luncheon in the Citadel Room of the Fort Sumter Hotel on Friday, October 25. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Hinton of Gaffney presided.

The program consisted of the showing and discussion of two films, "The Library Story" and "The Magic Number."

Mr. L. C. Berry of Chester, chairman of the Nominating Committee, proposed the following officers who were elected by acclamation:

Mr. W. B. S. Winans, Aiken, chairman.

Mrs. John D. Smith, Spartanburg, secretary-treasurer.

Mrs. Hinton announced the appointment of Mrs. W. L. Norton of Walhalla to the planning committee of the American Association of Library Trustees; and the appointment of Miss Estellene P. Walker to the chairmanship of the ALA Jury on the Citation of Trustees. A committee was appointed to study the means of selecting outstanding trustees or boards in South Carolina.

NEWS FROM THE STATE LIBRARY BOARD

The announcement of two appointments to the staff of the South Carolina State Library Board was made during the summer by Miss Estellene P. Walker, director. Miss Dorothy Smith, formerly librarian of the Horry County Library, Conway, has joined the staff as reference consultant, and Mrs. Frances C. Stewart as a cataloger. Until her recent appointment, Mrs. Stewart was in charge of the Hospital Library at Fort Jackson.

Mr. Hugh L. Wilcox of Florence and Mrs. Angus H. Macaulay of Chester have been appointed to the State Library Board by Governor Timmerman. Mr. Wilcox is a well-known lawyer in the state, and Mrs. Macaulay has long been active in the Federation of Women's Clubs, having once served as president of that organization. Mr. M. G. Patton of St. George has been elected chairman of the State Library Board.

Mr. Patton replaces Mr. John A. Rogers, who, because of the press of other duties, resigned from the Board in June. During the seven years of Mr. Rogers' chairmanship, the Board made unusual progress. Two new county libraries were established, and the services of the Board to all public libraries were immeasurably improved. The plan for the use of federal funds under the Library Services Act was passed and the new plan put into operation.

Three library interns are now serving under the new Personnel Project being conducted by the State Library Board with the aid of federal funds under the Library Services Act. These interns and their posts are as follows:

Miss Rachel Ellis, Charleston County Free Library
Mr. T. K. McDonald, Jr., County Department, Greenville Public Library
Mr. Charles Jennings, Richland County Library

Library interns work in the library of their choice for four years and attend the summer session of an accredited library school. At the end of that period they will work in a public library in South Carolina for an additional two years.

Miss Walker hopes to add seven more library interns by June of 1958. Any county or regional library which meets all state aid requirements and is in charge of a qualified librarian is eligible for one of the grants of money under this program. All inquiries should be addressed to Miss Estellene P. Walker, director, State Library Board, Columbia.
The South Carolina plan for the use of federal funds provided under the Library Services Act states that its first objective is "To correct the major deficiencies in the public library services in the State". Since it has long been recognized that one of the greatest deficiencies exists in reference service, especially in rural areas, it is fitting that the first part of the Library Services Act program to be initiated in South Carolina is the Reference Project.

In its present beginning stage the Reference Project has comprised three parts. The first of these was a series of reference grants to qualifying libraries, the second an expanded interlibrary loan and reference service from the State Library Board, and third, a consultant service.

The reference grants, financed jointly from state and federal funds, had as their purpose the improvement of reference holdings of libraries serving an entirely rural population. Twenty-five hundred dollar allocations were made to each of nine county libraries which met state aid requirements as well as federal requirements in regard to population and income. The funds thus received were used by the libraries for the purchase of reference books and materials to be added to the headquarters reference collection. Of special interest is the fact that seven of the nine libraries purchased microfilm readers, anticipating extension of reference service into the field of microfilm. The nine qualifying libraries were the Aiken County Public Library, the Berkeley County Library, the Chester County Library, the Cherokee County Public Library, the Colleton County Memorial Library, the Horry County Memorial Library, the Laurens County Library, the Lexington County Circulating Library, and the Newberry-Saluda Regional Library.

The second and most important part of the Reference Project, the inter-library loan and reference service, is not, in fact, a new service. For more than ten years the State Library Board has supplemented local reference resources by answering requests from local libraries both for specific titles and for reference information. Books to answer these requests were drawn from the State Library Board's own collection, which was relatively small, and by cooperative arrangement from the Richland County Public Library and the University of South Carolina libraries. Although the latter two library systems have been very generous with their loans, for some years the need has been felt to increase the State Library Board's book collection to include titles either not found in these libraries or so constantly in use as not to be available for loan.

The enactment of the Library Services Bill and the subsequent appropriation of funds for improvement of public library service in South Carolina provided the opportunity to develop this project. During the second half of the fiscal year 1956-57 extensive purchases were made of in-print books listed in the Standard Catalog for Public Libraries, the Booklist, Winchell's Guide to Reference Books, the Book Review Digest, the Essay and General Literature Index, and Granger's Index to Poetry. Purchases of out-of-print books were more limited but are being made as titles are located. And expansion of the collection will continue, of course. The purpose is to acquire first, a collection of reference books from which it will be possible to answer all the reference questions that may normally be referred to the State Library Board from South Carolina public libraries; and second, to build an interlibrary loan collection that will emphasize informational books, fiction works considered to be of lasting value, and worthwhile books, the purchase of which smaller libraries find hard to justify either because of limited interest or high cost.

Regulations governing use of the collection are being held to a minimum. Any public library in the state may borrow from it, but loans are not made to individuals since the collection is designed to supplement, not compete with, local libraries. Loans are made for the period of one month and the borrowing library is required to pay only the return postage.

To improve its reference service the State Library Board has purchased a legal size Varifax. With this photostat machine it is now possible to fill reference requests which involve rare, out-of-print and very expensive books too valuable to circulate. Information in periodicals and non-circulating reference books, previously available only to those who had access to large libraries, can now be furnished by photostat to the patrons of even the smallest station of a county library. The copies are furnished subject to the "Gentlemen's Agreement" between publishers and libraries in respect to the copyright law.

The third part of the Reference Project at present is the consultant service. A reference librarian has been added to the staff of the State Library Board to have charge of the interlibrary loan and reference service and also to advise with librarians about local reference problems, such as additions to collections, staff training, and reference service to special groups.

Although the first part of the Reference Project had to be limited to libraries serving an entirely rural population (since it involved direct grants from funds governed by the Library Services Act), no such limitations restrict the second and third parts. The result is an opportunity unprecedented in South Carolina for public libraries, urban as well as rural, to obtain books and information for readers far beyond their own resources. The most significant benefits of the Library Services Act are thus freely available to all public libraries in the state.

As this article is written, plans are being made for additional parts of the Reference Project. Standardized interlibrary loan and reference request forms are being worked out and a state interlibrary loan code is under consideration. Plans are being made for workshops to explain these forms and to clarify general reference and interlibrary loan procedure. A way of channeling or referring interlibrary loan requests not answerable in Columbia to other large libraries is another possibility being discussed. Still another is the establishment of a microfilm pool, a collection of periodicals on microfilm to be loaned in order to relieve individual libraries of the obligation to keep old and seldom used periodical files indefinitely. This would, further, fill the need for past periodical information in newly established libraries as well as in those that have never been able to afford more than a limited subscription list.

As these plans mature others will originate, to the end that information services for residents of South Carolina should be vastly augmented as a result of the Library Services Act.
GREENVILLE COUNTY'S NEW BOOKMOBILE FOR NEGROES

(Courtesy of Miss Mary Cox, Librarian, County Department, Greenville Public Library)

LATE BULLETINS ON NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

NLW REACHES MASS AUDIENCE

Nation-wide publicity grows: syndicated articles by King Features' Alice Hughes (September 6) and Associated Press book edition W. G. Rogers (September 21); a two-page New York World Telegram & Sun feature (October 12), and in the October 20 This Week (12,000,000 circulation), a Page Two “Words to Live By” article by editor William Nichols, plus two other reading-oriented features.

PUBLISHERS' BACKING

The American Newspaper Publishers Association has sent a bulletin to all members pointing out value of NLW; a letter signed by top execs in the Magazine Publishers Association is urging support of all MPA members.

VOLUNTEER CIVIC GROUPS

NLW Director John S. Robling conferred September 18th with Washington representatives of national labor, education and service groups about promoting the reading drive through their membership. Another meeting with other organization leaders October 24 in New York.

HOME EDITORS LUNCHEON

Clifton Fadiman, asking over 30 top family magazine editors to feature reading in March issues, launched the “Wake Up and Read!” drive, with resultant widespread press comment—a September 9 Newsweek mention, news and editorial coverage by New York Herald-Tribune and New York Times.

JAYCEES JOIN IN

Adding manpower and prestige to community action, the Junior Chamber of Commerce is officially coordinating its “Operation Library” project with the NLW campaign. Many Jaycees will serve on state committees.

The University of Chicago and the University of Virginia are sponsoring the publication of a new and complete edition of the papers of James Madison. The editors will appreciate information about the location of letters by or to James Madison or his wife, especially letters in private possession or among uncalendared manuscripts in the collections of public or private institutions. Please address The Papers of James Madison, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.
Melange

JULIA KIRK, acting librarian of Berkeley County, was married to Mr. Joseph Heyward in Moncks Corner on September 3.

MARY BERRY joined the staff of the Spartanburg Public Library as head of adult services on October 1.

Sympathy is extended to GRACE A. CHASE in the death of her husband in the early summer. Mrs. Chase is head cataloger of the Greenville Public Library.

Among South Carolinians attending the American Library Association meeting in Kansas City in June were ALFRED RAWLINSON, librarian of the University of South Carolina; J. W. GORDON GOURLAY, director of Clemson College Library; Mrs. VON ETTA SALLEY, Columbia College librarian; EMILY SANDERS, librarian, and JANE SMITH, children's librarian of the Charleston County Free Library. ESTELLENE P. WALKER, director, and DOROTHY SMITH, reference consultant, of the State Library Board attended both the ALA meeting and the pre-conference workshops.

Illustrating an article by Peter Jennison in the October 1 issue of Library Journal is a picture of ELIZABETH ALLAN, who is providing reading matter for six members of one family at the Charleston Free Library.

Mrs. ISABELLE K. BOWIE has recently been appointed librarian of the Abbeville County Library. She replaces Mrs. LAVINIA McDILL.

MARTHA EVATT became librarian of Daniel High School in Pickens County in September. Mrs. Evatt received her library science degree from the University of North Carolina and later served as librarian of Wesleyan Methodist College in Central.

Representing South Carolina at the Fifth Meeting of the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries in Kansas City on June 24 were J. W. GORDON GOURLAY of Clemson and ALFRED RAWLINSON of the University of South Carolina.

Lt. Col. KARL HENRY KOOPMAN, Citadel librarian since 1939, and Mrs. MARTHA J. KOOPMAN, extension librarian of the Charleston County Free Library, retired on September 1. Immediately upon retirement the Koopmans left on a motor tour of the United States, Canada and parts of Mexico. Returning to Charleston in November, they will sail for Africa and proceed around the world in easy stages. Completing their world tour in two years, the Koopmans plan to settle in the Virgin Islands.

ROBERT C. TUCKER, librarian of Furman University, is serving as South Carolina's representative on the staff of ACRL's College and Research Libraries.

Recently appointed librarians in the Columbia area include Mrs. BETTY MOOSE of the School of Education, University of South Carolina; MARY TIMBERLAKE, reference librarian, McKissick Memorial Library, University of South Carolina; Mrs. LOUISE HINNANT, Heyward Gibbs Elementary-Junior High School; Mrs. LEONORA HADLEY, Hyatt Park Elementary School; and Mrs. ELOISE GEDDINGS, Belvedere and St. Andrews Schools.

ROBERT M. SEVERANCE, native of Florence and a graduate of Furman University, has been named director of the Air University Library at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Severance served as special assistant to the director of the National Library of Medicine in Washington.

VIRGINIA RUGHEIMER, librarian of the Charleston Library Society, reports that the Society has sold the microfilm edition of South Carolina Newspapers, 1732-1782, to 49 institutions in 28 states and the District of Columbia.

LOIS BARBARE of the State Library Board continues to serve as reporter on the staff of The Southeastern Librarian, which is published quarterly in Athens, Georgia.

ELIZABETH C. WELBORN, librarian of Landers College, spent two months this past summer touring the British Isles.

JOHN GOODMAN, assistant librarian of Clemson College, continues to represent South Carolina on the ALA Membership Committee.

The school librarians of Greenville County have elected Mrs. AUDREY BRIDGES of Hughes Junior High School as chairman of their organization, and Mrs. MARGARET CROMER of Carolina High School as secretary. Several members of this group are taking a course in School Library Administration offered by the University of South Carolina and taught by NANCY BURGE.

MARGARET WRIGHT, a graduate of the Library School of the University of North Carolina, has been appointed librarian of the Pickens County Library.

CHARLES A. STEVENSON, former reference librarian at the University of South Carolina, joined the staff of Queen's College in New York in September.

EMMA RITTER, Berkeley County librarian for two years, was killed in an automobile accident at Moncks Corner on April 24. Miss Ritter had also served as librarian of the Batesburg-Leesville Schools and Reinhardt College in Waleska, Georgia.

During a western tour in June, J. B. HOWELL, JR. visited the library of the Universities of Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.

MARGARET WEAVER, Furman cataloger, has been elected chairman of the 1957 Southeastern Regional Young Adult Conference of the YWCA.

ELLEN PERRY recently returned from a two-months' sojourn in the Scandinavian countries and Ireland. Miss Perry was for many years librarian of the Greenville Public Library.

H. WILLIAM O'SHEA, JR. assumed his duties as reference librarian of The Citadel on October 14. Mr. O'Shea comes to The Citadel from the library of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, Charleston.

JOSEPHINE CROUCH, librarian, and Mrs. ELIZABETH C. MOORE of the Aiken County Library and FRANCES B. REID, field service librarian of the State Library Board, attended a workshop for county and regional librarians at Florida State University, August 5-7.
Mrs. MADELEINE LOGAN has recently joined the staff of Converse College Library.

JOHN DAVID MARSHALL, reference librarian at Clemson, 1952-55, became head of the acquisition department of the University of Georgia Library, Athens, on October 1. It will be remembered that Mr. Marshall’s Books, Libraries, Librarians; Contributions to Library Literature was compiled during his sojourn in South Carolina.

MADELEINE MOSIMANN, formerly librarian of Murray Vocational High School in Charleston, is now extension librarian of the Charleston County Free Library.


The Columbia Library Club held its first meeting of the fall in the Russell House on September 27. Participating on the program were DOROTHY SMITH, Mrs. VON ETTA SALLEY, and NANCY JANE DAY. Mrs. ANNA KING is president of the club.

MARY SUE COX, head of the County Department of the Greenville Public Library, toured New England and Eastern Canada during the past summer. It so happened that Miss Cox was in Camden, Maine, during the time that the movie version of Grace Metalious’ Peyton Place was being filmed there.

MYRA BARRON returned to Seneca in September as librarian of Seneca High School.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION DISCUSSED

The following section is reprinted here for the perusal of those SCLA members who missed the annual business meeting of the Association on Saturday morning, October 26. At the time these legislative matters were distributed, Mr. George Linder, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, explained that the bill as proposed in the House of Representatives does not meet the needs of the libraries of South Carolina. It is hoped that more appropriate legislation will be enacted in the next session of the State Legislature.

A BILL

TO PROHIBIT THE EMBEZZLING, STEALING or WILLFUL DAMAGING OR DESTROYING OF PROPERTY PLACED FOR SAFEKEEPING IN COUNTY LIBRARIES.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Any person embezzling, stealing or willfully damaging or destroying any book, document or other property placed for safekeeping in any county library shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. All such fines when collected shall be paid into the library fund of that particular library involved and shall be expended for the benefit thereof.

SECTION 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are repealed.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon approval by the Governor.

COPY OF A PROPOSED BILL AS RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:

SECTION 1: That whoever willfully or maliciously fails to return any book, newspaper, magazine, manuscript, pamphlet, publication, recording, film or other article belonging to any county, municipal, school, college or other institutional library, or gallery, museum, collection or exhibition for fifteen days after mailing or delivery in person of notice in writing from the aforementioned institution such book, newspaper, magazine, manuscript, pamphlet, publication, recording, film or other article may be kept, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars ($100.00) or imprisoned for not more than thirty days: Provided, that the notice required by this section shall bear upon its face a copy of this section.

SECTION 2: Any person who shall steal or unlawfully take or detain, or willfully or maliciously or wantonly write upon, cut, tear, deface, disfigure, soil, obliterate, break or destroy, or who shall sell or buy or receive, knowing the same to have been stolen, any book, pamphlet, document, newspaper, periodical, map, chart, picture, portrait, engraving, statue, coin medal, apparatus, specimen, recording, film or other work of literature or object of art or curiosity deposited in a library, gallery, museum, collection or exhibition, or in any department or office of state of local government, or in a library, gallery, museum, collection or exhibition, belonging to any incorporated college or university, or any incorporated institution devoted to educational, scientific, literary, artistic, historical or charitable purpose, shall, if the value of the property stolen, detained, sold, bought or received knowing same to have been stolen, or if the damage done by writing upon, cutting, tearing, defacing, disfiguring, soiling, obliterating, breaking or destroying any such property, shall not exceed one hundred dollars ($100.00) be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned in discretion of the court. If the value of the property stolen, or detained, sold or received, knowing the same to have been stolen, or the amount of damage done in any of the ways or manners herein set out, shall exceed the sum of one hundred dollars ($100.00) the person committing same shall be guilty of a felony, and shall upon conviction be punished in accordance with the laws applicable thereto.

The State Department of Education is sponsoring six meetings for Negro librarians—one in each of the Congressional Districts where the librarians from the districts may get together to discuss the student-assistant program in their school libraries. The State Department of Education personnel and that of State College will work with librarians in these meetings.
WRITTEN AND REVIEWED
BY SOUTH CAROLINIANS

Reviewed in the following section are twelve books which were written by South Carolinians and published during 1957. Almost every area of the state is represented in these publications, and, in so far as possible, each is reviewed by a librarian in the vicinity in which the book was produced.

The coverage of these publications ranges from the final correspondence of South Carolina's most outstanding man of letters to a recent mathematics textbook. Between these two extremes are four novels, an autobiography, four biographical works if one considers Mistress Robinson apart from Banastre Tarleton, a diary written nearly a hundred years ago, and an anthology dealing with southern plantation life. Incidentally, Plantation South is not only reviewed by a South Carolina librarian, it was compiled by Katharine M. Jones, reference librarian of the Greenville Public Library.

The reviews are arranged alphabetically by author rather than by Dewey. While a number of titles which should be included here have doubtless escaped the editor, the following list is at least representative of South Carolina's most recent contributions to the literary world.

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Baruch: My Own Story, by Bernard M. Baruch. (Holt, 337 p.)
Reviewed by Annette H. Shinn, Reference Librarian, Winthrop College

Of interest to many people on an international scale and to South Carolinians in particular is the recently published autobiography, Baruch: My Own Story. The title might well have been My Own Story and Philosophy of Life, for in Mr. Baruch's telling of his own story the two elements appear to be inseparable.

Mr. Baruch, a native of Camden, traces the story of his family from the Reconstruction period to the present time, reserving for a second volume of memoirs much material accumulated from many successful and busy years. A lasting attachment for the South was established early in his family, for as a surgeon in the Confederate army, Mr. Baruch's father rendered distinguished service; indeed, contacts were made at that time which influenced the removal of the Baruch family from South Carolina to New York City where research in and practice of medicine were continued. The early days in South Carolina, however, must have made a tremendous impression on Bernard Baruch, for throughout his book, the evidences of love for the South and its firm entrenchment in his heart and mind appear constantly. Unquestionably his understanding of the problems and accomplishments of the South are traced directly to his early associations.

It is only natural that most of Baruch's life story centers around Wall Street and his connection with men and movements of finance, for this has been the area of his greatest activities. Throughout the book, the titans of finance appear and reappear as they touch the life and activity of the author, and the economic history of our country for more than half a century is unfolded as incidents are told concerning vast fortunes and international investments. Gains and losses, booms and panics, considered maneuvers and wild speculation are told in a manner which appeals both to the economist and the lay reader.

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Mr. Baruch considers this financial phase of activity of secondary importance to the duties he performed for his country in World War I and later on in World War II, and these he relates with modest and justifiable pride. His knowledge of the raw resources of the country—rubber, steel, copper, petroleum and cotton—led to his appointment to the Advisory Commission of National Defense, and from that to the chairmanship of the War Industries Board. In these positions his previous associations with men of wealth and influence were invaluable. Devotion to his country, pride in its accomplishments, and a conviction of its role for good in the world are emphasized throughout the entire book.

Whether Mr. Baruch is writing about an involved financial maneuver or an incident which occurred on his South Carolina Hobcaw Barony, the same charm and simplicity of style will be found. It is as though the Park Bench Statesman were caught in a sunny moment of reminiscence, and the telling of events is accompanied by a wise and genial philosophy. In his business dealings, in statesmanship and private life, his policy of avoiding extremes is evident, and a course of action based on reason is recommended. In this book, Mr. Baruch does not give any formula for acquiring vast wealth; rather, he holds that the testing of values, the exercise of reason, and a willingness to undergo self discipline are necessary functions for the survival of nations and of individuals.

The Green Dragoon, by Robert Duncan Bass. (Holt, 489 p.)
Reviewed by Elizabeth B. Green, Librarian, Oconee County Library

No South Carolina author, nor for that matter, no Southern author has recently written a more beguiling biography than The Green Dragoon. Rarely does any writer attempt to put two such complete biographies—Banastre Tarleton and Mary Darby Robinson—into a single volume.

A native of Scranton, South Carolina, Dr. Bass received his AB, MA and PhD degrees from the University of South Carolina. At the present time he is a professor in the Department of English at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis. The author spent some ten years in research and five years in the writing of this, the first biography of Banastre Tarleton.

"Bloody" or "Butcher" Tarleton, as he became known after his battles in America, roams the pages of the book as an arrogant, handsome and thoroughly capricious fellow. As a hero of the American Revolution, he was welcomed in his native England with great ovation; as a reckless gambler, he was usually one jump ahead of debtors' prison; as a lover he was known by many, but none more so than the fabulous Perdita.

With Tarleton the reader meets the beautiful star of Drury Lane, Mary Darby Robinson, and follows her full but miserable life. Ban and Mary (then married to the clerk of an attorney) first met in the studio of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and from this meeting there sprang a love affair to last fifteen years. A charming woman of talent destined to become a paralytic, Mary turned to writing when her acting career was ended.

Such renowned figures as Washington, Cornwallis, Howe and Clinton are integral parts of the story of the fighter Tarleton. Accounts of such battles as those of Charles Town, Cow Pens, Monk's Corner and Camden...
come vividly into focus in this true story of life and war. There were many controversial moments in the campaigns in the Carolinas in 1780-81, which Tarleton later spent much time trying to rectify through his pen. He turned from soldier to professional gambler and then to writer. In 1787 he published a book which caused months of public repercussions but brought the always penniless author little money.

The Georgian period is portrayed in every aspect and atmosphere from London to Paris, from battlefield to boudoir, from lowly soldier to the king. Actual materials—photographs, battle reports, diaries, scandal sheets, letters, gossip columns, theater notices and muster rolls—add authenticity as well as color to the story.

In 1798 Banastre married Susan Priscilla Bértie, young daughter of a long departed friend of his. In her he attainted a gracious wife and comfortable future. About this time Mrs. Robinson, still unable to believe her defeat with Ben, published much scandalous material about him. Through her penmanship she strove to destroy the man she never ceased to love.

Often Banastre Tarleton would shake his three-fingered fist (maimed in battle) and shout “These gave I for King and country!” True, he gave a part of his body and much of his reckless life to his country, but, even better, he gave an accomplished author, Richard Bass, a rich and colorful background in which to weave a generous, vivid biography of late eighteenth-century life.

**The Big Drum**, by Elizabeth Boatwright Coker. 
(Dutton, 315 p.)

Reviewed by Roberta McKinnon, Librarian, Coker College

South Carolinians who like their state’s history romanticized will enjoy reading Elizabeth Boatwright Coker’s latest novel, *The Big Drum*, which was published in the late spring. Mrs. Coker colorfully portrays an exciting period in the colonization of the New World during the latter part of the seventeenth century when Charles II was on the throne of England and Cromwell’s exiled Cavaliers gayly and extravagantly made a new life for themselves on the lush island of Barbados in the West Indies.

Simon Blake, apprentice to Sir Christopher Wren, is sent from London, first to Barbados to erect a central market building. Later he went to the thriving new colony at Charles Town to build a magnificent home for his lordship, Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and to lay out an impressive plan for the lively and growing city.

This idealistic young architect encountered varied strange customs and vents in his travels. While enjoying the exuberant hospitality of the sugar-plantations on Barbados, he wins the love of a vivacious young lady who is supposedly subservient to an evil, over-bearing aunt, locally known by the intriguing title of The Raven. He also gains the faithful devotion of a clever and cunning slave. In the frontier wilderness of the tropical Carolina Low Country, he earns the friendship of Henry Woodward whose wide experience and prodigious knowledge of the ways of Indians and early settlers help Simon to overcome many difficulties. In the accomplishment of his task, he quickly becomes a leading citizen of the town.

In this fast-moving story, Mrs. Coker brings to life names familiar to our ears in present-day Carolina, includ-
make many trips to Europe, and provided her with the delightful materials she used in showing Converse girls the famous places of legend and history.

"Italy at last! I almost felt that I was home again. Since my childhood days I had been studying Latin and Latin is Italy. I felt that I had come across the ocean to see familiar places and even familiar faces. Most of the faces were long dead—two thousand years and more, some of them. But they were nevertheless old friends—Julius Caesar and Livy and Horace and Cicero, a veritable host of them. And others who had never lived, but seemed real enough and old friends too—Jupiter and Mercury, June, Ceres, dark-browed Pluto, gods and goddesses galore."

Truth was the basis of Miss Gee's dealing with her eight thousand daughters, and it was the truth that she almost invariably got. With many illustrations, sometimes humorous and sometimes serious, she tells how her insistence on the truth was carried out in the dean's office.

Miss Gee is equally truthful about her book. She makes it clear that she is not writing a history of Converse—"that must be done by someone else—or of herself. She touches lightly upon her honors and distinctions, dwells largely on the presidencies of Dr. Wilson and Dr. Pell, mentions many people of the early days of the college and omits most of the later ones. The history of the Converse Post Office, over which she now presides, is given in loving detail. The book itself is episodic and vivid.

As for style, it is Miss Gee: conversational, colorful, and dignified.

John Trotwood Moore, Tennessee Man of Letters, by Claud B. Green. (University of Georgia Press, 189 p.)

Reviewed by Mary C. Stevenson,

Head of Catalog Department, Clemson College Library

Dr. Claud B. Green of Clemson College has written a sympathetic and interesting biography of an almost forgotten Southern writer, John Trotwood Moore, who led a varied career as school-teacher, farmer, contributor to The Horse Review, editor of The Taylor-Trotwood Magazine, historian, poet, novelist, and State Librarian of Tennessee. In the preface, Dr. Green expresses his gratitude for the wealth of source material available in the collection of manuscripts, letters and scrapbooks which were gathered together and preserved by Mr. Moore. The chronological bibliography of Moore's writings runs from 1880-1929, page 121 to 161, and does not include all non-fiction magazine articles. This bibliography is in itself a scholarly piece of work. Dr. Green also used from the Moore collection: letters, of which there were thousands and many from persons of literary prominence; ten scrapbooks, which Moore had kept at different periods; documents; rare files and single copies of obscure magazines. These were the records of a lifetime of careful, intelligent observation of the local scene and character, and from them Dr. Green has kept alive the memory, and revived interest in the work of John Trotwood Moore.

Moore was a "student of history, a collector of anecdotes, man of antiquarian interests . . . an acknowledged authority on Tennessee history, politics, literature and folklore." His "method of incorporating into his fiction stories and incidents heard from the people around him . . . helped him to produce some of his best fiction."

Of his services as State Librarian, Dr. Green says: "Although generally recognized as one of the state's outstanding literary figures, he possessed no technical or professional training for the position. He did have an enthusiastic interest in Tennessee history and a talent for communicating that enthusiasm to others . . . It is doubtful that a more specially trained person would have had any greater success . . . He was a popularizer in the best sense of the word . . . From one end of the state to the other he spoke . . . always exhorting his listeners to become interested in Tennessee history and to help with its preservation."

As a novelist, he is usually labeled as a local colorist, but his best-known novel, The Bishop of Cottontown: A Story of the Southern Cotton Mills, is definitely a crusade for the abolition of child labor. Dr. Green says in his closing paragraph:

"He was interested in local color and at times used it effectively in his writing. But Moore's gifts as a writer were those of a storyteller and author of prose romance who drew upon the history, the geography, and the people of the South in writing his stories and tales . . . Moore is important historically in that he helped to keep the tradition alive in the period between the literary flowering of Simms and the renaissance of Southern fiction typified by Faulkner."

The biography is entertaining, particularly for the nineteenth and early twentieth century Southern literary and local background. The reader learns to know and admire John Trotwood Moore and to regret that his literary gifts and ambitions were never fully realized. The book is a well-written, useful contribution to the history of American literature.

The Procession Moves On, by Mattie Abney Hartzog. (Pageant Press, 283 p.)

Reviewed by Agnes Mansfield, Assistant Librarian, Greenwood Public Library

It is particularly appropriate for a historical novel with a local setting to appear during Greenwood's centennial year. And it is peculiarly fitting that such a novel be written by Mattie Abney Hartzog, a native writer who already has several published works to her credit.

The Procession Moves On is largely a semi-autobiographical, nostalgic recalling of the Piedmont Carolina of a generation ago. While the story begins with the life of Ridonia, widow of a gallant Confederate captain, the second part is related by her granddaughter who tells amusing anecdotes about the family, the neighbors and the hired help. It is, in fact, a saga of a Southern family over a period of nearly a hundred years. Although, according to the prologue, "truth and imagination are mingled" in this narrative, many Greenwood readers have tried to identify the characters depicted here. This reviewer, unacquainted with any of the people described in the book except the author, enjoyed the reminiscences of life in the Upcountry before the First World War.

As one critic has pointed out, the South in Mrs. Hartzog's story is "neither moonlight and magnolia blossoms nor Tobacco Road. It gives a true picture of Southern living."

It is the reaction of the characters to the events in their daily lives which gives the book a special perceptive and endearing quality. In reading The Procession Moves On, a South Carolinian has the impression of following the diary of a member of his own family whose settings and manner of life are familiar but whose sayings and happenings are unfamiliar and entertaining.
Fair With Rain by Ann Head. (McGraw-Hill, 181 p.)

Reviewed by Roberta P. Wright and

Submitted by Eileen Hunter,
Librarian of Beaufort High School

A happy story written in a refreshing pattern is descriptive of a first novel by Ann Head, native Beaufortian. A condensed version of the novel appeared in the April issue of The Ladies' Home Journal under the title, "David's New Girl."

Admirers of Mrs. Head's numerous short stories and novellettes, which have been appearing in periodicals for over a dozen years, will not be disappointed in this, her first full-length publication.

The setting of the book is Bromley, a town about the size of Beaufort, and the action revolves around the daily activities of the Blair family. Gordon Blair, head of the somewhat hectic household, is a successful truck farmer and his wife, Janet, is almost incredible in her patience and understanding of her children's problems. In their lovely old home on Barnwell Street, a pair of twin boys, a teen-age daughter, and a son away at college provide situations lively enough to entertain any reader.

The daily routine of the household is interrupted by a letter from David, the son at college, announcing he is bringing a young lady home with him for the holidays.

The resulting engagement of David and the wealthy Angela brings delightful complications, including the entertaining of the prospective in-laws and a lover's quarrel. Undercurrents of life in a small town and the characters Mrs. Head has adroitly brought to life make an interesting background for this story. Perhaps the thing to be most admired about the book is the neatness of the author's style. She has an easy humor injected in a subtle way that enlivens what could be just a routine story.

The Plantation South, by Katharine M. Jones. (Bobbs-Merrill, 392 p.)

Reviewed by T. K. McDonald, Jr.
Library Intern, Greenville County Library

"Our lady and her guest came out into the porch of the mansion, which was trellised with honeysuckle and woodbine; but we could not see them—only caught sight of a white handkerchief waving out from the trellis work.

The South has much of romance . . ."

This image redolent with magnolia and languishing sighs might have been evoked by John Crowe Ransom; the sentiment by any school girl. Actually the words are those of young A. De Puy Van Buren, a fascinated northerner visitor to Yazoo County, Mississippi, in the late 1850's.

The South did have much of romance, and while Miss Jones new book, The Plantation South, reflects it delightfully, it also does a great deal more. The myth of the Old South — beautifully appointed estates, lavish hospitality, the noblest of men and the most beautiful of women — like most stereotypes is not so much untrue as it is inadequate. In this collection the fallacy of perspective is corrected, and the South's most cherished tradition is rescued from the limbo of the picturesque and restored as a credible, if infinitely varied institution.

Miss Jones' book is made up of letters, diaries and journals of northerners and foreigners who traveled and visited the South, in addition to accounts by southerners themselves. It covers a period of about sixty years, from the beginning of the Nineteenth Century up to the formation of the Confederate States of America.

The book is divided into three parts. Part I, The Old Dominion and It's Neighbors, comprises the tobacco land of Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina. Part II, In the Rice Kingdom, shows life on the rich coastal plantations of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Part III, Cotton! deals with the vast plantations of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

The truly refreshing thing about the anthology, however, is that while it is unquestionably good historical research and an unimpeachably accurate insight into the Old South; the observations are as varied, as alternately ingenious and sophisticated as the plantations themselves were. Writing about such redoubtable subjects as slavery and southern womanhood, opinions have little more in common than authenticity. Unsoiled by sociology, the insights provided by these relatively unknown commentators remain vitally and contradictorially human.

When The World Ended: The Diary of Emma Le Conte, Edited by E. S. Miers. (Oxford University Press, 124 p.)

Reviewed by Frances C. Means,
Acquisitions Librarian, University of South Carolina

This is the poignant diary of the seventeen year old daughter of a South Carolina College professor kept during seven crucial months in the War Between the States—December 31, 1864 through August 6, 1865.

Emma lived on the campus of the college in Columbia. Because hospital quarters for the soldiers were on the campus, her home was spared from burning and from occupation by Sherman's troops.

But she describes clearly the events of these months and tells the reactions of her family and friends to the fall of Savannah and Charleston, the approach of Sherman's army, the burning of Columbia, the occupation of the city by Sherman's troops, the fall of Richmond, Lee's surrender, and the fall of the Confederacy.

The salient theme of the diary is her passionate belief that the South could not be conquered, and the idea of the South's ever submitting to the rule of the hated North was unthinkable. Again and again she expresses this conviction, and even after the burning of Columbia she writes: "Somehow I cannot feel we can be conquered. We have lost everything, but if all this—negroes, property—all could be given back a hundredfold, I would not be willing to go back to them. I would rather endure any poverty than live under Yankee rule."

After the news of Lee's surrender, she pours out all the bitterness, hurt and bewilderment of her heart in this passage: "Who could have believed who has watched this four years' struggle that it could have ended like this! They say right always triumphs, but what cause could have been more just than ours . . . For four years there has been throughout this broad land little else than the anguish of anxiety—the misery of sorrow over dear ones sacrificed—for nothing! . . . It is cruel—it is unjust. I used to dream about peace, to pray for it, but this is worse than war . . . What is the cause of this sudden crushing collapse? I cannot understand it."

Then finally upon news of the capture of Jefferson Davis, she writes sadly, but with a spirit that refuses to admit permanent defeat: "We will be conquered. Only
in the future can we still hope, either for a foreign war in which we can join the enemies of the United States, or else that after years of recuperation we may be strong enough and, wiser by experience, renew the struggle and throw off the hated yoke."

Her comments on various phases of life during these months are most interesting. Writing of the conduct of the slaves, she says: "... the negroes are very kind and faithful. They have supplied us with meat and Jane brought Mother some rice and crushed sugar for Carrie (Emma's baby sister) knowing that she had none."

She writes of the high prices: shoes $150 a pair, calico $30 a yard, corn $40 a bushel, and wood $110 a load; and of their limited diet: two meals a day, consisting of salt pork, meal, cornbread, a few vegetables, and no sweets at all.

Speaking of the prayer for the president of the United States which was required of all churches after the South came under Northern military rule, she asks indignantly: "Did anyone ever hear of such tyranny as forcing a prayer on people?"

So vividly is this slim diary written that the reader almost feels as if he has shared the harrowing experiences and intense emotions of Emma's family during these tragic months.

Mathematics of Finance, by T. Hoyle Lee. (Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 400 p.)

Reviewed by Chapman J. Milling, Librarian, Carnegie Public Library, Sumter

Most books by South Carolinians reflect the history of the state either in romanticized or factual form. So accustomed to this type of publication have our readers become that the appearance of a practical treatise or manual by a local writer is likely to receive little or no attention in our newspapers or, for that matter, our libraries.

Though geared to the use of special groups, textbooks are frequently adopted by schools and colleges throughout the country and, consequently, are sold in considerable numbers. Such a work is Hoyle Lee's Mathematics of Finance.

Emphasis in this new text for basic courses in mathematics of finance is placed on student understanding of the principles involved. Line diagrams and the equation of value are used as the basis of all work rather than many formulas. Both the simple and general case of annuities are treated, as well as simple interest, bank discount, and compound interest.

Only eight formulas are used in the entire treatment, exclusive of the two chapters on life annuities and life insurance. Applications are given to amortization, sinking funds, bonds, depreciation, perpetuities, and capitalized cost. There is a chapter devoted to logarithms, and in addition to a six-place table of mantissas, the logarithms of the values occurring in the compound interest and annuity tables are given in parallel tables.

The last two chapters of text material are devoted to an introduction to life annuities and life insurance. The latest standard actuarial notation and symbols are used along with mortality tables currently used by life insurance companies.

Dr. Lee is an associate professor of mathematics at the University of South Carolina.


Reviewed by Robert C. Tucker, Librarian, Furman University

The fifth volume of the Simms letters, covering the "years of desolation," 1867-1870, brings this monumental work to a close. It includes a supplement of eighty-one letters, extending in time from February 4, 1833, to February 3, 1866, which were located after previous volumes were published. In these letters we see the defeated South's foremost man of letters struggling to prevent the complete ruin of the family fortune and the desperate straits in which the citizens of his native state found themselves. Although the period of prolific, creative writing which gave him his place in Southern literature was past, the vigor of Simms' letter-writing remained and he still set himself the all but impossible task of forty years standing of answering "respectfully every correspondent who approaches me with respect." The opening letter, dated January 8, 1867, presents the "melancholy sight" of friends who were affluent before the War "now compelled to make their own fires, cook their own victuals etc."; the last, written at his plantation "Woodlands" on May 17, 1870, tells of his own final illness and the disasters encountered in trying to keep the plantation a going concern. Historians of Reconstruction in South Carolina, among others, will find these letters source material of great importance.

The entire set contains 1,517 letters located in 75 collections and in 57 different depositories. The editing was so thorough and painstaking that anyone working in the field of South Carolina history or literature will find the notes invaluable in identifying and establishing the full names and dates of obscure as well as prominent persons, whether correspondents or merely mentioned in the letters. An excellent analytical general index of 106 pages and a 23-page index of Simms' works, printed at the end of volume five, makes the entire mass of material easily accessible. An immense amount of work, extending over some twenty years, went into the locating, transcribing, editing, and printing of the letters. The editors maintained high standards throughout The University of South Carolina supplied a distinguished format. All who had a hand in the production of the five volumes of Simms letters have a right to be proud of them.

A Lamp in Jerusalem, by Katherine Drayton Mayrant Simons. (Appleton, 248 p.)

Reviewed by Margaret Mosimann, Reference Librarian, Charleston County Free Library

Katherine Simons has set the scene of Lamp in Jerusalem in ancient Judea in that period of history when idolatry was prevalent and the worship of Baal was introduced into the Temple of Solomon itself, threatening to overthrow the traditional Jewish religion. Zibia of Beer-sheba, young wife of King Ahaziah, makes a valiant attempt to hold her husband to the faith of his fathers but Ahaziah, dominated by his mother, the Idolatress Athaliah, and Jezebel, his grandmother, is too weak to withstand their influence and to banish the false priests from the Temple. His early death is followed by an outbreak of violence when Athaliah, seizing the throne, causes
the murder of all of his sons with the single exception of Joash, young son of Zibia, who is carried away secretly to be brought back later to reign and perpetuate the line of David.

Miss Simons has used as the source of her novel the Second Book of Kings. She has adhered to the essential outlines of the Biblical story, subordinating the fictitious to historical fact. The love story of Zibia and Jonathan, a young soldier, is introduced into the narrative but is given a minor place in the framework of the story.

A Lamp in Jerusalem is Miss Simon's seventh novel and the second to deal with a Biblical theme. As in First the Blade the work reflects the careful scholarship of the author who has made a thorough study of the customs, manners, dress and other details of the period, but at the same time never allows these details to intrude too much on the flow of the narrative. The reader never loses interest in the story which is told in a very engaging fashion. The book is especially suitable for young people.

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS

In The South in American Literature (Duke University Press, 1954), Dr. Jay B. Hubbell states that William Gilmore Simms rather than Poe is the central figure in the literature of the Old South. Personally acquainted with most of the Southern writers of his time, Simms, more than any other man, stimulated them to write and to publish.

A national as well as sectional figure, Simms served as the most important literary link between North and South. He had many friends in northern cities, and, prior to 1860, he had more readers in the North than in his own area.

Dr. Hubbell admits with regret that so few people read the novels of Simms today that one is likely to forget his great historical importance. However, his letters (See Mr. Tucker's review on the preceding page) are making it more than evident that he was a national figure who deserves closer study than he has been given.
KING'S MOUNTAIN RIFLEMEN
By ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE,
Poet Laureate of South Carolina

(Although Dr. Rutledge's latest book, Santee Paradise, did not reach many library shelves until after January 1, it was published in 1956 and, therefore, excluded from the preceding section of book reviews. Dr. Rutledge has graciously consented for this — his most recent ballad — to make its initial appearance in The South Carolina Librarian.)

This is the ballad of
The King's Mountain riflemen:
Frontier fighters
From the Old Dominion;
Men from the Blue Ridge
Of the Carolinas;
Men from the Smokies,
Tennescans rugged;
Men from the wild glens
In the north of Georgia,—
Rabun Gap bear-hunters,
Tawny pioneer patriots
From Talulah's gorges.
Faintly to them
With hardly any meaning
Had come far rumors
Of the Revolution.
Distant it was
As was the alien ocean
Far from their homeland
In the shaggy mountains.
They had heard stories
Of fighting on the coastline;
But as yet no war-cries
Had waked their wild high country,
Sleeping in the heavens.
But then came Ferguson,
Ferguson the redcoat.
Colonel Pat Ferguson
Threatened them with hanging
If at his summons
They would not all surrender.
Ferguson mistook
The men he was addressing.
Fatal it is
A mountain man to threaten.
If you really want to fight,
Try to intimidate
The free men of the mountains.
Ferguson, a fighter,
With his dangerous army,
Two thousand strong,
Had word of coming trouble
Gathering against him
In the misty mountains;
Wherefore warily
He and all his followers
Climbed King's Mountain
To its rocky summit,—
That strange lonely peak
High-looming in the valley,
Far-sundered from the Blue Ridge.
Williams and Cleveland
And John Sevier and Shelby,
Patriot commanders,
As the evening deepened,
Drew in toward the mountain
All their wildwood fighters:
Coonskin-capped

And jacketed in deerhide.
Terrible marksmen,
King's Mountain they surrounded,
Stealing like deer
In furtiveness, like panthers
In their vengeful purpose.
And ere the midnight
The patriots were posted.
Then John Sevier,
a backwoods Indian fighter,
From man to man
A simple message carried,
Stark and grim:
"These people who have threatened us
Fight in the open.
We'll kill them out of ambush,
Indian fashion. If you can bark a squirrel,
You can kill a redcoat,
And make tomorrow ours."
Ferguson was brave,
A tried and skilled commander;
And when the battle broke,
On his white charger mounted,
He led his men,
His silver whistle shrilling.
But their elevation,
Chosen for its safety,
All their equipment,
Discipline and training,
Availed them nothing
Against American hunters,
Woodsmen all,
And angered by a threatening.
Creeping up the mountain,
Dusky in its duskiness,
Pouring deadly fire
Into ranks of redcoats;
Hidden by dim boulders,
By trunks of oak and chestnut,
Upward they climbed
Toward victory and freedom.
Ferguson fell,
And all his men fell with him
On wild King's Mountain,
To whose immortal captured crest
The victors thronged rejoicing.
And now King's Mountain
Is far more than a mountain;
For where there has been
A sacrifice, forever
Shall be a shrine.
This is the place where
Our loved and wounded Country
 Trusted her salvation
To her mountain children,
To her wild strong sons,
Her dauntless and her daring sons,
The King's Mountain riflemen!
Miss Estellene P. Walker
State Library Board
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Columbia, S.C.