Articles

Self-Published Books: Should Libraries Buy or Not?
Jennifer Culley.................................................................2

To Scan or Not to Scan
Nancy Richey, Amanda Drost and Allison Day..............................7

News Items

SELA/General News...............................................................................................................................13
Library News........................................................................................................................................13
Personnel News.................................................................................................................................15

Book Reviews

Southern Religion and Christian Diversity in the Twentieth Century
Review by Carol Walker Jordan.................................................................19

Schooling in the Antebellum South: The Rise of Public and Private Education in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama
Review by Carol Walker Jordan.................................................................20

The Spark of Learning: Emerging the College Classroom with the Science of Emotion
Review by Carol Walker Jordan.................................................................20

The Industrialist and the Mountaineer: The Eastham-Thompson Feud and the Struggle for West Virginia’s Timber Frontier
Review by Carol Walker Jordan.................................................................21

North Carolina’s Barrier Islands: Wonders of Sand, Sea and Sky
Review by Melinda F. Matthews.................................................................21

Conversations with Ron Rash
Review by Carol Walker Jordan.................................................................22

On Strawberry Hill: Transcendent Love of Gifford Pinchot and Laura Houghteling
Review by Carol Walker Jordan.................................................................23

Stepdaughters of History: Southern Women and the American Civil War
Review by Kathelene McCarty Smith.................................................................23

Fruit: A Savor of the South
Review by Melinda F. Matthews.................................................................24

Regular Features

Guidelines for Submission and Author Instructions.................................................................26

Editorial Staff & State Representatives.................................................................27
Self-Published Books: Should Libraries Buy or Not?

Jennifer Culley

Jennifer Culley is the Collection Management and Acquisitions Librarian at the University of Southern Mississippi. She can be reached at jennifer.culley@usm.edu.

Self-publishing has been around as long as books have existed. Before there were big publishing houses there were authors publishing their own works. Although there is now an abundance of publishers, a large number of self-published books are still being produced each year. There are currently publishers that only assist authors with self-publishing and the numbers are growing with the increase in formats of works, such as print books, e-books, audio books, zines (self-published magazines), etc. Self-published works can also be print-on-demand titles, and are sometimes referred to as vanity publications. There is some belief out there that self-published materials are of lower quality than books published by reputable publishers, that self-publishers have “never enjoyed stellar reputations, and were consistently on the sidelines of the publishing world.” (Dilevko & Dali, 2006, p. 209) Is this really the case? Is this stigma really deserved?

A large number of well-known and popular authors have at some point been self-published. “Among self-published authors are Margaret Atwood, William Blake, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Willa Cather, W. E. B. DuBois [sic], Benjamin Franklin, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Beatrix Potter, Mark Twain, Walt Whitman, and Virginia Woolf. More recently, Mawi Asgedom (Of Beetles and Angles), Dave Chilton (The Wealthy Barber), Irma Rombauer (The Joy of Cooking), and James Redfield (The Celestine Prophecy) enjoyed self-publishing success.” (Dilevko & Dali, 2006, p. 209) Self-published titles are also being written by a wide variety of authors including children; there are some that are picked up by publishers after initially being self-published and have gone on to sell very well. (Lodge, 2011, p. 6) Just glancing at this list there is no question that these authors have had success as writers and are some of the biggest names in literature from the last few centuries.

Some reasons for the increase in self-publishing that we are seeing now is that “new authors, and even previously published authors, are having difficulties finding a traditional publisher for their work—often because the work does not match the publisher’s needs at the time, or due to financial restrictions, not any reflection on the book’s quality.” (Glantz, 2013, p. 20) Publishers are only looking for what topics are popular, and what they are sure will sell in the current market. Self-publishing is also known as independent publishing. Independent publishing is where the author is responsible for all parts of the publishing process, such as editing, printing and marketing. (Glantz, 2013, p. 20) There are numerous self-publishers available now such as “AuthorHouse, iUniverse, and Xlibris, all established in the late 1990s.” (Dilevko & Dali, 2006, p. 210) There is also CreateSpace, Blurb, Publish America, Dorrance, Ivy House, Vantage Press, Archway Publications (a Simon & Schuster affiliate), and Shutterfly to name a few more. They can create print books ranging from novels to coffee table photo books, along with other formats. Businesses such as Amazon help authors to publish and sell print books, through a partnership with CreateSpace, or to produce kindle e-books and/or audio books. (Amazon, 2016)

In an attempt to learn more about self-publishing, an opportunity arose to create a book using one of these self-publishers, Blurb. The online web tool was easy to use and had numerous options and guides to assist in the production of the book. A small photo book was created, for use as a personal gift and not to be mass marketed, although any number of copies could be ordered. There were several options in book size, book covers such as hardback, paperback or book jacket and several paper quality options. The book page guides were similar to PowerPoint slides. The layout for this book was done manually, using personal photos with the page layout options provided by the publisher instead of using their helper. For a fee more aid could be given, through the use of their helper, to assist with organizing and placing photos on the pages. It was easy to upload photos to their web based program, and then drag and drop onto the page. Text can be added to various spots on each page as well as the ability to choose the color for each page, giving the author a lot of choices to personalize the book. The process was easy, and it took more time to choose which photos and text to use than to put it together. It was incredibly affordable: the book was about 7 inches by 7 inches, had glossy pages (about 20 pages) with shipping and handling cost around $27 and arrived in less than 2 weeks.

Although these photos were of family members, had they been of a trip or location with good quality photographs instead would it have been any different visually than a mass produced photobook that a library purchases or gifts added to collections created by a big publisher? Had it been a novel instead, services that you would find at publishing houses such as editing and cover design would have been more important. However, editing services can be contracted independently from the publishing houses, making it available to self-publishers, as well as artists to assist with book jackets or covers. A great benefit of self-publishing is the amount of power and control the author now has over every aspect of their book being published, and the speed at which a book can be published.

Author G.P. Taylor personally financed the self-publishing of Shadowmancer. Shadowmancer, a children’s fantasy novel gained popularity by word of mouth, as the
popularity grew it drew the attention of British publisher Faber and Faber. It became a huge best seller and later was also published several other companies including G. P. Putnam’s Sons, as well as launching Taylors career as an author. Self-published books have gained publishers attention, and “[l]arge publishing houses are keeping tabs on self-published authors and smaller imprints, eager to snap up successful books.” (Clee, 2007, p. 28)

There are many types of materials that are currently being self-published, including handbooks and manuals, popular works, biographies or autobiographies. “Universities, community colleges, and colleges, taken together account for 62% of the total number of held ‘popular works,’ many of which...are histories of the United States, Europe, and Asia.” (Dilevko & Dali, 2006, p. 224) Some of these histories are personal accounts, which add first-hand experience to the field and unique works of value to collections. An example of an academic university that has self-published holdings is the University of Southern Mississippi, a doctoral granting institution located in Hattiesburg, Mississippi with an enrollment of about 15,000 students. The University of Southern Mississippi has numerous self-published books in their collections, including the following publishers:

**Publisher Books in Southern Mississippi Libraries**

- AuthorHouse - 70
- Blurb - 1
- Createspace - 10
- Dorrance - 89
- iUniverse - 66
- Ivy House - 1
- Publish America - 3
- Vantage Press - 200
- Xlibris - 30

According to Sarah Glazer, Vantage Press, a vanity publisher, was printing between 300 and 600 titles a year around 2005. (Glazer, 2005, p. 10) Unfortunately, as a result of bad business practices and fines incurred from a lost court case regarding these practices, the publisher has since closed. (Milliot, 2012) Despite this one vanity press closing there are still an abundant and growing amount of self-published items continuing to be published. “In 2008, the production of print-on-demand books surpassed traditional book publishing for the first time and since then its growth has been staggering.” (Depsey, 2010) According to Bowker there has been an increase in self-published titles from 2013 to 2014 by 17% with approximately 460,000 titles being published in 2014. (Cassell, 2015, p. 27) With so many works being published, libraries must at least take notice of them.

Quite a few of the self-published items found in The University of Southern Mississippi collections were located in Special Collections, particularly the Mississippiana collection. This is a collection of materials by Mississippi authors or with content related to the state of Mississippi. Collections such as this are prime opportunities to collect self-published materials, where subject or author are the focus of the collection policy. The collection development policy for The University of Southern Mississippi does not include any language that discourages selection of self-published materials, however, in conversations with librarian liaisons over the years it appeared there was an aversion to acquiring them. Although, requests do come in for them on occasion and self-published titles that are received as gifts are frequently added to collections. Items in the general collection in Cook Library at The University of Southern Mississippi include Mississippi authors including faculty and cover a wide variety of topics. There are firsthand accounts of time spent in prisons or concentration camps, as well as other books on events in history. There are also fiction books, including plays, as well as non-fiction such as self-help books, in depth literature reviews and books about subjects such as physics. During a search for self-published titles in the catalog at The University of Southern Mississippi several e-book titles also showed up through a subscription package. However, the subscription service does not note in any way that these are self-published and unfortunately does not keep track of how many they provide in the subscription plan.

Although scholars who are on the tenure track at colleges and universities may tend to shy away from self-publishing while working to receive tenure, once tenure is granted they may be more open to publishing in this route. A similar example of where these scholars are self-publishing is in the creation of Open Educational Resources, also known as OERs. The University of Southern Mississippi created the Open Textbook Initiative for 2015-16 academic year. The Initiative was designed to assist faculty with creating open access textbooks by providing financial support, 50% from the Office of the Provost, 50% from University Libraries, and is administered by University Libraries. Faculty members submitted proposals and grants ranging from $400 to $1,600 were awarded to the winners. The objectives for the initiative were to “Save students money by eliminating expensive, commercial textbooks; Improve student learning with tailored curricular resources; Support faculty experimentation with open educational resources; Encourage an institutional culture that supports open sharing of scholarship.” (J. Cromwell, personal communication, July 1, 2016) Currently there are three open source textbooks being created through this program with a scheduled launch date of fall 2016 and will be accessible in Aquila Digital Community, The University of Southern Mississippi’s institutional repository. The Initiative so far seems to be successful and there are plans to repeat it for the 2016-2017 academic year.

During a brief stint as the Book Review Editor for Mississippi Libraries, with a responsibility for editing book reviews submitted by reviewers, a reviewer became upset that they received a self-published book to review. The reviewer was not happy that the book was self-published and was very critical of the quality of the editing. They did not feel it appropriate to review self-published titles at all. While this particular book may have been of questionable quality, the process of reviewing books—including self-published works—is how librarians find materials of quality...
for their collections. Reviews are valuable resources for selectors of library materials, and reviews whether good or bad are helpful in collection development decisions. Reviews of self-published works are particularly helpful for libraries that are open to purchasing these types of materials as “self-published books are usually under-publicized and if readers don’t request them, libraries won’t order them.” (Hayward, 1992, p. 290)

Not all publications that review books will review vanity publications. “New York Times, have longstanding policies whereby they do not review books published by self-publishers.” (Glazer, 2005, p.10) However, not all publications have this policy. There are several journals that do review self-published books, such as The Horn Book Magazine, The Horn Book Guide; Kirkus: Kirkus Indie, Library Media Connection, and PW Select. (Glantz, 2013, p. 21) The ones listed here are mainly focused on materials appropriate for children or for school libraries. There are also several blogs that also review self-published books such as; “Book Blogger Directory (http://bookbloggerdirectory.wordpress.com); Book Blog, the Children’s Books group (http://bookblogs.nighg.com/group/childrensbooks). Indie Reader (http://indiereader.com).” (Glantz, 2013, p. 21)

Although not specifically labeled as self-published, a cursory database search for book reviews of Createspace self-published books returned reviews in a variety of journals. Some of these journals include peer-reviewed, such as: Heythrop Journal, Communication Design Quarterly Review, Annals of Emergency Medicine, Psychology of Women Quarterly, Public Works Management & Policy, Adult Learning, Religious Studies Review, and American Music Teacher.

Reading reviews isn’t the only way librarians can research self-published titles for purchase. Many libraries, as part of their collection development guidelines, search for award winning materials. There are some awards that include self-published works. One such award is the SELF-e Literary Award, an award given by the BCALA, the Black Caucus of the American Library Association and Biblioboard. Mitchell Davis, the Biblioboard founder and Chief Business Officer, states that “[a]s publishing continues to evolve in the digital era, it is clear that self-published authors will play and ever-increasing role in the literary landscape.” (Verma, 2015, p. 19)

Authors who do wish to self-publish should make sure that they are aware of what buyers, such as libraries, are looking for. They should make sure that the “price is right, find a real distributor, hire an editor, hire a designer for your cover, do NOT contact the buyer more than three times,” and they “need to pay attention and try their best to match the market.” (Joachim, 2013, p. 68) Self-publishing impacts collection development in all types of libraries. According to Shelley Glantz in her article “Do Self-Published Books Have A Place In Your Library?”, traditionally published titles are usually more expensive than self-published. However, this should not be the only deciding factor when selecting titles for purchase and libraries need to make sure they select titles that maintain the needs, standards and quality of the library. (Glantz, 2013, p. 21)

According to Jane Friedman “[s]elf-published books need to succeed on some level or be betted by reviewers…” (Friedman, 2015) to get the attention of programs like SELF-e. A major hurdle for authors is to get their books in a libraries catalog. Once titles have records in OCLC their visibility increases and authors can show that there are libraries who are collecting their works. As an acquisitions librarian I have had a self-published author state this very idea. He wanted to gift copies of his book to our library, because we perform original cataloging and can put the record for his title in OCLC. Once there he can go to public libraries and show them that we own his book to justify why they may need to purchase it as well.

With so many opportunities to publish and to create high quality works, libraries need to take a serious look at self-published materials. Famous librarian Nancy Pearl is quoted as stating that “you can find nicely written, well-plotted self-published titles pretty much as easily as you can find badly written and poorly conceived traditionally published titles.” (Pearl, 2012, p. 22) Good quality self-published books can contribute a lot of value to collections.
but may be difficult to find or distinguish from traditionally published titles.

Simply identifying self-published books can be problematic because many publishers do not explicitly state that an item is self-published. Self-published works frequently have a publisher imprint, which complicates the issue unless one is familiar with the myriad of self-publishing outlets available. When ordering materials, it can be difficult to distinguish between some self-published items versus books published by small publishing houses. Some book vendors do not stock self-published books and as a result, they do not show up in those vendor’s new book lists. Libraries usually do not receive catalogs from self-publisher presses. Many journals and other book review resources do not review self-published books, which makes it difficult to know what is available or to even find self-published materials.

There may be some issues with collecting or avoiding vanity or self-published books, such as the fact that they are difficult to tell apart from those printed by small publishers, and many known works are reprinted by print-on-demand services. While there may be some lower quality self-published books, not all self-published are of lower quality. Libraries should use the same collection development policies to evaluate these materials that they do when evaluating materials from major publishing houses. With the increase in the amount of self-published materials on the market, it would be a folly for libraries to exclude them when there could be so many that could add great value to collections. With so many opportunities to market self-published items and publications willing to now review these items, visibility will certainly increase and make it easier for libraries to find these items. There is, or could be, a place for self-published items in almost any type of library, be it academic, public or school libraries.

References


To Scan or Not to Scan

Nancy Richey, Amanda Drost, Allison Day

Nancy Richey is the Reading Room Coordinator / Visual Resources Librarian at Western Kentucky University and can be reached at nancy.richey@wku.edu. Amanda Drost is the Monograph Catalog Librarian at Western Kentucky University and can be reached at amanda.drost@wku.edu. Allison Day is the Saturday Weekend Librarian at Western Kentucky and can be reached at allison.day@wku.edu.

INTRODUCTION

Librarians and archivists have made great strides in making collections discoverable and accessible to a wide audience by creating electronic finding aids, digitizing materials and using social media, but modern researchers want more. Their research needs, practices and expectations are rapidly changing both in academia and in many other areas. Researchers are looking for quick, painless access to primary resource materials and the ability to use new communication technology mechanisms to gain this access. The authors of this study were interested in the policies and practices of academic special libraries in the United States and Canada. Did they permit scanning/capture access through these new technologies? If they do not, why? If they do, why and how? What are the challenges of allowing personal scanning devices in a special collections library or archive? The authors wish to look at this timely topic of allowing personal scanning devices in special collections libraries and initiate further discussion on the issue.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The authors examined the archive, museum and library science literature to ascertain current practices and trends in the use of personal scanning devices in special collections libraries and archives. The transition by patrons to using digital formats for access is a dominant focus in the literature. The archival and special collections library communities have adopted, in some instances, a very halting approach to using and/or allowing personal scanning devices as they grapple with the above issues of access and preservation, copyright and the fear of a loss of revenue from reproduction services. For over a decade, the use of personal scanning devices has been the topic of many blog discussion boards generating active debate, such as that on the H-Habsburg listserv.

The literature also reveals that many local, historical and special collections holdings are being converted, digitized, and made available globally through in-house digitization and content management systems. This is showcasing the once “hidden” holdings, and as patrons and scholars find them, they want digital access. Current study on the habits of researchers “reveals critical ways that the scholars [are] incorporat[ing] digital materials into their research and the potential research impacts of enhancing functionalities of digital collections” (Green & Courtney, 2015).

Policies are changing and are quite varied. Some libraries, such as the California State Library, are allowing the use of digital cameras but not personal scanners. The editors of a recent themed issue of New Review of Academic Librarianship devoted to Special Collection libraries note that “the primacy of print may not yet be challenged, but e-collections—both born-digital and digitized after the fact—have become an essential part of the focus of any special collections department that wants to keep pace with user needs and the types of documentary records that social and cultural institutions are producing” (Haines & Jones, 2015).

Steve Rose, Head of Oxford University Reader Services and Gillian Evison discussed the demand and allowance for library users to use personal scanning devices in the Oxford library, and the results. The authors noted continuing acceptance of the practice, IT advances, support for the research process, conservation of the materials, and the success of allowing these at the library. “Apart from the occasional transgressor …. readers have abided by the regulations and there is no evidence that any material has been adversely affected. Nor is there evidence to suggest any significant impact on lost revenue from photocopying and imaging services” (Rose & Evison, 2006).

Laura N. Gasaway, Director of the Law Library & Professor of Law, University of North Carolina, showcased the issue of patrons using digital cameras in libraries and equates digital capture to photocopying and thus explains that the copyright issue is not the technology but reproduction in any form (Gasaway, 2005). In his article on copyright and special collections, Dwayne Buttler (2012)
deems that special libraries often worry too much about copyright issues for clearly historic materials since these often no longer offer economic benefit to their creators. These concerns can cause archivists and librarians to impose unreasonable barriers to, and limit access to extensive and rare historical collections. The popularity among scholars using digital cameras as note-taking tools is discussed in the Chronicle of Higher Education, focusing on the varying rules of national and international archives (Carlson, 2004).

The ARL (Association of Research Libraries) has continued to delve into this topic in such articles as Transforming Special collections in the Digital Age Working Group 2010 and OCLC’s input at Taking Our Pulse: The OCLC Research Survey of Special Collections and Archives. An excellent student research paper, Machines in the Archives: Technology and the Coming Transformation of Archival Reference offers a broad overview of many of these issues.

METHODOLOGY

In order to better understand how academic libraries’ special collections departments are integrating new technology into practice, the aim of this project was to survey academic libraries to find out whether or not special collections (many of which have traditionally been reluctant to let patrons handle fragile materials without assistance) are embracing new technology or continuing the traditional practice of restricted access. The authors also wanted to find out if academic special collections have written policies governing the use of technology in their libraries.

Due to its specialized and precise content, the authors used the Special Collections in College and University Libraries (Modoc Press, 1989) comprehensive directory as a starting point for selecting survey recipients in the United States, even though the directory is almost thirty years old. Libraries in the directory are organized by state. We randomly chose three libraries from each state’s listings. If a state had fewer than three libraries listed, all of the listings were selected and additional survey recipients were obtained by searching the internet using the keywords special collections and archives.

After obtaining a list of potential survey recipients from the print directory and the internet, the authors visited the websites of each library chosen to make sure that they were still in existence and to find contact information for the director or manager of the library. We also used the internet to select Canadian survey recipients and chose from major Canadian universities with special collections.

The authors all completed the Collaborative Institution Review Board Training Initiative (CITI) course and created and administered the survey using Qualtrics online survey management software. We sent the survey link to the directors of the special collections when possible (otherwise a different staff member was selected from the library’s website). We also distributed the link to select library listservs including the American Institute for Conservation Book and Paper Group Library Collections Conservation Committee, the Ohio Valley Group of Technical Services Librarians, the New Librarians Listserv, the American Indian Library Association, the Kentucky Library Association, the American Library Association’s New Members Round Table, and Genealib. The survey was open for 4 weeks.

RESULTS

Of the 86 survey respondents, 58 (or 68%) actually completed the whole survey by answering all of the questions. Since not every respondent answered every question, the percentages have been calculated based on how many people answered that question (e.g. 26% of the 45 responses).

Scanning or Not?

The responses to the question of whether or not special collections allow patrons to scan materials using personal capture devices indicated that in fact, the majority (81%) of the special collections surveyed do allow patrons to scan or take photographs of library materials. However, comments by many of these respondents indicated that their library/archive has stipulations as to what can be photographed and which methods are used. Many do not allow flash photography and many limit the amount of information that can be captured. Several respondents commented that only devices that do not touch the materials are permitted.

Restrictions

Most of the libraries that allow scanning or photographing indicated that there are limitations to what users can scan. Some examples of restrictions are that patrons must first ask for permission to capture an image, no flash photography can be used, the staff must supervise scanning
and/or picture taking, the patron must acknowledge where the photo/material came from and understand copyright issues, and finally, many libraries have restrictions on how much of the material can be captured.

The survey results show that 90% of libraries that allow picture taking permit users to scan manuscripts. Some additional trends are that 63% of these libraries do not have a self-scanner and 64% do not require patrons to sign a copyright disclaimer. 98% do not charge a fee.

When asked if allowing personal capture devices has created any problems for the libraries, 84% of respondents indicated that there have been no problems. Those libraries that have had problems indicated that their concerns are that patrons post photos online without permission, patrons do not know how to use their own devices so they request technical assistance from staff, patrons mishandle materials and take more photos than permitted, and they demand digital access to everything.

Those libraries that do not allow scanning provide access in the following ways:

Twenty-five percent provide low-resolution scans, 58% provide pdfs, 75% provide paper copies, 50% allow materials to be used only at the library, and 33% allow patrons access to the materials by other means including purchase of scans and photocopies or online access.

**Access Alternatives to Scanning**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access Alternative</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low-resolution scans</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDFs</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper copies</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library use only</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase content</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Access**

When asked if their special collections grant different levels of access to different kinds of users, 26% of respondents said that they have different policies for access to their collections. A frequent comment was that those who are affiliated with the home institution receive greater access and/or reduced cost services. Another comment was that many donors place restrictions on the materials that they donate and request that only those affiliated with the institution view the materials.

Most of the respondents (82%) indicated that their staff is consistent about providing access. The others indicated that employees are supposed to be consistent, but certain individuals use their own discretion. This does create problems when one staff member lets a patron do something and the next staff member does not; the patron gets upset.

**Resources**

When asked whether or not having additional employees and money would change their policies, only 39% of respondents indicated yes. Comments included the desire for hiring staff to digitize materials, thereby providing greater online access, more staff to capture the images instead of the patron, and increased access by hiring staff to provide longer hours of operation.

Of the 61% who indicated they would keep everything the same, several commented that they are comfortable with the amount of access allowed because they want to keep tighter restrictions on the usage of materials.

When asked if they provide patrons with technical support when they are using their own mobile capture devices, 72% of respondents that allow mobile capture devices indicated that they do not provide technical support. One respondent, whose library does provide assistance, commented that providing assistance helps to protect the materials and enables patrons to learn proper handling techniques.

**Demographics**

The authors collected the following demographic information about the survey respondents. The authors did not find there to be a relationship between institution size and the allowance of mobile capture devices. However, we did find there to be a relationship between the number of library employees and whether or not mobile capture devices are permitted. The libraries having between 1 and 5 employees were the most likely to allow the devices.
### Employee Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefer not to answer</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Size of Institution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution Size</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5,000 students</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000-10,000 students</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000-15,000 students</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,000-20,000 students</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 20,000 students</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefer not to answer</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of Employees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Employees</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 15</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefer not to answer</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Library has Special Focus?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CONCLUSIONS

As technology becomes more portable and more affordable, many people in society own a mobile capture device like a Smartphone or a digital camera. The survey results have clearly shown that the majority of special collections libraries are willing to allow library patrons more access to their materials through the use of photography and scanning and they have a more user-centered focus. Although there are still concerns about proper care of materials and respecting the wishes of donors, research shows that access levels are evolving.

With that evolution comes the need to examine issues surrounding increased access. Further research on this topic could focus on copyright infringement issues and polices. All libraries strive for a proper balance when allowing patrons to capture images. We seek to uphold intellectual freedom, form best practices, and strategies to make both patrons and collection managers happy. After all, the goal of libraries is to provide information, not to restrict it.
References


Appendix I – Sample Policies

The authors selected these policies as good examples because they are simple and easy for patrons to understand:

- The W.S. Hoole Special Collections Library at the University of Alabama has a very brief, easy-to-understand policy regarding digital photography. Patrons must sign a copy of the policy. https://www.lib.ua.edu/about/libraries-policies/photography-hoole
- Another straightforward policy can be found on Florida State University’s Special Collections and Archives website. Patrons are also required to sign a copy of the policy. https://www.lib.fsu.edu/special-collections/policies-and-forms
- The University of Tennessee Knoxville has a policy on reproduction in general. http://www.lib.utk.edu/special/rightsreproductions
Appendix II – Survey Instrument

1. Does your special collections library allow patrons to use personal mobile capture devices (e.g. cell phone, personal scanner, iPad) to scan or photograph your collection's materials?

IF YES:
- Which types? Are there devices your library does not allow?
- What are your library's policies and procedures for self-scanning or picture taking?
- Does your library allow patrons to scan or photograph manuscript materials with their own mobile capture devices?
- Since your library allows patrons to use their own mobile capture devices to scan or photograph your materials, do you ask your patrons to sign a copyright disclaimer?
- Since your library allows patrons to use their own mobile capture devices to scan or photograph your materials, do you charge a fee for any digital copies they make?
- Since your library allows patrons to use mobile capture devices, have you encountered any problems?
  - Yes. Please give examples.
  - No, haven't encountered any problems
- Does your library staff provide technical assistance to patrons using their own mobile capture devices?

IF NO:
- Please tell us why your library does not allow mobile capture devices. What have been your patrons' reactions?
- Since your library does not allow your patrons to use mobile capture devices, how do you provide access to your collections (please select all that apply)?
  - Low resolution scans
  - PDF documents
  - Paper copies
  - Patrons can only use materials in-house
  - Other

2. Does your library have a written policy about using mobile capture devices to capture information?

IF YES:
- How do patrons access the policy? How does the library enforce it?

IF NO:
- Please tell us why your library doesn't have a written policy.

3. Does your library have a self-service scanner station for patron use?

4. Does your library have different access policies for patrons affiliated with your institution vs. the public?

IF YES:
- Please explain

5. Is your special collections library consistent with allowing access to materials (e.g. do all staff follow the same rules or are they allowed to use their own discretion)?

6. If your library had more staff and/or money, would you allow greater / less access to your collection or would you have different rules? Please explain.

7. If you have any other thoughts, problems, concerns, issues, suggestions for other libraries, please discuss below.

Thank you for answering our questions. Please answer just a few more anonymous demographic questions to help us to analyze our responses.

What is your employee status?
- Staff
- Faculty / Librarian
- Director
- Other
- Prefer not to answer
What size is your institution?
- Under 5,000 students
- 5,000-10,000 students
- 10,000-15,000 students
- 15,000-20,000 students
- More than 20,000 students
- Prefer not to answer

How many employees work in your special collections library?
- 1-5
- 5-10
- 10-15
- More than 15
- Prefer not to answer

Does your collection have a particular focus (e.g., only paper items pertaining to Abraham Lincoln), or do you collect special materials on various subjects in various formats?

SELA/GENERAL NEWS:

SELA Summer Conference
August 11-12, 2017
Birmingham-Southern College
Birmingham, Alabama
Registration and hotel information coming soon!

West Virginia Library Association/SELA Joint Conference
November 8-10, 2017
White Sulphur Springs, WV at The Greenbriar

Arkansas

Delta Serials Conference
Registration is now open for the inaugural Delta Serials Conference! This conference will be held on Thursday, July 27 through Friday, July 28, 2017, on Arkansas State University’s Jonesboro campus.

Jeffrey Beall, keynote speaker, will discuss open access journals and predatory publishing. This conference will focus on advances, developments, and continuing issues in the management and use of all serial library products.

Proposal for poster sessions will be accepted through May 31, 2017. For registration and conference information visit http://libguides.astate.edu/DeltaSerialsConference.

If you have any additional questions, e-mail DeltaSerialsConference@astate.edu in order to reach the conference co-chairs.

Continuing Education Proposals

I would love your help in formulating CE topics and sessions that best suit the needs of Arkansas and SELA libraries.

If you could have any session or continuing ed topic related to your administrative position, what would you like to learn?

Does your library need help with new programming ideas or how to get your own ideas started?

Have you updated your policy manual recently? If not, do you need training for that process?

What type of conference session topics would most benefit you in your current position?
Are you new to directorship or administration and wish library school would have taught you __________?

Are you interested in a mentoring program?

Any other thoughts on conference type topics/sessions that you would like to share? Please do.

Inquiries can be sent to:

Crystal Gates  
Executive Director  
William F. Laman Public Library  
501-771-1995 x114  
crystal.gates@lamanlibrary.org

Georgia

Kennesaw State University

KSU’s Lawrence V. Johnson Library, Marietta Campus, received its first endowment, a $30,000 gift from Jane and Ralph Johnson, the son of the library’s namesake. Lawrence (Larry) V. Johnson served as the first director of The Technical Institute, a two-year technical college, which has evolved into the KSU Marietta Campus.

“When the library was named in honor of my dad, I thought it would be appropriate to also establish a program that would provide funding for library documents, magazines or other publications or activities that might not be covered by the normal budgets,” said Johnson.

“This gift will help to keep our collections up to date and enhance student learning,” said David Evans, KSU Dean of Library Services.

Mississippi

The Department of Archives & Special Collections in the University of Mississippi Libraries recently installed the exhibition, “Mississippi: 200 Years of Statehood” to commemorate the state’s bicentennial year. The twenty-one case display showcases archival materials in a thematic overview of the state’s 200 year history. It will run through December 11, 2017 and is open to the public (8am-5pm, Monday-Friday, except for University holidays). Special Collections curators also collaborated with the University’s Communications Department to produce twelve bicentennial videos which highlight various items in the exhibit. One video will be released each month during 2017 and will be posted on the Library’s youtube https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL-Oa17peY8Vaw9WabJMZrg-fl4Aq8bg0 To coincide with the exhibit, the Department maintains the, “This Week in Mississippi History” blog. This blog will continue after 2017 and features archival materials from the collections related to Mississippi’s history and culture http://www.libraries.olemiss.edu/blogs/this-week-ms-history.

The Rotary Club of North Cobb completed their 2016 Annual Community Grant project using funds from the Rotary Foundation and North Cobb Rotary Club. The Kennesaw State University Library System now has a new reading bench outside of the building and 11 new public health and polio related medical books to enhance student learning in the library collection.
Is That a Raccoon or a Mongoose?
ID Animals in the Libraries’ Online eMammal Lite Game.

Put your wildlife knowledge to the test in eMammal Lite, a web-based animal tagging game hosted in the Hunt Library’s iPearl Immersion Theater. The entertaining game uses citizen science imagery to test your ability to identify common—and not so common—animals from around the world captured in camera trap photos.

Containing over 4,000 candid animal photos from 30 research projects compiled by the international citizen science camera trapping program eMammal, eMammal Lite brings the challenge of tagging animals photographed by camera traps—remotely activated cameras—without the need for your own camera trap.

Since its launch in the winter of 2016, the eMammal Lite app has seen nearly 1,500 users tag over 58,000 animals. The database of camera trap images uses content captured locally and throughout North America as well as from locales as far-flung as Mexico, India and Africa. Walt Gurley, a Visualization and Digital Media Librarian, developed the app with former NCSU Libraries Graphic Designer student employee Maris Hall.

This new installation at the iPearl Immersion Theater combines user tagging statistics, project information, and high-resolution images to create an engaging exploration of the eMammal Lite photo collection.

Visitors can view a selection of camera trap photos from each research project accompanied by information about the project and tagging stats on each photo to get an idea of which animals are the hardest to identify. In addition to the photo gallery, visitors can also track user accuracy statistics, the most popular tagged animals, and compete to make it on the top five tagger board.

Play along at go.ncsu.edu/emammallite.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has received an $877,000 grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, which will allow the Southern Historical Collection (SHC) at the Wilson Special Collections Library to further develop its transformative model for “community-driven archives.” In addition to several community archiving projects, the SHC will also develop and share training and educational materials in this emerging area of practice.

Activities for the three-year grant, “Building a Model for All Users: Transforming Archive Collections through Community-Driven Archives,” will begin immediately.

Community-driven archives are created through partnerships between a community that wishes to document and preserve its own history and an archival repository. In many cases, these are stories of marginalized communities that past generations of historians and archivists did not consider significant enough to record or preserve.

As part of the grant, the SHC will hire a full-time Community Archivist and advance or complete four community archiving projects currently underway:

- The Appalachian Student Health Coalition
- The Eastern Kentucky African American Migration Project
- The Historic Black Towns and Settlements Alliance
- The San Antonio African American Community Archive and Museum.

The SHC will develop a web-based resource to connect researchers with potential community archives projects. Additionally, the SHC will use the grant to share the information about its processes so other archives and communities can replicate them. This includes innovations such as the “Archivist in a Backpack,” which contains starter materials and instructions, protective document sleeves, a microphone and activity suggestions. It will also hold a publishing workshop so participants can reflect on and create a record of their own experiences.

PERSONNEL NEWS:

Alabama

University of South Alabama

E. Lorene Flanders has been appointed Executive Director of USA Libraries at the University of South Alabama in Mobile. She previously served as Professor and Dean of Libraries at the University of West Georgia in Carrollton, where she was appointed in 2005, and as Associate University Librarian at Georgia College & State University, where she was a member of the faculty from 1989 to 2005. While at the University of West Georgia, Flanders established Ingram Library’s Penelope Melson Society and served on the Board of Friends of Georgia Libraries,
representing the University System of Georgia’s Regents Academic Committee on Libraries. She also served on the USG Chancellor’s committee to oversee the transfer of the Georgia Department of Archives and History to the University System. Flanders oversaw the 2011 renovation of UWG’s Ingram Library and the installation of a replica of the State Capitol Office of the late Georgia House Speaker Thomas Bailey Murphy, 1924-2007, and supporting exhibits. Ingram Library and Houser Walker Architects won a 2013 Georgia AIA award for design excellence for the Ingram Library Renovation and Speaker Murphy Office Project.

Flanders is past secretary of the Southeastern Library Association and past chair of SELA’s Southern Books Competition Committee. She chaired the Georgia Library Association’s Awards Committee and the Academic Library Division of the organization, and represented GLA on the governing Council of the American Library Association 2012-2015. She served on ALA’s first Emerging Leaders Committee and as Bibliographer for the Georgia Historical Society, co-authoring the annual bibliography of Georgia history published in the Georgia Historical Quarterly.

USA Libraries include the Marx Library, the Baugh Biomedical Library, the Mitchell College of Business Library, and the Doy Leale McCall Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

**Georgia**

**Kennesaw State University**

The Sturgis Library, Kennesaw State University Campus, has several new employees. Erwyniques Leszczynski and Joselyn Rivera are new Library Technical Paraprofessionals in the Access Services Department. Samantha Reardon is in the new position of Collection Development Assistant. Darian Hailes is the new Virtual Services Paraprofessional. Amy Gratz is the Learning & Teaching Services Librarian, Librarian Assistant Professor. Sarah Kantor is the Reference Services Coordinator, Librarian Assistant Professor.

Prior to this appointment, Christine was head of E-Resources and Serials Management and interim director of Technical Services at the UNC Library. She has also worked as catalog management librarian and as serials access librarian at the UNC Library, and previously, as a reference librarian and head of collection access at Randolph-Macon College in Ashland, Virginia.

**North Carolina**

**UNC Chapel Hill**

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library announces the following recent appointments:

Christine Stachowicz -- Director of Technical Services. In this role, Christine will oversee the management of library acquisitions, e-resources licensing, materials processing, cataloging, metadata, and preservation. As a member of the Library Leadership Team, she will help define overall priorities and participate in long-term planning for the University Library.

Rosemary Humphrey, Resource Sharing Manager at the Johnson Library, Marietta Campus, was awarded the George Gaumond Award as a Valdosta State University MLIS student who "has demonstrated exemplary scholarship and service." She will be graduating in May 2017.

Back row: Leszczynski, Gratz, & Reardon. Front row: Rivera, Kantor, & Hailes
Christine holds an M.S.L.S. from UNC-Chapel Hill and a B.S. in accounting from Fairfield University in Fairfield, Connecticut.

Chad Haefele -- Head of User Experience and Assessment. Chad will lead the creation of a user experience that offers seamless connections between the Library’s services, physical collections, digital collections, physical spaces, and virtual presence. He will provide strategic direction for the Library’s online presence, assess the impact of Library services, and serve as an advocate for user needs in the design and redesign of the Library’s public spaces.

Before this appointment, Chad was interim head of User Experience at the UNC Library. He has also worked as emerging technologies librarian at the UNC Library.

Chad holds an M.L.I.S from the University of Pittsburgh, a certificate in technology and communication from UNC-Chapel Hill, and a B.S. in computer information systems from Grove City College, in Grove City, Pennsylvania.

Fei Yu -- Health Information Technology Librarian at the Health Sciences Library. Fei will expand the Library’s support of health informatics and analytics, mobile health, electronic health records, and clinical care research. She will provide information and technical support to researchers, plan classes and seminars in the HSL Research Hub, and work closely with the Carolina Digital Health Research Initiative (CaDHRI).

She previously was a research assistant for the HSL and NC Translational Science (NC TraCS) Institute Evaluation Team. She has also served as research associate at the Laboratory of Applied Informatics Research at UNC-Chapel Hill. Fei brings experience working with an integrated library system from her position at EiNetwork in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Fei holds a Ph.D. in library and information science from the University of Pittsburgh, and a master of information management and a B.A. in library and information science from Wuhan University in Hubei, China. She is currently working on a master of professional science in biomedical and health informatics at the UNC School of Information and Library Science.

Jason Casden -- Head of Software Development. In this position, Jason will lead a software development group of twelve full-time employees. He will provide vision and leadership for library technology services, facilitate improvements to technological work processes, and develop relationships with stakeholders.

Jason will also collaborate with Infrastructure Management Services on software system architecture planning and will provide strategic direction for the evaluation, customization, and implementation of existing technology platforms and systems.

Most recently, Jason worked as the Associate Head of Digital Library Initiatives at North Carolina State University (NCSU) Libraries. He was previously lead librarian for Digital Services Development and Digital Technologies Development Librarian, both at NCSU Libraries.

Jason holds an M.S.L.S. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and a B.A. in linguistics and English, with a minor in computer and information science, from the Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio.
University Libraries recently welcomed Will Cook as its new Facilities Manager. Cook received his Bachelor of Science in Community Recreation and Events Management from UNCG. Originally from New York, Cook now calls Greensboro home. Prior to joining University Libraries, Cook was the Assistant Building Manager for the City of Greensboro and worked at North Carolina A&T State University. He gained valuable experience with University Libraries during his time as a student worker and is excited about his new role. As Facilities Manager, Cook will be responsible for monitoring the operations of the building on a daily basis, working on space management and working assigned shifts on the circulation desk.

In January, University Libraries welcomed Samantha Harlow as its new Online Learning Librarian in Research, Outreach and Instruction. Samantha holds a Master of Science in Library and Information Science from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and a Bachelor of Arts in Cinema Studies from New York University. Prior to joining University Libraries, Samantha served as the Instructional Technology Consultant for the School of Education at UNCG, a Media and Digital Resource Librarian at High Point University and a Digital Production Manager at Triangle Research Libraries Network. Samantha holds professional memberships in Quality Matters (QM): Online Learning Community, the International Society of Technology and Education and the North Carolina Library Instructional Technology Meetings.

Kristen Wilson, NCSU Libraries Associate Head of Acquisitions and Discovery for Serials has won the 2017 HARRASSOWITZ Award for Leadership in Library Acquisitions. Given annually by the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS), a division of the American Library Association (ALA), the award recognizes the contributions by and outstanding leadership of an individual to the field of acquisitions librarianship.

Since Wilson came to the NCSU Libraries as a Libraries Fellow in 2007, she’s been an innovator in the acquisitions field, focusing on electronic resources management, knowledge bases, and workflow analysis. She has been a contributor to the development of E-Matrix, an electronic resources management system developed locally at NCSU Libraries.
Wilson has also been active in the use and development of e-resources knowledge bases, particularly through her involvement with the Global Open Knowledgebase (GOKb) project. She served as the first GOKb editor, helping to develop prototype workflows for data collection and maintenance within an open data framework. She later became principal investigator for the project, guiding industry-wide discussions about the role of open data in the e-resources supply chain.

**Andreas “Dre” Orphanides**, Associate Head of User Experience for the NCSU Libraries, will deliver the keynote address on the opening day of the 2017 Code4Lib Conference at UCLA on March 7.

The **Code4Lib conference** is an annual, international gathering of technologists who largely work for and with libraries, archives and museums and have a commitment to open technologies. Dre plans to reflect upon the practical and ethical implications of model selection in systems design.

A long-time participant in the Code4Lib community, Dre is one of the co-founders of the Code4Lib workshop, Fail4Lib, which created an inclusive and safe space to talk about project failures and generate constructive conversation around them. He has given talks on the ethics of system design at previous Code4Lib conferences.

**BOOK REVIEWS**


*Southern Religion and Christian Diversity in the Twentieth Century* is a series of fifteen essays written by distinguished Professor Wayne Flynt. The essays held my interest and spurred my reflection with his storytelling style. Through his words, I saw my hometown in North Carolina, my Baptist Church membership as a child, and remembered my early questions about church politics, segregation, and the role of the women in the church— who cooked Wednesday night dinners, supervised the nursery, arranged the summer tent revivals, collected Lottie Moon offerings each Sunday, sang in the choirs, but did not stand in the pulpit and deliver a sermon.

Flynt describes the social and religious movements within Southern Christianity as churches of all faiths sought to consider that feeding the physical and personal needs of citizens was as important as feeding the souls of citizens. Through individual congregations, through social agencies, and through ruling boards of congregations, the movement from evangelism to a social gospel became the new Southern Christianity.

Forces that converged between 1900 and 2000 brought great change to congregations and faith disciplines in the South as evidenced by Flynt’s extensive research. Particular essays shed light on changes: “Organized Labor, Reform, and Alabama Politics, 1920” (p.69), “Feeding the Hungry and Ministering to the Broken Hearted” (p.96), “Women, Society, and the Southern Church 1900-1920” (p.179), “God’s Politics: Is Southern Religion, Blue, Red or Purple?” (p. 393). All speak to the many changes in Christians’ congregational diversity.

Highly recommended for seminary and academic libraries. Excellent notes section p.317-363 and Index 370-386.

**Carol Walker Jordan**

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

In her Acknowledgements, Sarah Hyde, an Assistant Professor of History at River Parishes Community College, in Sorrento, Louisiana, shares her appreciation for faculty of the graduate studies program of the Louisiana State University History Department. Hyde says she attended a research seminar during her first year of graduate studies that sparked her desire to continue research. She goes on to express deep gratitude to the faculty in her Department who advised and challenged her, advising her that her work was “worthy of publication”.

Her new book, Schooling in the Antebellum South, is the result of determined research. Hyde says “early travelers through the south created the myth of inhabitants being shiftless bumpkins content with illiteracy and ignorance” (p.1). To counter the myth, Hyde “explored educational developments in the Gulf South as (they) progressed in fits and starts throughout the antebellum years”. (p. 6) Hyde’s research of the years 1820 to 1860 uncovered various types of educational developments that arose in the Gulf States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.

Hyde reveals in her research the importance of the “role of learning” in the Gulf coast states. Hyde contrasts the historical focus on higher education along the East Coast with public secondary education on the Gulf Coast. The antebellum passion in the Gulf Coast states was for public secondary education.

In her Chapters, Hyde shows how the citizens of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, valued teaching and learning through support for 1) “Learning Inside the Home, 2) Private Education in the Gulf South, 3) Early Efforts toward Public Schools, 4) Urban Public Schools, and finally 5) Establishment of Statewide Public School Systems in the Gulf South.” (xi)

An interesting read and a great example of how a graduate research study can become a valuable manuscript ready for publication as a text. Pages of Notes and an Index provide valuable resources to students, faculty and researchers of educational development in the Gulf Coast in Antebellum South.

Carol Walker Jordan.
University of North Carolina at Greensboro


Sarah Rose Cavanagh’s newly published book, The Spark of Learning: Energizing the College Classroom with the Science of Emotion, appealed to me as I surveyed recently published books on teaching and learning. Was the science of emotion, as Cavanagh revealed it, to be dull and analytical or does she expand on the ideas of teaching methods that provide a “spark” to engage faculty and students more fully in learning?

As I transitioned from a position I held as a counselor and accepted opportunities to teach, I was captivated by the articles and books that encouraged teachers to avoid boring lecture methods and embrace ideas associated with entertaining and guiding student learning. Twenty years ago, a small article by Alison King appeared in the journal College Teaching. It was titled “From Sage on the Stage to Guide on the Side”. This suggested shift encouraged teachers to connect to the emotions of their students through drama, music, creative approaches to the subject and role playing.

Sarah Cavanagh has gone beyond the concept of the “Edutainer” and provided a science foundation for the importance of understanding emotions and how those can enhance student learning. Cavanagh says: “If we want to truly motivate and educate our students, we are much better off targeting their emotions. In making this argument I will bring to bear evidence from the study of education,
psychology, and cognitive science, and neuroscience—
affective science”. (p. 1)

The book is organized into two parts, Part I Foundations of
Affective Science and Part II Affective Science in Action. In
addition to presenting and explaining her theory of
Affective Science and its potential to aid teachers in
understanding the use of emotion to spark learning,
Cavanagh presents ideas, plans, tactics and activities to
energize classrooms.

See a strong set of References, pages 217 to 233, and a
useful Index, pages 233 to 241.

Recommended for public, school and college libraries for
students, teachers, counselors and faculty.

*Carol Walker Jordan.*
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

The Industrialist and the Mountaineer: The Eastham-
Thompson Feud and the Struggle for West Virginia’s
Timber Frontier. Ronald L. Lewis. Morgantown: West
(pbk.) $26.99; 978-1-943665-50-1 (cloth) $79.99; 978-1-

Some say the Civil War was fought to free slaves and some
say it was fought to force the South to become a
mechanized economic power like the North. In this
historical analysis of a time between 1880 and 1900, one
can see struggles to preserve the ways of the past amid
determinations to change the economic landscape in West
Virginia. Ronald Lewis provides the reader with a rich and
fully documented historical analysis of the Eastham-
Thompson Feud in which the West Virginia frontiersman
and the New England businessman fought and one died.
They exhibited passionate feelings and opinions about
beliefs, cultural values and economic aspirations—all
related to the land, their work and their families.

The value of Lewis’ research and writing lies in the 1) hi-
historical analysis of the lives of Eastham and Thompson,
2) the context in which the feud erupted, and 3) the legal
and personal shifts in cultural and civic institutions that
impacted the aftermath of the feud.

Lewis is a gifted research scholar and his text will be of
great interest to students, faculty and other researchers
within the fields of American history, Civil War history,
family and genealogical studies. Recommended for
archives and history centers and for college and university
libraries.

There are many black and white photographs included, a
Notes section (p. 255-285), a Bibliography (p. 285-295)
and an Index (p. 297-301).

*Carol Walker Jordan.*
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

North Carolina’s Barrier Islands: Wonders of Sand,
Sea, and Sky. David Blevins. Chapel Hill.: University of
(cloth: alk. paper); 978-1-4696-3250-6 (ebook) 188 p.
$24.29.

The unrivalled work is a flawless study of Barrier Islands
of North Carolina. The writing style is captivating and
flows exceptionally. The author, David Blevins, a forest
ecologist and a professional photographer, has a forest
ecology doctorate degree from University of British
Columbia. Exclusive photography workshops are offered
by Mr. Blevins. Another book produced by Mr. Blevins
and Michael Schafale is *Wild North Carolina Discovering
the Wonders of Our State’s Natural Communities.*

This book consists of 161 magnificent photographs from
Boundary Bay, British Columbia in *A Nature Guide to
Boundary Bay and Tracing Our Past: A Heritage Guide to
Boundary Bay.*

Approximately one hundred sixty one majestic color
photographs of the islands, the various bodies of water, and
the firmament gloriously magnify the explanation of the
creation and power of the islands. Each snapshot has an easy-to-read written description. Shots such as the book cover, of the sun and clouds on the horizon over the islands and the water engage the reader. Scenes of beaches, shells, dunes, lighthouses, birds, a deer, flora, and horses transfix the reader. A map of the North Carolina coast reveals North Currituck Banks, Pine Island, Kitty Hawk Woods, Nags Head Woods, Jockey’s Ridge, Bodie Island, Pea Island, Hatteras Island, Cape Hatteras, Ocracoke Island, North Core Banks, and South Core Banks. Others disclosed on the map are Cape Lookout, Shackleford Banks, Bogue Banks, Bear Island, Lea-Hutaff Island, Masonboro Island, Cape Fear River Islands, Cape Fear, and Bird Island. More mentioned on the map comprise Currituck Sound, Albermarle Sound, Roanoke Island, Pamlico Sound, Hatteras Flats, Diamond Shoals, Cedar Island, and Core Sound. Further noted on the map are Cape Lookout Shoals, Cape Fear River, Frying Pan Shoals, Suffolk shoreline one hundred twenty thousand years ago, and glacial maximum shoreline twenty thousand years ago. The author notes Kitty Hawk Woods Reserve and Nags Head Woods have superb strolling trails.

The content includes Contents, Preface, Currituck Banks including sections: North Currituck Banks, Pine Island, Kitty Hawk Woods, Nags Head Woods, Jockey’s Ridge, and Cape Hatteras National Seashore including sections: Bodie Island, Pea Island, Hatteras Island, Cape Hatteras, Ocracoke Island. Others include Cape Lookout National Seashore including sections: North Core Banks, South Core Banks, Cape Lookout, Shackleford Banks, and The Southern Islands including sections: Bogue Banks, Bear Island, Lea-Hutaff Island, Masonboro Island, Cape Fear River Island, Cape Fear, and Bird Island. There is an Epilogue, Acknowledgments, and Index.

Birds on the islands remarked about are wild geese, blue heron, tundra swans, gannets, cormorants, brown pelicans, redhead ducks, seabirds, sandering birds, tern, gulls, and ibis. More birds recognized are egrets, American oystercatchers, osprey, black skimmers, Nelson’s sharp-tailed sparrow, dunlin, plover, Ruddy turnstone, willets, yellow-rumped warbler, pintails, and boat-tailed grackle. In addition the islands have ponies, box turtles, fish, lizards, salamanders, southern leopard frogs, white-lip globe snails, grasshoppers, frogs, and dragonflies. Additionally, banker ponies, ghost crabs, loggerhead sea turtles, southern leopard frogs, clams, oysters, and scallops are pointed out. Foliage on the islands consist of oak trees, pines, mallows, southern red oak, sweet gum, and bald cypress. Other greenery present are hickory, red maple, dogwood, American holly tree, and American beech tree. Black willow trees, Bladderwort, swamp tupelo, cinnamon fern, dune pea, orchids, croton, and firewheel occur on the islands as well. Seaside golden rod, eelgrass, morning glory flowers, cordgrass, willet, and seashore amaranth endure on the islands, too. Intriguingly, shells on the land that are colorful are new to the islands while the white shells have been on the islands for such an extensive period the sun has bleached them. Seeds of seashore amaranth, a plant on Bird Island, exist in the ocean a very long time until the seeds reach a land where the seashore amaranths can grow. Academic and public libraries should add this picture-perfect beauty to their collections because of its outstanding magnetism to visitors to North Carolina and the historical narrative and untouchable research of the Barrier Islands.

Melinda F. Matthews
University of Louisiana at Monroe Library


If you are a “Ron Rash Raving Fan” of this author’s attractive and alluringly descriptive prose, this book is for you. “Conversations with Ron Rash”, edited by Mae Miller Claxton and Rain Newcomb, is truly a comfortable, friendly and insightful group of conversations.

Hope Quinn, a Western Carolina graduate student, began this book, Conversations with Ron Rash, with her honors project—to investigate interviews that Ron Rash provided from his travels in the United States and abroad. From this initial beginning of compiling and reading these interviews, Mae Claxton and Rain Newcomb, faculty colleagues, decided to create a manuscript including the entirety of Ron’s interviews over 15 years. These interviews provide a 15 year landscape that show the writer and teacher, the “contemporary and the new Ron Rash”.

From reading each interview, I, as a raving fan, gained amazing insights into Ron’s interpretation and advice to aspiring writers. Known as an Appalachian writer, Ron is one who always remembers his forefathers/foremothers, landscapes, and life lessons. There is a beauty to the diverse interview questions and to the answers and musings Ron provided in the interviews.

Any faculty member/ teacher and student of writing and research will benefit from the interviews. A "Ron Rash Raving Fan" will become an even greater fan of this man
and also will thank Mae and Rain and Hope for the work they gave us.

Recommended for public libraries and academic libraries. See the additional resources and index (pg. 203 to 211).

Carol Walker Jordan
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

On Strawberry Hill: The Transcendent Love of Gifford Pinchot and Laura Houghteling
Paula Ivaska Robbins

In her Acknowledgements section of On Strawberry Hill: The Transcendent Love of Gifford Pinchot and Laura Houghteling, Paula Robbins credits her strong dependency upon “the wonderfully knowledgeable and helpful archivists of the Buncombe County Pack Library North Carolina Room”.

The setting of the development of Gifford Penchant’s career was in the mountains of North Carolina in West Asheville where he followed his desire to become a forester and convince others that forest management was a national issue. Laura Houghteling was a patient suffering from consumption and living with a family in Asheville where the environmental conditions were said to be conducive to better health. So begins the story...a handsome young man walking and studying the landscapes and a young woman living in a mansion on a hill looking out her window and seeing him.

Imagine the challenge Robbins confronted to tell a story of the personal lives of two individuals, two families, many historical figures, the building of the Biltmore Estate landscapes and the Pisgah Forest, nation building during the time of the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt and of William H. Taft, a wave of American Spiritualism and rise and fall of American progressive and conservative movements. From her extensive thirteen pages of bibliographic notes and nine black and white illustrations, it is clear there may be many knowledgeable and helpful librarians and research sites that fueled Robbins artistic crafting of her manuscript.

To be able to provide alluringly descriptive prose to tell Gifford Pinchot and Laura Houghteling’s relationship story, Robbins reveals a multitude of research sites, interviews, conversations and collaborations that will be of keen interest to students of the environment, the politics of conservation, spiritualism, and the history of medical challenges such as consumption, tuberculosis, and the treatments for patients in the late 1850s and early 1900s.

Recommended for public libraries, academic libraries and special collections of history of North Carolina.

Carol Walker Jordan
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Stepdaughters of History: Southern Women and the American Civil War

The representation of southern women, during and in the aftermath of the Civil War, is varied and complex. In Stepdaughters of History: Southern Women and the American Civil War, Catherine Clinton integrates recent scholarship and historical research to provide a more revealing portrayal of women’s wartime participation. Dividing the book into three sections, the author explores the postwar narrative of southern white women who fashioned their own “Lost Cause” legacy, and of southern black women, whose legacy was formed for them.

In the book’s first section, “Band of Sisters,” Clinton addresses how southern white women formed a “collective identity” through shared sacrifices and wartime experiences. This “band of sisters” remained stoic, supportive, prayerful, and patriotic as their men came back diseased, dismembered, or not at all. Crossing socio-economic boundaries, they ranged from upper-class women who bore the administrative and supervisory responsibilities of plantations, to poor women who were faced with starvation, sickness, and assault. In many cases, their stalwart facades masked a deeper sense of betrayal.
and diminishing support for the War. Instead of resulting in a sense of empowerment, their hardships created disillusionment and enduring wounds, causing women to take their wartime legacies into their own hands.

Some of these women gave up conservative lifestyles to contribute more directly to the war effort. In the book’s second section, “Impermissible Patriots,” Clinton moves beyond the more popular chronicles of women such as Mary Chestnut, and explores accounts written by southern women who were suddenly thrown into unfamiliar duties in the hospital or the field. The author also shares stories of women who threw off the trappings of their gender and became soldiers. One such story is that of Loreta Janeta Velazquez, who even before the War, chose to live a less conventional life than many of her sex. Velazquez’s autobiography proved to be a sensational memoir of a woman who, after the death of her husband and children, pursued the life of a male Confederate soldier, then after being caught, a female spy. This narrative reflects the full extent of southern women’s more active participation during the War.

Clinton also includes stories of women resisters who used their social influence to fight their enemy, including the well-known account of New Orleans women who defied the authority of Union General Benjamin Butler after the city’s occupation in April of 1862. Having little power but “southern civility,” the city’s female population began to actively ignore or demonstrate rude behavior toward the occupying federal troops. Butler took offense at the women’s obvious slights of crossing the street at the sight of a Union soldier, or worse, spitting in their faces. Both sides being completely resolute in their opposition, Butler and the New Orleans matrons began a standoff that would end in jailed women and news of “Yankee horrors” spreading throughout the South.

In the years after the War, southern white women began to actively reshape their own history, attempting to create an honorable legacy from a dishonorable defeat. They began forming their own postwar narrative, successfully contributing to the “Myth of the Confederacy.” It was through these well-crafted nostalgic writings that the South “lost the war, but won the peace.” Clinton traces this literature from the years following the War until well into the twentieth century, seeking to deconstruct this revisionist history.

The book’s last chapter, “Mammy by Any Other Name,” focuses on black women’s wartime activities and how their contributions were diminished in postwar history. As southern white women created their romanticized wartime narrative, black women were relegated to a role that provided nostalgic comfort and dissipated the cruel and inhuman aspects of slavery and “interracial liaisons.” The “Myth of Mammy” began to rise concurrently with the “Myth of the Confederacy,” while the true narrative of black women’s participation remained underrepresented in Civil War history. The author specifically focuses on two women, Harriet Tubman and Susie King Taylor. Both are strong examples of black women who made significant contributions during the War. The author clearly outlines the importance of Tubman’s efforts to transport countless slaves out of the South, as well as Taylor’s service with the Union troops, both as a nurse and a teacher to recently freed slaves. But there are also countless tales of bravery and resistance of southern black women during and after the War, and Clinton plays these important narratives against the stereotypical representation of “Mammy.”

In Stepdaughters of History: Southern Women and the American Civil War, Catherine Clinton provides a complex portrayal of southern women’s participation in the War. In doing so, she draws on increasingly important Civil War scholarship and primary source research to define how women viewed their own wartime contributions, as well as their postwar legacies. Incorporating diaries and correspondence, the author provides moving accounts of the abject suffering of the war-weary female population and the challenge of representing their stories in a truthful and relevant way. This book in is a must read for those who seek to fully understand women’s history in the context of the Civil War.

Kathelene McCarty Smith
University of North Carolina at Greensboro


Fruit: A Savor the South Cookbook, is a delightful jewel discussing twelve fruits, their origins and history, and shares wonderful recipes and culinary ideas. The appetizing twelve fruits blackberries, cantaloupe, damson plums, figs, mayhaws, muscadine and scuppernong grapes, pawpaws, peaches, persimmons, quince, strawberries, and watermelon exclaimed over are abundant in the South. The chapters start with details about the fruit followed by yummy recipes. Above each recipe is data about the recipe. The recipes are easy to understand. Sidebars
explain cookery techniques comprising How to Sterilize Jars for Storing Jams and Preserves in the Refrigerator, Resources on Canning, How to Make Piecrust for a Single-Crust or Double-Crust Pie, How to Prepare Pawpaws for Eating, Cooking, and Storing, How to Peel Fresh Peaches, How to Prepare Wild Persimmons, How to Prepare Domestic Persimmons, and Ratafia.

Between 2012—2017 twenty-one other Savor the South cookbooks have been published by various authors. Nancie McDermott resides Chapel Hill and holds a degree from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Ms. Dermott is the author of numerous cookery articles and cookbooks, for example Southern Soups and Stews, Southern Cakes, and Southern Pies.

Thought-provoking facts are rich in the cookbook. The time of year that the fruits are ample is noted. July is the month of blackberries. Figs are profuse at the end of summer and the fall has copious persimmons. Figs are thought as prosperous in the Bible. Quince can create beautiful smells for buildings. Intriguingly, backgrounds of the fruits are touched on. Figs are from Jericho and Africa. Astoundingly, watermelons grew in Egypt before Christ. What’s more, seeds of watermelon were in King Tutankhamun’s resting place. Greece and Rome employed blackberries to heal. Moreover, blackberries were utilized as colorants by Indians. Where the fruits are located is remarked about. South Carolina chose the peach as the state fruit and strawberries are lavish in the states on the east coast.

The delightful contents incorporate Contents, Introduction, Blackberries: Blackberry Roly Poly, Blackberry Fool, Blackberry Slump, Blackberry Cordial, Cantaloupe: Cantaloupe Agua Fresca, Horchata de Melon, Cantaloupe Preserves, Sherri Brooks Vinton’s Cantaloupe Pickles, Cantaloupe Sorbet, Damson Plums: Damson Plum Jam, Martha Hall Foose’s Damson Plum Custard Pie, Lamb Shanks with Damson Plum Sauce, Figs: Fig Preserves, Vimala Rajendran’s Fig Compote, Fresh Fig Chutney with Cilantro and Toasted Cumin, Fresh Fig Pie, Okracoke Island Fig Cake with Buttermilk Glaze, Loella Fugate’s Fig Swirl Cookies, Mayhaws: Mayhaw Jelly, Mayhaw Jelly-Glazed Shrimp with Zucchini, Mayhaw Meatballs, Slow-Cooker Pulled Pork with Mayhaw Jelly Barbecue Sauce, Muscadine and Scuppernong Grapes: Muscadine Grape Hull Pie, Letha Henderson’s Scuppernong Meringue Pie, Savory Spiced Muscadine Grapes, Sandra Gutierrez’s Drunken Chicken with Muscadine Grapes and White Wine, Pawpaws: Pawpaw Custard Pie, Pawpaw Ice Cream, Pawpaw Caramel Sauce, Pawpaw Yogurt Smoothie, Peaches: Fresh Peach Chutney, Bill Smith’s Green Peach Salad, Peach Custard Pie with a Secret, Fresh Peach Fritters, Surry County Peach Sonker with Dip, Persimmons: Persimmon Ice Cream, Old-Time Persimmon Pudding, Bill Neal’s Elegant Persimmon Pudding, Persimmon Cookies, Bill Smith’s Persimmon Pound Cake, Adrienne Carpenter’s Persimmon Cheesecake, Quince: Quince Compote, Dulce de Membrillo, Nicole Taylor’s Fried Quince Pies, Moroccan-Inspired Lamb Stew with Quince, Quince Ratafia, Strawberries: Strawberry-Rhubarb Pie, Debbie Gooch’s Fresh Strawberry Bread, Strawberry Coulis, Strawberry Shrub, Watermelon: Watermelon-Rind Pickles, Kathy Strahs’s Watermelon-Lime Jelly Cubes, and Thai-Inspired Watermelon-Pineapple Salad, Acknowledgments, For Further Reading, and Index.

Fruit: A Savor the South Cookbook, is ideal for public and academic libraries. The recommended audience is researchers of southern fruits and individuals interested in sampling tasty mouthwatering dessert and mealtime southern fruit recipes.

Melinda F. Matthews
University of Louisiana at Monroe
Guidelines for Submissions and Author Instructions

The Southeastern Librarian

The Southeastern Librarian (SELn) is the official publication of the Southeastern Library Association (SELA). The quarterly publication seeks to publish articles, announcements, and news of professional interest to the library community in the southeast. The publication also represents a significant means for addressing the Association's research objective. Two newsletter-style issues serve as a vehicle for conducting Association business, and two issues include juried articles.

1. Articles need not be of a scholarly nature but should address professional concerns of the library community. SELn particularly seeks articles that have a broad southeastern scope and/or address topics identified as timely or important by SELA sections, round tables, or committees.
2. News releases, newsletters, clippings, and journals from libraries, state associations, and groups throughout the region may be used as sources of information.
3. Submissions should be directed to: Perry Bratcher, Editor SELn, 503A Steely Library, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY 41099. Phone 859-572-6309, 859-572-6181 (fax). Email: bratcher@nku.edu.
4. Manuscripts must be submitted in electronic format as attachment to an email, preferably in MS Word or compatible format. Articles should be written in a grammatically correct, simple, readable style. The author is responsible for the accuracy of all statements in the article and should provide complete and accurate bibliographic citations. Although longer or shorter works may be considered, 2,000- to 5,000-word manuscripts are most suitable.
5. The Notes should appear at the end of the manuscript in a section titled "References." The editor will refer to the latest edition of APA for capitalization, punctuation, quotations, tables, captions, and elements of bibliographic style.
6. The name, position, and professional address of the author should appear in the bottom left-hand corner of a separate title page. The author's name should not appear anywhere else in the document.
7. Digital images should be sent as separate email attachments rather than in the body of the text.
8. No other publisher should be simultaneously considering a manuscript submitted to SELn until that manuscript is returned or the editor provides written permission.
9. If the manuscript includes analyses of survey results, please acknowledge approval by the appropriate Institutional Review Board either through direct reference in the manuscript or acknowledgement as part of the manuscript submission.
10. Upon receipt, a manuscript will be acknowledged by the editor. Incoming manuscripts are added to a manuscript bank from which articles are selected for each issue. The editor assigns manuscripts to at least two reviewers who receive the manuscript with no direct information on the author or the author's affiliation. Following the review, a decision will be communicated to the writer. A definite publication date is given prior to publication. Publication can be expected within twelve months.
11. Beginning with Vol. 51, #3 (2003), The Southeastern Librarian has entered into an agreement to license electronic publishing rights to H. W. Wilson Company. Authors agree to assign copyright of manuscripts to The Southeastern Library Association, subject to certain limited licenses granted back to the author.
12. Advertisements may be purchased. The appearance of an ad does not imply endorsement or sponsorship by SELA. Contact the editor for further information.
13. Readers who wish to comment on articles in the journal should address the letters to the editor. Letters should be succinct, no longer than 200 words. Letters will be published on a space available basis. It is the author’s responsibility to obtain permission from the appropriate institutional review board regarding human subject research performed as part of focus groups, surveys, etc.
Editorial Board

Perry Bratcher
SELn Editor
503A Steely Library
Northern Kentucky University
Highland Heights, KY  41099
bratcher@nku.edu

Tyler Goldberg
Director, Technical Services
Ekstrom Library
University of Louisville
Louisville, KY  40292
tylergoldberg@louisville.edu

Dr. Annabel K. Stephens
Associate Professor Emerita
School of Library and Information Studies
University of Alabama
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0252
astephen@bama.ua.edu

Camille McCutcheon
Coordinator of Collection Management Librarian
University of South Carolina Upstate
800 University Way
Spartanburg, SC 29303
CMCutcheon@uscupstate.edu

Nancy Richey
Assistant Professor – Image Librarian
Kentucky Library
Western Kentucky University
1906 College Heights
Bowling Green, KY  42101
Nancy.Richey@WKU.edu

SELA State Representatives

Alabama:
Margie Calhoun
Main Library Manager
Mobile Public Library
701 Government Street
Mobile, AL 36609
mcalhoun@mplonline.org

Arkansas:
Crystal Gates
William F. Laman Public Library
2801 Orange St.
North Little Rock, AR  72114
crystal.gates@lamanlibrary.org

Florida: TBA

Georgia:
Deborah Meyer
Library Consultant
317 Saddlebrook Dr., S.E.
Calhoun, GA 30701
randmeyer@bellsouth.net

Kentucky:
Cindy Cline
University of Kentucky Libraries
401 M I King Library
Lexington, KY  40506-0039
cindy.cline@uky.edu

Louisiana: TBA

Mississippi:
Melissa Dennis
Outreach & Instruction Librarian
University of Mississippi Libraries
1 Library Loop
University, MS 38677
mdennis@olemiss.edu

North Carolina:
Wanda Brown
Assoc. Dean
Z. Smith Reynolds Library
Winston Forest University
1834 Wake Forest Rd.
Winston Salem, NC  27109
brownw@wfu.edu

South Carolina:
Faith Line
Director
Anderson Co. Library
300 N. McDuffie St.
Anderson, SC  29621
fline@andersonlibrary.org

Tennessee:
Sue Knoche
Medical Library Asst.,
Cataloging/Serials/Acquisitions
ETSU Quillen College of Medicine Library
Box 70693
Johnson City, TN  37614
knoches@mail.etsu.edu

Virginia: TBA

West Virginia:
Deborah Musser
Technical Services coordinator
Cabell Co. Public Library
455 9th St. Plaza
Huntington, WV  25701
dmusser@cabell.lib.wv.us