From the Editor

Happy New Year! And welcome to the third issue of Tennessee Libraries for...2007. Yes, that's not a typo. We've been running more than a bit behind during this volume year, but previous editors of TL assure us that we follow in renowned footsteps in that regard. Even Frances Neel Cheney didn't produce every issue of the journal on time.

You can help us to produce our publication in a timely fashion. Write for us! We are always soliciting articles of a scholarly nature that are of interest to all librarians in Tennessee. See our Contributor's Guidelines for more information. Also, once your articles are in the queue for publication, please meet your deadlines. We plan on specific materials to appear in each issue, and if you are late, the whole issue is on hold.

The focus of this issue is our annual Tennessee Bibliography. This bibliography includes materials by and about Tennessee. Also in this issue are our regular interview and book review features. I think you'll find the interviews with public librarians from major metropolitan areas in our state quite interesting.

The final item in this issue is cause for apology on my part. Donald Smeeton and Jacquelyn Royal submitted their article about a digitization project at Lee University for publication in our Conference issues this last year. Somehow, I let it fall through the cracks so that it was not published in either of those issues. We're happy to include it here, and hope that you find it enlightening.

Regular Columns:

Book Reviews
Rebecca Tolley-Stokes, Book Review Editor
View HTML View PDF

Interviews: Metropolitan Public Library Directors
David Clapp, Judy Drescher, Larry Frank, Donna Nicely
Scott Cohen, Interviews Editor
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In this Issue:

2006 Tennessee Bibliography
Lucinda Scanlon & Edward T. Sullivan

Preserve a Musical Tradition on a Shoestring Budget
Jacquelyn Royal & Donald Smeeton
**Book Reviews**

Rebecca Tolley-Stokes, East Tennessee State University

Book Review Editor


Carol Buckley, executive director and co-founder of the Elephant Sanctuary in Hohenwald, TN, has penned a delightful picture book about a place that is “just for elephants” and its fascinating residents. She co-founded the nation’s first refuge for sick, needy, and old elephants in 1995. Carol helps to care for the animals, make arrangements for new arrivals, and organize educational programs. She believes that educating school children and adults alike, is a benefit to elephants everywhere.

*Just for Elephants* is a captivating, yet simple, story of an elephant named Shirley who worked in the circus in her youth and then lived as the lone elephant at a zoo in Louisiana. Then the day came for her to leave the zoo and go to a place just for elephants. It was a big surprise to the staff, and to Shirley, that she recognized another elephant, Jenny. They greeted each other with great joy and excitement because it turned out that Jenny was a baby in a circus that Shirley worked in several years ago. Elephants do remember! Jenny took Shirley under her wing by helping her settle into her new environment and meet her new family. The story is touching and chock full of interesting elephants facts.

Elephants are emotional animals just like us humans. Some tribes in Africa say that elephants are the only animals with a soul. This book certainly supports that idea. Children will easily relate to Shirley because she was scared her first day at the sanctuary, just like they’re scared when starting a new school. We can learn about our own emotions and feelings from these gentle giants.

The text on each page is accompanied by photographs of Shirley, Jenny, and their family. Each photo captures the emotion or information written on each page. The story draws the reader into the pictures and pictures draw the reader into the story, a good marriage of text and illustration.

The book works well as a read-aloud as well as when read to oneself. *Just for Elephants* is recommended for school and public libraries as well as academic libraries with youth collections.

Lara Beth Lehman, Curriculum Materials Center Manager
Peabody Library, Vanderbilt University.

George S. Burkhardt’s well researched and interesting book, *Confederate Rage, Yankee Wrath*, details an important yet underwritten aspect of the Civil War. Burkhardt examines the rage felt by Confederate soldiers at former black slaves for fighting against them as equals after Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. He uses this motivation as part of his proof that the Confederate killings of black prisoners of war, and some white Federal soldiers, were not random massacres, but a standard policy practiced throughout much of the war. Burkhardt specifically examines Fort Pillow which was fought by men who served under General Nathan Bedford Forrest and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia which was a major staging area for Confederate troops during the Civil War. His book is organized into easy to understand sections, and the influx of primary sources makes it credible and appealing. Tennessee libraries will be interested in adding this to their general history collection as a portion of the text deals with Fort Pillow, Tennessee, about forty miles north of Memphis. Recommended for university collections and those libraries with strong Civil War collections.

Claire Stults, Assistant Reference Librarian
Williamson County Public Library Franklin, TN


*Sarah’s Girls* is a fictionalized account of the author’s ancestors from the Appalachian town of Big Ugly. The book focuses on the lives of Sarah and Philip Hager and their daughters, Madge, Pearl, Ida, and Edna. It begins with Philip coming to the town of Big Ugly, West Virginia and looking for strong men to work at his timber cutting business venture so that he may earn money to become a doctor. During this labor search, Philip meets, and instantly falls in love with, Sarah Ferrell. Since Sarah refuses to leave Big Ugly, Philip gives up his dreams of moving to a big city for a better life to marry Sarah and settle down in Big Ugly. Philip and Sarah subsequently bear four beautiful daughters and make a nice life for themselves; although Philip still harbors the dream of moving to a city like Charleston, West Virginia and getting involved in politics. Unfortunately, Sarah, frequently described as a delicate and fragile woman, dies when her daughters are still young. After her beloved wife’s death, Philip decides it is best for him and his daughters to move to the city of Hamblin, where the girls can earn a better education and Philip can make a better living. The majority of the book’s action follows the Hager family’s life after their move to the city and is interspersed with brief cuts to what other family members, such as Sarah’s sister Lena, are doing back at Big Ugly. The book’s narrative is also frequently broken up with letters from the girls to their relatives back in Big Ugly and aspiring writer Pearl’s journal entries and other writings.

I was drawn into the lives of Philip and his daughters and caring what happened to them, but I did not find the book to be very well written. The dialog was especially abrupt and juvenile. I wondered why I should care about reading a book about a stranger’s relatives in the first place. Despite all of those flaws, though, I did want to know how things turned out for everyone, and this book also provides good insight into close-knit family and city life at the turn of the twentieth century.

Even though *Sarah’s Girls* is about real people, it is a book of fiction, and therefore, is not intended for any kind of research purposes. I would not recommend this book for any library, except possibly for the juvenile fiction section of a public library. Young fans of historical fiction like Laura Ingalls Wilder and the *American Girl* books might enjoy this book, but unless someone personally knows the author, I do not think anyone else will be interested.

Julie Caudle, Head Librarian
Spring Hill Public Library


This collection of seventeen never-before-published stories is linked very tenuously to events in American history. This is a clever idea. The reader is pulled along from story to story and a motley collection is given some shape.

There are some stand outs. Alexander Chee describes how Chinese travelers are trapped in the new world and become First Peoples. Ron Kovic packs a lot of punch into seven pages in "The Recruiters" and is recommended reading for any young person thinking of joining the Marines.

David Rees and David Knight use graphics to make their points. Valerie Miner reminds us of the eerie similarities between the paranoia of the 1950s and our post 9/11 fears.

You may recognize many of the authors’ names. While this is not always their best work it is nice to know what they are up to these days. A *Fictional History of the United States With Huge Chunks Missing* should be purchased by libraries whose patrons just cannot get enough short fiction.

Willa Reister, Interlibrary Loan
Knox County Public Library System

The overall content and purpose of the monograph presents the hardships suffered and perseverance, to not only survive but succeed, of women of Appalachia. For example, the book includes the fears of death of husbands while coal mining, feuds, challenging the stereotypes of mountain females, poor disadvantaged mountain women becoming ladies of the evening, and comparisons of Appalachia females to the poverty-stricken females of Bolivia. Revelations from books such as Sharyn McCrumb's She Walks These Hills educate readers.

This exhaustively and accurately researched book is comprised of a series editor’s preface, a preface, an acknowledgments, twelve essays by twelve authors, two pages listing the contributors, and a precise index.

Chapter nine “Appalachian Women and Language Old and New Forms as Reflections of a Changing Image” includes four maps of dialect in Appalachia. Each powerful and chapter ends with a studied listing of Notes. The book is divided into three sections including “Voices of Activism” with three chapters, “Voices of Class” composed of four chapters, and “Voices of Place” containing four chapters.

The intended audience is anyone interested in the struggles and conflicts of females of Appalachia. Clearly, Beyond Hill and Hollow enormously and vitally contributes to the fields of women’s studies, sociology, social work, psychology, and history. Any academic library, public library, or special history collection of Appalachia should purchase and would invaluably benefit from.

Melinda F. Matthews, Interlibrary Loan/Reference Librarian
University of Louisiana at Monroe


This diary of Eliza Rhea Anderson Fain describes the Civil War as it was for the female civilians and slaveholders in East Tennessee. Edited by a relative, John N. Fain, it gives a unique picture of the everyday life of the people caught up in the war, especially those in one of the “border” states like Tennessee, where your neighbor might also be your enemy. Eliza was a wife, a mother to 13 children, a Confederate sympathizer, and a deeply religious woman. Her deep convictions about the Biblical rightness of slavery give an interesting view of the southern thinking at the time. With great pride, she sent her husband and five of her sons to war. All survived, but she agonized over those of her acquaintance who did die for the cause.

Eliza shows the strength and resiliency of the women of that time, whose comfortable lives were shattered by the war. She clothed and fed her family in spite of the invading army and bushwhackers who plundered her home. Neighbors helped neighbors whenever possible and they were also the main source of communication for each other. Eliza's deep religious faith and belief in the rightness of the Southern cause shine through in every entry of this amazing diary.

An incredible number of people touched her life on a daily basis, so an annotated list of the “Principle Characters in the Diary” and many well researched footnotes added by the editor are invaluable aids. And the extensive bibliography and index are also very helpful. Although a few maps are included in the preface material, they could be more detailed and inserted more appropriately. Recommended for academic and public libraries and for anyone interested in the Civil War, especially in Tennessee.

Sue Alexander
James E. Walker Library, Middle Tennessee State University


In No Space Hidden, Grey Gundaker (Associate Professor of Anthropology and American Studies, College of William & Mary) and Judith McWillie (Professor of Painting and Drawing, University of Georgia’s Lamar Dodd School of Art) provide, through photographs, background history and personal narratives of the southeastern African Americans who created these landscapes, a window onto the meaning and placement of materials used to “decorate” their yards. The book further suggests there are cultural threads running through “yard work” that reflect a global connection between the “practitioners” and their African, Caribbean, European, and Native American ancestors. The thread can be traced through themes, materials, imagery and organization of yards.

Driving through some areas of the Southeast, one may view yards filled with specifically arranged pieces of concrete, bottles, masks, bright shiny objects, metals and other objects of various materials and colors. This book suggests that the yard is not filled with junk but with carefully placed materials that are signs to commemorate, communicate, instruct, and warn, remind and admonish those who view them. In fact, these yard works have been viewed as outsider art or folk art and have created quite a stir in the art world. But these practitioners are doing more than creating art. They are making a statement about themselves, their community and how they live their lives responsibly within the community and society. There is also spiritual meaning in the yards created by these artist philosophers. These yards reflect the global connection as well as the individuality, creativity and philosophy of the owner.

This book acts as a personal guide through the yards, by providing biographical information about and first person conversations with the artists. It is an illustrated seminar in outsider art and anthropology, which informs of the spiritual, hidden and symbolic meanings, the rich culture and the histories these practitioners and their yards of bottles, wheels, sculptures, glass and found materials represent.
A unique feature of this book is an introductory portfolio to each of its six chapters. The portfolio contains most of McWillie’s photographs of the yard work and many of the stories and personal narratives of the artists, while the chapters expound on the specific themes, materials and meanings represented in the portfolio. There are very informative notes for each chapter and portfolio. For further reading, there is an excellent selected bibliography.

*No Space Hidden* would be useful for public libraries with regional history and art collections and for academic libraries with African American Studies, American Studies, anthropology, or art history collections.

Sharon Johnson
Felix G. Woodward Library, Austin Peay State University


Part of the *This Hallowed Ground: Guides to Civil War Battlefields* series, this text provides the reader with a practical guide to three of the Trans-Mississippi Theater’s most significant battles, Wilson’s Creek, Pea Ridge, and Prairie Grove, as well as the Wire Road, a primary means of travel and communication in Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas. A combination of authoritative writing and detailed battlefield analysis makes this a wonderful tool to understand how these battles unfolded and fit within the conflict over possession of Arkansas and Missouri. Anyone researching these events or traveling to the respective locations needs to read this work.

Four leading scholars combine to provide masterful analysis of these sites. Earl J. Hess, the Stewart McClelland Chair of History at Lincoln Memorial University, tackles the Battle of Pea Ridge, now preserved as the Pea Ridge National Military Park. The Battle of Prairie Grove, interpreted on the state level as the Prairie Grove Battlefield Park, is the subject of University of Arkansas Monticello professor of history William L. Shea’s section. William G. Piston, professor of history at Missouri State University, and Richard Hatcher, historian at the Fort Sumter National Monument, combine their expertise to analyze the Battle of Wilson’s Creek, also a national park called the Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield. Hess writes the section on the Wire Road with valuable input from Piston and Shea, who focus upon stretches between Springfield and Madry, Missouri, and Dripping Springs and Van Buren, Arkansas, respectively.

To navigate the reader to these locations, the text is divided into a series of stops which require walking, and sites requiring less movement called substops. At each of these locations, the text uses the following terminology to describe the events and place the reader in the proper location: “Direction,” “Orientation,” “What Happened,” “Analysis,” and “Vignettes.” “Direction” navigates drivers between stops and “Orientation” sets the viewer in the correct location to view the ground. “What Happened” and “Analysis” explain the overall importance of the site in relation to actual movements in the overall importance in the battle or campaign. “Vignettes” make the events more understandable by providing the readers with personal stories of the locations. Furthermore, the text contains numerous maps, photographs, and images to aid in describing the events, persons, and locations in these battles.

Overall, the writing and methodology make the text extremely flexible. The reader may frame the battles within the geography of Northeastern Arkansas and Southeastern Missouri to better understand the campaigns or focus on the movements within small areas on the battlefield. With this said, only one criticism exists. Both in reading and following the stops, the text is occasionally out of chronological order, causing some confusion for the inattentive reader. Nonetheless, the work is an excellent account of the location and events. It is highly recommended for the bookshelves of both academic and general libraries as Civil War scholars, enthusiasts, and novices will find it helpful in understanding these events.

Derek Allen Clements
Black River Technical College, Pocahontas, Arkansas


Prepared under the auspices of the Tennessee Native Plant Society *Wildflowers of Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the Southern Appalachians* is a welcome addition to the world of field guides specific to Tennessee flora and fauna. The title may mislead users to believe that the main focus is not on Tennessee; however, it reflects the editors’ recognition of regional ecosystems in identifying wildflower habitats rather than the state’s political boundaries.

The guide describes over 1,250 species with almost 800 color photographs. The quality of the photographs will definitely assist with identification of flowers in the field. The photographs are also enjoyable to view for the beauty of the flowers. The photo editors, David Duhl and Dennis Horn, used the talents of over 50 photographers to create this visual delight.

The guide is organized first by plant family followed by subdivisions of genera and species, which are arranged alphabetically. An entry for an individual wildflower includes both the common and scientific names. A flower’s description is categorized by into 6 distinct sections: general, leaves, fruits, where found, similar species, and notes. Section titles are in bold print and the layout is consistent for each entry, which makes it easy to locate pertinent information about a particular flower.

The introduction to *Wildflowers of Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the Southern Appalachians* provides a good overview of the guide itself and related wildflower topics, such as the physiographic provinces in the region, and ethnobotany. The guide’s layout is easy to use for all levels of users. For the novice wildflower enthusiast or casual user there is a 15 page color key to help start the identification process. The key has 300 photographs of flowers grouped by color to represent various plant families. The color key refers the user to the appropriate
Wildflowers of Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the Southern Appalachians is highly recommended for all Tennessee libraries.

Livvy Simpson, Cataloging/ILL Librarian
Thigpen Library, Volunteer State Community College


Georgiana C. Kotarski, director of the Sequatchie Valley campus of Chattanooga State Technical Community College, has written an enjoyable book that "seek[s] neither to condone nor criticize a belief in ghosts but rather...document[s] ghost lore for the entertainment of believers and nonbelievers alike" (xxi). Ms. Kotarski prefaces her collection of tales with a description of how she was commissioned to write an article about the ghosts of Chattanooga for a local publication. After researching several local legends, she completed the article and it was published. She related that after the article’s publication, she began to talk with many people who believed that they had witnessed or experienced something that they believed was otherworldly. After several years, she says she felt compelled to write about these spirits of the southern Tennessee Valley and share the stories with a wider audience.

She credits many specific professors, historians, and librarians with assisting her in her research. She also conducted numerous interviews with witnesses to possible paranormal phenomena.

Ms. Kotarski outlines the scope of this book to include tales from southeastern Tennessee, northwest Georgia, and north Alabama. She begins her collection of stories in 1844 in Pikeville, TN with the case of the outlaw John A. Murrell, whose restless spirit began to appear after his corpse was dug up and decapitated. Other tales from Tennessee include the case of a young girl who lost her life in a tragic accident and continues to haunt her burial place with her tears; and the case of a friendly "shadow man" who was likely a civil war soldier or veteran. There are several cases from around the Chattanooga area, including one involving the administrative building at the University of Tennessee, Chattanooga; and a case of a possible haunting of a Ruby Tuesday by a young child who liked to play tricks on patrons and staff.

Tales from Northwest Georgia include those of protective and kind spirits, distressed civil war soldiers, possible demons, and a ghostly older couple who continue to haunt the home where they made their lives.

Tales from north Alabama include that of a time shifting graveyard and the story of a murder victim who communicated with police officers investigating the crime scene of her murder.

The history and folklore reported in this book appears to be well researched, although the author does make a point to state that sources do...
James Agee, a poet, novelist, screenwriter, columnist, television writer, and lyricist, had many literary talents. His work has recently been rediscovered and is now experiencing revival. He had a self-destructive personality and wrote with liquor on one edge of the table, and benzodrine in the other. He also used nitroglycerine, which he took to nurse himself through the small heart attacks which were common. His life was cut short when he was shot in a New York taxi at the age of 48. He left many, many works unfinished.

The overall content of the work is a commentary on the various literary genres in which Agee was involved, and on his life. The purpose of the book is to analyze the influences on his work, and to describe and critique the work itself.

Lofaro has written a number of other books concerning not only Agee, but Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett. He is a professor at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Among his works on Agee are: James Agee Rediscovered: Journals of Let Us Now Praise Famous Men and Other New Manuscripts, The Literary Notebooks of James Agee and Other Documents, and James Agee: Reconsiderations. Therefore he comes highly qualified.

The book contains a list of references at the end of each article, and an index. One unique feature is the depth of the book. It contains an introduction entitled “Mapping Agee’s Myriad Mind,” followed by “Agee’s Influences and Syntheses,” “Agee’s Films,” “Agee’s Literature,” “Agee’s Correspondence,” and finally an afterword by his daughter describing life with her father. Each section contains about five articles.

It may come as a surprise that Agee, known mainly for his prose and poetry, wrote the screenplay for The African Queen and The Night of the Hunter. He also wrote a screenplay for television entitled “Mr. Lincoln.” Agee was a friend of Charlie Chaplin, and admired his work.

Some say his greatest prose work was “Let Us Now Praise Famous Men.” Agee spent 8 weeks with Alabama sharecroppers during the Great Depression, and the book depicts their lives. In the essay “Every Prayer’s a Heartbreak,” Fred Chappell shows the religious nature of Agee’s poetry, and how it was influenced by Donne and Auden.

The fact that it is very well written, and covers so many aspects of Agee’s oeuvre, makes it worth reading. The intended audience is Agee scholars, those interested in a literary man who was “myriad minded,” and those interested in Tennessee writers. It is recommended for academic and public libraries interested in literature in general, and Tennessee writers in particular.

Chris Langer, User Services Librarian

Tennessee State University


Geared for those with at least a rudimentary understanding of cooking techniques and basic kitchen supplies, this charming, sturdy cookbook offers 65 southern cake recipes. While the elegant photos are fitting to provide for more than just coffee table décor, accompanying mouth-watering recipes will surely pique curiosity. For each entry, McDermott shares some varying information such as historical relevance, recipe credits (including one from famous southerner Eudora Welty), helpful tips, stories, and personal memories.

Content ranges from chapters on one specific type of cake, such as “Pound Cakes,” to broad-based chapters like “Antiques and Heirlooms,” which represents a larger cake variety. Examples of assortments therein include “Colonial Queen Cakes,” the “Lady Baltimore Cake” and more. A supplementary chapter entitled “Frostings, Icings, and Fillings” provides tasty toppings recipes that could serve as an alternative to those given. Accommodating sections include “Baking 101,” “Table of Equivalents,” and “Mail-Order and Internet Sources for Equipment and Ingredients.” For reader reference, a Bibliography, Index, Permissions page, and occasional cross-references are included.

Whether readers identify with memories of old-fashioned recipes or find a new one to try, they will surely delight in this inviting and often informative resource. I made the Mississippi Mud Cake to test the recipe’s user-friendliness and taste. I got rave reviews from all who partook in my creation. It was so much easier than I thought it would be to make, too.

[Editor’s Note: The book’s photography, layout, and aesthetic were so delightful that I bought a personal copy and baked the Brown Sugar Pound Cake recipe, which was a hit during the holidays with my guests. And the variety of recipes are just as mouth-watering as Ms. Webster wrote. -rts]

Cara Webster, M.S., Assistant Librarian

Vise Library, Cumberland University

Jennifer Newcome, Librarian

Hardwick—Johnston Memorial Library, Hiwassee College


James Agee, Knoxville poet, novelist, screenwriter, columnist, television writer, and lyricist, had many literary talents. His work was recently forgotten, but is now experiencing revival. He had a self-destructive personality. He wrote with liquor on one edge of the table, and benzodrine on the other. He also used nitroglycerine, which he took to nurse himself through the small heart attacks which were common. Finally an attack claimed his life in a New York taxi at the age of 48. One wonders what his literary production might have been had he lived longer. He left many, many works unfinished.

The overall content of the work is a commentary on the various literary genres in which Agee was involved, and on his life. The purpose of the book is to analyze the influences on his work, and to describe and critique the work itself.

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Chris Langer, User Services Librarian

Tennessee State University
Eating in Eden: Food and American Utopias is a collection of essays edited by Etta M. Madden and Martha L. Finch which seeks to examine the historical use of food in American utopian communities. The essays present the idea that the way food is consumed and what food is consumed serve to identify and separate groups from the whole of American society. From the early Puritan settlers’ use of familiar European foods to create a separation from Native Americans to the counterculture movement use of vegetarianism to directly challenge the status quo, Eating in Eden tracks how these groups used food to create a unique identity that reflected their utopian goals. The book is divided into three parts which examine the ways immigrant groups have used food to both assimilate and separate themselves, how utopian societies like the Amana Community and the Shakers used their consumption of food as a method of defining themselves as a separate community, and how social groups like Co-ops of Minneapolis sought to use food as a method of social change.
The essays focusing on immigrants’ relationship with food in America reveal the difficulty in assimilation while attempting to retain a unique cultural identity. According to the essay on Jewish-American foodways, this conflicting desire to assimilate and yet retain ethnic identity often results in a confusing and difficult relationship towards food. Many early Jewish immigrants were amazed by the bounty and variety of foods available in America, and yet saw their cultural food restrictions as a way to retain their Jewish-ness. A similar dichotomy is revealed when Hindu temples in Atlanta are examined. While serving traditional Indian foods the Hindu temples remind their participants of Mother India; but at the same time, the modern kitchens staffed by a Brahmin cook preparing food purchased at Sam’s Club and funded through internet donations reveal a distinctly American flavor.

In the section on communal utopias, essays examine how idealist communal utopias used food to define themselves. By focusing on moderation and simplicity in meals, the Amana community and other utopian societies emphasized their differences to the outside world. An additional separation was provided by communal kitchens and regulated dining times that served to create a close bond that emphasized the community over the family.

The final collection of essays focuses on how groups seeking social reform use food to enact those reforms. Vegetarian movements seek to eliminate the environmental and karmic damage done by America’s carnivorous ways and co-op movements struggled with conflicting ideals of providing foods the working class would want and only stocking foods they need.

The essays in Eating in Eden present an interesting treatment of food and culture in American history. The idea that “you are what you eat” is profoundly reflected by the way utopian communities use food to identify who they are. Sadly, the short length of the compositions only serves to whet the appetite for further research into how America’s utopian ideals and food interact.

Jane Davis, Computing Applications Librarian
Middle Tennessee State University


There is obviously a numbers game going on among books on hiking in Tennessee: 40 Hikes in Tennessee’s South Cumberland, by Russ Manning (3rd edition, 2000); 50 Hikes in the Tennessee Mountains, by Doris Gove, 2001; and the first edition of 60 Hikes within 60 Miles: Nashville (2002). Do I hear 70? How about 62, the number of trails covered in Hiking Tennessee, by Kelley Roark (1996)? (A second edition of this guide is in the works, due out in 2009.) But the grandfather of them all is Hiking Tennessee Trails, by Evan Means and updated by Bob Brown (5th edition, 1999), which dates back to 1979; it includes 125 trails from the mountains to the Mississippi and is the sine qua non among Tennessee trail books.

Johnny Molloy, a Tennessee native, is a busy man, having written twenty-nine books on hiking, camping, paddling, and other outdoor adventures, mostly in the Southeast—as can be appreciated at his own website http://www.johnnymolloy.com/. Thus this second edition of 60 Hikes within 60 Miles: Nashville follows the model of other 60 Hikes in other Southeastern states consisting of (1) hiking recommendations by length and setting, (2) an introduction to the book and to hiking itself, (3) sixty entries on sixty hikes, (4) appendices bearing very little information, and (5) an index. Each entry includes (1) key at-a-glance information on each trail (length, configuration, difficulty, etc.), (2) an introduction to the trail, (3) directions to get there, (4) GPS trailhead coordinates, (5) a map of the trail, and (6) nearby/related activities—all of this laid out in very legible black-and-white maps and photos. Of the 60 trails, 16 are in the immediate Nashville area, 13 west of Nashville, 9 to the southwest, 11 to the southeast, and 11 to the east—a nice balance for anyone living or visiting in the general area.

The only competitor in terms of geographical coverage is Robert Brandt’s excellent Middle Tennessee on Foot: Hikes in the Wood & Walks on Country Roads (1998). Of the 60 trails featured in Molloy, only 24 appear in Brandt, but the latter’s book includes 17 sites that extend beyond Molloy’s 60-mile limit from Nashville. Also, Brandt’s attention to historical detail and setting gives a richness to his book that will not be easily superceded, even if Molloy is more up to date. I also prefer Brandt’s arrangement by park or area rather than by name of trail; generic names such as Highland Trail, Lakeside Trail, Pinnacle Trail, Perimeter Trail, and Connector Trail have no meaning when listed by themselves.

The fact that Molloy’s guide is limited to hiking trails within sixty miles of Nashville does not mean that it will not be useful in libraries elsewhere in the state and beyond. Nashville has become a major tourist site and many of those tourists come to enjoy the natural beauty of this area as well as its music and other attractions. Recommended for all libraries in the state.

Edwin S. Gleaves, State Librarian & Archivist (Ret.)
Tennessee State Library & Archives


In 2006, the University of North Carolina Press issued its first volume of The New Encyclopedia of Southern Culture, an ambitious twenty-four-volume project designed to update comprehensively the original Encyclopedia of Southern Culture, published in 1989. Each topical volume published thus far has expanded upon the original encyclopedia with updates of original entries and entirely new articles on subjects not covered in the first edition.

This latest volume, Ethnicity, only exemplifies just how much this encyclopedia has built upon its 1989 foundation. The section on “Ethnicity”...
in the original Encyclopedia of Southern Culture covered only thirty specific ethnic groups, while the current volume considers eighty-eight such groups; and this expansion is not merely a reflection of the prevalence of new ethnic groups in the South, for many of the region's earliest ethnic communities also come under analysis. Thirty-four American Indian groups are included, encompassing all federally recognized tribes in the South, as well as almost twenty European groups and various Asian, Latin American, Caribbean, and African peoples that have made the South their home. The volume also covers the many creole, hybrid, and regional ethnic identities that are a part of Southern culture, in addition to those identities determined in part by religious affiliation, such as Huguenots, Waldensians, and Moravians. All of this is set off by an introductory essay by editor Celeste Ray, "Ethnicity & Creolization," which not only outlines recent scholarship on the early and current ethnic diversity of the South but also details the ongoing process of cultural blending that has given the South its unique identity.

The result is a volume that succeeds in transcending the usual black/white dichotomy that has been historically prevalent in academic constructions of Southern identity. The entries are written by specialists in their respective fields from across the nation—university professors, independent scholars, tribal representatives, among others—and feature fairly extensive bibliographies, a particularly salient feature of this series, as encyclopedias are never the end-all, be-all of research but rather starting points. This volume, like previous volumes in the series, is designed for a broad-based readership and so could serve both academic and public libraries quite well.

Of course, most encyclopedias are representative tools of reference, rather than comprehensive ones. That is to say, there are more ethnic communities in the South than are covered in this particular volume; my own state of Arkansas has been home to Slovaks and Tibetans, two groups who get no mention (though I was rather surprised to learn that we have a fairly large Romani contingent). But working now on the second encyclopedia project of my career, I understand just how difficult these things are to put together, what with working in concert with a myriad of authors and having to rely upon previously published research for entries. No encyclopedia will ever achieve the ideal, but this series comes as close as any has, and the editors should be applauded for putting forth such a valued contribution to the field.

Guy Lancaster, Assistant Editor
Encyclopedia of Arkansas History & Culture


Do you remember having to write country reports when you were in middle school? If your library was like mine, the books were fairly old with black and white pictures that were less than inspirational. The good news is that the end of boring country books has arrived if Teens in India is a fair indication of the quality of the Global Connections series.

Lori Shores has written a book that should satisfy the reader's curiosity about Indian teens. Separate chapters describe a typical school day, family life, food, religious traditions including marriage customs, recreation, types of work, and the differences between urban and rural lifestyles. The tone is upbeat, although less savory aspects of Indian life, such as the caste system, poverty, and illegal child labor are not ignored.

Shore includes quite a bit of supplementary material. A section entitled “At a Glance” includes demographic information, as well as information on the government, geography, and economy of India (this section includes the URL for FactHound, a web portal that is designed to provide students with accurate, current, and recommended web resources that match the student's search criteria). A “Historical Timeline” presents Indian history from 2000 B.C. until 2006 A.D. Other sections include a glossary, a list of additional resources, the author's source notes, and a bibliography for further reading.

Teens in India is designed to appeal to today's visually oriented youth. Color photographs of young people living very active lifestyles appear on practically every page. Graphs, maps, and timelines are used to convey information about India. The judicious use of slanted captions as well as different colored paper, type, and font sizes help to create a visually enticing book that invites the reader to explore the many aspects of Indian culture.

According to the author notes, Lori Shores has a master's degree in literature from Minnesota State University. Anu Taranath, a senior lecturer in the Department of English at the University of Washington, served as the content advisor. Working as a team, Shores and Taranath have created an appealing book that should inspire dreams of a trip to India in the reader. Teens in India, one of 14 books available in the Global Connections series, is recommended as a valuable addition to public and middle school libraries where there is a demand for multicultural books.

Kathy Campbell, Instruction & Reference Librarian
East Tennessee State University


The editors and contributors of this work, all political scientists at universities, devoted themselves to the task of combing the scholarly literature with the hope of providing representative works and research agendas for specific but overlapping areas within political science. The editors' intention was not to provide a comprehensive bibliography or complete set of research questions, but to direct future scholars and educated readers of southern politics into some of the more fruitful areas of research. These areas include: party development, activism, Civil Rights Movement, race & congressional districting, women, religion, migration, ideology, presidential elections, governors and legislators.
Each author(s) was invested with a certain amount of liberty in the writing of the chapter. This freedom has resulted in a diverse and sometimes lively communication of viewpoints. One illustration of liveliness is seen in Scher’s “Whither the Writings” subsection which he uses to seriously question political scientists for what he considers a paucity of political science literature on Civil Rights in comparison to the scholarly production from history, journalism and sociology fields. Another example concerns the basic texts in the field. While, the editors announce V.O. Key’s work as foundational for research and other contributors make pointed references to Key’s work, Miller and Remington’s essay on “Women and Southern Politics” argues at the outset that Key’s work should not be considered so important since he didn’t discuss women’s interests in his scholarship. These critiques show a determination to push the boundaries of inquiry. This authentic divergence in scholarly opinion on foundational texts and theories corroborates the editors and contributors contentions that political science cries out for more research.

This diversity of treatment is also seen in the referencing systems deployed by authors and in the headings given to subsections. The editors note that some individual essays privilege monographic treatment over journal articles. Engstrom’s chapter “Race and Southern Politics” is accompanied by end notes as well as References section, whereas many of the chapters eschew end notes. Jelen’s conclusion serves a traditional function rather than setting up a research agenda. Other authors use the conclusions to further refine lines of inquiry. While, the lack of uniformity impedes easy browsing it does not harm the impulse for creativity.

These essays should really be seen more as springboards for discovery rather than complete literature over-views. I recommend Writing Southern Politics for academic libraries with programs in Political Science and affiliated fields.

Adria P. Olmi, Reference/Serials Librarian
Aquinas College Library
Interview: Public Librarians

Scott Cohen, Interviews Editor

This issue’s column consists of interviews with three librarians from major metropolitan public libraries in Tennessee: David Clapp, Judy Drescher, Larry Frank, and Donna Nicely.

Responses from David Clapp, Director
Chattanooga-Hamilton County Bicentennial Library

David Clapp received his B.A. in Greek from Tulane and his M.S. in Library Science from the University of Illinois. He worked at the Chicago Public Library from 1980-1989. He has a Certificate of Advanced Study in Information Management from the University of Chicago. David has been at the Chattanooga Public Library since 1989. He has been Director since 2002. David served as Assistant Director for Extension Services from 1989-2002. He was responsible for library automation at Chattanooga and served as Systems Administrator from 1996-2002 in addition to his other duties.

David has been on the Project Ready for School Advisory Committee from 2006 to the present; the Read 2.0 Taskforce 2, from 2006 to the present; and is the Read Chattanooga, secretary and chair of programming, for 2007.

Joyce Johnston, Catalog/Reference Librarian at Jackson State Community College

Are you investing in electronic books, such as can be purchased through Netlibrary? If you do have these resources, how is the public responding to the electronic texts- are they being used? And what is your library doing to promote public awareness of them and increase usage?

We have not seen much use of the few hundred electronic books we have now. Unlike college students who often have laptops, fast Internet connections, and required reading, many of our public library patrons come to us for access to computers and have no concrete agenda for specific vetted reading materials.

We do heavily promote our online offerings on our web page, and make it as easy as possible for patrons to use them through WebFeat. In general, our online databases are doing extraordinarily well, so the contrast between that success and the limited use of electronic books (combined with our low book budget) makes me reluctant to add more. We will be investing in online audiobooks this year.

Judy Bivens, Instructional Resource Center Librarian, Trevecca Nazarene University

How have public libraries been impacted by Library 2.0 and Web 2.0?

The demand for video files and other graphics make it a challenge to maintain adequate bandwidth. We have a staff wiki and have had good success with several Youtube entries. I think the principal challenge, however, is respect for privacy and where the Library should stand in relation to our ALA Code of Ethics, 1995 ((Article III), we protect each library user’s rights to privacy and confidentiality no matter how they access their content. (Article VI) “We do not advance private interests at the expense of library users, colleagues, or our employing institutions.”).

Most computer users, especially children, treat their computer entries as though their virtual exposure to others is different from real exposure. It isn’t. The risks for fraud and misuse of that information are the same as if they let millions of people rummage through their houses or shared their private information on the street. Commercial social networking sites have made it easy for patrons to upload personal information to highly insecure “private” areas. Their success depends on them convincing advertisers that all their patrons are ripe for the picking.

We have a duty to push for an infrastructure of privacy online equal to that of the real world.

Barbara Dewey, Dean of the Library at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville
How has the mass digitization of books affected your library’s future plans?

Now that people are increasingly involved in social networking what are library plans to get in that space to reach them?

We are pushing to get more and more of our records available online and look forward to shrinking bookstacks over time. We have designed new buildings with electrical and communication grids embedded in our floors since the early nineties. I expect that we will keep scaling back the book collections and increasing what we offer online. That said, I think the main difference will be that people will be able to access the library and library content from wherever they happen to be at whatever time of day. I think programming and local profiles of information will grow in importance. Our best sellers, local interests, and foci are different from other parts of the country. I see our ability to address unique local concerns as critical to our success.

I think the Library should resist promoting commercial sites that specialize in collecting private information from our younger patrons. An early business review of My Space noted that the critical question would be that of juggling privacy with a need to profit by selling to advertisers. We are still in the honeymoon phase where the major players have wooed patrons. The first storm clouds of turning those patrons into commercial gold have just risen on the horizon. I don’t want to join the bandwagon just yet in a vain attempt to be trendy or to attract children. The Library can be a cool place in other ways.

Lou Ann Blocker, student UT School of Information Science

Could you discuss some of the marketing techniques that you are using?

We have a large staff committee for our web page and trained contributors in each branch and department. We change the front page every week. We also moved from a monthly printed calendar of events to a bimonthly newsletter that has been very well received. Each department and branch has a digital camera and regularly adds new content. We emphasize programming and several of our homemade products, such as our Harry Potter sleepover, got a great deal of positive press.

Chris Langer, User Services Librarian, Tennessee State University

What amount of time do you spend on fundraising?

Not enough. I directly supervise sixteen people, manage the web page, and attend dozens of community and staff meetings each month, leaving little time for development work.

Kim Hicks, Director, Madisonville Public Library

What are the main responsibilities are for an Assistant Director in a larger library?

This greatly depends on the Library. I joined the Chattanooga-Hamilton County library system as the assistant director for extension services, which entailed managing the branches, bookmobile, and daycare program. I would take over a branch myself when the branch head position was vacant, and held regular meetings with my supervisors. At that time, there was also an assistant director for public services who managed the downtown public service departments. In 1996, the other assistant director position was discontinued and I was put in charge of automating the library system. My job expanded to include creating and uploading the web page, serving as system administrator, and the duties I handled before. It soon became impossible to visit the branches as often as I had before and that is the situation we are in now.

Martha Earl, Reference Coordinator, UT Preston Medical Library

What do you consider the role and responsibility of a major metropolitan library in providing leadership at the statewide level? How are you supporting TLA in your library?

I participate and encourage my staff to participate on State committees. I’ve always thought of us as students rather than teachers, so I have not promoted doing programs at conventions. We did a number of programs when the TLA was last in Chattanooga, but have a limited travel budget. If I am going to pay for someone to take a long trip and stay in a hotel, I would rather it be at a national convention where they would have the greatest opportunity for continuing education. We are constantly experimenting, but many of our best ideas have been gleaned from elsewhere. Should we get out of our current financial difficulties, I’ll consider trying to advise others.

Susan Charley, Instructional Librarian, Learning Resources Center, Dyersburg State Community College

What kinds of programs and activities have you done or are thinking of doing in partnership with your local college librarians? What has worked or hasn’t worked and why?

We share author visits and other reading programs. For instance, the current chair of our A Tale for One City (Chattanooga’s
one-city-one-book program) is a professor at our local university. We plan our collection development in a way to avoid duplicating a strength maintained at a local college.

**Lynetta Alexander, Reference Librarian, Tennessee State University**

1. What are your views on censorship and have you had any challenges?

2. How do you manage expanding budget requests while budgets are actually shrinking?

We have had very few challenges in recent years, but we have upheld the challenged work in each case. Generally, we order because a work has been judged to have value and have no problem arguing that value. The Internet is a different story because we did not choose the content and it includes everything good and bad from the world at large.

A public library would not normally choose to be a haven for identity theft, stalking, fraud, gambling, or pornography. If we are put in the position of denying access to our catalog or to searches for information because someone has been gambling or chatting online all day, I see no problem with banning chat and gambling. They are not part of our mission. We do allow adult patrons to access anything the courts have deemed content, but we monitor our computers and will tell an adult that s/he may be breaking State law if s/he is accessing pornography when children are close by.

My final answer is related to the previous response. We have written collection development statements and priorities for each department and branch. Right now, we have less than a third of the book budget we would need to maintain our existing collection. We focus on the areas that best serve our public and regularly re-evaluate our choices.

**Responses from Judy Drescher, former Library Director at the Memphis Public Library and Information Center**

Judith Drescher was the Director of Libraries for Memphis from 1985-2007. A native of western Pennsylvania, she earned a BA degree from Grove City College, and a Masters degree in Library and Information Sciences from the University of Pittsburgh.

Under Ms. Drescher’s leadership, the Memphis Public Library has been recognized nationally for its services and programs. Most recently, in the fall of 2007, the Memphis Public Library was awarded the highest award for a library in the nation, the National Medal for Museum and Library Services from the Institute of Museum and Library Services, (IMLS).

Ms. Drescher is a past President of the Public Library Association, a 4000-member division of the American Library Association, which represents the interests of public libraries, librarians and volunteer trustees throughout the United States. She was the vice chair-chair elect of TENN-SHARE during 2003, and served as the President of TENN-SHARE for 2004-7 and past president 2007.

She came to Memphis from Champaign-Urbana, Illinois where she had served as the library director of the public library for seven years (1979-1985). Ms. Drescher has previously been the director of the suburban Chicago Rolling Meadows Public Library (1974-1979) and started her professional library career at the Cincinnati Public Library in Ohio where she worked as a children’s librarian and branch manager from 1971-1974.

**Joyce Johnston, Catalog/Reference Librarian at Jackson State Community College**

Are you investing in electronic books, such as can be purchased through Netlibrary? If you do have these resources, how is the public responding to the electronic texts – are they being used? And what is your library doing to promote public awareness of them and increase usage?

We’ve invested in text e-books through the Gale Virtual Reference Library (we have some other titles in addition to the ones we receive through TEL) and we are just about to start offering additional non-fiction titles through Ingram’s My iLibrary program. Reference and other kinds of information-seeking, rather than leisure reading, still seems to be the most practical use for e-text. We also have a varied collection of e-audio books – fiction and nonfiction, for adults and young people – through OverDrive. Most of our e-book marketing efforts have been focused there. We’ve had the usual posters, flyers, bookmarks, and so on, and we’ve also tried a month-long campaign with a banner ad on the web site of our local daily newspaper, the Commercial Appeal. Adoption has been a bit slower than we’d like. Part of that may be because the downloading technology isn’t as easy to use as iTunes. We do think that the usage will grow and we’re continuing to develop marketing strategies.

**Judy Bivens, Instructional Resource Center Librarian, Trevecca Nazarene University**
How have public libraries been impacted by Library 2.0 and Web 2.0?

That’s a broad question, of course, since everyone has their own definition of Library 2.0! To the extent that Library 2.0 is about embracing a model of constant change, and constantly evaluating and improving our services, we’ve been doing it for a long time. As far as the specific technologies labeled Web 2.0 are concerned, our staff has been blogging for the last two years, and we set up our first internal wiki over a year ago. We’ve offered our staff formal training classes on these technologies, and we’re currently exploring adopting the “Learning 2.0” web-based training model developed by the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenberg County as a way of encouraging greater staff participation. We definitely believe that it’s critical for staff to understand these technologies to be able to serve our customers in the future as well as right now. Still – though we know our Web 2.0 customers are out there, we tend to hear most from those focused on what we could call “Web 1.0.” At least for now, our customers seem to care more about just being able to find the items they want in our OPAC than in being able to contribute reviews or tags to it.

Barbara Dewey, Dean of the Library at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville

How has the mass digitization of books affected your library’s future plans?

Projects like Google Book Search and the Open Content Alliance are interesting and obviously have long-term implications for all libraries, but it’s a little early for them to have a measurable impact on the plans of most public libraries, even large ones. The books that most of our customers are looking for aren’t in the public domain and aren’t going to be accessible through Google or its competition. Our own digitization planning is focused on our Memphis and Shelby County Room special collections – these are unique materials that won’t be held by other research libraries, and most of them aren’t in book format. That said, if we got a proposal from Google or OCA I’m sure we’d consider it – but it’s not something we’re pursuing.

Now that people are increasingly involved in social networking what are library plans to get in that space to reach them?

As stated in the Library/Web 2.0 answer above, our customers seem to be mostly interested in getting the information they want from the library’s web site and OPAC, rather than wanting to create content or communicate with other customers. Still, we’ve gotten our feet wet, with comments enabled for our public-facing book review blog, Memphis Reads. Also, a team working on a new Teen area for our web site is planning to make more use of tools like Del.icio.us and Flickr. And of course, we’ve had a live chat reference service for the last couple of years.

Lou Ann Blocker, student UT School of Information Science

Could you discuss some of the marketing techniques that you are using?

Through online and paper surveys, focus groups and informal conversation with our customers, we know that the best way to market our programs is to the customers who are already coming to our locations. So, we heavily promote upcoming programs, new resources and services within our 19 facilities and mobile services. In addition, we publish a quarterly calendar of events which available in quantity at all of our library locations and a quarterly UPDATE newsletter from the Foundation to the Library which is mailed to business and community leaders, donors and volunteers. We keep our staff informed about ways to use word of mouth with interested customers, and remind people that there are lots of ways for them to use library resources, programs and services.

Chris Langer, User Services Librarian, Tennessee State University

What amount of time do you spend on fundraising?

When Memphis was involved in a large capital campaign for the new Central Library to raise $20M, as director of the library and as president of the Foundation, 75% of my time was spent in development, fund raising, and planning with the Foundation board and the Friends of the library. Now that the campaign is over, we are working on a $5M endowment fund, plus an annual goal of raising $1M for programs and services. We are fortunate to have a position for Library Advancement and a department which includes staff in development, marketing, grant writing, Friends, Volunteers and the Foundation so much of the detail work, planning and implementation is done by that staff. However, I consider myself in the “friend raising, fund raising, development business’ all the time as I represent the library to our community, to our donors and potential donors, foundations, and most importantly, the administration and elected officials of the City of Memphis, the library's most significant funder.

Kim Hicks, Director, Madisonville Public Library

What are the main responsibilities are for an Assistant Director in a larger library?

We are fortunate at Memphis Public in that we have two Assistant Directors: The Assistant Director for Business Operations is responsible for the overall budget, purchasing and contracts.
The Assistant Director for Library Advancement is responsible for marketing and development. The radio and television station reports to this position as well.

We also have a Deputy Director. This position, although primarily responsible for the public services of the library system, also acts as the chief operating officer by working closely with both of the Assistant Directors and the Library Director. Much of the work revolves around personnel issues since the system has close to 400 employees.

Martha Earl, Reference Coordinator, UT Preston Medical Library

What do you consider the role and responsibility of a major metropolitan library in providing leadership at the statewide level? How are you supporting TLA in your library?

We have committed resources to support TLA for many, many years. For instance, we have talented staff who has offered workshops, provided expertise in their respective fields, and of course, have been officers at many levels in TLA. Our LEAP Leadership Program encourages our staff’s new leaders to participate at all level of professional development. Even though staff has paid their own way to many conferences and pay their own dues, a significant number of Memphis Public Staff are members, active committee members, on line participants, as well as officers of TLA and its sections. Our staff is also professionally involved in TENNSHARE, the Memphis Area Library Council (MALC), TSLA, and at the regional and national level, ALA, PLA, RUSA, ALSC, and the Urban Libraries Council.

Susan Charley, Instructional Librarian, Learning Resources Center, Dyersburg State Community College

What kinds of programs and activities have you done or are thinking of doing in partnership with your local college librarians? What has worked or hasn't worked and why?

Memphis Public librarians and local academic librarians have a strong collegial relationship. Every time we attend a local meeting it is like old home week because so many librarians in Memphis began their careers at Memphis Public!

The Memphis Area Library Council is a local consortium, founded in the 1960s, which includes public, academic, special and medical librarians. MPLIC was a founding member at the beginning and we continue to serve as representatives and officers and committee members. Because of this networking avenue, we are able to build our own collections through knowledge of each other’s collection strengths and weaknesses. We are able to share technological expertise. We are able to perform better reference service to our customers through informed referrals to other libraries.

A more recent group is the Memphis Civil Rights Research Consortium which was founded in 2004 to facilitate scholarly research into the various subject areas covered by the term, “civil rights.” MCRRC is developing into an ideal sounding board as each member develops valuable collections and plans for digitization. Through this growing group of libraries and museums, we are discovering previously unknown resources that can be brought to light for research and study.

Working with the local faculty of universities and colleges has been a rewarding for us and for those institutions. Most recently, we assisted Rhodes College, with their Big Read grant funded by the National Endowment for the Arts. While we shared some of our experience spearheading the citywide One Book program, they provided the library with many free copies of the book they had chosen, To Kill a Mockingbird, and led book discussions at several libraries.

In turn, using local faculty expertise is rewarding for our library customers as they assist us in our grant programming, such as with the special Steinbeck Centennial grant. Currently, faculty from several universities is serving as judges for our current “What’s Your Story?” initiative.

All that to say -- there is nothing under the “what doesn’t work” column when it comes to public/academic librarian networking! Our individual relationships grow into institutional relationships that can only enrich our ability to serve all our customers.

Lynetta Alexander, Reference Librarian, Tennessee State University

What are your views on censorship and have you had any challenges?

While Memph Public occasionally has concerns expressed about library materials, we have an active philosophy to respond to these concerns. Our customer comment form is available in print to all customers, and we have an on line comment form as well. All comments received about collections -- print, audio, video, databases, etc. - are responded to in writing, and many times with a follow-up phone call. Our libraries’ Collection Development Policy is clear, concise, precise about who we serve, what we purchase, why we purchase it and in what concentrations, what we do not purchase and why, and how we reconsider those purchases if requested. By referring the concerned customer to a staff member with whom they can talk about their information needs, our staff has the opportunity to help the customer find what they need. And, of course, we serve a very diverse population of over 820,000 people – all of whom have varied interests.

How do you manage expanding budget requests while budgets are actually shrinking? Our materials budget has been reduced significantly over the past 5 years – but that hasn’t stopped us from finding ways to meet our vision -- “to satisfy the customer’s need to know”. The library’s information staff has training opportunities in Reader’s Advisory, at the children’s services and teen services meetings, at the adult
services meetings to share with each other about how to best use the resources that we have. We share – through our library blog- free resources, database recourse, web sites, and anything else our talented staff can find – so that our customers can find what they need.

Thanks to our talented staff who helped develop these answers – Alan Stewart, Heather Lawson, Betty Anne Wilson, Kay Due, Damone Virgilio and Sallie Johnson.

Responses from Larry Frank, Director, Knox County Public Library

Frank has a BA, MA, AMLS, and post-grad certificates. He is has journeyed extensively both physically and mentally, enjoys gardening, pasta cooking and collecting red wines. He is also an abstract expressionist painter whose paintings can be found in local galleries and his art studio/cottage.

His travels have included serving as teacher/missionary in Japan, practiced ZaZen, toiled briefly at a kibbutz near the Sea of Galilee, traversed across a portion of India by railroad, walked and trucked across parts of deserts in the Middle East, climbed a mountain or two in Austria, Japan and the Black Forest (Germany), and crossed South China Sea aboard an aging sailing vessel.

His pursuits have also led him to study various cultures, ideas and philosophies with the downstream effect of spending many hours in libraries and inevitably leading him to library work. He has over 20 years experience at libraries in Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Chicago and currently Knoxville, Tennessee.

Joyce Johnston, Catalog/Reference Librarian at Jackson State Community College

Are you investing in electronic books, such as can be purchased through NetLibrary. If you do have these resources, how is the public responding to the electronic texts-are they being used? And what is your library doing to promote public awareness of them and increase usage?

Currently, KCPL does not purchase electronic books.

Judy Bivens, Instructional Resource Center Librarian, Trevecca Nazarene University

How have public libraries been impacted by Library 2.0 and Web 2.0?

The impact appears to be the same kind of thing we experienced with Web 1.0: the challenge to meet the increased expectations of the people we serve. The library struggled to get Internet access in the 90’s and to figure out how to manage it, and whatever we did for our users was just a little less than and later than they wanted it to be. We’re still largely in that same situation with the 2.0 service strategies.

Rising to meet the challenge this time is even more difficult because instead of just physical installations, we need changes to our software and our vendors have not come out with 2.0 products in reliable time. There is some evidence to suggest they will do better with implementing Web 3.0?

To better explain the vendor relationship let’s start with the simplest thing—RSS. This year the TEL interface was updated to include research and journal alerts based on RSS, a technology that’s been popular for several years; Google provided search alerts in 2004. We waited on this technology for three years after Google had it. In 2006 Knox County Public Library purchased Sirsi/Dynix’s brand new web portal software designed to integrate the catalog and website, and while it does provide an RSS feed for catalog searches, there’s no RSS feed for updates to the content of the portal, no place for user comments and tagging, no user-customizable pages, no built-in blogging platform, no search box widget to give away, no ability to play with mashups. Stephen Abram has been preaching at us for years to implement the features people want, and yet his company’s flagship product lacks the tools for doing it. It doesn’t even allow us to plug in scripts.

Then there are the rising expectations of the library staff, and this is another exciting development. An employee wants to start a wiki or blog, they start one, no purchase orders or equipment requests required. Your staff starts doing that sort of thing and you know you’re in Management 2.0 territory. The library administration thinks of the staff as a community and you empower them to be creative, intrinsically motivated, responsible, involved in redefining their roles and directing their own learning. Really, that’s the only way you’ll have a staff that keeps up with the pace of change.

Barbara Dewey, Dean of the Library at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville

How has the mass digitization of books affected your library’s future plans?

Digitization of books has not had a very large impact on our library yet. It will in the near future. Digitization of microfilm of state and federal government is going to have an immediate impact on our acquisition of rare microfilm resources. For example, the Revolutionary War
pension records in the abbreviated record are now available online on Heritage Quest. Fortunately we have, and are still adding to, the long completely unexpurgated series M804. We still have a unique resource that people will want to come to the library to use.

Now that people are increasingly involved in social networking what are library plans to get in that space to reach them?

I think we’ve been doing pretty well at social networking in the space where most of our users are and expect us to be, which is the RL (real life) space. This is where we get the most reward for our efforts. There are so many social networking sites and you could go crazy trying to keep up your content in the biggest ones, duplicating the work you’ve done on your own website, only to find out that you’ve been keeping up MySpace and Facebook while the new hot ticket is somewhere else.

How many public libraries maintained accounts on CompuServ, Prodigy, AOL, etc. before e-mail became standard and interoperable? We just don’t have the resources to do that, so do we choose one or two and Balkanize the rest? There’s a growing movement towards open standards for social networking, which would allow everyone to bring their data and trust relationships out from behind the wall of MySpace and all the rest. When online social networking is as interoperable as e-mail and the Web itself, I think librarians won’t blink before they’re all over it...having said that we’re not completely taking a wait-and-see approach. We have a teen services committee that is building a profile in MySpace after having had a MySpace group for the teen advisory team for a long time. The group wasn’t used very much, mostly because so many teens, it turns out, aren’t in MySpace. We’ll see whether the profile gets many hits, but we need to be careful not to weaken our RL and website efforts for the benefit of the few who will ever see us in these closed systems.

Lou Ann Blocker, student UT School of Information Science

Could you discuss some of the marketing techniques that you are using?

KCPL uses a multifaceted approach:

- Branding: We have worked hard to create a look and feel to all library communications that is consistent across the board and reflects the tone of our mission: The Smart Place To Be -- Our look is fresh and modern, but rooted in tradition. The logo is the strongest visual asset with the tagline closely associated.
- Programming: The Library hosts both in-house and outreach programs for all ages. Ranging from events in the individual library facilities across the county to community wide programs in World’s Fair Park, KCPL is recognized as a major contributor to the cultural experience in Knox County. Examples of programs include - Senior lectures, children’s story hour, film series, book and author events, outdoor movies, Children's Festival of Reading, Knoxville Jazz Festival, Imagination Library, Business Workshops, Computer Workshops, teen programs, and much more.
- Communications vehicles include:
  - Web site (programs, library services, general info)
  - Posters (programs)
  - Press releases and media outreach (including speaking engagements)
  - Email newsletters
  - Paid advertising (when funds allow)
  - Flyers and handouts
  - Events calendar
  - Listings on other community calendars (online and hardcopy)
  - Reading lists
  - Friends of the Library
  - Library Foundation

Chris Langer, User Services Librarian, Tennessee State University

What amount of time do you spend on fundraising?

Everyday! KCPL has a full time staff position devoted to grant writing and corporate sponsorships. Additionally, the Friends of the Library host several fundraising events throughout the year for the benefit of the Library, including a large annual used book sale. Incentives for the Summer Library Clubs are solicited by committee members. Donations and memorials are processed by Metadata Services. We also have a Library Foundation and actively pursue corporate in kind dollars.

Kim Hicks, Director, Madisonville Public Library

What are the main responsibilities for an Assistant Director in a larger library?
This type position typically has supervisory responsibility such as the main library or other units and a broad range of public library functions. Duties at KCPL include administrative and professional assistance to the Director, budget preparation and monitoring, strategic planning, policies and procedures, library operations, and personnel selection and management. The Assistant Director in this instance is required to have a passion for detail and substantial adaptability.

**Martha Earl, Reference Coordinator, UT Preston Medical Library**

What do you consider the role and responsibility of a major metropolitan library in providing leadership at the statewide level? How are you supporting TLA in your library?

To work with state library and TLA leadership to share knowledge and professional expertise on various topics, issues, trends, new paradigms of leadership, etc., of concern to public libraries, plus the initiative to ask the question, “what box?” This can be accomplished through various types of communications and dialogue, serving on committees and councils, and speaking at conferences and workshops. To support TLA, the library staff is encouraged to join TLA, and travel funds are provided for staff to attend conference activities. In addition, staff can serve on committees, hold offices in TLA and share expertise as program presenters in a variety of venues across the state.

**Susan Charley, Instructional Librarian, Learning Resources Center, Dyersburg State Community College**

What kinds of programs and activities have you done or are thinking of doing in partnership with your local college librarians? What has worked or hasn’t worked and why?

Program collaboration and joint sponsorship ideas are explored frequently. This is accomplished through professional dialogue and committee participation. The Center for Children’s and Young Adult Literature, created through the cooperative efforts of the University of Tennessee Libraries, The School of Information Sciences, the College of Education, Health and Human Services, the Knox County Schools, and the Knox County Public Library promotes reading and literacy. In addition to the children’s and young adult books made available, workshops, author, and illustrator book talks are provided and open to the public.

KCPL partnered with UTK in the “James Agee Celebration.” KCPL and the McClung Collection partnered with different programs, one of which was a McClung exhibit, “James Agee’s Knoxville, 1915.”

KCPL/McClung Historical Collection is one of nine official statewide partners with UTK in the “Volunteer Voices” digital library project.

KCPL partners with the UTK College of Communications and Information, School of Information Sciences to provide practicum experiences for its Master’s Degree students. KCPL benefits by having unpaid but professionally trained people to assist in Reference, McClung, Archives, Children’s Services and Branches. The students receive college credit and the opportunity to acquire experience in the field under the supervision of a practicing librarian.

InfoToGo: The University of Tennessee Library, the Knox County Schools and the Knox County Public Library are working together to make university and public library material available to Knox County school students. Using the Tennessee State Library and Archives’ AutoGraphics catalog and interlibrary loan system, school librarians are able to order material quickly and easily from UT and KCPL. Material is delivered to the schools by the school courier. The program is popular. In the first ten months of 2007, Knox County schools have borrowed 356 Knox County Public Library books. For students who cannot get to any but their school library collections, InfoToGo is a wonderful way to learn what libraries have to offer.

The Director serves on several UT Departmental committees and Boards.

**Lynetta Alexander, Reference Librarian, Tennessee State University**

What are your views on censorship and have you had any challenges?

I am a strong supporter of Intellectual Freedom. There have been reconsideration requests by individuals for print and non-print materials. Reconsideration requests are taken seriously and handled through the procedure in place (ALA recommended) as quickly as possible.

How do you manage expanding budget requests while budgets are actually shrinking?

I approach a tight budget with flexibility, creativity, and nimbleness while taking a minimalist view of operations. Prioritizing budget expenditures is a necessity as measures are taken to stretch budget dollars. Working efficiently and redesigning/reshaping staff positions are critical. Again the initiative and ability to ask, “What box,” is essential. Corporate and local partnerships serve to enhance financial efforts.

Thanks to the administrative staff at Knox County Public Library for their input. (Michelle Barrett, Myretta Black, Mary Claiborne, Steve...
Responses from Donna Nicely, Library Director, Nashville Public Library

Donna Nicely received her Bachelor of Arts from Boston University, and a Master of Arts in Teaching from Emory University. Her Library Degree is from Emory and she also received a Diploma for Advanced Study in Librarianship from Emory.

Donna was Assistant Director at the Dekalb County Public Library in Decatur Georgia from 1982-1991 and was Director there from 1991-1995. She has been Director of the Nashville Public Library from 1995 to the present.

She was President of the Georgia Library Association from 1993-1995 and on the Executive Board of the Urban Libraries Council from 1999-2006. She was Board Chair in 2004-2005.

Donna has been on the Advisory Board of the Books from Birth of Middle Tennessee since 2005 as well as the Board of Directors of the African American History Foundation of Nashville, Inc. since 2003.

In 2007, Donna was named as one of “Nashville's Top 50 Leaders for the Future” in CELEBRATE NASHVILLE, the official publication for Nashville’s 200 year anniversary.

Joyce Johnston, Catalog/Reference Librarian at Jackson State Community College

Are you investing in electronic books such as Netlibrary? How do you promote awareness of them?

We offer both NetLibrary and OverDrive. It is a popular service with approximately 1500 items being circulated per month. Users find out about the service primarily through the library web page, where e-books and detailed instructions for access are featured prominently.

Judy Bivens, Instructional Resource Center

How have public libraries been impacted by Library 2.0 and Web 2.0?

Libraries have been practicing Library 2.0 for years—it just wasn’t called that, nor was it as “virtual.” But interacting with clients and responding to their needs has driven library service for decades. While we’re studying the newer technologies, we’ve moved more and more toward Web 2.0. For example, we are using de.li.cio.us to organize links and are offering numerous RSS feeds to our constituents. To prepare for the future we are:

- Looking at technology infrastructure, such as increased bandwidth and better network security;
- Identifying staff willing to learn web design and information architecture;
- Reallocating staff positions to technical services, reference e-services, and tech troubleshooting for the public.

Barbara Dewey, Dean of the Library at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville

How has mass digitization of books affected library's future plans?

We are incorporating e-books and downloadable AV materials into the library collection as resources allow. To prepare for this ongoing change we:

- Earmark funds to support online materials;
- Train the public on how to use the new media;
- Monitor the data carefully to discern trends;
- Insure that new construction anticipates changes in collection development.

Now that people are increasingly involved in social networking what are library plans to get in that space to reach them?

We plan to become more involved in the social networking arena. We are adjusting traditional workflows in response to public requests, such as sending out RSS information to users. We’ve begun incorporating de.li.cio.us pages and tags in our web services and are beta testing the new Innovative Interfaces catalog, which incorporates tag clouds and offers a number of networking features to the public. We’ve not made all the decision yet, but we have staff committees considering all of the ramifications.

Lou Ann Blocker, student UT School of Information Science
Could you discuss some of the marketing techniques that you are using?

We work very closely with our local newspapers, magazines, and broadcast media to get the word out about programs and services. More and more, we are taking advantage of local online events calendars, as well as e-mailing invitations to our special interest groups. Our website has an up-to-the-minute library events calendar with a reminder feature that really has become the definitive source for library program information.

Chris Langer, User Services Librarian, Tennessee State University

What amount of time do you spend on fundraising?

I spend about 15%. There are 3 people employed by the Nashville Public Library Foundation who are devoted full-time to activities that result in fundraising.

Kim Hicks, Director, Madisonville Public Library

What are the main responsibilities for an Assistant Director in a larger library?

There is no assistant director in Nashville; rather there are six administrators responsible for specific areas of service, all reporting to the library director. This results in a collegial atmosphere and works well.

Martha Earl, Reference Coordinator, UT Preston Medical Library

What is role of large libraries in statewide library organizations?

Large libraries should support statewide efforts according to resources available. We offer the use of our buildings, meeting spaces, and computer labs for centralized meetings; we assign administrative staff to represent the library; we send as many staff members as possible to attend conventions. I think it’s important that we share the best practices we’ve discovered—as well as to learn best practices from other libraries, big and small, around the state.

Susan Charley, Instructional Librarian, Learning Resources Center, Dyersburg State Community College

What kinds of programs does the library do with local college libraries?

Our main project with other local academic libraries is ATHENA through the Nashville Area Library Association, allowing the individual constituencies to take advantage of the resources held by all. We participate in other partnerships with local universities. For example, the Vanderbilt “Thinking Out of the Lunch Box” series brings scholarly discussion into the library setting, and has been a successful partnership for 8 years. Fisk University has held some groundbreaking classes here for its students, inviting the general public to audit and join the discussions. Both Belmont and Trevecca provide interns/volunteers for our programs and services. We’re very fortunate to have these institutions in our city.

Lynetta Alexander, Reference Librarian, Tennessee State University

What are your views on censorship and have you had any challenges?

Over the last ten years there have been no serious efforts to censor the collection. There is an authorized procedure which is followed when a user objects to material. Ultimately, the Library Board considers challenges.

How do you manage expanding budget requests while budgets are shrinking?

There are several ways we approach this issue:

- Look for ways to streamline operations, for example, self-check out of materials.
- Continuously examine all purchases to be sure they are relevant.
- Look carefully at all standing orders and periodicals.
- Monitor data to ascertain the optimum way to allocate funding.
Tennessee Bibliography 2006

Compilers: Lucinda Scanlon, Edward T. Sullivan

_affinity: an anthology_. University of Tennessee at Martin, 2006.


Describes the ways of life of prehistoric people who lived on Moccasin Bend in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Page border designs, background information and illustrations to color are based on actual archaeological discoveries. Includes a glossary, references, activities and field trip list.


A bilingual introduction to Tennessee geography and history.


_describes the Tennessee Walking Horse, including its history, physical features, and uses today._


Conway County Heritage: _Then and Now_. Turner, 2006.


Daniel Boone, the legendary figure of the frontier, helped ignite westward expansion by clearing the Wilderness Road. This book examines this road where thousands of settlers found their way to a new land traveling on Boone’s Wilderness Road.


Orphaned when her father dies fighting for the Union and her mother expires from exhaustion, and also estranged from their Confederate neighbors, fifteen-year-old Hannah struggles to find a way for her family to survive during the Civil War in Tennessee.


An entertaining and informative introduction to weird, creepy, and gross stuff one will encounter in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.


Having recently been dumped for the nineteenth time by a girl named Katherine, recent high school graduate and former child prodigy Colin sets off on a road trip with best his friend to try to find a new direction in life. They eventually find themselves in the fictitious Gutshot, Tennessee, where locals persuade them to stay.


To escape his fire-and-brimstone preacher father, fourteen-year-old Harlan takes a live-in apprenticeship at a local funeral parlor. Then his grandfather, whom Harlan has never met, dies, and the body, prepared by Harlan's boss, must be shipped back to Las Vegas. The author is a resident of Nashville.

Henry County Marriages, 1951-1971.

The Heritage of Giles County, Tennessee. Giles County HeritAge Book Committee and County HeritAge, 2006.


The true story of Martha Ann Ricks, an ex-slave from east Tennessee who spent fifty years saving spare coins to fulfill her dream of meeting Queen Victoria of England.

Hicks, William C. Jacob Hicks (1760-about 1833) of Sullivan County, Tennessee, and His Descendants. W.C. Hicks, 2006.


Set in the South in the 1930s, Johnny and Will are identical twin boys who are separated at an early Age. Will is part of a happy, well-off family near Birmingham, Alabama. In Tennessee, Johnny is trying to survive neglect and abuse at the hands of his mean-spirited aunt.


When her father hatches a plan to bring publicity to their small Tennessee town by arresting a local high school teacher for teaching about evolution, the resulting 1925 Scopes trial prompts fifteen-year-old Frances to rethink many of her beliefs about religion and truth, as well as her relationship with her father.


Provides young readers with an in-depth and comprehensive portrait of the state of Tennessee, including its history, people, land, economy, and government.


La'Sassier, Deborah. *Understanding is the Key*. Chattanooga, TN: Penman, 2006.


*Lemire, Donald J. Stories of a Haunted House Off the 45 Bypass. Publish America, 2006.*


The author is a resident of Knoxville.


The diaries of thirteen-year-old Zoey, who lives in modern day Tennessee, and Prudence, who lives in 1811 Missouri, tell how the two girls survive the New Madrid earthquakes and the subsequent floods after Zoey travels back in time.


Alfred, an itinerant purple elephant and his friend Mr. Monocle, visit Tennessee.


Surveys the history, geography, economy, and people of Tennessee.


An A-Z introduction to the many customs and cultures of the first people. The authors are residents of Clarksville.


Smith, Mary Sue. *Superior Court of Law and Equity, Metro District of Tennessee, 1810-1813 (Middle Tennessee)*. Heritage Books, 2006.


USING TECHNOLOGY TO PRESERVE A MUSICAL TRADITION
ON A SHOE STRING BUDGET

Jacquelyn Royal, Lee University

Donald Smeeton, Eastern Mennonite University

Presented at the 2007 TLA Annual Conference

How can a small college library, limited by both expertise and finances, preserve a unique musical heritage?

In order to appreciate the complexity of this question in its context, one must have a basic understanding of Lee University, located in Cleveland, Tennessee. Lee is primarily an undergraduate teaching institution and the library must focus its resources on service to students rather than on the preservation of material. Therefore, this project required an expansion of the routine activities of the library without a major impact on the budget. The Lee University campus also houses the Dixon Pentecostal Research Center (DRC) which is the archive of the Church of God. This archive holds a special collection of material originating within or about the Pentecostal/Charismatic movements. The DRC was given a large collection of vinyl LPs (“old 78s”) that needed to be made accessible in a contemporary format and they needed to be cataloged so they could be located. Thus, Squires Library and DRC started the project of digitizing audio files to be accessed over the Internet, but the project leaders had no idea of the magnitude of the project.

This article will begin with a few words about church music in general and Pentecostal music in particular. This background is essential to understand why the project was deemed worthy of the cost, labor and emotional frustration. Then the article will describe the project itself and give some practical steps that might help anyone preserve a significant segment of one’s musical heritage.

Significance of the Music

Throughout American history, hymns have been sung and recited from memory in public and private gatherings alike. Americans have interpreted and expressed their experiences in terms of the language of hymns. In Sing It Over Again To Me, Mary De Jong quotes a letter written by a woman in the 19th century whose husband was a missionary in Burma:

Your last letter lies before me, and Winchell’s Collection of Psalms and Hymns open at the hymn “Blest be the ties that binds.” Not that I cannot repeat it without the book, but I wish to refresh myself with a view of the very words. How exactly suited to our case! How it describes the manner in which we have lived together, . . . that pain which we feel in being parted, and the glorious hopes and prospects before us!

Hymns do more than reinforce the sermon. They express the attitude of the worshiper, define the appropriate emotion and provide an encouragement to act in prescribed way. At the same time, hymns open a window into religious experiences and offer pertinent information to scholars across disciplines. They shed light on the contexts of church, society, beliefs, community, and religious aspiration.

A study of words and changes of words in hymns validates the study of the material. Some topics now taken for granted were not introduced until the late 19th century. For example, the topic of “temperance” as listed in the indexes of standard hymnals appeared in 1894, but not again until 1939. The topic “missions” appeared in 1865, “brotherhood” in 1934.

Hymns are frequently understudied, particularly the gospel hymns of the first part of the twentieth century. In her book Gospel Hymns and Social Religion, 1978, Sandra Sizer demonstrates how effectively gospel hymns created a community of common sentiment. She delineates a helpful guide in analyzing hymns and assessing dominant patterns of metaphor, showing how patient attention to hymns can yield a large amount of historical information. Using her methods, hymns have been shown to bridge the gap between rural and industrial societies, redefine gender expectations, and move evangelical theology along the path of stressing a personal religious experience.

Southern gospel music, one subset of the gospel hymn tradition, stresses the “experience” of Christian theology and it offers a window into the heart of what has constituted the Christian experience to millions of Pentecostals over the last one hundred years. It is therefore part of the story of Lee University and the Church of God. A library, by definition, has a responsibility to preserve tradition as well as provide resources.

The Impetus for the Project
The initial impetus for this project was provided by a gift of about 680 LPs from Mr. Max Morris. Mr. Morris is a dedicated devotee of southern gospel music and has collected these recordings over the years. A pianist of some renown among southern gospel musicians, Max Morris has several solo piano albums in the collection and his piano playing is heard on several of the other recordings.

Many of these recordings were limited in production and usually sold directly by the artist following a church service or gospel concert. Few, if any, achieved more than regional or denominational recognition, yet they constitute an important body of work within this type of sacred music. Within the collection there are artists such as the Klaudt Family and the Braillettes as well as many other local and regional musicians. Some of these LPs were produced by a local church or a singing family that recorded only one or two records. Few copies apparently survive or, at least, few have any record on OCLC.

Prior to this project, scholars would have needed know about the collection and then come to Lee University to access this material. The purpose of this partnership between the archive and the library is to make this valuable resource available to researchers on the World Wide Web through OCLC. It was our goal to digitize this collection to preserve it for research purposes and make it available to scholars through a password-protected website.

The Planning of the Project

There are probably other musical collections deteriorating on fragile media which are held in small libraries lacking trained personnel and sufficient budget. Squires Library and the DRC share their experience in hope that it will encourage others to preserve musical material.

Lacking any experience with digitizing of music, the first steps were exploratory and tentative. We hope that our experience will answer some of the basic questions and suggest how to manage such a project without shattering the budget. Careful planning was an essential first step because the staff realized the legal and financial implications of digitizing music. We had to clearly articulate our goals, identify the audience for the end products, acquire a working knowledge of the methods of digitization, develop a realistic work plan, identify staffing needs, create a realistic budget and identify funding.

Fundamental questions had to be answered:

1. Why do we want to digitize these materials and not others?
2. What are the significant benefits of having the material in this format?
3. Is there a demand for the content of these materials in digital form?
4. What metadata needs to be part of the project?
5. Are these materials presently cataloged, even as short records?
6. Who do we expect will use this material?
7. What are the copyright implications?
8. Where is the funding? What budget line adjustments might be possible? A grant?
9. Who will do the work? Outsourcing is possible but can be very expensive. Although quality is a concern, the process does not require a high skill level. Students enjoyed their involvement with the project because they were able to sit with headsets listening to music while studying for their next exam! The project manager (in our case Jackie Royal) had to assume oversight for selecting the material, transferring the audio to digital form, keeping track of the digitized files, creating metadata for the files and creating a website to house the collection after digitizing.
10. Where will the files be stored? The options include a server, a RAID drive or external hard drive, CDs, DVDs or magnetic data tapes.

The question of copyright is one of the most sensitive issues of this project and it is up to each institution to decide the parameters of comfort. Recorded music is an especially complex issue. Getting appropriate release forms for a multilevel project such as recorded music is vastly complicated. There are the author(s), composer(s), performer(s), producer(s), etc. All of these must be considered because they each have some claim to ownership. Because of this complexity, libraries that take the chance of posting audio files often present them in a controlled, limited environment where the files are restricted from being duplicated and perhaps not made available in their entirety. The fair use doctrine certainly applies here. After making a reasonable effort to obtain a release from the involved parties, some institutions are comfortable posting the digitized files in a safe environment under the fair use doctrine because a) they own a copy of the material, b) the material is being posted for educational purposes, c) they are not infringing on the rights of the involved persons to make money on the recording, and d) if there is any dispute, the material in question can be immediately removed from the website.

We concluded that legal action against our project would be unlikely because the owners or their heirs have little or no financial interest at this point and are much more likely to be flattered that someone has taken an interest in preserving the music of their grandfather’s quartet or the 1955 recording of their local church’s youth group!

The Execution of the Project

Because we knew so little about digitizing audio, we did what librarians do: we searched for information! Among our many findings, one website, “Collaborative Digitization Program (CDP)” (formerly known as the “Colorado Digitization Program”), proved to be especially helpful.10 The CDP has published two booklets, one for audio practices (Digital Audio Best Practices Version 2.0) and one for image practices (Digital Imaging Best Practices Version 1.0). These booklets deal with all aspects of digitization, including copyright issues. They
are downloadable from the website and anyone considering such a project should study these two documents. Since they are written for the
beginner, they give a clear explanation of technical information as well as suggestions for the equipment needed.

We assigned two students to monitor the recording at the rate of $5.15 per hour. These students worked almost full time during the summer
and part time during the academic year for the duration of the project. We have estimated that this project required a total of 1800 hours
costing just under $10,000 spread over two fiscal years.

In the Max Morris collection, there are now about 700 LPs, each about one hour long, which must be played in real time. As this is done, it
is turned into an MP3 file, cleaned up so the scratchy sounds are removed and uploaded to the website on a server. Additional hours had to
be allocated for scanning and digitizing the LP jackets, front and back, and attaching the appropriate metadata to the MP3s.

A work room had to be equipped as a studio with a computer workstation for each student. Each station consisted of a direct-drive turntable,
a pre-amp (to boost the signal from the turntable to the audio interface), an audio interface, a computer, a monitoring device (e.g.,
headphones), and the necessary cables (RCA cable, firewire, and interface cable). The computers we used were standard desktop models
already available in the Squires Library inventory.

The Cost of the Project

Prices for the required equipment may vary, but those listed below are taken from a recent issue of the Musician’s Friend. Although this
source does not sell the required software, it should be obtainable through your college bookstore or the Adobe website. The following
materials would need to be purchased in order to begin the project, but could be reduced by half if one workstation is sufficient. To
implement the project the initial purchase included:

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Stanton t.60X Direct-Drive Turntable</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$299.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>ART DeeJay Pre II Phono Preamp</td>
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<td>Audio-Technica ATH-M30 Headphones</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adobe Audition software (multiple uses allowed)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EQUIPMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$960.92</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The digitization of the LP jackets requires the use of a flatbed scanner but the scanners available for our project were too small to scan the
12 ⅞ x 12 ⅞ covers. We experimented with the scanning capabilities of our new copiers, but the scanned copy is black and white
and of poor quality. An appropriate scanner for this project costs approximately $3,200. It would have been advantageous to do
the scanning concurrently with the digitizing of the audio, but it is possible to make the scanning of the jackets a second phase to be completed
after the audio is digitized and available on the website.

A final issue is to determine the storage of the digitized audio. The files are intended to be accessible on a website so a reasonable primary
storage method would be a RAID storage device. For our project, we used a RAID device with a 1 TB capacity at a cost of approximately
$2,000.

A backup copy of the material is recommended to protect against loss or damage. We found the most cost effective backup method to be
archival quality DVDs. These are relatively inexpensive at less than $40.00 for 25 discs. Each DVD holds 4.7 GB so the project required
approximately 45 discs to hold the 210 GB of data generated by the process. These discs are rated by the manufacturer to last up to 20
years with proper care.

By providing digital access to these recordings, the project is simultaneously preserving and re-mastering deteriorating analog media. We
expect to preserve the ephemera (the album sleeves or jackets) associated with these recordings. The completion of this project will include
a website dedicated to this material with articles by various contributors about the history of this genre and its performers as well as a
searchable, playable database of musical tracks and digital images of dust jackets. We expect that additional recordings could be added to
the site as they are uncovered and identified as needing preservation.

Endnotes:

1. Although the first author has a strong background in music, neither author had any experience in digitizing music before the inception on
this project.
2. Mary De Jong illustrates such changes in “Textual Editing and the ‘Making’ of Hymns in Nineteenth Century America,” in Sing Them Over
3. Ibid, p.76.


8“The Pentecostal movement has long been distinguished for the important role it gives to music in all aspects of the lives of its adherents. Fervent, spiritual singing is and has been typical of the Pentecostal-charismatic tradition of worship. The value of music for the worship, evangelism, education, and nurture of the church has emerged as a major emphasis of the movement.” Dictionary of Pentecostal and Charismatic Movements, edited by Stanley M. Burgess and Gary B. McGee (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Zondervan, 1988), p. 688.

9Although no grant money was obtained for this project, it should be noted that Baylor University obtained a $350,000 gift to digitize black gospel music. Robert Darden, former music editor of Billboard Magazine, directs the project.

10http://www.cdpherenage.org