



## HADAWAY, NELSON, AND EISENBERG RECEIVE AWARDS TOM WOLFE RECEIVES LITERARY LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

The Library of Virginia is pleased to announce the winners of the 10th Annual Library of Virginia Literary Awards honoring Virginia authors or, in the case of nonfiction, works on a Virginia subject. This year's sold-out awards celebration was hosted by award-winning Virginia author Lee Smith. Awards categories were fiction, nonfiction, poetry, and literary lifetime achievement. Winners of the Library of Virginia's Annual Literary Awards and the People's Choice Awards receive a \$3,000 prize and a handsome engraved crystal book.

Elizabeth Leigh Palmer Hadaway is the recipient of the poetry prize for *Fire Baton*, which the independent panel of judges hailed as a stunning debut achievement by a poet whose voice is at once irreverent, gutsy, smart, jaunty, indignant, myth-haunted, and provocative in its coverage of Appalachia, religion, and society. Hadaway was born in Harrisonburg and grew up in Wytheville. She has been an instructor at Virginia Commonwealth University, a historical interpreter at Agecroft Hall, and a Wallace Stegner Fellow at Stanford University. She has received scholarships to the Breadloaf and Sewanee writers' conferences. Poet Gregory Orr says Hadaway is "exactly what a poet should be—smart and passionate."

Claudia Emerson, Arrington Chair in Poetry at the University of Mary Washington and winner of the 2006 Pulitzer Prize in Poetry for *Late Wife*, presented the poetry prize to Hadaway. The other poetry finalists were *What to Eat, What to Drink, What to Leave for Poison* by Camille T. Dungy and *Ornithologies* by Joshua Poteat. *Light Persists* by Jane Ellen Glasser received an honorable mention in the poetry category.

Dr. Edward L. Ayers, president of the University of Richmond and a 2004 finalist for the nonfiction award, presented the 2007 literary award for the best work of nonfiction to Scott Reynolds Nelson for *Steel Drivin' Man: John Henry, The Untold Story of an American Legend*. The judges felt that *Steel Drivin' Man* had broad appeal, captivating the reader from the moment the first lines are read. Meticulously researched, fluidly written, *Steel Drivin' Man* also includes historical photographs and poetic lyrics within the text.

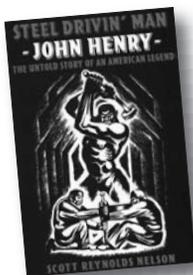
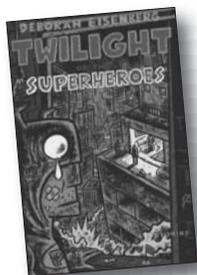
Scott Reynolds Nelson is Legum Professor of History at the College of William and Mary. The *Houston Chronicle* calls *Steel Drivin' Man* a fascinating book of popular history that brings this classic figure of American folklore to life. Nelson also received the Anisfield-Wolf Literary Prize, the National Award for Fine Arts, and the Organization of American Historians' Merle Curti Prize for best book in U.S. Social and Cultural History for *Steel Drivin' Man*.

The other finalists for the nonfiction prize were *Archie and Amélie: Love and Madness in the Gilded Age* by Donna M. Lucey and *Sold American: Consumption and Citizenship, 1890–1945* by Charles F. McGovern. Earning honorable mentions were *First Lady of the Confederacy: Varina Davis's Civil War* by Joan E. Cashin and *The Weight of Their Votes: Southern Women and Political Leverage in the 1920s* by Lorraine Gates Schuyler.

Cheryl Miller, news anchor with Richmond CBS affiliate WTVR-TV 6, presented the Library of Virginia Literary Award for the best work of fiction. Deborah Eisenberg received the top fiction prize for *Twilight of the Superheroes*, her seventh ...see **Awards**, pg. 4



left to right: Eisenberg, Nelson, and Hadaway



## LITERARY LUNCHEON ATTRACTS A CROWD

Lee Smith, David Baldacci, and Adriana Trigiani wowed guests at a Saturday, October 20 literary luncheon presented by the Library of Virginia and the Library of Virginia Foundation. The luncheon in the elegant ballroom of the Jefferson Hotel was offered to the public when the Library of Virginia's annual literary awards celebration sold out before the invitations to the event were mailed. Each of the featured authors was a finalist for the 2007 People's Choice Award for fiction.

Host Lisa Lafata Powell, a journalist and community volunteer, opened the program by announcing that Adriana Trigiani's plane was late but she was due to arrive soon. Powell then asked Baldacci and Smith what inspired them to write. Both Smith and Baldacci began writing at an early age. Smith began writing and selling stories when she was ...see **Luncheon**, pg. 4



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# HENRY HOWELL TRANSFORMED VIRGINIA POLITICS “Letters About Literature” Competition Underway

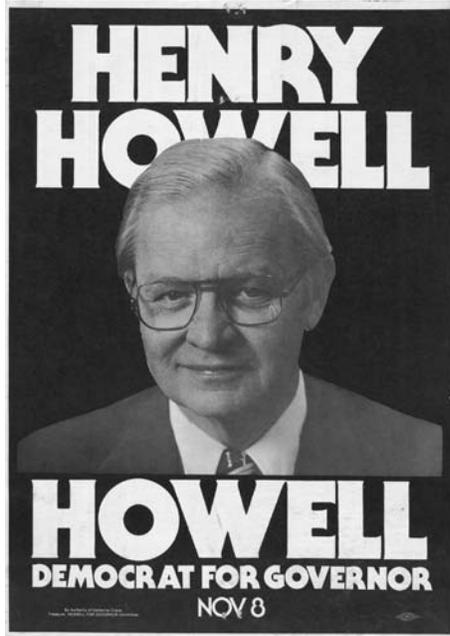
## AUDIOVISUAL COLLECTION AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCHERS

Joint Resolution No. 129, passed by both the Senate and House of Delegates in 1998, mourned the passing of a “unique figure in Virginia’s political history.” The resolution honored a “serious, uncompromising politician” who influenced Virginia’s history during a time of significant political change in ways that were “profound and lasting.” Described as at “war” with the political establishment for more than three decades, he possessed “extraordinary courage and energy, and a sharp tongue that often offended those in power.” What distinguished Virginian would draw such strange praise? A figure from the Revolutionary era? Patrick Henry, perhaps? Surprisingly, this notable Virginian is the esteemed Henry Howell, a politician who substantially influenced Virginia politics from 1959 to 1977 as an attorney-at-law, a member of the House of Delegates, a state senator, the lieutenant governor, and a three-time candidate for the governorship.

Born on September 5, 1920, in Ghent, a suburb of Norfolk, Virginia, Henry E. Howell Jr. attended the Norfolk division of the College of William and Mary (now Old Dominion University) and studied law at the University of Virginia. He began his law career in Florida before returning to Virginia to serve as a law clerk to federal judges in Norfolk. In 1950, Howell formed the first of two Norfolk law practices that would bear his name. Known as a crusader against injustice, his experience as an attorney combined with his political savvy made him a formidable antagonist. During his career he sued three governors and was victorious each time, including a decision that redistributed more than \$11 million a year in federal aid intended for schools but illegally diverted into the state’s coffers. He took on other well-funded and politically connected organizations including the State Corporation Commission, forcing it to address how automobile insurance rates were set. In addition, Howell argued successfully before the Supreme Court of the United States for the elimination of Virginia’s poll tax. Displaying skillful political acumen, he also won suits based on the “one man, one vote” principle that resulted in the reapportionment of the Virginia General Assembly, giving Norfolk an additional Senate seat—a seat to which Howell was elected twice.

A fiery populist, Howell was an anomaly in Virginia politics. Sometimes referred to disparagingly as “Howlin’ Henry” by opponents for his consistent criticism of the powerful and elite, he was nonetheless a feared political foe. A candidate in 17 primary elections and six statewide campaigns during his career, Howell first sought political office in 1953, but failed to capture the Democratic nomination for one of Norfolk’s seats in the House of Delegates. In the years following that first unsuccessful campaign, Howell continued to pursue political office and firmly established himself on Virginia’s political landscape. He campaigned successfully as a Democrat for the House of Delegates in 1959 and 1963, for the Senate of Virginia in 1965 and 1967, and, following the untimely death of J. Sargeant Reynolds, as an Independent in the 1971 special election to replace Reynolds as lieutenant governor.

Howell’s three attempts to win the Virginia governorship further showcased his uniqueness. In his first gubernatorial campaign Howell narrowly lost the 1969 Democratic nomination to William C. Battle, the son of former governor John S. Battle. This failure served him well. During the campaign he sharpened his message and set the tone for his remaining political contests by declaring that the working class, the consumer, and the disfranchised deserved to be heard—and that they now had a voice in Henry Howell. With his unwavering support of civil rights issues that appealed to African American voters, as well as promises to help the middle class by reducing taxes and fees on items such as food and power, Howell managed to build a coalition of voters that had never existed before in Virginia. Politically skillful, he succinctly put his message out to voters by introducing simple and catchy campaign slogans ...see **Howell**, pg. 7



The Virginia Foundation for the Humanities’ Center for the Book announces the 2007–2008 “Letters About Literature” reading and writing competition. Students in grades 4 through 12 are invited to write a personal letter to the author of a favorite book. The Center will select the top letter writers in the state at each of the three competition levels: Level I for children in grades 4, 5, and 6; Level II for grades 7 and 8; and Level III for grades 9, 10, 11, and 12. The three state winners will receive \$100 cash and a \$50 Target gift card and will be invited to appear at the opening ceremony of the Virginia Festival of the Book in Charlottesville on March 26, 2008.

Nationally, “Letters about Literature” is sponsored by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and Target Stores. Six national winners will each receive a \$500 Target gift card for themselves and a \$10,000 grant for their school or community library for a reading promotion for children and young adults. Additionally, 12 honorable mention winners will receive a \$100 Target gift card and a \$1,000 grant for their community or school library.

To enter, students in grades 4 through 12 must write a personal letter to an author, explaining how the author’s work changed the student’s view of the world or themselves. Young readers can select authors from any genre—fiction or nonfiction, contemporary or classic. Guidelines and the required entry form are available at [www.virginiafoundation.org/bookcenter](http://www.virginiafoundation.org/bookcenter). The entry deadline is December 14, 2007.

Free teaching materials, developed by the Library of Congress’ Center for the Book, are available at [www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook/letters/LALTeachersGuide.pdf](http://www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook/letters/LALTeachersGuide.pdf). “Letters About Literature” meets the standards of the National Council of Teachers of English and supports Virginia standards for teaching language arts and reading.

Target Stores, along with its parent company Target Corporation, gives back more than \$2 million a week to its local communities through grants and special programs. Since opening its first store in 1962, Target has partnered with nonprofit organizations, guests, and team members to help meet community needs.

—submitted by Susan Coleman,  
Virginia Foundation for the Humanities

## TWO EXHIBITIONS TO OPEN AT THE LIBRARY IN JANUARY

*Never Built Virginia*, opening at the Library of Virginia on January 11, 2008, and continuing through May 31, 2008, offers drawings and models of structures that were never built and poses the question, “What if?” From Thomas Jefferson’s efforts to set the national tone with his design of the Virginia State Capitol to Northern Virginia’s soaring post-modern structures of glass and steel, the commonwealth’s architectural triumphs are well documented. But what of those that never made it beyond the drawing board? With buildings that never were, we have only the concepts—daydreams—proposed by the architects. *Never Built Virginia* challenges the viewer to consider what is possible—to think of the built environment that surrounds us as an extension of ourselves and our place in history.

*Treading the Boards: Celebrating the Barter and the Barksdale*, which runs from January 7, 2008, until September 20, 2008, spotlights theater in Virginia by marking the 75th anniversary of the founding of Barter Theatre in Abingdon by Robert Porterfield and by highlighting the papers of Barksdale Theatre, donated to the Library in 2004. Theater has a long history in Virginia, with the first playhouse in British North America built in Williamsburg in 1716. Throughout Virginia’s history, troupes of players have performed comedies and tragedies, with musical interludes and specialty acts, before appreciative audiences. In 1933 Porterfield, an actor, established a repertory company in his hometown of Abingdon that would accept farm products as admission to see theatrical performances. The theater employed actors during the Great Depression, and the barter kept them fed. Seventy-five years later, Barter Theatre, recognized since 1946 as the State Theater of Virginia, stages performances year-round for audiences young and old. Since opening its first play in 1954 at Hanover Tavern, Barksdale Theatre has delighted Richmond audiences. By 1990, David and Nancy Kilgore and Muriel McAuley had produced more than 200 plays and renovated the tavern. Today, the Barksdale continues its theatrical tradition at its main theater at Willow Lawn Shopping Center in Henrico County, as well as staging productions at Hanover Tavern.

—submitted by Barbara Batson,  
Publications and Educational Services

## State Revenues Fall, Agencies Cut Spending

On October 1, 2007, Virginia Governor Timothy M. Kaine announced his budget reduction plan for fiscal year 2008, which ends on June 30, 2008. With the sharp drop in state revenues in recent months, Virginia faced a \$641 million revenue shortfall. The governor is required by the *Code of Virginia* to maintain a balanced budget. The revenue shortfall is in the General Fund, which represents 48 percent of Virginia’s budget. About two-thirds of the General Fund budget was exempt from cuts because (1) it funds programs required either by the state Constitution or by the *Code of Virginia*; (2) it is dedicated to debt obligations; or (3) because the expenditures support crucial programs, such as funding for public schools, prison security, and Medicaid.

State agencies were asked to reduce their spending by 5 to 7 percent. These reductions accounted for \$300 million and included eliminating 312 positions through attrition and laying off approximately 74 state employees. The agency reductions include scaling back on discretionary spending (like travel and training) and the purchase of supplies and equipment across the state.

Many of these spending reductions will be incorporated into agency base budgets as Governor Kaine continues to work on the 2008–2010 biennial budget, which will be submitted to the General Assembly in December.

The budget of the Library of Virginia was cut by \$1,244,481. The Library will adapt by reducing state aid to local libraries, which is included in the Library’s base budget, by reducing the new funds placed in the Library’s budget in fiscal year 2008 for Find It Virginia, by cutting the Library’s collection development budget for print and electronic resources, by reducing travel (particularly out of state), by deferring the purchase of supplies and equipment, and by cutting Library programmatic budgets across the board.

Governor Kaine has proposed addressing the remaining portion of the \$641 million shortfall through the carryover of unspent balances, and through use of the Revenue Stabilization Fund (also known as the “Rainy Day Fund”). This fund currently holds about \$1.2 billion. When the General Assembly convenes in January 2008 it will determine whether the “Rainy Day Fund” will be used to cover the remainder of the shortfall.

Speaking to the House Appropriations Committee on October 15, Finance Secretary Jody Wagner said that state finances are doing slightly better than forecast for the fiscal year that began July 1. She cautioned that it was still too early to predict whether this trend would continue. The plan, which includes the reduction numbers for each state agency, is posted at [www.dpb.state.va.us/budget/06-08/2008BudgetReductionPlan10-01-2007.pdf](http://www.dpb.state.va.us/budget/06-08/2008BudgetReductionPlan10-01-2007.pdf).

## LADY ASTOR GIFT TO VIRGINIA RESTORED

As part of the continuing restoration and conservation of the state art collection and related historical pieces in the Commonwealth of Virginia’s care, the Library of Virginia’s latest project has been the cleaning and treatment of an 18th-century dial clock made in London, England, around the time of the American Revolution. Called variously an “Act of Parliament” clock, tavern clock, or coaching inn clock, this 18th-century English dial clock was a gift to the commonwealth in 1947 by Lady Astor, born Nancy Witcher Langhorne (1879–1964) in Danville, Virginia.

Lady Astor’s second husband, William Waldorf Astor, was heir to one of the largest American fortunes at the time. The couple lived exclusively in England, where she became the first woman to sit in the House of Commons in 1919. Never forgetting her Virginia roots, Lady ...see **Clock**, pg. 5



# 10TH ANNUAL LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA LITERARY AWARDS CELEBRATION & LITERARY LUNCHEON ON OCTOBER 20, 2007



**Awards...** collection of short stories. Eisenberg divides her time between New York City and Charlottesville, where she is a professor of fiction writing at the University of Virginia. One of the most praised female short story writers of her generation, she is the recipient of numerous awards including the O. Henry Award, the Whiting Foundation Award, and the Award for Literature from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The *Boston Globe* said that her “stories possess all the steely beauty of a knife wrapped in velvet.”

The other fiction finalists were *Thanksgiving Night: A Novel* by Richard Bausch and *The Quick-Change Artist: Stories* by Cary Holladay. Honorable mentions went to *Seven Loves: A Novel* by Valerie Trueblood and *My Chaos Theory* by Steve Watkins. The judges singled out *Twilight of the Superheroes* and Eisenberg for the top fiction award because of the book's unerring honesty, complex characterization, and intellectual integrity. In story after story, through character after character, the book offers probing and original insight into the human condition in the post-modern world, and does so in stunningly lyrical prose.

Brenda Mead, market executive with U.S. Trust Bank of America Private Wealth Management, presented the People's Choice Awards, which are cosponsored by the Library of Virginia and James River Writers, a nonprofit Richmond-based writers organization. The winner of the People's Choice Award in the fiction category is *Home to Big Stone Gap* by Adriana Trigiani and in the nonfiction category *Jamestown: The Buried Truth* by William M. Kelso. The finalists for these awards are selected by a panel of independent Virginia booksellers and librarians from the list of books nominated for the Library's Literary Awards. Winners are decided by readers voting online and in bookstores and libraries.

Also honored at this year's Literary Awards was Tad Hills for *Duck & Goose*, winner of the inaugural Whitney and Scott Cardozo Award for Children's Literature. In selecting this book a juried panel reviewed 31 nominated titles from authors whose works focused on literature for children ages four through eight. Nominated titles with a publication date of 2006 were accepted from the greater mid-Atlantic region.

Elizabeth Seydel Morgan, award-winning Virginia poet, presented the Weinstein Poetry Prize to Claudia Emerson, who teaches at the University of Mary Washington. Emerson was awarded the 2006 Pulitzer Prize in Poetry for her book *Late Wife: Poems*. She is also the author of the poetry collections *Pharaoh*, *Pharaoh* and *Pinion: An Elegy*. Emerson's poetry is evocative, personal, and full of insight and wisdom. The Weinstein Prize winner is selected separately from the Library of Virginia's Literary Awards by a special board of curators.

Governor Timothy M. Kaine presented the Literary Lifetime Achievement Award to Richmond native Tom Wolfe, whose distinguished career includes best-selling and award-winning fiction and nonfiction works. Among Wolfe's best known works are *The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test*, *Radical Chic & Mau-Mauing the Flak Catchers*, *The Right Stuff*, *The Bonfire of the Vanities*, *A Man in Full*, and *I Am Charlotte Simmons*. Wolfe is a graduate of St. Christopher's School and Washington and Lee University. After earning his doctorate in American studies from Yale, he worked as a journalist for the *New York Herald-Tribune* and as a staff writer for *New York* magazine. Among his numerous honors are the American Book Award, the Columbia Journalism Award, the John Steinbeck Award, and the *Chicago Tribune* Prize for Literary Achievement.

Next year's Literary Awards Celebration will be held on October 18, 2008.

**Luncheon...** nine or ten. Baldacci wrote his phenomenally best-selling first book, *Absolute Power*, while practicing law.

Trigiani's late arrival from New York added drama and humor to the event. She burst into the ballroom, charged onto the stage, and launched into a hysterical riff that concluded with a fashion statement about what she called her Wayne Newton “Dancing with the Stars” pants.

Powell then asked the three to comment about how loss—and their characters' responses to it—was a focal point in their novels. This resulted in one of the most moving moments of the event when Smith spoke of the impact that the sudden death of her son had on her life and the writing of *On Agate Hill*. Smith reacted to his death by losing 30 pounds and not sleeping. She couldn't read, eat, or remember anything. Finally, a psychiatrist gave her a prescription to “write two hours a day.” At first she sat in a chair stared at the paper. Eventually she began to write. A character who emerges late in the book, she believes, is her son.

The conversation shifted to writing about particular regions. Smith told of growing up in Grundy, Virginia, and listening to the area's marvelous storytellers. Her affinity to Appalachia and her ear for those voices owe much to her childhood memories. Baldacci spoke of the importance of an extended family and of growing up in Richmond with a last name no one could pronounce. Trigiani told of moving from Pennsylvania with her family to Big Stone Gap and feeling like a foreigner. She could not understand a word the other children were saying to her on the first day of school. To add to the misery, for their first time in public schools Trigiani's mother had dressed young Adriana and her siblings in outfits more like parochial school uniforms than normal clothes.

Each of the writers has new projects on the way. Baldacci's latest thriller, *Stone Cold*, continues the saga of Oliver Stone and the Camel Club. Smith is in the early stages of a book told from the perspective of a friend of Zelda Fitzgerald's from the mental asylum where Zelda spent her last years. Trigiani is working on a movie version of *Big Stone Gap*, which she plans to have filmed in Big Stone Gap, Virginia.

## New Children's and Young Adult Services Consultant Off and Running

Enid Costley, the new children's and young adult services consultant at the Library of Virginia, earned her undergraduate degree in elementary education and special education, with an emphasis on learning disabilities and behavior disorders, from Greenville College in Greenville, Illinois, and her master of library science degree from Indiana University.

Since joining the Library of Virginia staff in September, Costley has been busy preparing for training workshops in Roanoke, Charlottesville, and Portsmouth for the 2008 summer reading program. The themes of this year's programs are "Catch the Reading Bug" (for children) and "Metamorphosis @ Your Library" (for teens).

Libby Lewis, director of the Library of Virginia's Library Development and Networking ...see **Consultant**, pg. 7

*far right:* Actor and co-founder of New Millennium Studios Daphne Maxwell Reid and authors Emyl Jenkins and Jon Kukla at the October 20 literary luncheon

*middle:* luncheon panelists Smith, Baldacci, and Trigiani

*right:* Luncheon host Lisa Lafata Powell

*left:* Author Marc Leepson with wife, Janna



*left:* Host Lee Smith

*right:* People's Choice Award winners William Kelso and Adriana Trigiani



*above:* Former First Lady "Jinx" Holton, former Governor A. Linwood Holton, and their daughter, current First Lady Anne Holton

*left:* Fiction prize winner Deborah Eisenberg and actor Wallace Shawn

*bottom left:* Former Governor Gerald L. Baliles, Deputy Librarian of Virginia Kip Campbell, and author Tom Wolfe

*below:* Governor Tim Kaine and Wolfe



**Clock...** Astor made several gifts to her home state prior to her death in England in 1964.

The clock case is decorated in the chinoiserie style—a vaguely Asian theme of fanciful figures, foliage, and landscape—in a faux black lacquer finish. Although the fashion gradually waned in the 19th century as new exotic fads in décor gained popularity, chinoiserie has enjoyed several revivals in the 20th and 21st centuries.

In 1797, William Pitt the Younger, the prime minister, introduced a five-shilling duty on clocks in Great Britain. This tax induced many to get rid of their time pieces and to rely on public clocks such as those in taverns and coaching inns. The tax was unpopular and had such an adverse effect on the British clock and watch trade and their suppliers that it was promptly repealed in 1798.

Working with the state art collection's curator, a position based at the Library of Virginia, a specialized team of fine art conservators and artisans undertook the clock's remedial treatment, reversing past restoration attempts and removing more than two hundred years of accumulated dirt and grime from the brass clockworks and the wooden case. The clock has been installed in the new Jefferson Room at the State Capitol, where it can be viewed during public hours. For more information on this or other state art collection projects, please contact david.voelkel@lva.virginia.gov.

—submitted by David B. Voelkel, Curator, State Art Collection



## Did you know...?

The *American Periodical Series Online (APS Online)* collection contains digitized images of the pages of American magazines and journals that originated between 1741 (when Andrew Bradford's *American Magazine* and Benjamin Franklin's *General Magazine* were launched) and 1900. *APS Online* features more than 1,100 periodicals spanning nearly 200 years—from colonial times to the advent of American involvement in World War II. The journals in this collection cover three broad periods. Eighty-nine journals published between 1740 and 1800 offer insights into America's transition from a British colony to an independent nation.

More than 900 titles from the first 60 years of the 19th century showcase “the golden age of American periodicals.” General interest magazines, children's publications, and more than 20 journals for women are among the historically significant content. One hundred and eighteen periodicals published during the American Civil War (1861–1865) and Reconstruction (1865–1877) eras reflect the nation in turmoil and growth, and titles originating from the 1880s through 1900 capture the settling of the West and the emergence of modern America.

More than 20 periodicals published in Virginia are included in the collection. Biographers and family historians may be pleasantly surprised to find that full-text searching enables them to find previously unknown articles, letters, and advertisements in both Virginia publications and those from other states. *APS Online* is available on the public access stations in the reading rooms of the Library. Ask at the East or West Room Reference Desks for an introduction to this valuable resource.

### RECENT ACQUISITIONS

*John Smith's Chesapeake Voyages, 1607–1609* (University of Virginia, 2007) by Helen C. Rountree, Wayne E. Clark, and Kent Mountford starts with depictions of the early-17th-century environment of the Chesapeake Bay, the lifestyles of its Algonquian-speaking peoples, and the beginnings of the Jamestown settlement.

A year after their arrival, Captain John Smith and the settlers carried out the Virginia Company's order to explore and map the region, and contact its inhabitants. In retracing Smith's two voyages around the Chesapeake Bay, the authors rely on his written accounts and quote frequently from his texts. Numerous maps show the daily progress of the expeditions and pinpoint overnight stays. Several pen-and-ink illustrations picture their encounters with the bay's Native peoples. On June 2, 1608, Smith and a crew of 14 set out in a small shallow-draft boat on their first voyage. They sailed along the western edge of the Eastern Shore, crossed the bay to the Patapsco River, and went up the Potomac River. After Smith was injured by a stingray spine, they hurried back to Jamestown. Three days later, on July 24, Smith and his crew set out on their second voyage, heading directly up the Chesapeake to explore the Susquehanna River and the head of the bay. On the return trip, the expedition ascended both the Patuxent and Rappahannock Rivers.

After tracing the voyages, the authors devote the second half of the book to an examination of each of the water courses and the parts of the Eastern Shore and the head of the bay that Smith visited. In this examination the authors also include the James and York Rivers, which were explored on other occasions. Each chapter on these areas is subdivided into “The Environment,” “The People,” “The Interplay between the People and the Environment,” and “Enter the English.” Under these headings a variety of topics are covered, from the Native Virginians' use of fossils to artifacts uncovered in archaeological investigations of habitation sites. Maps locate the different Indian tribes' principal towns, as well as the smaller towns, that appear on the John Smith map. Also shown are important natural resources for the Native people—“breadbasket marshes” for the gathering of wild rice and tuckahoe (an edible plant root) and waterfront soils suitable for growing corn. Each chapter compares an area's features on the 1612 John Smith map to those on the 1673 Augustine Herrman map.

Throughout the book, sidebars give additional information or digressions on such subjects as the authors' working assumptions in interpreting Smith's map, crew members on the voyages, the “Discoverie” barge, modern equivalents of geographic features on the Smith map, the Cape Charles meteorite, and the “Sneaker Index” (as in the shoe) for water clarity.

The authors recreate a Chesapeake Bay world of 400 years ago that is hard to imagine. Although the region was not a pristine wilderness, for the Native peoples had cleared forested areas for agriculture, human impact was gentle. Submerged aquatic meadows covered thousands of acres of the bay's shallower parts, providing hiding places for crabs and juvenile fish, grazing surfaces for microorganisms, and food for waterfowl. Vast oyster reefs and beds filtered and cleaned the bay's waters. Today, both submerged aquatic vegetation and oyster beds are in serious decline. Four hundred years ago the bay's nutrients came mainly from the organics left by billions of migrating and spawning fish that were easily assimilated. Today, nutrients, which come from sediment and chemical runoff, threaten to overwhelm the bay.

Some readers may consider the title *John Smith's Chesapeake Voyages, 1607–1609* a misnomer. Although the voyages serve as the book's framework, the text is primarily about the Native inhabitants of the Chesapeake Bay region and their natural environment at the time of Smith's exploratory ventures. The descriptions of the different chiefdoms visited by Smith are encyclopedic. The many maps are helpful in following Smith's explorations and locating the places he went and the peoples he met. The book, which includes photographs of artifacts and extensive notes and bibliography, is an invaluable reconstruction of the Chesapeake world of 400 years ago.

...see **Acquisitions**, pg. 7

**Acquisitions...** *John Smith's Chesapeake Voyages, 1607–1609* was published in part in association with the Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network and the U.S. National Park Service. Their Web sites “Captain John Smith's Chesapeake Voyages” (<http://www.baygateways.net/smithexplorations.cfm>) and “Captain John Smith National Historic Trail” (<http://www.nps.gov/cbpo/>) have additional information.

*Encyclopedia of Religious Revivals in America* (Greenwood Press, 2007), edited by Michael McClymond, is a pioneering effort in the academic realm—the first reference work to focus exclusively on U.S. and Canadian religious revivals. Volume one consists of a collection of essays authored by more than 100 scholars with entries that fit loosely into the following five categories: people (e.g., Jerry Falwell, Sojourner Truth), events (e.g., Northampton revival of 1734–1735, Civil War revivals), religious groups associated with revivals (e.g., Baptists, Presbyterians), revival phenomenon (e.g., speaking in tongues, healing), and revival themes (e.g., confession of sins, radio and television revivals). Many of the articles in volume one include cross-references to related articles in the text. Thus, while reading the essay on Jim Bakker and Tammy Faye (Bakker) Messner, one is also referred to articles about television, Assemblies of God, Pat Robertson, camp meetings, and prosperity. The text also includes illustrations and photographs depicting well-known revival preachers and events, as well as the day-to-day activities of congregations.

The second volume consists largely of firsthand accounts of North American religious revival experiences, presenting the stories of individuals who either directly participated in revivals or who were observers of revival events. Each entry is preceded by a brief introduction that provides historical context. Presented chronologically and spanning a period of more than 400 years, the entries include an essay by Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, a healer among Native Americans in 1542, as well as journalist Dennis Covington's account of his 1995 experience with serpent handlers in Alabama at the Church of Jesus with Signs Following. This volume also provides two extensive bibliographies entitled “Religious Revivals and Revivalism in North America” and “International Christian Revivals.” The text closes with a listing of more than 100 archival collections that are relevant to the study of religious revivals in North America. Both volumes are extensively indexed. This set serves as an excellent resource for both entry-level students and scholars seeking paths for further research.

Staff members Bill Luebke and Lisa Wehrmann contributed to this article.

**Howell...** such as “Keep the Big Boys Honest.” Other slogans showed open disdain for the Byrd Machine's influence on Virginia politics, including one stating “Get Virginia out of the ‘Byrd’ cage.” His critique of utility rates was simply to state that VEPCO, the acronym for Virginia Electric and Power Company, stood for “Very Expensive Power Company.” In conjunction with the clever slogans and traditional rallies and road trips, Howell's message was augmented through television and radio broadcasts that included scripted town hall meetings, interviews, and commercials featuring ordinary Virginians voicing support for his ideas. Henry Howell, it was stated after his death, was a product of the television age.

Although he fell far short of his goal in 1969, Howell's gubernatorial campaigns in the 1970s were much more successful. His second attempt, in 1973, brought him closest to the governorship. With the Democrats choosing not to field a candidate, Howell ran as an Independent against former governor Mills Godwin, a conservative Democrat campaigning on the Republican ticket. Backed by

organized labor, African Americans, urban and suburban liberals, and a large youth contingent, Howell took the lead in early polling. Confident of success, the Howell campaign released some early polling results that showed him 9 percentage points in the lead. The news had the unintended consequence of reviving the Godwin campaign, and in the last weeks before the election Godwin erased the deficit and surged ahead for good. The final outcome of the race was determined by fewer than 15,000 votes, or less than 1 percent of more than one million votes cast. Many years later Howell quipped, “I lost by the hair of my chinny chin chin.” His third and final attempt at the governorship came in 1977. Although outspent three-to-one, he narrowly defeated Andrew P. Miller in the Democratic primary, only to lose to Republican candidate John N. Dalton in the general election. The race was considered very close until the end, with Howell capturing a respectable 43 percent of the vote.

The 1977 campaign for governor was the final one of Howell's political career.

**Consultant...** Services Division, reports that Costley has been hard at work introducing herself to members of the library community, planning workshops, and learning about Virginia as fast as she can. “We're fortunate to have Enid on staff. She is a self-starter and has quickly adapted to her new duties,” said Lewis.

For the last 19 years Costley served as children's librarian in the Hibbing Public Library in Hibbing, Minnesota.

When asked why she became a children's librarian, Costley related that, since she was always reading while in school, her mother decided that Costley should volunteer at the Onondaga Public Library in Syracuse, New York. During her four years as a volunteer or library aide she learned about the resources the library provided. Although library work interested her, so did working with special populations. Costley decided to combine special education and library science with the goal of working for small public libraries.

Though Costley has been a children's librarian throughout her professional career, she has volunteered or worked in a variety of public and academic libraries—even performing pest control when a pet raccoon wandered into a library while she was working.

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Following that race Howell retired from official Virginia politics and returned to Norfolk once again to practice law. He died from conditions relating to cancer on July 7, 1997. Though he was ultimately unsuccessful as a candidate for governor, Howell's three-decade political career continues to have long-lasting effects. His transformation of the Virginia electorate paved the way for successful candidates including L. Douglas Wilder and Mark Warner.

In an effort to preserve a walking and talking record of Henry Howell, the Library of Virginia has completed restoration of 50 audiotapes and 16 videotapes. This audiovisual collection provides a glimpse of this unique individual and consists of materials from his three campaigns for governor including television and radio spots as well as campaign rallies and fund-raisers. The collection has been reformatted onto new media and is available to researchers.

—submitted by Donald Chalfant,  
Archives and Records Management Services,  
and originally published in *The Delimiter*

# Virginia's Finest at the Virginia Shop

The Virginia Shop at the Library of Virginia, in cooperation with the Virginia Department of Agriculture, is pleased to host Virginia's Finest Fridays through Friday, December 14, 2007. Each Friday we spotlight a different, distinctive "Virginia's Finest" product. Events will be held in the Virginia Shop from 11 AM until 2 PM and are free and open to the public.

Friday, November 30, 2007

"Virginia's Finest" Fridays at the Virginia Shop—

**The Ultimate Brownie**

Meet Diana James of The Ultimate Brownie in Ashland, Virginia. James will share samples of her incredible brownies plus her unique varieties of gourmet jams and jellies including Red Onion, White Zinfandel, and Apricot Red Pepper.



Friday, December 7, 2007

"Virginia's Finest" Fridays at the Virginia Shop—Monastery Bakery at the Holy Cross Abbey

Meet representatives of the Monastery Bakery at the Holy Cross Abbey in Berryville, Virginia. They will share samples of their famous fruitcakes made from an old-fashioned recipe, using choice fruits and nut meats in a brandy-laced batter, and other treats.

Friday, December 14, 2007

"Virginia's Finest" Fridays at the Virginia Shop—Cocoa Mill Chocolate Company

Meet Barry Osborne with Cocoa Mill Chocolate Company®. Cocoa Mill Chocolate Company began making premium chocolate confections in 1993, and today, Cocoa Mill revels in its national recognition as a creator of exquisite chocolates. Select ingredients including superior chocolate, dairy-fresh cream and butter, authentic flavors and liqueurs; preparation in small batches to insure freshness; and product scrutiny from production to packing and shipping remain are the company's hallmarks.

## EVENING LECTURE & BOOK SIGNING ON DECEMBER 6

Thursday, December 6, 2007

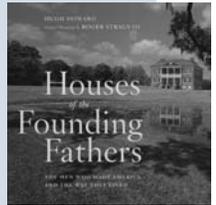
Houses of the Founding Fathers

Time: 5:30 PM

Place: Lecture Hall

FREE EVENT

Hugh Howard will discuss and sign *Houses of the Founding Fathers*, which takes us on an eye-opening tour of 40 stately 18th-century houses. Among them are the mansions of such figures as Jefferson, Washington, Adams, and Hamilton, along with the homes of many other signers of the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution. At sites from Maine to Georgia, with stops in each of the 13 colonies, the grand story of the Revolution emerges from unique and individual domestic perspectives. *Houses of the Founding Fathers* offers a penetrating look at the private lives of the men whose ideas ignited an insurrection against England—and who helped create the modern world.



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