



## STATE BUDGET REDUCTIONS HIT LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA HARD

The Library of Virginia has experienced several rounds of budget reductions during the past two years. None has been more devastating than the latest round of cuts instituted by Governor Mark R. Warner on October 15. The Library's internal operating budget has been hit hard, resulting in cumulative reductions of a staggering 39 percent in the past two years.

The impact of the current fiscal situation includes the loss of 59 full-time and part-time staff positions (40 positions to layoffs and 19 to unfilled vacancies); closing of the reading rooms on Mondays, effective October 21; the loss of five important programs and one organizational unit, including the Library's widely-praised Digital Library Program; the cessation of *Virginia Cavalcade* after 51 years of publication as the Library's popular magazine of Virginia history; and a 45 percent reduction of the Library's collection develop-

ment budget for the purchase of books, manuscripts, journals, and electronic databases.

"With the layoff of 40 people in October, the Library lost 329 years of valuable experience," Librarian of Virginia Nolan Yelich commented. We are a relatively small agency and the loss of so many valued colleagues has been sobering. Much of the Library's budget is pass-through money in the form of state aid to local public libraries or rent for our building that was exempt from earlier budget reductions. Until this latest round of cuts, state aid was exempt. Our rent payment of \$2 million to the Department of General services still is exempt. The net result is that the reductions had to be absorbed from a smaller portion of our budget so more layoffs, program reductions and eliminations were necessary.

"The Library of Virginia remains a strong institution with many dedicated staff.

We are encouraging those who love Virginia and recognize the Library's stewardship of the books, manuscripts and maps of our past to contact their legislators on the Library's behalf," Yelich added. "Any further cut to our budget would damage our preservation program, mean fewer staff, hours of operation and services. We no longer can purchase the books, periodicals, databases and manuscripts one expects to find in a major research library. We need our constituents and users to be advocates for the Library of Virginia during the budget cutting process," Yelich said.

The Library has worked hard to minimize the effects of the budget cuts on its core mission and constituencies. For example, subscriptions to journals and periodicals were recently reviewed and 290 titles were cut, none of which were Virginia-related publications. When budget ...see **Budget**, pg. 4

## Library of Virginia and Huntington Library Join To Microfilm Brock Collection

—PROBABLY MOST VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF VIRGINIANA EVER ASSEMBLED—

This past August, the Library of Virginia, the Library of Virginia Foundation, and the Huntington Library of San Marino, California, signed a much-anticipated agreement. Combining resources for a three-to-five-year project funded by the Foundation, the two research libraries will microfilm the Huntington's immense collection of Virginia

manuscripts collected a century ago by noted historian, antiquarian and collector Robert Alonzo Brock.

Born in Richmond in 1839, Brock received little formal education outside the home and, after his father's death in 1850, began work as a clerk in the family lumber business. In 1861, he enlisted as a Confederate infantryman, won promotion to corporal, and after September 1862 served as a hospital steward in Richmond. A voracious reader and book collector, and increasingly recognized as an authority on Virginia history and genealogy, Brock worked as an associate editor for the *Richmond Standard* from 1879 to 1882 and frequently contributed essays to learned society publications and encyclopedias. He also compiled and published *Virginia and Virginians* (1888), the state's first large biogra-

phical reference work. As corresponding secretary of the Virginia Historical Society (1875–1892), Brock was responsible for the society's book, map, manuscript and art collections, and under the society's auspices edited and published 11 volumes on colonial and Revolutionary War history. Brock also served as secretary of the Southern Historical Society (1887–1914) as well as editor of 24 volumes for its extensive publications. An enthusiastic and tireless collector, Brock by his death in 1914 had accumulated one of the largest and probably most valuable private collections of Virginiana ever assembled.

Visitors to the Brock family home recalled encountering stacks of books, correspondence, and printed ephemera—all of it overflowing from shelves and tables, filing the corners of rooms, ...see **Brock**, pg. 7



THE LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA

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# Descendants of the McAllister Family Visit the Library of Virginia

Suzanne McAllister Alexander and Meralen McAllister Tyson traveled from Texas to research their ancestral roots at the Library of Virginia. In addition to discovering a wealth of new information to add to their genealogical compilation, Alexander and Tyson learned that their relative Annabelle Cox McAllister had left a very special legacy with the Library of Virginia.

Annabelle Cox McAllister embarked on her genealogical research journey in the late 1920s with the objective of helping her sister verify family lineage required to join the Daughters of the American Revolution. McAllister relied on the Library of Virginia archives and succeeded in tracing her family tree back to the late 1700s. As a result of this first research project, McAllister and her husband, Edward Nevill McAllister, became avid genealogists.

Together, the McAllisters published two family histories. In a 1965 interview with her local paper, the *Houston Post*, McAllister said she and her husband derived great satisfaction from their genealogical works, knowing that they saved what might have been lost for other generations to know and enjoy.

Recognizing the importance of research libraries in preserving and managing valuable

information for current and future historians, genealogists, artists, writers, students, educators and others, Annabelle Cox McAllister left a bequest in her will to the Library of Virginia. In the year following her death, the Library of Virginia established the Library of Virginia Foundation with proceeds from the bequest. Gifts and bequests from supporters in Virginia and throughout the world continue to build on McAllister's legacy and provide vital support to the Library of Virginia.

Earlier this year, the Library of Virginia Foundation established the William Waller Hening Society to recognize donors who, like the McAllisters, provide support to the Library of Virginia through their estate plans. The Foundation honors all individuals who make a commitment to provide future support either with a bequest or their charitable gift arrangements. All gift commitments, regardless of their size, are valued and recognized. Gifts from your estate will help ensure the vitality of the Library's program and services and allow the Foundation to plan confidently for Library of Virginia's future.

—submitted by Ruth White,  
Library of Virginia Foundation



Suzanne McAllister Alexander and Meralen McAllister Tyson with State Archivist Conley Edwards at the entrance to the Library of Virginia's McAllister Wing.

## LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA COLLABORATES WITH PARK FRIENDS TO REPUBLISH PAMPHLET

The Library of Virginia recently worked with the Friends of Forest Hill Park to publish an updated edition of a turn-of-the-century real estate prospectus entitled "Woodland Heights." This colorful promotional booklet was first published in 1891. The new edition's subtitle is the "Forest Hill Park Commemorative Edition," because it is being published to mark the park's official listing on the Virginia Register of Historic Landmarks.

The venture began six years ago, when volunteer historians for the park support group discovered in the Library of Virginia's collections a rare copy of a richly illustrated pamphlet published by a Manchester-area real estate developer. The booklet describes the park's unspoiled green space in great detail, to lure homeowners to a healthier, more comfortable life in Woodland Heights, Richmond's newest "trolley-car Suburb."

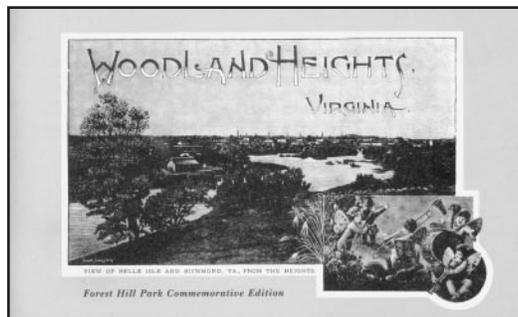
Last spring as the Friends of Forest Hill Park prepared to nominate the park as a Virginia historic landmark, the booklet resurfaced. The booklet was reprinted in its entirety and updated with a new essay to trace the growth of the park and surrounding neighborhoods

during the past century. The booklet offers vivid evidence of the park's natural features and mentions use of the Old Stone House, circa 1843, as a trolley terminal (1890–1932).

John Kneebone, then director of Publications and Educational Services at the Library of Virginia, approved the reprint proposal and Audrey Johnson, the Library's Picture Collection Coordinator, had the original booklet treated by a paper conservator, to ensure the best quality images before the booklet was scanned for the new edition.

In flowery prose, the pamphlet's text boasts the advantages of the new subdivision. Accented with gnomes and fairies, and musical cherubs, floral embellishments, and rustic engravings, the booklet describes the area's unusual location. "No place could be more desirable... The air is exceedingly pure at this altitude, and the prevailing summer winds... prevent any miasmatic dangers from the river. The lots are sufficient width and have generous depth not often seen in general suburban plans."

...see [Pamphlet](#), pg. 7



# Former Governor and Library Settle Dispute Over Public Records

Former Governor James S. Gilmore III and the Library of Virginia reached an agreement on November 18, 2002, on the transfer of records to the Library of Virginia, ending months of controversy. The Library Board unanimously endorsed the agreement, which was signed by Anthony F. Troy, special counsel for the Library of Virginia, Gilbert E. Butler, Jr., chair of the Library Board, Nolan T. Yelich, Librarian of Virginia, and David E. Anderson, counsel for former Governor Gilmore, and former Governor James S. Gilmore, III.

As a result of the agreement former Governor Gilmore transferred to the Library an additional 228 boxes of public records from his gubernatorial administration. Once the Library processes these records they will be made public in accordance with the agreement with the former Governor. In the final analysis, of the 250 boxes Governor Gilmore held, he retains only 14 boxes of personal or private documents that do not meet the definition of public record. At the close of his administration in January 2002, 288 boxes covering his four years in office were sent to the Library from the Governor's Office and his ten cabinet secretaries.

The transferred records include 11 boxes of clemency files, 44 boxes of policy office legislative files, 3 boxes of policy files containing executive orders, certificates and messages, 82 boxes from the press office, 14 boxes of photographs, negatives and contact sheets, 8 boxes of speeches, 19 boxes of scheduling information, 8 boxes of Attorney General files, 3 boxes of National Governors' and Southern Governors' Association files, 2 boxes of Congressional E-Commerce Commission files and 9 boxes of personnel files. Because of the nature of the information in the clemency files, these files will be treated pursuant to the *Code of Virginia* as confidential for 100 years after the date of their creation. Governor Gilmore also is making available to the Department of Planning and Budget (DPB) for inspection and copying eight boxes of budget-related material, which are copies of original DPB documents. These files will be transferred to the Library in accordance with DPB's Retention and Disposition Schedule.

Governor Gilmore retained 14 boxes of business cards and stationery, political files and personal or private files.

"We at the Library are pleased with the agreement. It re-affirms Virginia's commitment to the archiving of public records and re-affirms the Library of Virginia's role in the preservation of Virginia's documentary heritage," stated Librarian of Virginia Nolan T. Yelich. "Indeed, thanks to the transfer of public records under this agreement, the people of Virginia, historians and future generations now will have access to a much more complete record of the Gilmore Administration," he said.

On November 30, 2001, representatives of Governor Gilmore signed off on a Records Retention and Disposition Schedule for the Governor's Office, detailing the types of public records to be transferred to the Library of Virginia at the end of the Governor's term for permanent retention under the provisions of the Virginia Public Records Act. When the Gilmore administration transferred its files to the Library at the close of the Governor's term it appeared that several series of records referenced in the November 30 document were missing. Negotiations between the library and representatives of the Gilmore administration failed to resolve the matter. Attorney General Kilgore excused his office

from representing the Library on the issue because his office also would have to provide counsel for former Governor Gilmore. Kilgore requested that Governor Mark Warner appoint outside attorneys for both sides. Former Attorney General Anthony F. Troy, a partner with the law firm of Troutman Sanders LLP, agreed to represent the Library of Virginia, and David E. Anderson agreed to represent the former Governor. Mark Rubin of The McCammon Mediation Group offered his service free-of-charge to mediate the matter. Rubin facilitated the communication process and cleared misunderstandings between the parties.

The Library of Virginia holds archival records for every governor of Virginia from Patrick Henry in 1776 to the present. Almost every substantive issue related to Virginia government is reflected in these documents. In the years following independence, the gubernatorial papers center on Virginia's role in the American Revolution and relationships with the new national government. In the early 1800s the papers focus on the

War of 1812, Gabriel's Revolt and Nat Turner's Rebellion. Papers from 1832 through 1866 include the executive journal of the Secretary of the Commonwealth recording correspondence received by the governor and actions taken by him. The pre-Civil War period papers include information on slavery, John Brown's Raid and correspondence from the counties that now form West Virginia. For the Civil War years the Library holds records for the two Virginia governments of the period, the regular government in Richmond and the unionist government in Wheeling.

The Library holds a very limited number of records from Virginia governors from 1871 to 1902, a very partisan period as Virginians grappled with the state's accumulated prewar debt.

With the advent of the 20th century the size and influence of state government increased dramatically, as did the power of Virginia's governor. The volume of gubernatorial papers archived at the Library grew as well.

...see [Dispute](#), pg. 6



# FORGOTTEN VERTICAL FILE YIELDS TREASURES

Clipping files and vertical files, once mainstays for many libraries, are now dusty forgotten anachronisms. The origins of the Library of Virginia's vertical file seem to be lost to history but many staff remember the ugly gray metal filing cabinets located somewhere on "stack level 2" in the old library building. When the Library moved into the new building the vertical file cabinets were moved into the East Side of Special Collections and promptly forgotten. As the saying goes, out of sight, out of mind. A few of the vertical file folders have been available in a reference staff area but the rest—24 filing cabinet drawers of folders—were inaccessible.

A recent acquisition of Ellen Glasgow materials included an assortment of newspaper clippings about the author and her work. Someone suggested we put the clippings in the vertical file, so a search began for the file.

The vertical file consisted of drawers packed full of folders. The folders contained newspaper clippings glued to typing paper, in some instances complete newspapers, pamphlets, newsletters, political buttons, sample election ballots, invitations, illustrations, photographs, broadsides, greeting cards, handwritten notes, copies of correspondence, original correspondence, photographs, recipes, runs of serials, maps and more . . . much, much more.

After spending a few days assessing the scope of the material Tom Ray suggested that the Library "mine this treasure" in the following ways. First, he removed all printed items that could be cataloged for the general collection or Special Collections. Second, Jay Gaidmore reviewed the folders for archival material. Gaidmore removed reports, genealogical items and private papers. Next, reference staff and *Dictionary of Virginia Biography* staff reviewed the files for Virginia-related biographical information. And finally, reference staff selected folders and subject areas to retain as an active resource file.

The vertical file contained material dating from the mid-19th century through the 1960s. There doesn't seem to have been a rhyme or reason to what got stuffed into the file folders. One wonders if there really were enough reference requests in the 1940s to warrant a file folder with a chess pie recipe. Was a compulsive librarian, unable to throw any scrap of paper away, simply cleaning out his or her desk one day? One of Ray's personal favorite bits of ephemera was a note card illustrating the "librarian's hand." This bit of bibliophile history is an example of the standards for cataloging in those days before automated cataloging, even before typewriters.

Not every folder held a treasure—there was a lot of junk. But treasure was there. Below are some of the more interesting and unique items that have been or will be cataloged and made accessible for future librarians and historians.

A collection of Prohibition tracts published in Richmond between circa 1905 and 1910. Most of these were previously unavailable to historians because they were not cataloged in the national database, OCLC. There were 20 titles in one file and 12 of those were previously un-cataloged. The tracts are small 4–14 page pamphlets with a decided bias against ...see [Treasures](#), pg. 6

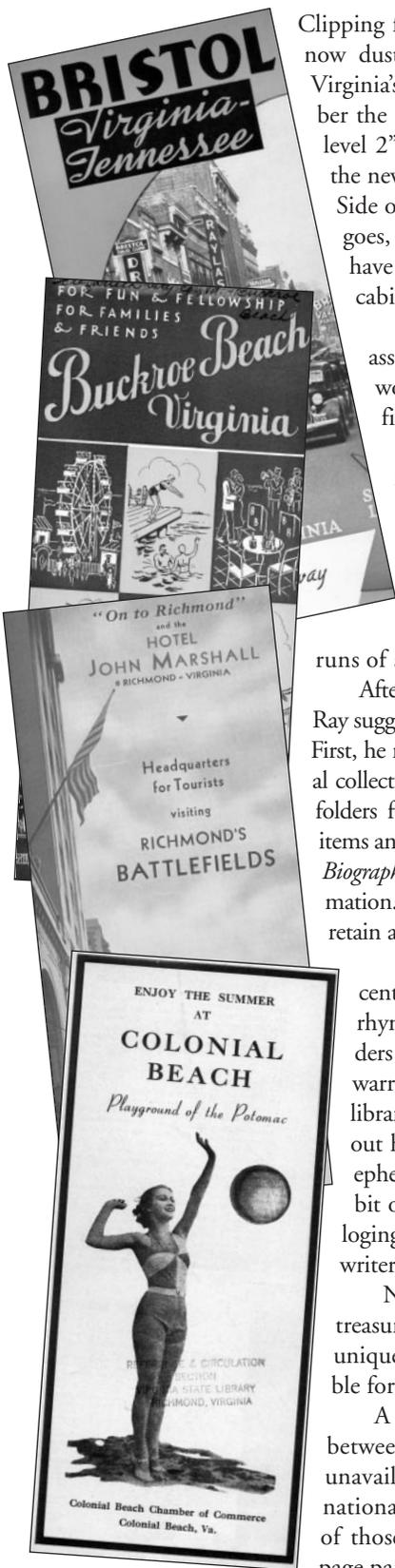
**Budget...** and staffing reductions became a reality, the Library elected to close its reading rooms and collections on Mondays so visitors and those who worked Monday through Friday could still use the Library on Saturdays. The Library's internationally recognized Digital Library Project (DLP) has been eliminated, but those databases already online will remain available as long as staffing exists to maintain them. A search is under way to locate funding to place online a few projects that were near completion when the DLP turned off its scanners and computers.

Since the agency reductions in October are less than half of what is needed to balance Virginia's budget, more cuts and elimination of service hours are anticipated for the fiscal year 2004. It is hoped that the reductions to the Library's budget are over for this fiscal year.

Governor Warner is warning localities to expect decreased state support for county and city services as state revenues continue to decrease. The state is experiencing the single largest revenue drop in 40 years, according to the Governor. At the 68th annual conference of the Virginia Association of Counties in mid-November, Governor Warner promised to work closely with localities to close the budget shortfall. He encouraged localities to rethink the way they provide services. Warner already has slashed the budget by \$858 million.

The 2003 session of the General Assembly still must find nearly \$1 billion to cover the \$1.5 billion deficit. By law, Governor Warner can cut the state's budget by no more than 15 percent. The General Assembly, which returns to Richmond on January 8, will have to act on the Governor's budget recommendations or come up with its own plan to balance the budget. Virginia operates on a two-year budget cycle with the fiscal year running from July 1 to June 30. The budget crisis that is playing havoc in Virginia is affecting states across the country. So far, 39 states have had to reduce current budgets after they were passed.

Any further cuts in the Library's budget will erode the Library's ability to preserve its reputation as a center for the study of Virginia, local, and family history and result in further decreases in operating hours, services and staff. Those wishing to support the Library of Virginia's Annual Fund should make donations to the Annual Fund, Library of Virginia Foundation, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va. 23219.



# LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA RECEIVES SILVER TECHNOLOGY AWARD FOR FIND IT VIRGINIA

Innovative ideas and outstanding achievements in technology from across the Commonwealth were recognized and awarded the 2002 Governor's Technology Awards at the Commonwealth of Virginia Information Technology Symposium (COVITS) at Virginia Military Institute on September 25, 2002. The Governor's Technology Awards program, now in its fourth year, recognizes excellence, innovation, and effectiveness in using technology to improve the lives of Virginians, increase the efficiency of government, and encourage economic development throughout the Commonwealth. Virginia Secretary of Technology George C. Newstrom presented the awards on behalf of Governor Mark R. Warner.

The Library of Virginia received a Silver Medal in the small state agency category for Find It Virginia, a library service available 24 hours a day at home, at work, or anywhere you connect to the Internet. Through Find It Virginia citizens can find magazine and newspaper articles, encyclopedias and other reference works, TV and radio transcripts, company information and investment reports, health and wellness information, literary criticism, and homework help, plus photos, charts, maps, diagrams, and illustrations.

A Virginia public library card is the only requirement to use these resources.

Find It Virginia is very popular. A recent e-mail from a graduate student at Marymount University and a Falls Church resident praised Find It Virginia as "a godsend in writing my mid-term paper. This is the easiest way to do research I have ever experienced. Thank you so much for making such a great search tool! Keep up the good work!"

Awards were given in the following categories.

## ENTREPRENEURSHIP AWARD

The Entrepreneur Award recognizes enterprises that exemplify the Virginia entrepreneurial spirit through use of technology to

grow into new markets, to increase jobs inside the Commonwealth of Virginia, and to participate in local or regional business associations and activities, such as Chambers of Commerce or Regional Technology Councils. The winners were:

Small Enterprise—Dante Consulting (Arlington, Va.)

Large Enterprise—WR Systems, Ltd. (Norfolk, Va.)

## INNOVATION IN TECHNOLOGY AWARD

The Innovation in Technology Award recognizes the Virginia institution of higher education and the private sector organization that best demonstrate the creation of a new innovative technology or a significant improvement to an existing technology, through research and development efforts, that has the best potential to alter how business is done in a particular industry. The winners were:

Institution of Higher Education—Virginia Commonwealth University, School of Dentistry Case Studies

Private Sector Organization—TRADOS, Inc., for the TRADOS Language Platform (Alexandria, Va.)

## PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AWARD

The Public/Private Partnership Award recognizes the public/private partnership that best demonstrates a mutually beneficial relationship in which cost-effective, innovative technology solutions leverage industry investment and result in enhanced service delivery to the citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The winner was the Virginia Department of Taxation and American Management Systems (AMS)—Tax Partnership.

## GOVERNMENT SERVICE AWARDS

The Government Service Award honors those

public sector organizations that use technology innovatively to enhance the provision of services to its customers, realize a return on investment in terms of cost savings and cost avoidance, and improve the overall efficiency of operations. The winners were:

## K-12 Education

Gold—Pittsylvania County Public Schools, High Speed Internet Access

Silver—James Madison University, MathVIDS

## Higher Education

Gold—Mountain Empire Community College, Water/Wastewater Distance Education

Silver—George Mason University, Finance System

## Small State Agency

Gold—Department of Planning and Budget, Regulatory Town Hall

Silver—*The Library of Virginia, Find It Virginia*

## Large State Agency

Gold—Department of General Services, eVA—Virginia's electronic procurement solution

Silver—Virginia Employment Commission, Online Unemployment Insurance

## Local Government

Gold—County of Fairfax, Refuse Collection

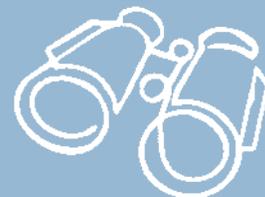
Silver—County of Henrico, The Permit Center

## ONE VIRGINIA AWARD

The One Virginia Award recognizes the top Virginia-based company that has reached out to traditionally underserved regions of the Commonwealth by creating jobs in Virginia and providing increased access to technology and related skills among underserved populations.

The winner was William Crutchfield, Jr. for Crutchfield Corp. (Charlottesville, Va.).

[www.finditva.com](http://www.finditva.com)



# Governor Appoints Three To SPRAC

Governor Mark Warner has appointed three new members to the State Public Records Advisory Council. Gail P. Clayton, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Surry County, succeeds John T. Frey. Paul C. Garrett, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Charlottesville, succeeds Judy L. Worthington. John G. McGlennon, member of the Board of Supervisors of James City County, replaces Elsie Carrington. The three will serve a term coincident with that of the governor.

The State Public Records Advisory Council proposes rules, regulations and standards for uniform guidelines for the management and preservation of public records throughout the state. It is composed of 12 members, three appointed by the governor, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Librarian of Virginia, the Attorney General, the State Health Commissioner, the Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner, the Director of the Department of Information Technology, the Auditor of Public Accounts, the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court and the Director of the Council on Information Management or their designated representatives.

The tenure of these new SPRAC members may be short. Under the provisions of House Joint Resolution 159, a joint subcommittee is studying the operations, practices, duties and funding of state agencies, boards and commissions. The commission will release an interim report before the 2003 legislative session, for the consolidation, elimination, reduction, or increase of activities and funding of each entity based on this review. Preliminary indications are that the commission will recommend that the State Public Records Advisory Council be eliminated. Another of the Library's advisory groups, the State Networking Advisory Board (SNUAB) also is facing elimination as its original mission has been achieved.

**Pamphlet...** The new edition includes an introduction by Selden Richardson, former archivist at the Library of Virginia, tracing the growth of Westover Hills, Forest Hills and Woodland Heights around the park and beyond. The 32-page soft cover booklet, with

**Treasures...** alcohol consumption. As a group they help illustrate and document the social furor that raged around the topic on a local level.

Another interesting find is a mint condition copy of the *Official Guide to the 1939 World's Fair* held in New York City. The Library owns the set of photographs that composed the 1939 Virginia exhibit at the Fair. And there is another Richmond connection. The Belgian pavilion from the Fair was donated to Virginia Union University (VUU) in Richmond and for many years housed the VUU library.

An engraved invitation for the dedication of the Washington Monument in Washington, D. C., dated January 14, 1885, is one of the finest images discovered in the vertical file. The invitation features a bust of Washington against a composition that includes the Monument, flags and virtuous maidens. The invitation was addressed to the Hon. J. W. Johnston. Mr. Johnston was most probably the recently retired United States Senator, John Warfield Johnston, member of the United States Senate from 1870 to 1883.

The vertical file contained an archive of correspondence between the State Librarian, H.R. McIlwaine, and Governor John Garland Pollard related to the re-design of the Seal of Virginia. Archivist Paige Neal accessioned this archive of material for the State records collection. Along with the correspondence between the governor and state librarian the archive contains examples of state agency office letterhead used in Virginia during the 1920s and 1930s.

Examples from the vertical file range from a one-of-a-kind 1895 prospectus for the Richmond Female Academy to examples of campaign literature from the 1960s dealing with the issues of school integration and massive resistance. There are literally hundreds of Virginia tourism pamphlets, many for attractions no longer in existence. The Library's Picture Collection staff scanned the cover of one such 1950s-era pamphlet and produced a wonderful poster of a stylized Virginia beach scene.

Of all the curious, ephemeral and historical documents that were found, a staff favorite is the souvenir menu and programs for the 1957 visit made to Virginia by Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh. Together these two items describe the protocol, ceremonies and menu for the festive occasion. Although we do not know what he said, we do know that Earl Swem, a former Assistant State Librarian, spoke during the evening. And best of all we know that Her Majesty and the other notables that evening dined on "Boneless Breast of Virginia Chicken, Fried [and] Smithfield Ham."

Discovering the vertical file was like opening a wonderful old family scrapbook. Many of the yellowed clippings have long since lost their relevance, but hundreds of useful items have been salvaged. This mining expedition has added to the general Library collection, Special Collections, the Picture Collection, Archives and the *Dictionary of Virginia Biography* files, preserving artifacts, texts and images of Virginia history that are unavailable any place else.

—submitted by Tom Ray, Collection Management Services

**Dispute...** "The papers of Virginia's governors record our successes and failures and are part of the heritage we pass to those who come behind us," said Librarian of Virginia Nolan Yelich. "When you see the scope of the records of Virginia's former governors, the rich detail and texture of the business of government found in these records you understand why the Library and the Library Board worked so hard to convince former Governor Gilmore to transfer all of his administration's public records to the Library," he stated.

21 duotone illustrations, is available through the Library Shop, 804-692-3524, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23219.

—submitted by Monica Rumsey,  
Friends of Forest Hill Park

The Gilmore papers will be processed by the Library's archival staff and when complete made available to citizens for review. Among the recently turned over records are files on the state's response to the events of 9-11 and Gilmore's signature legislative program, the car tax repeal. It is anticipated that the processing of these records will be complete by January 2004.

## NOTICE

The State Library Board will meet on January 17, 2003 at 10:30 AM. The meeting will be held at the Library of Virginia and is open to the public.

**Brock...** even leaning in carefully positioned piles up the hallway staircase. The collection totaled approximately 17,000 books and an estimated 65,000 pamphlets, broadsides and other small publications. But the most remarkable materials, the real heart of the collection, were the 50,000 manuscript items—an incomparable compilation of between 350,000 and 500,000 pages. It is this portion of the famed Brock Collection that the Huntington and the Library of Virginia will microfilm.

After Brock's death, the Library of Virginia (then the Virginia State Library) declined an opportunity to purchase the collection from his heirs—in part for lack of funds. Apparently, no other Virginia institution could muster the resources or the will, either, and for years the collection simply languished. Finally, in October 1922—more than eight years after Brock's death—Henry Edwards Huntington, the nephew of railway builder Collis P. Huntington, at last purchased the materials.

The loss of the collection brought a sharp reaction. Douglas Southall Freeman's *Richmond News Leader*, for example, published a spirited editorial protesting the sale outside the state. There were cries as well for the General Assembly to establish an immediate acquisitions fund for the Library so that such a catastrophe would never happen again. The pleas proved unsuccessful. In truth, Huntington had likely saved the collection. Since 1910 and “on a scale scarcely known before or since,” he had carefully collected superb works of art, rare books and other significant treasures. By 1919, he had decided to perpetuate his private collection as an independent institution, first established as the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery. The next year, he began moving his collections to a new library building adjacent to his house in San Marino. It is, then, to Henry Huntington that researchers in general, and Virginians in particular, owe considerable thanks. Without his interest in the entire Brock Collection, it is likely that the manuscripts would eventually have been sold in small, specific lots to scores of other private collectors. Moreover, once the process of breaking up the collection had begun, widely scattered institutions would have been eager to acquire particular portions. Today, however, the collection remains intact.

And what an incomparable collection it is. Robert Alonzo Brock acquired every conceivable type of historical record that came his way, making it difficult to summarize the collection's

contents succinctly. The collection ranges from the colonial period through the end of the 19th century, with the bulk of the materials dating to the middle years of the 1800s. Among the important items from the colonial and Revolutionary War period are papers from the Virginia Proprietor's Office and the Virginia Land Office, soldiers' certificates of military service, correspondence between Governor Thomas Jefferson and the Virginia Boards of Trade and War, and the legal records of the Virginia General Court, the High Court of Chancery, and the Court of Admiralty. There are also early church records, including documents on the history of Virginia Quakers.

Some of Virginia's most prominent families and businesses are represented in the



Brock Collection, which includes (among many others) papers relating to the Alfriend, Blair, Branch, Cabell, Fairfax, Harrison, Johnston, Lee, Maury, Pegram and Randolph families. Company records in the collection include the Joseph Reid Anderson Company, Bacon and Baskerville, the Norton-Savage Company, the Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia, and the Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company. Letters and other writings of political figures such as Benjamin Harrison, William Wood Crump, James Lawson Kemper, Fitzhugh Lee and Henry Alexander Wise as well as a host of other notable Virginians are found in this vast array of manuscripts.

Materials documenting the Civil War era comprise one of the special strengths of the Brock Collection. Documents from the war years include the legal records of the Confederate States of America District Court for Eastern Virginia, the military records for several Virginia regiments, Robert Brock's two-volume wartime diary as well as his medical notes made at Winder Hospital, the journals of various “secret sessions” of the Virginia General Assembly, and the correspondence of key figures such as Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, Stonewall Jackson, George E. Pickett, Matthew Fontaine Maury, Governor William Smith, William Mahone and numerous others. Also found in the Brock Collection are the postwar records of the United Confederate Veterans (1875–1909) and the Lee Camp Confederate Soldiers' Home (1885–1894).

The Brock Collection contains a number of miscellaneous items that are of unusual historical interest to Virginia researchers. Among these are William Byrd's notebook (1697–1702) and his shorthand journal (1709–1712), Richard Henry Lee's memorandum book (1776–1794), a 1799 assessment by the city assessor of houses and lots in Richmond, the proceedings of the trustees of the Academy for Female Education in Richmond (1807–1808) and the proceedings of the Virginia Medical Society (1833–1842), to name only a few.

As each sub-collection is filmed, the Library of Virginia will provide detailed notes, subject headings, and finding aids in its online catalog ([www.lva.lib.va.us](http://www.lva.lib.va.us)). There will also be online information for the Brock Collection as a whole so that patrons may explore the various and extensive research possibilities. Researchers will have full access to the estimated 400 to 500 reels of film in the Library's Main Reading Room. A second set of film will also be available through Interlibrary Loan.

The Library of Virginia Foundation has received substantial project support from the Roller-Bottimore Foundation and the Robins Foundation, both of Richmond. Their generous gifts are funding special project staffing and the purchase of camera equipment and supplies. Other organizations as well as individuals also wishing to support this significant endeavor are encouraged to contact the Foundation at 804-692-3900.

—submitted by Edward D. C. Campbell, Jr.,  
Collection Management Services

# Library of Virginia Seeks Nominations for Annual Literary Awards

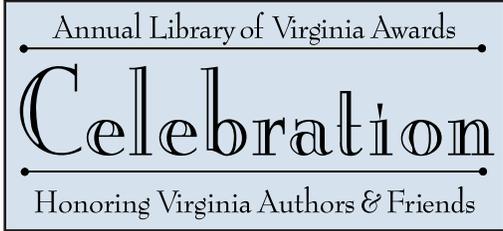
The Library of Virginia is seeking nominations for its annual literary awards honoring outstanding Virginia authors in the areas of fiction, non-fiction and poetry. Past winners include James I. "Bud" Robertson, Jr., Donald McCaig, Eleanor Ross Taylor, Eric Pankey, Carrie Brown, Kent Newmyer, Rod Smith, Charles Wright and Tom De Haven.

Books eligible for the Library of Virginia literary awards must have been written by a Virginia author or have a Virginia-related theme. A Virginia author is defined as a writer meeting one or more of the following qualifications: a native-born Virginia; an author living in Virginia; an author whose permanent home address is Virginia but who does not at present live in Virginia.

Any individual, organization, company or publisher may nominate books to be considered for these awards. **The book must have been published and distributed between January 1 and December 31, 2002.**

**The deadline for entries is February 10, 2003.** The completed entry form and three copies of the book (nonreturnable) must be on hand prior to that date. An independent panel of judges considers all entries. Entries will be forwarded to the judges on receipt. Entries will be judged principally on the quality of the writing, with organization and interpretation also playing a role in the decision. Finalists in each category will be notified by June 9, 2003. Winners will announced at the 6th Annual Library of Virginia Awards Celebration Honoring Virginia Authors and Friends.

Guidelines and entry forms can be found on the Library of Virginia's Web site at <http://www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwedo/awards/entries.htm>.



Tom Camden shared some unique items from the Special Collections with Sir Ian Isham (visiting from England), who brought pictures of his ancestral home, Lamport Hall, and donated a genealogy chart showing Thomas Jefferson and Robert E. Lee as Isham descendants.



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