West Virginia Libraries
ACCOMPLISHMENTS UNDER THE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT
AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE 1959-60 FISCAL YEAR

BY

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The 84th Congress, in the closing days of the session, passed the epoch making Library Services Act, Public Law 597, which provides for "the extension of public library service to rural areas without such service or with inadequate service." As is the usual case with all federal laws, Regulations were set up which appeared in the Federal Register, (December 6, 1956), and Amendments to the Regulations were in Ibid., v.22, No. 45 (March 7, 1957), p. 1433 and Ibid., v.22, No. 75 (April 18, 1957), p. 2711. Copies of the Law and the Regulations are available from your Congressman or may be examined in public, college, and university libraries which include such materials in their collections.

The funds received as a result of the passage of the act are administered by the library agencies of the several states and territories. In Subpart A of the Regulations (Federal Register, December 6, 1956) appears the following definition:

"...State agency means the state library administrative agency charged by state law with the extension and development of public library services throughout the state."

West Virginia Code, Chapter 10, Article 1, 640 (14) defines the West Virginia Library Commission as that State administrative agency "charged with the responsibility for the extension and development of public library service throughout the state." The Code, Chapter 18, Article 10, 1872 (1) (11) authorizes the West Virginia Library Commission to "accept federal funds for library purposes."

THE STATE PLAN

In Subpart B "State Plans" of the Regulations (Federal Register, December 6, 1956) appears the following stipulation:

"A basic condition to the certification of Federal Funds to a State for further extension of public library services to rural areas is a state plan ... [Which] shall constitute a description of the library extension programs in which the State expects Federal financial participation."
The State plan includes an overall five year plan and an amendment is submitted each year which describes the plan for the given fiscal year. Copies of the West Virginia State Plan for Use of Federal Funds Under Public Law 597 are available from the West Virginia Library Commission in limited quantities for libraries, legislators, and state officials.

First of all, it must be remembered that the life of the Library Services Act (Public Law 597) is five years, July 1, 1956-June 30, 1961. Section 3.1 of the West Virginia State Plan outlines the general aims and policies of the program for the five year period:

"I. Continue Commission's program of developing large units of service: working towards a specific service plan for a specific area per year which can include, in addition to county or regional library development or demonstration, a cooperative plan among existing libraries, or non-served areas and existing libraries.

II. Enlarge our present concept of loan service to small libraries to include additional books, advisory services, and strengthening of library philosophy and techniques.

III. Expand centralized ordering and processing of books and other library materials for present and future regional collections and lending services."

THE 1956-57 PROGRAM

The first allotment to West Virginia under the Library Services Act was for one-half of the first fiscal year or January-June 1957. That Congress appropriated only $2,050,000. West Virginia's federal allotment for the six months period was $40,000.

Two projects were approved for the six months:

1. Centralized ordering and processing of books for Harrison-Upham Regional Library and for state-wide service. A specific project under state-wide service was basic reference collections for small libraries.

Sixteen libraries were chosen to receive these reference collections. Selection of the libraries by the Library Commission was based on the fact that they were receiving some tax support and on the assumption by the Library Commission that none of the sixteen would fall below the base financial support which they received in the 1955-56 fiscal year. This was important because State and local libraries cannot drop below financial support received during the base year—1955-
If the Library Commission is to continue to be eligible for federal funds, a total of 2,689 reference books was purchased; an average of 168 volumes per library.

In connection with the purchase of books, the first allotment was also used for additional personnel in the processing department. During the 1957 fiscal year approximately $45,000, in state and federal funds, was spent for the purchase of books under the plan for rural library service.

2. The second project was the preparation of a film "Books, Lots of Books," produced by WCHS-TV Station for the Library Commission at cost. The Library Commission members, staff, and a West Virginia regional library were filmed in the actual process of developing a regional program. The Library Commission is using the film as a first interpretation of regional libraries, when groups or counties show signs of interest in better public library service.

(The attached map shows the Library Commission's plan for fourteen potential regional libraries, followed since 1952, which will include every county, and is completely adaptable to the Library Services Act.)

In addition, the pamphlet, "What is the West Virginia Library Commission Doing?" was revised. Use of the pamphlet was made by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Junior Woman's Club in their state-wide projects of public library promotion.

THE 1957-58 PROGRAM

Congress appropriated $5,000,000. West Virginia's federal allotment was $109,000. The state appropriation for the Library Commission was $99,000 with $64,746 of this amount being used by the Library Commission for matching for the federal allotment.

In addition to the $109,000, the Library Commission received a supplementary federal allotment of $6,917. After two states did not qualify for their allotments, their shares were redistributed among the states which could match for more federal money. Therefore, the Library Commission had a total budget of $214,917 for the 1957-58 fiscal year. Of this amount, $180,663 was available for use under the plan--rural library service, (state and federal), and $34,254 state funds were available for nonrural service.

Beginning with the 1957-58 fiscal year, the Library Commission found it feasible to consolidate all its activities under the Library Services Act into one project, "Strengthening the State Agency." Since all segments of its programs focus on the ability of the Library Commission to afford leadership, and establishment grants in services, strengthening the State Agency amounts to stronger public libraries all over the state.
The subdivisions of the project were:

1. Better housing facilities for the Library Commission. This was top priority during the 1957-58 fiscal year, and definitely strengthened the Library Commission in its ability to perform its job.

2. Library surveys of Marshall and McDowell Counties resulted in the establishment of county-wide service in Marshall County, but default by McDowell County. Approximately 10,000 books and 300 recordings were purchased and processed for each of these counties. The Marshall County collection was delivered in July, following the Marshall County Court's appropriation of $15,400 for the first year of the library demonstration. The McDowell County collection is stored at the Library Commission Annex waiting the time when other counties are ready to make appropriations sufficient to meet requirements for joint Library Commission and local regional library development.

3. The Library Commission used the $6,917 additional allotment in federal money to begin acquisition of collections for two new regional libraries which will probably be surveyed during the 1959-60 fiscal year.

The Library Commission spent approximately $92,000 for the purchase of books during the 1957-58 fiscal year. Under the State plan for rural library service, $81,000 was spent for books. $11,000 in state funds was spent for books for nonrural service.

4. Two bookmobiles were purchased at a cost of $7,200 each.

One has been loaned to the Marshall County demonstration library and one is being used for exhibits at fairs, festivals, and community meetings.

5. The Library Commission's consultant staff consisted of three during this fiscal year, one of whom was assigned to work with small public libraries. The outstanding accomplishment was greater use of the Library Commission for interlibrary loan and reference service. Another accomplishment was recognition by the local libraries of the fact that phonograph recordings may be borrowed in the same manner as books.

6. Two new station wagons were purchased for use by the staff, making a total of four available.

7. West Virginia Libraries, September 1958, reported Library Commission workshop activity held during the fiscal year.
Congress appropriated $6,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000 over the previous year, but still short of the $7,500,000 authorized by the Library Services Act. However, the Library Commission's state appropriation was not increased over the previous year, but remained at $59,000. This resulted in the same figures, $64,746, being used for matching for federal funds. To this amount was added $5,528 of federal funds, earned but not spent in the 1957 fiscal year. Therefore, since the program is a reimbursable one, the Library Commission was able to add the $5,528 to the $64,746 and use a total of $70,274 for matching for $130,624 in federal funds. This could have been $132,470 federal if the Library Commission could have matched with $71,287.

The project for the year is again "Strengthening the State Agency." The subdivisions are:

1. For three potential regional libraries designated as E, F, and G, approximately 20,000 books and 900 phonograph records will be purchased and processed. A total of $91,375 state and federal funds is budgeted for books and other library materials. Of this amount, $79,575 will be spent for rural service under the plan, and $11,700 will be spent for nonrural service.

2. Two library institutes and workshops have been planned for the Spring of 1959. The Library Commission has budgeted expenses for those librarians attending. This is a form of in-service training strongly encouraged under the Library Services Act.

3. Consultant service to public library trustees and some expenditure for travel expenses for trustees has also been budgeted for this year.

4. Two additional "Pioneer"-size bookmobiles will be purchased. These will be used in a new regional library demonstration which is expected to start July 1, 1959. A new station wagon will replace the old model for extension purposes.

5. $7,000 is budgeted for office equipment for the expanded activity at Library Commission headquarters.

6. Additional staff budgeted for the year includes a fourth consultant; a special consultant (Mr. James H. Henderson, Chief, Acquisitions Branch, Preparations Division, New York Public Library) to study further centralized ordering and processing procedures which should be undertaken in this area of the Library Commission’s program; two additional clerks; one additional secretary; and four temporary student assistants from Morris Harvey College.
As this goes to press, the Board of Public Works has just taken action on a 5 percent reserve fund from all departments receiving appropriations from the General Revenue Fund. If the Library Commission does have to set aside a 5 percent reserve in the present fiscal year, the amount of state appropriation which is cut from this fiscal year, will mean a loss of twice as much in federal since matching is on approximately 1/3 state 2/3 federal ratio. For example: a $5,000 loss in state funds would mean $10,000 loss in federal.

THE 1959-60 FISCAL YEAR

The Library Commission's Budget Request Which Will Be Considered By the Board of Public Works in December And the Legislature from January 14-March 14, 1959

West Virginia Libraries, September, 1958, p. 17, was an explanation of allotments received by the West Virginia Library Commission under Public Law 597 for the 1957, 1958, and 1959 fiscal years, with a projected anticipated allotment for the 1960 fiscal year. After this issue of West Virginia Libraries appeared, the West Virginia Library Commission was informed by the Library Services Branch of the United States Office of Education that state and federal percentages have been revised. The formula for matching is based on rural population and per capita income. The percentages are revised every two years and are based upon the past three years' census figures. The formula for matching from 1956 through 1958 was .6502 federal and .3498 state. The percentages which apply to the 1959-60 fiscal year (the revised percentages) are .6304 federal and .3696 state. This means that in order for West Virginia to receive the maximum federal allotment ($367,674 federal) should Congress appropriate the full $7,500,000 annual appropriation under the Library Services Act for the 1959-60 fiscal years, the West Virginia Library Commission's state appropriation must be at least $150,315. Of this state amount, $98,306 equals the state percentage under the plan--rural library service. The West Virginia Library Commission's state appropriation must be pro-rated according to appropriations for rural and non-rural service, before the matching percentages can be applied. This formula will clarify the picture:

State Population --- 2,005,552
Rural Population --- (85.4 o/o)

Federal Percentage--- .6304 = $367,674 (Under $7,500,000 annual federal appropriation)
State Percentage----- .3696 x

X = $98,306 -- State matching for service under the plan-- (rural service)
\[
\frac{28,306}{\text{total of the Library Commission's state appropriation}} = 65.4\% \\
\times \frac{100.0}{\text{state appropriation}} \\
\times \$150,315
\]

If the September, 1958, issue of West Virginia Libraries is used for reference, the amounts for the 1959 fiscal year should be changed as follows:

$137,931 should be $150,315
$90,207 should be $98,300.

PRESENT AND FUTURE OBJECTIVES AND APPROACHES

Further extension of public library service is the key objective under the state plan. The Library Services Act is increasing the tempo in development in rural areas, but the program needs to include both rural and nonrural areas and services. Hence, the total Library Commission budget request must be emphasized. Even though the Library Commission needs a total state appropriation of $150,315, in order to match for the maximum in federal funds, it has requested a total state appropriation of $175,866, which is surely a modest sum in the light of the amount of expansion of services which is expected of the Library Commission.

Furthermore, it should be remembered that the Library Services Act expires June 30, 1961. The program which has expanded under the Library Services Act should develop further in future years. The Library Commission's state appropriation must be gradually increased from year to year, or there will be a tremendous vacuum in its program when the Library Services Act expires.

The $99,000 state appropriation which the Library Commission received for the 1957-58 fiscal year and the 1958-59 fiscal year is inadequate for matching and should not become a precedent in the minds of state officials and state legislators. This fact is true not only in relation to matching for federal funds under the Library Services Act, but also in relation to what could happen to the program at the end of the Library Services Act.

Visits, letters, and telephone calls to state officials, legislators, and Congressmen are a means of accurate, first-hand interpretation of the situation.

The Board of Public Works is considering state budgets in December, 1958. The Legislature will be in session January 14, 1959 through March 14, 1959. Congress convenes early in January 1959.
WEST VIRGINIANA

Reviews and Notes by Charles Shetler


These volumes should be in every local history collection in the state. Although lithographed from typewritten copy, their content more than makes up for the lack of elegance in their manufacture.

The first volume of 236 pages is a history of the area about Smithfield, carried through the beginning of the 20th century. There are numerous photographs, maps, copies of land documents relating to the area, and a list of residents as found in the 1850 census. The second volume is a genealogical study of Smithfield families, including Smiths, Bates, Sherleys, Granthams, and Frys. Each volume carries its own index.

Lambert, Oscar D. West Virginia, Its People and Its Progress. Hopkinsville, Ky., Historical Record Association, 1958. 3 volumes. $15.00

The publication of sets and single volumes of family biography combined with local history is not as popular now as it once was in West Virginia. This form of subscription publication began in the last quarter of the nineteenth century in the United States and flourished through the turn of the century.

Several companies developed stables of salesmen and writers who worked in many states and in local areas within states. The histories of prominent families and business concerns were compiled and these groups financed the project, which generally included an additional volume of history written by a local historian or antiquarian.

Some forty such family history compilations of West Virginia interest have been issued since 1877, when J. H. Newton’s History of the Pan-handle was published in Wheeling by J. A. Caldwell. In West Virginia, as in other areas of the United States, the golden era of family history subscription publications came before World War I. About half of the titles issued in this form in the state came out between 1879 and 1895. The period between 1900 and World War I saw nine histories published, while there were seven in the 1920s. Four have been printed since 1930, although one of these was on the Shenandoah Valley and of marginal interest to West Virginia.
Dr. Lambert's West Virginia, Its People and Its Progress, is the latest in this long line of subscription sets, and is the first multivolume work since Morris P. Shockey's five-volume West Virginia, Its History, Life, Literature and Industry, printed in 1923.

There are two volumes of biography and one of state history. The biographies are indexed in volume two, but include only names of biographers. The state history volume carries its own index.

Approximately 500 biographies are presented in a balanced geographical coverage of the state. Over 100 additional sketches of industrial concerns and businesses are included. Almost two dozen portraits, many in full page size, accompany the text. A list of 127 "patrons" is included, for whom there are no biographical sketches.

The history volume follows rather closely the standard pattern for general histories of West Virginia. A chronological-subject treatment is developed, with some overlapping of topics which span the pre-statehood and statehood periods.

The volume is heavily balanced on the side of pre-statehood history. Two-thirds of the text is devoted to the Virginia period, while the last twelve of the thirty-five chapters deal with post Civil War developments.

Dr. Lambert has had a long career as a West Virginia specialist. Through his teaching and writing, and in his work in the development of the manuscript collections in the University library, he has acquired a broad understanding of the forces which have gone into the making of present-day West Virginia. This is a set which can be used with profit by most readers, and it is a noteworthy representative of its class of publications.

**Periodical Notes**

The Fall, 1957, issue of West Virginia Folklore (a quarterly free to members of the West Virginia Folklore Society or available at 75 cents each issue from R. A. Husick, Fairmont State College, Fairmont, West Virginia) is about Harrison County, and carries "The Story of Enterprise," by Carl Hawkins, and "Italian Tales Told in Shinnston," contributed by Melia Rose Maiolo. The Winter, 1958, issue prints 114 verses from old autograph albums dating from the 1880's. "Greenbrier County Legislative Petitions" is a continuing feature in The Virginia Genealogist (John Frederick Dorman, Box 4363, Washington 8, D. C., $5.00 per year.)
MEMORIAL GIFTS

by

Virginia Ebeling

The interest in book memorials has been steadily increasing during the past few years. The idea has originated spontaneously with the public, and librarians have found that there is a steady movement in this direction. It is one of the finest ways to honor friends and loved ones, and at the same time serve a community by having a book or a group of books placed in the library.

A survey recently made by the Antioch Bookplate Company, Yellow Springs, Ohio shows that memorial gifts totaling $500 to $1,000 per year are increasingly common among libraries; there is a tendency for numerous small donors to replace the single wealthy donor of an earlier day; there is a more active interest in the library itself by the people who donate the books; some people give phonograph records; and finally gifts are given for births, marriages, confirmations and anniversaries.

The librarian is always willing to guide in the selection of the book or books, for the gift must be satisfactory to both the donor and the library. Books are chosen which are of permanent interest and usefulness. Also, many librarians have on hand several books from which the prospective donor may choose, or if nothing is found for the particular purpose, another choice may be made, and the book or books will be put in the library's collection at a later date.

The memorial may be a single volume, or may be a large gift, and is one in which both family and friends can share. Group gifts are often started by friends or relatives, or by an organization, with the announcement that contributions will be received for a memorial fund to purchase books for the library. It may be a set of reference books, or to establish a music or art collection, or even to buy a piece of furniture or a film.

There are few who can endow a library or a sizable collection of books, but West Virginia has several worthy of notice.

There is the first-rate collection of books at the Bridgeport, W. Va., library provided for by Michael Benedum. This collection of books about West Virginia and by West Virginians is approaching the size of the collection of the State Archives and History at Charleston. It includes besides the regular histories such as those of Callahan, Lewis, Maxwell and Ambler, books by Hobert and Hubert Skidmore, Pearl Buck, John Sedges, Melville Davison Post, and Frank R. Stockton. The Bridgeport library will have a superior West Virginia collection of books for future generations and researchers.
The Bradford collection of books in the Kanawha County Public Library is another gift worthy of attention. William A. Bradford, Jr., who lived most of his life in New York, did not forget the Kanawha Valley of his early childhood, and his generosity provides the Charleston library with $1,500 a year to build up a unique collection of books about West Virginia. The fund is called the William A. Bradford, Jr., Memorial Library Fund, and the collection of books now total 264, including ones of historical interest written by native West Virginians, as well as books written about the character and industry of the state.

Imbedded in the red exterior of the Mary H. Weir Public Library, Weirton, W. Va., is a plaque which reads as follows:

This library is a gift to all from
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest T. Weir,
June 2, 1958

The ground was broken for this library in 1957, but Mr. Weir did not live to see the realization of his dream. However, the community of Weirton is now aware of the vastness of the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Weir, and the library is now an integral part of the community life in Weirton. Also, worthy of mention in the Northern Panhandle is the Swaney Memorial Library in New Cumberland.

The Ohio County Public Library in Wheeling has an excellent collection of books about the history of the State and an invaluable file of newspapers, particularly that of the Wheeling Intelligencer. Throughout the year gifts have been made to the library, and these do include anniversaries, births, and confirmations, as well as those in memory of a loved one. Some of the larger gifts are, the Seddie Pemar collection of living music, which includes not only recordings, but scores as well; a set of the World Book Encyclopedia for the Warwood Branch; an endowed set of the National Encyclopedia of American Biography; the film about the James-town colony presented by the Imperial Glass Company. Numerous other small gifts are received throughout the year, but at the present time the Ohio County Public Library does not have an endowment fund which would provide for the building of any particular collection of books.

Probably, in the future the newly organized Library Trustees will include in their program as one of their projects a publicity program to let their communities know of the importance of memorial gifts and endowments for libraries.

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CIRCULATION LIBRARIAN. Graduation from an accredited library school. Interesting position now open. Excellent promotional opportunities. Salary $4,350-4,950. Retirement, social security, sick leave and vacation. 5 day, 40-hour week. Write Director, Kanawha County Public Library, Charleston, West Virginia.
In a few days the West Virginia Legislature convenes to assess the State's economic status and to plan the fiscal program for the coming year. With present State revenue falling below the expectations of the last Legislature and the resultant recent action by the Board of Public Works on a 5 percent reserve fund, the members of the incoming Legislature probably will be too economically-minded. Further, the members are going to be under extreme pressure from all State agencies as each lobbies to obtain budget appropriation increases. In such an atmosphere even clear-thinking men may overlook voting adequate financial support to a deserving agency—the West Virginia Library Commission.

In July of 1957 the U. S. Congress voted $5,000,000 for support of the Library Services Act. The President had requested $5,000,000 only. His request was supported by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and by the Commissioner of Education. Congressmen, however, had heard from the people back home and had seen that the previously appropriated funds had been well used. So in a year when the national legislative bodies were determined to economize they voted an increase over the requested amount for the support of the national library program in the states.

We can hope our legislators will be as thoughtful and as foresighted when the Library Commission budget request comes before them. BUT THEY WILL NOT BE UNLESS YOU MAKE THEM!

Many of your libraries have been recipients of the benefits provided by State funds and Federal money. Some libraries received reference books; librarians and trustees have had the services of a trained library consultant; surveys looking toward county or regional library service have been made; an annual library training program for librarians was inaugurated. On these things do you want retrenchment?

Present conditions in the State indicate the Library Commission will have to curtail its program next year, unless you act! For two successive years the Legislature appropriated to the Library Commission has remained unchanged. This year it may be cut; cut at a time when the program is just getting into full swing.

What can you do to assure the progress of library service? Familiarize yourself with the Library Commission's program set forth in this issue and recall how it benefited your library—your community. Then tell your library's trustees and patrons. Tell them to assess the values they have received from a strengthened Library Commission. Tell them their support is needed to prevent curtailment of library services. Tell them to tell their neighbors and be sure you and them and their neighbors tell the legislators. A post card, a telephone call, or a street corner chat from many of you urging "Increase the Library Commission budget" may cause our legislators to emulate the Congressmen of 1957! (Floyd W. Miller, Acting Editor).
The School Library Section of the W.V.I.A. held a luncheon meeting at Woodrum's Tea Room in Charleston in October.


Following the speaker, committee reports were presented. Henrietta Greaver reported on the State Supervisor of School Librarians; Helois Dye told about the Southern Works Conference held at Daytona Beach, Florida.

Officers elected for 1958-1959 are: President: Mrs. Bernice Dorsey. Beverly Hill H. S., Huntington; Vice-President: Mrs. Pauline Hickman, Glenville H. S., Glenville; Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Susanna Rose, Stonewall Jackson H. S., Charleston.

Seventy-five school librarians attended the luncheon. Mrs. Faith Kessell Frey, Chapmanville H. S. Librarian, presided. Special dinner music was provided by the Stonewall Jackson H. S. girls. The Kanawha County School Librarians provided favors and attractive table decorations.

Mrs. Russell J. Parriott, Moundsville High School Librarian, visited Europe last summer. She tells one of her many experiences in the following letter.

"I thought perhaps you all would like to have the following item for the School Library News from the Field."

"My High School Librarians Club sent a box of children's books through CARE last Christmas to a school library in Berlin, Germany. Through some ensuing correspondence I learned about our Amerika Haus, U. S. Information Center in Berlin and was invited by Mr. Jay W. Gildner, Director, to visit the library there when I came to Berlin.

"This past August I had the pleasure of visiting this library and was shown through the new building by Miss Senta Jacoby, the librarian. Miss Jacoby, a German by birth, had just returned from several months spent in the United States visiting libraries.

"This U. S. Information Center is one of twenty such libraries in Germany established and maintained by our government for the purpose of interpreting America to the Europeans. Miss Jacoby has a yearly budget of $7,000 for purchase of books and periodicals. This library is used mainly by refugees from the Russian Sector. The movie and periodical rooms were crowded with Russians who came across the border freely each day and return at night. This is the only direct contact which they have with the world outside the Iron Curtain."

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PERIODICALS WANTED. Architectural Record September 1956. Library Journal February 1, 1957. Director, Kanawha County Public Library, Charleston, West Virginia.
WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

TREASURER'S REPORT
November 19, 1957 - December 8, 1958

Balance on hand November 19, 1957 $690.63
12 deposits (including lost check for $5.00 which was never cashed) $1506.44

1957/58
54 regular members
14 school members
21 institutional members
3 subscriptions to W. Va. Lib.
62 copies of W. Va. authors

1958/59
55 regular members
13 school members
4 associate members
9 institutional

DISBURSEMENTS

Executive board meeting meals $ 15.45
Postage W. Va. Libraries & W. Va. Authors 58.00
Postage Membership committee 20.00
Supplies for W. Va. Libraries 139.14
Printing and supplies for assoc. 13.60
Telegrams 4.17
Middle Atlantic Assessment 50.00
Delf Norona - bill paid to assoc. 7.50
for W. Va. imprints
Total Disbursements $307.86 $ 307.86

Balance on hand December 8, 1958 $1198.58

LOCATION OF FUNDS

Prepared by

Alice G. Bauer

Alice G. Bauer, Treasurer
West Virginia Library Association
MAP OF WEST VIRGINIA
SHOWING
11: POTENTIAL REGIONAL LIBRARIES

Harrison-Upshur Regional Library in operation
(This is part of Region 11.)

Alpha Regional Library in operation
(This is part of Region 4.)