

BIENNIAL REPORT

TEXAS STATE DOCUMENT COLLECTION

OF THE

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY

1918-1920



Austin, Texas
Von Boeckmann-Jones Co., Printers
1921

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TEXAS LIBRARIES

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TEXAS LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION

EMMA KYLE BURLESON, Chairman.....Austin
KATE HUNTER.....Palestine
RICHARD F. BURGESS.....El Paso
MRS. EMMETT LEE PERRY.....Freeport
REV. WILLIAM M. ANDERSON, JR.....Dallas
ELIZABETH HOWARD WEST, State Librarian, Secretary

STATE LIBRARY STAFF

ELIZABETH HOWARD WEST.....State Librarian
FANNIE MILES WILCOX.....Assistant Librarian and Cataloguer
OCTAVIA FRY ROGAN.....Legislative Reference Librarian
KATHERINE ELLIOTT.....Archivist
MRS. ANNE TIROCKMORTON SHIBLEY.....Document Librarian
ROMA BRASHEAR.....Assistant Cataloguer and Loan Desk Assistant
JOHANNA LOUISE RUNGE.....Stenographer
ARVILLA WRIGHT.....Night Librarian
WILLIAM ADAM MONTS.....General Assistant

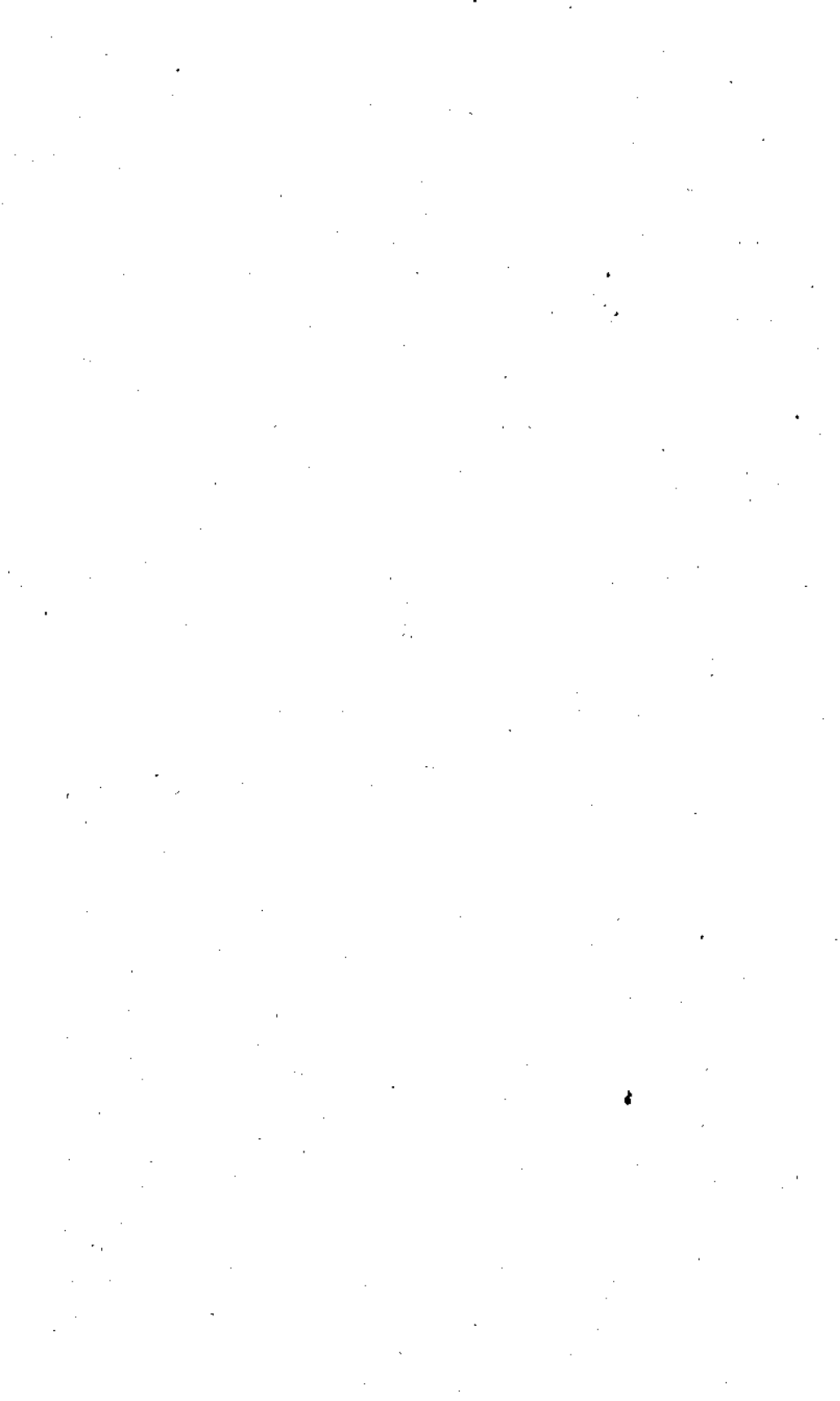
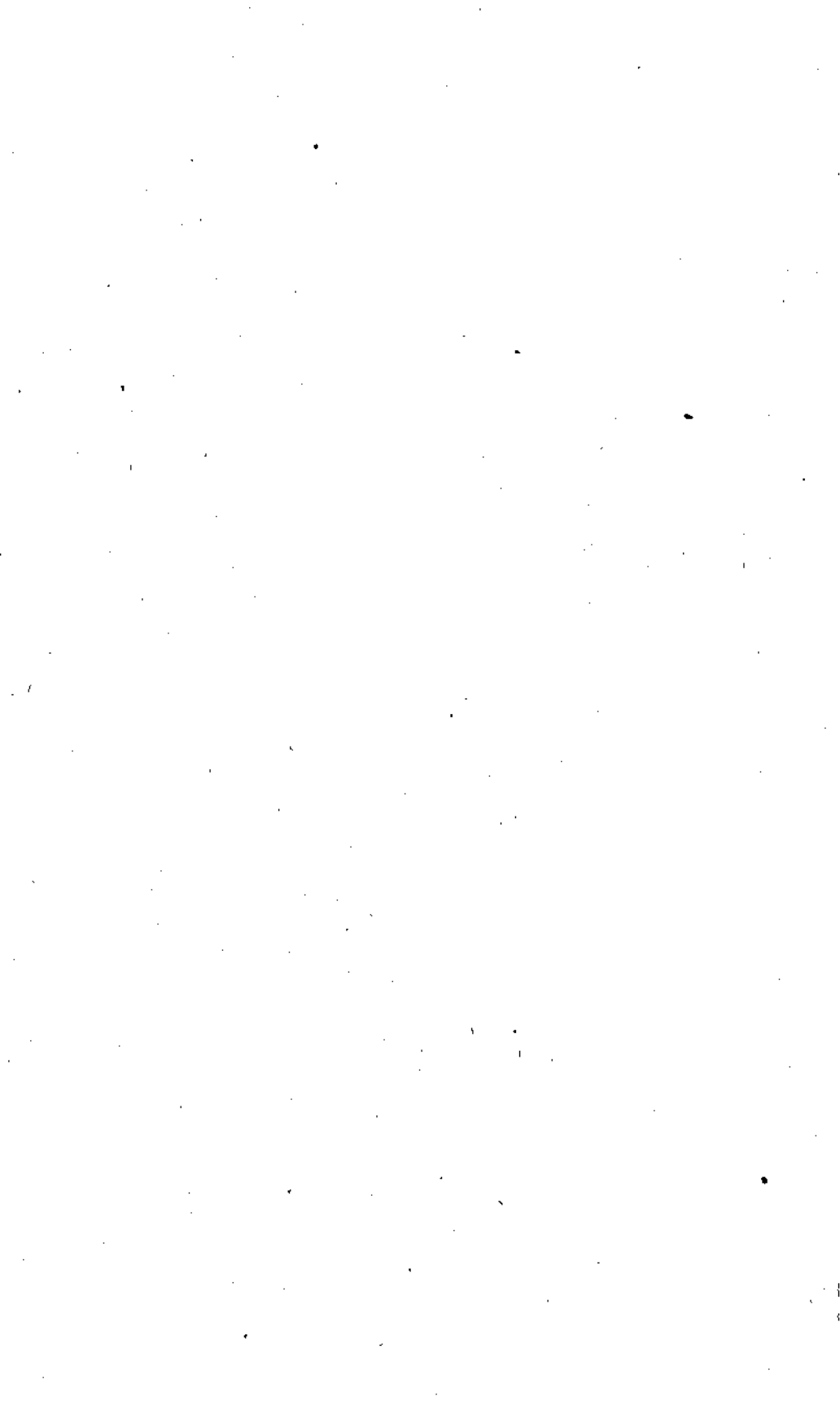


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**REPORT OF THE TEXAS LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**

—
Texas State Library,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, September 1, 1920.

SIR: Herewith is submitted the report of the Texas Library and Historical Commission for the sixth biennium, ending August 31, 1920, including the report of the Texas State Library for the same period.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA KYLE BURLERSON, Chairman
KATE HUNTER
RICHARD F. BURGESS
MRS. EMMETT L. PERRY
WILLIAM M. ANDERSON, JR.

His Excellency

THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.



SUMMARY OF COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS

1918-1920

On August 31, 1918, the executive committee, Miss Burleson and Mr. Doughty, met in the State Library and inducted into office Elizabeth H. West, State Librarian, elected on May 24, 1918.

On November 16, 1918, the executive committee met later in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and discussed the proposed budget for the biennium ending October 16, 1921, suggested modifications, and authorized the State Librarian to present the modified budget to the Comptroller.

On January 18, 1919, the Commission met in informal session in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The revised budget was approved, and its presentation to the appropriation committee authorized. The draft of the proposed bill to revise the present commission law was discussed, revised, and approved.

On March 10, 1919, the regular annual meeting was held in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Miss Blanton was elected chairman. The staff was re-elected for the ensuing year. Resolutions favoring the proposed League of Nations were adopted.

On March 27, 1920, the Commission met in the hearing room of the Railroad Commission. Miss Burleson was elected chairman.

In accordance with the terms of the new law, the members drew to ascertain the length of term; with the following result: Miss Hunter and Mr. Anderson, two years; Miss Burleson and Mrs. Perry, four years; Mr. Burgess, six years.

Out of respect to the memory of Mrs. Joseph Burton Dibrell, who died on February 12, 1920, the following resolutions were passed:

Mrs. Joseph Burton Dibrell was born in La Grange, Texas, and spent her life, save for periods of travel, in her native State.

Abounding in physical and psychic energy, she filled the years of her maturity with active work, civic and cultural, for the State she loved. Particularly keen was her interest in fostering education through the printed page, and through graphic and plastic art. She had been a devoted member of the Texas Library and Historical Commission since its organization in 1909, and had for years been working toward the creation of a State fine arts commission. In her later years, her broad sympathies had led her to earnest work toward developing better and friendlier understanding between Anglo-American and Latin-American.

The Texas Library and Historical Commission, deeply sensible of the loss sustained in her passing, expresses to her husband and children sympathy in their personal bereavement and to Texas its sense of loss to the body politic in the passing of this devoted, broad-visioned, forward-looking citizen, taken away while yet in the plenitude of power.

The staff was re-elected for the ensuing year.

Provision was made for the distribution and loan of the war service books entrusted to the Commission by the American Library Association. These will be given to county libraries, upon organization, and

lent to organizations such as the Y. M. C. A. for circulation in the oil fields, rural communities, etc.

It was voted to try to put into operation plans for co-operation in library work between the four states of the Southwest: Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico, especially in a co-operative library bulletin, work for the blind, and joint library meetings.

A resolution was passed endorsing the Books for Everybody movement of the American Library Association.

The question of the budget for 1921-1923 was postponed.

In regard to a library code, Mr. Burges agreed to study the present law with a view to suggesting changes, if any be needed.

REPORT OF THE STATE LIBRARIAN

1918-1920

Herewith is submitted the report of the Texas State Library for the biennium beginning September 1, 1918, and ending August 31, 1920.

The present incumbent was elected State Librarian on May 24, 1918, and was inducted into office on August 31, 1918, the resignation of Mr. Klaerner taking effect on September 1, 1918.

The work of the State Library in the two years beginning on September 1 may be summarized as follows:

1. Internal Activities:

General

HOUSEKEEPING

The story of the internal housekeeping activities of the Library during the biennium just closed is the story of an up-hill struggle to accomplish results in the face of too small a staff, too little money, too little space; and that little space about as ill-arranged for effective work as the architect's lack of imagination could compass.

In addition to the usual routine of a reference library's existence these activities have comprised efforts to install such labor and time saving devices as were within the Library's means, to simplify business forms and procedure, to provide equipment and space for the rapidly growing collections of the Library, and to reduce to order the large mass of material which has accumulated in the course of years—years wherein the Library was so undermanned as to make the proper care of this material impossible.

The chief time and labor-saving devices acquired in the course of the biennium are three telephone extensions, a system of electric bells, and a photostat.

Efforts at arranging material have been mostly confined to work upon the documents of Texas, of other states, and of the Federal Government. The work has been made possible by special appropriations by the Legislature and by a deficiency allowance, amounting, all told, to \$1,000; all of which, save a small balance, has been expended.

The task of arranging this more or less heterogeneous material is a large, slow one; the work on the more important groups, however, is fairly well in hand.

The problem of storage space is growing daily more pressing. The space allotted to the State Library is less than half of the large room on the second floor of the north wing, which since the opening of the Capitol in 1888 has been occupied by the Supreme Court Library. This space, allotted to the Library in 1909, upon the occasion of its divorce from the Department of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics, and History, was even then inadequate for the Library's needs; and a room in the basement was retained for the accommodation of State and Federal documents and for general overflow from the restricted upstairs space.

In the eleven years since the Library started upon its independent existence it has acquired three additional basement rooms, mostly for the storage of public documents, travelling libraries, newspapers, and miscellaneous supplies.

Upstairs and downstairs, the shelves are almost full, and there is little room to build more.

Upstairs, it seems extremely doubtful whether it would be safe to add more metal stack shelving, which is the only kind there is room for, because the building was designed and constructed without allowance for such heavy weight on the upper floors as additional metal shelving would impose. Building up from the basement, the only safe way, is impracticable, for the Library is separated by an entire story from its basement rooms and is not immediately above them; moreover, the floor plan of the first story would render impracticable the construction of a stack from the basement upward, even if the Library could acquire all the first floor and basement space immediately beneath its present quarters.

Another serious difficulty in the Library housekeeping is the mould which the wet weather of the biennium just closed has developed in the basement, and which threatens in a short while to ruin some valuable material.

The rats and mice which infest the building constitute another source of danger to the State's property, as well as a menace to the health of the staff.

Other sources of danger to the State's property and to the health of the staff lie in the extreme difficulty of keeping the present quarters clean and otherwise sanitary; a difficulty arising partly from the construction of the building, partly from inadequate provision for the physical care of the Library, partly from the crowding of so much furniture into so small a space.

The main point of difficulty in the construction is the general openness, especially in the well running up to the fourth floor; in consequence of which much foreign dirt finds its way into our quarters, and the room is very difficult to heat in the winter.

In the southeastern part of the stack, which is enclosed in grating for the storage of manuscripts, and which is used partly for offices, the heat is so intense in cold weather, when the steam is on full head, that frequently an electric fan is necessary, while in the main library room the temperature is so low as to be not only uncomfortable, but unhealthful. Indeed, two serious cases of illness among the staff last winter were directly traceable to the poor heating of this room.

In the basement, the continual crumbling of the plaster increases the janitor's work and makes real tidiness impossible.

To keep the Library and material really clean would take the full time of at least one man for the year round, and extra help for part of the time. At present, one man has not only the cleaning, but the numberless small tasks about the Library that are nobody else's business. He must attend to the mail, incoming and outgoing, including the sealing and stamping of all letters, the wrapping, tying, and stamping of all parcel post packages. He packs and addresses all outgoing and unpacks all incoming freight and express packages; he shelves books and pamphlets; and he is the Library's only messenger.

For all this he is paid the munificent sum of \$60 per month.

Is it any wonder that there have been seven men in this position in the course of the present biennium?

DISTRIBUTION OF A. L. A. BOOKS

While in New York in December, the State Librarian by invitation attended a conference between the Executive Committee of the League of Library Commissions and the Director of the Enlarged Program. At this conference it was decided to distribute the leftover A. L. A. war service books among the states, half on the basis of the number of men furnished to the service, half on the basis of book needs as shown by the ratio of volumes in the state to the population.

Under this apportionment, Texas received 13,335 volumes, a carload in all, for distribution.

The Commission voted at their March meeting to lend these books under conditions such as would insure their safekeeping and also encourage their use.

The Commission also voted to give outright 1,000 books to the first county having no town of over 20,000 population, which should establish a county library under the law and acquire an equivalent number of books for itself; 250 to each county afterward establishing a county library under the same conditions.

The books have been unpacked and prepared for circulation; and a beginning has been made of distributing them. Several American Legion posts, Y. M. C. A. organizations, schools, Chambers of Commerce, and one hospital, have been among the borrowers.

There are signs that these books will prove an effective aid in furthering the library idea and leading to county library development. One borrower, an ex-service man in a border county, has distinctly stated that his purpose is to lay the foundation for a county library in his county.

Another ex-service man in a Panhandle oil county is working on a scheme for county library development wherein a loan of A. L. A. books will play a large part.

Better still, the establishment of the first county library in Texas grew directly out of the Commission's offer. All this points to the need of trained assistants to take charge of the travelling library system, which has been greatly enlarged in scope by the acquisition of these thousands of books.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Shortly after the March meeting of the Commission, the State Librarian mailed a circular letter to the county judge of every county coming under the terms of the offer, quoting the Commission's action.

On April 14, a telegram came from the county judge of Dallam County, stating that the commissioners had provided for a county library.

It was thought then that the library would go into operation in January, 1921; it is now the opinion of the commissioners that it will be possible to install the service on December 1, 1920.

The full limit of the law, five cents on the hundred dollars, will be appropriated for its maintenance.

The thousand books are packed and ready to be sent out as soon as Dallam County complies with the conditions—unless, indeed, some other county should get into operation sooner.

The second county library was provided for in Cooke County about two months later; it was the first, however, to be established on petition of a majority of the voters of the county. Cooke County will, therefore, be entitled to second prize.

Other counties in which county library projects promise early fruitage are Potter, Hall, Wilbarger, and Harris. There are a number of other counties in which there is a nucleus of interest, not so well developed.

Here again it is not amiss to emphasize the need of a staff of field workers to foster this interest and guide it intelligently.

There is no question that the development of a strong system of county libraries would be one of the greatest forward movements Texas has even taken. Much has been said of late, and rightly said, about the necessity of improving the schools. Yet the schools can never reach their highest degree of usefulness unless they have a strong library system as an ally.

If the children of school age need libraries to supplement their school work and to cultivate and satisfy a love of good reading, grown folk need them no less to continue their education, to help them in their daily works, and to enrich life on the spiritual side.

For Texas, the county library is by far the most economical and effective type of free public library.

THE STAFF

The staff now consists of the State Librarian and eight assistants. Of the eight assistants, three have been on the staff throughout the biennium; the Archivist began work on September 11, 1918; the present Stenographer and Copyist began work on October 1, 1919, in place of Miss Viola Baker, resigned; the Loan Assistant and Assistant Cataloguer began work on October 1, 1919. The General Assistant's position has been filled by no fewer than seven men in succession; the present incumbent being Mr. W. A. Monts.

Several special appropriations for preparing for press and printing archives, binding and repair, extra assistance as needed, cleaning and arranging material, have been used to pay for the services of a varying number of young people, mostly University students working on part time.

EXTENSION

The travelling library work, under the charge of the Assistant Librarian, and noted in her report, statewide individual loans, statewide reference work, advice by letter to those requesting it—and their name is legion—work for the blind, comprise with a few exceptions the practical sum-total of the Library's present extension work.

Again must the need of a staff of field workers be emphasized. Under the law the State Library is required to foster library development in Texas; smaller libraries of the state look to the State Library for aid. As has been often said before, the State Library can never perform this duty assigned it by law until field-workers are provided, with a sufficient

travel expense fund to enable them to go into any part of the state where they may be needed and asked to come.

This is peculiarly important now that the enactment of a workable county library law has made the organization of many county libraries a possibility of the near future. There should be an organizer to send to any interested community upon call to help develop and guide public interest to a successful conclusion in establishing and organizing a county library under the best conditions.

Another duty of the field workers would be to inspect libraries regularly, as schools are inspected by the State Department of Public Instruction, to learn conditions and keep up standards. Of course the stronger libraries would not need this sort of help, but others would rejoice in it.

Another duty would be to secure effective library publicity by means of the press, exhibits, public addresses, etc.

Another duty would be to conduct library institutes and district meetings, such as the law requires.

The State Librarian has been able to do a little—all too little—inspecting and to give a little personal help in library movements. At Port Arthur, in attendance upon the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, in November, 1919, she made at the request of the local librarian a survey of the Gates Memorial Library, with a view to appraising the work and making suggestions for its improvement. She has also visited the libraries at Bryan, Gainesville, Memphis, Vernon, and Amarillo. At Dalhart, she consulted with the county judge with reference to the Dallam County Library project; at Amarillo, Memphis, and Vernon, she met by request with the local library boards for the same purpose.

There have been many other calls which because of the pressure of other duties and the lack of travel expense funds have had to go unanswered.

The general publicity work would also be much better in quality as in quantity if more time and attention could be given to it.

WORK FOR THE BLIND

The work for the blind inaugurated in September, 1919, is one of the most gratifying enlargements of the Library's service. The calls from all parts of the State show the estimation in which the service is held by blind folk, old and young.

One of the most intelligent blind people of the state has expressed the opinion that the interest of the State Library is the greatest forward step in the work for the blind which the State of Texas has taken in years.

Letters from these blind friends are among the most interesting of the Library's correspondence. Some requests for material are written in pencil, without either name or address; some are typed; some are written in New York Point.

Most of the younger folk ask for general literature or late fiction; some want more serious reading. One regular borrower writes that his little daughter reads him fiction and magazine literature, so that he wishes his own reading to be more solid. A favorite book among the feminine readers is "How to Knit and Crochet." A general favorite has been "Little Miss Grouch."

Two deaf-blind persons are among the Library's clientele.

The hundred-odd books so far acquired are mostly in New York Point, which is taught in the Texas Institution for the Blind, and which is consequently most widely used in Texas. In view, however, of the fact that the American Printing House for the Blind has announced its intention of adopting the Revised Braille for its future publications, the Library has begun to acquire Braille books, as well as helps for learners, and is urging all its readers to learn to read this type.

Mrs. Gertrude Rider, in charge of the Library of Congress Reading Room for the Blind, has shown a most helpful and sympathetic interest in this pioneer work in the Southwest, and is especially interested in the establishment of a nucleus here, which, it is hoped, may grow into a center open to all blind readers in the Southwest.

All books are circulated free of cost in all parts of the State, under the law giving the franking privilege to books in embossed type.

GENERAL REFERENCE WORK

The Library exists primarily as a students' working collection. Purchases, therefore, have been made with a view to strengthening it along lines which will help students of various tastes and needs. Books specifically known as reference books, books reflecting current thought on vital matters, books genealogical and technological, have been our chief acquisitions.

We are still far from being a well-rounded library; we are working toward that as a remote ideal, but at present we are perforce more concerned with meeting present needs.

With new tools and old, we have been able to supply material in response to requests made in person and requests in letters for specific books, and for material on designated subjects.

These requests cover a pleasing range, subjectively and geographically. A few are selected at random:

Value of a half-dime of 1829

Bibliographical status of a facsimile copy of the Declaration of Independence

Americans, Americanization and economics

Pottery, American, Mexican, Limoges, Cloissonné

Literature of the Texas Plains

Data on the World's Masterpieces of Art

Texas Universities

Business books for study

Sex hygiene

Kit Carson, a mustang captured on the Texas Plains about seventy years ago

Club organization, community centers

Abstract companies and firms in Texas

How to Issue Diplomas

Monroe Doctrine

History of the Development of the Government of Brazil

Social Development of the United States

Statistics on Texas of value in arranging places of merchandising

Source books for history classes

Commentaries on the minor prophets
 Social life of the Chinese
 Psychology of cities
 Value of Parent-teacher Associations
 The function of the State Library
 The "theoretical side of the oil game"—from an ambitious youth looking forward to organizing an oil company and of knowing "when the time comes—what is what, from rough-necking to being president."
 The Yellowstone National Park
 Benefits to be derived from a public library
 Children's literature
 Lists of genealogical material

By Divisions

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN AND CATALOGUER, FANNIE M. WILCOX

The following is the report of the Assistant Librarian and Cataloguer for the biennium beginning September 1, 1918, and ending August 31, 1920:

Travelling Libraries

The State Library will lend a travelling library to any community not having a public library. Each library is a boxed collection of fifty books, approximately one-third fiction, one-third non-fiction, including books of travel, biography, history and interesting books on current questions, and one-third juvenile. These books are carefully selected, with a view to making them interesting and useful to the entire borrowing community. Interesting and appreciative letters received from the borrowers show there is a need for help such as these libraries give. Several communities have had libraries continuously from the time they were established.

Requests frequently come for collections of books for special work that is not covered by these fixed collections; until recently it has been impracticable, on account of lack of funds and assistance, to supply these needs. An attempt is now being made, however, to fill these requests. For instance, a collection of fifty books each has recently been sent to a Sunday School Class and to aid in work with Boy Scouts and Camp-fire Girls.

Since the work began in 1916, all sections of the State have profited by this service; wide areas, however, still are unreachd.

This service, like other lines of service which the Library is trying to render, suffers from the fact that it is merely a side issue. At least one person should be free to devote his entire time to adjusting and enlarging this work.

To be sure, the travelling library will not take the place of local service; the most it can do is to meet in part the community's intellectual needs, and to whet the public appetite for a service which wholly meets these needs; yet in this bridging over the gap it serves too useful a purpose to be neglected.

Aid and Advice

Requests for advice in the establishment and administration of small libraries and high school libraries are frequently received. As there is no provision made for a library organizer the only aid to be given is by correspondence and through the aid of books on the subject which are lent by the State Library.

Aid is given in helping to make selections of books for school libraries and individual books. For this purpose the Library has selected lists compiled by experts in this work, such as the American Library Association Book Lists, the H. W. Wilson Children's Catalog of 6,000 Books, Book Review Digest, etc. Where it has been desired a selection of books costing a specific sum, named by the person making the request, has been made. Book lists can also be borrowed by those wishing to make their own selection.

Mail Loans to Individuals

Any person in the State can borrow books from the State Library, the only requirement being that the borrower pay transportation both ways. The books may be kept two weeks with the privilege of renewal. The Library is acquiring a substantial collection of vocational, technical, and business books which are being circulated throughout the State. Several persons taking the National Reading Circle course given by the United States Department of Education have borrowed books from the Library for their work. In order to aid those taking the courses and to interest others, books for all of the courses have been ordered. Some of these books have come and are on the shelves and it is hoped that all will soon be available.

Mail Loans to Groups

The Library has sets of club study programs which are lent to women's clubs; these outlines are on literature, history, art, civic improvement, etc. The Library lends collections of books on special subjects to clubs, the books to be kept during the club year. Collections of books on music, art, American literature and Texas history have recently been lent for club study. In addition to this material for individual club papers has been furnished. A collection of books for work of the State Y. W. C. A. is now being prepared. Material on the organization and work of parent-teacher associations and thrift clubs in the schools is called for repeatedly.

Publicity

During the Texas State Teachers' Association which met in Houston, November, 1919, the State Library had an attractive display of technical, vocational and business books and a travelling library. Vocational book-lists giving the names of books which could be borrowed from the State Library and leaflets telling how to secure a travelling library were distributed.

A collection of books on child training, care of children and books suitable for children and boys and girls through high school age were on exhibition during the meeting of the District Congress of Mothers which met in Austin.

A selection of vocational books was displayed at the Conference for Vocational Education while it was in session in Austin.

Books were also displayed at the State Congress of Mothers and the State Interscholastic meet during their sessions in Austin.

War Work

During the war the libraries throughout the United States were all actively engaged in furnishing books for the army and navy. In the spring of 1918 an intensive campaign for books was carried on by the American Library Association. The Assistant Librarian and Cataloguer acted as state chairman for Texas in this campaign. Several of the larger cities of the State, San Antonio, Houston, Dallas, El Paso, Waco, Tyler, Fort Worth, and Austin, acted as receiving and distributing centers for the books collected. The librarians of these places carefully sorted the books and sent the suitable ones to the cantonments, hospitals and camps. The people responded liberally to the call for books. Texas furnished over 30,000 books.

Cataloguing

Not only the physical care of the Library, but the fundamental work of cataloguing, has suffered from a short-handed condition.

The present cataloguing staff is composed of three persons, the Cataloguer, and Assistant Cataloguer, and a stenographer, no one of whom is able to give her full time to cataloguing.

The Head Cataloguer is also Assistant Librarian, does reference work and has to oversee the binding and the travelling library work. The work of the Assistant Librarian has grown so that only a small part of her time can be devoted to cataloguing. Additional assistance is very necessary in order that the work be kept up as it should be. The Assistant Cataloguer is also Loan Desk Assistant and does reference work, a most unfortunate combination, since the Loan Desk Assistant is continually interrupted with reference questions, charging and discharging books.

In addition to having these positions separated at least one additional cataloguer is needed, and both of these assistants should have no other work but cataloguing, since the cataloguer, in order to do satisfactory work, must devote her entire time to cataloguing without interruptions.

The work in classifying and cataloguing has been mainly with the new volumes. The Assistant Cataloguer and Loan Desk Assistant, whose position was opened in September, 1919, has devoted most of her time to cataloguing State and United States documents. If time could be devoted to cataloguing more of the United States documents, for which the State Library is a depository, it would be of great value to the Library, as there is an abundance of valuable material in the documents which is not in usable form unless it is catalogued.

On the whole, much has been accomplished, yet under present circumstances it is inevitable that despite concentrated, intelligent, fruitful work, the cataloguers are sadly in arrears; and as new books come in, the case will grow steadily worse.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE DIVISION

OCTAVIA F. ROGAN, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

The Speaker called the House to order, and the Chaplain raised his hands, as the members stood in bowed silence for the usual morning prayer.

"Father," said the little boy in the gallery, "is the preacher praying for all those men down there?"

"Be quiet, my son," replied the father, as he carefully surveyed the legislators on the floor below.

"But, father," insisted the small boy, "I said is the preacher praying for all those men down there?"

"No, son, be quiet. He is praying for the people back home."

This little anecdote is a favorite one of a member of the Thirty-sixth Legislature,---one he told at each recital with as much gusto as at the first. And it is funny!

But it also has a serious side. When one thinks of the 1448 bills, joint and concurrent resolutions introduced in the regular session of the Thirty-sixth Legislature, when one thinks of the long day sessions and the unending round of committee meetings morning, noon, and night, one feels that the Chaplain might well have included the legislators themselves in his morning prayer.

Purpose

The purpose of the Legislative Reference Division is to render the day's work less arduous and to expedite legislation by furnishing upon request information on the subjects considered so that members can spend their time and thought on matters worthy of the attention of serious-minded men instead of squandering their energies in speculative argument.

A member by making use of the Library's facilities can make his day's work more satisfactory at least to himself in any one of several ways:

1. In preparing the best bill he is capable of preparing; or in not preparing a bill at all. There are cases in which members after informing themselves more thoroughly have decided not to introduce a bill on the question in hand.

2. In approving, improving, or disapproving bills before his committee. Committees kill, amend, and sometimes rewrite entire bills. A man is more or less responsible for all bills before his committee, and careful work in the committee room is bound to result not only in more satisfactory legislation, but in expediting or thwarting the passage of a bill after it has left the committee room.

3. In voting on the floor. Any one man's interest, and, consequently, his range of information, is limited. Instead of being entirely dependent upon chance bits of information picked up here and there during the course of a bill dealing with a more or less unfamiliar subject, a member can through his own study come to an independent conclusion regarding some of the most important measures upon which he is called to vote.

What Is the Legislative Reference Division?

The Legislative Reference Division means different things to different people. It is:

1. A place that makes a specialty of collecting pamphlets and type-written material bearing on current governmental and economic topics, including reports of investigations, digests of legislation, and suggested drafts of bills,—approximately 20,000 pamphlets.

2. A place that has a complete file of current revised statutes and session laws of all the states, of the United States, and broken files of the statutes of some of the foreign governments.

3. A place that has books on governmental and economic topics of nation-wide and world-wide interest.

4. A place in which to find statistics.

5. A place possessing numerous indexes listing material on many of the subjects for which a government official is apt to call.

6. A place that keeps in touch with other legislative reference librarians and their compilations and collections.

7. A place that reaches quickly by mail, telegraph, or telephone, experts on particular subjects when printed material is not available.

8. A place where one can get a copy of a daily Texas legislative journal or of a printed bill.

9. A place where one can secure a bill printed in the daily journal but omitted in the bound journal.

10. A place where one can find an index to bills before the journals are issued.

11. A place where an earnest effort is made to provide information for government officials that is impartial, non-political, and non-partisan.

12. A place which is near the legislative chambers; which is in the same room with a law library; which is part of a library with a large collection of state and federal documents; which is part of a library where the frequent general questions can be answered; and which is a part of a library that relieves the legislative reference division from much technical library work that would otherwise have to be done by it.

The following graph has been adopted as an unregistered trade mark.

The Legislative Reference Division Collects Information

On	From	For
Legislative, Economic, and Social Topics,	Pamphlets, Books, State and Federal Reports, Laws, Court Decisions, Newspapers, Magazines, Correspondence,	Legislators, Members of Departments and Institutions, And Other Interested Citizens.

Information Free, Non-Political, Non-Partisan, and Confidential

Some of the questions on which the division furnished data during the last regular session are:

Homestead exemption laws
 Homes for city and rural dwellers
 Minimum wage
 Minimum wage for teachers
 Board of control
 Buildings as memorials for soldiers
 Budget systems
 Land settlement
 Graduated land tax
 Teachers' pensions
 Free text books
 Oil taxation
 State depository laws
 State police laws
 Truck legislation
 Single tax
 Per diem district court jurors and per diem and mileage of witnesses
 in specified states
 Latest initiative and referendum measures
 Forestry laws
 Interest rates
 Length of legislative session and remuneration of legislators

This list is not to be taken by any means as a complete list. It is given to indicate the nature and the scope of requests actually made and on which more or less extensive data were furnished during the regular session. It is true that much of the information had already been compiled by other legislative reference libraries or by various experts, but the point is that the Library had the information and furnished it. Material on the same subject was frequently called for more than once. While no accurate account was kept, the Budget System, the Board of Control, the Land Settlement question, and Oil Taxation were the subjects on which information seemed to be the most in demand.

In addition to requests of a comprehensive scope a great many minor requests came to the Division during the regular session. Among them are the following:

List of newspapers in a certain Texas county
 Wilson's fourteen points
 Party platforms of a certain year
 Various questions on the calling of the Constitutional Convention of 1876
 Law and proclamation of the President relative to the taking over of the telephone and telegraph lines
 Specified road laws
 Specified independent school district laws
 Charters of certain Texas cities
 Specified Federal laws
 Specified laws of specified states, including Texas

Use of Material Furnished

The material furnished was used in many ways. For one hard-fought measure the material was used first in drafting the bill, later in the House committee, and third, on the floor of the House. At first blush,

one might think that as the same material was used in all three steps, there would be a unanimity in conclusion among those using it. This does not necessarily follow. Different people look at the same thing from different points of view, and the facts that appeal to one mind do not necessarily mean as much to another mind. "To inform, not to reform" is the purpose of the Legislative Reference Division. During the consideration of another hard-fought measure three members met by coincidence in the Library. One asked for data favoring the measure, one for data opposing it, and the third stated that he had not made up his mind regarding the measure and wanted to find out what he could about it. All three members obtained the data requested. For this same measure the Library had furnished data that were used in drafting the bill and getting it through the other house, in which it originated. In another case data were sent upon request to a member before the opening of the session. When a member does not specify whether he wants material favoring or opposing the question, the Library sends data on both sides as far as possible, and this member accordingly received data pro and con on the subject in question. When he reached Austin, he stated that he had been opposed to the measure, but that after studying the material sent he strongly favored it. During consideration of a third warmly fought measure a member stated that he did not think any of the bills introduced dealt adequately with the subject and that he wanted to see some of the best laws of other states on it. Fortunately for the Librarian, such a compilation was already in the Library, and it was only a question of bringing the compilation up to date. These illustrations indicate some of the ways in which the Library can be of service to the members of the Legislature.

Compilations

The Division is really not prepared to make original compilations. Circumstances, however, often force the Legislative Reference Librarian to do what she can in this line. The following are the larger pieces of work of the past biennium, all of which with the exception of the *History of Minimum Wage Legislation in Texas* were compiled upon request:

1. Cost of Holding Primary Elections in a Number of the Counties in Texas, July and August, 1918. Data tabulated by Mr. Garner.
2. Depository Laws of the Various States Accompanied by Letters from State Officials Giving the History and the Strong and Weak Points of the Law of Their Respective States.
3. History of Minimum Wage Legislation and Administration in Texas.
4. Laws of Texas Relating to Married Women's Property Rights.
5. Laws of the Various States Relative to the Payment of a Poll Tax as a Prerequisite to Voting.
6. Oil Taxation in Some of the States.
7. Some Child Welfare Laws in Texas. Court Decisions Digested by David Harris.

Index to Bills

Another service the Legislative Reference Library renders is the keeping of a file of daily journals and printed bills and resolutions, the

making of a subject-index to all bills as introduced, and the keeping of a card history of each bill from the time introduced until disposal. During the 1919 sessions the index and history record were made almost entirely by two other members of the staff. This subject-index is the only index prepared by any one until the bound journals are issued several months after the session has adjourned. While the index and the history record of each bill are used a great deal during the session and up until the bound journals are issued, their greatest use is during the month after adjournment. The following questions are some that were answered at the close of the 1919 session by means of the subject-index and history record: Copies of all bills passed affecting the oil industry; copies of all labor bills passed; copies of all bills passed affecting hotels; list of all bills passed relating to insurance; list of all bills passed affecting the University of Texas; copies of all bills introduced affecting roads; list of all bills introduced in regard to the use of the English language; and copies of all bills introduced affecting the military. Of course, if a bill has not been printed, no effort is made to furnish it except to refer the inquirer to the Secretary of State. At the close of the regular session a typed list of all bills passed was made which showed opposite the catch title of each bill the page of the journal containing the enrolled copy.

Another feature of interest in the work of the Legislative Reference Library is the subject-index of bills on a wide range of subjects introduced in 1919 legislatures of the various states. The Legislative Reference Library furnished a copy of the journals each day and a copy of all printed bills and resolutions to the Joint Committee on National Legislative Information Service of the American Association of Law Libraries and National Association of State Libraries. In return the committee furnished the index mentioned. The index is made on cards, and as soon as new cards are received, they are filed by subject with those previously received. The purpose of this index is to locate quickly legislation in other states on a given topic. Several times the Legislative Reference Librarian located in this way bills she was collecting material on, for instance, blue sky laws, and wrote for the bills themselves. The Library exchanged bills and journals for 1919 with Connecticut and Iowa at the request of these two states. Wisconsin also sent her bills and journals. Under our new library law any Legislative Reference Library desiring copies of our printed bills may receive them.

Work Between Sessions

What do you do between the sessions of the Legislature?

The actual reference work during the session of the Legislature is but one portion of legislative reference work. Material has to be selected, collected, and classified as it reaches the Library. Most of this work is done between sessions. In fact, only a minimum of it is done during the session. An effort is made to select material judiciously, to acquire most of it free of cost, and to classify minutely such of it as lends itself to such treatment so that it will be readily available.

One difficulty in selecting material is to select quality rather than quantity. The Legislative Reference Librarian in selecting material tries to take into consideration both the viewpoint of the author and

the viewpoint of the possible inquirer, and tries to have material for the person who wants something elementary, material for the person who wants a good survey in brief space, and material for the person who has the time and the inclination to dig. In addition to collecting and arranging material between sessions, the Legislative Reference Librarian does a large part of the general reference work. The Division according to the law was created not only for members of the Legislature, but for members of all State departments and institutions, and for all interested citizens. The members of State departments and institutions use the Library probably as much between sessions as during the session. "Other interested citizens" includes everybody else,—people who are in Austin for a day or two on business with State departments and who have need to consult the Library; people who make special trips to Austin to use the Library; the students of the various schools located in Austin; and people outside of Austin who make inquiries from time to time through the mail. The following questions may be taken as a sample of the inquiries that come to the Division between sessions:

Organization and plans of Texas Eleemosynary Institutions

Legal holidays in Texas

Open vs. closed shops

Restriction of immigration

Price fixing during the war

Total amount of annual exports and imports of the United States, 1912-1913.

The Legislative Reference Librarian during the past biennium has answered a number of questionnaires from other states, has written up Texas legislation for at least two publications out of the State, and has revised the section on Texas in the "Statesman's Year Book."

To get the legislators to make a greater use of the Library after the regular session is over, two multigraphed lists of material, one annotated, were sent to the various members. A double postal card was also sent to nearly all the members, calling attention to pamphlets and typewritten material of special interest. Most of these titles were annotated. The list of legislators was divided into groups, and only a few members at a time were notified of the same title; the number notified depending upon the number of copies of the titles in the Library. The return card was for the double purpose of the legislator's sending for the title listed or to make any request he had in mind. A multigraphed circular describing the work of the Legislative Reference Division was sent after the regular session to all the heads of the various State departments and institutions. Immediately after the 1918 primaries a circular letter was sent as usual to the nominees. The requests received in response to the letter were a great deal of assistance in determining the future material to be collected.

Recommendations

Do the legislators really use the Legislative Reference Library? The answer is "yes" and "no,"—"yes" in proportion to funds expended, "no" in proportion to its potential use. While it was only by long hours from the end of August, 1918, to the end of April, 1919, at least

ten a day, that the work of the last regular session was accomplished, yet in my mind there is no doubt but that the Library would be used more if it were financially able to do the following things:

1. Answer requests more promptly. Often inquirers are kept waiting their turn. On the other hand, the Librarian is interrupted by numerous requests which require only a short time in themselves, but the accumulation of which delays for days and even weeks an answer to some special request that requires a good deal of time. There should be enough assistants so that when a request requiring several days' work comes in, several people could work on it uninterruptedly until finished, and then be free to devote themselves without serious interruption to another request.

2. To compile digests of data. The legislator who accomplishes anything is a busy man. He should receive his data as far as possible in digested form and use his time in looking more thoroughly into any special points in the digests that might be of especial interest to him.

3. To prepare legislative bulletins on questions that are of vital interest to the State. Some of the work already done is worth the printing and the additional cost it would require to get it ready to print. In printed form it would be of much wider and of more permanent use than at present.

4. To classify new material more rapidly. During the sessions of the Legislature, classification practically ceases, and, consequently, brand new material of interest cannot always be found when needed.

5. To index more easily the legislative bills. The making of the subject and numerical lists consumes during the regular session about four hours a day.

At present there is no special appropriation for conducting the Legislative Reference Work except the salary of the Legislative Reference Librarian. The State Library has an appropriation of sixty dollars a month for additional assistants as needed. Half of this has been allowed the Legislative Reference Division for stenographic assistance. The minimum personnel for the Legislative Reference Division should include three additional members, one primarily for cataloguing, classifying, and indexing, one primarily for compiling and digesting material, and a stenographer. A reasonable sum should be appropriated for publishing the results of research in legislative fields. A lump sum for conducting Legislative Reference Work rather than an itemized budget is strongly urged so that it may be used as most urgently needed from time to time.

Ambitious Nebraska has defined a legislative reference library as "An institution which gives condensed, comprehensive, impartial, accurate information on any subject under the sun upon five minutes' notice." Texas makes no pretense of trying to live up to this definition. However, the attitude of friendliness and kindness that so many of the members manifest toward the Legislative Reference Work makes us feel that the work is decidedly worth while. A member last April stated that so far no bill passed by the Thirty-sixth Legislature had been declared unconstitutional, and he attributed the fact to the good work done by the Legislative Reference Division and the Attorney General's Department. As a matter of fact, the credit is due the Attorney General's Department, inasmuch as that department did the bill draft-

ing for the Legislature and passed upon the constitutionality of any bill or proposed bill whenever requested. Yet the statement shows that some of the legislators realize the possibilities of the Division.

Slip Bills

The substitution of the printing of slip enrolled bills for the printing of the enrolled bills in the journals is a suggestion that may not inappropriately be included here. The laws of any session of the Legislature are not printed in bound form until several weeks after the close of the session. Anyone desiring a copy of a law in the meantime, and many of the laws go into effect before the bound volume is issued, can obtain a copy by paying the Secretary of State fifty cents a page for a typed copy, or he can secure a copy free from the Legislative Reference Division as long as there is a copy of a daily journal from which to clip it. These enrolled bills are not printed in the bound journals, and their printing in the daily journals is of more or less temporary value. It would doubtless cost little, if any more, to print these enrolled bills in slip form,—that is, to print each separately. A bill later vetoed could be so stamped. The Secretary of State might charge five or ten cents per copy, thus enabling interested citizens to obtain more cheaply and more easily a copy of a law affecting their business. The Federal Government follows this procedure for all enrolled bills and resolutions that are not vetoed.

War Work

As no report was printed for the 1916-1918 biennium, mention should be made here of the war work of the State Library for that period. The present Legislative Reference Librarian had charge in Texas of the American Library Association's financial campaign for books for soldiers. She assisted later in the book campaigns, chiefly in the weeding out of the books collected before they were sent to the camps. In addition to the war library work, the Legislative Reference Librarian was a member of one of the Liberty Bond committees for the Capitol and also a surgical dressing worker in the Capitol Chapter of the Red Cross. As a member of this chapter, the Legislative Reference Librarian made the suggestion, which was accepted, and later helped secure the passage of a resolution, to sell the waste paper from the various departments in the Capitol for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. This fund might as easily have been secured for the American Library Association, but the proposal was made to the Red Cross before the American Library Association had formulated its war plans.

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

KATHERINE ELLIOTT, ARCHIVIST

The official activities of the Archivist began September 11, 1918, and have been divided between archive and historical work, and general work.

Pension Work

The greater part of the Archivist's time has been taken up with the Ranger pension work. This portion of the archive work was trans-

ferred from the Adjutant General's Department to the State Library Division of Archives in the fall of 1918, under the provision of the Federal Act of March 4, 1917, Section 2, which states "that when there is no record of service or payment for same in the War Department or Treasury Department, the applicant may establish the service by satisfactory evidence from the muster rolls on file in the several state or territorial archives."

The pension work includes the examining of the muster rolls for individual records, the making out of individual records of service and discharge from the muster rolls, and the mailing of these records to the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington under the certification of the Adjutant General of the State. A card index is kept of the pension applicants and their service records. This index shows that 567 certified records have been made out and sent to Washington. In addition, the Archivist answers all correspondence relating to Ranger applications, service records and discharges, and supplies the individual applicants with muster roll evidence or other information necessary in making application for pension, or in establishing pension claims already made. More than 425 such requests have been fulfilled.

Arrangement and Indexing

To make the material in the archives more accessible, an index by commanding officer has been made of the muster rolls of the Texas volunteer companies which served on the frontier of the State against Indian depredations from January 1, 1859, to January 1, 1861, and from 1866 to 1877, inclusive. The majority of these companies have been admitted to pension under the Act of March 4, 1917. Also an index by individual was made of the Ranger company muster rolls of 1861 and 1862. An index by commanding officer was made of all muster and pay rolls of the Confederate, Frontier and State troops (1860-1864) which were on file in the archives in 1919. A like index was made of 247 muster rolls of the Texas State troops, the Frontier troops, the Confederate troops, and the Coast Guards. The latter are a part of the miscellaneous muster rolls of Confederate and State military service, ranging from 1860 to 1886, which were transferred from the Adjutant General's Department in the early part of 1920. A numerical and alphabetical index was made of 1173 pension claims of the army of the Republic of Texas. A few unnumbered claims are yet to be indexed alphabetically.

Other materials which have been arranged and made more accessible are a large number of transcripts from the General Archives of Mexico and Spain. A part of the Pomento transcripts, Leg. 1, 4, 5, 6 (1821-1836); *Historia*, Vols. 53 and 54 (Santander, 1757-1758); and the following Sevilla transcripts: Cuba (1780-90); Audiencia de Santo Domingo, La. y Fla. (1687-1777) have been arranged in folders and a numerical card index to them has been made.

A partial arrangement of the Nacogdoches Archives has been begun by the Archivist in preparation of continuing the work of the Nacogdoches Calendar, which was begun by Miss Elizabeth H. West.

Historical

The historical work undertaken by this division of the State Library has been the preparation of the papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar for publication. There are approximately 3,000 documents in the Lamar collection, and Mr. Charles A. Gulick, Jr., as editor of this work, has selected for publication all documents which are of historical importance, and, in addition, many personal papers which are of interest and value, as giving a more intimate view of the life of the people who helped to establish the Republic and build up the State in the early days. This work was primarily intended to include three volumes, but due to the fact that part of the appropriation which the Library had counted upon was ruled as unavailable after the work of publication was begun, only two volumes can be printed at present. The third volume, including approximately the last thousand documents and the index, will be printed when another appropriation is made for this purpose.

The editorial notes and the prefatory note were made by Mr. Gulick, and somewhat over four hundred of the documents were prepared by him for the printer. The Archivist prepared the material for the printer between documents numbers 422 and 2440, with the exception of about two hundred scattered documents which were read and corrected by Miss Gregg and Mr. Posey. The supervision of the copying of the Lamar papers from October, 1919, to June, 1920, and the translation of twenty-five Spanish and French documents between numbers 1 and 2000 were a part of the Archivist's work. A third of Lamar's *Life of General Santa Anna* was also translated, but was not completed, as it was considered advisable not to print it because of its length and small historical significance.

General

From November, 1918, to October, 1919, the Archivist was in charge of the loan desk in the main library. In this capacity she charged and discharged all books and pamphlet material lent by the State Library, and occasionally looked up references and obtained books from the shelves for the general public.

From November, 1918, until February, 1919, a large portion of the Archivist's time was employed in classifying legislative reference material. During the regular and first called sessions of the State Legislature in 1919 a numerical index of the bills was kept for the Legislative Reference Division.

It has been a part of the Archivist's duties to look up Texas history references in books and manuscripts. More than fifty requests of this kind have been fulfilled.

Below are a number of the more interesting questions which have been referred to the Archive Division during the biennium:

Mr. James A. Philp of South Brisbane, Australia, the grandson of Alexander Bowie, "who hailed from a small village" in Scotland called Muthill, wrote to say that he had learned that Colonel James Bowie of Alamo fame was also born in Muthill, and he wished to have this information verified, as he believed that the two Bowie families were closely related. It seems that Alexander Bowie and a brother (whose

name is not given) "feued" two houses at Muthill in 1790—one of which still stands. In 1810 these brothers moved to Sterling, Scotland, where Alexander married a lady named Hill. Their family died young with the exception of Mr. Philp's mother, who was reared by her aunt, Mrs. Forrester of Craiganuet, of an old country family which had inherited Craiganuet from Napier of Merchiston, known in history as the inventor of logarithms. Mr. Philp, as the last surviving member of the Alexander branch of the Bowie family, wished to obtain information concerning the forbears and descendants of James Bowie, and if any such descendants are now in existence, to establish communication with them.

A similar request recently came from Centerville, Texas. A young man living in that place believes he is the great-grandson of "Deaf" Smith, a very prominent figure in Texas history, and he wrote to find out whether "Deaf" Smith was ever married, and if he left any descendants, he wished to know the history and present whereabouts of said descendants.

Perhaps the requests which occur with greatest frequency are those asking for information concerning the military service and history of individuals who fought in the War of Independence and served in the army of the Republic. Such information is requested in connection with the establishment of pension claims, of claims to land grants, and of membership in the Daughters of the Republic.

A request for copies of the following interesting documents was made by Hon. Geo. W. Fields, a member of the Oklahoma State Senate:

1. Declaration of the Provisional Government dated November 13, 1835—signed by the fifty-four members with Branch T. Archer as President—with reference to the Cherokee and associate bands.
2. Treaty of February 23, 1836, between Commissioners Sam Houston and John Forbes and the Cherokees and their associate bands.
3. Opinion of G. W. Terrell, Attorney General of the Republic of Texas, on the Cherokee Indians, dated September 10, 1842.

A request for information regarding the whereabouts of the reports of the Galveston Custom House during the Texas Republic came from the Rosenberg Library at Galveston. The matter came up in connection with the statement that Gail Borden, collector of the port of Galveston, made a report of the Gulf storm of 1837. The United States engineers, who were making a thorough survey of the situation with a view to recommending further protective works for Galveston, were trying to locate this report.

Frequent requests have been made for historical facts relating to the old Spanish missions, the early trails, and the travels and lives of the pioneers of the Southwest.

Data concerning the military history of the Eagle Pass District, the Texan outposts, camps and forts established after the Texas War of Independence were collected for Colonel Paul Giddings, commanding the Third Infantry, United States troops, at Eagle Pass, Texas, with a view to addressing his command on the military history of that district.

Several requests have been made for information concerning the history and work of the Texas Rangers, and for interesting incidents connected with the lives of the famous Texas Indian fighters from the be-

ginning of the Republic until the end of the Indian disturbances in Texas.

Mr. Fred Rippey of the History Department of the University of California was desirous of obtaining a report of the trial of José Maria Carvajal, who attempted to launch an expedition from Texas against Mexico from 1851 until 1853. Mr. Rippey also asked for newspaper accounts of Capt. James H. Callahan's expedition into Mexico in 1855; of his burning of Piedras Negras; of his trial; and likewise, of any expressions of the attitude of the United States officials toward the filibusters, and of the desire on the part of the Texans between 1856 and 1859 for the annexation of a part of northern Mexico.

Mr. Manning of Wills Point, Texas, secured copies of the application for and the orders given to the Lamar Rifles and Stonewall Grays, two companies of State troops, to entrain for Wills Point for the purpose of quelling the election disturbances at that place in 1877. Mr. Manning later asked for Col. Eblins' report of service in that campaign, and Governor Davis' Proclamation of 1872 offering a reward for the capture of the parties who broke open the jail at Canton and liberated the prisoners confined therein. Mr. Manning used most of this material in his *History of Van Zandt County*, Vol. I, a copy of which he presented to the State Library.

Mr. John E. Cosgrove of the Austin Confederate Home, has for some time been working out a plan for locating and recovering the long-buried "Twin-Sister Cannon" of San Jacinto fame. Some facts concerning the history of the cannon have been gathered for the assistance of Mr. Cosgrove.

The reports of Postmaster General Reagon were lent to the Virginia State Library for the use of Mr. August Dietz, who was writing a history of the postoffice department of the Confederate States of America.

A request for Lamar's *Verse Memorials* and copies of all writings, memoirs, and biographies of Mirabeau B. Lamar was made by Mr. G. A. Lamar of Powersville, Georgia, a relative of President Lamar.

The following list of interesting questions were recently sent to this division for investigation and reply:

1. Were Pedro Elias Bean and Ellis P. Bean one and the same person?
2. Where was Fort Teran on the Neches river?
3. Where was Mound Prairie, the ancient town of Texas?
4. Was this league of land granted Ellis P. Bean the league of land in Smith County known as the Pedro Elias Bean league?
5. In what county and at what exact place in the county did John H. Reagan, Dr. Jowers and Mr. Lacy meet the Big Chief Bowles before the battle with the Cherokees on July 15, 1839?
6. On what days in July and at what points did the first and second battles with Bowles occur? How many men were killed and wounded on each side?
7. Give the particulars of the death of Bowles.
8. How did the Cherokees and other North American Indians make their arrow and spear heads of flint?

One of the most extensive pieces of research work along this line was made by the Archivist in the fall of 1918. An extended investigation

of the Nacogdoches Archives resulted in the selection of a large number of Spanish documents, principally census records dating from 1824 to 1835, which were used as evidence in establishing a claim to an early Texas land grant. The Archivist went to Beaumont in the spring of 1919 with the documents and acted as witness and translator.

The above items, which have been condensed as much as possible, may give some idea of the types of questions which come to the Archive Division almost daily for investigation and reply.

Spanish and French translations made by the Archivist for other departments are divided as follows: Governor's office, 49 letters, 8 newspaper articles, and 4 legal documents; Attorney General's Department, *Origines Françaises Des Pays D'Outre Mer*, V. 6, pp. 453-492; Board of Pardons, 12 letters; Industrial Accident Board, 3 letters; and the Secretary of State and the Department of Agriculture each one letter.

Accessions

The principal additions to the archives during the years 1918-1920 have been official documents and typewritten transcripts. Approximately 800 muster and pay rolls have been transferred from the Adjutant General's Department. In addition, more than 3,000 unsorted papers, relating principally to the military history of the State after 1860, have been transferred from the same department. The Kenney papers, a collection of not less than 300 letters and papers of Martin M. Kenney, who was captain and quartermaster of the Texas Frontier Battalion in 1874, were presented to the archives by Mrs. Annie M. Kenney, widow of Capt. Kenney.

The following transcripts have been added to the archive collection: An index to documents from the Archivo General of Mexico, relating to California, War, History, Navy (1678-1821), and from the Archivo General de las Indias of Sevilla, relating to Cuba, the Philippines, America in general, the Audiencia de Guadalajara, the Audiencia de Mexico, and Santo Domingo (1511-1830). From the Archivo General of Mexico the transcripts relating to the Historia de Santander, Vols. 53 and 54 (1757-1758), have been added.

The Gutiérrez de Lara papers have been purchased from Dr. Lorenzo de la Garza, of Ciudad Guerrero, by the State Library.

The need of more room for material which is already in the archives, and for other material which should be transferred from other departments before they become too mutilated to be of value, cannot be too urgently expressed. An enormous number of official documents which relate to the military history of the State from 1860 on is stored in large dry goods boxes in the basement of the Adjutant General's Department. But for lack of space, these documents could be moved to the archives of the State Library. No index has ever been made of these documents, and as they contain a great deal of important material to which historians have never had access, and, furthermore, as they are fast becoming mutilated under their present conditions, it is greatly to be hoped that a suitable place and proper means will be supplied for the removal and arrangement of this great mass of the State's unwritten history.

An even larger amount of material in the Secretary of State's office,

including executive documents, Governor's correspondence, early laws of the State of Coahuila and Texas printed in Spanish, and many congressional and legislative official records would in all probability be turned over to the Archive Division, if the Department of State could be assured that these records would have proper care and adequate room. Both professors and students in the University have had great need of the material in these two departments for research work during the biennium, 1918-1920, but because it is difficult to obtain access to these documents under the present circumstances, and because the larger part of the material is not arranged nor indexed, a great deal of historical work has been delayed, or at least made more difficult.

The Archivist wishes to thank the Adjutant General's Department and the office of the Secretary of State for their kindness in allowing her access to their archives, and in lending material to the State Library archives. The Archivist is also indebted to Mrs. Hatcher, Archivist in History at the University of Texas, for assistance in historical reference work, and for permitting her to use the University of Texas archives.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

MRS. ANNIE T. SITRELEY, DOCUMENT LIBRARIAN

Acquisitions

The Library, as a depository, receives all Federal documents except confidential publications.

For the most part, no attempt is made to catalogue these; the congressional sets are shelved according to serial number; the departmental sets are classified and shelved in accordance with the classification scheme provided by the office of the Superintendent of Documents. Some of the pamphlets are classified and shelved as legislative reference material.

The Library also receives the public documents of most of the states. Those which are of sufficient general interest and importance are catalogued and shelved upstairs. The aim is to keep only the latest report on the shelves, the non-current numbers being shelved in the basement when superseded by current documents. The State and Federal laws are in some cases acquired by gift; some must be purchased. In any case, the laws are not yet catalogued, but are merely shelved in alphabetical order by states. The latest codes with only as many session laws as necessary to bring these down to date, are shelved upstairs; earlier ones are shelved in the basement.

We have at present a fairly good working collection of State and Federal laws. In addition, we have lately acquired some extremely valuable foreign laws, notably of England and the Colonies. These purchases in no case duplicate material in the Supreme Court Library.

Document Distribution

Under the law as amended in July, 1919, the State Library now receives directly from the State Printer 175 unbound copies of each current State publication, except certain specified groups, for distribution. These documents are sent to a mailing list composed of Texas and other

American libraries, and a few foreign libraries as well. They are mostly sent out once a week in order that they may be available to their recipients as soon as possible.

The distribution under this law has been more nearly satisfactory than ever before, because the Library is now able to acquire a wider range of documents than under the previous law.

The law provides for the revision of the mailing list annually, to meet the demand for this material as it grows.

The legislative appropriation which made possible the arrangement of accumulated material made it possible to distribute many of the non-current Texas documents which other libraries requested to complete their files, at least in part.

Many of the libraries supplied with this old Texas material were the larger libraries in other states.

2. *Outside Activities*

WAR SERVICE

The State Librarian, being under appointment as State Campaign Director for the Second A. L. A. Library War Service fund, continued after induction into office to serve in this capacity until the merging of the A. L. A. with the six other officially recognized "welfare" organizations into the United War Work Campaign, and after the merger, as one of the secretaries in charge of the Speakers' Bureau.

The previous book drive in the spring of 1918, and continuous collecting process in the period covered by this report, before and after the armistice, was under the direction of the Assistant Librarian as State chairman.

A. L. A. ENLARGED PROGRAM

During the month of December, 1919, and part of January, 1920, the State Librarian was absent on leave in New York, Chicago, and the middle South, co-operating with the American Library Association in trying to interest editors, publishers, and authors in the proposed enlargement of A. L. A. peace-time activities.

After returning to Austin, the Librarian received a second call from the A. L. A. for Enlarged Program service, in the proffer of appointment as regional director for the Southwestern region, comprising Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona, with an appeal for service in securing funds to carry out the program; this call necessitated another trip to New York in February, 1920, for a regional conference.

On the return trip, *via* Oklahoma City, a State director for Oklahoma was secured in the person of Miss Ruby Canton, librarian of the Central State Normal School, Edmond, Oklahoma. Miss Julia Ideson, librarian of the Houston Public Library, shortly afterward accepted appointment as State director for Texas, and Miss Evelyn Shuler, librarian of the Ratón Public Library, for New Mexico. No State director has yet been secured for Arizona; though Miss Estelle Luttrell, librarian of the University of Arizona, is trying to arrange for the work to be taken in charge by a committee.

On March 25, 1920, a conference of library trustees from the Southwestern region was held at Dallas, followed by a State directors' con-

ference on March 26. Representatives from all the states in the region except Arizona were present at the first, and from all the states at the second.

The Trustees' Conference endorsed the Enlarged Program and discussed its bearing upon library development in the Southwest. The meeting was characterized by enthusiasm and good feeling; and it is hoped that it is the beginning of greater activity on the part of the trustees and of co-operative work in library development in the Southwest. Especial interest was manifested in the possibility of a joint meeting in the near future, in co-operative work for the blind, and in a joint library bulletin.

The organization of the states has progressed somewhat unevenly; in all, the campaigns will have to be combined in the fall.

Arranged in order of the success in effective organization the four states stand thus: Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona.

Much good has already resulted from the publicity achieved by the A. L. A., both nationally and locally.

It will mean much to Texas and the Southwest generally to carry to a successful conclusion this program of education designed to spread the library idea, "to create a public sentiment that will adequately support existing libraries and cause libraries to be established where they do not now exist"; and the action of the Commission authorizing the State Librarian to take part in it shows a keen insight and a broad view of the needs of the situation.

There is much library interest in Texas, but it is scattered; it needs intelligent direction; and the A. L. A., if the appeal is successful, can help us directly and materially in this phase of our work, until we are able to secure a staff of field workers of our own. Moreover, the co-operative publicity which it will be able to effect will indirectly help every library in our midst.

CO-OPERATION WITH NEIGHBORING STATES

The possibilities and the need of just such work as the A. L. A. will do for the Southwest is suggested by several requests addressed to the State Library from New Mexico and Arizona for assistance in public library projects. Of course, as in the case of requests in our own State, a letter full of sympathy, suggestions and good wishes, comprises all the aid that the State Library is able to give. When the A. L. A. appeal for \$2,000,000 is successful, and the Enlarged Program is put into effect, such calls can be answered by a representative of the A. L. A. and at the A. L. A.'s expense.

An illustration of the kind of help which the A. L. A. will give under the Enlarged Program is furnished by the call which came to the State Librarian late in May to come to Shreveport, Louisiana, at the expense of the Louisiana Federation of Women's Clubs, to help secure a library commission for Louisiana.

The A. L. A. had been called upon for help, and suggested the State Librarian as the nearest available helper.

The Librarian responded to the call, helped get the bill into shape, appeared before the Public Educational Committee of the House, to whom the bill was referred, and helped in the publicity.

After several weeks she had the satisfaction of learning that the bill had passed both houses of the Louisiana General Assembly by a comfortable majority.

LIBRARY MEETINGS

The Texas Library Association held its 1919 meeting in Austin, mostly in the Railroad Commission hearing room, the final session being held in the Extension Loan Library building on the University campus.

This was in some respects the most important meeting in the history of the Association, inasmuch as the questions of the Enlargement Program State and Federal aid to libraries, the newly established University Library school, all came up for some discussion.

The State Librarian and the staff attended the meeting, the staff taking turns in keeping the Library.

The A. L. A. Executive Board considered seriously holding the 1919 meeting in San Antonio, and the State Librarian at the request of Mr. Utley, then Executive Secretary of the A. L. A., went to San Antonio to investigate hotel possibilities. Colorado Springs, however, was decided upon as the meeting place.

The State Librarian attended this meeting, which was held on June 17, 1920.

It is probable that some Texas city will be selected as the A. L. A. meeting place in the near future, for the library possibilities of Texas and the efforts being made to realize them have aroused great interest among prominent library workers of the United States.

4. *Recommendations*

The State Librarian makes the following recommendations, in addition to those made by staff members.

Two needs are apparent in regard to the staff: Increase in numbers and increase in salary.

The need of additional assistants has already been pointed out, and the reasons have been given.

The need of salary increases hardly needs argument. If an assistant is worth keeping at all, his services become more valuable the longer his term of service.

Moreover, the cost of living has increased 121 per cent since 1914, and the salaries have been practically at a standstill since then; absolutely at a standstill since 1917. No increases were requested in 1919, because the general wish was rather for expansion of the work than for self-aggrandizement. Such idealism is praiseworthy, but its ability to pay the butcher, the baker, and the landlord has its limits. It is therefore urged that patient waiting should be rewarded.

Another point in favor of an increase is that the Library salaries are not equal to those in other departments, while the education and training of the Library assistants are in all cases far above the average of departmental employees. A college graduate, having in addition a year's library school training and ten years' experience in library work, and now giving service of the highest order, surely deserves at least a higher salary than a stenographer whose equipment is a high school course and four months' business training; whose work, moreover, is

far less responsible and involves far less intellectual activity. Yet the highest paid assistant in the Library receives \$1500 per year, while many stenographers are paid \$1800.

Leaving out of consideration the question of justice, it is getting harder and harder to get and to hold librarians except at salaries that come within touching distance of salaries which library training commands in business.

Library salaries must be standardized. A beginning in this direction has been made by the Normal Colleges, which have agreed to put their librarians on the same plane as teachers in faculty rank and salary.

Stated briefly, the recommendations of the State Librarian call for the following:

New quarters for the Library, either in a separate building, especially designed for library work, or in the entire first floor and the basement of a new office building; the interior to be planned especially for library work.

Salary increases, as noted in the budget.

Increases in the number of assistants, as indicated in the budget.

Increased appropriations, as indicated in the budget.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH HOWARD WEST,
State Librarian.

Austin, Texas, September 1, 1920.

The Honorable

THE TEXAS LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

APPENDIX.

A. BUDGET RECOMMENDED FOR 1921-1923

	Appropriations for Years Ending			Expended Years Ending		Requested Years Ending	
	Aug. 31, 1919	Aug. 31, 1920	Aug. 31, 1921	Aug. 31, 1919	Aug. 31, 1920	Aug. 31, 1922	Aug. 31, 1923
Salaries of:							
Slate Librarian (S).....	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
Assistant librarian and cataloguer.....	1,350.00	1,350.00	1,350.00	1,350.00	1,350.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Legislative reference librarian.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Archivist.....	1,350.00	1,350.00	1,350.00	1,350.00	1,350.00	1,800.00	1,800.00
Loan assistant and cataloguer.....		1,200.00	1,200.00		1,200.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Assistant cataloguer.....						1,500.00	1,500.00
Assistant cataloguer.....						1,500.00	1,500.00
Document librarian.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Night librarian.....	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	900.00	900.00
Stenographer and copyist.....	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Stenographer and bookkeeper.....						1,500.00	1,500.00
General assistant and janitor.....	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	960.00	960.00
General assistant.....						1,000.00	1,000.00
Library organizer and inspector of libraries.....						2,000.00	2,000.00
Assistant to organizer.....						1,500.00	1,500.00
Traveling library director.....						2,000.00	2,000.00
Assistant to traveling library director.....						1,500.00	1,500.00
Part time assistants to be used as needed.....		720.00					
		D 90.00					
		E 390.00	720.00		1,200.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Books for State Library.....	1,007.97	* 3,500.00	3,516.56	* 1,007.97	* 3,515.90	* 10,500.00	10,500.00
Books for the blind.....		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Subscriptions.....	505.54	635.15	* 600.00	505.54	635.15	1,000.00	1,000.00
Gathering historical data.....	500.00	700.00	700.00	500.00	700.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Binding, repairs and preparation for binding.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Stationery, supplies, postage, freight and express.....	769.35	1,035.63				2,500.00	2,500.00
	D 375.00	D 675.00	1,000.00	1,143.84	1,710.63	3,000.00	3,000.00
Preparing for press and publishing Texas archives and historical manuscript.....	2,000.00		2,000.00	534.57	1,471.30	4,000.00	4,000.00
Collecting and disseminating information about public libraries, including bulletins and library exhibits.....						3,000.00	3,000.00
Texas Year Book, index to dates, and Legislative Manual.....						6,000.00	6,000.00
Traveling expenses of Librarian and assistants, Library Examining Board and Commissioners when on official business.....	152.00	* 257.29	* 250.00	152.00	* 257.27	* 5,000.00	5,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	200.00	300.00	300.00	200.00	297.11	600.00	600.00
Telephones.....	60.00	122.00	108.00	55.90	98.43	84.00	84.00
Conducting Legislative Reference Division.....						6,000.00	6,000.00
Cleaning and arranging material.....	500.00	D 250.00					
		E 250.00		500.00	500.00		
Miscellaneous.....	13.60			13.60			
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	474.66	4,000.00	4,000.00
Totals.....	\$ 18,003.46	\$ 21,865.07	\$ 23,094.56	\$ 17,533.42	\$ 22,780.48	\$ 76,144.00	\$ 72,144.00

D--Deficiency. E--Emergency. *--Including refunds.

B. TEXAS LIBRARIES

According to the latest figures available, there are in Texas forty-two libraries wholly or partially supported by the State; fifty-three free public libraries, forty-seven supported wholly or partly by municipalities, two supported by counties, two by endowments; thirty-seven subscription public libraries; and twenty-four libraries in colleges or universities not supported by the State.

Libraries Supported by the State

The State-supported group comprises twelve governmental libraries, seventeen educational, eight in homes and hospitals, and four penal or correctional. The twelve governmental libraries are the State Library, the Supreme Court Library, and the libraries of the Court of Criminal Appeals and the nine Courts of Civil Appeals. The seventeen educational libraries are those of the University, main, departmental, and extension; the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Prairie View Normal and Industrial College, John Tarleton College, and Grubbs Vocational College; the six Normal Colleges, the College of Industrial Arts, and the three schools for the blind and deaf. The libraries in homes and hospitals—those of the two Confederate Homes, the Orphans Home, the Tuberculosis hospital, and the three hospitals for the Insane, the libraries of the State prisons at Huntsville and Rusk, and of the two State training schools, constitute the penal and correctional group.

The State Library has approximately 40,000 volumes, 30,000 pamphlets, 100,000 manuscripts and transcripts. Its appropriation for the current biennium is \$20,312 for the first year, \$22,298 for the second. It is housed in the Capitol in quarters which it is rapidly outgrowing, having in 1909 been assigned not quite half of the space occupied previously by the Supreme Court Library alone. Its public documents are shelved in the basement.

It has since 1909 been a separate State department under its own governing board, the Texas Library and Historical Commission. In the previous years of its existence it had for the most part been only a division of some other department: State, 1839-66; Insurance, Statistics and History—later Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics and History—1876-1909.

Under the provisions of the law of 1909 creating the Texas Library and Historical Commission, as amended in 1913 and 1919, the Library performs the usual functions of a state library in serving the executive departments and the Legislature, especially through its Legislative Reference Division; it also has the custody and care of historical material already acquired, official material to be transferred from other departments, and other future acquisitions. It is authorized to print its collections and sell such printed copies. It is also authorized to serve as the distributing agency for State documents.

Among the most important sections of the law are those which provide for the qualification of the State Librarian and staff. The State Librarian must have had at least one year's library school training and three years' experience as head of a free public or institutional library, or as an assistant of high rank in such library; all assistants above the rank of clerks and laborers are required to have technical library school

training, heads of departments being required to have in addition at least one year of experience in library work prior to appointment. The Commission consists of five members, to be appointed by the Governor for six-year overlapping terms. It is empowered to act as a governing board for the State Library and to give "advice to such persons as contemplate the establishment of public libraries, selection of books, cataloguing and library management . . . conduct library institutes, and encourage library associations." The State Librarian must in this connection "ascertain the condition of all public libraries in the State, and report the results to the Commission."

The State Library, therefore, has the legal authority to help materially in the development of the free public library system of Texas. It has heretofore been able to do little in the way of library extension, because of insufficient funds. It has published a quarterly bulletin, "Texas Libraries," when it has had the money to do so; and it has instituted a travelling library service, which has proved exceedingly useful so far as it has been able to function at all under its financial limitations.

The Supreme Court Library, established in 1854, is under the direct control of the Supreme Court; the deputy marshal of the court acts as librarian. As stated above, it divides its quarters with the State Library. It is strictly a reference library, its books not being circulated outside the Capitol building.

It contains approximately 21,000 volumes; its special strength lies in its collections of Federal and State reports. Its appropriation for the current biennium totals \$3,400 for the first year, \$3,000 for the second.

The libraries of the Courts of Appeals have for the current biennium appropriations ranging from \$100 to \$750 for each year of the biennium, the total for the ten being \$5,150 for each year. The latest available statistics indicate that their size ranges from approximately 1,200 to 6,000 volumes. Each is under the care of the clerk of the court.

Of the State-supported group, of all the libraries in the State, in fact, the Main Library of the University is the largest, and for scholarly use the most important. When it was opened in 1883, it was housed in a single room in the Main building, and the librarian devoted only a part of his time to its care; the first full-time librarian was appointed only in 1897. From this small beginning it has grown into a library of approximately 136,000 volumes and 36,000 pamphlets, with a building of its own; with seven departmental branches; with a librarian and a staff of twenty-seven assistants.

The rapid yet healthy growth of the University Library in general and special collections is going far toward bringing the University of Texas to the goal set by the Fathers—"a University of the first class."

In addition to direct scholarly service to the University community rendered by the main library and its departmental branches, the University is giving important statewide library service. This is rendered to a limited extent through direct loans from the main library to individuals, groups, or libraries; to a far more important extent through the Library School, the Extension Loan Library, and the Library of the School of Government.

A library training class was conducted in 1901-1902, 1903-1907. In the fall of 1919 a regular library school was installed. The Director holds the rank of adjunct professor; the Assistant, that of Instructor. Junior standing is required for admission, and courses are counted towards the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The school has begun with only courses in cataloguing and classification; others will be added from year to year.

The Extension Loan Library is a package library under the Department of Extension. It lends directly to individuals and groups packages of material on subjects of timely interest, a typical package containing about twenty clippings and pamphlets and one or two books. It is especially useful to debaters of the Interscholastic League, to high school students, and to adult groups studying questions of current importance. Though independent of the main library, it draws freely upon resources of the latter.

The Library of the School of Government bears a closer relation to the Main Library than does the Extension Loan Library. Its collections consist of live books, pamphlets, and typewritten material on topics of present interest to students of government. Its statewide service is especially helpful to municipal officials and other persons interested in civic affairs. It is intimately connected with the work of the Bureau of Government Research and of the League of Texas Municipalities.

The items of the current appropriation specifically designated for the various library activities of the University total \$34,550 for each year of the biennium.

Appropriations for the other libraries maintained by the State are as follows: Agricultural and Mechanical College, \$7,500 for each year of the current biennium; Prairie View Normal and Industrial College, \$1,000; College of Industrial Arts, \$7,100; Sam Houston Normal Institute, \$7,200, including text-books; North State Normal College, \$3,421; Southwest Texas State Normal College, \$8,100, including text-books; East Texas State Normal College, \$5,400; Sul Ross State Normal College, \$1,400; John Tarleton College, \$2,400; Grubbs Vocational College, \$2,700; Institution for the Blind, \$1,125; School for the Deaf, \$500; Orphans Home, \$300; Girls' Training School, \$300. The Epileptic Colony and the hospitals for the insane have each a fund for literature and amusement ranging from \$300 to \$1,500 for each year of the biennium.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College, the College of Industrial Arts, Sam Houston, North Texas, and West Texas Normal Colleges have each a librarian and assistant librarian; the Southwest Texas Normal College has a librarian and two assistants. The six normal colleges, as also John Tarleton, Grubbs and the Institution for the Blind, have each a librarian only; the other institutions have no specific provision for library service.

Of the colleges and universities not supported by the State, the largest libraries are those of Baylor University, Waco, which has approximately 31,000 volumes; Southwestern University, Georgetown, approximately 16,000; Austin College, Sherman, approximately 10,000. Both Baylor and Georgetown have full time librarians; the Baylor librarian has four staff assistants and a varying number of student assistants; the George-

town librarian has only student assistants. The library of Austin College is administered by student assistants under the direction of one of the faculty.

Subscription Public Libraries

Of the thirty-nine subscription libraries of Texas some have their own quarters, while others are kept in stores, banks, schoolhouses, private residences, dental parlors, club houses, Masonic lodges, city halls, or courthouses.

They are mostly kept open only a few hours each week, and administered by volunteers; in many cases they are kept up by the efforts of club women. Fees range from fifty cents to three dollars a year.

This group of libraries is doing good in meeting, even though inadequately, a strong felt need for library service; and, judging from past history, they are likely to serve a useful purpose in laying the foundation for free public library service.

Free Public Libraries

The establishment of the free public libraries of Texas in their present form is in the main the work of the last twenty years.

Many of them have back of their present organization a history of years of struggling effort and small things: one, the Houston Lyceum, now merged with the Carnegie Library, dating back to 1848. Some are still leading a more or less hand-to-mouth existence, kept from death only by the persistent efforts of a devoted group—often of women. Their incomes range from the amounts that can be secured from contributions by interested individuals, or groups, sometimes with a small appropriation from the municipal government, to \$22,000, the sum announced in the press as the appropriation for the Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library for the fiscal year 1920.

Twenty-six library buildings have been donated by Andrew Carnegie or by the Carnegie Corporation, to which Mr. Carnegie in his later years turned over his work. The conditions of the gift were in each case the furnishing of a site by the city and the promise of a yearly maintenance fund from the public revenues at least equal to ten per cent of the amount granted.

Owing sometimes to a misunderstanding of the terms of the gift, sometimes to a lack of continuity of policy on the part of changing city governments, not all the cities of Texas receiving Carnegie grants have kept up their libraries on the scale originally intended.

Statistics for 1917, the latest comparative statement available, indicate that the incomes of this group range all the way from nothing at all in the way of public support, to \$19,500, the amount of the library tax in Dallas.

Incomplete statistics gathered since that time indicate a decided advance, several of the municipalities which had fallen below their original library maintenance having lately come up to, or even beyond, the amount stipulated. One city, for instance, has recently placed in its charter a provision for an annual levy of five cents on the hundred dollars valuation.

The cities that have continued the originally stipulated support have,

according to these later reports, changed places in the income scale. El Paso, for instance, has in its revised charter a provision for a library tax levy of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar; which tax was levied for the first time in 1919. The income from this levy will be approximately \$21,000 for the current year 1920, practically the same as the estimated income of the Dallas Public Library, which in 1917 had the largest tax-derived income in the State. Houston being now the leader in that respect, Dallas and El Paso will drop to second or third place.

The Rosenberg Library, Galveston, the Nicholas P. Sims Library, Waxahachie, and the Kemp Public Library, Wichita Falls, are the three notable gift libraries of the State. The two first are supported by endowments; the third, by city taxation.

Rosenberg Library has the largest income of all the free public library group—approximately \$30,000 annually.

Besides the usual service of the public library it has for years maintained a free public lecture course.

Other public libraries, notably San Antonio, have in the past also given free public lectures.

Special Collections

The most notable special collections are in the State-supported group of libraries. The State Library has a valuable historical collection, including the King collection, the Lamar and Reagan Papers, the Diplomatic, Consular and Domestic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas, the Spanish and Mexican official records, known as the Nacogdoches papers, the original ratification copies of the foreign treaties of the Republic of Texas, etc. The University has a large and growing Southern history collection of manuscripts, books, pamphlets, newspapers, and periodicals purchased by the Littlefield fund; the Wrenn collection of rare books, largely Shakespearian, and of literary manuscripts, also presented by Major George W. Littlefield; the Palm Library; the Ashbel Smith Library; the John H. Reagan Library, etc. The public libraries have in most cases made a point of collecting local history material.

The General Situation

A glance at the library map of Texas shows that the great majority of the libraries serving the public are situated to the east of the 100th meridian; that in the whole vast region to the westward are only five free public libraries, two of them only partially supported by their municipalities, and three subscription libraries. It is obvious, therefore, that the Texas public is but meagerly supplied with libraries; and a study of these libraries' workings show that the service rendered by the most of the existing libraries is inadequate to the needs of their communities.

An examination of statistics of the libraries in State institutions, educational, eleemosynary, penal, and correctional, indicates that these, too, have also a long way to go before the people of Texas can be said to have really adequate library service; that is to say, adequate library service within the reach of every man, woman and child in the State.

A strong system of county free libraries, adequate appropriations for the State supported group, especially provision for State Library field workers, are the desiderata.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF TEXAS STATE LIBRARY

C. TABLE OF TEXAS LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

1. Free Public.

Place	Library	Librarian
1. Abilene	Carnegie L.	Mrs. W. L. Grogan
2. Alto	Reading Room	
3. Amarillo	Public L.	Mrs. Mary Haucom
4. Archer City	Woman's Club L.	Mattie Clark
5. Ballinger	Carnegie L.	Mrs. George Pearce
6. Bay City	Bay City L.	Mrs. A. L. Williams
7. Belton	Carnegie L.	Emma Lee
8. Brenham	Public L.	Annette Ray
9. Brownwood	Carnegie L.	Pink Noel
10. Bryan	Carnegie L.	Willie L. Rogers
11. Cleburne	Carnegie L.	Rebecca Royall
12. Coleman	Public L.	Mrs. Cole Lewis
13. Corpus Christi	La Retama L.	Mabel Smith
14. Corsicana	Carnegie L.	Mrs. Mattie C. Houston
15. Dalhart	Dallam County Free L.	Mrs. Kate Inman
16. Dallas	Public L.	Betsy T. Wiley
17. Denison	XXI Club L.	Mrs. Leo Short
18. El Paso	Public L.	Mrs. Maud D. Sullivan
19. Fort Worth	Carnegie L.	Mrs. Charles Scheuber
20. Gainesville	Cooke County Free L.	Lillian Gunter
21. Galveston	Rosenberg L.	Frank C. Patten
22. Greenville	Carnegie L.	Ida Pennington
23. Houston	Lyceum and Carnegie L.	Julia Ideson
24. Houston	Colored—Carnegie L.	Bessie E. Osborne
25. Jacksboro	Jacksboro L.	Club Members
26. Jefferson	Carnegie L.	
27. Kingsville	Public L.	Cora Hayt
28. McGregor	Public L.	Mrs. Lillie Christie
29. Memphis	Carnegie L.	Mrs. Jet Fore
30. Nacogdoches	Public L.	Constance Burrows
31. Navasota	F. U. N. Public L.	Clara Lang
32. Palestine	Carnegie L.	Mrs. B. R. Ferguson
33. Pecos	Carnegie L.	Mrs. W. Looby
34. Pittsburg	Carnegie L.	Margaret Kirschbaum
35. Port Arthur	Gates Memorial L.	Mrs. Edward S. Carter
36. Ranger	Public L.	
37. Rosenberg	Public L.	Irene E. Mulcahy
38. San Antonio	Carnegie L.	Kate P. Devine
39. San Benito	San Benito Free L.	Club Women
40. Sherman	Public L.	Mrs. Nora Key Wccms
41. Stamford	Carnegie L.	Mrs. J. D. Green
42. Sulphur Springs	Carnegie L.	Mrs. W. M. White
43. Terrell	Carnegie L.	Mrs. Preston Cobb
44. Tyler	Carnegie L.	Caroline F. Gates
45. Vernon	Carnegie L.	Lillian Newton
46. Waco	Carnegie L.	Gladys Allison
47. Waxahatchie	Nicholas P. Sims L.	Mrs. Musa Dunn
48. Wharton		Lena Pickard
49. Wichita Falls	Kemp Public L.	Vera L. Dodge
50. Winnsboro	Carnegie L.	Mrs. Titus U. Bozeman
51. Denton	Reading Room	

2. Subscription Public.

Place	Library	Librarian
52. Aransas Pass		
53. Bastrop		
54. Beeville		
55. Big Spring	Public L.	Mrs. A. B. McLeary
56. Blessing	Public L.	Mrs. A. B. Pierce
57. Bonham		President Library Ass'n
58. Brownfield	Public L.	
59. Burleson	Eumathean Club L.	Mrs. R. E. Griffith
60. Chapel Hill	Circulating L.	Mrs. F. A. Campbell
61. Cisco	Public L.	Mrs. A. B. Johnson
62. Como	Library Club	Mrs. J. H. McBride
63. Cooper	Library Association	Mrs. Jennie A. Young
64. Donna	Donna L.	Mrs. B. E. Shepperd
65. Edinburg	Edinburg L.	Onata Klossner
66. Elgin	Century Club L.	
67. Francitas	Public L.	Mrs. Robert Gale
68. Franklin	Public L.	Emma Dechard

2. Subscription Public.

Place	Library	Librarian
69. Giddings	Public L.	
70. Haskell	Public L.	Club Members
71. Hereford	Hereford L.	Mrs. F. T. Roloson
72. Kyle	Book Club L.	
73. LaGrange	Etacero Club L.	Mrs. L. V. Vanek
74. Lampasas	Public L.	
75. Laredo	Public L.	
76. Lockhart	Dr. Eugene Clark L.	Mae Camp
77. McAllen	Public L.	
78. Manor	Tuesday Book Club.	Mrs. W. H. Wentland
79. Marshall		Mrs. Amory R. Starr
80. Mercedes	Public L.	Grace McClelen
81. Meridian	U. D. C. Public L.	Minnie McGill
82. Mexia	Public L.	Mrs. Julian Wood
83. Mission	Public L.	Civic League Women
84. Paris	Public L.	Mrs. Mary B. Johnson
85. Plainview	Public L.	Mrs. W. E. Armstrong
86. Seabrook	Library Association	Mrs. O. E. Wiltse
87. Uvalde	El Progreso L.	
88. Victoria	Library Association	Mrs. A. B. Peticolas

3. College and University Libraries

Place	Library	Librarian
89. College Station	A. and M. College L.	J. F. Gullledge (Acting)
90. Sherman	Austin College L.	C. E. Allen
91. Belton	Baylor College L.	Jessie Louise Kennedy
93. Waco	Baylor University L.	P. K. Strecker
93. Marshall	Bishop College L.	Mariet D. Barker
94. Brenham	Blinn Memorial College L.	C. F. Schmitt
95. Greenville	Burleson College L.	
96. Cleburne	Clebarro College L.	
97. Denton	College of Industrial Arts L.	Caroline Meyer
98. Leonard	Cumberland College L.	R. W. McCulloch
99. Brownwood	Daniel Baker College L.	
100. Commerce	East Texas Normal College L.	Bess Malone
101. Laredo	Cotte House L.	
102. Brownwood	Howard Payne College L.	
103. Stephenville	John Tarleton College L.	Claude Lawson
104. Denton	North Texas State Normal L.	Mrs. Pearl C. McCracken
105. Peniel	Peniel University L.	Pauline Nickels
106. Austin	St. Edward's College L.	Father James O'Brien
107. San Antonio	St. Louis College L.	Rev. J. C. Canning
108. Dallas	St. Mary's College L.	Miss M. Schutt
109. Huntsville	Peabody Memorial.	Mrs. Beatrice Craig
110. Houston	Rice Institute L.	Alice C. Dean (Acting)
111. Austin	Samuel Houston College (Colored).	
112. Abilene	Simmons College L.	Rosabel Breedlove
113. San Marcos	Southwest Texas State Normal L.	Mae E. Foley
114. Georgetown	Southwestern University L.	Mrs. M. McKennon
115. Stamford	Stamford College L.	Students
116. Fort Worth	Texas Christian University L.	Nell Andrew
117. Fort Worth	Texas Woman's College L.	Mrs. Goodman
118. Waxahachie	Trinity University L.	
119. Austin	University of Texas L.	John E. Goodwin
120. Galveston	Univ. of Texas Medical Department.	Kate Feuille
121. Galveston	Ursuline Convent L.	Anabel Norwood
122. Canyon	West Texas State Normal L.	Tennessee Malone
123. Tehuacana	Westminster College L.	
124. Clarendon	Clarendon College L.	Nora Hcadrick
125. Dallas	Southern Methodist University L.	Dorothy Aman
126. Seminary Hill	S. W. Baptist Theological Sem. L.	Rev. L. M. Sipes
126a. Alpine	Sul Ross Normal College L.	Roberta Dulin
126b. Arlington	Grubbs Vocational College L.	
126c. Stephenville	John Tarleton Agr. College.	

Libraries in State Institutions

	Place	Library	Librarian
127.	Austin.....	Texas School for the Blind.....	Lula Parker
128.	Austin.....	Texas School for the Deaf.....	Audie Rogers
129.	Austin.....	Texas Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute (For colored)	
130.	Austin.....	Confederate Home.....	W. J. Honnell
131.	Austin.....	Texas Confederate Woman's Home.....	
132.	Corsicana.....	State Orphans' Home.....	
135.	Abilene.....	State Epileptic Colony.....	
134.	Carlsbad.....	State Tuberculosis Hospital.....	
135.	Terrell.....	North Texas Insane Asylum.....	
136.	San Antonio.....	Southwestern Insane Asylum.....	Isabel Hampton
138.	Austin.....	State Lunatic Asylum.....	
139.	Gatesville.....	State Juvenile Training School.....	H. E. Luck
139.	Huntsville.....	State Prison.....	W. T. McDonald
140.	Rusk.....	State Prison.....	
141.	Gainesville.....	Girls' Training School L.....	

D. THE STATEWIDE SERVICE OF THE TEXAS STATE LIBRARY

The Texas State Library lends free of charge:

1. Books and pamphlets singly or in small packages to:
 - a. Individuals
 - b. Groups
2. Travelling libraries for community use to:
 - a. Clubs
 - b. Other community groups
3. Books for the blind in embossed types to individuals.

Readers who have no public library are advised to write directly to the Texas State Library, Austin, stating just what books they want or upon what topics they want material. The material requested will be sent by parcel post or express collect if the Library has it for lending or can borrow it.

Readers who have a public library should try there first, as a matter of courtesy and as a help toward building up good local service. If the library has not the material, it would be well to ask the librarian to write to the State Library and request the loan.

In any case, borrowers will be expected to pay transportation both ways on borrowed material. Except by special agreement, material is lent for two weeks with the privilege of renewal if it is not needed here.

Anyone desiring a travelling library should write to the Texas State Library, Austin, for application blanks and directions.

Books for the blind are circulated under frank to blind readers throughout the State. Any blind person desiring these books should write to the Texas State Library for a list of the books in the Library's collection. In choosing books from this list it is well to indicate first, second, and third choice, because these books are very much in demand.

E. BOOKS AND HELPS FOR THE BLIND IN THE TEXAS STATE LIBRARY

Books in New York Point

Abbott, E. H.	Molly Make-believe
Adams, S. H.	Little Miss Grouch
Addams, J.	Spirit of youth and the city streets
Aldrich, M.	A hill-top on the Marne
Aldrich, T. B.	Poems, 2v.
Aldrich, T. B.	Selected Stories 2v.
Aldrich, T. B.	Story of a bad boy 2v.
Allen, J. L.	Kentucky cardinal
Andrews, M. R. S.	Old glory and the three things
Andrews, M. R. S.	The perfect tribute
Andrews, M. R. S.	The Queen
Barrie, J. M.	Little white bird 2v.
Barrie, J. M.	Quality street
Barrie, J. M.	What every woman knows
Bennett, A.	Your United States and the human machine 2v.
Brooks, C. S.	Chimney-pot papers 2v.
Bryce, J.	American Commonwealth, pt. 1 5v
Bryce, J.	Wm. E. Gladstone
Buchan, J.	Greenmantle 3v
Burnett, F. R.	Secret garden 2v
Butler, E. P.	Goat feathers
Cabot, B. C.	Chapters from what men live by
Canfield, D.	Home fires in France 2v.
Chesterton, G. K.	Innocence of Father Brown
Chesterton, G. K.	Varied types and tremendous trifles
Cholomondeley, A.	Christine, 2v.
Churchill, W.	The crossing
Clemens, Samuel L. (Mark Twain)	Adventures of Tom Sawyer 2v
Crawford, F. M.	Via Crucis 2v.
Cross, M. E. (George Eliot)	Mill on the Floss 5v
Crothers, S. M. C.	The Gentle Reader 2v.
Davis, R. H.	The bar sinister
Dawson, C.	Carry on
Dawson, C.	Seventh Christmas
Doyle, A. C.	Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes 3v.
Dunne, F. P.	Selections from Dooley
Eastman, C. A.	From the deep woods to civilization
Empcy, A. G.	Over the top 2v
Ensor, R. C. K.	Belgium
Ensor, R. C. K.	Essays on evolution
Everts, K. J.	The speaking voice
Fabre, J. H.	Life of the spider 2v.
Fisher, D. C.	Eight stories
Grayson, D.	The friendly road 2v.
Green, A. K.	Leavenworth case 3v
Grenfell, W. T.	Down north on the Labrador
Hagedorn, H.	Life of Theodore Roosevelt 3v.
Hall, J. N.	High adventure 2v.
Hamilton, B.	Business Law 2v.

Hankey, D.	A student in arms (First series)
Hannay, D.	The navy and sea-power 2v.
Harland, H.	"Mademoiselle Miss"
Harland, H.	My friend Prospero 2v.
Harrison, H. S.	Quced 4v.
Hawkes, C.	The Little foresters
Hawkes, C.	Shaggycoat
Hawkes, C.	The trail to the woods
Hawthorne, N.	The scarlet letter 2v
Holt, W.	A beacon for the blind 2v.
Howells, W. D.	Rise of Silas Lapham 4v.
Keeler, H. and L. H. Wild.	Ethical readings from the Bible
Keller, H.	Correct training of a blind child
Keller, H.	Optimism
Keller, H.	The world I live in
King, G.	Mr. Pratt 2v.
Lane, F.	The American spirit
Locke, W. C.	The rough road 3v.
Locke, W. J.	The red planet 3v.
Loomis, C. B.	Cheerful Americans
McGregor, D. H.	Evolution of industry 2v.
Macharg, W. and E. Bamer.	The blind man's eyes 3v.
Macharg, W. and El Balmer.	Indian drum 3v
Macterlinck, M.	The life of the bee 2v.
Miller, A. D.	Come out of the kitchen
Montague, M. P.	The gift
Montague, M. P.	Why it was W-on-the-eyes
Montgomery, L. M.	Anne of Green Gables
Morley, C.	The haunted book shop
Morley, C.	Parnassus on wheels
Norris, K.	Mother
O'Brien, P.	Outwitting the Hun 2v.
Ogg, F. A.	National progress
Ollivant, A.	Bob son of battle
Oppenheim.	The great impersonation
Palgrave, F. T.	The golden treasury 2v.
Palmer, G. H.	Life of Alice Freeman Palmer
Palmer, G. H.	Self-cultivation in English
Parkman, F.	Frontenac 2v.
Parkman, F.	Jesuits in North America 3v.
Parkman, F.	Oregon trail 2v.
Peabody, J. P.	The piper
Phelps, S.	Wolf of Gubbio
Philips, S.	Essays on modern novelists 2v.
Philips, S.	Paola and Francesca
Philips, W. A.	Poland 2v.
Pierson, H. E.	How to knit and crochet
Pierson, H. E.	Poems of the Great War
Porter, E. H.	Pollyanna 2v.
Porter, S. (O. Henry)	More stories
Porter, S. (O. Henry)	Selections
Porter, S. (O. Henry)	Shoes and the moment of victory

Read, H. E.	Lessons in salesmanship
Repplier, A.	Americanism
Repplier, A.	Our overrated Great Grandmothers
Repplier, A.	Twelve essays
Rice, A. H.	Mrs. Wiggs of the cabbage patch
Riis, J. A.	The making of an American 2v.
Rinehart, M. R.	Amazing interlude 2v.
Rinehart, M. R.	Long live the king
Roosevelt, T.	Books for holidays in the open
Roosevelt, T.	Letters to his children 2v.
Schaufier, R. H.	The joyful heart
Shurz, C.	Reminiscences 3v.
Shaw, A. H.	Selections from modern poets 3v.
Shaw, A. H.	Chapters from the story of a pioneer 2v.
Sherwood, J.	The worn door-step
Sherwood, J.	Six short stories (Selected)
Sizcranne, M. de la	Blind sisters of St. Paul
Snaith, J. C.	The time spirit
Stevenson, R. L.	Virginibus Pucisque
Stockton, F. R.	The Buller-Podington compact
Stowe, H. B.	Uncle Tom's Cabin 4v.
"T., L. G."	Three years behind the guns
Tinsley, L. R.	Practical and artistic basketry
Torrey, B.	Footing it thru Franconia
Torrey, B.	Twenty-five favorite poems (Selected)
Van Dyke, H.	Fishermen's luck
Walker, K. K. C.	Total depravity of inanimate things
Warner, C. D.	My summer in a garden
Washington, B. T.	Up from slavery
Webster, J.	Daddy-long-legs
Wiggin, K. D.	New Chronicles of Rebecca 2v.
Wiggin, K. D.	Penelope's experiences in Scotland 2v.
Wiggin, K. D.	Rebecca of Sunnybrook farm 2v.
Wilson, W.	When a man comes to himself
Wilson, W.	Why we are at war
Woolbridge, E.	The Jonathan papers 2v.
Wyer, J. L., Jr.	Sheaf of war poetry

Books in Revised Braille Grade 1½

Bangs, J. K.	A little book of Christmas
Cobb, I. S.	Spooking of operations
Cohen, S. S.	System of physiologic therapeutics
Crane, F.	If you are up against it—go around
Drinkwater, J.	Lincoln, a play
Hawthorne, N.	Tanglewood tales
Ramee, L. de la	A dog of Flanders
Richmond, G. L.	Red Pepper Burns
Wade, M. L.	Book of potato cookery
Wright, H. B.	Recreation of Brian Kent

Helps for Learning Revised Braille, Grade 1½

Key to revised Braille for reading and writing

Leaflet on the division of words into syllables for writing and embossing

Revised Braille, Grade 1½

Letter drill; pamphlet

Revised Braille alphabet, cards and sheets

Revised Braille alphabet sheets, Grade 1½, for readers of American Braille

Revised Braille alphabet sheets, Grade 1½, for readers of New York Point

