Texas Libraries

Summer 1970

GEORGETOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY

Texas Libraries

About the Cover

Bricks and Brains

A few years ago a major university announced that it would henceforth spend its money for brains—not bricks—and then almost immediately launched a major building program. Public libraries now face the same problem that the university in question faced: improved service will be possible only if there are structures to house collections and the patrons who use them. This issue of *Texas Libraries* therefore focuses attention on two aspects of librarianship today: buildings and cooperation. Just as buildings come in many sizes and architectural designs, cooperation comes in many forms. Now-existing cooperation in the Texas State Library Communications Network financed by the federal Library Services and Construction Act is one kind. Developments of the Texas Library Systems Act is a second. And then there is the cooperation among libraries in Abilene—informal and unfunded. Constructing a building or creating the kind of cooperation that leads to better service for patrons is not achieved overnight, but steady progress will ultimately result in success.
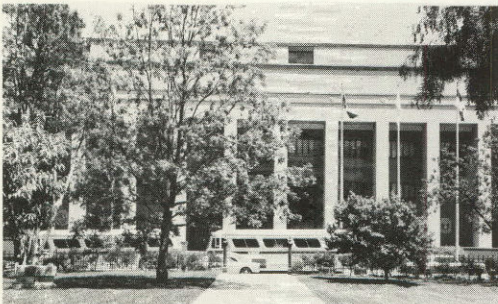
Commission Sets September Hearing

by Marie Shultz

The Library and Historical Commission approved the Rules and Regulations for the Texas Library Systems Act and set the open hearing with the Advisory Board for the Act for September 12 at 10 a.m. at the Texas State Library.

The Commission expressed their appreciation to the Advisory Board for their good work and emphasized that the Commission did not consider this a static document, that revisions and refinements would be considered as development of programs from the various systems revealed their need.

The short citation, Library Systems Act, refers to legislation for the "establishment, operation, and financing of a state library system consisting of a network of interrelated cooperating library systems designed to provide adequate library facilities and services to the public . . ." (Acts 61st Legislature, Regular Session, Chapter 24; **Vernon's Ann. Civ. St. Art. 5446a).**

After the passage of this state legislation on March 20, 1969, Texas

In accordance with provisions of the Library Systems Act, Dorman H. Winfrey presented Rules and Regulations for the Library Systems Act to Texas Library and Historical Commission members James M. Moudy, William H. Gardner, C. Stanley Banks, Robert E. Davis, Frank P. Horlock, Jr., and Walter E. Long.

librarians and library users looked forward eagerly to funding for implementation of the Act. However, as the sixty-first legislative session drew to a close and final passage of the state budget for the biennium beginning September 1, 1969, was virtually completed, hopes for the $1,700,000 first-year budget request slipped away. Just before the final budget was approved, the State Library was notified that for the upcoming biennium the State would provide funds for a program director, clerical help, and travel funds for the state Advisory Board to be appointed for the Act. No program money for the biennium was included. The Sixty-second Legislature, which convenes in Austin in January, 1971, will construct the state budget for the biennium that begins on September, 1971.

Since the passage of the legislation the state librarian has appointed the state Advisory Board of five librarians to advise the State Library and Historical Commission on the policy to be followed in the application of the provisions of the Act and rules and regulations have been formulated. A schedule to be accomplished by the end of the current biennium will allow the State Library to be ready to implement the program in a well-organized manner if funding becomes available for September 1, 1971.

An indicated in the Act, Sec. 15 (b) the proposed rules and regulations shall be published in the official publication of the Texas State Library. This issue of *Texas Libraries* presents the proposed rules and regulations to be held before the Library and Historical Commission on September 12, 1970, at 10 a.m. at the Texas State Library—located in Archives and Library Building, 1201 Brazos Street, Austin.

Rules and Regulations
for the Administration
of the Library Systems Act

Introduction

The Library Systems Act calls for the formulation of initial rules and regulations necessary to the administration of the program of state grants-in-aid to libraries, including qualifications for major resource system membership.

The Act specifies that these rules and regulations shall be formulated by the State Librarian with the advice of the Library Systems Act Advisory Board, published in *Texas Libraries*, and submitted for public hearing, prior to their approval in final form by the State Library and Historical Commission.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Advisory Board presents herewith tentative rules and regulations pertaining to:

(1) Minimum requirements for major resource system membership.

(2) Allocation of state grants-in-aid.

I. Minimum Requirements for Approval of a Major Resource System

THE LIBRARY SYSTEMS ACT SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

A. Each major resource system must serve a population of 200,000 or more within 4,000 or more square miles. (Derived from the definition of major resource center, which is the central library in a major resource system, Chapter A, Sec. 2 (7)).

B. A plan of service must be submitted as part of the grant application for the major resource system (Chapter C, Sec. 9 (c)).

THE STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

C. The counties served by a major resource system must be contiguous unless permission to vary is granted by the Commission upon recommendation of the Advisory Board and the State Librarian.

D. Interlibrary loan, reference referral, and participation in the State Library communications network shall be considered

minimum services offered by the major resource center and area libraries and included in the major resource system plan of service. The needs and desires of all participating libraries in the system shall be considered in developing other services such as centralized purchasing, contralized processing, union catalogs, system-wide use of automation equipment, provision of professional specialists as consultants to libraries in the system, and rapid delivery systems.

II. **Minimum Requirements for Major Resource System Membership**
A library, to be eligible for membership in a major resource system, must be accredited on the basis of criteria established by the State Library and Historical Commission. (Chapter C, Sec. 7 (a)). A major resource system is comprised of public libraries of the following types: major resource centers, area libraries, and community libraries. (Chapter A, Sec. 2 (6)).

To qualify for major resource system membership a public library must meet certain general requirements, as well as requirements for type or level of membership. Accordingly, membership requirements appear in the following order:

    (1) General requirements
    (2) Requirements for major resource centers
    (3) Requirements for area libraries
    (4) Requirements for community libraries

A. Minimum General Requirements for Major Resource System Membership

To qualify for major resource system membership a library must:

    (1) Be a legally established public library
    (2) File a current and complete annual report with the Texas State Library
    (3) Receive at least 50 percent of its operating budget from local tax sources
    (4) Provide access to the total library resources within the system by honoring the borrowers cards of any library in the system

B. Minimum Requirements for Major Resource System Membership as a Major Resource Center

THE LIBRARY SYSTEMS ACT SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENT (CHAPTER A, SEC. 2 (7)):

    (1) "Major resource center" means a large public library serving a population of 200,000 or more within 4,000 or more square miles, and designated as the central library

of a major resource system for referral from area libraries in the system, for cooperative service with other libraries in the system, and for federated operations with other libraries in the system.

THE STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

(2) A library designated as a major resource center must have a collection of at least 100,000 volumes and be making annual progress toward meeting current American Library Association standards.

(3) It must have a staff adequate in training and in number to meet its essential functions, including three full-time professional librarians assigned specifically to major resource system duties. (For the purposes of these rules and regulations, a professional librarian is defined as a librarian holding a fifth-year degree in librarianship from an American Library Association accredited library school.)

(4) It must be open for service not less than 60 hours per week.

(5) It must have local appropriations amounting to at least $2.00 per capita. In order to continue participation in the major resource system, local support must increase each year until current American Library Association standards are met.

(6) The Commission may designate as a major resource center a library which does not meet all the above requirements provided the library can demonstrate expectation of meeting the requirements within three years from the year of the initial grant. This exception will be made only in cases in which there is not another library in the region which can meet the requirements.

C. Minimum Requirements for Major Resource System Membership as an Area Library

THE LIBRARY SYSTEMS ACT SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENT (CHAPTER A, SEC. 2 (8)):

(1) "Area library" means a medium-sized public library serving a population of 25,000 or more, which has been designated as an area library by the Commission and is a member of a library system interrelated to a major resource center.

(2) A library designated as an area library must have a col-
lection of at least 25,000 volumes and be making annual
progress toward meeting current American Library As-
sociation standards.

(3) It must have a staff adequate to perform the services
specified in the system plan including at least one pro-
fessional librarian.

(4) It must have local appropriations amounting to at least
$1.50 per capita. In order to continue participation in the
major resource system, local support must increase each
year until current American Library Association stan-
dards are met.

(5) It must be open for service at least 40 hours per week.

(6) The Commission may designate as an area library a li-
brary which does not meet all the above requirements
provided the library can demonstrate expectation of
meeting the requirements within three years. This excep-
tion will be made only in cases in which there is no other
library in the region that can meet the requirements.

D. Minimum Requirements for Major Resource System Member-
ship as a Community Library

THE LIBRARY SYSTEMS ACT SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENT
(CHAPTER A, SEC. 2 (9)):

(1) "Community library" means a small public library serv-
ing a population of less than 25,000, which is a member
of a library system interrelated to a major resource cen-
ter.

THE STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION SETS THE FOL-
LOWING REQUIREMENTS:

(2) A community library must have an operating budget of
at least $5,000 per year or $1.00 per capita, whichever is
larger. Both amounts are to be based on local appro-
priations and exclude state and federal grants.

(3) In order to continue participation in the major resource
system, local support must increase each year until cur-
rent American Library Association standards are met.

(4) It must have a book collection of at least 10,000 volumes
and be making annual progress toward meeting current
American Library Association standards.

(5) It must have a local budget allocation for staff.

(6) If serving a population of 10,000 to 25,000, it must be open for service at least 30 hours per week. If serving a population of less than 10,000, it must be open for service at least 20 hours per week.

(7) A community library which does not meet all the above requirements may be given provisional accreditation for membership in a major resource system if the library can demonstrate expectation of meeting the requirements within three years or is actively working to qualify by joining other libraries as specified in D (8) below.

(8) Libraries serving communities too small to support a library capable of meeting these requirements must join other libraries on an agreement or on a contractual basis to form a unit large enough to support adequate service in order to qualify for membership in a major resource system. Libraries which join on such basis to operate and offer service as parts of a single local unit shall be considered as a single library for the purposes of qualifying for participation in a major resource system.

III. Allocation of State Grants-in-Aid

The Library Systems Act authorizes four types of grants-in-aid: system operation, incentive, establishment, and equalization. Below are listed the types of grants as defined by the Act, followed by Commission rules governing their allocation. Application for these grants shall be included in the annual plan for service submitted by the major resource system.

A. System operation grants, to strengthen major resource system services to member libraries, including grants to reimburse other libraries for providing specialized services to major resource systems. (Chapter E, Sec. 14 (b) (1)).

B. Incentive grants, to encourage libraries to join together into larger units of service in order to meet criteria for major resource system membership. (Chapter E, Sec. 14 (b) (2)).
An incentive grant will be made to enable two or more libraries to effect the operation of a unit of service large enough to meet criteria for accreditation. Such a unit will not be eligible for more than three annual incentive grants.

C. Establishment grants, to help establish libraries which will qualify for major resource system membership in communities without library service. (Chapter E, Sec. 14 (b) (3)).

An establishment grant will be a one-time grant to help a community without library service to meet the requirement established by the Commission for the size of the book collection, provided the community agrees to meet all other requirements established by the Commission for membership in a major resource system, and provided the library to be established will serve at least a county.

D. Equalization grants, to help libraries in communities with relatively limited taxable resources to meet criteria for major resource system membership. (Chapter E, Sec. 14 (b) (4)).

A formula will be devised by the State Library to determine the ability of communities or counties to support library service. If by such formula, as approved by the Commission, it is determined by the State Library that the taxing unit is providing library support to the maximum of its ability to pay, the library will be eligible to receive an equalization grant to enable it to meet requirements for membership in a major resource system.

Report Evaluates TSLCN Operations

The evaluation of the Texas State Library Communications Network by the Field Services Division of the Texas State Library in May, 1970, focused the attention of Major Resource Center directors, members of the Title III Advisory Board, and Texas State Library personnel involved in network operation on a host of facts about the network during its third six months of operation.

Established under Title III of the federal Library Services and Construction Act, the TSLCN is an ambitious effort on the part of the state's librarians to provide better service to their patrons through sharing of materials and through referral of reference questions.

Data Analyzed

The *Preliminary Evaluation* of the network in 1969 was prepared by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company. The *Second Evaluation* this year by the Field Services Division follows the format of last year's report, except that the three personal interviews held last year were not conducted.

1. Each participant was requested to furnish a completed Transaction Sheet for each request handled. These included unfilled as well as filled requests. Since the completeness of information on Transaction Sheets was generally much improved, they probably provided a more reliable data base this year than last, Field Services Division personnel said.

2. Unsolicited letters concerning problems were analyzed by Field Services staff.

MAJOR RESOURCE CENTERS AND SIZE II
PUBLIC LIBRARIES

ABILENE
Brownwood
San Angelo

AMARILLO
Borger
Pampa

AUSTIN
Bryan
Killeen
Temple

CORPUS CHRISTI
Alice
Harlingen
Kingsville
McAllen

DALLAS
Denison
Denton
Garland
Grand Prairie
Henderson
Irving
Longview
Mesquite
Richardson
Sherman
Texarkana

FORT WORTH
Arlington
Haltom City
Waco
Wichita Falls

EL PASO

HOUSTON
Baytown
Beaumont
   (Jefferson Co.)
Beaumont
   (Tyrrell)
Galveston
   (Rosenburg)
Harris Co.
Pasadena
Port Arthur
Tyler
Wharton

LUBBOCK
Midland
Odessa
   (Ector Co.)

SAN ANTONIO
Kerrville

3. Questionaires were sent to MRC's and a random selection of Size II's and III's, and content of these was analyzed.
4. Data on communication costs—both fixed and variable—were used.

The most obvious conclusion about the network is that its use is increasing. For example, the following figures show the number of Telex messages received on the Texas State Library machine during periods for 1968, 1969, and 1970.

March - December		January - April
1968	1969	1970
3,368	6,107	2,968

These figures reflect every incoming message received by the Reference Division's Telex. They include requests from Major Resource Centers, reports from the MRC's on requests, and reference questions.

A more meaningful reflection of the network use is probably shown in the rise in the number of requests on the network at all levels. The more
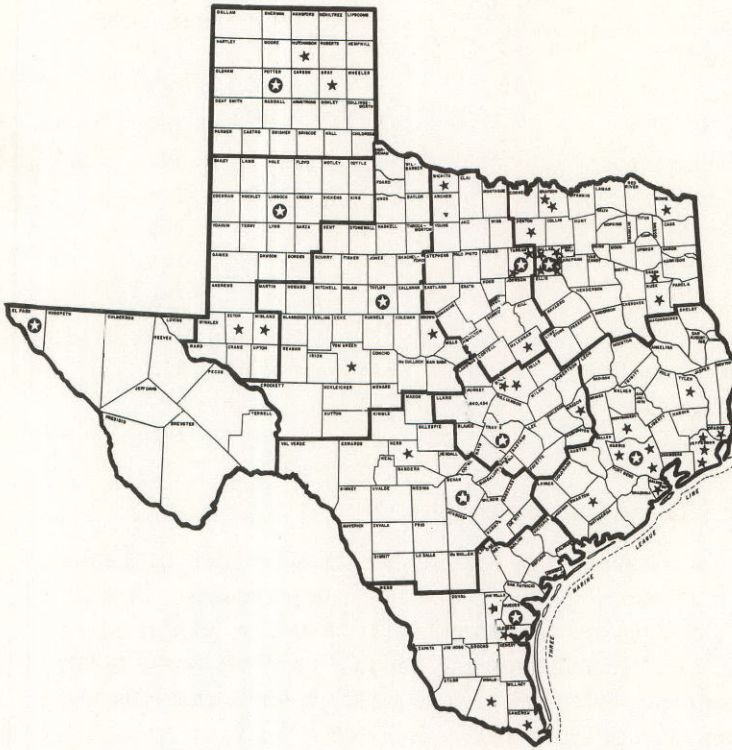
⊛ Major Resource Center

★ Size II Library

complete figures for 1969 reflect recognition of a need for more complete data.

	July - December 1968	July - December 1969
Total Requests		8,500
Transactions	6,900	18,444
Requests Filled	5,000	7,419
Referrals before Disposition		2.16
Requests Not Filled		1,081

A significant factor concerning usage is that some libraries have come to think in terms of the interlibrary loan and reference network as a logical extension of their own collections. Fifteen libraries used the network more than 100 times during the six months in 1969 covered in the evaluation period.

Library	Times Used
Bryan (Size II)	293
Aransas Pass (Size III)	167
Yoakum (Size III)	164
Pasadena (Size II)	147
Lubbock (MRC)	144
Killeen (Size II)	136
Amarillo (MRC)	135
Austin (MRC)	135
Baytown (Size II)	126
Crystal City (Size III)	113
McAllen (Size II)	109
Seguin (Size III)	107
Friona (Size III)	102
Rosenberg Library (Galveston) (Size II)	102

By far the largest number of requests are classified adult nonfiction, thus making the network primarily an information exchange. Statistics on who was using the network shows that the largest number of requests were labeled "general interest," but that users were also identified as businessmen, club women, students from high school through graduate school, and genealogists.

Directors of the Major Resource Center libraries at the session included Mrs. Lillian Bradshaw, David Earl Holt, Wyman Jones, John Wayne Smith, David Henington, and Mrs. Phyllis Burson.

Louise Smith, Mrs. Geraldine Le-Fevre, Richard O'Keefe

They requested a host of specific titles and topics ranging from the Mafia to the FBI and astrology to taxidermy. A West Texas minister borrowed a book on ministering to the grief-stricken (borrowed by a public library from a denominational college), and an Austin photographer obtained the manual for a recently purchased, second-hand camera.

Problems of Operation

Several problems concerning use of the network were revealed in the Field Services Division's evaluation. In addition, MRC directors and members of the Advisory Board meeting in Austin in May brought up others.

Turnaround time on some kinds of requests has been excessive—particularly in the case of requests that have had to be referred to more than one MRC by the TSL's Reference Division. In fact, the average time for each request going through this process was 36.6 days. For the 547 that went through this process and were not filled, 63.8 days elapsed.

As a partial solution to this problem, a second Telex is being installed, and more professional personnel time is being allocated to the TSLCN in the State Library.

Data show that it is the unfilled and difficult-to-fill requests that
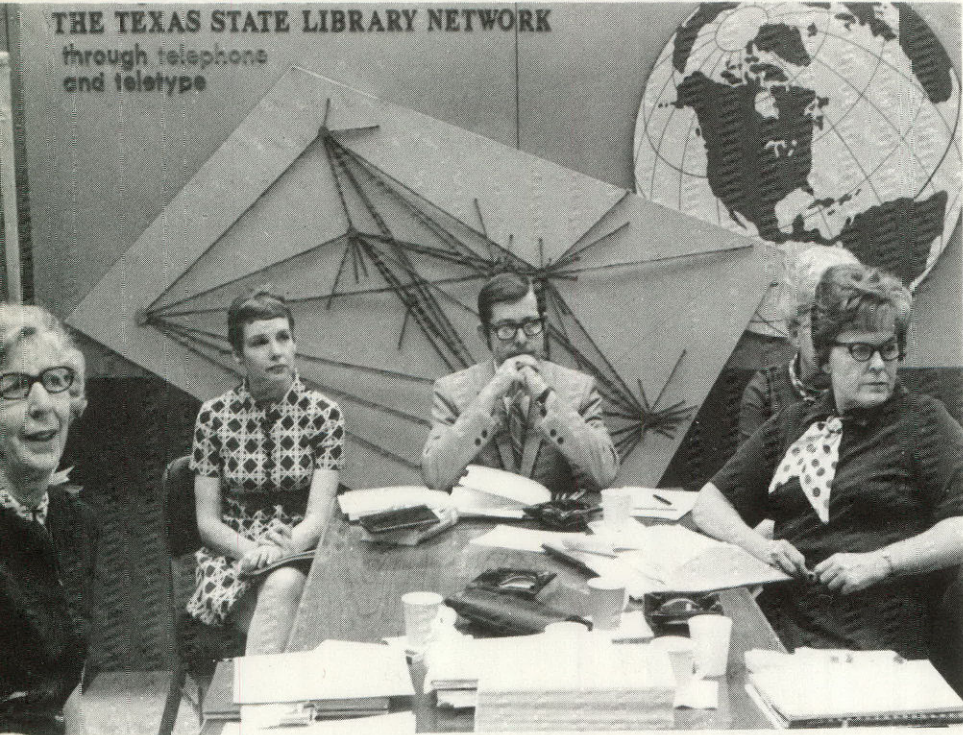
Katherine Ard, Mrs. Flora Wilhite, Mendell Morgan, and Alice Green

cause the protracted turnaround time. Most of those working with the network say that filling of requests in three days or less should be the goal of the program. At the present time this goal is reached by various groups of libraries as follows:

All Requests on Network	Requests Filled by Size II's	Requests Filled by MRC's	Requests Filled in Reference Division Texas State Library
67%	82%	64%	78%

A more subjective view of the network's speed was given by a patron who said: "If I ask for something reasonable, I usually get it in a reasonable time; if I ask for something unreasonable, I simply don't get it."

Interfacing with other networks is seen as a possible aid in filling requests for materials and information beyond the scope of a good pub-

Mrs. Marie Shultz talked to the assembled group for a few minutes on current developments concerning the Texas Library Systems Act.

lic library collection. The first step toward this goal was taken in December, 1969, when a contract was signed between the Texas State Library Communications Network and the University of Texas at Austin for referring requests to ten members of the Texas Information Exchange through the University of Texas. Participating in this with the University at Austin are Baylor University, North Texas State University, Rice University, Southern Methodist University, Texas A & M University, Texas Tech University, Texas Woman's University, the University of Houston, and the University of Texas at Arlington.

Another problem is related to financing the network. At the present time there are fixed charges for Telex in the Major Resource Centers and the Texas State Library, for telephones in the Major Resource Centers, and for message charges for use of the equipment and toll charges for messages from Size II and Size III libraries. In addition, there are costs for personnel time and overhead in the program.

Certain costs are undertaken as a part of the LSCA, Title III, as a cooperative program. In addition, the ten Major Resource Centers are required to spend 20 percent of their Title I grants from LSCA in service to the areas they serve. Only those libraries which receive Title I grants are asked to take on the responsibility of being Size II libraries in the TSLCN.

While the charges for the communication system are firm, other charges of operating the network are more difficult to determine. State Library personnel will develop model flow charts to identify other costs. The need for professional expertise in handling requests adds to the cost. For example, an unfilled request for Mark Twain's *The Guilded Age* might have been filled if it had been recognized as *The Gilded Age*. Bibliographic tools are needed to verify titles and to aid patrons in determining the materials they need.

When the Title III Advisory Board met in Austin in May, members raised questions, discussed them, and talked about present operations and goals. The questionaire sent to libraries probably told the story best in two of the many sets of statistical data:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Nil
Present Overall Effectiveness of Network	6	19	12	2	
Potential Overall Effectiveness of Network	21	21			

Evaluation on both statistical and subjective bases will hopefully aid in reaching the potential that Texas librarians see for the Texas State Library Communications Network.
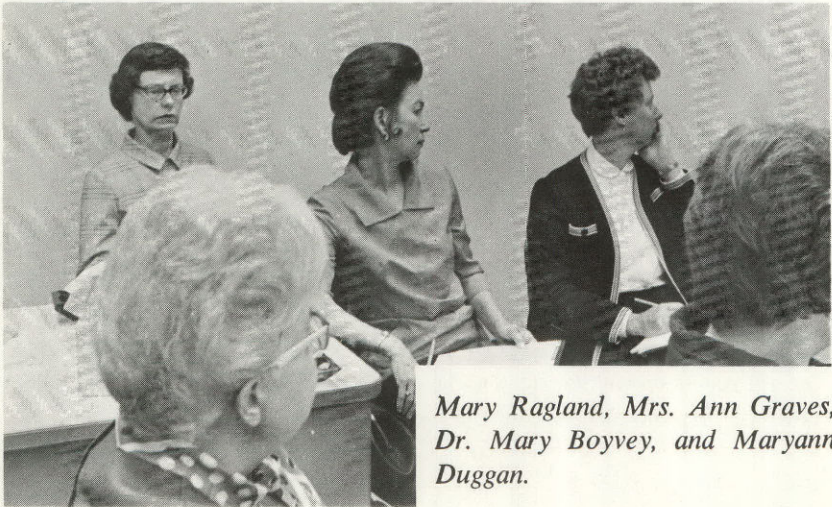
Mary Ragland, Mrs. Ann Graves, Dr. Mary Boyvey, and Maryann Duggan.

Status Report: LSCA Title II Program

by Lee B. Brawner

"Our bond issue passed, and we're finally ready to build the new library if Title II funds are available." "Both the city and the county have agreed to share in the cost of constructing a new library building if LSCA Title II can provide at least $50,000 . . . ." "The proposed building is in excellent condition and will convert ideally to a library; will we be able to get Title II funds to match . . . ." "The master plan calls for three new branches the first year to serve the growing suburban areas; with Title II funds to match a portion of the bond funds . . . ." "The city is interested in remodeling and refurnishing the present building, and we have enough local funds to carry out the project provided some matching funds from Title II . . . ."

During the past eighteen months the Texas State Library has received inquiries and LSCA Title II applications like these from more than thirty-eight Texas cities. The requests for new construction, additions, and remodeling would require $1.4 million in Title II funds. This is the largest backlog of pending applications to the Title II program since it was added to the Library Services and Construction Act in 1965. Unfortunately, the LSCA Title II allocation for Texas in federal fiscal year 1970 is the lowest since the program began; only about four of the thirty-eight applications can be funded in 1970 due to the reduced allocation.

Federal Fiscal Year	LSCA Title II Allocation for Texas
1965	$1,438,499
1966	1,438,499
1967	1,963,670
1968	1,288,635
1969	340,480
1970	267,906
TOTAL	$6,737,689

Public libraries or local governments in cities without library facilities or with inadequate library facilities necessary to develop library services, as set forth in the Texas Library Association's *Standards for Texas Public Libraries* are eligible to apply to the Title II program. Participants are eligible to apply for partial matching federal grants ranging from $50,000

for Size III libraries (i.e. libraries serving less than 25,000 population) and $150,000 for Size II libraries (i.e libraries serving from 25,000 to 199,000) to $300,000 per construction project for libraries designated as Major Resource Centers.

Criteria for Approval

Basically, participation in—or ability to qualify for participation in—the LSCA Title I Local Grant program is a prerequisite for applicants to the Title II program. Proposed construction projects must meet the TLA's *Standards for Texas Public Libraries* as well as additional criteria for library facilities (minimum space, seating and shelving capacities) developed by the Texas State Library. For example, the smallest facility (in communities serving less than 10,000 population) which will be considered by the State Library for participation in the Title II program is a 5,000 square foot library, and it must provide at least 30 to 40 seats for readers and shelving for 20,000 to 30,000 volumes. Additionally, the project must include expansion plans to accommodate future needs for the next 20 years at the original building site.

Title II participants must also utilize the services of a Library Building Consultant (librarian with a Master's Degree in Library Science from an ALA-accredited library school who is experienced in public library building planning) in the planning of the construction project.

Priorities applied in reviewing Title II applications include: the extension of library services made available by the additional facility; the readiness of the local agency to carry out the program; the availability of local funds. Specific program priorities by type of proposed facility, in order of priority include: new construction; conversion of a suitable building to library use; total remodeling of a suitable existing library; addition or partial remodeling of a suitable existing library.

Following initial approval of a Title II application the State Library—in consultation with the local building committee, architect, and library consultant—reviews and approves plans for the project from the building program to schematic and preliminary plans to final plans and specifications for construction and for furnishings. Functional planning and layout aspects of the project are approved directly by the State Library. Architectural, engineering, and mechanical planning details are reviewed and approved by the State Building Commission through the State Library.

Status of Current and Completed Projects

Since 1965, sixty-three Texas cities or library systems have participated in the program, and eighty-two construction projects have been approved for construction.

Number of Title II Projects   **Status**

56	Completed; Final Costs Reported
12	Opened for Service; Final Costs Pending
11	Under Construction
3	In Application Stages

TOTAL   82

Source of Funding for the 82 Projects

Local Funds	$10,967,290	62.8%
Federal Title II Funds	6,490,040	37.2%
TOTAL	$17,457,330	100 %

Total Square Footage for 82 Projects   **776,921**

Total Shelving Capacity for 82 Projects   **3,353,652 volumes**

Building and final cost data for twenty-three of the completed projects were reported in the Summer, 1968, issue of *Texas Libraries*. Tabulations for the other fifty-nine projects, including building and cost data, are included in this issue. Several explanatory notes regarding headings used in the tabulations are in order. Unless otherwise noted, the projects are "new" construction and are designed to function as "central" library facilities. "Building Cost" includes construction cost only; it may include the cost of carpeting, but does not include architect's fees or landscaping, etc. Initial data only is given for "Volume Capacity" and "Seating"; the facility may include space for additional shelving and seating.

Cost Data for Construction and Equipment

Construction and equipment c o s t s (shelving, furnishings, and equipment) continued to fluctuate widely for library building contracts awarded or completed during 1969 and 1970. To assist library planners the following cost tables have been computed from Title II construction projects.

Construction/Equipment Costs for 16 Projects Ranging in Size from 5,000 to 8,000 Sq. Ft.

Cost Per Sq. Ft.

	Low	Median	High	Average
For Construction	$13.86	$19.65	$27.39	$19.94
For Equipment	1.26	3.06	4.00	2.75

Construction/Equipment Costs for 8 Projects Ranging in Size from 9,000 to 22,000 Sq. Ft.

(Equipment costs could be computed for 6 of the 8 projects.)
Cost Per Sq. Ft.

	Low	Median	High	Average
For Construction	$16.13	$19.13	$23.39	$19.14
For Equipment	2.22	2.85	3.77	2.92

COMPLETED

Location and Library	Project Cost (Title II Funds)	Square Footage	Building Cost Per Sq. Ft.	Total
Alice Alice P.L.	$228,386 ($104,450)	12,000	$15.14	$181,651
Amarillo Mary E. Bivins Mem. L. Branch	$290,150 ($145,075)	11,314	$16.13	$182,450
Bryan Carnegie P.L.	$685,061 ($172,500)	22,300	$20.40	$454,879
Corpus Christi La Retama P.L. (Remodel)	$ 97,582 ($ 48,926)	14,050	$ 6.06	$ 85,107
Deer Park Deer Park P.L.	$304,452 ($135,610)	8,400	N/A	$256,244[1]
Denton Denton City C.L. (Addition & Remodeling)	$246,962 ($110,000)	9,000 New 3,000 Remodel 12,000 Total	$16.67	$200,033
Floresville Sam Fore, Jr. Wilson C.P.L.	$ 81,139 ($ 32,266)	5,100	$12.08	$ 61,620
Fort Worth Fort Worth P.L. North Branch	$224,409 ($ 91,116)	7,575	$22.51	$170,521
Fort Worth Fort Worth P.L. Northeast Branch	$230,671 ($101,816)	8,197	$18.03	$147,812
Fort Worth Fort Worth P.L. South Branch	$226,076 ($101,116)	7,741	$20.08	$155,439
Fort Worth Fort Worth P.L. Southeast Branch	$223,153 ($ 92,116)	9,250	$17.51	$161,988
Fort Worth Fort Worth P.L. West Branch	$299,288 ($128,116)	10,754	$19.74	$212,279
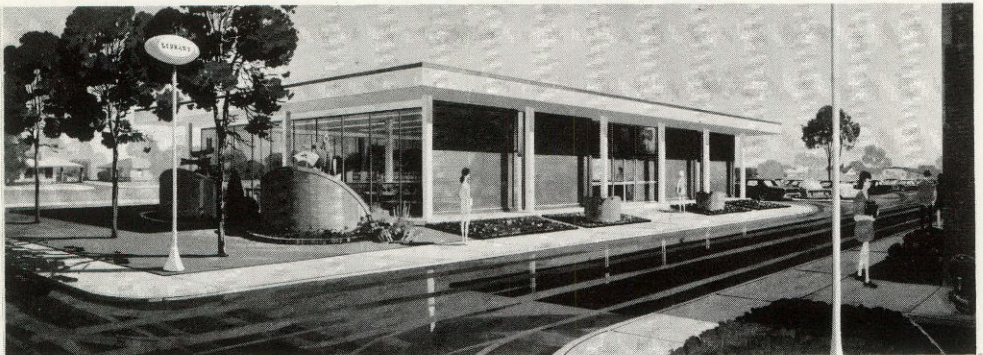
Architect's Drawing of the Lewisville Library

| Equipment Cost | Volume Capacity | Seating | | Opened | Architect |
		Reading Rm.	Meeting Rm.		
$ 20,574	47,000	70	50	1968	B. K. Miller Alice
$ 42,700	45,000	100	50	1969	Wiley Hicks, Jr. Amarillo
$ 57,803	141,500	264	150	1970	E. Earl Merrell Bryan
$ 1,841	14,050 Additional	40 Additional	—	1968	Orby G. Roots & James M. Burnett Corpus Christi
—	38,000	77	35	1969	Bush & Witt Waco
$ 34,925	60,000	75	50	1969	O'Neil Ford & Associates San Antonio
$ 15,129	18,200	32	85	1968	Cummins, Reed & Clements Texas City
$ 32,297	41,500	61	12	1967	White & Hueppelsheuser Fort Worth
$ 31,210	30,072	57	12	1967	Albert S. Komatsu Fort Worth
$ 32,072	30,400	76	12	1967	Charles R. Adams Fort Worth
$ 31,796	36,300	67	12	1967	William R. Lane Fort Worth
$ 38,889	44,600	84	12	1967	Lee Roy Hahnfeld Fort Worth
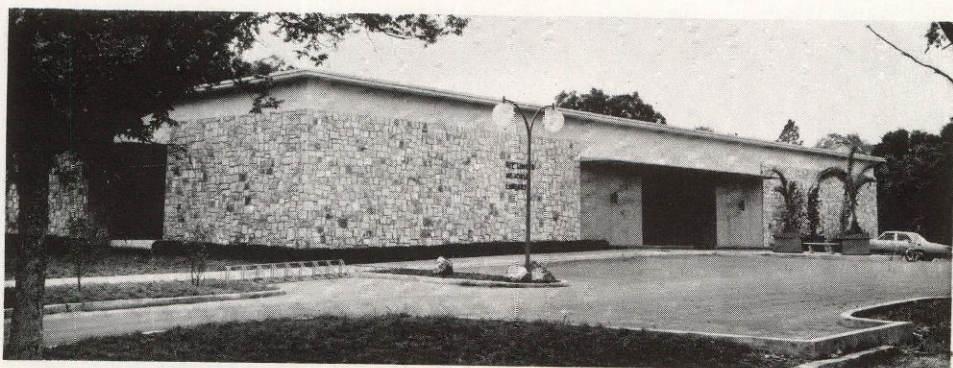
Exterior of the Dittlinger Memorial Library

COMPLETED

Location and Library	Project Cost (Title II Funds)	Square Footage	Building Cost Per Sq. Ft.	Total
Georgetown Georgetown Area P.L.	$122,126 ($ 50,000)	5,000	$19.65	$ 98,260
Haltom City Haltom City P.L.	$203,827 ($101,777)	10,200	$15.62	$159,318
Henderson Rusk C.L.	$106,502 ($ 50,000)	6,000	N/A	$ 97,807
Houston Houston P.L. Kendall Branch	$252,673) ($124,000)	9,642	$19.13	$184,473
Houston Harris C.P.L. La Porte Branch	$ 50,000 ($ 25,000)	3,500	N/A	$ 45,628[1]
Houston Houston P.L. Nettie Moody Branch	$168,178 ($ 84,089)	7,500	$15.45	$115,848
Huntsville Huntsville P.L.	$204,997 ($100,000)	7,100	$21.10	$149,860[2]
Kerrville Butt-Holdsworth Mem. P.L.	$515,330 ($240,050)	20,445	$17.94	$366,785
Livingston Murphy Mem. L.	$180,664 ($ 89,293)	5,890	$19.93	$117,390
Luling Luling P.L.	$ 96,355 ($ 48,177)	4,450	$17.13	$ 76,266
McAllen McAllen Mem. L. (Addition & Remodel)	$300,122 ($150,000)	14,345 New 5,835 Remodel 20,180 Total	$11.42	$230,463
Mercedes Mercedes P.L.	$114,550 ($ 50,000)	6,654	$13.86	$ 92,284
Mount Pleasant Mount Pleasant P.L. (Remodel Post Office)	$102,325 ($ 50,000)	8,085	$ 9.47	$ 76,612
New Braunfels Dittlinger Mem. L.	$245,235 ($100,000)	11,205	$16.76	$187,786
Plainview Unger Mem. L. (Addition)	$205,611 ($100,000)	11,700	$15.48	$181,135
San Antonio San Antonio P.L. Central	$1,780,137 ($300,000)	100,000	$13.89	$1,389,872
San Antonio San Antonio P.L. Las Palmas Branch	$153,368 ($ 76,557)	5,800	$23.42	$135,845

Equipment Cost	Volume Capacity	Seating		Opened	Architect
---	---	Reading Rm.	Meeting Rm.	---	---
$ 9,513	25,000	35	50	1970	Gene P. Hobart Weslaco
$ 30,441	45,000	102	85	1968	Kneer & Hamm Fort Worth
Incl. in Bldg. Cost	50,000	60	—	1968	Wm. E. Langford Henderson
$ 35,544	60,000	115	100	1969	Alexander, Walton & Hatteberg Houston
—	10,000	30	—	1968	Cummins, Reed and Clements Texas City
$ 11,973	30,000	75	—	1969	Clovis Heimsath & Associates Houston
$ 13,082	20,000	52	52	1967	Langwith, Wilson and King Houston
$ 57,451	75,000	90	100	1968	Christian, Bright and Pennington Corpus Christi
$ 24,861	18,000	55	45	1969	Cummins, Reed & Clements Texas City
$ 12,262	18,000	64	40	1969	Barnes, Landes, Goodman Youngblood Austin
$ 48,758	120,000	175	100	1968	B. McIntosh Summers McAllen
$ 10,566	20,000	86	96	1970	Wm. C. Baxter Weslaco
$ 15,517	27,000	65	50	1969	Louis B. Gohmert Mount Pleasant
$ 15,014	55,000	80	60	1969	Emmit Tuggle, San Antonio Jeremiah Schmidt, New Braunfels
$ 9,173	20,925	84	—	1967	Kerr & Kerr Plainview
$186,076	500,000	400	200	1968	B. K. Wyatt & P. S. Carrington San Antonio
$ 7,322	30,000	57	—	1969	Paul L. Garcia San Antonio

COMPLETED

Location and Library	Project Cost (Title II Funds)	Square Footage	Building Cost	
			Per Sq. Ft.	Total
San Antonio San Antonio P.L. Oakwell Branch	$181,018 ($ 90,509)	8,000	$20.20	$161,595
San Antonio San Antonio P.L. Pan American Branch	$165,946 ($ 82,242)	5,900	$23.10	$136,276
San Marcos San Marcos P.L.	$224,256 ($112,128)	12,000	$15.02	$180,246
Sulphur Springs Sulphur Springs P.L. (Remodel Post Office)	$ 86,820 ($ 43,400)	10,000	$ 6.84	$ 68,404

OPENED FOR SERVICE (PROJECT COSTS NOT FINALIZED)

Library and Location	Project Cost (Title II Funds)	Square Footage	Building Cost	
			Per Sq. Ft.	Total
Arlington Arlington P.L. Southeast Branch	$185,645 ($ 91,600)	5,000	$26.20	$131,000
Clarksville Red River C.P.L.	$105,014 ($ 50,000)	5,000	$16.63	$ 83,155
Friendswood Friendswood P.L.	$138,136 ($ 50,000)	5,150	$20.37	$104,900
Houston Houston P.L. Bracewell Branch	$226,490 ($111,760)	8,000	$21.51	$172,100
Houston Harris C.P.L. Woodforest Branch	$109,590 ($ 50,000)	5,000	$15.52	$ 77,590
Houston Houston P.L. Vinson Branch	$242,634 ($121,317)	9,000	$19.13	$172,155
Longview Nicholson Mem. L. (Add Bookmobile Facility)	$ 50,733 ($ 20,000)	1,513	$28.83	$ 43,633
Madisonville Madisonville P.L. (Remodel)	($ 80,000) ($ 25,000)	4,444	$ 6.28	$ 27,920
Pineland T.L.L. Temple Mem. L.	$ 91,500 ($ 45,750)	3,038	$24.68	$ 75,000
Plano G. Harrington P.L.	$255,440 ($106,393)	10,200	$18.63	$190,031
Uvalde El Progreso Mem. L. (Remodel Existing Bldg.)	$179,578 ($ 52,852)	10,500	$ 1.26	$ 13,231
Waco Waco-McLennan C.P.L. (Remodel Portion of Bldg.)	$ 47,576 ($ 23,788)	12,562	$ 2.38	$ 29,910

Equipment Cost	Volume Capacity	Seating		Opened	Architect
		Reading Rm.	Meeting Rm.		
$ 7,776	35,000	85	—	1968	Gerald Sellinger San Antonio
$ 6,812	35,000	74	—	1968	Gondeck & Pizzini San Antonio
$ 31,246	24,000	210	—	1968	Fehr & Granger Austin
$ 13,917	25,000	40	15	1967	Charles J. Muller Commerce

Equipment Cost	Volume Capacity	Seating		Date Opened	Architect
		Reading Rm.	Meeting Rm.		
$ 13,205	18,000	51	12	1970	Parker & Crouch Arlington
$ 15,580	35,000	94	25	1970	Bill Lightfoot Paris
$ 9,013	18,000	48	50	1970	Matt E. Howard Houston
$ 25,000	55,000	85	—	1970	Neuhaus & Taylor Houston
$ 23,000	18,000	38	43	1969	Ernest A. Cole, III Houston
$ 12,000	60,000	100	100	1969	Clovis Heimsath Houston
$ 5,000	20,000 Additional	No Change	No Change	1970	Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson Longview
$ 15,000	12,500	54	—	1969	Rustay, Martin, Vale Houston
$ 9,000	9,500	45	—	1969	John Desmond Hammond, La.
$ 25,000	50,000	104	80	1969	George L. Dahl Dallas
$ 14,847[3]	22,500	35	25 (Plus Basement Area)	1970	John S. Graves Uvalde
$ 3,166	10,000 Additional	No Change	No Change	1969	Bush & Dudley Waco

CONSTRUCTION

Location and Library	Project Cost (Title II Funds)	Square Footage	Building Cost Per Sq. Ft.	Total
Arlington Arlington P.L. North Br.	$179,974 ($ 75,000)	5,000	$25.02	$125,144
Arlington Arlington P.L. Southwest Br.	$195,000 ($ 75,000)	5,000	$27.39	$136,992
Falfurrias Ed Rachal Mem. L.	$218,762 ($ 50,000)	9,700	$19.59	$190,100
Hillsboro Hillsboro P.L. (Remodel Post Office)	$105,406 ($ 50,000)	12,382	$ 6.37	$ 78,940
Houston Harris C.P.L. Fairbanks Branch	$108,850) ($ 50,000)	5,000	$16.43	$ 82,150
Garland Nicholson Mem. L.	$739,163 ($150,000)	19,800	$23.39	$463,145
Gatesville Gatesville P.L. (New & Remodel)	$107,803 ($ 50,000)	4,465	$17.20	$ 76,832
Galveston Moody Memorial Wing Rosenberg Library	$1,545,732 (150,000)	41,350 +10,600 attic 51,950	$25.39 (Incl. Attic)	$1,319,400
Lewisville Lewisville P.L.	$146,000 ($ 50,000)	4,860	$24.03	$116,786
Liberty Geraldine D. Humphreys Cultural Center (Library, Theatre, Museum Complex)	$352,393 ($150,000) (Lib. only)	13,288 (Lib. only)	$20.95	$278,393 (Lib. only)
Panhandle Callaghan Mem. L.	$134,848 ($ 50,000)	6,800	$16.60	$112,858

IN APPLICATION

Location and Library	Project Cost (Title II Funds)	Square Footage	Building Cost Per Sq. Ft.	Total
Bowie Bowie P.L.	$110,000 ($50,000)	5,000	$17.80	$ 89,000
Houston Harris C.P.L. Tomball Branch	$127,650 ($ 50,000)	5,000	$20.40	$102,000
Muleshoe Muleshoe Area P.L	$114,00 ($ 50,000)	6,000	$14.16	$ 85,000

1. Furniture, shelving and equipment included in this total

2. Includes some built-in shelving

3. Will use a considerable amount of existing furniture, shelving, and equipment

Equipment Cost	Volume Capacity	Seating Reading Rm.	Seating Meeting Rm.	Construction Began	Architect
$ 20,000	24,000	40	—	Dec. 1969	Albert S. Komatsu Fort Worth
$ 18,000	18,000	50	30	Jan. 1970	Parker & Crouch Arlington
$ 14,412[3]	35,175	74	100	Feb. 1970	Christian, Bright & Pennington Corpus Christi
$ 13,966	20,800	52	30	Oct. 1969	Rucker & Chamlee Temple
$ 17,000	20,000	40	40	Feb. 1969	Ernest A. Cole, III. Houston
$ 56,500[3]	100,000	175	70	Sept. 1969	Lane, Gamble & Assoc. Dallas
$ 9,546[3]	16,000	34	40	Aug. 1969	Bennett, Carnahan, Hearn & Thomas Waco
$165,000	245,000 (New Wing Only)	225	250	July 1969	Thomas M. Price Galveston
$ 17,250	20,000	50	65	Apr. 1970	George L. Dahl Dallas
$ 30,000	31,825	60	56	Aug. 1969	Wm. R. Jenkins Houston
$ 14,000	30,000	50	35	May 1970	Rittenberry & Assoc., Amarillo

Equipment Cost	Volume Capacity	Seating Reading Rm.	Seating Meeting Rm.	Application Stage	Architect
$ 15,000	20,000	52	25	Application Approved June, 1970	Roy D. Sanders Bowie
$ 17,000	25,000	40	40	Preliminary Plans Approv. March, 1970	Ernest A. Cole, III Houston
$ 10,000	22,000	60	60	Bldg. Program Approved June, 1970	Bill W. Cantrell Lubbock

The Library Grows All Over Arlington

by Jack A. Corliss

Arlington is a city of 70 square miles with the downtown area in the northern central section of the city. The population distribution is approximately 30,000 north and 60,000 south of the Central Library. It is a city with major shopping centers and without public transportation. Therefore, to bring books and people together, the books have to move to the people.

On a cold, sleeting day, the first of Arlington's three branches opened its doors for business. On January 10, 1970, the mayor signed autographs until late afternoon, and opening day circulation was 4,859. This branch, as well as the two currently under construction, was authorized by the voters in 1967—a big undertaking for a city of 75,000 residents.

The program, as approved by the citizens of Arlington by an 8-to-1 majority, called for the construction of three branches to be built in order to offer convenient library service to the residents of the southeast, southwest and north sections of the city. Each branch, with carpeted iinterior would contain 5,000 square feet of usable floor space, a size considered minimum for branch operation. Each branch had to be designed so it could easily be expanded in the future. To offset this smallness in size, all non-public space was held at a minimum—approximately 300 square feet; with open public space division consisting of two-thirds for adult area and one-third for children's area. A 550 square foot glassed-in "multipurpose area" was included when possible to function as both a meeting room and a quiet-study area. Each branch was to offer the full services expected to be found in small public libraries and be open a minimum of 64 hours a week.

Two architectural firms were commissioned to design the three facilities—each facility to be "architecturally" different yet meet the building program's requirements of almost 4,000 square feet of open public service area. Sites were picked for current and future traffic patterns rather than scenic beauty and architectural merit. Therefore, these corner and near-corner shopping center sites came in small, expensive lots.

Southeast Branch

The SOUTHEAST BRANCH LIBRARY *(Donald Parker, architect Parker & Crouch Associates) is located at an intersection in the heart of a shopping center, on a tract of land 50 feet wide by 150 feet long. The design of the building is inviting and yet is identified in the minds of the public as something other than just another store in a shopping center.*

The use of precast stone wall panels, with a deeply incised vertical pattern, established a severe and disciplined wall which is relieved by the shadows cast by the roof overhang. A sense of shelter is produced by the introduction of a collonaded porch, the roof of which is higher than the building walls themselves. Tall slender columns of white precast concrete complete the collonade and are particularly effective against the grey plate glass windows which face outward into the shadows of the porch.

The impact of the severe building masses and the· slenderness of the columns is softened by the scale of building elements. Every effort was made to maintain the scale of the building in keeping with those who will be using it.

The same thinking applies to the interior of the structure. The feeling of shelter and invitation is felt from the moment the eye perceives the solid redwood wall which extends the entire length of the lounge and study areas. These spaces in turn are made more in-

timate by low ceilings which contain down lighting. The paintings on the walls, the area rugs on the floor, and the comfortable lounge furniture reinforce the sense of warmth and invitation.

Both adult and children's stacks have low, custom designed, luminous ceilings which cast even, non-shadowing light over all the books.
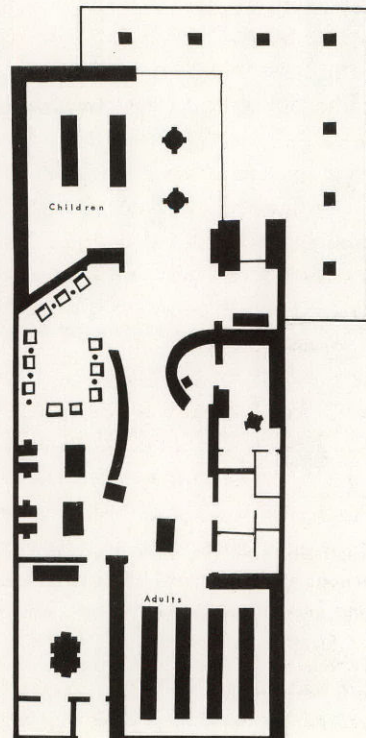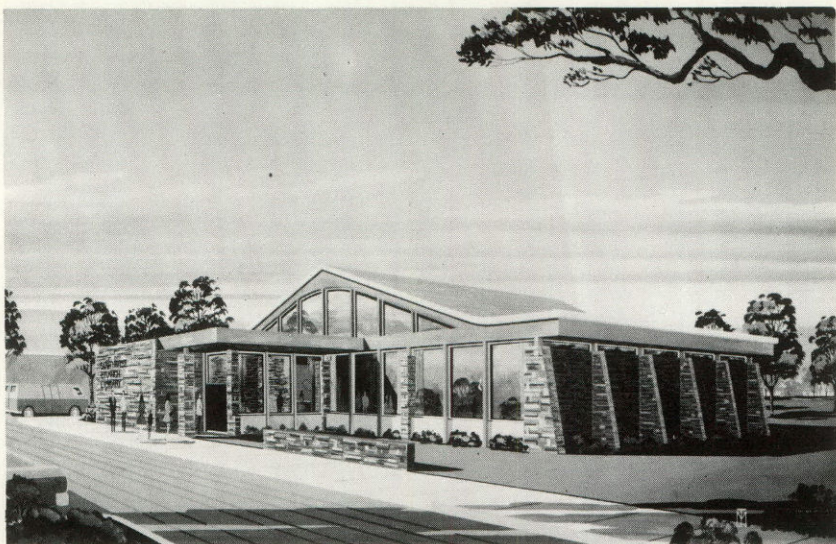
Architect's Drawing of the Southwest Branch.
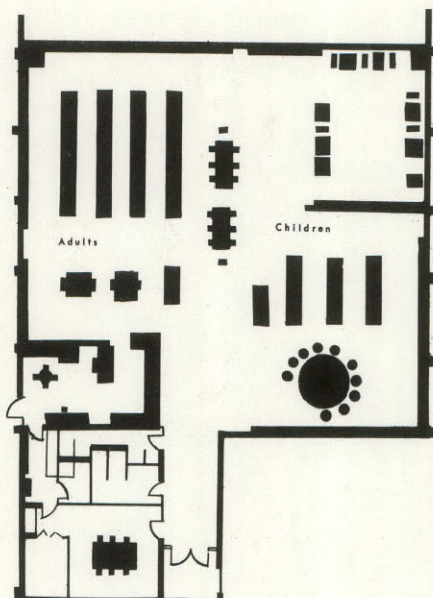
The SOUTHWEST BRANCH LIBRARY (*Donald Parker, architect*), also located in the heart of a shopping center, is on a tract of land measuring 20 feet wide at the front to 100 feet in the rear, with a depth of over 200 feet. This branch is a deceptively simple-appearing building. The exterior, with its stone walls and pilasters and high soaring roof, does not prepare one for the impact of entering the main area.

Space has been captured but not contained in this structure. Perhaps the most dramatic feature is the high roof which flows from low, flat wings sheltering the stack areas, and then soars to a point some twenty feet above the floor. This effect is dramatized by the use of heavy beams, foil wallpaper, and intricate wood screens. To further heighten the sense of space, the east end of the building is nearly all bronze plate glass which looks out onto a garden area.

The lighting is unique in that the pendant fixtures were designed especially for this project. The lights, which are hung from brass rods attached to the ceiling, are all placed on the same level, and the level of brightness is controlled throughout the entire building. The same wood screen design has been incorporated in the design of these fixtures.

Wood furniture, throw rugs, wood screens, a pecky cypress plank wall across the west, and gold foil wall cover complete the decorations and add warmth and color to the interior.
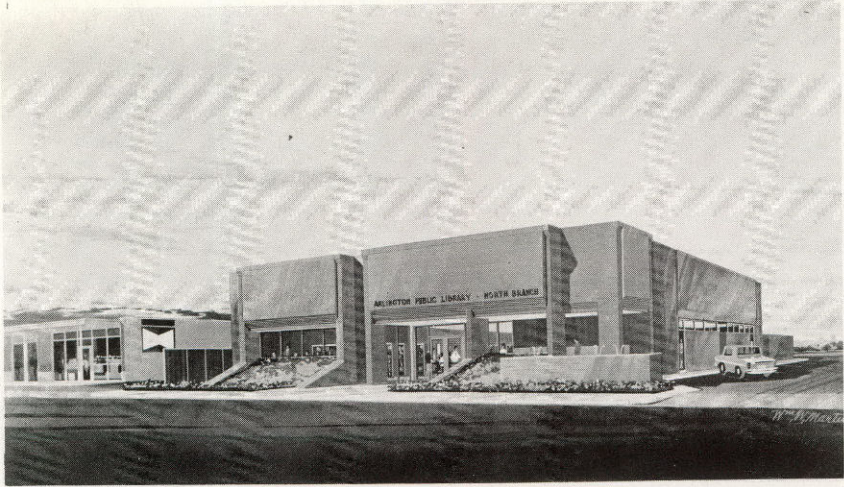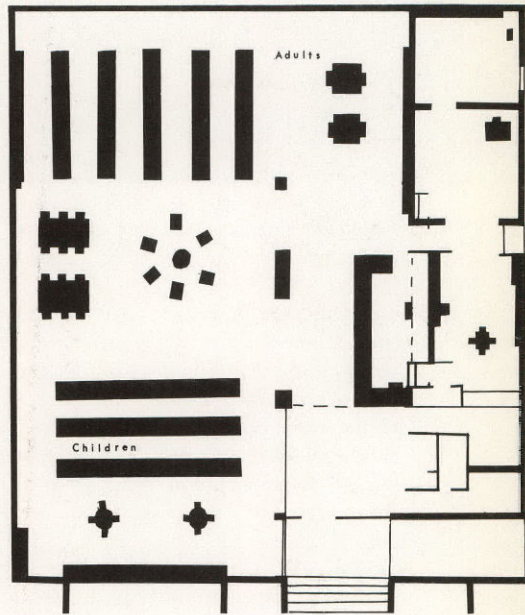
Architect's Drawing of the North Branch

The NORTH BRANCH LIBRARY (Albert S. Komatsu, architect, Albert S. Komatsu & Associates) is located on a tract of land adjacent to a shopping center 110 feet long and 120 feet deep. The North Branch Library achieves its distinctive design characteristics through the articulation of exterior brick details. Detailing is expressed by strong, sculptural statements. The plan is basically rectangular. Focal interest is given to the entry by placement of the entry approach walk between sculptured and planted berms.

A passerby is given a glimpse of the interior through panels of bronze glass. The interior treatment is of features which have earthy tones, highlighted with lively citrus colors of yellow and orange. The main reading room is characterized by an airy, high ceiling space unrestricted with columns.

By providing a four-inch wide void continuously between wall and ceiling perimeter, the ceiling appears to float in space. A lowered ceiling area and quarry tile floor serve to define the circulation area.

Optimum utilization of natural daylight is provided for by the design and placement of fenestration. Only the north wall and a recessed east wall of glass are exposed to the exterior. South and west walls are windowless. Thus no direct sunlight penetrates the building interior. A bicycle rack is placed at the northeast corner of the building. This rack is adjacent to the main entrance but screened by a masonry wall.

Periodical Shelves, Southeast Branch
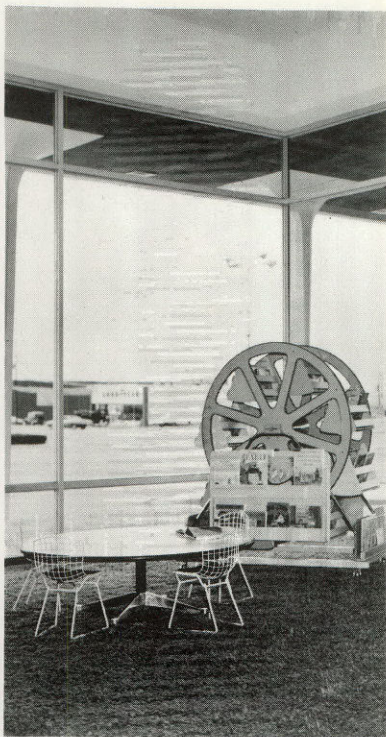
Book Rack in the Children's Room

The three branches were designed from a general building program but modified in the schematic drawing stage to best serve their respective areas. Two of the three branches required a larger children's area than originally planned due to the population changes in the three years after the program was written.

With the City already maintaining a meeting room facility near the Southwest Branch, the program was changed to call for a smaller multipurpose room. In the North Branch, there was a meeting room already available in the shopping center. This portion of the building program was changed to create an area for housing of a hospital collection since the city's major hospitals are less than a block away.

The architects were charged with the responsibility of creating an easily recognizable facility as well as designing the interior in such a way as to make it modular. Each building has the added feature that no intrusion of library function is evident in the planning. The open floor plan allows traffic flow to generate naturally without a sense of restrictions, and yet the staff is able to supervise all areas. The buildings also had to be designed in such a way that as the size is increased, no "tied-down" staff function would have to be relocated. All this, plus much more, has been most ably accomplished by the two architectural firms.

All these buildings were originally scheduled to be constructed simultaneously, but unforeseen circumstances caused a delay in the North and Southwest branches for nine months. All

Entrance View, Southeast Branch

branches were to open together so that the Library would create an impact felt over the entire city at once and not a creeping expansion as in the case of most library expansion. Also, it was hoped that by requesting bids for construction of all three facilities, the larger contractors would bid a "package bid" and therefore reduce the construction cost. However, with the aforementioned postponement, only two buildings could be built simultaneously and only an estimated overall saving of 6 percent was realized.

With Arlington being a continuing boom town—the population doubling itself every ten years—many demands are made on city finances. To keep the staff at a minimum, the branches had to be logically arranged to create the desire of the patron for self-service and re-

quire the least number of supervision points. To accomplish this, the children's and adult stacks are separated by some form of lounge arrangement, and the circulation desk is placed about half way back in the library—but always adjacent to the entrance.

Each branch creates the warmth of a den by the use of carpets, paneling, and scatter rugs. All furnishings are picked to carry out the architect's concept of the building as well as simply state "Come in, and enjoy." Since this initial branch program is so popular, and thereby successful, the City Council is now studying the feasibility of building three more branches (along with a 55,000 square foot Central) in the next five years. With this type of support from a city and its citizens—a library program can do nothing but succeed.
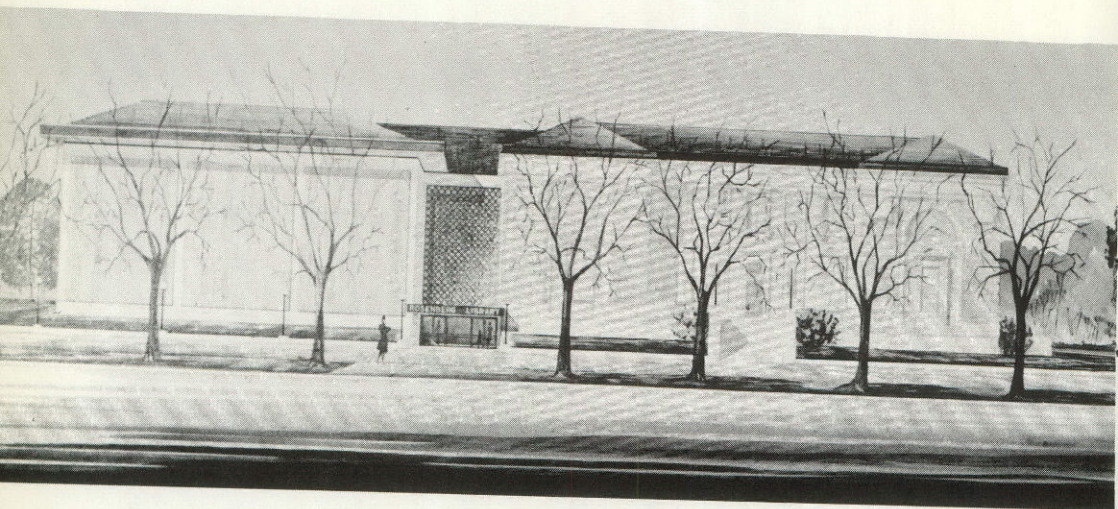
Architect's Drawing of Rosenberg Library and the Moody Memorial Wing

Moody Memorial Wing to Rosenberg Library

by John Hyatt

The new Moody Memorial Wing to the Rosenberg Library is visual proof of the great affection which the people of the Galveston-Houston area have long felt for this fine old library. This $1.5 million project, and a simultaneous $127,000 renovation project on the original building, are being carried out with only $150,000 of public (LSCA) funds. All other costs of the project are being covered by donations.

Outstanding among these gifts is a grant of $500,000 from the Moody Foundation of Galveston, which started the project, and for which the new wing is named. Other generous gifts include an auditorium, presented by Mrs. Lyndall Finley Wortham of Houston; the Children's Department, which is a gift of the Humphreys Foundation; a meeting room given in memory of Dr. Edward Randall by Dr. and Mrs. Edward Randall, Jr.; an art gallery,

the gift of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Harris; a historical gallery given in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Sealy Hutchings by their children; a lounge given in memory of Marion Lee Kempner by his family and friends, and a maritime gallery dedicated to the memory of James M. Lykes by his widow and children. In all, several thousand gifts, large and small, have made this new wing possible.

The new building itself, designed by Galveston architect Thomas M. Price, with Library Design Associates of Tulsa acting as consultants, will more than double the floor space of the Rosenberg Library when it is opened early next year. It is being constructed of pre-stressed concrete, faced on the outside with travertine marble, to blend with the tan brick and cream-white terra-cotta of the original building. Because the costs of matching the ornate, late

Italian Renaissance style of the Rosenberg building were considered prohibitive, it was decided to build the wing as a windowless marble cube which would complement, rather than match, the original building.

Interior finishes will be of vinyl, spandrilite, bronze anodized aluminum, teak, rosewood, glass and linen. The auditorium walls will be carpeted, and all floors will be carpeted except those in restrooms and those in the half-block long manuscript vault.

Because of the unique and valuable nature of many of the historic manuscripts and relics owned by the library, price consideration has been given to protection against fire and theft. As a part of the project the entire library complex will have installed in it the Honeywell Audio Detection Control System, which will be monitored over leased phone lines by the City's police headquarters. The Honeywell fire detection system, using combination rate of rise and fixed temperature heat detectors, will be monitored in the same manner by the nearest City fire station, one block away.

The objective of the planning team for the project has been to preserve and enhance the elegance of the historic Rosenberg Library Building, and, at the same time, provide a new wing which would combine all the latest and and most functional elements of the modern public library. In the original building the marbles, carved woods, bronzes and wrought iron are being preserved. In some areas the aged plaster is being covered with burlap-woven linen, hand printed in a Florentine design. Other areas which represent more recent remodeling using sheetrock, etc., are being covered with teak or linen. Vinyl floorcoverings installed in the 1940's will be covered with the same carpet to be used in the new wing, so that the only floors left uncarpeted in the public areas will be those of the original Italian "English Vein" marble.

The same sense of grandeur which pervades the Rosenberg building will greet the patron as he comes into the new main entrance, now to be located where the two buildings join on Sealy Avenue. As he enters the spacious new lobby his attention will be drawn away from the circulation desk to a sculpture fountain, around which will curve a grand staircase leading to the adult readers' services areas above. Special lighting for the fountain will be contained in the ceiling three stories above it.

Children's services will be located to the left of the main entrance on the first floor, which will also contain the Wortham Auditorium and the Randall Room, which will double as a story-hour room, adult club room (seating 40), and small exhibit hall.

Hyatt is director of the Rosenberg Library.

Construction at Rosenberg Library

Bryan Public Library

by Hazel Richardson

The Bryan Public Library was dedicated on December 14, 1969. The new building opened for business the next day.

A new library building for Bryan had long been a necessity. Bryan's first public library was built in 1903 with a $10,000 grant from the Carnegie Foundation. From that date its volumes had grown from 1,000 to 50,000, its staff from one to sixteen. In 1968-1969 its circulation was close to 400,000.

Incredible ingenuity—everything but hanging the books from the ceiling—had been employed to find space for books and materials and for carrying on the library's program of services to the community. The beautiful old red brick building was much loved by the community and of great interest to visitors and newcomers. It stands at 111 South Main Street—a symbol of the tradition of the community. Every club and civic organization has at some time met there. Over the years churches, temporarily out of a home, have held services there. Every war in which we have taken part has been verbally fought there. Here the Red Cross has carried on its bandage rolling. Musical debuts, dance recitals, book reviewers, local and from the outside, have appeared here. Local artists of two very active art clubs have displayed their work on its walls.

John Bell Hood's Texas Brigade, a part of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, held its reunion meetings in the auditorium every year in June on the anniversary of Gaines Mill, from the year 1919 to 1934.

All the while these activities went on, the building was used to its ultimate potential as a public library, circulating books and dispensing information.

It was elementary, then, that the Library Board, the Friends, and the Building Committee would carry on the services and the traditions of the old. It would be a library inspired by the 66-year-old philosophy of the people who used it.

Every inch of the new building's 24,-000 square feet is for a purpose. The entire first floor gives a feeling of gracious space and permanence. This is due to the twelve foot ceiling, the spacing of the brick columns, and the uninterrupted flow of the reading areas. Allocated and related reading areas are for young adults, newspaper and magazine readers, and adults.

The Reference Room is an alcove which is directly behind the reference librarians' desks. Since there has been much interest in building a strong Texas history collection, a special space was provided for this with adequate shelving for a collection whose fast growth is made possible by a recent endowment for this purpose. In this area is a case that will hold the F. Law Henderson Texas collection of rare Texana and other valuable items in the library's collection.

Space for genealogy and local history was planned with the hope that a friend would make possible the purchase of a basic collection. The donor has been found, **and books will soon** be available.

Bryan Public Library's Rountree Room for Children

The Rountree Room for Children is along the north side of the second floor. The Rountree Room is another extension of the old building. Founded in 1953 by Mrs. Lee J. Rountree, for twenty years a member of the Library Board, it now has a collection of 20,000 volumes, a picture file, 60 framed prints which circulate, and a parent teacher shelf for use of parents, teachers, and students. Adjacent to the room is the auditorium, which seats 150 people. It is equipped with a sound system, small stage, screen, and movie projector and is open for use to educational, cultural, historical, governmental, or civic groups. The auditorium makes possible several new library programs: Family Night at the Movies, a Great Books Discussion Group, both under way, and a planned Saturday Afternoon at the Opera.

Staircase in Bryan Public Library

Hazel Richardson is Librarian at the Bryan Public Library.

Dittlinger Memorial Library

by Alice Zunker

The aesthetic and practical virtues of cultural enrichment were the motive and the goal in the planning of the Dittlinger Memorial Library, named for the Dittlinger family, at New Braunfels. Industrial and civic leaders in Comal County for three generations, the Dittlinger and Liebscher families donated $92,000 toward building the library.

Reinforced concrete is the structural base plan with exterior wall constructed of native limestone with a concrete block backup.

Bronzed aluminum sash, glass and door panels accent the exterior. Planted and paved areas surround the building. Off-street parking is convenient and ample. There is the unexpected beauty of the bubbletops at night, illuminating and silhouetting the building.

All four walls have full-length thirty-foot grey glass windows and each aspect provides its own delightful surprise: a near view with trees and flowering shrubs, and a vista of towering trees and blue sky. The fountain is the focal point for the interior of the library.

Floors feature carpet throughout the library and multipurpose room, vinyl in the workroom and lounge, with ceramic tile floors in the appropriate areas.

There are formal and informal reading centers, double carrels, audio carrels, open stacks, clear traffic lanes, technical service quarters, staff lounge, and a multipurpose room. Immediately to the right of the main entrance is a large charge desk, serving as a control point for handling the circulation of all materials. To the left is the reference desk. On either side of the fountain window the periodical sections form an attractive and comfortable reading lounge.

The tranquil tones of walls, carpet, and furnishings underscore the drama of the free-standing rock wall, the massive wrought iron gates behind the gay and sparkling movement of the fountain.

Seating capacity is provided for 110 persons. The multipurpose room can accomodate 80 persons. Stacks were supplied by Remington Rand, chairs by Dean Office Furniture Co., all other furniture and built-in effects were built and installed by New Braunfels own Gunther Havekost. Architects were Emmit Tuggle of San Antonio and Jeremiah Schmidt of New Braunfels. Constant rapport between the building committee and the architects made us feel that we were, indeed, "spinners of the tangible dream."
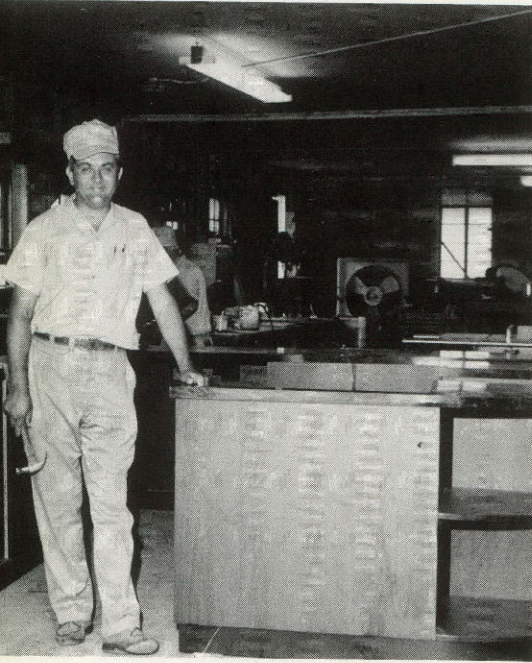
Gunther Havekost and his assistant work on the charge desk and furniture for the Dittlinger Memorial Library

Georgetown Public Library

by Mrs. Charles Aiken

The Georgetown Public Library building program was a community project using city sales tax with matching Library Services and Construction Act Title II funds. The library board contributed a Rockwell Grant gift and other donations raised. The total cost was carefully considered in planning the building and facilities. Gene Hobart, architect, and David Earl Holt, consultant, worked with a committee of six persons, three from the City Council and three from the Library Board. Lee Brawner, assistant state librarian, advised throughout the development. It was hoped that the historic old Oddfellow Building on the downtown square could be utilized, but the building was found by the State Building Commission to be unsafe and too expensive to refurbish.

Rented quarters were used for the public library from 1966 to April, 1970. Cloud Associates, Contractors, of Marble Falls, built a basic box-like structure of steel and brick masonry on a concrete slab. It has 5,000 square feet of floor space. The Spanish archways with lanterns illuminating the glassed areas at all times blend with architecture found in Georgetown.

The interior features a main reading area—divided into adult, youth, and children's units Shelving of beige metal can accomodate 35,000 volumes. Spring green carpets cover the entire area, except staff room and entrance and hall. Beige fiberglass draperies can be drawn over large window areas. Ash wood furnishings are used. The mandarin orange lounge chairs set off the lounge area close to current reading shelves.

The entrance area with drive-up bookdrop has a cove with fine panelled double doors of walnut to match the low, long checkout desk. This area opens into the community room which holds 35 folding chairs, 3 folding study tables, and kitchenette for use by community civic or cultural groups. This room has a separate entrance with closet and restroom which can be closed from the main library. The staff room and storage room have built-in shelves with sink as well as portable shelves for acquisitions and archives collection. Wide sidewalks surround two sides of the corner square area of the library, and one wall of windows with plants outside looks out onto the courthouse and square.

Mrs. Aiken is treasurer of the Library Board at Georgetown.
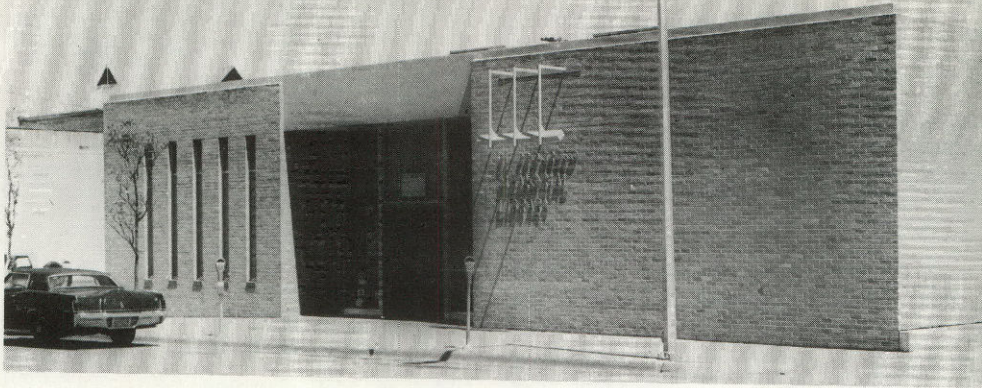
The El Progreso Memorial Library

El Progreso Memorial Library

by Louise Bridge Hamilton

El Progreso Memorial Library in Uvalde began the move from an upstairs location, in a residential area, on Friday, March 13, 1970. The following Wednesday the library was open for business in a building formerly occupied by the First State Bank.

The new location is in the center of the downtown shopping area, not over two blocks from either main highway that intersects the town. A spacious parking lot appeals to staff and library patrons. The former bank depository serves as an outside book drop. One drive-in window was retained and is available at specified hours to patrons who wish to telephone for a certain title and stop outside to pick up their request from a car.

Before remodeling was begun, it was obvious to the library-oriented eye that the building could well have been intended originally as a public library. The semi-fire-resistive building is a steel frame structure with concrete block back-up walls and brick veneer exterior with built-up roof. The interior finish is plaster and wood paneling with acoustical ceilings.

The major remodeling of the seven-year-old building consisted of removing partitions, teller's cages, and one drive-in window; moving one vault door; putting in a partition to form the work room; repairing and cleaning where changes were made; and painting throughout. The lighting required minimum changes to achieve 54 to 100 foot-candles throughout the building. Existing air-conditioning and heating equipment was adequate. Two offices were retained as a conference room and the librarian's office. The floor space adjacent to each of these rooms is used to advantage as attractive lounge and waiting areas.

Five restrooms, three on the main floor, provide adequate facilities for staff and public. The basement is accessible from two stairways, has a kitchenette, ample storage, and floor space for future expansion. It is now used for library-oriented programs.

Floor covering throughout the building required minimum repair. Carpet would be desirable in all areas, but the rich beauty of the terrazzo extending down the center of the main floor cannot be denied. The overall floor covering consists of carpet, terrazzo, and vinyl asbestos tile, tastefully combined to blend with the total decor of the interior.

Three oak trees on the parking lot and four mountain laurel trees in planters at the front and east side of the building provide the only landscaping. The accessibility of the building, the clean lines of its structure, with appropriate accents of plate glass, the ample off-street parking facilities, and the spacious beauty of the interior adequately compensate for the lack of extensive landscaping.

El Progreso Memorial Library, a City-County library, achieved this new facility through the efforts of an active and astute Library Board with the assistance of many interested persons. Funds were provided through donation by individuals and business concerns in cooperation with the Library Services and Construction Act and the Texas State Library. This new public library is a fitting monument and a tribute to those who saw a need and worked to make it reality.

Loiuse Bridge Hamilton is librarian at El Progreso Memorial Library.

One drive-in window and the night depository of the bank building that now houses the El Progreso Memorial Library were retained for handling books
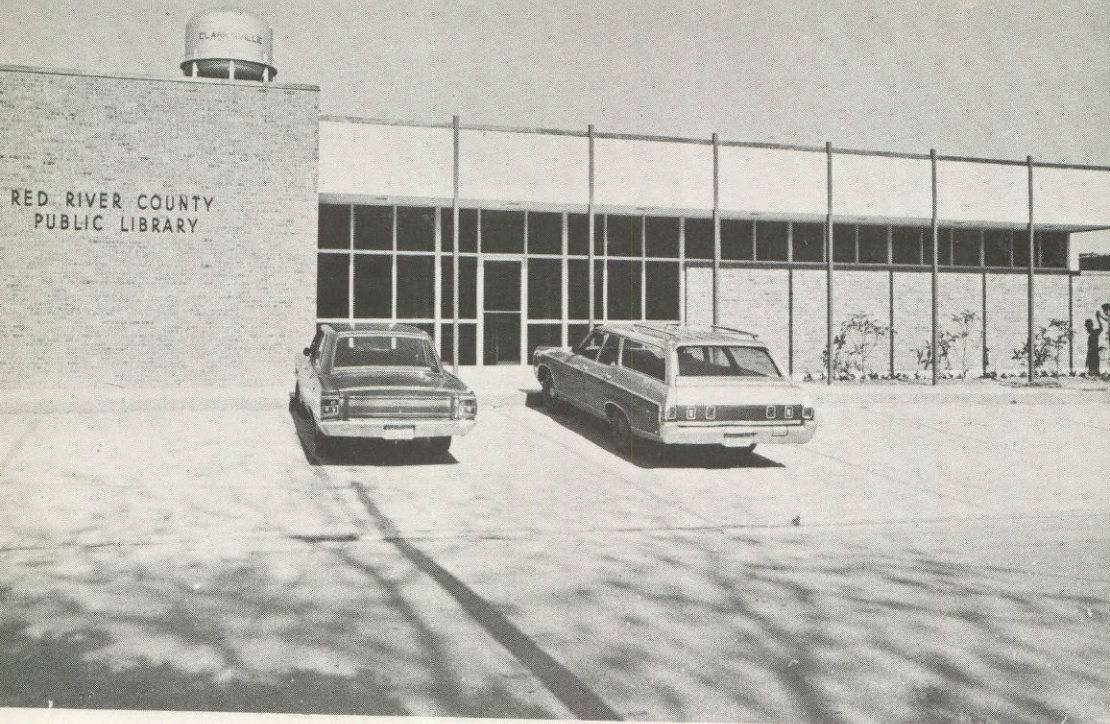
Red River County Public Library

Red River County Public Library

by Melvin Marx

Open house and formal dedication of the Red River County Public Library on May 3 attracted more than 1,000 people, many of whom came from distant points.

This event marked the culmination of a noteworthy community effort. The Library Building Fund drive had received the active support of all local clubs, civic organizations, churches, and Junior and Senior Chambers of Commerce.

The mezzanine floor of the Chamber of Commerce building served as the home of the library from 1962 until the new building was occupied. During this period Mrs. E. K. Mellon acted as librarian. She was assisted by a number of local volunteers.

Although accomodations were limited in the temporary quarters, the Library grew and expanded its services, giving particular attention to reading clubs for children. A few hundred volumes, all donated, for the opening had increased to more than 6,000 at moving time.

The new library building was designed by the architectural firm of Will H. Lightfoot and Associates. The 5,000-square-foot structure of steel, concrete, and masonry was erected at a cost of $89,243. Other outlays, including $15,580 for equipment, increased the total to $114,081, or $22.22 per square foot.

The site, 100 by 100 feet,, comprising part of a downtown parking lot in the vicinity of the County Courthouse and Post Office, was donated by the City of Clarksville. This land had an estimated value of $7,500. In addition, parking

areas on two sides of the building were paved by the City and County at a cost of $2,700.

Interior illumination is furnished by suspended fluorescent equipment. The concrete floor is carpeted throughout the work and service area. Automatic cooling and heating systems provide year-round comfort for patrons and the staff.

Mrs. Upchurch Humphries, teacher in the Clarksville Public School System for a number of years, was appointed librarian, effective June 1. Serving as interim librarian between the formal opening date, May 3, and June 1 was Mrs. A. Y. Sturdivant.

One of the first activities at the library following the formal opening was the introduction of Red River County schoolchildren to the facility and its services. They were transported by buses at appointed hours. Hundreds of teenagers are being involved in supervised summer reading programs.

The new library fills a need the urgency of which was appreciated by many local people, more than 1,000 of whom contributed to the building fund, which was matched with LSCA funds administered by the Texas State Library.

Dr. Marx is chairman of the Library Board.

Building Data

NAME OF LIBRARY: Red River County Public Library

ARCHITECTS: Will H. Lightfoot and Associates

COSTS:

Building Cost: $89,243.00—5,000 sq. ft.; *cost per sq. ft.* $17.85

Site: (Estimated $7,500, donated by city of Clarksville); *landscaping:* $1,213.00

FEES: *Architect:* $8,044.30 (includes $900 Library Consultant)

Equipment: $15,580.82

Total Project Cost: $114,081.12— $22.82 per sq. ft.

LIGHTING: Suspended fluorescent, Lithonia and Smithcraft

FLOORS: *Carpet,* Durkan Carpet Corporation

HEATING & AIR CONDITIONING: Carrier heating—gas fired furnace; cooling—direct expansion

SHELVES & STACKS: Steel—W. R. Amer Co.

LIBRARY FURNITURE: *Circulation desk,* special unit with built-in card catalogues; *Special display case*—all wood—custom made by Intermountain Wood and Plastics

BOOKS: *Open shelf capacity*—25,000 volumes; *storage capacity*—1,000 volumes— *total volume capacity*—26,000
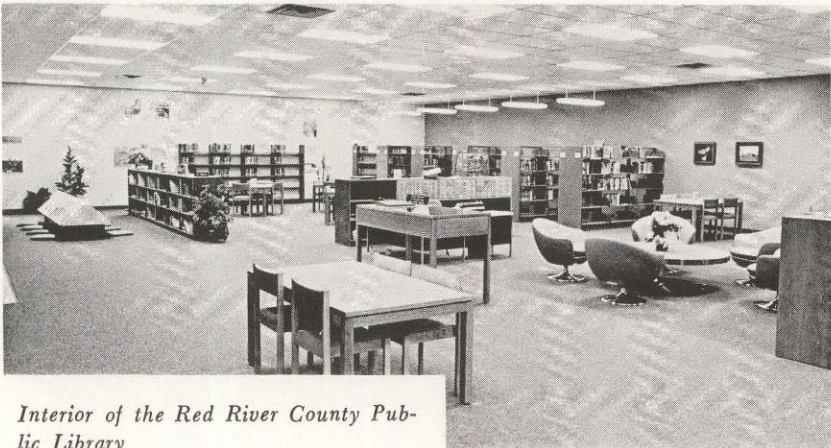
Interior of the Red River County Public Library

Bookmobile at Longview

by Orrline E. Shippey

Bookmobile service for the Greater Longview Metropolitan Area—a project which had been in the planning stages by the Board of Trustees and City officials for more than two years—became a reality on June 1, 1970. Population growth, continuing industrialization, and an increase in number of residential shopping center developments in suburban areas had created a need to broaden the scope of public library service. Studies indicated that bookmobile service would be the most effective way to meet this need.

In order to initiate a program of bookmobile service, it was necessary to build an addition to the existing library building. This addition was designed to provide a service area for the bookmobile and to make available space for work areas called for by the expansion of the library services.

Brick of the same color texture in in the present building was used in the new structure, a one-story addition with an adjoining loading dock. An asphalt drive with concrete curb and gutter leads to the "bookmobile" port.

The new facility includes an equipment storage room 10 by 13 feet with outside entrance located at the back of the bookmobile service area in which maintenance and vehicle equipment and tools are stored. There is also a room, 13 by 13 feet, with built-in cabinets designed for specific purposes for the storage of audiovisual equipment, display materials, library supplies, etc. The service area for the bookmobile service is 32 by 22 feet with stacks and shelving for housing the book collection. There is a built-in desk alongside of which are shelves and cabinet all planned to facilitate the work of the bookmobile librarian.

Call it what you may—"book wagon," "magazine wagon," "bus," "book bus," "book truck," all names heard during our first week of operation. The descriptive adjectives of "wonderful," "just beautiful," "isn't it exciting?"
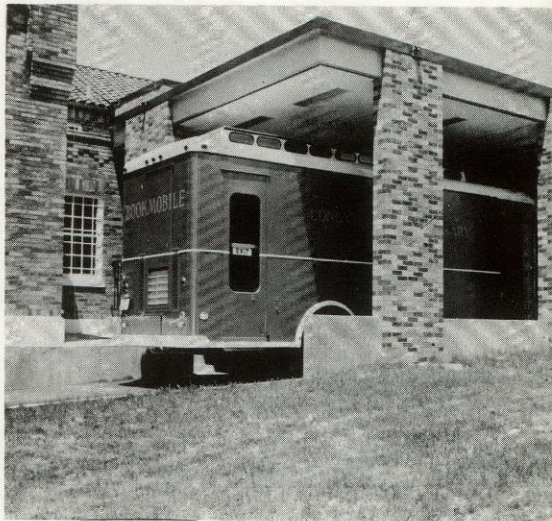

Bookmobile in its Loading Area

Service Area for Bookmobile

along with a sincere "thank you for coming our way" that accompanied the name make the correct one seem unimportant. It is true that the bookmobile has added new dimensions to the library service offered to the disadvantaged, the handicapped, and those who are institutionalized. It is equally true that a countless number of persons with valid reasons for not having used the main library now have the opportunity to enjoy its services and resources. It is true, too, that the statistics as to borrowers registered and books circulated indicate a highly successful library program.

However, we feel the real value in our bookmobile service goes far beyond these things, and such a belief in no way lessens the importance of the services that have been noted. From the outset when bookmobile service was but a "dream," it was a dream shared by the total community. The day the bookmobile was delivered to the library was truly an exciting day as people stopped to look at "our new bookmobile" with its blue metallic paint and gold letters reading "Longview Public Library." The inauguration of bookmobile library services would never have been a reality without the new addition to our library. With that addition came a bookmobile and with the two together has come a new community awareness of library service and its role in the lives of individuals and the life of a community.

Mrs. Shipley is librarian at Longview's Nicholson Memorial Library.
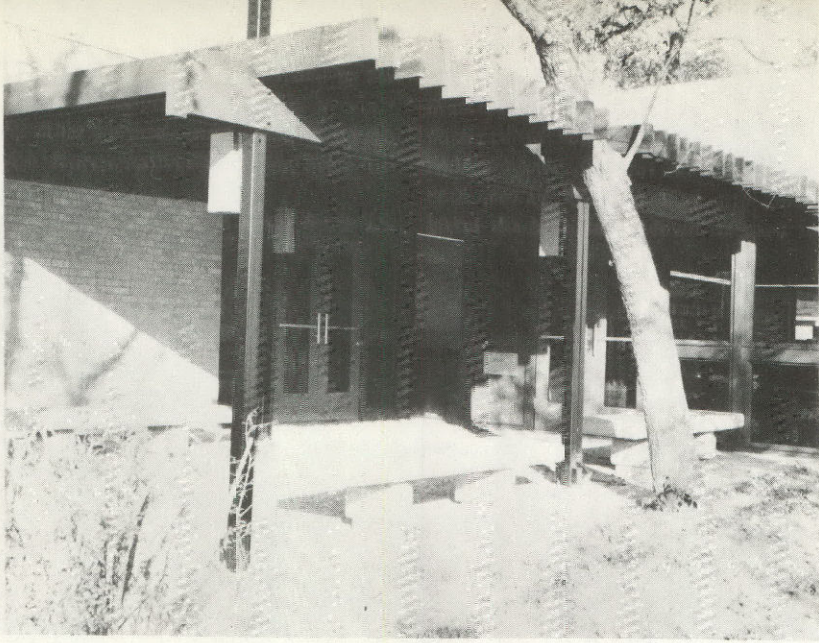
Entry to Luling Public Library

Luling Public Library

by Mary Lee Cooper

The citizens of Luling have always been a reading community but only by sharing books with each other, using the Mid-Texas Bookmobile, and by the courtesy of libraries in the surrounding cities.

About six years ago, the Luling Junior Study Club decided that their club project would be a "Library for Luling." After several years of work, the club presented to the Mayor and the Commissioners a petition, signed by many Luling citizens, earnestly requesting a library. Immediate action was taken by City officials as they believed it would be an important step for the future development of Luling.

A Library Board was formed with the Mayor, City Commission, and representatives of the Luling Junior Study Club as members. The Board proceeded to acquaint themselves with libraries by visiting other libraries and talking at length with representatives from the State Library.

With the aid of the Texas State Library representatives and Title II Construction program, the City of Luling carried the project a step further by appointing the firm of Barnes, Landes, Goodman and Youngblood of Austin, Texas, to design a library building.

Property that had been purchased by the City in 1961 was designated as the site of the library. It had all the requirements—near all schools, in the center of the community, and with parking facilities on three sides of the building. Very little was needed in additional plantings to landscape the grounds.

The plan selected was an L-shaped one of functional contemporary architectural design. A modular design in sand colored brick was used for the building's exterior with cream-colored masonry over the front doors and roof trim. Doors to the library and to the community room open off a partly covered entrance of rough sawn cedar beams, stained brown. Cement benches line the entranceway. Glass inserted into hollow metal doors, stained brown, is used for

Children's Room at Luling Public Library

all outside doors to add to the feeling of welcome and openess.

An indoor section of the walkway became a room divider between the library and the community room, kitchen, and rest room area. By the use of the accordion doors, the library becomes a separate unit in order that the community room may be used at any time.

The interior was designed to be as flexible as possible for rearrangement as future needs dictate. Low double-faced bookshelves divide the Children's and Adult sections. Comfortable chairs near the periodicals and newspapers provide a relaxing spot for the patrons.

The outside colors were brought indoors and used throughout the building via a combination of cream-colored painted brick and tackboard covered in an off-white vinyl fabric embossed in a three dimensional pattern and a light colored vinyl floor. The furniture, catalogue, circulation desk and the wooden end panels of the shelving blend with the exterior brick. The colors of the carpet—burnt orange, avocado, gold, and rust—appear on the vinyl upholstery of the lounge chairs, back panels of the side chairs, and the dividers in the double-faced bookshelves.

The lights are recessed in the suspended accoustical tile ceiling with a drop of ceiling and lights near the wall shelving. Four large, round, white ball-type lights decorate the four corners. At night, the outside of the building is lighted by recessed lights in the ground and spotlights.

The workroom features built-in desks, a wall of cabinets, sink, and metal shelving in an avocado color.

The Community Room walls are unpainted brick with panel inserts that can be used for display purposes.

The Library Board hosted an open house for the Library December 7, 1969. They feel that this is only the first step and they are busy formulating plans for a wider library service for Luling and her neighbors.

Mary Lee Cooper is librarian at Luling.

The recent contract between the Texas State Library and the University of Texas at Austin to make the State Library a switching station between the Texas State Library Communications Network and the Texas Information Exchange prompted Thelma Andrews, librarian at Abilene Public Library, to remind us that the public and academic libraries in Abilene have been cooperating for two decades and a half. Edward G. Holley and Donald Hendricks also commented on the service that patrons of the libraries in Abilene were receiving because of the cooperation in the North Central Texas city, and Dorothy Sinclair had found it interesting when she surveyed the resources of the 36-county area for which Abilene serves as the Major Resource Center. New contracts are news simply because they are new, but long-standing cooperation such as that in Abilene deserves particular notice. We visited Abilene recently and talked about the libraries' service to their patrons with Miss Andrews; Callie Faye Milliken of Abilene Christian College; Mrs. Julia H. Jones of Hardin-Simmons University; and Joe A. Easterly of McMurry College. Today, the public library serves as a Major Resource Center for the Texas Library Communications Network, and the academic libraries are a part of the Southwest Academic Library Consortium. However, a home-grown spirit of cooperativeness that began long before any of these networks came into existence means that the libraries find out what is within the city limits of Abilene before they resort to networks or long-distance interlibrary loan.

CIRCULAT
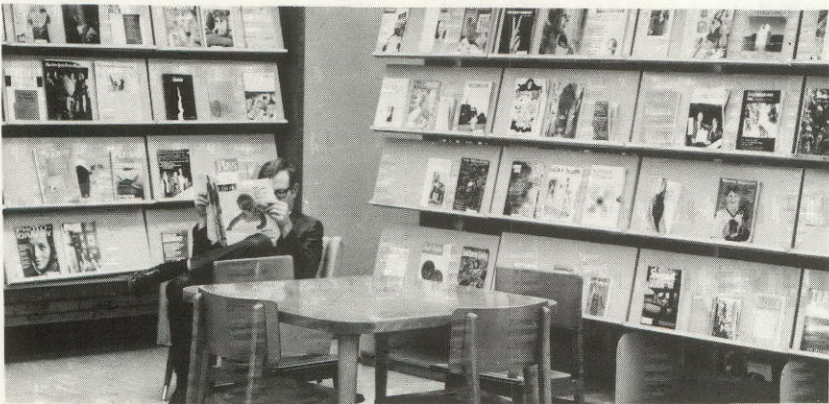
Cooperation Old Story
to Abilene Libraries

Thanks to cooperative programs that began long before the current spate of consortia, networks, and communications systems, patrons of the Abilene Public Library and students and faculty members using the three academic libraries in the city have better service than the size of any single collection in the city indicates they would.

What this interchange of books and patrons among the four libraries means to the individual user is that a patron who needs, for example, U.S. Government Documents from Hardin-Simmons University, reports of the Abilene Geological Society from McMurry College, or an article from Abilene Christian College's larger collection of serials has access to what he needs.

Operating without special funding, the program depends on what one writer has called "the charity of librarians dedicated to interlibrary cooperation."

Several factors make this program interesting:
1. The length of time it has functioned
2. The fact that the three academic libraries are privately supported church-related institutions.

99

3. The contributions of staff time and materials made by the institutions in lieu of funding

Although all four collections are relatively small, each has strength in specific areas. Also, there is considerable support in Abilene for the three schools. Each institution is supported by a denominational group (Abilene Christian College by the Church of Christ, Hardin-Simmons University by the Southern Baptists, and McMurry College by the Methodists), but many businessmen in the city support the academic institutions with little thought to the denominationalism involved.

One result of this local support was the formation of an *ad hoc* committee of local businessmen, college and government officials, librarians, and interested citizens. Envisioning an exploration of the possibilities of cooperative activities in the immediate Abilene area in the interest of improved quality of resources and service and the wisest possible use of tax and private funds, the committee provided part of the impetus for a more complete study of the library situation in the 36-county area served by the Abilene Public Library as a Major Resource Center.

Cooperative Services for "Big Country" Libraries: Report of a Survey with Recommendations for Cooperation among Libraries of All Types in Thirty-six Counties of West Central Texas was prepared by Dorothy Sinclair of Western Reserve University and published by the

Major Resource Center

☆ Size II Libraries

★ Size III Libraries
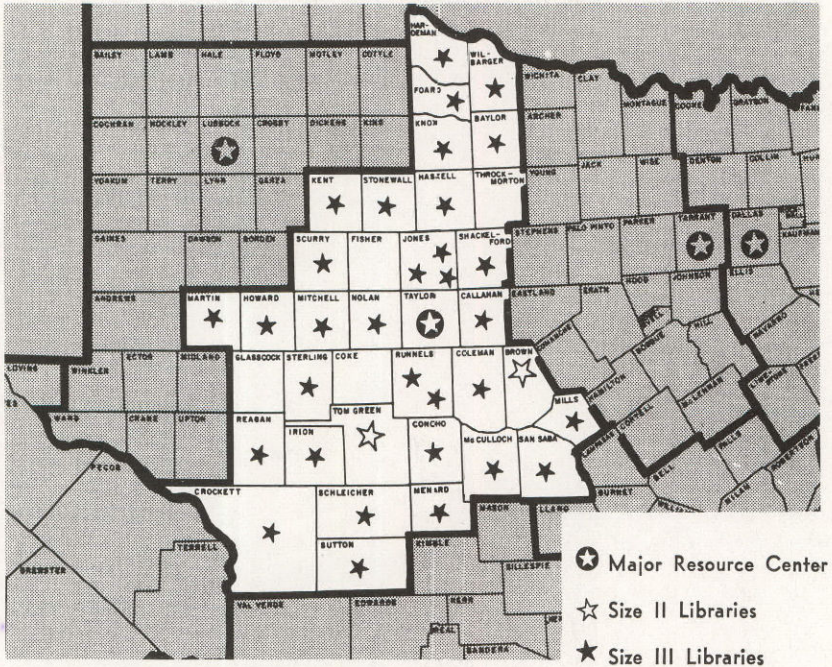
Field Services Division of the Texas State Library in 1969. Assisting Miss Sinclair were Richard K. Gardner, Mary Ann Hanna, and John Rowell.

The report, financed by a grant from the federal Library Services and Construction Act, explored the potential for interlibrary cooperation in a far larger area than Abilene and brought together a mass of statistical data and subjective impressions about library services in the Major Resource Center area.

Miss Thelma Andrews is now librarian at Abilene Public Library, but her former association with Hardin-Simmons University library has doubtless been a strong influence on the ability of the librarians to work together with a mutual understanding of problems. The efforts of academic librarians to make their services widely available and the support of Abilene residents for the schools create a town and gown relationship that is friendly and mutually beneficial.

The mechanics of cooperation are simple. Students in any college may use the library of any other college. Callie Faye Milliken of Abilene Christian College says that students not only visit other libraries to obtain books and materials not available at their own school's library but also get around closed libraries, books on reserve, or a setting that has grown so familiar that it is boring. Students may also use the Abilene Public Library by obtaining a card for the school year. At the same

A young reader tries out furniture in the reading room while his mother selects a book for herself.

time, Abilene residents' requests for books or information are sent to the academic libraries before being put on the Texas State Library Communications Network.

The basic tool for sharing periodicals is the *Union List of Serials*. This publication is prepared by the libraries on a rotating basis—with revisions when they seem necessary. More recently the union list has been prepared to include all serials in the academic and larger public libraries in Texas Library Association District III, an area which encompasses approximately the same area as does the Abilene Major Resource Center area

This extension of the list of serials beyond the city is one evidence of the increasing amount of cooperative activity on the part of both the academic libraries and the public library. The three academic libraries are—except for Midwestern University at Wichita Falls—the easternmost members of the Southwest Academic Library Consortium. The organization of thirty libraries states that its purpose is generally "to promote library cooperation among members and specifically:

1. To develop and operate a plan for voluntary cooperative acquisi-

Miss Thelma Andrews, Librarian at Abilene Public Library

tion of library materials according to well defined and mutually accepted fields of acquisition.

2. To share library materials, thus making the resources of any member library available to any other member library upon request.

3. To exchange regularly and as issued the lists of serial holdings of each member library.

4. To promote and implement installation of modern communication methods among the member libraries.

5. To investigate and upon common agreement of all member libraries to establish designated storage facilities for little used materials.

Abilene Public Library serves as a Major Resource Center, and Miss Andrews says that much of her emphasis currently is upon getting librarians accustomed to "looking this way for help."

Although San Angelo and Brownwood have been designated Size II libraries under the Statewide Plan for Library Development under LSCA, most of the libraries are small. Hopes for such projects as de-

Abilene Christian College: The New Building

veloping a bibliography for a librarian who says her patrons "don't want serious reading," taking out books for librarians to examine prior to purchase, and developing a $500 list of reference books for a small community are directly aimed at aiding the small library.

Miss Andrews' qualifications for this aid are well established. During summer sessions at the Graduate School of Library Science of the University of Texas at Austin, she has taught courses on book selection.

In addition to building collections through purchase, the libraries in the area may also borrow loan collections for up to three months. And Miss Andrews points out that there are possibilities for exchange of duplicates. Information among the 36 libraries in the Abilene MRC is exchanged monthly by publication of the *Big Country Library News*.

Cooperation between the public and academic libraries in Abilene is well established. Elsewhere in the Major Resource Center area, Miss Sinclair commented in her report that patrons at Big Spring sought recreational reading at the local public library and went to Howard County Junior College Library for informational material. At San Angelo, the growth of the Angelo State College library since its addition to the state's senior colleges (it was formerly a junior college, San Angelo College) is making it an important library in the entire area. Brownwood is the site of Howard-Payne College, a Baptist-supported college that is the oldest such institution in the region.

Hopefully, the patterns of cooperation that have developed informally in Abilene will be transferred outside the city to provide others with ideas for improving service. Perhaps, these informal patterns will be strengthened by more formal arrangements. The four librarians involved in the Abilene program have ideas for improving service that will require funds. The delivery of materials on a regular basis, a union list of materials available, a communications system, and more cooperation on acquisitions are just four of those mentioned by them.
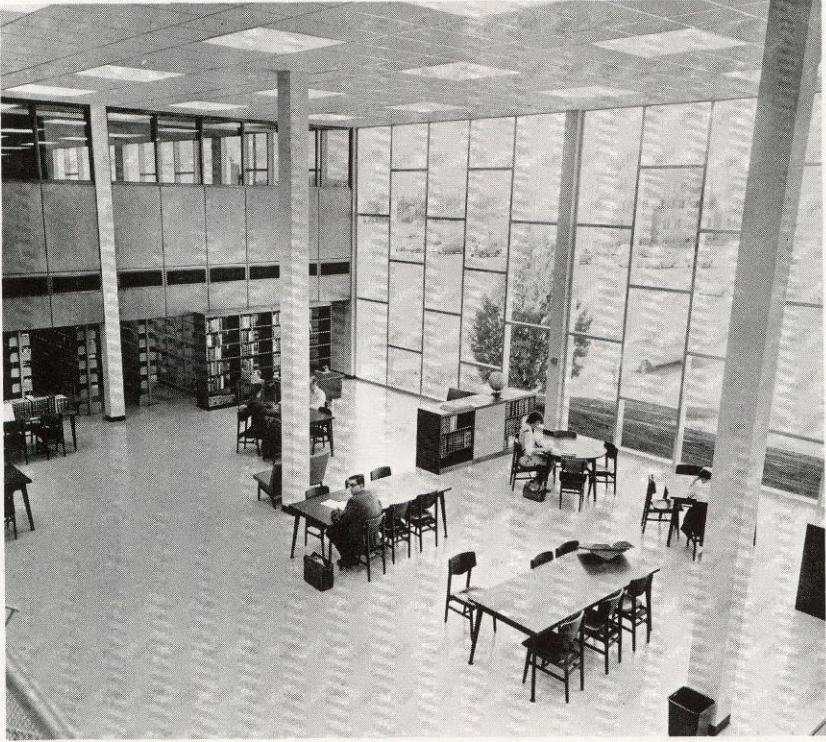
McMurry College: Corner Reference Room in the Jay-Rollins Library

Hardin-Simmons University Library: A Student at Work

Records of 36th Division Come Home to Texas

by Robert L. Wagner

The 36th Infantry Division had its origins in 1917 shortly after United States entry into World War I. Using National Guard units as cadre, a divisional unit representing the states of Texas and Oklahoma was formed. The famous T-Patch insignia worn by many thousands of soldiers from all parts of the United States in two world wars was made up of a "T" for Texas superimposed on an arrowhead representing the State of Oklahoma. When the 36th became an all-Texas National Guard outfit in 1922, the original insignia was retained.

Mobilized and inducted into federal service in November, 1940, the division was moved for training to Camp Bowie at Brownwood, Texas. The following year, while on maneuvers in Louisiana, it was blessed with the arrival of the professional soldier who was to lead it into combat and for the next three years—Major General Fred L. Walker. Two decades later, one veteran of the 36th from San Antonio wrote:

> I remember how the morale and spirit of the Division had been lifted when he assumed command in 1941. The United States was not yet in war then. . . . He . . . shaped a bunch of civilians into one of the top units in the United States Army.

General Walker's command was the first Allied division to fight against Hitler and his *Festung Europa*—landing in the gray early morning light of September 9, 1943, on the beaches near Salerno, Italy. A few days later, the Nazis were retreating back into the mountain fastnesses of the Apennines. Then followed the other bloody engagements whose names adorn division battle streamers: San Pietro, the agony of the futile Rapido River crossing, Cassino, Velletri, and Rome.

*Robert L. Wagner has completed in manuscript a history of the
36th Texas Infantry Division during the Italian Campaign of World
War II. The following article describes the process of writing and
the records, chiefly found in the Archives Division of the Texas
State Library, upon which it was based. One of the items placed
in the Archives is an unpublished manuscript by a former member
of the division, Armand G. Jones, entitled "Personal Account of
the Italian Campaign and the Invasion of Southern France." The
quotation on page 106 was taken from this work while the other
two direct quotations are from the 36th Division combat records,
"The Journal of the 141st Regiment" and "The Journal of the
143rd Regiment," both for January, 1944.*

Seven weeks were allowed the T-Patchers to refit after Salerno before
they were thrust back into the shooting war on November 15, 1943.
In front of them lay a series of mountains from west to east across the
narrowed waist of Italy. The 36th would have to crash through the
most heavily defended sector of this line to liberate the highway to
Cassino. This they did in forty-five days of fighting at immense cost in
lives. One regiment alone required 1,100 replacements when that win-
ter's battle was over.

Without time to properly train and integrate the new men into their
squads and platoons, the 36th Infantry was almost immediately given a
new task. This involved the crossing of the Rapido River and seizing
the entrance to the Liri Valley which was thought by the Fifth Army
commander, General Mark W. Clark, to offer a quick avenue to Rome.
The Rapido, as its name implies, was a swift, unfordable stream flanked
by high mountains. Both the valley to the division's front and the moun-
tains on both sides bristled with German guns and automatic weapons.
The 36th Division commander, Walker, advised against a frontal assault;
Clark was adamant.

The two infantry regiments (141st and 143rd) committed at the
Rapido were shattered in two days of futile fighting. Estimates of casual-
ties—killed, wounded, and missing—range in official army reports from
1,681 to 2,128. Some men were wounded and drowned in trying to cross
the river. Their bodies were washed down the twelve-foot-deep stream,
never to be recovered. Others were blown to bits by German artillery,
and not even their dog tags survived. One group of eighty bodies were
recovered during a truce. The men had been hit while dug in on the

west side of the Rapido; and their heads, shoulders and arms had been blown away. They proved difficult to identify. The combat records of the 141st Regiment for the month of January, 1944, noted:

> In their conversations with our men, the Germans couldn't seem to understand why our bridgehead had continued to hold out so desperately. Several of them stated that the Americans who had crossed the river fought with great determination and courage.

Colonel William H. Martin from Houston, Texas, commanding the other regiment engaged at the Rapido, wrote enraged and inarticulately:

> I desire to invite attention to the fact that the Rapido River was ... defended by a force equal in number, or superior, to the attacking force. . . . Officers and men lost in the Rapido River crossing cannot be replaced, and the combat efficiency of a regiment is destroyed. . . . It can be truthfully said that as long as [battalion, company and platoon] leaders who have the guts to plunge into hopeless odds such as this operation are sacrificed like cannon fodder our success in battle will suffer in proportion and disaster will eventually come.

After the bloody repulse at the Rapido, the 36th was pulled away from the river line and sent to the north above Cassino town and the famed Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino. With regiments reduced to the size of battalions, companies with only one officer remaining, and most of the veteran non-coms casualties, the Texas Division hung on in the mountains until the end of February, 1944.

The spring of the year saw the successful attack by Allied forces against the Germans in Italy. Below Rome and consisting of a series of mountains ran a line of enemy defenses known as the Alban Hills. In late May, the Allied high command had been battering away—head-on—against these well-prepared Nazi positions when the drive sputtered to a halt. It appeared that the British, American, and French were stopped until Walker conceived the idea of infiltrating two infantry regiments, consisting of about 6,000 men, into a gap his patrols had discovered to the right rear of the town of Velletri. Walker and his two units were successful in getting in back of the enemy, and as a result the entire German defenses cracked, making possible the capture of Rome.

The invasion of southern France was undertaken in the late summer of 1944. One of the assault divisions chosen for the task was the 36th

Infantry. After a stiff beach defense, the enemy retreated to the north. Then followed more than eight months of hard fighting in eastern France, Germany, and Austria. The end of the war, May 6, 1945, saw the T-Patchers deep into the Austrian Tyrol.

In all, nearly four hundred combat days, and when it is realized that division staff calculated a 100 percent replacement of front line troops every 55 combat days, it is not surprising that the 36th sustained the third highest losses of any division in the American army—over 27,000 casualties.

Components of the 36th

Of interest to Texans is the fact that the various components of the 36th Division had their permanent installations dispersed about the state. Company 'A' of the 143rd Infantry Regiment, for instance, was from Rusk; Company 'I', from Belton; Company 'C' 142nd Infantry was from Ballinger; Company 'B' of the engineers was stationed at Bowie, etc. The larger towns such as Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, El Paso, Amarillo, and Austin, were home to battalion and regimental sized elements. Small locally based unitization, collectively, gave cohesion and esprit de corps to the entire division.

Throughout the years of the war, when the original National Guard veterans had been used up in the conflict or rotated home, this spirit was maintained by men from other parts of the country. Many a soldier from Massachusetts, Michigan, and Pennsylvania considered himself an honorary Texan and wore the T-Patch with a fierce pride.

There were a number of officers who served in the Texas Division whose names splashed across the world's headlines either in World War II or later. General Terry de la Mesa Allen, one-time assistant commander of the 36th, was to lead the army's First Division in spectacular
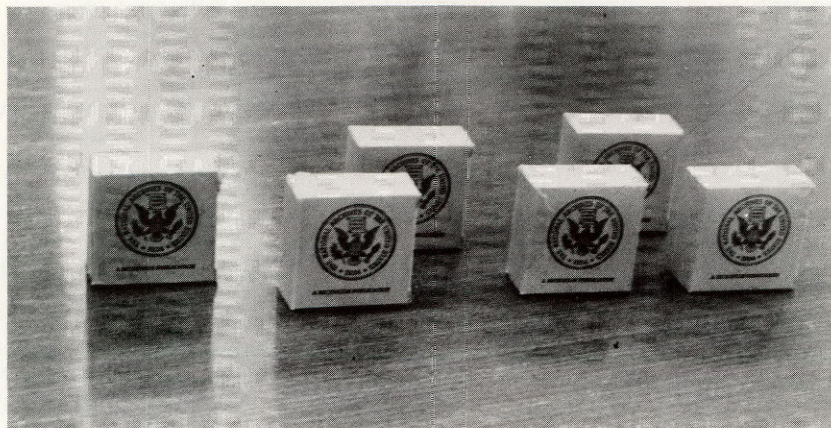
successes in the North African campaign of 1942-43. Lieutenant General Troy H. Middleton, president of Louisiana State University and probably the only reserve officer to become a corps commander during World War II, once commanded a T-Patch regiment. Generals George E. Lynch and Paul D. Adams, regimental commanders in the 36th—professionals both—went on to further distinguish themselves—Lynch in Korea and Adams (wearing four stars) as U. S. Army Strike Force Commander. General John E. Dahlquist, Walker's successor as commanding general of the 36th, was also to wear four stars as Chief of the Army Ground Forces. The present chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Earle G. Wheeler, was personal aide to General Walker, 1941-42.

Films of the Combat

At least two Hollywood movies and one documentary were based on incidents occurring in the division during its combat period in World War II. At the tag end of the war, "G. I. Joe" was produced, starring Robert Mitchum as Captain Henry T. Waskow, an officer from Belton, Texas, commanding 'B' Company, 143rd Infantry, who was killed in the fighting on Mount Sammucro during the battle for San Pietro, Italy. Burgess Meredith portrayed Ernie Pyle, World War II's most famous war correspondent. After the war, actor Van Johnson starred in a film about the 442nd (Nisei) RCT, attached to the 36th, who rescued a battalion of the 36th when it was cut off and surrounded by the enemy in the forests of France near Biffontaine. For an official Army film, director John Huston narrated and produced a forty-minute documentary portraying the brutal, close-in infantry assaults on the German held town of San Pietro.

I became seriously interested in writing a history of the 36th Division while a member of the faculty at Stephen F. Austin College in Nacogdoches during 1963-64. A long-time friend and colleague who had written extensively in the field of military history suggested contacting the National Archives in Washington, D.C., about securing the divisional combat records for the State of Texas. A letter was dispatched to Wilbur J. Nigh, chief of the World War II reference branch of the National Archives and Records Service, and an answer was received stating that this was indeed possible.

Through the good offices of Dr. Joe B. Frantz, former chairman of the Department of History, The University of Texas, and Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey, director and librarian of the Texas State Library, Senator Ralph W. Yarborough became interested in the project and lent his support.

In the summer of 1964 I went to Washington to make a horseback

estimate of the extent of the collection. It consisted of 76 linear feet of cabinet space (as Dr. Frantz put it, "about as far as from home plate to first base") at the Records Center then located in an abandoned submarine plant fronting the Potomac River in Alexandria, Virginia. Alerted to my visit, Wilbur Nigh had kindly selected at random seven or eight linear feet of combat manuscripts for my perusal. I spent several days familiarizing myself with both form and substance of the records.

On July 6, 1965, Dr. Winfrey received a letter from Nigh saying that the records had been processed and filming would begin on July 15. Since the final tabulation consisted of 104,237 frames on 104 rolls of microfilm, this was a lengthy process and represented as an addition to its facilities one of the largest collections in the Texas State Library.

Around the first of November, 1965, the combat records arrived in Austin; and I proceeded to read through them, using microfilm readers in the Archives Division. Study continued until early in 1967, and from this emerged a loose outline of events and personalities. The actual taking of the two or three thousand notes—from which my basic manuscript was written—followed. Added and blended in were letters of T-Patch veterans written home while overseas; many interviews with survivors and materials from higher echelon I gleaned from the National Archives. Much collateral reading was undertaken having to do with the European Theatre of Operations in World War II, and as thorough a search as possible was made through all relevant printed sources and secondary works, much of it secured by interlibrary loan through the Reference Division of the Texas State Library.

Obtaining the Materials

The part played by Ralph W. Yarborough, the senior United States Senator from Texas and a former member of the 36th Division, should not be overlooked. It was through his efforts that the World War II combat records of the 36th Division were placed on microfilm and brought home.

The Archives of the Texas State Library contain collections which range over the entire chronological history of the state. These include permanent official records of Texas as a Spanish and Mexican province; as an independent republic; as a member of the Confederate States; and as a member of the United States of America. The combat records of the Texas Division have taken their place in this distinguished line-up, alongside the Nacogdoches Archives, records of the State Military Board (Civil War), governors records, the election returns and election registers as source materials important to the history of Texas and its people.

The division records contain an extraordinary amount of material in addition to the official written records. Included are many pictures,

maps, speeches, newspaper clippings, and a good deal of information about National Guard units and personnel between World Wars I and II. Added to this are accounts of the 36th Division's brief stint of combat service in World War I.

The Texas Division was put together in the same manner as all other similar infantry units of the World War II period. The principal arm consisted on three infantry regiments, numbering about 10,000 men. Supporting the infantry were four artillery battalions; one medium battalion consisting of twelve 155mm. guns and three light artillery battalions, making a total of thirty-six 105mm. guns. One light artillery battalion almost always operated in conjunction with an infantry regiment, and this grouping—supported by engineers, medics, etc.—was called a regimental combat team (RCT). In each World War II infantry division was found an engineer battalion, medical battalion, cavalry reconnaisance troops, and company-sized units devoted to ordnance, signal, quartermaster, band, and Division Headquarters and Headquarters Company, as well as a military police platoon and special troops. All echelons, battalion size and above, were required by the War Department to submit a detailed monthly history. Smaller units made written daily reports to battalion, which were incorporated into the latter's reports. The total forces of an infantry division numbered at full strength about 15,000 men. Occasionally the 36th Division might be beefed up with an additional 10,000 troops, i.e., units attached for a particular task. However, the combat records with few exceptions include only units organic to the division as listed in the table of organization.

Value of Combat Records

Divisional training was undergone in Florida, Massachusetts and North Africa, as well as Texas. Florida was hot; Massachusetts was cold; and the deserts of North Africa were both. However, when the 36th led the successful Allied assault at Salerno, it was perhaps the best-trained division in the U. S. Army. Combat records reflect all these matters in great detail, and the interested student is able to reconstruct accurately the larger happenings based on the mass of particulars.

After the war the Texas Division returned to state control, and in the late 1960s the exigencies of national defense forced its disbanding and replacement by two newly designed smaller units. Although the divisional organization known as the 36th Infantry no longer exists—has marched into history—the record it made remains behind the Archives of the State Library of Texas.

Rome, June 5, 1944