

# Texas Libraries

Summer 1973

Volume 35

Number 2





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## About the Cover

The easy-to-spot directional signs at Arlington Public Library are shown on this issue of *Texas Libraries*. For more on the spacious new structure, see the article that starts on page 105.

## Watch the Birdie

Not long ago—as the result of some general housecleaning in the building—the files of Texas Libraries were enriched by a collection of photographs of public libraries. Although the pictures will eventually become a part of the photograph collection in the Archives Division, they are currently providing a rich source of graphic materials. People generally take the time to make a picture or go to the expense of having one made when a new building is constructed or a ceremony takes place. Unfortunately they seldom simply keep a camera around to photograph ongoing activities—perhaps a story hour one week, a new shipment of books in the technical services area another, and a speaker and his audience still another. On page 123 of this issue of Texas Libraries, we've taken it upon ourselves to recommend a kind—but not a brand—of camera that we think is well-suited for this kind of picture making. The most obvious use of the pictures is for publicity about the library, but we suspect that the on-going record of “how things looked” may be even more valuable. For example, most libraries seem spacious to staff and governing body when they are first opened. As new materials are added, services expanded, and perhaps additional staff members employed they reach their capacity. And eventually there is a need for more space. A progression of pictures may demonstrate this.

Of course, we're selfish, we'd like for libraries to make pictures to increase the amount of graphic material for Texas Libraries. We hope the lesson in photography encourages the making of them.

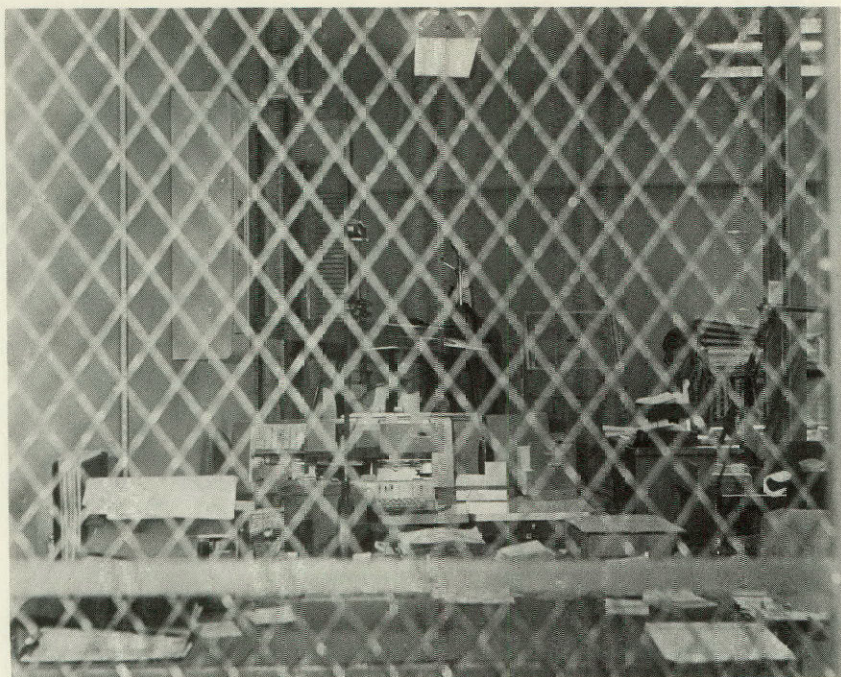
## **Organizational Changes Keep Pace with Funding**

Beginning September 1, certain changes have been made in the organizational structure of the Texas State Library. The major one is that instead of seven divisions, there are now four divisions and one service group.

Archives Division, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and the Records Management Division have limited changes in internal structure but will continue as previously. Administrative Services will carry out the same functions that the Administrative Division did, but the new title will more accurately describe its role in the organization.

The Reference, Field Services, and Technical Services divisions form a new unit called Library Services and Development. In discussing this new unit, Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey said he felt that the closer association of personnel with related responsibilities would facilitate service—particularly in view of the budget restrictions brought about by the possible end of the federal Library Services and Construction Act. On the other hand, the organization will be feasible if continued LSCA funds are available for administering programs designated under the federal legislation.

Library Services and Development includes three parts: Information Services, Library Development, and Technical Services. The three sections within Information Services will be Genealogy, Government Publications (both federal and state), and Reference. Library Development includes Continuing Education, Extension, Interlibrary Loan and Network, and Library Systems. As before, Technical Services will include Acquisitions, Cataloging, Processing, and Serials.



*Among other things, the added space will move the data processing and equipment from a cage on the ground floor stack area.*

The State budget for the Library increased from \$899,847 in fiscal year 1973 to \$1,406,299. Much of the increase was for activities that had previously been funded by the federal program and had been administered by what were the Administrative, Blind and Physically Handicapped, Field Services, Reference, and Technical Services divisions.

The reassignment of personnel is only the first move. In December or January, the General Land Office will move to new quarters in the Stephen F. Austin Office Building, and the State Library will gain the remainder of the space in the basement and all of the third floor of the Archives and Library Building.

In the twelve years since the State Library moved into the Archives and Library Building, both staff and responsibilities have increased greatly. Not only will the new space alleviate crowded conditions but it will also make possible the grouping of related activities.

As a result of the passage of House Bill 1644 the building housing the State Library is now officially known as the Lorenzo de Zavala State Archives and Library Building. De Zavala signed the Texas Declaration of Independence and served as ad interim vice-president of the Republic of Texas in 1836.

## **Five MRC Libraries Getting New Buildings**

Five of Texas's ten largest libraries are either planning or constructing new central library buildings. In Amarillo, Austin, Houston, and Lubbock, voters have given the go ahead for construction. In Dallas a bond issue was approved last year for planning through the design development phase.

The new structures will replace buildings that were constructed as early as Houston's 1926 library and as late as Dallas's 1955 central building. In Amarillo the central library has since 1955 been housed in a mansion formerly occupied by the Bivens family.

The new facility in Amarillo is scheduled for completion by March 1976. It will be located across from the Civic Center in an area bounded by Third and Fourth streets and by Buchanan and Pierce. The \$2,750,000 for construction was made available by a municipal bond issue passed last year.

Like other libraries now engaged in building projects, the one at Amarillo is now faced with inadequate space for expanding services. The move into a facility designed for library purposes, says Alice Green, librarian, should also lead to more economical and efficient overall operation.

*A successful bond election requires public support. The clippings shown to the right were among those that appeared prior to elections in the five Major Resource Center cities.*

General obligation bonds approved by Austin voters in September, 1972, will provide funds to construct a building to replace the structure the Austin Public Library has occupied since 1933. The 100,000 square feet in the new structure will be triple that in the present one. Total cost of the building will be a \$3.5 million, with an additional \$1.2 million for the site.

Library Director David Earl Holt says that the new facility will make possible the growth of the book collection from the current 120,000 volumes to an eventual 500,000 volumes.

Current activities in Dallas differ from those in other cities in that the preliminary bond issue provided funds only for planning through design development phase. When the current facility opened in 1955, the central library, five branches, and two bookmobiles served a population of 434,462. Currently there are fourteen branches, four bookmobiles, and a population of 844,401.

In citing reasons for needing the new structure, Mrs. Lillian Bradshaw and her staff pointed to technological developments that include linkage to local, state, regional, and national networks; media that include tape, film, and microfilm collections; and increased research and reference needs of those served by the Central Library.

Ground breaking for the new \$10.5 million Central Library in Houston took place on April 10. Located one block from the present building, the new eight-story building will contain 334,000 square feet and provide space for 2,000,000 volumes. Completion is scheduled for Fall, 1973.

The present building will be renovated for use as a rare books and research library and will be linked to the new facility by a tree-lined plaza area.



# Library Outgrows Gracious Quarters at 10th and Polk

By HAL MARSFF  
Staff Writer

The old Bivins home at 10th and Polk has served as Amarillo's public library since 1955.

It was an improvement over the old Potter County Library at 6th and Taylor, but the Bivins home has been outgrown by the present system.

Proposition 2 on Tuesday's ballot for the \$9.95 million capital improvements bond election would provide \$2.8 million for construction of a new central library and two ranch libraries.

The library proposition is originally a \$3.6 million issue. The Amarillo City Commission allocated \$800,000 from

The central library would be located on the block west of the Civic Center Auditorium-Coliseum, bounded by 3rd and 4th and Pierce and Buchanan. Final selection was made by a committee of the Library Board, headed by Dr. Floyd Golden, chairman, and the City Commission.

"One of the primary reasons for the selection is the location," said City Manager John Stiff. "It is accessible from all areas of the city since it is on the Canyon-Dumas expressway dispersal system."

Other considerations include cost of the property. Almost half of the block is parking area and another portion consists of two-story buildings

which librarians from the region came to Amarillo. The Amarillo library also provides extended book loans.

"We have 17,000 volumes out in the region at this time," said Miss Green. "These are all duplicates of books we have on our shelves here."

Records show that 6,500 volumes were loaned out to persons living in the region who came to Amarillo to check out the books.

The Amarillo library receives both state and federal funds for its services as

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## City Backs Library Expansion Project

By LARRY BeSAW  
Staff Writer

A \$6.1 million plan to expand municipal library facilities was endorsed by Austin city councilmen Thursday night after the council heard a continual parade of citizens urge them to accept it.

Meeting in its fifth night neighborhood session in the University of Texas Student Union Building, the council decided to study the plan and possibly send it to the voters for final approval in a bond election.

The plan, drawn up by the city Planning Department, calls for construction of a new central library, two regional libraries and 15 branch libraries.

There was no opposition to the plan during the public hearing. Those speaking in favor of it were frequently greeted by bursts of applause and tumultuous standing ovations from the estimated 600

persons in the Student Union main ballroom.

One speaker, UT student Kerry Grombacher, said the council is considering spending \$28 million for a civic center and \$6 million is not too much for libraries. His remarks evoked a standing ovation from the student-dominated crowd.

In other action, the council approved a 15 percent increase in taxi fares. The approval was the second for the rate increase, and a third affirmative vote is needed to put the hike into effect.

Councilmen also approved retroactive salary payments to families of deceased city employees who had died since the council-approved pay hikes took effect Oct. 1, 1971. The retroactive payments will also be made to employees who have retired since that date.

Retroactive payment of the salary hikes, approved by the federal pay board last week, will cost the city about \$278,000.

## A CITY RECOVERS:

# New Library Is Needed Project

THIRD IN A SERIES

By KENNETH MAY  
Avalanche-Journal Staff

In this year's census, Lubbock's population 146,000. Its library is of a size to serve a 48,000.

A \$1.2 million proposal to construct a new central library as part of the Memorial Civic Center complex is in point Disaster Recovery Package on which Lubbock will vote Aug. 8.

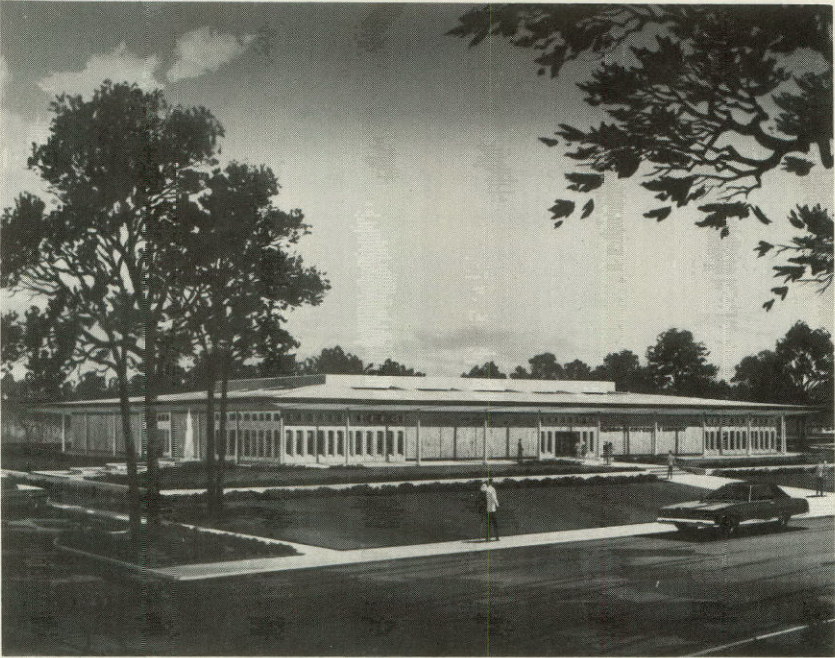
The existing library on 19th Street is overcrowded and would be even more obvious were it not so poorly serving vast segments of the population, including business community and ethnic groups, according to recovery steering committee.

A new central library was proposed in 1968. In the first wave of negativism ever encountered in a Lubbock bond issue, it was defeated. That has increased since then and now, as part of recovery effort, the outlay will supply part of city's required matching share of federally allocated funds.

The new facility will allow more people to use the library more extensively. Space will be provided to expand the crowded Texas History and Genealogy section, for establishing a fine arts department, and draw together circulating collections of art sculpture, tape and cassette recordings, films, sheet music and books in fine arts.

The Spanish language collection can be expanded to be more accessible to Spanish-speaking neighborhoods. An enlarged program to serve the blind, an improved card department and broadened extension services can be accomplished. The periodicals section can be expanded to include gram and materials to serve the business and industry community can be added.

As part of the Memorial Center, the new library will have ample parking space around it.



*The structure above is the new building for the Lubbock City-County Libraries.*

*The building on the right below is the third one to be occupied by the Houston Public Library. On the far left is the Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library that was completed in 1904 and for which dedication ceremonies were held on March 2 of that year.*

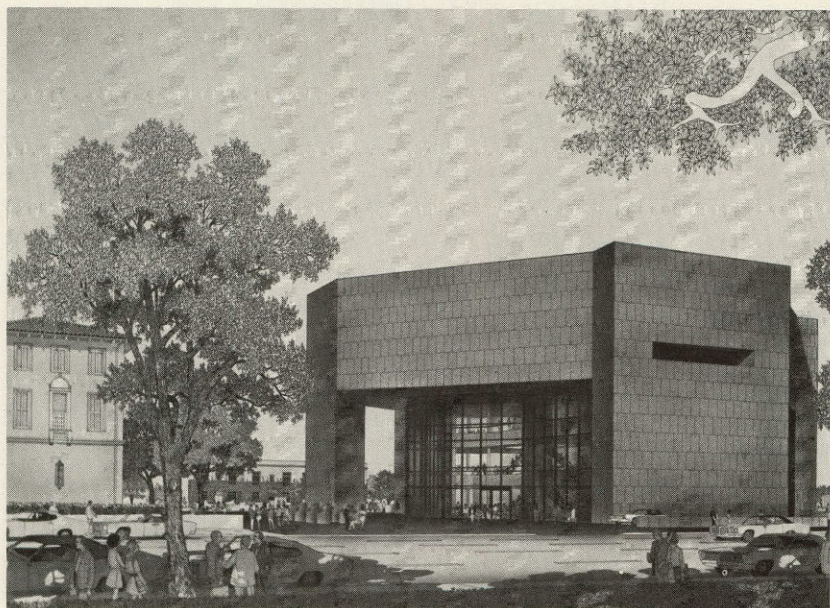


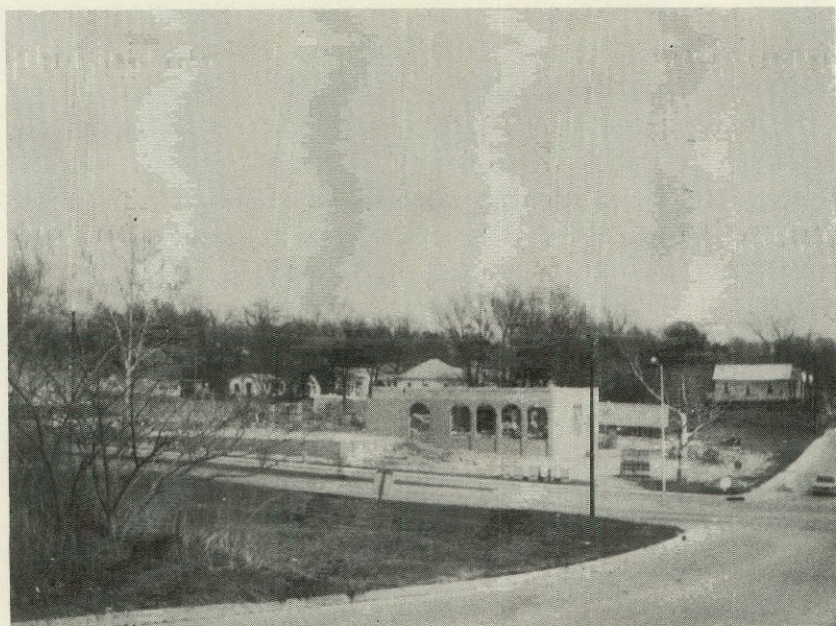
The two underground floors of the building will include a parking area for 191 cars and a 125-seat auditorium. The first three floors of the public service area will have a lobby window facing onto the plaza and will include open and closed carrels as well as open stacks. This area will house the Bibliography and Information Department; the Humanities Department; the Popular Library; the Business, Science and Technology Department; Government Documents, the Fine Arts Department, and the History, Social Science, and Travel Department.

The top three floors will be occupied by closed stacks, offices, and the Film Library.

The population of Lubbock has tripled—growing from 50,000 to 150,000—in the two decades since the current library was constructed. The new building, which is due to open to the public in April, 1974, is located in the southeast corner of Lubbock's new civic center. Land for the facility was obtained through an Urban Renewal project. The \$1,452,336 for construction included bond funds of \$1,402,336 and federal Library Services and Construction Act Title II grant of \$50,000.

The new building will contain 72,460 square feet of floor space and initially provide shelving for 240,000 volumes.





## **New Library at Marshall Cuts Number without Service**

Before December, 1970, people moving to Marshall were often surprised to find that public library service they had taken for granted elsewhere was not available. Not until the late 1960's did a group of concerned citizens start a movement in Marshall that has eventually culminated in the building of a new facility to house the Marshall Public Library. It is for this effort that the Library Project of the Year, 1972, recognition was awarded to Marshall by the Texas Library Association.

Completed in July, 1973, the modern structure is constructed of a creamy tan-colored brick veneer exterior with white stucco columns. The roof facing is made of modified mansard-type impressed copper. The interior is carpeted throughout and the building is centrally air-conditioned and heated. To express the building's classical as well as contemporary styling, five chandeliers are placed on the gallery at the main entrance to the library. The north side entrance has no steps, allowing easy



access to the building for the handicapped. The building contains 14,700 square feet and is constructed so that an additional 2,200 square feet of space can be easily added in the future.

The Culture and Education Committee of the Marshall Chamber of Commerce was re-activated in 1969 with the express purpose of informing the local citizens and the officials of the city governing body that public library service was a real necessity and should be a vital part of the community. At that time Marshall and Harrison County were the largest city and county in Texas without the services of a public library.

The Culture and Education Committee was chaired by Mrs. Louis Kariel, Jr. One of the first steps taken by the Committee was to form a Friends of a Public Library group. The interest and response was so great that within a short period of time, 800 interested people had joined the group. Just seven months later

the Marshall City Commission was persuaded to make the dream of public library service, funded by tax dollars, a reality. In 1969, under the leadership of Mrs. Kariel, the governing body legally established the library as a department of the city, appointed a Board of Trustees, and funded its operation. A qualified librarian was employed and on December 6, 1970, the Marshall Public Library opened its door to the public.

In 1971, it was through the actions and generosity of visitors to Marshall, who, among other things, were directors of the Andrew Norman Foundation of Los Angeles, that enabled the community in just three years of existence to have a public library building which will be one of the most outstanding buildings in the area. The Library Award of the Year awarded Marshall concerns the efforts made to obtain \$150,000 matching funds offered by the Andrew Norman Foundation and the eventual construction of the building.

Two of the Andrew Norman Foundation Directors, Mrs. George Olincy and Mrs. Bernice Kranson, are natives of Marshall. Along with Mrs. Olincy's husband, George, they wished to do something for Marshall as a memorial to their parents Mr. and Mrs. M.H. Gold. Recognizing the potential value of a public library, the directors of the Andrew Norman Foundation placed the responsibility of planning, financing, constructing, and furnishing directly on the citizens shoulders by offering the funds, to the Friends group. When the building is completed, the total facility will be presented to the City of Marshall. Six members of a building committee, seven members of the Marshall Public Library Board of Trustees, and a thirty-four member Board of Directors of the Friends of a Public Library have been actively involved in all decisions.

The months preceding the actual construction of a building to house the library materials were busy ones. Marshall was fortunate enough to qualify for federal Library Services and Construction Act construction grant from funds administered by the Texas State Library; Richard Waters of the Dallas Public Library was selected as building consultant. The design of the building meets and often surpasses all current regulations concerning the construction of a public library.

In the planning stages of the building, it was recognized that future needs should be considered if the library were to be a totally modern learning and communication center. Consequently,

plans included many electrical outlets that will not be in use when the library opens for service but will be available when needed. Provisions were made to enable the dry carrells to be converted to wet carrells. Furnishings, with very few exceptions, will be new with special scaled down furniture for children. The only public auditorium is in the City Hall and as such is often not adequate to meet certain requirements of various groups that need a meeting place. In the new library facility, an auditorium, seating eighty people, will be provided. A small kitchen and a projection booth should make the M.H. Gold Auditorium a useful addition to the life and activities of the community.

Circulation for a new library, has been most satisfactory even when there were very few books on the shelves. From December 6, 1970, until the present date, some 42,000 books have circulated; and it is expected that the figure will pass the 50,000 mark before 1973 is over.

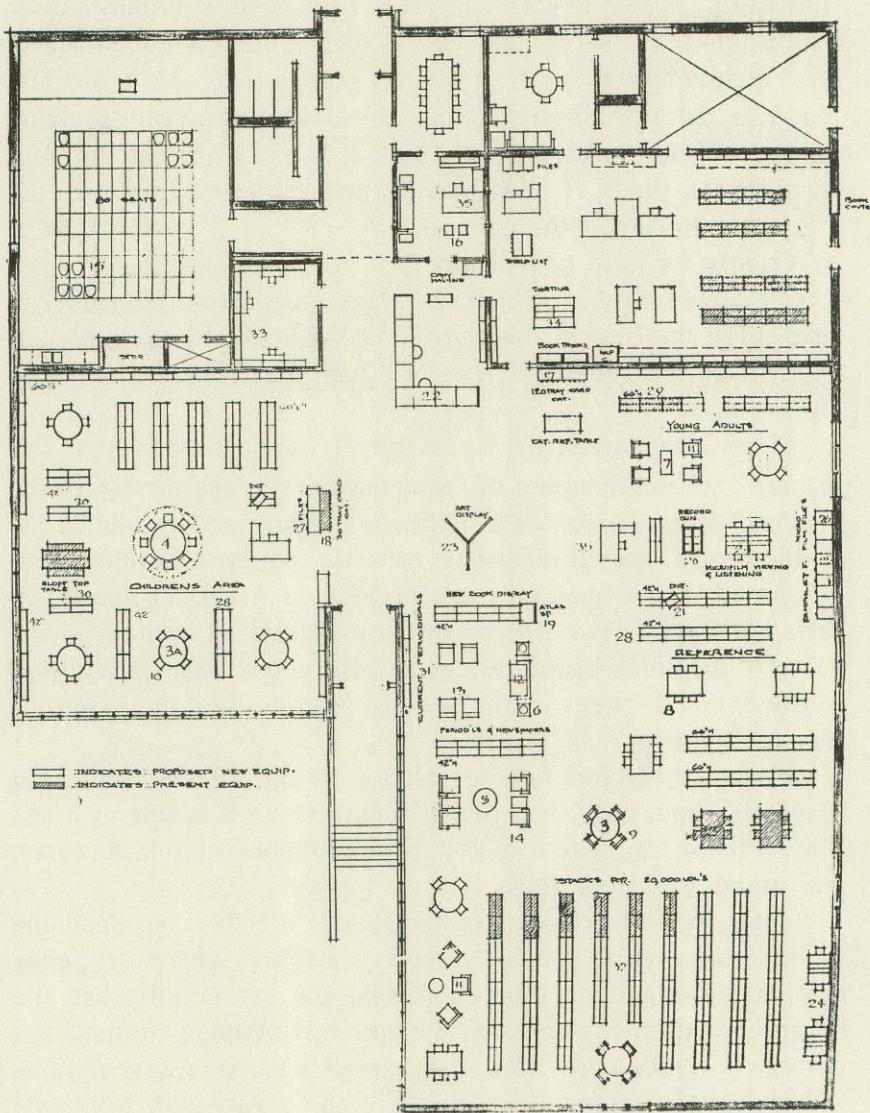
A service rendered by the Marshall Public Library that has reached into many homes of the community is the Service to the Senior Citizen. Through LSCA funds administered by the Texas State Library, large print books, records, and cassettes have been purchased. These materials are placed, on a rotating basis, in three nursing homes in the community and placed in many of the hands of the home-bound residents of the community. In addition to the Senior Citizens, many regular patrons find the materials very useful.

A picture file has been developed by one of the women in Marshall who trained as a young woman to do this type of work. The pictures are made available to the school children, teachers, and others who need them.

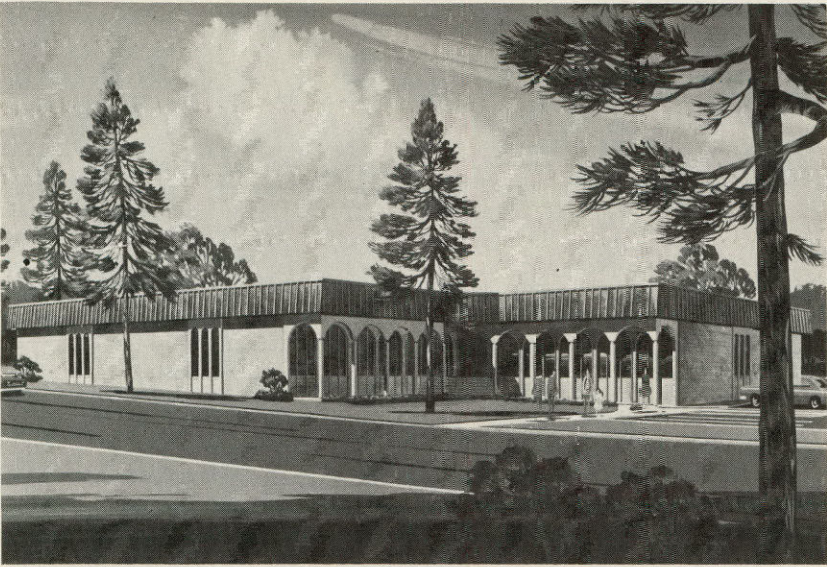
Other services provided by the library are the copy machine service and the telephone directory service. There are copy machines available in other places in the community, but the library is open many hours that banks and other institutions are not open; consequently, this has proved a popular service. The local telephone company has provided the library with telephone directories from all over the United States. Patrons call and the information is provided over the telephone.

To sum up what is happening in Marshall concerning public library service, I quote a recent article which appeared in the monthly newsletter of the East Texas Council of Governments.

"The Texas Library Association recently recognized the







building project of the Marshall Public Library Project of the Year. The Andrew Norman Foundation of Los Angeles, which has made several substantial gifts totaling more than \$200,000 to the Marshall Library, was also saluted by the TLA for its philanthropic endeavors.

The Marshall Public Library building project was given special recognition for:

—Organizing a Friends of the Public Library Group which worked closely with the Marshall City Commission in making the new library a reality.

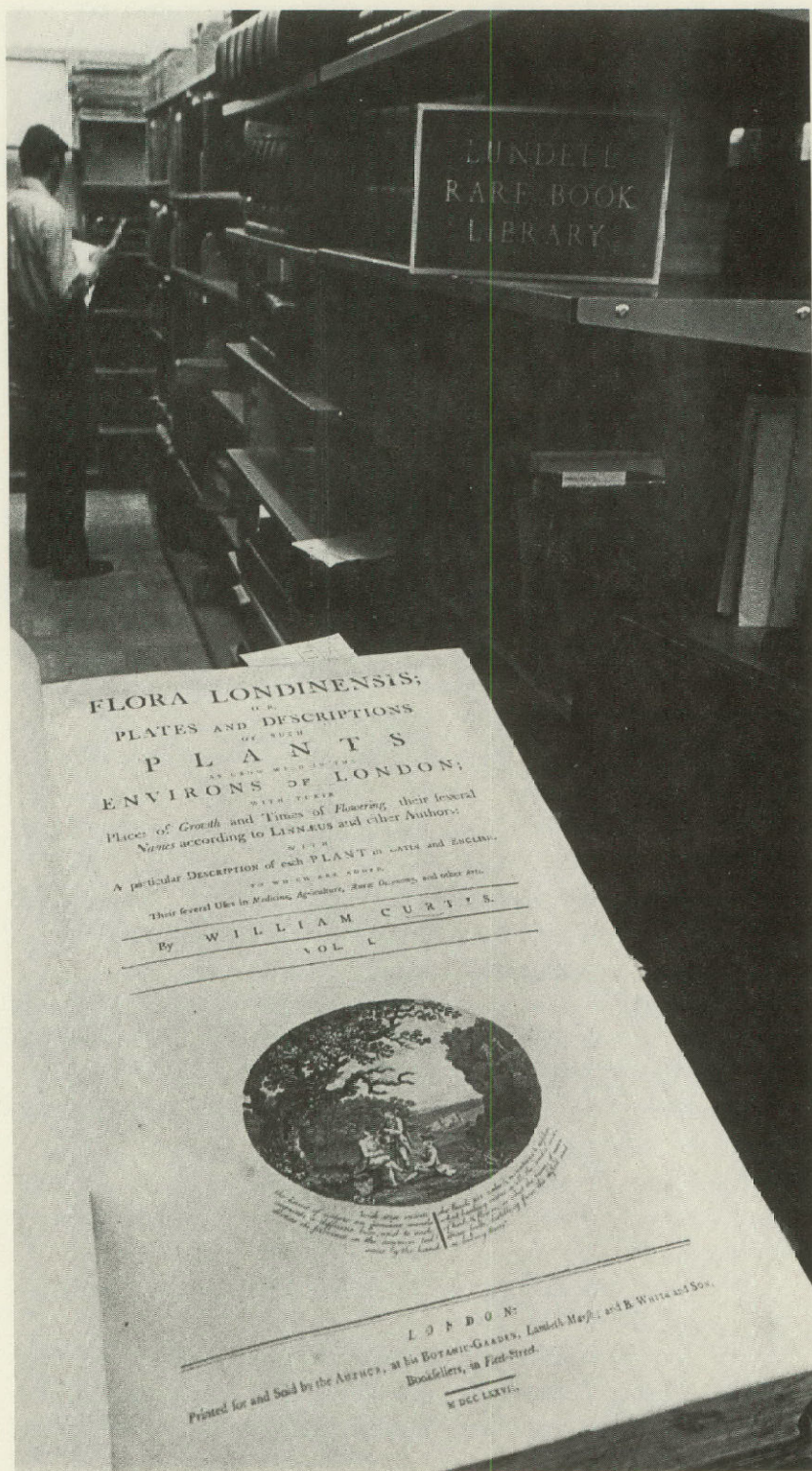
—Stimulating the community to raise approximately \$160,000 in contributions to be matched with the donations of the Andrew Norman Foundation.

—Rendering quality library service in temporary quarters until the new structure was completed.

—Providing a new public library for Marshall, which only four years ago was the only Texas city its size without a public library.

—Becoming an inspiration to other communities that lack adequate library facilities.”

In the new library facilities, 51 hours a week of free public library service are available to a community which less than three years ago, had no public library service at all.



## Botanical Collection Now Housed at UT - Austin

The best collection of botanical literature in the South—and one of three or four best collections in America—is now available at The University of Texas. The C.L. Lundell Rare Book Library, donated to UT Austin recently by Dr. Lundell, is housed in the Humanities Research Center.

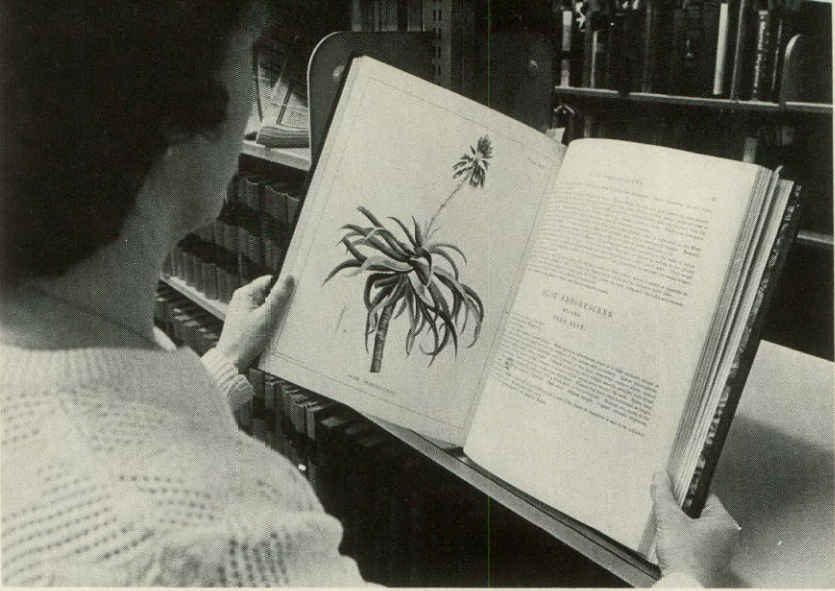
“Dr. Lundell has acquired, over a period of years, some of the most valuable literature in the field of systematic botany,” says Dr. B. L. Turner, chairman of the Department of Botany at Texas. “The much envied collection would cost easily over \$1 million...if you could get the books,” Dr. Turner said.

The 6,000 volumes contain works of most of the famous names in botanical sciences, including Adanson, Darwin, W. J. and J. D. Hooker, Lindley, Reichenback, Scopoli, Bentham, Bailey, Hemsley, Linnaeus, Lamarck, Sagra, and Swartz. It also contains most of the works by such early American botanists as John Torrey, Thomas Nuttall, Amos Eaton, Lewis Caleb Beck, and George Engelmann.

The two oldest books in the collection are Leonard Fuch's *De Historia Stirpium Commentarii Insignes* and *Histoire des Plantes*. The author published them in Paris in 1547 and 1549.

The most noted group of books within the collection is an assemblage of literature concerning orchids which was obtained from Harvard Professor Oakes Ames' personal reference collection. Professor Ames, who taught at Harvard for 50 years before his death in 1950, had what authorities regarded as the finest botanical library ever assembled in this country for personal use. His orchid collection was highly sought after in the 1950's.

Professor Turner emphasized Dr. Lundell's “tremendous vision to see the worth of the books he collected at a time when no one else was interested in botanical volumes. During World War II he procured a lot of complete sets of German botanical journals that go way back in time—right before most of those



that remained were destroyed in the war. And then, immediately after the war, he established the non-profit Texas Research Foundation and began enlarging the collection. This was still before the big emphasis was placed on herbal, medicinal and botanical books that made the volumes so rare.

“Many of Dr. Lundell’s books are original volumes containing hand notes by their authors,” the UT botanist said. “An example is a collection containing some of the original plants collected by Charles Darwin on his voyage around the world on the *Beagle*, complete with scribbled notes by the proprietor of the theory of evolution.”

Another rare aspect of the Lundell collection is the number of complete sets of books it contains, “The early botanical illustrations were drawn and painted by artists and were not reproduceable—therefore people sought the illustrations to hang as original pieces of art,” Dr. Turner explained. “It was very hard to find complete books (containing all their original illustrations) when Dr. Lundell first began his collection...it would be nearly impossible now.”

Speaking of the Lundell gift, Dr. Turner said, “Dr. Lundell is one of those rare philanthropists that dedicates and leaves his life’s work with those working in his field—in his case the plant scientist. The Lundell Library will become part of a larger development at UT Austin that will be unrivaled by any for its rich collection of literature in the field of plant sciences,” he said. “These books never go out of date; they will always be used by scientists who wish to go back to original sources for an understanding of herbal, plant or medicinal history.”

## Business and Books

*by David Gracy*

Proponents of an independent state library system doggedly pursued through four legislatures the creation of a library commission, until their measure was combined with a proposed historical commission and finally won approval in March, 1909. The act created a five member commission with the dual responsibilities of overseeing the state's libraries generally, the State Library in particular, and of encouraging historical scholarship in Texas. Governor Thomas M. Campbell announced promptly the three persons he selected to join the state superintendent of public instruction and the head of the history department of the University of Texas on the first commission. Mrs. Mary Terrell of Fort Worth, a former president of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs and a dedicated leader of the fight for the commission bill, was an obvious choice for one seat. But Corsicana attorney and banker Richard Mays, and Austin cattleman and banker George W. Littlefield offered little more qualification for their appointments than longstanding loyalty to the Democratic Party. Mays' brush with the world of libraries and history soon would be forgotten. Few expected more of Littlefield, a man to whom a bank book was far more vital than any library book and to whom history was the Civil War and the cattle industry. Yet within a decade he would be the largest private donor to a Texas library and to the study of history in the state, his generosity aggregating nearly \$400,000.

*David Gracy is the archivist at Georgia State University in Atlanta.*

The new commissioners assembled in State Superintendent R. B. Cousins' office in Austin on the morning of March 29 to begin their work, nine days after the act had been signed into law. Littlefield opened the three-day meeting by moving successfully that Professor George P. Garrison, head of both the University's history departments, and the movement for a historical commission, be designated temporary commission chairman. According to official minutes, Littlefield initiated little else during his eighteen-month term. Nevertheless, he was an active commissioner, serving on the executive committee with Garrison and Cousins, the other Austin members, to implement Commission policy.

In effecting the Commission's work, Littlefield was in his element. He was an entrepreneur of uncommon ability, and knew few pleasures greater than the activities of a business day. A native of Mississippi, he had lived in Texas since his boyhood and had served with the 8th Texas Cavalry during the Civil War, from which he gained a nostalgic love of the South and the battlefield title of "Major." Repeated disasters in cotton in the late 1860's forced him into cattle, which became the basis of his fortune. But never, not even during his days in cotton, did he rely entirely on any one endeavor. Along with his ranching empire, his banking enterprise is the most remembered in his adopted home, Austin, where he opened the American National Bank in 1890. By 1892, he was reputed to be one of the 4,000 United States citizens worth one million dollars. At his death in 1920, his estate was valued at several times that figure.

As his wealth grew, so too did his influence in political circles. But he adamantly refused to seek elected office for himself. Why in 1909 did he choose to sit on the new Texas Library and Historical Commission? Whether he asked for it and what he hoped to accomplish in the position, all are unclear. To be sure, he was active with Confederate veterans groups, which were becoming increasingly critical of text book accounts of the Civil War written from a Northern point of view. And he favored education. Though he made no real effort to broaden the limited formal training he had received as a boy, he did enable more than two dozen of his nieces and nephews (he had no children of his own) to obtain as much schooling as they wanted.

This man—seemingly out-of-place in library circles, dedicated to one personal phase of history, but concerned for education—enjoyed his service on the Commission and formed lasting friendships with several of his colleagues, including Professor Garrison and

# TEXAS LIBRARIES.

Published in the Interest of the Libraries of the State by the Texas Library and Historical Commission.

Vol. I, No. 1.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

November, 1909

## TEXAS LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

George P. Garrison, Austin, Chairman.  
Mrs. J. C. Terrell, Fort Worth.  
Geo. W. Littlefield, Austin.

R. B. Cousins, Austin.  
Richard Mays, Corsicana.  
E. W. Winkler, Austin, Secretary.

The progress of the free public library movement in Texas during the past ten years, as exhibited on another page, is indeed notable, and highly encouraging for the future. Past progress and present needs have combined to make future effort more fruitful by securing the passage by the Thirty-first Legislature of an act creating the Texas Library and Historical Commission. Among the duties of the Commission is that of aiding in the establishment of public libraries and in their improvement. The chief significance of this measure lies in the fact that it carries with it the endorsement of the State; it puts the people of the State behind a movement supported hitherto by such associations of individuals as the Texas Library Association, the State Teachers' Association, and the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

To impress the Commission with the importance of economy, or for other reasons, very little money was appropriated with which to carry on the work for public libraries. But who could sit down and wait for the assembling of another Legislature to remedy even so important a

Garrison's successor, Eugene C. Barker. Though Barker's first meeting with the Commission—December 8, 1910—was Littlefield's last, their paths had just begun to cross. Early in 1911, Major Littlefield took his seat on the Board of Regents of the University of Texas, where Barker had succeeded Garrison as chairman of the Department of History.

Soon afterward, Major Littlefield initiated a sporadic correspondence with Barker concerning the "pernicious," Northern-oriented American History texts in common use at the University. The historian replied that professors were not to blame, for they had to work with available resources. "The remedy for the situation is perfectly simple," wrote Barker. "In the last analysis it is merely a matter of money to collect the historical materials of the South, and time to use them. Until this collection is made, the resolutions and protests of patriotic [Confederate veteran] societies against the misrepresentation of the south are 'as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.'" No school could he find collecting seriously. The University of North Carolina and Louisiana State University, for example, reported spending a pitiful \$300 and \$100 per year respectively on such acquisitions. A \$25,000 endowment, he told Littlefield after corresponding with a colleague about an appropriate

figure, would serve to inaugurate a fine collecting program at the University of Texas, if the Major and other old soldiers wished to promote such an undertaking.

Only George Littlefield responded. On April 24, 1914, he addressed Board of Regents chairman Clarence Ousley:

It has been my desire to see a history written on the United States with the plain facts concerning the South and her acts since the foundation of the Government, especially since 1860, fairly stated—that the children of the South may be truthfully taught, and persons matured since 1860 may be given opportunity to inform themselves correctly and to secure such a history, I feel that someone must make the sacrifice to get it, therefore, I make the following proposition to you: I will give to the University of Texas the sum of \$25,000, which shall be known as the Littlefield Fund for Southern History.

More significant than the gift itself was the manner in which it was to be administered. Many believed that Major Littlefield wanted the Fund used to vindicate the South. But the charge Littlefield actually wrote into his letter stated that "The Committee is fully empowered to use the fund as their judgment may dictate to purchase books, pamphlets, newspaper files, maps, manuscripts, etc., bearing on the history of the South. The Committee which directs the purchase shall endeavor to lay with it the foundation of a collection that shall be of fundamental value for the full and impartial study of the South and its part in American History." In other words, the old soldier left the group of professionals on the Committee to interpret the usefulness of material, and he acquiesced in the broad American History purchasing policy they adopted.

While trusting the committee's judgment about historical materials, the financier did not concede them his equal in money management. Rather than \$25,000 in cash, Major Littlefield gave the University a check for but \$262.80. The rest of the donation was made in notes received from the sale of a portion of his vast range land.

Texas and the South quickly poured praise on the generous donor. The Austin *Statesman* printed one page full of laudatory articles from other papers. Many individuals responded



personally, one offering a manuscript which could serve as the projected history, another suggesting a suitable author, a third offering material for sale. General Bennet H. Young of Kentucky, commander of the United Confederate Veterans, appointed Littlefield a general on his staff.

In less than two years, the committee (the principals of which were University Librarian J.E. Goodwin, University history professors Barker and Charles W. Ramsdell, and State Librarian E. W. Winkler, whom Littlefield had helped elect to office) found the \$1,500 annual income woefully insufficient for the grand design. At first Littlefield advanced sums on loan, but that too soon proved inadequate. Consequently he charged Barker to "secure the data and I will pay the cash for same....I trust you may be watchful and secure all data that may be useful for the history." Between May, 1916, and October, 1920, the Major contributed an additional \$30,566.65 to the Fund.

"Without any doubt," one historian summarized, "these were the most exciting years of the Fund's history. Almost every year, and sometimes more often, there was some large acquisition, some big find." Littlefield must have been gratified to learn early in 1920 that already students of Southern history were being attracted to the collection. He provided in his will another \$100,000 for the endowment, bring the total contribution to more than \$155,000.



*George W. Littlefield*

VOLUMES IN THE SERIES

- I THE SOUTHERN COLONIES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, 1607-1689  
by Wesley Frank Craven
- II THE SOUTHERN COLONIES IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, 1689-1763  
by Clarence Ver Steeg
- III THE SOUTH IN THE REVOLUTION, 1763-1789  
by John R. Alden
- IV THE SOUTH IN THE NEW NATION, 1789-1819  
by Thomas P. Abernethy
- V THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM, 1819-1848  
by Charles S. Sydnor
- VI THE GROWTH OF SOUTHERN NATIONALISM, 1848-1861  
by Avery O. Craven
- VII THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, 1861-1865  
by E. Merton Coulter
- VIII THE SOUTH DURING RECONSTRUCTION, 1865-1877  
by E. Merton Coulter
- IX ORIGINS OF THE NEW SOUTH, 1877-1913  
by C. Vann Woodward
- X THE EMERGENCE OF THE NEW SOUTH, 1913-1945  
by George B. Tindall

The South  
in the  
Revolution  
1763-1789

BY JOHN RICHARD ALDEN



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS  
THE LITTLEFIELD FUND FOR SOUTHERN  
HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS  
1957

*Volumes in "A History of the South"*

In time, a contract was made with the Louisiana State University Press to publish a ten-volume *History of the South*, written by eminent scholars. Nine of the works have now been completed and won for the project the highest praise.

Early in 1918, University President Robert E. Vinson hurried to his friend Littlefield's office to talk with the Major about a matter which has "set afire the artistic soul" of a professor in the English department. During the Christmas holidays just past, Dr. R. H. Griffith had traveled to Chicago to complete research on a paper (his renowned Pope bibliography) he was to present at a meeting there. His quest for particular publications proved futile until he was introduced to the fabulous collection of deceased financier John Henry Wrenn. Wrenn's library contained approximately 6,000 rare volumes and manuscripts of English literature assembled by the acclaimed British bibliographer Thomas J. Wise. For five years Wrenn's children had held together the library, valued at between one-half and one million dollars, while seeking a buyer who would maintain it intact. Would Major Littlefield, Vinson asked, consider acquiring this truly priceless collection for the University?

Origins of the  
New South  
1877-1913

BY C. VANN WOODWARD

93338



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS  
THE LITTLEFIELD FUND FOR SOUTHERN  
HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS  
1951

The Emergence  
of the  
New South  
1913-1945

BY GEORGE BROWN TINDALL



LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS  
THE LITTLEFIELD FUND FOR SOUTHERN  
HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS  
1967

If the library was as exceptional as Griffith reported, and if its presence at the University would enhance the school's stature, yes, Littlefield would consider it. First he sent the University President to see the library for himself. Vinson was impressed. Then after an appraiser confirmed that the monetary value of the individual items in the collection exceeded the asking price of \$225,000 for the library as a whole, Littlefield in April, 1918, gave the President a check for that amount to bring the Wrenn collection to Texas.

Of course this magnificent library could not be disbursed even among the holdings of the main University library. Consequently, \$10,000—half from Littlefield's pocket—was allocated to reproduce in the south part of the lower floor of the University Library (the handsome building on the west side of the quadrangle opposite Garrison Hall) a duplicate of the room in which Wrenn had kept the books. And the architect who had built the Wrenn home was retained to perfect the details. (Though the library and fixtures were later moved, the only addition to it since its reception in Austin is a bust of Major Littlefield, done by Pompeo Coppini, which now presides over the

whole.) George Brackenridge of San Antonio, Littlefield's rival in contributing to the University, demonstrated his pleasure in the acquisition by producing 120 catalogues of the collection, at a cost of more than \$66 a piece.

On March 26, 1920, the work was done, and a group gathered on the south side of the library to hear Littlefield, Vinson, Dr. Griffith, who was named the first curator, and former regent Richard F. Burgess, who had assisted with the appraisal in Chicago, speak in dedicatory ceremonies.

During the 1930's, it was discovered that about sixty of the rare items were forgeries, produced by bibliographer Wise himself. Rather than diminish the value of the library, however, the discovery enhanced it, for Wrenn's is the only complete collection of this artistry. Actually several of the imitations now command higher prices than the originals.

After Littlefield's death in 1920, the Library and Historical Commission adopted a resolution in memory of this man whose gifts the Association's centennial history said, "were among the earliest of those notable acquisitions which have made the Library of the University of Texas unmatched in the South." But the most lasting tribute to him for his donations is the continuing use students and scholars make of these priceless sources of knowledge.

### A Note on Sources

This article is based primarily upon the author's dissertation "George Washington Littlefield: A Biography in Business" (Texas Tech University, 1971) particularly pages 247-252, 274-275. In the absence of a history of the Texas Library and Historical Commission, its minutes, housed in the Texas State Library remain its basic chronicle. Paul W. Schroeder, "The Littlefield Fund for Southern History," *Library Chronicle*, 6 (Spring, 1957), 7-23, has told the story of the Fund more thoroughly than any other, while Fannie E. Ratchford, ed., *Letters of Thomas J. Wise to John Henry Wrenn: A Further Inquiry into the Guilt of Certain Nineteenth-Century Forgers* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1944) relates briefly the background of the Wrenn Library. Additional sources useful in this study include the *Texas Library Association's fourth Handbook of Texas Libraries* (1935) and *William C. Pool, Eugene C. Barker: Historian* (Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1971).

## LSCA Grants Go to 188

A total of 188 Texas public libraries received federal Library Services and Construction Act grants for federal fiscal year 1973. The following lists libraries that were recipients for the grants. Abilene Major Resource Center libraries received grants of \$36,495 from the federal Library Services and Construction Act Title I funds. Abilene Public Library serves as the Major Resource Center with Brownwood Public Library and Tom Green County Library at San Angelo serving as area libraries. Size III libraries qualifying for grants are Carnegie Public Library at Ballinger, Reagan County Library at Big Lake, F. M. "Buck" Richards Memorial Library at Brady, Mrs. J. A. B. Miller Library at Coleman, Mitchell County Public Library at Colorado City, Comanche Public Library, Stamford Carnegie Library at Stamford, and Sweetwater County-City Library.

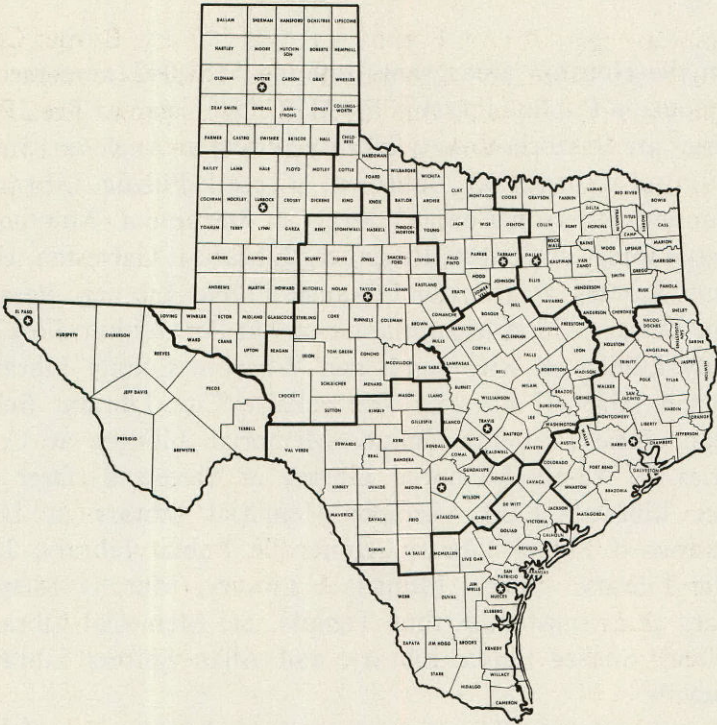
A grant of \$37,948 was received by libraries in the area of which Amarillo Public Library is the MRC. Hutchinson County Library at Borger and Lovett Memorial Library at Pampa qualified as area libraries. Nine libraries qualified as Size II libraries: Hemphill County Free Library at Canadian; Rhoads Memorial Library at Dimmitt; Killgore Memorial Library at Dumas; Friona Public Library; Deaf Smith County Library at Hereford; Carson County Public Library at Panhandle; Perry Memorial Library at Perryton; Hansford County Library at Spearman; and Sherman County Public Library at Stratford.

In the Austin MRC area, \$73,450 was allotted. Austin Public Library serves as the MRC, with area libraries including Bryan Public Library, Killeen Public Library, Temple Public Library, and Waco-McLennan County Library. The Size III libraries are

Belton Carnegie Library, Brenham Public Library, Burnet County Free Library in Burnet, Cameron Public Library, Copperas Cove Public Library, Gatesville Public Library, Georgetown Area Public Library, Giddings Public Library, Hillsboro City Library, Lampasas Public Library, Llano County Public Library in Llano, Dr. Eugene Clark Library at Lockhart, Madison County Library at Madisonville, Marlin Public Library, Gibbs Memorial Library in Mexia, Grimes County Library in Navasota, Round Rock Public Library, San Marcos Public Library, Smithville Public Library, and Teague City Library.

Corpus Christi area libraries, with La Retama Public Library as the MRC, received grants totaling \$73,737. The area libraries are Jim Wells County Library in Alice, Harlingen Public Library, Robert J. Kleberg Public Library in Kingsville, and McAllen Memorial Library. Aransas Pass Public Library, Cuero Public Library, Donna Public Library, Edinburg Public Library, Ed Rachal Memorial Library in Falfurrias, Live Oak County Library in George West, Friench Simpson Memorial Library in Hallettsville, Mercedes Memorial Library, Mission Public Library, Pharr Memorial Library, Calhoun County Library in Port Lavaca, Portland Public Library, Aransas County Public Library in Rockport, Sinton Public Library, Taft Public Library, Porter Doss Memorial Library in Weslaco, and San Benito Public Library are the size III libraries.

In the Dallas MRC area, a total of \$147,535 was received. Dallas Public Library is the MRC for this area. The 15 area libraries are Corsicana Public Library; Denison Public Library; Farmers Branch Public Library; Nicholson Memorial Library at Garland; Grand Prairie Memorial Library; Greenville Public Library; Rusk County Memorial Library at Henderson; Irving Municipal Library; Nicholson Memorial Library at Longview; McKinney Memorial Public Library; Mesquite Public Library, Plano Public Library, Richardson Public Library; Sherman Public Library; and Carnegie Public Library at Tyler. The Size III libraries are: Allen Public Library; Bonham Public Library; Red River County Public Library at Clarksville; Commerce Public Library; Daingerfield Public Library; Cooke County Library at Gainesville; Upshur County Library at Gilmer; Gladewater Public Library; Jacksonville Public Library; Kaufman County Library at Kaufman; Marshall Public Library; Mount Pleasant Public Library; Palestine Carnegie Library; Camp County Library at



Pittsburgh; Sulphur Springs Public Library; Carnegie Public Library at Terrell; Nicholas P. Sims Library at Waxahachie; and Whitesboro Public Library.

Grants totaling \$27,678 were received in the El Paso MRC area, with El Paso Public Library being the MRC. Alpine Public Library, El Paso County Library in Fabens, Marfa Public Library, and Van Horn City-County Library are the Size III libraries in the El Paso MRC area.

The Fort Worth MRC area grants totaled \$77,743. Fort Worth Public Library is the MRC, and Arlington Public Library, Emily Fowler Public Library in Denton, Haltom City Public Library, and Hurst Public Library are the area libraries. Bedford Public Library, Bowie Public Library, Bridgeport Public Library, Burkburnett Library, Decatur Public Library, Electra Public Library, Euless Public Library, Graham Public Library, Hood County Public Library at Granbury, Grapevine Public Library, Edwards Public Library at Henrietta, Lewisville Public Library, Mansfield Public Library, North Richland Hills Public Library, Olney Public Library, Hardeman County Public Library at Quanah, Richland Hills Public Library, Stephenville Public Library, and Weatherford Public Library are the Size III libraries.

In the Houston area grants totaling \$159,042 were received. The Houston Public Library is the MRC for this area. The 12 area libraries are Brazoria County Library System at Angleton, Sterling Municipal Library at Baytown, Tyrrell Public Library at Beaumont, Jefferson County Library at Beaumont, Montgomery County Library at Conroe, Rosenberg Library at Galveston, Harris County Library at Houston, Orange Public Library, Pasadena Public Library, Gates Memorial Library at Port Arthur, Fort Bend County Library at Richmond, and Wharton County Library at Wharton. Size III libraries are Bellaire City Library, Bellville Public Library, Shelby County Memorial Library at Center, Charles O. Austin Memorial Library at Cleveland, Deer Park Public Library, T.L.L. Temple Memorial Library at Diboll, Friendswood Public Library, Huntsville Public Library, Jasper Public Library, Liberty Municipal Library, Murphy Memorial Library at Livingston, Arthur Temple, Sr. Memorial Library at Pineland, Silsbee Public Library, and Allan Shivers Library at Woodville.

Grants totaling \$52,640 went to the Lubbock area, of which Lubbock City-County Libraries is the MRC. Midland County Public Library in Midland, Ector County Public Library in Odessa, and Under Memorial Library in Plainview are the qualifying area libraries. The Size III libraries include Kendrick Memorial Library in Brownfield, Crosby County Library in Crosbyton, Floyd County Library in Floydada, Dawson County Public Library in Lamesa, Lamb County Library in Littlefield, Ward County Library in Monahans, Cochran County Library in Morton, Muleshoe Area Public Library, and Rankin Public Library.

San Antonio MRC area libraries received a total of \$56,992. Val Verde County Library in Del Rio and Butt-Holdsworth Memorial Library in Kerrville are the area libraries. The 12 Size III libraries are Boerne Public Library, La Salle Public Library in Cotulla, Crystal City Memorial Library, Sam Fore, Jr. Wilson County Library in Floresville, Pioneer Memorial Library at Fredericksburg, Hondo Public Library, Kimble County Library at Junction, Karnes County Library System at Kenedy, Mason County Free Library at Mason, Dittlinger Memorial Library at New Braunfels, Frio Public Library at Pearsall, and El Progreso Memorial Library at Uvalde.



## **State Library to Mark 65th Anniversary in 1974**

In 1974 the Texas State Library will mark the sixty-fifth anniversary of the creation of the Texas Library and Historical Commission and the resulting establishment of the Texas State Library as a separate agency. As part of marking this anniversary, an active program to document the history of the agency will be undertaken.

Perhaps because of the agency's responsibilities for the records of State government in the archives and records management programs, records of operation have been kept. However, as a State agency, the Library has throughout its history worked with individuals and with other libraries.

We're looking for what newspaper editors call the sidebars." For example, in 1909, soon after the establishment of the State Library, a young man who had just graduated from the New York State Library School came to the Texas State Library to take charge of legislative reference services. His name was John B. Kaiser, and after a series of increasingly responsible jobs he became director of the Newark, New Jersey, Public Library. Are there Texas librarians who knew Kaiser who will add something to the documented record?

The Library staff was small during the 1920's and 1930's, and most staff members stayed for many years. During the 1920's Mabel H. Brooks directed services to the blind. An early graduate of the University of Texas, Miss Brooks also studied art and was interested in photography, contributing to the State Library several scrapbooks of early pictures of Austin. Does a reader of Texas Libraries recall her interest in art?

We hope that readers of Texas Libraries will help us by adding their recollections to the file as we mark the sixty-fifth.

# Notes on Texas Books

## A & M Librarians Compile Index To Tea Bulletins

The newly-published "TEA Bulletin Index" compiled by two catalogers in the Texas A&M University Library and issued as Library Miscellaneous Publication 8 brings under bibliographic control the Texas Education Agency "Bulletins" published through the years.

"This project completed by Leila M. Payne and Marjorie Perego of the Cataloging Department provides a chronological list of bulletins issued since 1910 and also title and subject indexes for those published since 1949." Director of Libraries John B. Smith said in announcing the publication. "This compilation, we know from experiences in meeting the needs of Texas A&M graduate students and faculty in the College of Education will prove useful to many researchers," he continued.

The Foreword was written by Texas Commissioner of Education J. W. Edgar. He "commends the Texas A&M University Library for making available" the compilation.

The 49-page publication is priced at \$2. Copies may be ordered from the Administrative Office, University Library, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843.

Miss Payne heads the cataloging department in the University Library and Miss Perego heads the serials cataloging unit.

## TCU Publication Surveys Writings on American Southwest

What others have said in portraying the vast, fascinating region of the American Southwest—from Cabeza de Vaca in the 1500's to today's Larry King and Larry McMurtry—is the basis for *My Blood's Country: Studies in Southwestern Literature*, issued in July by the Texas Christian University Press.

Author of the collection of essays on several of the area's most important books and writers is Dr. William T. Pilkington, Fort Worth native who is associate professor of English at Tarleton State College in Stephenville.

The 222-page paperback volume is the tenth work in the TCU Press' Monographs in History and Culture Series, supported by a gift of Dr. A. M. Pate, Jr., of Fort Worth, president of Texas Refinery Corporation.

"We know ourselves better by knowing our country better," said Dr. James Newcomer, TCU Press director, in announcing the new publication. "Dr. Pilkington's book helps us to do just that. *My Blood's Country* is a contribution to our pleasure in reading and a contribution to our Southwestern scholarship and culture."

Dr. Pilkington, alumnus of the University of Texas at Arlington and holder of M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from TCU, begins his book by defining the region that stretches east to west from Texas to southern California and north to south from Colorado to northern Mexico and by evaluating the scope and accomplishments of Southwestern writers. Subjects of essays that follow reach chronologically from the 16th Century Spaniard who seems the best candidate for the title of "First Southwestern writer" to regional novelists from the first half of the 20th Century, including Harvey Fergusson, Edwin Corle, Paul Horgan, Frank Waters and William A. Owens, to this decade's Edward Abbey, King and McMurtry. The author's comments on the directions that future regional writing is likely to follow fill the final chapter of the book.

Copies of *My Blood's Country*, priced at \$3.50 each, can be ordered from the TCU Press, TUC, Fort Worth, Tx. 76129.

## Book on Texas Army Is Modern Saga

by Linda McWhorter

Robert Wagner, author of *The Texas Army*, was not a member of the 36th infantry division during its active service during World War II but became interested in recording its history after serving in the post-war 36th National Guard from 1947-1949. A friend who had served with the division in Europe loaned Wagner a copy of *A Pictorial History of the 36th, "Texas" Infantry Division*. When Wagner, with the facts fresh in his mind, found that the man's recollection of places and times was less than accurate, he began to consider writing a detailed history of the 36th infantry division (T-Patchers) in the Italian campaign.

The 36th Division (Texas National Guard) was one of several National Guard divisions called into Federal service in November, 1940. The initial training of the unit was carried out at Camp Bowie at Brownwood, Texas, the division was later trained at various places over the United States—Louisiana, Florida, Massachusetts. After this extensive training, the division was selected to be the first to land on the continent of Europe—at Salerno, Italy, on September 9, 1943, with General Fred L. Walker in command.

The first action of the campaign proved successful for the Allies. The Nazis retreated into the Apennines Mountains. The German Winter Line was broken at San Pietro, and the way was opened to the Liri Valley, less than three months after the landing.

The story of the 36th is not all victories, however, and the next assignment given to the division proved to be a costly error in judgment by General Mark Clark, Fifth Army Commander. The division was ordered to cross the Rapido River and capture the Liri Valley so that General Clark's forces would have easy access to Rome. This meant advancing head-on into the strongest

*Linda McWhorter is a reference librarian at the Texas State Library. She, along with many other people at the State Library, was able to see a book in the making as Wagner did most of his research and writing there. Wagner was primarily responsible for getting microfilmed copies of the combat records of the 36th Division from the Records Center in Alexandria, Virginia for the State Library.*

defensive point of the Germans; it turned out to be an impossible mission and the strength of the 36th was crushed. In German combat records it was stated that the Americans who succeeded in crossing the river fought with great determination and courage.

This crushing defeat was not the end of the 36th though, and by May, 1944, the division had recovered enough to infiltrate 6,000 men through the German lines. By getting behind the Germans, the Americans were able to crack the German lines below Rome. General Walker's division and others chased the enemy 200 miles north of Rome, which had been taken by the Allies.

After the capture of Rome, there was still much concern by the high command over the failure of the Rapido River defeat. Since someone had to take the blame for this tactical error, General Walker ultimately became the scapegoat and was relieved by General Clark of his command in July, 1944.

One portion of *The Texas Army* covers conflict between the two generals, Walker and Clark. The impression is left that there was no basic personal antagonism between the two men but that their disparate professional backgrounds and circumstance led to the rift in their relationship.

The 36th infantry division has a rich history. It started out as a green National Guard division and through excellent training and bloody combat experience, it was turned into one Army. Wagner has brought together these facts and produced a document that is a testament to his dedication to telling the story of *The Texas Army*. The book was privately published and may be obtained by writing P.O. Box 13488, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711. Price is \$10.50 postage paid.

## CHAPTER XVI.

An Act to authorize incorporated cities to establish and manage free libraries.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That the incorporated cities in this State be and are hereby authorized to establish free libraries in such city, to adopt rules and regulations for the proper management thereof, and to appropriate such part of their revenues for the management and increase thereof as such city may determine by the action of the municipal government of the city.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 26, 1874.

## CHAPTER XVII.

An Act to branch the Supreme Court of the State of Texas.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That the Supreme Court shall hold its sessions once in every year, at the city of Austin, in the county of Travis; once in every year at the city of Galveston, in the county of Galveston, and once in every year at the city of Tyler, in the county of Smith.

SEC. 2. That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 27, 1874.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

An Act making an appropriation to pay Contingent Expenses of Department of State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State*

*On February 26, 1874, Texas will mark the centennial of the first legislation to permit cities to establish, govern, and appropriate funds for public libraries. This page is reproduced from General Laws of the State of Texas: Passed at the Session of the Fourteenth Legislature [Houston, 1874].*

## Hey, Dallas Public Library You're on the Air!

*by Gail Tomlinson*

"Cut! I've got to. . .sneeze," cried one desperate librarian recently, waving her arms toward the tape machine. This librarian was assuming the unfamiliar role of radio announcer. It happens every week when the Dallas Public Library tapes its radio show.

The library radio show, which has been in full swing since last summer, is aired on two Dallas stations, KLIF and KKDA, every Sunday. Behind the 30-minute show is a cast of 12 library volunteers who give their time and talent each week to tape a show dealing with some aspect of black history, culture, or literature.

The library's willingness to produce a show on black history led KKDA Radio to donate 30 minutes weekly as public service time. Since KKDA reaches a primarily black audience in the Dallas area, station management was glad its public service time could be geared to a presentation on black history, culture, or literature—an area of special interest to its audience.

For the library the program is an opportunity to promote that part of its collection. There was a special need to reach into the black community with news about the library and what it offered. Although three branch librarians serve predominantly black neighborhoods and at least one other branch is located in a racially mixed neighborhood, the black community was not getting news about their Library. All of the branches were making a tremendous effort to bring the black community into the Library, but they felt that they needed more publicity outside the branch itself. News releases were being sent to the one newspaper serving the black community, but that wasn't the whole answer. Then came the opportunity for the radio show.

KKDA radio gave them that chance in June, 1972, and the Library responded with their 30-minute weekly show. Recently, radio station KLIF, hungry for ethnic programming, contacted the Library and asked if the black history show could be added to

*Gail Tomlinson is public relations officer for the Dallas Public Library.*



its schedule. With the approval of KKDA, the Library began to tape the show at the KLIF studios, which are only one block from the Central Library. KLIF then supplies KKDA with the finished, edited tape in time for Sunday broadcast. With the radio show broadcast on both stations, a more racially mixed audience is being reached; but what pleases DPL staff members most is that they are simply reaching more people.

The show may consist of an interview, or it may be a general information show as was done recently on the evolution of gospel music. An interview may be with a young black police woman or with a Dallas Chapparals basketball player. "If we have a show interviewing a policewoman, at the end of the show, we plug every book about law enforcement, and particularly, blacks in law enforcement. With the basketball player interview, we work in the fact that the Library has a large collection of books on sports," explained Mrs. Cordie Hines, Assistant Chief of Branch Services.

"And now here is a brief calendar of events of activities offered this week at your Dallas Public Library . . .," concludes each Library radio show. The calendar of events plugs Library events on a city-wide basis, starting with branch library events in predominantly black neighborhoods.

Why do 12 library staff members take time out to plan a



*Radio show committee members meet to discuss the broadcast of their show on two stations. From left to right around the table are Susan Maxwell, Clarence Tyler, Gail Tomlinson, Jeff Weber, and Gwen Oliver.*

*In the photo on the right, Cordie Hines, assistant chief of branch services and one of the show's coordinators, makes her feelings known.*



weekly radio show and prepare scripts and tapes? The answers vary from person to person, but all of them reflect the desire to bring the services of the Library to the attention of the public. "I guess I work on the Radio Show Committee because I think it is fascinating and fun, and it is a way to expose the Library to the black community," said Charles Durden, assistant adult librarian at West Branch and one of the show's regulars.

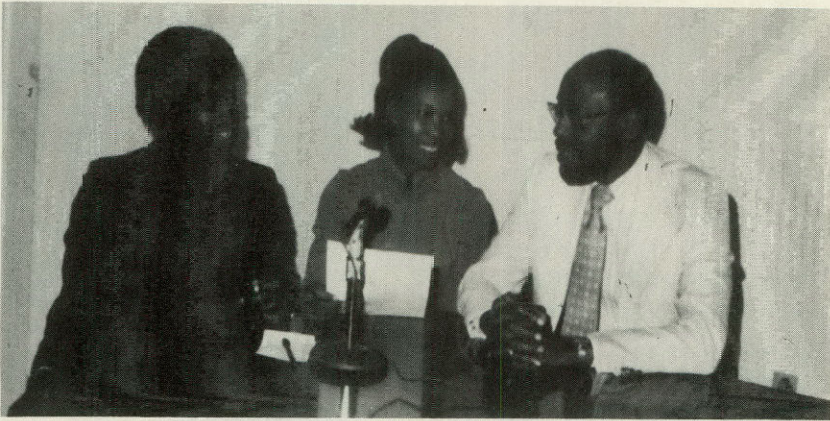
Those who are interested in the radio show gather every six weeks to plan programs for the next month or so. The meetings are very informal, but committee members try to talk about what they want to do with the radio time KKDA has so generously given and whom they want to try to reach.

The participants don't always agree on subjects for the show. "I think we should do a show on Juneteenth, about why it is an important holiday for the black community," one white committee member said.

"Your're crazy," replied a black librarian. "Juneteenth is a holiday that should be forgotten."

"Okay," conceded the white committee member. "If you say a program on the subject will insult the black community, I'll give in."

"Hey, wait a minute," a young black librarian interjected.



*Eula Cliphant, center, librarian at Dallas Public Library's Crossroads Community Learning Center Branch, interviews Dallas County Judge Lewis A. Bedford, right on "The Black Man and the Law." At the left is KKDA radio disc jockey J. Ruffin.*

"Why not do a debate—'Should Juneteenth be Remembered as a Holiday in the Black Community?'"

"Of course," he continued, "We'll have to give both sides, and be fair. Then, at the end of the debate we can explain the historical background of the event and say the Library has materials about black history to help you make up your own mind."

"That's what the Library is supposed to do, anyway," he concluded, "offer the information and let everybody decide for himself."

Around the table, one by one, the committee members nodded in enthusiastic approval. Then they went on to plan programs about how the world of travel is opening up the black community, even including an interview with a black travel agent.

"And then we can plug our travel brochures, films, and books," emphasized Mrs. Hines.

The radio show is edited by Lou Staples, public service director for KLIF, who adds the music and sound effects and deletes coughs and sneezes. Then on Sunday morning on KKDA and on Sunday evening on KLIF the sound of "This is your Dallas Public Library bringing you a program on black history, culture, and literature. . .," fills the air and Dallasites discover in yet another way, what their Public Library can offer them.

## **Library at Arlington Matches Growth of City**

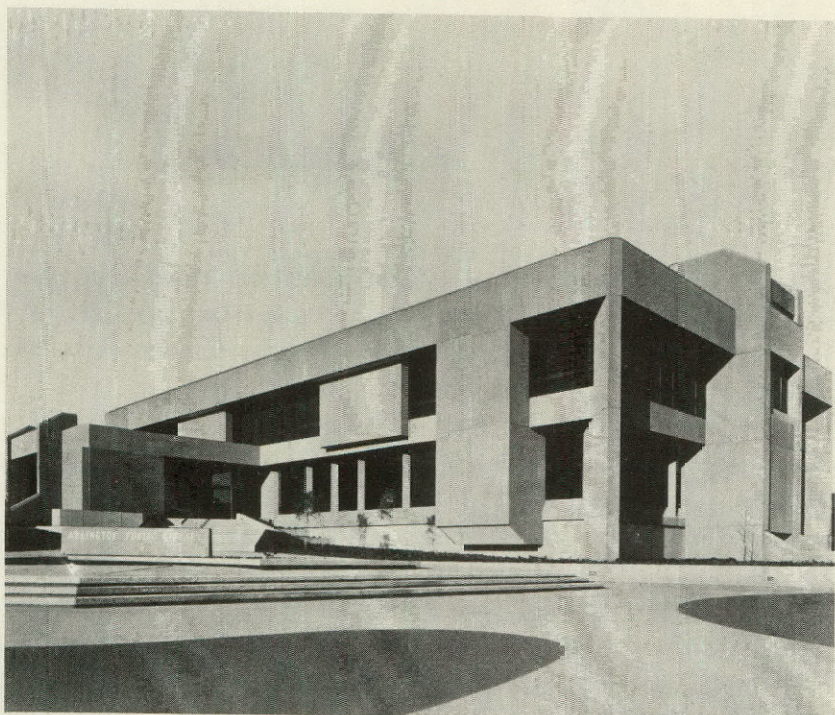
Arlington, Texas, is a city of 100,000 that believes in supporting its library system. A \$3.3 million bond issue approved in 1969 provided the means for increasing ten-fold the dimensions of the Arlington Public Library System by January, 1973.

Fifty years ago the Arlington Public Library consisted of a wooden box containing 25 books in the corner of a bank lobby. Today, it is composed of three modern branches and a multi-million dollar central complex housing a collection of some 100,000 volumes. Under the guidance of Jack A. Corliss, Director of Libraries, and Robert Boyer, Assistant Director, the Arlington Public Library System offers programs and services to the citizens of Arlington that the patrons of the 1922 wooden box library would never have dreamed possible. The system has grown and expanded at an accelerated pace in an attempt to keep up with the rapid growth of Arlington. In 1950 Arlington was a town of 5,000; the 1970 census showed population to be almost 100,000. The library belongs to all Arlingtonites, and every effort in planning and executing the new three-story building has been aimed toward providing facilities to meet the intellectual needs of the community.

### **New Services**

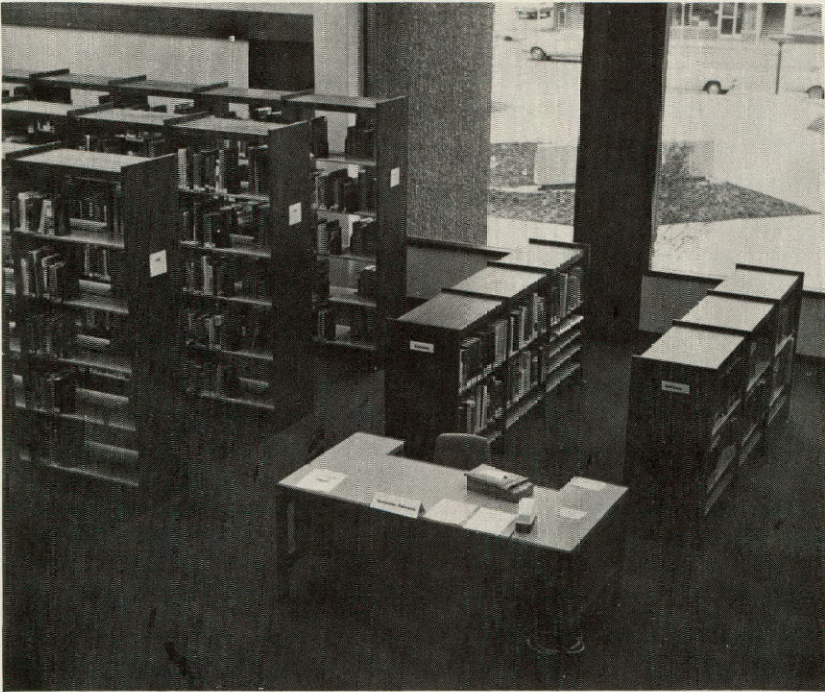
The new building serves as the nucleus of a greatly expanded Arlington Public Library. Several services were initiated with the opening of the new building that limited space in the former building made impossible.

An entirely new Audio-Visual Department has been created. The branch libraries had been offering paintings and recordings on a limited scale and will continue to do so, as they are one of the most popular services. The expanded service is contained in three rooms on the lower level of the new building. The 2,300 square foot main room has twelve listening booths equipped with stereo headphones for listening in privacy to any of the 1,500 records and 100 cassette tapes that are available for check-out. Another room seats twenty people and is equipped with professional-quality



speakers designed for group listening. This room also can serve as a meeting room. Also available for check-out is a collection of 65 statues and 150 paintings. The statues are copies of famous works from many different periods, and the paintings are custom-framed art reproductions. All may be checked-out for a six-week period. Tapes and records are available for a three-week loan. The third room in this area houses the Genealogy Collection with genealogical research volumes, microfilm readers, and a growing microfilm collection.

A pressing community need in Arlington has been for a facility to accommodate club, group, and civic activities. The new library offers a choice of six meeting rooms with a combined seating capacity of 324. Two small meeting rooms are available on the upper level. A larger meeting room on the main level accommodates 80 people. This room can be divided by means of a folding wall into two spaces, each accommodating 40 persons. On the lower level is the Community Room, the largest of the meeting facilities. The Community Room can be set up as an auditorium with seating for 250 or with banquet tables for 150. It is adjacent to a catering kitchen complete with refrigerator, counter space,



range and sink, plus a separate serving counter accessible from a lobby leading into the Community Room. The Community Room is equipped with audiovisual equipment including two 16mm film projectors, two 35mm slide projectors and one filmstrip projector, all mounted in a projection booth and completely controllable from a speaker's podium. The room is also equipped with a professional-size projection screen which retracts into the ceiling at the touch of a button.

A high point of the new library is the Vandergriff Room, a separate glass-enclosed area containing a collection of papers and memorabilia of Mayor Tom J. Vandergriff's 21-year tenure. Mayor Vandergriff's leadership is such an integral part of the development of Arlington that the library is proud to have a special room set aside to honor him.

The new Business Lounge is on the upper level. Within close proximity to conference tables and occasional chairs are business journals and newspapers, plus the business services to which the library subscribes. All of these publications are updated regularly to aid the businessmen interested in keeping up with current commercial trends and information.

## Increased Services

With expanded, modern quarters, the existing departments of the library are able to give increased service to the citizens of Arlington.

The Reference Department is now able to serve the public's information requirements from four areas divided by subject matter. Each area concentrates permanent reference material, study carrels, and circulating volumes on related subjects. One of the Reference areas, in the heart of the main level, is designated the Information-Reference Desk. Located here are local and out-of-town directories and ready-reference volumes so that many patron requests can be filled without referral to other areas.

Limitations on shelf space in previous quarters of the Central Library had severely restricted the Periodical holdings. Beginning in July, 1972, anticipating increased shelf space, 255 new titles were added to the collection to increase the resource potential of the Periodical Collection. Attractive wood and plastic circular display racks speed the search for a particular periodical.

During the second month of operation in new and more adequate working quarters, with custom-designed furniture, the Technical Processing Department was able to prepare 1799 new books for the system. This represents an increase of 60 percent in material processed with no increase in staff.

Arlington Public Library is an official United States Government Documents Depository, an arrangement whereby publications of the U.S. Government Printing Office are placed in collections throughout the country to facilitate access by the general public. Usage of these government documents has increased 1,000 percent since they have been displayed on open, specially-planned shelving on the upper level.

Arlington Public Library is also a local depository for the Library of Congress Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. This department fills Talking Book requests from blind readers in Tarrant County and serves as a local contact center for prospective readers desiring information concerning the program. This service is provided free of charge to the blind or physically handicapped through the Texas State Library, which is a Regional Library for the Library of Congress.

Future adult readers are considered to be just as important as present adult patrons and the library has reserved an entirely

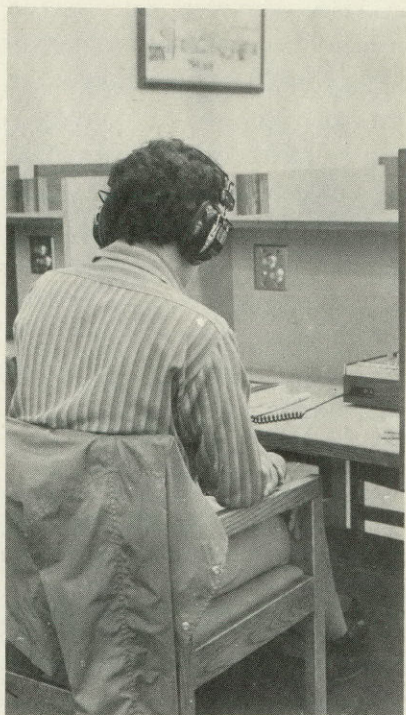


separate room specially for the Children's Department. The section now offers more than 20,000 volumes and is an outstandingly attractive part of the new library. It is carpeted in orange with copper shag area-rugs and white, child-sized furniture. Bronze glass windows form two of the walls, creating an open feeling in the whole room. A unique feature is the storyhour cove with seating for up to fifty children in a semi-circular carpeted stair step arrangement. Special children's pictures and changing displays are used to make the area particularly interesting to juvenile readers.

Additional facilities provided for patron convenience and comfort include: a coin-operated typewriter (with enclosed study rooms available for additional typewriters, as demand increases) a coin-operated Xerox machine, and a public adult seating capacity of 349 (exclusive of meeting rooms) divided among two reading lounges, an outdoor reading terrace, and study carrels and lounge chairs scattered throughout the main and upper levels.

Planning and construction of a library of this size is not accomplished quickly. Several years of work and worry on paper preceded eighteen months of actual construction activity, before the grand opening in January, 1973.

This building is the first structure of a planned downtown municipal complex that will eventually contain a new city hall, a civic plaza, and a landscaped pedestrian mall. The library is situated on a 3.5 acre site that was cleared of old buildings, and is designed in an open form on a three-level scheme. It was designed by Paul Wharton & Associates, with the execution of details accomplished under the supervision of Gene Lam, Architect. The building, constructed by Tom McCann Construction Company, is of reinforced concrete grade beams and wall foundations on drilled piers, structural steel framing system with structural concrete floor slabs. The exterior finish is part sandblasted and part brush-hammered precast concrete wall panels with solar bronze glass in bronze anodized aluminum window frames. The interior is decorated in warm earth tones through the color coordination of carpets, bronze columns, and dark-stained oak furniture, much of which was custom-designed to fill specific requirements. All-weather comfort is maintained by 206 tons of air-conditioning and central heating. Lighting is fluorescent. The facility has a 201,000 volume capacity with provisions for an additional level when this becomes advisable.



*Individual carrells for listening are available for library users.*

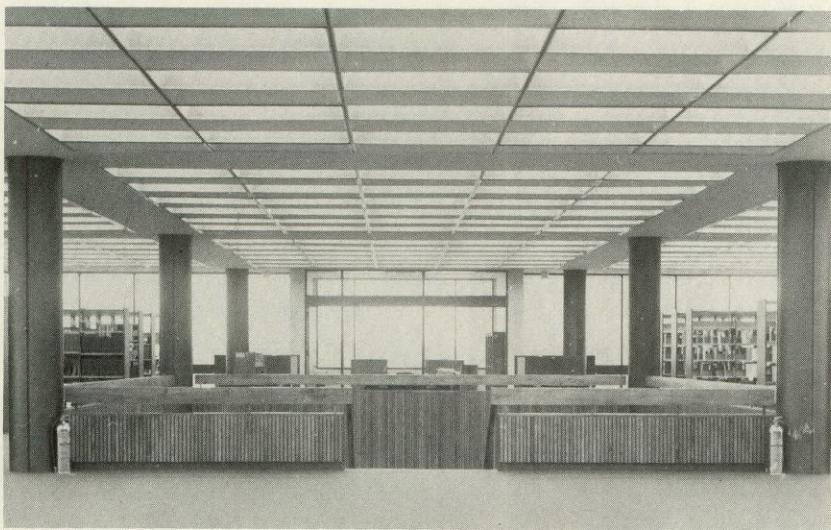




The sunny color scheme of gold, yellow, and orange throughout the facility is highlighted with paintings and sculptures by Arlington artists. The pictures range from whimsical batik animals in the children's area to sophisticated acrylics and detailed water colors in the adult sections. The interior is completely carpeted and books are placed on 3.5 miles of easy-access shelving. Two small indoor gardens add a touch of nature to the decor. One is beneath the central stairwell on the main level, and the other is just outside the Community Room on the lower level. A dramatic chandelier and an abstract artwork dominate the circulation area near the front entrances. There are two double-door entrances, on opposite sides of the entrance foyer, one with a ramp for wheelchairs. With the handicapped in mind, two elevators are provided for easy access to all levels, and special parking spaces have been reserved close to the building adjacent to a paved ramp between the parking level and the front entrance sidewalk. The paved and landscaped parking lot provides spaces for 150 automobiles.

The transfer of operations from a remodeled storefront building to a facility designed specifically as a library has been a significant indication of progress for the Arlington Library. The new building represents an increase in available floor space of 600 percent. The relocation of 100,000 volumes in an orderly manner involved months of planning by Boyer. As the books were removed from shelves or storage they were packed in pre-numbered boxes and the boxes were moved to the new location by members of the library staff or volunteer civic groups. The two locations are only half a city block apart, but they might as well have been miles apart when it came to transporting heavy boxes of books. The shelves in the new building were all pre-numbered to correspond with the box numbers, so the books could be placed on the proper shelves with a minimum of confusion.

In any move to a new location, the establishment of a regular sequence of operations always takes some adjustment and Arlington Public Library is no exception. Sheer size alone presents the need for adjusted thinking about procedures. However, it was only a few weeks until the staff had settled into regular routines and things were operating smoothly. Meanwhile, as the staff was learning, the public seemed to enjoy participating in the solution of problems that were encountered in the adjustment to a new system of operation. The people of Arlington, who made the whole thing possible, have also made the transition into the new surroundings easier.



# San Antonio's Pegasus Now in the 46th Year

by *Sandra Hutchins*

Forty-six years ago, in the autumn of 1927, the Children's Department of the San Antonio Public Library was considering how to observe Book Week. Leah C. Johnston, head of the Children's Department, wanted to do something unusual. The idea that emerged has borne fruit every year since and is still flourishing. It is called Young Pegasus and is a book of poetry published annually by the library. The poems it contains have a unique story behind them and the weight of a growing tradition.

In that first autumn the library sent out word that it would welcome original poems by boys and girls through the age of eighteen. Eighteen of the poems submitted were selected for printing in a little paperbound book, Young Pegasus. The poets whose works were chosen were awarded copies of the book, and the library even arranged for a visiting poet to make the presentation of the books. This bit of ceremony enhanced the excitement the young poets felt seeing their own work printed on the page, given a new and permanent life.

Since the first Young Pegasus was a success, the library decided to continue it. In its third year some of the high school teachers asked that the request for poems be sent out in the spring when they were teaching creative writing, so the schedule was changed at that time and has since remained the same. The judges read through the mass of material that is submitted in the spring and select those poems which they feel to be of especially fine quality; the poems are printed and bound, and the presentation of the books is made in the fall.

In the 1940's the judges began making the yearly presentations on a half-hour radio program. This enabled them to read the poems aloud and offer commentary on them for a wider audience than the poets themselves, their parents, and teachers. Now the poets and their poems are honored on two different occasions: once when the judges meet with the poets to award the books and

*Sandra Hutchins is with the Texas Commission for Arts and Humanities.*

once when judges and poets appear on a public television program. The first allows for informal, leisurely exchange between the poets and the judges, while the second makes the poems and the poets known to the public.

Each year one of the judges writes an introduction for Young Pegasus, offering some insight into the harvest of poems, those selected for publication and those not. Certain things have been noted in these introductions in the last ten years which help to characterize the poets and poems of that period.

In her introduction to the prize poems of 1964, Leah Johnston quoted the French proverb, "Plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose." She has know the poets and their poems very well since the inception of Young Pegasus and has found it comforting to observe the stability of poetic inspiration in a world of bewildering change: "Like their parents, the poet in them is stimulated by elemental things that they see, experience. Wind and rain, car lights on wet black asphalt, falling leaves that look like 'angels in brown,' blowing dust, words, music, love and hate, growing and dying, depression, boredom, and joy."

Another of the judges, Amy Freeman Lee, has delighted in the communicative qualities of the poetry, rejoicing in the young poets' learning to convey the essence of their perceptions through the intricacies of words. Joan Mellard and Claude Stanush have both pointed out the excellent craftsmanship of the poems they have judged, poems varied in form but technically quite amazing in poets so young and untried. And all the judges have wondered at, puzzled over, questioned, and discussed whether such and such an entry is, in fact, poetry or prose. The redefinition of poetry occurs again and again to the constant enlightenment and pleasure of the readers.

Each year the library publishes a list of rules that also indicates qualities the judges seek. In 1971 it said: 1) Fresh subject matter (other things being equal, a poem about a hackberry leaf has a better chance to win than a poem on the general subject of "Trees.") 2) Extraordinary treatment of the ordinary. 3) Honest expression of thought, natural to the individual. 4) Some poetic form. Rhyme and meter are of secondary importance.

Poems are judged by these criteria and the judges' own sense of quality and originality, according to age groups. The groups are

pre-school age to nine years, ten to twelve years, thirteen to fifteen years, and sixteen to eighteen years.

Some idea of the range of material which Young Pegasus has contained is conveyed by the following two poems, both printed in the 1971 book:

### RAIN

Rain  
Is a string  
Of wetness  
That ties me  
Up inside

Sandra Stewart, age 8

### IT'S RELEVATION

it is time for all the cattle kings to kick off  
the great meat-monger in the sky has no use or space for them  
and he really couldn't care where they all go  
just as long as they check out by noon

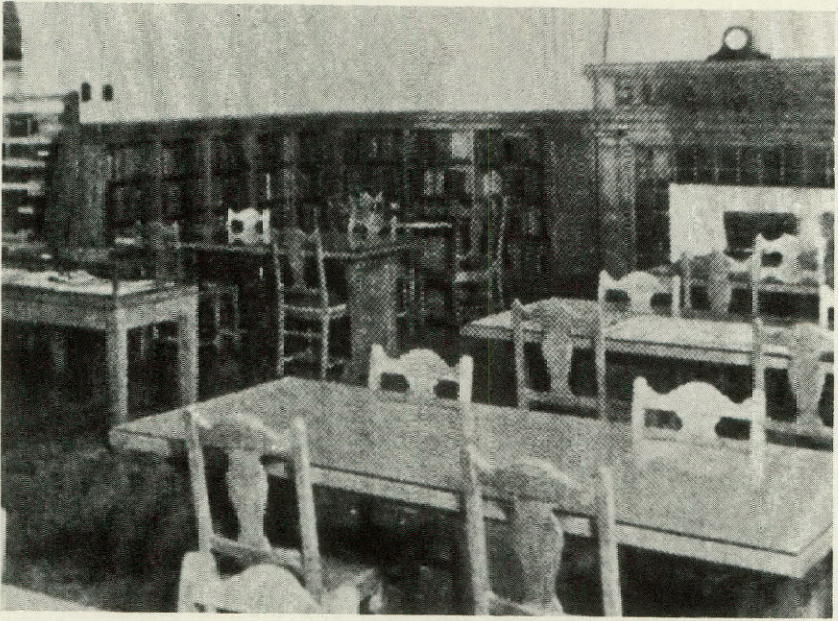
it is about time for all the bad mommies and daddies  
to put strichnine in the chocolate pudding  
and pass it out in pretty china bowls to the kiddies  
and sit back and sigh  
knowing they did the right thing

it is time for the greengrocer to spend a little money  
on his wife  
the rumanian with the watery eyes and  
tired wrinkled rotten smile  
buy her a new apron for her birthday  
call in the neighbors for anniversary cake and Welchade

it is time for Banquo to come cut of's grave

Lucy Cargill, age 17

From a child's feelings about rain expressed through the evocative simplicity of haiku to the sardonic wit of a young



*Children's Room at San Antonio Public Library in the mid-1930's.*

woman's contemporary doomsday pronouncement, the poems are representative of present-day poetic movements, styles, and modes. And yet, each one is special, unique, worthy of safekeeping between the covers of a book.

Not only are the poems unique. The institution of Young Pegasus (for it is an institution now, after nearly half a century) itself is unique. So far as it is known (and people associated with it have been trying for years to find its counterparts elsewhere), it is the only annual library-sponsored poetry contest for young people in the world. Its longevity can be attributed in large part to the enthusiasm and dedication of Mrs. Johnston, who worked with the project while Head of the Children's Department until her retirement in 1955 and has since served as a judge. And it was Mrs. Johnston, the originator of Young Pegasus, who stated most clearly why the publication was sponsored by the San Antonio Public Library: "The purpose of our annual compilation has been stated often. . . It is simply preservation of the thinking and emotions of boys and girls when these have been cast in lucid and graceful form. Not encouragement, not training for the poet, but the setting apart of his work in some sort of permanence. This is the service libraries have rendered writers since words were first chiseled on stone."

## **Federal Records Center Offers Service to Texans**

The world *archive* is derived from a Greek one that means government house; its plural has come to mean the documents that result from the activities of a private or public institution, agency, or organization. Common usage includes also among these what the archives profession calls manuscript collections.

The Archives Division of the Texas State Library, for example, is among those repositories that contribute to some of the problems that have arisen in terminology. This part of the State Library includes not only records of state government (archives) but also manuscript collections and books (library materials).

As more libraries—both public and academic—establish collections of manuscripts and/or archives, the library profession is becoming more aware of archival administration. In response to this, library schools have initiated courses that in many cases are open to both library school students and graduate students in the history department.

Unlike repositories that either have general guidelines for collection or no guidelines at all, the Archives at the Federal Records Center in Fort Worth is specifically limited to materials created by federal agencies within the five-state region (Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana) served by the records center. Its collection of microfilm materials is somewhat larger in scope in that it includes also materials in other regional centers in the National Archives in Washington.

PUBL. NO.	TITLE	NO. OF ROLLS	BOX NO.	ROLLS
WAR DEPARTMENT COLLECTION OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORDS, RG 93				
M-246	Revolutionary War Rolls 1775-1783	138	224 225 226 227 229 230 231	1- 2 3- 26 27- 50 51- 74 75- 98 99-122 123-138
RECORDS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. RG 94				
T-516	Revolutionary War: Naval Personnel	1		1
T-515	Revolutionary War: Soldiers Index to M-246	58	96 97	1- 39 40- 58
T-823	The Negro in the Military Service of the United States 1639-1886	5	88	1- 5
M-661	Historical Information Relat- ing to Military Posts and Other Installations. 1700-1900	8	89	1- 8
M-654	Gen. James Wilkinson's Order Book - December 31, 1796- March 8, 1808	3	94	1- 3
T-36	Lt. Zebulon Pike's Notebook of Maps, Traverse Tables, and Meterological Observation. 1805-1807	1	94	1
RECORDS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF. RG 165				
T-251	List of the Photographs and Photographic Negatives Relating to the War for the Union (War Department Subject Catalogue No. 5, Washington) 1897	1	88	1
RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. RG 111				
T-252	The Mathew B. Brady Collec- tion of Civil War Photographs	4	88	1- 4



*The page reproduced on the left shows some of the microfilm materials that are available on interlibrary loan from the Federal Archives and Records Center in Fort Worth. Procedures by which libraries may borrow such materials are described on pages 121 and 122. The photograph on the right shows a catwalk that provides easy access to upper shelves.*



The first archival materials related to the United States government were created a couple of centuries ago. Not until the 1930's was the National Archives established, and not until after World War II were regional centers for federal records set up.

Given these facts, it is not surprising that regional archives repositories are of even more recent origin. Nor, perhaps, is it surprising that researchers in this area are not yet taking full advantage of the archival resources on the Southwest available at the Fort Worth Federal Records Center. The location of the materials in Fort Worth is only one aspect of the archives program. In addition to original materials, the researcher also finds a steadily increasing collection of microfilmed material made available from National Archives as well as finding aids for materials in Washington and in other federal repositories.

Enthusiasm for the regional program is obvious when George Younkin, regional archivist, begins talking. Records of court trials in which Andrew Jackson and the pirate Jean Lafitte were involved in federal court in New Orleans touch upon one aspect of materials available. The detailed—and court-tested—records of the Cherokees illustrate a very human part of the story of the Southwest.

The life history of material created by government offices moves somewhat like this: governmental office, records center, archival repository. When the Federal Records Center was created in 1951, not only did federal offices in the region see an



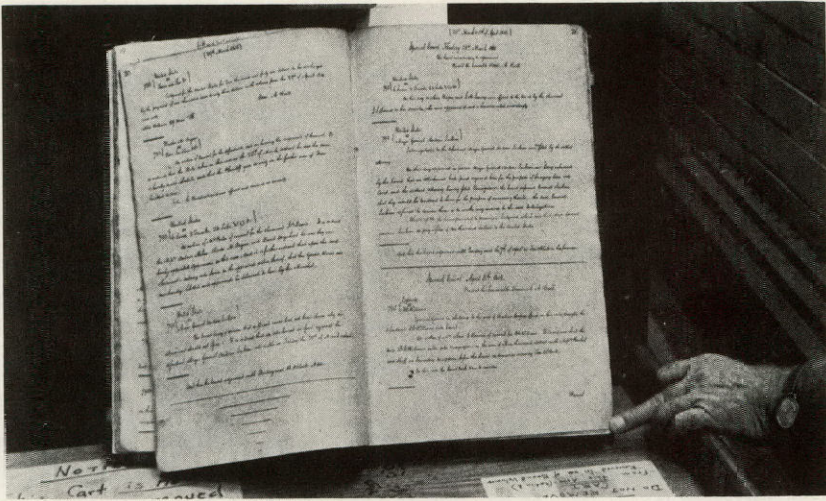
opportunity to transfer their semiactive files to less expensive quarters but also alert archivists saw an opportunity to collect long-inactive materials that had been uncovered during the surveys conducted during the 1930's by the WPA. By that time the surveys were some fifteen years old, but they did provide considerable information on the existence of historical records.

"We were convinced," says Younkin, "that federal buildings consisted entirely of basements and attics."

It was the discovery of these archival materials that contributed to a need for the federal regional archives. The Records Centers are maintained for federal agencies who still need access to materials deposited there. While a constant program of disposing of no longer needed records is vital, this destruction must be carried on with a recognition that some materials should be saved for historical purposes.

An example of the process that takes place when materials make the transition from records to archives can be found in the materials related to land acquired for military installations that have since been abandoned with the land reverting to non-federal government purposes. These materials contain not only vast amounts of minutiae but also in many cases the original deeds for the land that date to the first grants of land.

Creating archival collections in the regional records centers has two important effects. First, the National Archives becomes a repository for materials of national interest, thus limiting the size of the collections and the number of potential patrons. Second,



researchers working on a limited area, Texas, for example, find materials created by federal government activity geographically convenient to other archival and manuscript collections.

Effective use of records requires certain skills on the part of the researcher. Since the integrity of records groups is maintained, persons using them may find a variety of formats with a single collection. An extreme example are the records of the NASA that include computer tape and much movie film, but many collections include printed materials, maps, photographs, and other items along with correspondence and other manuscripts.

As part of the effort to acquaint researchers with materials available and with procedures for using them effectively, classes from nearby academic institutions, including Texas Christian University and the University of Texas at Arlington are invited to meet at the Records Center. In addition, students use resources for term papers, theses, and dissertations. With a number of institutions in the area offering graduate programs in disciplines for which the archival materials can provide resources, this aspect of the program has extreme importance.

Of particular interest to librarians and archivists outside the area is the availability of materials on microfilm on loan. A complete list, along with lending rules, etc., is available from the Federal Records Center, Post Office Box 6216, Fort Worth, Texas 76115. Examples of the available materials include the following titles: "Papers of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789

(204 rolls); Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations which include "Records Relating to the Northwest Boundary, 1835-1901" (10 rolls); Records of the Supreme Court of the United States which include "Index to Appellate Case files of the Supreme Court" 1792-1909 (20 rolls); General Records of the Department of State which include "Spanish Government of Mexico," 1811-1816 (1 roll); and General Records of the Department of the Treasury that include "Papers Relating to the Financing of the Louisiana Purchase" (1 roll).

Within each of the records groups, there are other titles, and a number of other record groups are also represented in the available collection. Since the microfilm materials are lent only to libraries, the borrowing library is a vital link between the Regional Center and the researcher.

Although "What's there and how can I use it?" is the first question of the researcher, the acquisition of materials is itself a fascinating story. Younkin first became associated with the records management staff of the Soil Conservation Service in Washington, D. C., soon after World War II. Although the National Archives was then more than a decade old, the records management function that would become such an important part of the National Archives and Records Service was still in its infancy.

In spite of the relative newness of records management even now, records storage dates to the first office that became full of papers. When the Regional Center was established in Fort Worth in 1951, says Younkin, many agencies in the area took advantage of the opportunity to rid themselves of the oldest records hid out in attics and basements.

Not all records were deposited by the agencies that created them. Two years ago, for example, a remodeling contractor called to say that five large vaults in an old federal courthouse were filled with old records, many of them for agencies that had moved or had ceased to exist. A truckload of blank forms and other useless papers were destroyed, but several hundred boxes were transported to the Records Center for a more detailed study and listing. The collection was a real find since it included records that dated to the territorial days.

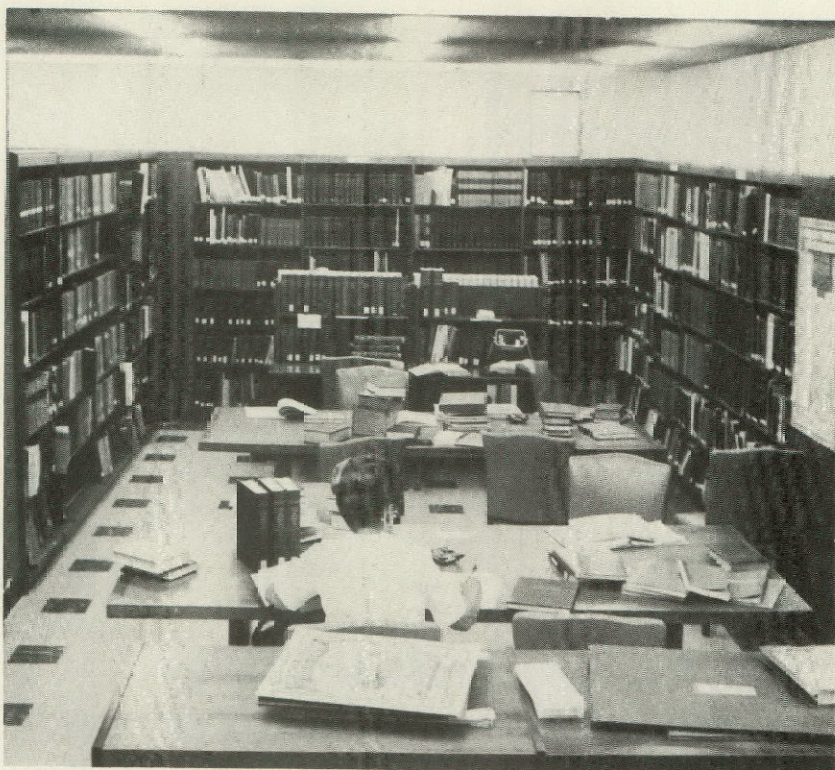
The materials that are now available and that will become available offer a real opportunity for researchers working on topics related to the five-state area.

## **Modern Hardware Makes Photographic Record Easy**

Staff members in many libraries are recording events. Those who aren't because they think the process either too complex or too expensive to become involved in might be surprised if they investigated. A camera that demands only that the user focus and shoot can provide a record of activities for displays, publication, or slide presentations. Or it might just preserve for the staff bulletin board a picture of that little boy who suddenly discovered that looking at pictures of Indians was more fun than doing a war dance in front of the circulation desk.

It is easy for people who make a great many pictures to become obsessed with hardware, and some will disagree with the following suggestion. For the occasional photographer, a 35mm rangefinder camera that automatically sets the aperture or stop of the lens and the shutter speed provides a balance of good results and easy operation. It produces color slides or color or black and white prints. A number are now available. Depending on many factors, the price of a new one is in the vicinity of \$100.

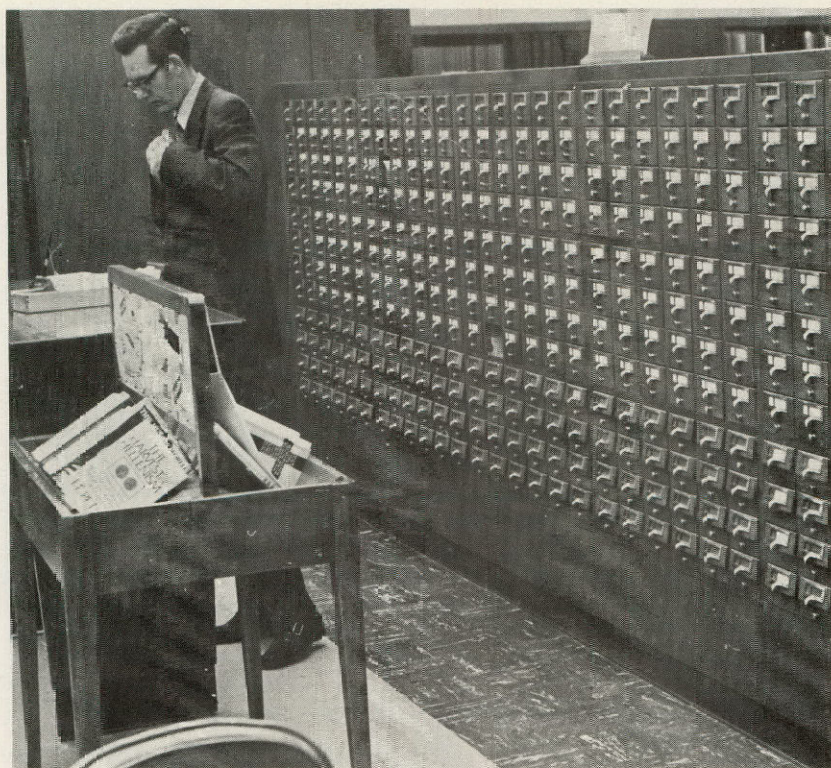
Mrs. Julie Burson is an assistant in the Information Section at the Texas State Library. Since her husband is the family photographer, we decided to let her try her hand at taking pictures at a nearby library.



After consulting the manual that came with the camera, she loaded the film and set the film "speed." To try out the camera she found some targets that weren't likely to move but that it would be nice to have some pictures of: the circulation desk, a new display, the sign in front of the building. These gave her practice focusing. Next, she decided to try some staff members who were busy at their jobs. A friendly smile usually relaxes the reluctant. People are attractive when they are doing something they are interested in.

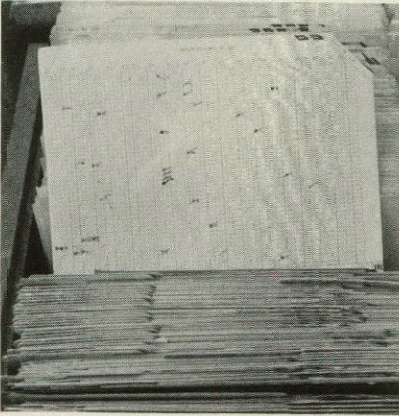
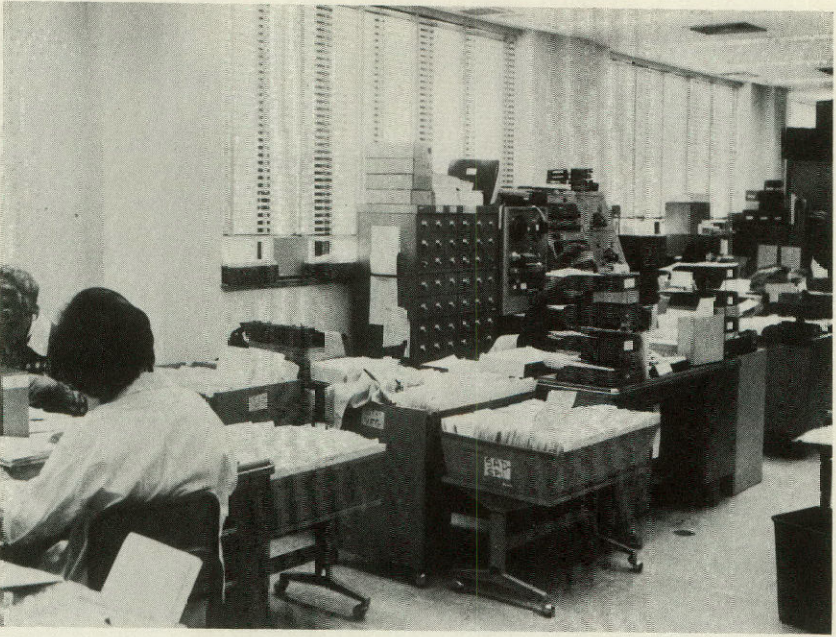
Since she wasn't having to think about setting the camera, Mrs Burson could think of other things. She could move in close—as close as three and a half feet. Or she could move back and shoot the central subject in its setting. When she moved in close, she tried to remember that what she sees in the viewfinder and what the lens sees are different. Experts call this parallax. Viewers call it cutting off heads.

She also remembers that the camera should be kept parallel to the subject, unless she wants to achieve a special effect. Special effects can be fun—especially in slide sequences, but they require more advanced techniques.

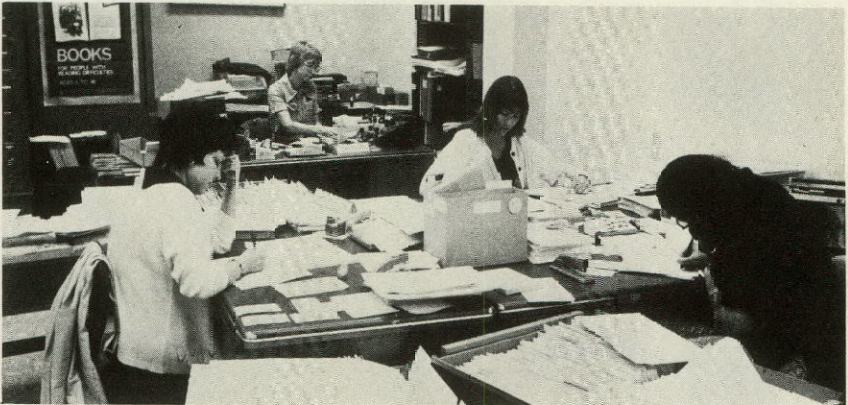


*From a table top, Mrs. Burson looked down on the genealogy collection. Looking across she took pictures of the card catalog and reference librarians' desk.*





*The scene above will soon change, in part because of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped's move to different space and in part because of the automated circulation system that will change the record keeping procedures. A close-up of one of the tubs adds detail to the general scene.*



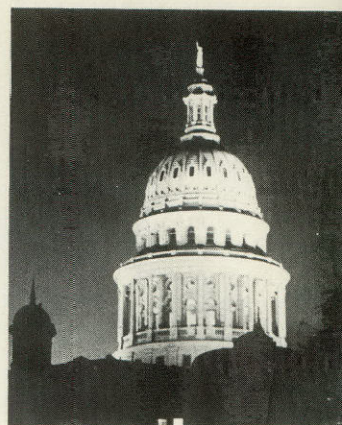


*What more is there to say about a meeting? Sometimes a light touch helps. This picture illustrates a problem with light: since light fell from the ceiling, the difference between that on the subject's head and shoulders and the lower part of his body exceeded the film's sensitivity.*



*The proportion of photographs made with a 35 mm camera is such that they turn out to be about seven by ten inches. Not all subjects are shaped that way. A little courage and a pair of scissors can eliminate extraneous background from finished prints. Or a conference with the photofinisher may instruct the printing of only part of a negative.*





The Texas State Library serves individuals and libraries. It provides reading materials to the blind and physically handicapped. It maintains the historical and semiactive records of state government. It is a regional depository for federal documents for the southern half of Texas. It administers programs for public libraries, including the Library Systems Act. We invite you and the patrons of your library to use these services.



*The photographs shown here are mounted on a piece of foam core, a lightweight plastic mounting board available from art supply dealers. The material has enough body to stand up if propped by a simple easel. In the original of this, the photograph of the State Library was in color and the descriptive matter typed on blue paper that picked up the color of the sky. Colored acetate can be attached to pictures to add some color to a display.*



CONTENTS: LIBRARY BOOKS  
MAILED UNDER SECTION  
135.215 POSTAL MANUAL

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY  
TEXAS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY BUILDING  
BOX 12927 — CAPITOL STATION  
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711