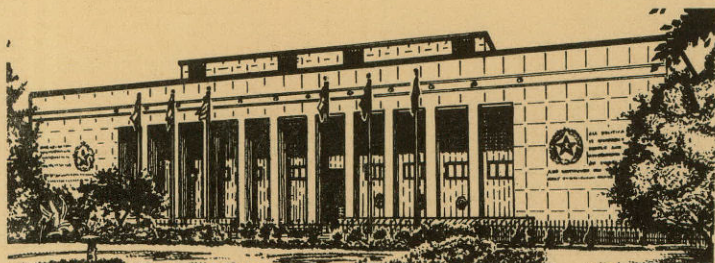


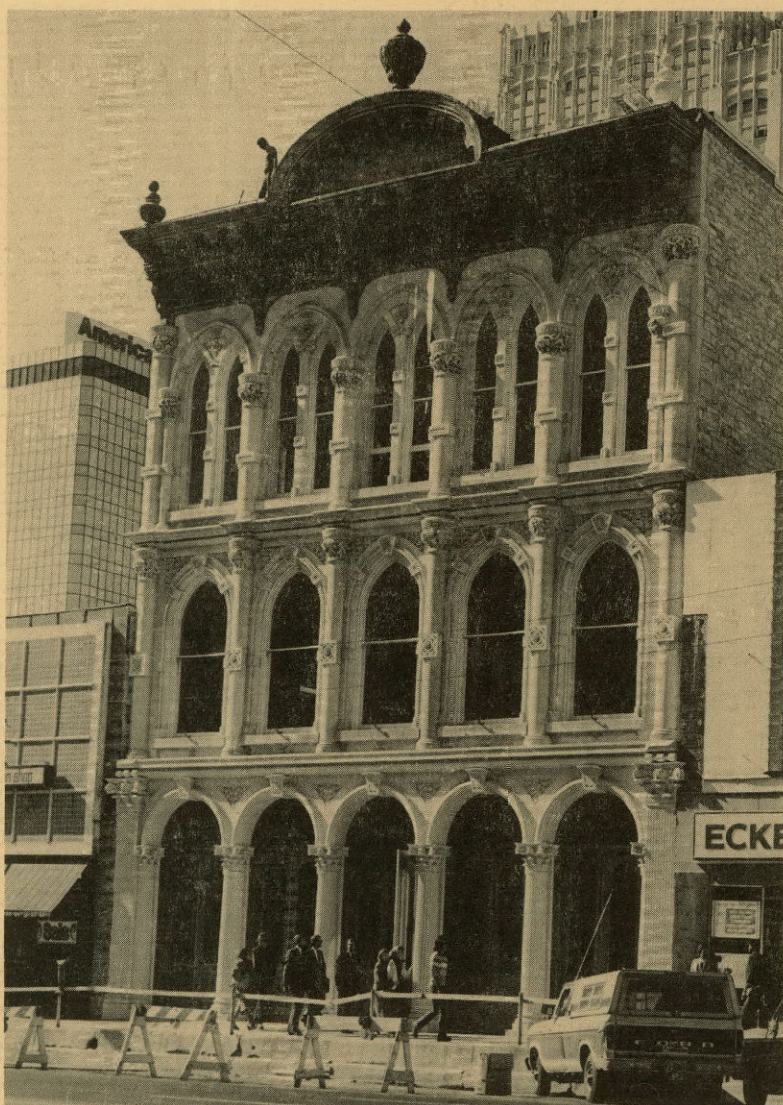
Volume 42

Number 4

Winter 1980



TEXAS LIBRARIES



Texas State Library and Archives Commission

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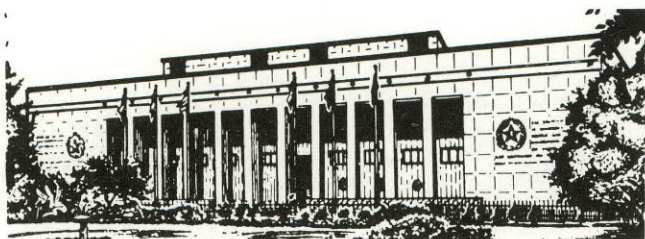
Records Management Division
Robert B. Fitzgerald

The Texas State Library became a separate state agency in 1909 when the Texas Library and Historical Commission was created. Legislation in 1979 changed the name of this group to the Texas State Library and Archives Commission. Two Commission members are appointed in September of each odd-numbered year to serve for six-year terms. The Texas State Library is housed in the Lorenzo de Zavala State Archives and Library Building at 1201 Brazos and at the Records Center at 4400 Shoal Creek Boulevard.

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Editor: Millicent Huff

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About the Cover

The cover of this issue of **Texas Libraries** shows the facade of the Tips Building on Austin's Congress Avenue. This structure, which is being restored for use as the home office of a savings association, was the hardware store of Walter Tips, a member of the Texas Library and Historical Commission in 1911.

The History of Texas

Plans are now beginning for the Sesquicentennial that Texas will observe in 1986. Much of the attention will be focused upon the traditional subjects of history. We hope, however, that Texans will turn their attention to some less traditional subjects. The development of major league professional sports in the state has taken place in the past two decades. The development of petrochemicals, of the fashion center in Dallas, and of a host of other new industries has taken place since World War II.

Texas' educational and cultural institutions have also undergone great change in recent decades. For some time this editor has been interested in the history of the Texas State Library. Reading minutes of the Texas Library and Historical Commission for the years from its establishment provides an interesting view of how much State government has changed during the past 71 years. Just as the industrial history of Texas will be understood by studies of individual industries, the history of government in the state will be understood by histories of individual agencies.

The Sesquicentennial will kindle much interest in Texas's past. For some, it will be a time to look at original records. For others, it will spark an interest in the vast literature on Texas that is in the state's libraries.

System Advisory Councils Hold Statewide Meeting

Members of the Advisory Councils for the regional public library systems organized under provisions of the Texas Library Systems Act met in Austin on October 7, 1980, to learn about cooperative services for libraries and to exchange ideas and information. Anne Marie Falsone, deputy state librarian at the Colorado State Library, delivered the keynote address in the morning. That evening Senator Grant Jones of Abilene, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, discussed budget-making activities in the coming legislative session.

Participants in the conference had an opportunity to participate in group discussions on topics related to systems generally and to Texas systems specifically. Sam Whitten, associate professor of library science at the University of Texas at Austin, conducted a session on "What We Wanted, What We Got: An Introduction to Systems." Norma Stanton, City Council member from Irving and former chairperson of the Northeast Texas Library System, led a session on "Economic and Political Issues in Systems." "Texas System Services" was the topic for a session led by Patricia Smith, manager of the Planning and Management Department of the State Library's Library Development Division. Heartsill H. Young, associate professor of library science at the University of Texas, led the session on "Planning for System Services." The discussion of "Systems and Legal Issues" was led by Biruta Kearn, system coordinator of the Central Texas Library System, and Raymond Hitt, director of the Library Development Division. Robert L. Clark, director of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, led the session on "National Trends and Cooperative Services."

Although the system councils meet regularly, and some members have had an opportunity to attend other library meetings, the conference was the first gathering of all system council members. In addition to the system council members, there were also a number of librarians from system libraries and staff members from the regional systems on hand.

Elizabeth Crabb of the Northeast Texas Library System chaired the Planning Committee for the conference. Other members were Carol Bartz, Houston Area Library System; Mabel Fischer, Fort Worth Public Library; Nell Herndon, Central Texas Library System Advisory Council; Anne Hollingsworth, Texas State Library; Tanya Jamison, West Texas Library System; Sydelle Popinsky, Texas State Library; Patricia Smith, Texas State Library; and David Weyant, Texas Trans Pecos Library System Advisory Council.

Libraries Face Challenges —Or New Set of Opportunities

by **Anne Marie Falsone**

Today I'm going to talk about what some people see as problems but what I perceive as challenges for the 1980's. And I think how you look at what is happening to us is important. There is a lot happening, and there is going to be even more happening in the 1980's. Our mindset is crucial. Whether you think "Oh, we have all these dire problems" or whether you think "Gee, this is an opportunity for us to try some new ways of dealing with things." Then second, we're going to talk about possible responses that libraries can have to these problems or challenges in the 1980's. And then, finally, I'm going to be making a few suggestions for what I think those of you who are serving on advisory councils may do, what you may see as your role in addressing some of these problems and challenges.

Reduced Funding

Let's begin with the first one and talk about reduced funding or funding that's too low to keep up with inflation. And this gets to be difficult. We're all coming to grips with this more and more. Social services or community services are programs that in some communities are seen as frills or things that can be cut. Officials start talking about the "meat and potatoes" programs such as roads and bridges and sewer systems. Recently I was talking with a group of supporters from the Denver Public Library, and they were concerned about some funding cuts that were being suggested by the mayor and the City Council. They asked for some ideas about how to approach this. I suggested that they talk to the relocation committee within the Denver Chamber of Commerce because some of the things that large companies look at when they're looking at a metropolitan area like Denver are what they call the cultural plusses. They take for granted that the roads and bridges and sewer systems and so on are adequate, but that's true of many cities. In order to make your city the one that is chosen by a company that you want to bring in to increase your tax base I think you have to be

Anne Marie Falsone is deputy state librarian at the Colorado State Library.

able to say that it has an outstanding public library. Cities need to be able to say that they have good universities, strong community colleges, school systems they can be proud of, an influential art museum, or an outstanding symphony. I think you have to have these cultural amenities if you are going to attract business and industry. I am anxious to go back and find out what the response was when they talked to the Chamber of Commerce. There are ways of dealing with the problem of reduced funding, but it is a reality of the 1980's.

I think another thing that is a reality of the 1980's and that is also difficult to deal with is not called a reduction in funding but actually is. That is an increase that is less than the increase in the cost of living. If you have some sort of mandated increase level as we have in Colorado where the total state budget cannot increase more than 7 percent, an increase of 3 or 5 or 7 percent is not going to keep up with inflation. And you are going to have to find some creative ways to deal with that. I know the taxpayer revolt is something we've been dealing with for a while. But I don't think it's going to go away. Most of you have heard about the Sagebrush Rebellion. The western governors are saying: "We have so much influence from the federal government that we are to a point where we may decide to refuse federal funds." Have you heard that idea surfacing in Texas? It's very big in Colorado -- in fact, our governor is one of the leaders. They are saying that 7 percent of the money that comes into Colorado is federal money, and 55 percent of the paperwork is generated by this 7 percent. That's not the sort of thing that makes state officials want to accept federal money. I don't know whether you noticed in the paper last week that the National Governor's Conference and the National Conference of State Legislatures had just issued a joint statement saying that they were against categorical funding, that they are going to be pushing, both during the presidential election campaign and during the next couple of years, for block grants to states. State legislatures want to have the right to determine how these funds are going to be given out. The National Governors' Conference and the National Conference of State Legislatures are very influential groups, so I don't think we can just dismiss a statement that is made officially by them. Once again we're talking about this whole idea of accountability or cost effectiveness. I know we've been dealing with that during the 1960's and 1970's, but I don't think it's going away. I think taxpayers are more and more going to feel they have a right to know what is being done with their money and whether it is being spent as wisely as possible.

Population Changes

The next problem or challenge is the three-part area of change in population characteristics. I've done enough reading on Texas to know that you're experiencing some of the same things that we are in Colorado, with energy booms and with industrial plants moving into what had previously been rural

areas and impacting on those. But then, there is the opposite side of the coin. I don't know which is worse: a burgeoning population or a sudden decline that reduces the tax base. Both are difficult and challenging aspects of providing service to a community. If you have a declining population, you have to say, "What services do we want to continue? Which services are basic to our community?" And I don't mean basic by "bare bones." I mean what kinds of things need to be offered to meet the needs of that community and which kinds of things -- even if they include your favorite program -- can be dispensed with if you want to focus your attention on the things that are really basic to providing for the needs of that community. We're also talking about changes in population. We've certainly experienced a great many of those in Colorado, and I know you have in Texas, also. People are moving from industrial cities in the North, the Northeast, the Midwest. In some cases whole plants are moved to what had been sparsely populated rural areas. The people who are coming in have entirely different needs from the population that was there previously. You may have thought you had the game all figured out and knew what those needs were and you thought you were doing a decent job of meeting these needs. Then suddenly here are all of these new people who have an entirely different set of needs and sometimes can be very vocal about why you're not meeting their needs instead of doing what you have been doing for the past twenty years.

There there is the flight to the suburbs from the inner cities. In Colorado we are beginning to see a reversal of this in an urban renaissance. In the 1960's it was fashionable to live twenty miles out of town. Now, with gasoline being \$1.10 to \$1.25 a gallon, it's becoming less fashionable and certainly less cost effective. So people are moving back to the inner city. After you had finally gotten some programs together for what you thought was your client group, all of a sudden people who haven't lived in the area for twenty or twenty-five years want the same services that they remember getting when they lived there in the 1950's or 1960's.

Older Users

Another user that I think we are going to be seeing more of is the older person. You may have seen a **Newsweek** article a couple of years ago about the "graying of America." We have an aging population. I don't want to make it sound like we're going to have all these people in nursing homes that are going to be a nice captive audience you can take a deposit of books to. We're talking about people who are going to be active longer in their lives -- a longer span of life in which people are moving and shaking and doing things and demanding services and needing information. With a longer life span we're talking about people having two or three or four careers and needing information about how to make these career changes and choices. We're also talking about people who want to have meaningful use of their retirement years. We're going to have people on both ends of the spectrum -- people who

decide at the age of fifty that they want to retire, that they have twenty or thirty years of active life ahead of them, and that they want to do something with it. And so they're looking for some meaningful contribution they can make to the community for the rest of their adult lives. We're also talking about people who may work until they are 70 and who want to know how to make the leisure time outside their work more meaningful.

I think we're talking about a greater interest in adult learning and life-long learning -- whatever the particular buzz word may be in your community. We're talking about people wanting to have something to do other than just go to the office and go home and sit in front of the television. People are looking for alternatives. People are more and more enrolling in community education classes. They are getting involved in sports.

The Changing Family

This leads to the next area of concern, which is "the changing family." And I'm sure you have seen articles, read articles, and seen television shows about the changing American family. But the facts are startling. Sixty percent of all women over the age of 18 work outside the home. The last study that was done by the Department of Labor showed that only 12 percent of American families now fit what we all grew up to think was the American stereotype of a family: a father who works outside the home full-time, a mother who stays at home full-time, and two children. We're talking about some major changes in what we perceive as a family. We're talking about a lot of one-parent households. Because of inflation and the rising cost of living we're talking about a lot of households that aren't what we grew up to think of as households, whether you're talking about several singles, either of the same sex or of different sexes living together. I had an interesting conversation recently with a friend who is about 50 years old. She has a large house. The last child was finally grown, and she was trying to decide what to do. She didn't really want to take in boarders. The 25-year-old son of one of her friends had just been transferred to Denver. He said, "I'm really not interested in just renting a room from you because I happen to be a gourmet cook, and I'd like access to the kitchen." So she said, "Why don't you come over and we'll discuss it." He did, and they worked out an arrangement whereby he would cook dinner and she would clean the house. They had the whole thing worked out, and she felt okay about it until she went to a party in the neighborhood where the young man was also. He introduced her as his roommate. "Maybe I've gone too far with this; I'm not sure," she told me. In any case, libraries are going to be providing information to new kinds of households.

The Self

The 1970's were called the "Me Generation." I think we're going to see a continued interest, not only in the self but also in self-determination, well-

ness and holistic medicine. Colorado is the first state -- there are perhaps two doing this now -- that is paying for employees to participate in a wellness program. It's being paid for out of state funds. Our governor is concerned about the health of state employees and the stress we are under and feels that, rather than waiting until we get sick and then paying higher insurance rates because the state has a lot of sick employees, that it's smarter to emphasize wellness. So I think this whole business of holistic medicine and wellness is going to impact upon the information needs of people.

Then there is the interest in how to do things. We see a lot more people who are wanting books on how to be their own lawyer, how to do their own plumbing repairs, and how to be their own stockbroker. Someone told me jokingly the other day that he had thought of the title of something that was going to be a best-seller. It was going to be "How To Be Your Own Brain Surgeon." I haven't seen that yet at the bookstore in my neighborhood, but I'm looking for it.

The impact of technology is enormous. We are bombarded with all aspects of it. We are talking about computers and microcomputers and mini-computers. I'm sure you have seen the delightful ad that shows Benjamin Franklin sitting in front of his home computer. Of all the people I've read of in history I can't think of anyone who would be more likely than Benjamin Franklin to go out and buy himself a home computer. We're talking about satellites and being able to bounce messages and transmit information via satellite. We've had some experiments in Colorado trying that. The technology is there and obviously works, but if it costs \$14 a page to send a telefacsimile transmission, we haven't quite arrived at a point where our regional systems are going to launch their own satellites or even put up their own receiving stations. But the fact that the technology is here means that before long it is going to be possible to do these things. Certainly we are faced with fiber optics and videodiscs and lasers and how these things can be used in the information industry. Technology is something we're just coming to grips with.

What Libraries Can Do

Let me turn now to each of the broad topics that I've outlined and talk about what libraries can do. I think we're going to have to be looking at more and better ways to cooperate. And let me give you one example of what some libraries in Colorado are doing. We have a group called CARL, the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries, which is mainly in the front range of Colorado from the Fort Collins-Greeley area down to a little south of Colorado Springs. The seven member libraries, which include the Denver Public Library, the University of Denver Library and five state-funded universities, have started a project called COLA, Cooperative Library Acquisitions. Each year members put a certain amount -- a pro rata share of their budgets -- into a common pot. And then each library makes up a wish list and



Anne Marie Falsone

these are basically things that cost more than \$1,000. They started with a minimum of \$500, but inflation drove the minimum upward. They are listing some expensive reference sets. The **Gmelin Handbuch der Anorganischen Chemie**, a prestigious German chemical reference work, is one of the things they have looked at. Another is an art series which has just been published on Leonardo da Vinci's works. In other words, COLA is looking at expensive and esoteric items that only one library should probably own. They estimate that in the two years this program has been operating that they have saved -- as a group -- over \$200,000 in the seven libraries. Not only that but when they made up the wish list and started checking, they found that more than 50 of the things they thought no one in Colorado had were already owned by one of the libraries in the cooperative. They did not bother to price that out; but knowing the price of reference books now, I think you are probably looking at another \$50,000 to \$100,000. And COLA is just one example of current resource-sharing activities.

In addition to cooperative purchasing, we're going to have to do some staff training. I still go into major urban and suburban libraries in Colorado where no one tells me about interlibrary loan if I don't find what I'm looking for. The staff members don't always pull out the **Colorado Union Catalog**, which is our computer output microfiche title locator file of some of the major holdings of Colorado. I'm always interested when I don't find something in the card catalog and go up to the desk and say "I can't find this."

We need to do a better job of staff training to suggest to people where they can find other resources if they are in a specialized field. For example, the Colorado School of Mines has one of the outstanding geological and petrochemical libraries in the western states. And more and more we have people walking into the business section of the Denver Public Library or even students going into school libraries who need information that is probably available only at the School of Mines.

We are going to have to look at cooperation across types of libraries. In the past public librarians have talked to public librarians; school librarians have talked to school librarians; and academic people have run into academic people. And they work out informal cooperatives. Recently we tried something in Colorado that worked well, I had an idea that size alone may be more important than type of library, so I kicked it around with a couple of staff members who thought it had possibilities. We had a meeting of large libraries. We developed some criteria to identify the characteristics of a large library: book budget, size of staff, size of collection, etc. And we brought together directors of large libraries -whether they are public, academic, or school. We found they have a lot in common just because of the libraries' size. They are all heavily involved in technology and are concerned about the technology they have. "Did we jump in too fast?" "Did we wait too long?" "What did you pay for this system versus what did I pay for it?"

They are large enough to do many things for themselves. But Jefferson County School District has just had a staff training program on how to deal with handicapped children who are now being mainstreamed into the student population. The Denver Public Library has just had a staff development activity for their people on handicapped people who are coming into the Denver Public Library. And they said: "We wish we had known that. We could probably have gotten together and had one workshop and had all of our staff attend." We are discovering that they have commonalities simply because of their size.

We then had a meeting two days later of medium-sized libraries. We found the same thing to be true with that group. We are now thinking about doing some work with rural libraries of whatever type because we feel in rural communities there already is a lot of informal cooperation, but we want to encourage and foster it. It probably happens more in a rural community just because people know each other. The public library may be just a few blocks down the street from the school library, and the same patrons go back and forth. Under these circumstances there's a much greater chance that librarians pick up the phone and work together. We just need to rethink our present cooperative efforts. We need to say "what are we doing now? Are cooperative efforts working? If they are working, let's strengthen them. If some of them aren't working, what are some other ways in which we can cooperate --

either with the same type of libraries or with other types of libraries." There are many unexplored avenues in the area of cooperation.

Now, let's look at the taxpayer revolt. We need to be accountable. We need to be able to assure the city fathers or the county commissioners or whatever group we're working with that we are looking at every nickel and that we know exactly where it's going and that there is no needless duplication. We have to explain to them the difference between needed and needless duplication. I have often told state legislators that every library obviously needs an unabridged dictionary and every library needs some encyclopedias, but not every library needs a \$2,000 reference work. We need to be sure that legislators and others understand that duplication is not necessarily needless duplication. And it will be up to us to assure them that our cooperative efforts insure that whatever duplication there is is indeed needed duplication.

We are going to need to package our problems differently. Let me give you an example. We have had regional systems in Colorado since 1976. I've spent three years on budget presentations trying to explain to the state legislature what our regional multi-type systems are -- with what seems like better success at some times than others. It really is complex to explain how different types and geographic areas can come together and that our regional systems are administrative units rather than libraries. They coordinate the sharing of resources within their geographic areas. And I was really getting concerned until it occurred to me what I needed to do in order to break through the 7 percent ceiling on the total state budget. I decided that our best approach was to say that this is a classic example of the kind of activity that we think is responsive to the taxpayers' concerns. Here we are, taking all these types of libraries -- some are on federal funds, such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Research Library in Boulder. Some are on state funds such as our state universities; some are on municipal funds such as public libraries; some of them are on a combination of funds such as school libraries that have both state and local funding. Systems have brought all these libraries together to share their resources because ultimately their funding all comes from the same pocketbook -- it comes out of the taxpayer's pocketbook. And what I think you ought to do instead of giving everyone the same 7 percent increase is to reward those programs that are being responsive to taxpayer concerns.

For the fiscal year that started in July, we got a 15 percent increase, so I am sure that there are agencies that got a 1 percent or 2 percent increase. I don't think the legislators wanted to know all the intimate details of how our systems operate. I think they wanted to be reassured that this was a program that is responsive to taxpayer concerns. And, so, I would just use that as an example of the fact that you must package your product in light of what their concerns are and what they want to fund.

Another thing that Colorado systems do is reciprocal borrowing. We started it out in the Central Colorado System that covers the Denver-Boulder

area. We have a situation that I'm sure you probably have in Texas. Metropolitan Denver is an amalgam that consists of the City of Denver which is surrounded by fifteen municipalities and includes parts of seven counties. So we have all kinds of jurisdictions. And people don't understand that. If they live in Jefferson County and work in Denver and go shopping in Arapahoe County, they don't understand when they walk into the library that the card that was perfectly good in Jefferson County isn't good in Denver or Arapahoe County. And so what we have done partly with state money and partly with local money is to say a single library card is good anywhere in the Central System. Now people are beginning to ask why we can't expand reciprocal borrowing all over the state so that a resident of Denver vacationing in Durango can go into the Durango Public Library and check out a book. We're investigating the possibility now.

The Sagebrush Rebellion and the statements I hear coming out of the National Governors' Conference make me a little nervous about too much dependence on federal funds for operational activities. If you are using federal funds to support some innovative projects or some special programs such as programs geared toward ethnic minorities, that is probably fine. If the federal funds are not available, someone else may pick up the program. Those of you were in libraries or involved with libraries at the time Nixon impounded the federal funds know what I'm talking about. At the State Library in Colorado, a number of people received termination notices.

What can libraries do about population shifts? Let me give you one example of how much a community can be impacted. Parachute, Colorado, is a classic example. Now, if you don't know where Parachute is, it's just seven miles down the road from Silt, and Silt is just a few miles down the road from Newcastle. I still don't see many people shaking their heads as if they know where I've placed it. Does it help any if I mention Glenwood Springs or Grand Junction? It's on what we call the Western Slope. It's a heavily impacted area with oil shale, coal, and other development going on. Parachute has a population of 500. About 175 kids attend grades K through 12 in a small school on one side of the highway. If you stand on the front steps of the school building and look across the road, you can see huge earth-moving machines leveling the top of a mesa. I was there the other day for a library dedication and asked what was going on over on the mesa. The townspeople told me that Exxon plans to build a town of 20,000 residents by 1985. Now if you were the mayor or the superintendent of schools in Parachute, what would you do? Being mayor is an unpaid job for the man who runs a service station. The superintendent of schools and the teachers are the only salaried employees of the city. Talk about "Future Shock." It has arrived in Parachute, Colorado.

Let me tell you how they have dealt creatively with the situation. A group of citizens went to Exxon, and the company agreed to pay two full-time planners who will be employed by the City of Parachute. I call that

creative community planning because it is to Exxon's benefit to have a town that their people are going to want to be sent to. What looked like a problem is turning into an exciting challenge. In impacted areas, we need to know what group is doing the planning and what group is making the decisions. It won't do you any good to find out after the fact that libraries aren't mentioned in the ten-year development plan for your community. You'd better get in there on the ground floor and find out who has the money to do the planning and who the planner is. Make sure the planner knows you, and make sure the planner knows what information the citizens of your community have.

In areas where the population is declining, we need to find out what services the people really want. And we need to focus attention on those. In a community where a large number of people work during the day, you may have noticed that attendance at the Wednesday morning puppet show had declined from thirty to about four. Maybe you need to start taking the puppet show over to the day care center because that may be where all the children are since we are talking about two-income families. Or maybe the population has changed to a degree there aren't enough children to support a puppet show. I don't care how great the puppet show is and how much you want to do it. If you don't have any takers, maybe you need to focus your attention and resources on some other area. Maybe you need to start going to the nursing home. Maybe you need to find out what the local senior citizen group wants. Maybe they are getting ready to take a bus tour to the Grand Canyon and would love to have somebody come and give them some information. You need to find out what kinds of activities can be done by other agencies. Too often we think we have to do everything for ourselves. Can your accounting services be handled by the City? Could you turn that whole exhausting task over to someone else and let them mail you a computer printout. What about personnel management? Are you wasting a lot of time and effort handling all the personnel recruitment and management and recordkeeping and filing of insurance claims, and could you get someone else in your community to do that?

In Colorado we wanted to get a minicomputer at the State Library a couple of years ago to run our automated system for service to the blind and physically handicapped. I found out that there were some people over in the Department of Education, of which we are a part, who also wanted a minicomputer and already had some data services people on their staff. I agreed to help them buy a larger minicomputer if they would get their people to program what we wanted on our share of the computer. One of these days they may wake up and decide they didn't get such a good deal, but so far they have done all the programming for us and we are enjoying the benefits.

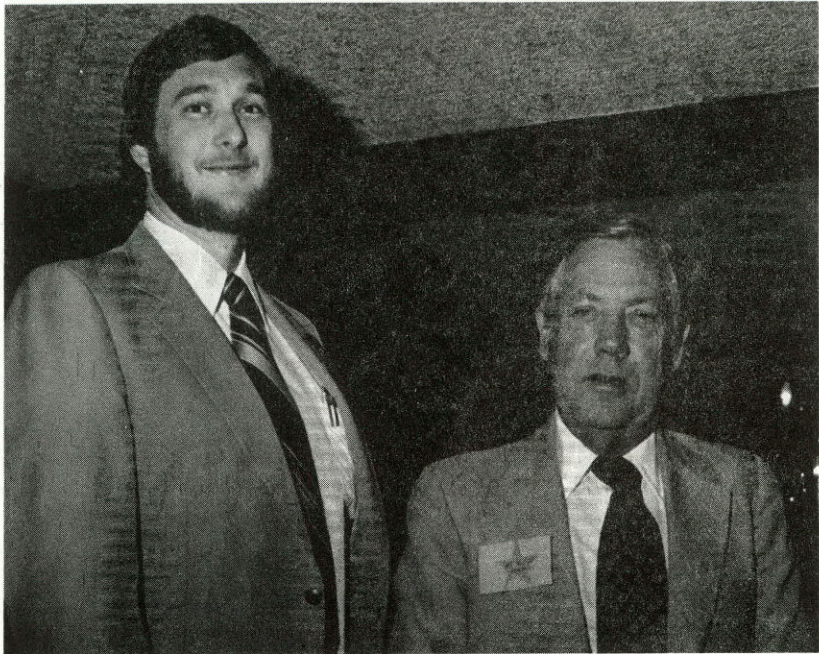
Whether you are dealing with a declining population or a changing one, you need to identify your highest priority needs and services and focus your attention on them. If you are living in an area where people with more

sophisticated information needs are moving in, you need to identify what those needs are. If you are talking about an aging group, you need to know what the needs of the elderly are. For example, you may need information about community services.

The public library in Colorado Springs has an interesting public-access computer terminal that tells users about community activities. The library patron simply dials in to find out about programs for the elderly, hobbies, women's programs, and so forth. It's a simple device that they got the city to foot the bill on so they could provide this information.

As families change, their information needs change. They want information on time management, on day care for children, on community services, and on recreational activities in close proximity to their homes. Libraries can also respond to the desire for self-determination with both materials and programs. In Colorado people are interested in solar energy and how to convert their homes into passive or active solar.

And then there is the impact of technology. You probably don't want to jump on the bandwagon too soon and get the first piece of hardware that comes out, but the other side of that coin is that you don't want to wait too long. If you do the latter, you may find yourself locked into a system that someone else picked out but which offers the only way you can hook up with other people in your community. In computer technology it's important to



Roger M. Nichols, director of Brownwood Public Library, and Joe Blagg, member of the Advisory Council for the Big Country Library System, were among the participants.

find out what other libraries and other agencies in your community are doing and make sure that the systems you are looking at are compatible or can be made compatible without a great outlay of money.

The Role of Advisory Councils

Now, let me briefly talk about how I think advisory councils can meet some of these challenges. You are going to need to be very creative. You are going to need to look at what you are doing now and say, "Should we be doing it? Can we do it another way? Can we do it a better way?" A stimulating activity is to brainstorm and take each one of the programs that you are currently involved in and see how many other ways you could provide that service or have that program. Think about the people of Parachute, Colorado, and how they solved an impending problem. I think you need to look at new ways in which you can cooperate with other libraries, whether it's just another library within your system, other kinds of libraries within your geographic region, or other systems.

As you work on the system council, you need to be concerned about your local needs, but you also need to take off your local hat and think about regional and statewide needs. As we reach a tightening budget and a greater demand for accountability, we really are going to have to hang together.

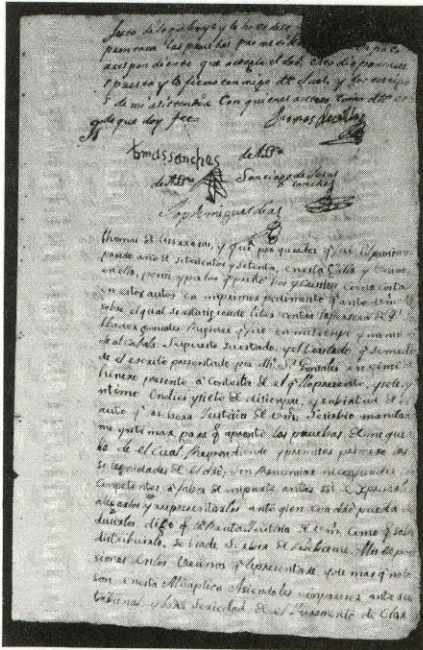
Laredo Archives Now Housed at St. Mary's University

by Anita Saxine

The question of the ownership of public archives is one that continues to appear on courtroom dockets from time to time, involving many parties in lengthy and expensive judicial procedures. Such has been the experience of St. Mary's University since it accepted the gift of documents, newspapers, books, and other papers assembled by Sebron S. Wilcox of Laredo. Prior to his death on May 12, 1959, Wilcox had expressed his desire to donate this collection to St. Mary's University of San Antonio where it would be permanently cared for and made available for future historical research. His family carried out his wishes in a formal ceremony of presentation on December 10, 1960.

These papers, commonly referred to as the "Spanish Archives of Laredo," consist of 3,245 documents containing a total of 13,343 pages dating from 1749 to 1872. The first document is dated 1749; the bulk of the handwritten official documents begins with the year 1768 when Laredo was granted a charter by the Spanish Crown and extends to the close of the Mexican regime in 1846 with a document signed by Mirabeau B. Lamar, who took charge of Laredo with a company of American soldiers. The few documents written between 1846 and 1872 are for the most part written in English and relate to affairs of the city and county during that period. The Spanish papers cover the questions of allotment of lands to settlers; boundary surveys; royal edicts and decrees; ordinances and local laws; census statistics; Indian raids; records of wills; settlement of estates; tax and trade statistics; church, school and social developments; and civil and criminal litigation.

The collection had been stored in the old county courthouse of Laredo and was neglected for many years. Flooding, dampness and fire caused deterioration of the papers and threatened their destruction. In 1934, when an order was given that the old papers be discarded, they were rescued by Sebron S. Wilcox, the recently appointed court reporter for the 49th District Court. Wilcox was a prominent border historian who had personally deplored the lack of interest in historical documents. Through his efforts the papers were sorted and identified as the long-sought "Laredo Archives." Reportedly, they were delivered to the home of Wilcox by the county sheriff. With the assistance of Rev. Florencio Andres, O.M.I., of St. Agustin Church of Laredo, the papers were dried, cleaned, and organized. Both men worked diligently and meticulously for many years to restore the documents for future use.



A Document from
the Laredo Archives

Neither sought any compensation for their efforts. It was a life-time historical project and a labor of love for Wilcox. He studied many historical details, corresponded with noted historians, lectured to school and civic groups, and wrote articles for publication. His article on the recovery and restoration of these papers can be found in the **Southwestern Historical Quarterly**, Vol. XLIV, No. 3 (January, 1946) pp. 341-360.

Under the Works Progress Administration, which was set up during the depression years, the transcription of these papers was one of its worthy projects. From 1936 to 1940 various groups were involved in the project which W.P.A. turned over to the Texas Historical Records Survey and the Statewide Records Project. Wilcox assisted in the technical supervision from time to time. This incomplete project was stopped when World War II broke out. These transcriptions were also stored in the basement of the Webb County Courthouse. Three other copies were given to the Archives Division of the Texas State Library, the University of Texas at Austin Library, and the National Archives in Washington.

From the date of acceptance of this collection by St. Mary's University of San Antonio in 1960, a great deal of time and money was spent in staffing, planning, organizing, and serving the users' needs. The new Academic Library which opened in 1968 was designed with a Special Collections Room, including a large fireproof vault with the proper humidity and temperature controls for the preservation of valuable documents. A professional archivist,

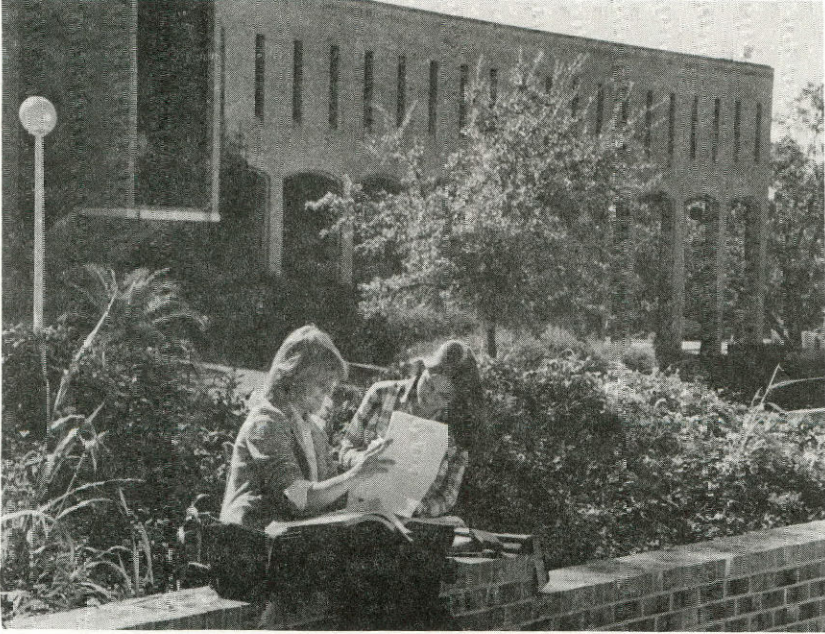
Carmen Perry, distinguished for her knowledge of Spanish and Mexican archives, was employed on a full-time basis together with a full-time bilingual assistant. Work was begun on describing and codifying these documents and preparing them for microfilming.

The work was temporarily halted when the Wilcox family, in critical financial need, requested that the University make a payment for the collection. The request stirred action by the State of Texas (on behalf of the Texas Library and Historical Commission) whose officials were alarmed at the suggestion of the selling or dispersal of public documents. On May 12, 1971, the State of Texas petitioned for a temporary restraining order forbidding the sale of these papers until the question of custody was determined. The petition declared that "this threat to sell constitutes a grave danger of consequent loss of this valuable collection of historical papers and documents to the State of Texas." The second part of the petition sought a Declaratory Judgment and finding as to the State's right of custody and control of the "Laredo Archives." The State based its right to custody on the fact that it was the successor to the Mexican Republic and thus to all official papers held through the Spanish and Mexican governments of Laredo. The assistant attorney-general cited Article 5438, Vernon's Civil Statutes of Texas (1958) for the authority granted. On May 21, 1971, Judge Herman Jones of the 53rd District Court of Travis County ordered the issue of a temporary restraining order enjoining the defendants from selling or otherwise disposing of the papers in this collection. The judgment on the official custody and control of the "Laredo Archives" was postponed until a later date.

On June 4, 1971, St. Mary's University was notified by Mrs. Wilcox' attorney that she was requesting the return "of all her husband's papers, documents, pictures, etc., she temporarily placed in custody of St. Mary's, other than the so-called Laredo Archives covered by the recent suit filed by the Attorney-General."

On June 7, 1971, the City of Laredo filed a Petition of Intervention asserting its claim to the "Laredo Archives" based on an Act of the Texas Legislature passed February 1, 1850. The act provided: "That all books, papers, documents, or other now in possession of the county clerk of Webb County, and which formerly belonged to the town of Laredo, be, and the same are hereby made transferable to the possession of the City Council of said City of Laredo." (1850. Tex. Gen. Laws, Ch. 90, sec. 1 at 95, 3 H Gammel, *Laws of Texas*, 533 (1898).

Thus, it was clear that the State of Texas and the City of Laredo were claiming separately title to only that part of the collection known as the "Laredo Archives" and that severance of that issue would speed up the proceedings. All three parties, sharing a common interest in preserving, protecting and developing for the use and benefit of all of the citizens of Texas all such documents as the Laredo Archives, entered into a formal, signed agreement, July 18, 1971, on the following points: (1) that the State



The St. Mary's University Library

of Texas should hold the legal title to the historical documents that constitute the Laredo Archives; (2) that St. Mary's University of San Antonio should "hold exclusive and uninterrupted perpetual possession of said documents providing that it exercised its best efforts to take good care of the documents in accordance with accepted archival practices; (3) if St. Mary's University should at any time decide to dispossess itself of the documents, the collection would be placed in the care of the State of Texas; (4) if and when St. Mary's University microfilms the collection or publishes translations into the English language, copies are to be furnished free of charge to the City of Laredo.

St. Mary's University entered the Motion for Severance of Issues so that trial could proceed on the issue of gift alone. The order was signed by Judge Herman Jones on September 21, 1972, and the hearing began in his court, 53rd Judicial District, on November 16, 1972. Oral depositions were given by the three members of the Wilcox family and the director of the Academic Library of St. Mary's University. The court decreed on December 14 that in its judgment St. Mary's had lawfully acquired and had the right to ownership of those papers known as the Wilcox collection.

The Wilcox family immediately gave notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Third Supreme Judicial District of Texas.

Seven years were to pass before the final jury trial of this case was held in the 250th Judicial District Court of Travis County beginning on December 3, 1979, with Judge Harley Clark presiding. The jury reached its verdict on

December 13, 1979. The Court approved the decision made by previous Court "that St. Mary's University lawfully acquired and now holds title. . . to the Laredo Archives." It further decreed "that by virtue of a settlement agreement entered into on July 18, 1972, by the State of Texas, the City of Laredo, and St. Mary's University,. . . all claims of title, issues, and matters of controversy among said parties have been conclusively settled and resolved." The State of Texas shall hold title to and ownership of the "Laredo Archives" and that St. Mary' University shall have the "exclusive and uninterrupted perpetual right of possession of said "Laredo Archives," subject only to the limitations listed in the agreement made in 1972. The personal papers of Seb S. Wilcox, consisting of the Palafox Papers and other papers, photographs, books, newspapers, artifacts and work products assembled in his lifetime, being the collection known as the Wilcox Collection, were to be returned to the family.

We have seen a trend in recent years toward greater control of historical evidence created during the governmental process. The establishment of the Presidential Libraries has recently stirred the debate concerning public or private papers. In the European tradition, notably the Spanish records which are the focus of this legal dispute, all governmental records were unquestionably state property and carefully preserved. In the first hundred years of our nation, few of our leaders showed much academic concern for the administration and safekeeping of public documents. The United States was the last of the great nations of the world to provide for the adequate preservation and administration of its official records with the erection in 1934 of the National Archives Building in Washington. While great collections have come to us through the efforts of private collectors, academic institutions and bibliophiles, the National Archives and Records Service and our State Library and Historical Commission have gone out of the way to reassure private collectors and others that they have no intention of distributing historical collections that are well cared for and made available to scholars. They are concerned about those public documents that are subject to neglect, default, or dispersal through private sales. Mutual suspicion and hostility are aroused when such events take place.

Anite Saxine is special collections librarian at St. Mary's University.

Tyler Public Library Moves to New Building

by Harriet Henderson

How often does a city build a new public building? If it's a public library in Tyler -- it's once every 75 years.

Early History

Library service in Tyler actually began in 1898, when the City Federation of Women's Clubs decided to begin a town library. The five clubs - First Literary, Quid Nunc, Sherwood, Bachelor Maids, and Athenian - organized a subscription library. The subscription fee of \$1.00 purchased a library card. That sounds reasonable, until you realize that \$1.00 would also buy half an acre of unimproved land in 1898.

This early library had 235 books. A.E. Judge and his son, Eugene, acted as volunteer librarians. The books were housed in their office at the corner of West Ferguson and College, the Tyler Electric Company.

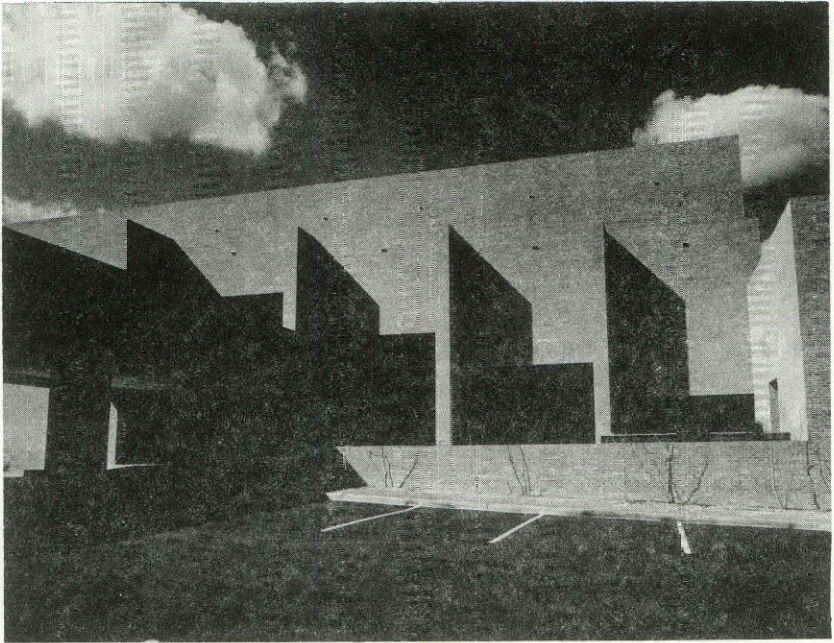
The women's clubs had various fund-raising activities to buy books for the library. They rented chairs out at the baseball games, held teas and programs, even a burlesque at the Tyler Opera House. The most notable of these activities was a lecture by William Jennings Bryan, which raised \$222.00 for the library.

By 1901, the library had grown to 1500 books, and the Federation voted to offer free library service instead of a subscription service. The library was moved to new quarters, taking space with Tyler High School in what had formerly housed the Mayor's Court and City Jail.

Andrew Carnegie Grant

But the women weren't satisfied with this gain. They had heard of libraries being built with funds donated by Andrew Carnegie, Pennsylvania steel baron. If San Antonio could have a Carnegie library, why not Tyler?

Harriet Henderson was librarian at Tyler Public Library at the time the library was constructed. Photographs for the article were provided by Ann Hatchell and by Fisher and Spellman, Architects.



Offsets in the building's exterior design provide changing geometric patterns.

After much correspondence, Mr. Carnegie agreed to donate \$15,000 to the City of Tyler for the construction of a free public library. Citizens of Tyler contributed to purchase a lot on the northwest corner of College and Elm Streets, and the City agreed to budget \$1,500 a year for library services.

The two-story building was designed to shelve 12,000 books, with a lecture hall on the second floor. It had a fireplace, gas lights, cork floors, and a bright red tile roof. The lecture hall - called Carnegie Hall - was at one time Tyler's only auditorium, with many recitals, plays, and programs held there.

Tyler's new Carnegie Public Library, opening in November 1904, served a city of 3,000 people. The Cotton Belt Railroad was headquartered here. Tyler Ice Company was one of the largest ice factories in the state. Texas College and Tyler Commercial College were already established, and 2,000 children attended Tyler's seven schools.

Continued Growth

By 1934, Tyler's population was almost 23,000, and the library's Board of Trustees and City Commission realized the books had outgrown the building. A bond election was held, and construction began on an addition which doubled the size of the original building.

This construction was part of the Works Progress Administration. A special project, also funded by the WPA, employed an artist to paint scenes of Tyler's history and its economic and agricultural activities. These scenes were cut to fit around the first floor windows, entrances, and fireplace.



Students from Dogan Middle School construct a banner for the library's main lobby.

This 1934 addition was the last major change in the building. By this time, the East Texas Oil Field had been discovered, Tyler Junior College had been established, and the Texas Rose Festival was an annual Tyler event.

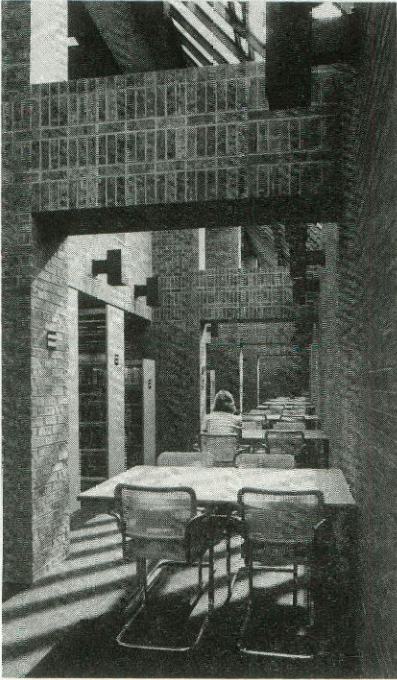
The place of Carnegie Public Library in the history of Tyler has been recognized by its designation as an historic building in the National Register of Historic Places. The Goodmar Museum and the Bonner-Whitaker-McClendon house are the only other Tyler buildings entered in the Register.

Development of Tyler Public Library

As the community changed, so did the services offered by the library. Recordings, cassettes, filmstrips and films were added to the collection, making information accessible in a variety of formats. A separate genealogy collection was established with the help of the Daughters of the American Revolution, offering a specialized collection to the community. Bookmobile service was added in 1975, taking the library to Tyler's neighborhoods and nursing homes.

Many citizens recognized that Tyler's library was crowded and inadequate for Tyler in the 1970's. The Friends of the Library and the Tyler-Smith County Library Foundation were two groups organized to provide public support for improvement of library services.

Through the efforts of many people, funds were raised to purchase a site for a new library building, and a bond issue was passed in 1976 for its construction. Funds raised over the amount required for site purchase were



Brickwork and skylights form a functional study area.

placed in the Tyler-Smith County Library Foundation. Special projects will continue to be funded through the Foundation.

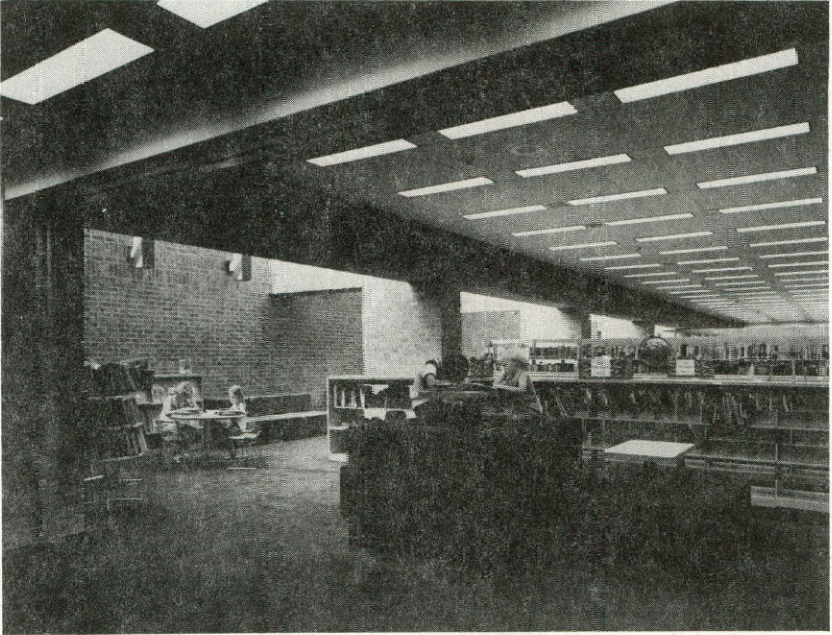
Opening on May 5, 1980, the new Tyler Public Library was immediately recognized as both a valuable community service and an important architectural contribution to the City.

Joint venture architects were Sinclair and Wright of Tyler, and Fisher and Spillman of Dallas. The design team took advantage of the sloping site to provide a unique three-story structure which complements adjacent buildings.

Brick from Tyler's historic streets was salvaged to pave a plaza on the building's northeast corner, sidewalks and plaza on the south side, and the library's interior lobby. Brick walls and columns inside, natural oak woodwork and furnishings, and plenty of windows provide a warm and open interior.

The 48,000 square foot library is designed to hold a collection of 200,000 volumes. The first floor is the focal point for all service, with the circulation and reference departments easily accessible. The children's collection, with an attractive story hour room, is located in the northwest corner. The entire north wall on this floor is a sloping glass skylight, which provides natural light for seating and study tables.

The adult non-fiction collection is on the second floor. The third floor houses the Local History/Genealogy collection, all audio-visual materials, the library's magazine collector, and all administrative offices. Provision has been made for a 4,880 square foot future expansion of this floor.



The children's area features a carpeted "mountain" for reading and study.

Banners

Four special banners add to the character of Tyler Public Library.

Three banners hanging in the first floor circulation area reflect the variety of materials found in libraries, and the variety of uses for those materials. These unique banners, selected from designs submitted by Tyler Independent School District middle school and high school art classes, were designed and constructed by students at Dogan Middle School and at Stewart Middle School. Materials were donated by the New York Store Fabric Center and the Friends of the Library, with a cash prize given to the art classes by the Friends of the Library.

A fourth banner hanging in the first floor children's department, was designed and constructed by the Creating with Fibers interest group of Tyler's American Association of University Women. The quilted, stitched, and appliqued squares depict familiar storybook titles.

Services Available

In the past five years, the collection has been expanded from 60,000 to 80,000 volumes. After evaluation by Northeast Texas Library System consultants, areas needing special attention were identified and an overall collection development plan was implemented.

Reference Services - A bi-monthly business newsletter is provided by this department, with extensive business information sources available for the individual or corporate client.

Children's Services - A full range of programs is offered, including films and arts and crafts activities. Tyler Public Library participates in the Texas State Library Summer Reading Club, with approximately 250 children completing the program. The children's department also provides a "travelling book" program, delivering small deposit collections to pre-school child care agencies on a regular basis.

Audio-Visuals - The library now has equipment and space to view or listen to A-V resources in the library. Membership in the Northeast Texas Library System film circuit and the North Central Texas Film Cooperative has increased resources available to the community. Tyler Public Library also participates in the Texas State Library Videocassette project.

Local History/Genealogy - Unique materials on the history of Tyler and Smith County are available here. This department also provides classes in beginning genealogical research. The East Texas Genealogical Society contributes materials on a regular basis, and members staff the department on Sundays.

Bookmobile - The bookmobile has nine weekly neighborhood stops. Each Thursday morning, the bookmobile visits Tyler's nursing homes.

Programs - The library's auditorium has been an important factor in changing library services - lectures, films, and special events are held here as part of the library's on-going program. The auditorium is also available for use by community groups.

In the first six months of service from the new library building, the library has hosted more than 1,400 people for community meetings. In addition, over 2,500 citizens have attended library-sponsored programs.

The library's most ambitious project has been a two-week Hispanic-American Celebration in September, 1980. A planning committee representing community agencies and Tyler's Hispanic community worked to provide folk dancers, mariachis, discussions of Hispanic history and culture, cooking demonstrations, and discussions of current immigration issues. Funded by a grant from the Texas Committee for the Humanities and by local businesses, the Celebration provided a unique event for Tyler.

Tyler Public Library has a long history of community involvement, from the founding women's clubs to those who contributed to the present facility. The staff extends a warm welcome to all to visit our community and to visit our library.

AMIGOS Sending Data To Mexico City Library

The Universidad Iberoamericana in Mexico City has become the first international member of Amigos Bibliographic Council. Operating under a special short-term contract, the Centro de Informacion Academica of the university will use only the OCLC Cataloging Subsystem initially.

The library's collection contains over 100,000 volumes, of which more than 40,000 are rare books. In addition to the students and faculty of the university, the library provides service to Mexico City's primary and secondary school students through its Biblioteca Pre-Universitaria. "Ibero" accesses OCLC via a dial-access connection, using a Control Data video display terminal with printer attachment.

Library staff is concerned about system costs and timely delivery of OCLC catalog cards. The library and AMIGOS staff plan to monitor closely the impact of international mail service on OCLC catalog card delivery.

Initial OCLC training was conducted August 18-22, 1980, by Ann Armbrister, AMIGOS library liaison officer. Training included all aspects of Catalog Subsystem operation. The lively training sessions were conducted principally in English. OCLC and AMIGOS documentation is not at present being translated into Spanish.

The installation of OCLC in Mexico represents the culmination of

three years of efforts by AMIGOS' staff. It is expected that AMIGOS staff will learn much from "Ibero's" experience with OCLC implementation that will help achieve one of the objectives of AMIGOS' Long Range Plan: to develop a plan for offering computerized bibliographic service to Latin America.

Hispanic Children Subject of New Interest

Revista Chicano-Requena, the major Hispanic literary and arts magazine published in the United States, in 1981 will publish a special issue devoted to children's literature.

One of the major concerns of bilingual educators in the public school system is the lack of literary materials for the Hispanic child. Most of the available materials have been written by authors from other countries or have been translated to Spanish. Still other materials are part of the reading program and as such the primary value is didactic rather than literary. The *Revista Chicano-Requena* is interested in contributing to the field by publishing an issue devoted to literature for Hispanic children.

This special anthology is designed to encourage Hispanic writers in this country to write for children. The authors of materials selected for publication will be paid a fee.

For further information contact *Revista Chicano-Riquena*, University of Houston, Central Campus, Houston, Texas 77004.

Sesquicentennial Commission Schedules Logo Competition

by Thad Sitton

The Texas Sesquicentennial of 1986, the State's 150th birthday celebration, is on the way. All Texans, young and old, newcomer and native, are invited both to the celebration and to the logo contest to develop its graphic symbol.

In a sense, the Sesquicentennial has a tough act to follow. The Texas Centennial of 1936 proved a ringing success and gave a sizeable push to both the Texas travel industry and the movement towards historical preservation across the state. Books were published, historic monuments and markers erected, and libraries and museums established, all from the impetus of the of the Centennial celebration. The projects and activities of Texas communities and organizations during the 1986 Sesquicentennial can result in similar permanent benefits.

Created by the 66th legislature, the Texas Sesquicentennial Commission is charged (in the words of the statute) "to coordinate celebrations of the 150th anniversary of Texas' independence as a republic and progress as a state." This celebration is to emphasize "the historic, cultural, environmental, and social aspects of Texas, including appropriate past, present, and future highlights."

To promote this varied celebration of the State's 150th birthday, the Commission facilitates the flow of information and ideas between State and local organizations. At the State level, the TSC works in cooperation with the Texas State Library and Archives Commission, the Texas State Historical Association, the Texas Historical Commission, the State Fair of Texas, the Texas Tourist Development Agency, the Texas Commission on the Arts, the Texas Highway Department, the Texas Film Commission, and the Institute of Texan Cultures.

The TSC draws freely upon the technical resources, experience, and expertise of these cooperating agencies to promote the celebration of the Sesquicentennial at grass-roots level. In the process, the TSC plans to work closely with public libraries, local history societies and museums, local chambers of commerce, public schools, community newspapers, organizations involved with traditional local festivals and celebrations, and locally established committees of the Texas Sesquicentennial.

Through its newsletter, the **Texas National Dispatch**, and other mailings, the TSC serves as a clearinghouse of information between these state

Thad Sitton is on the staff of the Texas Sesquicentennial Commission.

and local groups. News of state-level activities is passed to the local organizations in the **Texas National Dispatch**, as well as information about the Sesquicentennial activities of other local groups. When local organizations plan celebrations or projects and are in need of expert advice, the TSC can respond directly to their requests, or else channel them to the appropriate agency, group, or individual among its advisory commissions. The newsletter is seen as one key to the long-term effectiveness of the information-exchange function of the TSC. In format, it is a facsimile reproduction of a newspaper published at Washington-on-the-Brazos in the latter days of the Texas Republic. (Interested persons or groups wishing to receive the newsletter as a free service may write: Thad Sitton, Editor, **Texas National Dispatch**, P.O. Box 19860 Southeast Station, Austin, TX 78760.)

While promoting statewide interest in the Sesquicentennial, and coordinating activities among interested individuals, organizations, and local governmental bodies, the TSC is specifically charged with the following tasks:

(1) To encourage organization development and to assist in the planning of activities of interested parties. (A procedure whereby interested communities may "join up" with the Texas Sesquicentennial as "Texas Independence Communities" is under preparation, as are special "information packets" and a schedule of regional workshops to assist such communities.)

(2) To gather and disseminate information to the general public about Sesquicentennial activities conducted in the State. (An official "Sesquicentennial Calendar of Events" is planned.)

(3) To develop standards for Sesquicentennial activities organized by individuals, private organizations, and local governmental bodies, and sanction activities that comply with the standards.

(4) To invite national and international participation in the Texas Sesquicentennial. (Various countries of special significance to Texas history have been invited to participate in the celebration of the Sesquicentennial, and a special exhibit on the State's history is planned for Washington, D.C.)

(5) To encourage national and international tourism to Texas for the celebration of 1986.

(6) To sanction products, such as a calendar, stamp, and medallion, commemorating the State's Sesquicentennial.



Randy Lee, Executive Director of the Texas Sesquicentennial Commission

(7) To develop an appropriate graphic symbol of the Texas Sesquicentennial -- a logo -- intended for the use of officially-sanctioned organizations.

In the latter task, the TSC invites the participation of all interested Texans. To represent the 1986 Sesquicentennial, a simple and readily-identifiable visual symbol, or logo, will be chosen, and the TSC is sponsoring a statewide contest to find the best design.

The contest is open to all Texas residents, and the contest rules are as follows: (1) Only one entry per person; (2) All persons are eligible except TSC members, staff, and their immediate families; (3) Designs must be submitted on a plain, white 8½" x 11" sheet of paper; (4) Entrants' names, addresses, and phone numbers, and school affiliations (if any) are to be printed on the back; (5) All entries are to be postmarked no later than Texas Independence Day, March 2, 1981. The winner and runners-up will be announced on San Jacinto Day, April 21, 1981.

For further information about the logo contest, the **Texas National Dispatch**, the information packet, regional workshops, or other topics mentioned above, interested persons are urged to write (or call) the Texas Sesquicentennial Commission, P.O. Box 19860 Southeast Station, Austin, TX 78760 (512-475-1986).

Books about Texas Provide Feast for State's Readers

by **Mary Beth Fleischer**

The following bibliography was prepared in response to a request by a librarian in a public library for a list of standard titles for the small or medium-sized public library. It includes a wide range of kinds of books -- a cook book, young adult titles, fiction, and many old titles now available in reprints. Most of the titles are now in print or were so recently in print that they are available at second-hand rather than rare book prices.

Texas differs from other states in many ways. The large body of literature reflects one of those differences. Not only have scholars turned their attention to original materials and popular writers discovered the cowboy tradition for generations of westerns, but also there are books that are just good reading.

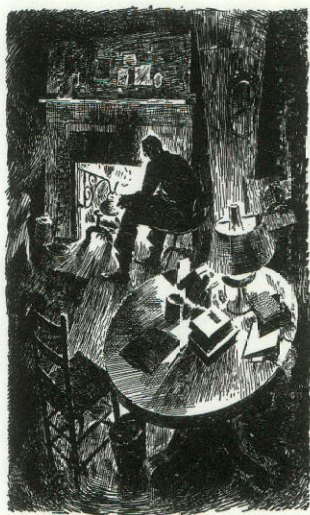
The following list provides a sample of what is available. Librarians building a collection of materials to meet the needs of their communities can profitably spend time in the established Texas collections in both academic libraries and public ones. Not every library, of course, needs a full-scale Texas collection, and all need titles that meet the special needs of their community and their region.

Although books about Texas constitute only one area of collection development in the small or medium-sized public library, a useful collection can meet real community needs.

Adams, Andy. **Log of a Cowboy**. 1903. rept. Lincoln: University of Nebraska, 1964.

Fictionalized account of going up the cattle trail and back.

Mary Beth Fleischer is librarian at the Barker Texas History Center at the University of Texas.



Adventures with a Texas Naturalist

ROY BEDICHEK

illustrations by
WARD LOCKWOOD

DOUBLEDAY & CO., INC., GARDEN CITY, N. Y. 1950

Anderson, John Q. ed. **Southwestern American Literature: A Bibliography.** Chicago: Swallow Press, 1980.

Most current bibliography of Southwestern literature; excludes history.

Arnold, Oran. **Hot Irons: Heraldry of the Range.** 1940, rept. New York; Cooper Square, 1972.

History of cattle brands.

Atwood, Elmer Bagby. **The Regional Vocabulary of Texas.** Austin: University of Texas, 1962.

How people in different parts of the state articulate.

Barker, Eugene C. **Life of Stephen F. Austin,** 1925. rept. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1969.

Definitive biography of the father of Texas.

Barr, Alwyn. **Black Texans: A History of the Negroes in Texas, 1528-1971.** Austin: Jenkins Publishing Company, 1973.

The only general history of the blacks in Texas.

Barrett, Monte. **Tempered Blade.** Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1946.

Novel based on the life of James Bowie.

Bedicek, Roy. **Adventures with a Texas Naturalist.** 1947. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1961.

A book of reverence for nature by this philosopher-naturalist.

Biesele, Rudolph L. **The History of the German Settlement in Texas, 1831-1861.** 1930 rept. Austin: Von-Boeckmann-Jones, 1964.

An excellent example of the Texas German literature. Others may be more readily available.

Boatright, Mody C. **Tales from the Derrick Floor: a People's History of the Oil Industry.** Garden City: Doubleday, 1970.

Folktales from the oil fields based on the author's oral history project.

Bolton, Hubert Eugene. **Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century; Studies in Spanish Colonial History and Administration.** 1915. rept. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1970.

One of several good studies by Bolton on the Spanish period in Texas.

Brammer, William. **The Gay Place; Being Three Related Novels: The Flea Circus, Room Enough to Caper, Country Pleasures.** 1961, rept. Austin: Texas Monthly Press, 1978.

Political novel of modern Texas. Most of the characters are identifiable.

Brewer, J. Mason. **Word on the Brazos; Negro Preacher Tales from the Brazos Bottoms of Texas.** Austin: University of Texas Press, 1953.

Localized black folklore.

Brown, John Henry. **Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas.** 1890, rept. Easley: Southern Historical Press, 1978.

A unique combination of Indian tales and biographical and pictorial accounts of men and women of late nineteenth-century Texas.

Bryan, Jack Yoeman. **Come to the Bower.** New York: Viking, 1963.

A novel of revolutionary times in Texas and a young man's choice between fighting for freedom or love and security at home.

Burleson, Elizabeth. **A Man of the Family.** Chicago: Follett, 1965.

A young man grows to manhood and the right to wear a Stetson in this Children's Book Award winner.

Carpenter, Liz. **Ruffles and Flourishes; the Warm and Tender Story of a Simple Girl Who Found Adventure in the White House.** Garden City: Doubleday, 1970.

The White House years as seen by Lady Bird Johnson's press secretary, a gifted story teller.

Carrington, Evelyn M. **Women in Early Texas.** Austin: Jenkins Publishing Company, 1975.

Biographical sketches of women who lived in Texas in its early days. Does not overlap the Pickrell book cited later.

- Carter, Robert G. **On the Border with Mackenzie, or Winning West Texas from the Comanches.** 1935. rept. New York: Antiquarian, 1961.
An exciting tale that includes one of this librarian's favorite characters: W.C. McCarty. No one could have made up such a person as this.
- Clark, Ira G. **Then Came the Railroad; the Century from Steam to Diesel in the Southwest.** Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1958.
A readable history of the railroad in the Southwest and its influence on the area.
- Crowell, Grace Noll. **Poems of Inspiration and Courage; the Best Verse of Grace Noll Crowell.** New York: Harper & Row, 1965.
Because it is an anthology of the best, this was chosen over the many volumes of poetry by Crowell.
- Crume, Paul. **The Best of Paul Crume.** Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 1980.
A compilation of the best of Crumes columns that appeared in the *Dallas News* as chosen by his widow.
- DeShields, James T. **Cynthia Ann Parker; the Story of Her Capture.** 1886. rept. New York: Garland, 1976.
The story of the woman who was raised by the Indians and whose son Quanah Parker became an important Indian chief.
- Dobie, J. Frank. **Coronado's Children; Tales of Lost Mines and Buried Treasures of the Southwest.** 1930. rept. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1978.
- Dobie, J. Frank. **The Longhorns.** Boston: Little, Brown, 1941.
These two books are merely examples. Any of Dobie's books could have been listed. University of Texas and Northland presses are currently engaged in Dobie reprint series.
- Duval, John C. **Adventures of Big Foot Wallace, the Texas Ranger and Hunter.** 1871. rept. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966.
The best of the books about this early Texas ranger and frontiersman.
- Estes, Winston. **A Simple Act of Kindness.** Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1973.
One of the novels of modern times by this current author.
- Fehrenbach, T.R. **Lone Star; a History of Texas and the Texans.** 1968. New York: Collier, 1980.
Historians either laud or tear apart this history, but since general histories of our state other than textbooks are scarce, this long endeavor will suffice.

Gard, Wayne. **The Chisholm Trail**. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1954.

Gard, Wayne, **Sam Bass**. 1936. rept. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1969.

These books by Gard cover topics not covered in such detail by other writers. Any of his other books could have been chosen just as well.

Gibson, Fred. **Hound Dog Man**. New York: Harper, 1943.

A boy grows up via the backwoods hound-dog man in this novel for all ages.

Graves, John. **Goodbye to a River**. 1969. rept. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1977.

The story of the author's sentimental canoe trip down part of the Brazos River soon to be damned.

Green, Ben K. **A Thousand Miles of Mustangin'**. Flagstaff: Northland Press, 1972.

Green's adventures in the 1930's in the Big Bend as he searched for wild horses.

Greene, A.C. **A Personal Country**. 1969. rev. ed. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1979.

The autobiography of both Greene and his home country.

Hailey, Elizabeth. **A Woman of Independent Means**. New York: Viking, 1978.

A novel, based on the life of the author's grandmother, told in a series of letters from the birth to the death of this partially liberated woman.

Haley, J. Evetts. **The XIT Ranch of Texas**. 1953. rept. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967.

The story of the ten Texas counties given in exchange for the building of the present Capitol of Texas.

Harris, Leon. **The Night before Christmas, in Texas, That Is**. 1952. rept. New York: Crown, 1968.

A Texas twist of the original poem of the same name. Well illustrated.

Hearon, Shelby. **A Prince of a Fellow**. Garden City: Doubleday, 1978.

The latest novel from this current author is based on the German element of our state.

Hoff, Carol. **Johnny Texas**. 1950. rept. Austin: Jenkins Publishing Company, 1977.

A young boy's adventures from his home in Galveston during the early days of Texas.

Horgan, Paul. **The Great River; the Rio Grande in North American History**, New York: Macmillan, 1954.

A formal history of the river and how it has influenced by the cultures around it -- Indian, Spanish, Mexican, and Anglo-American.

House, Boyce. **Roundup of Texas Humor: Being Three Books: I Give You Texas, Tall Talk from Texas, and Texas Proud and Loud**. San Antonio: Naylor, 1949.

Texas humor and tall tales.

Humphrey, William. **Home from the Hill**. New York: Knopf, 1958.

Humphrey's first novel deals with the problems of a strong father-son relationship. Some may prefer **The Ordways** for its happy ending.

Hunter, J. Marvin. **Trail Drivers of Texas**, 1924. rept. New York: Argosy-Antiquarian, 1963.

Reminiscences of members of the Old Trail Drivers Association.

Institute of Texas Cultures. **The Texians and the Texas Series**. San Antonio: The Institute of Texan Cultures, 1970-

These individual pamphlets on the ethnic cultures that have made up the population are based on the holdings and research of the Institute. Some are now being expanded into books.

James, Marquis. **The Raven; a Biography of Sam Houston**. 1929. rept. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. 1976.

A popularly written biography of Sam Houston. For a more scholarly approach, see Llerena Friend's **The Great Designer**.

Jones, Preston. **A Texas Trilogy**. New York: Hill and Wang, 1976.

Includes three plays: **The Oldest Living Graduate**, **Lu Ann Hampton Laverty Oberlander**, and **The Last Meeting of the Knights of the White Magnolia**.

Kelton, Elmer. **The Time It Never Rained**. Garden City: Doubleday, 1973.

One of the author's many novels, this one is based on the terrible drought of the 1930's.

Kooch, Mary Faulk. **The Texas Cookbook; from Barbeque to Banquet, an Informal View of Dining and Entertaining the Texas Way**. Boston: Little, Brown, 1965.

The book is divided by sections of the state and shows the particular cuisine of the different regions.

Kirkland, Elithe Hamilton. **Love Is a Wild Assault**. Garden City: Doubleday, 1959.

Novel based on the life of Harriet Anne Potter, who lived in Texas during its formative years.



Ben K. Green, winner of the Southwestern Library Association Book Award in 1970, on the left and Award Committee Chairman Donald M. Powell.

Krey, Laura. **And Tell of Time.** Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1938.

A novel of Reconstruction days in South Texas.

Landscapes of Texas; Photographs from Texas Highways. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1980.

A picture book of Texas.

Lea, Tom. **The King Ranch.** Boston: Little, Brown, 1957.

Lea, Tom. **Wonderful Country.** Boston: Little, Brown, 1952.

Two examples of Lea's works, both as an author and as an illustrator. The first is a non-fiction history. The second is a novel of an ex-Ranger's search for security back and forth across the border between Texas and Mexico.

Lehrer, James. **Viva Max.** New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1966.

A delightful tale of a second capture of the Alamo. The end of the book differs significantly from that of the movie.

Lomax, John A. **Songs of the Cattle Trail and Cow Camp.** 1919. rept. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1950.

One of several collections of ballads by this noted folklorist.

Lord, Walter. **A Time to Stand.** 1961. rept. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1978.

The story of the battle of the Alamo.

- McClesky, Clifton. **Government and Politics of Texas**. 6th ed. Boston: Little, Brown, 1978.
An up-to-date book on Texas government. In this area, currentness is important.
- McMurtry. **Horseman, Pass By**. 1961. rept. New York: Penguin Books, 1979.
A novel that shatters the glamor of ranching and cowboys. One of several novels by this contemporary author, including **The Last Picture-show** and **Leaving Cheyenne**. The movie **Hud** was based on **Horseman Pass By**.
- Matthews, Sallie. **Interwoven; a Pioneer Chronicle**. 1936. rept. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1974.
An autobiography of an early ranchwoman. Still considered a classic.
- Meining, Donald. **Imperial Texas, an Interpretive Essay in Cultural Geography**. 1969. rept. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1975.
A look at the "empire" of Texas and its development from the point of view of a social geographer and non-Texan.
- Miller, Ray. **The Eyes of Texas Travel Guides**. Houston: Cordovan, 1977-
Sectional guides to what to see in the different areas of the state based on the television series of the same name.
- Nevin, David. **The Texans**. New York: Time-Life Books, 1975.
One of the **Old West** series published by Time-Life. Amply illustrated.
- Newcomb, William W. **The Indians of Texas, from Prehistoric to Modern Times**. 1961. rept. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1969.
A good overview of all the Indians who have ever been associated with Texas.
- O'Neal, Bill. **Encyclopedia of Western Gunfighters**. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1979.
Not strictly Texas, but most of them were in Texas at one time or another. Illustrated.
- Owens, William A. **This Stubborn Soil**. New York: Scribner's, 1966.
Personal biography of Owen's life on a farm in the Red River Valley. Tells of his widowed mother's struggles not only to feed and clothe her family but also to encourage them to a better way of life.
- Perry, George Sessions. **Hold Autumn in Your Hand**. 1941. rept. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1975.
A National Book Award winner, this novel about a sharecropper in the Brazos River bottom and his courageous spirit differs from similar ones in that the story is told with wit and humor.

Peterson, Roger Tory. **A Field Guide to the Birds of Texas.** Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1960.

Since the eastern and western guides meet in Texas, the state has one especially for it.

Pickrell, Anne Doome. **Pioneer Women in Texas.** 1929. rept. Austin: Jenkins Publishing Company, 1970.

Biographical sketches of women who lived in early Texas and their accomplishments.

Pittman, Blair. **The Natural World of the Big Thicket.** College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1978.

Beautiful color photographs, with an introductory essay by William A. Owens.

Porter, William Sydney. **The Best of O. Henry.** Philadelphia: Running Press, 1978.

Any edition will do so long as it includes the most popular stories by his master of the surprise ending.

Porterfield, Bill. **A Loose Herd of Texans.** College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1978.

Biographical essays based on his years as a writer and newspaper columnist. Deals with current personalities that he has known.

Presley, James. **A Saga of Wealth; the Rise of the Texas Oilmen.** New York: Putman, 1978.

A history of Texas oil as told in the lives of its famous and not so famous oilmen and their exploits.

Proctor, George W., ed. **Lone Star Universe; the First Anthology of Texas Science Fiction Authors.** Austin: Heidelberg, 1976.

A good overview of Texas science fiction writings and writers. Some may prefer individual works of such writers as Robert E. Howard or Chad Oliver.

Rice, James. **A Cowboy Alphabet for Grown Ups and Young 'Uns Too.** Austin: Shoal Creek Press, 1977.

A delightfully written and illustrated picture dictionary by the author/illustrator of the Gaston series of adventures for young readers.

Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de. **The Mexican Side of the Texas Revolution.** 1928. rept. Dallas: P.L. Turner, 1956.

The translated accounts of the Texas campaign of 1836 as related by five of the chief participants -- Santa Anna, Ramon Martinez Caro, Vicente Filisola, Jose Urrea, and Jose Maria Tornel y Mendivil.



THE TEXAS CAPITOL

BUILDING A CAPITOL
AND A GREAT STATE



PREPARED AND EDITED
BY
TEXAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
PHOTOGRAPHY AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
BY
TEXAS HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
1975

Santleben, August. **A Texas Pioneer; Early Staging and Overland Freighting Days on the Frontiers of Texas and Mexico.** 1910. rept. Waco: W.M. Morrison, 1967.

Freighting on the Chihuahua Trail.

Sauvageau, Juan. **A Pasar del Rio/In Spite of the River; a Bilingual Novel.** Kingsville: Twin Palms Press, 1978.

One of the few novels available in Spanish by a Texas writer.

Schiwetz, E.M. **The Schiewetz Legacy; an Artist's Tribute to Texas, 1910-1971.** Austin: University of Texas Press, 1972.

An artist whose works are typical Texas scenes, mainly rural East and South Texas.

Siringo, Charles. **A Texas Cowboy; or Fifteen Years on the Hurricane Deck of a Spanish Pony.** 1885. rept. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966.

This first example of the cowboy tales is not so much noted for its literary quality as for its authenticity.

Smithwick, Noah. **Evolution of a State; or, Recollections of Old Texas Days.** 1900. rept. Austin: Steck-Vaughn, 1968.

The human side of Texas history as told at the age of ninety by an astute old timer.

- Sonnichsen, C.L. **Roy Bean; Law West of the Pecos.** 1943. rept. New York: Devin-Adair, 1958.
True story of the life and times of Bean.
- Sowell, A.J. **Early Settlers and Indian Fighters of Southwest Texas.** 1900, rept. New York: Argosy-Antiquarian, 1964.
Biographical sketches of ready-to-fight but peace-loving pioneers.
- The Texas Capitol; Building a Capitol and a Great State.** 2nd ed. Austin: Texas Legislative Council, 1975.
Illustrated information about the building, its furnishings, and the people who work there.
- Texas Forest Service. Famous Trees of Texas.** 2nd ed. College Station: Texas Forest Service, 1971.
Trees are included for whatever reason they may be famous -- size, historical significance, etc.
- Texas State Directory.** latest ed. Austin: Texas State Directory.
Necessary to try to keep up with the constantly changing State agencies and their employees.
- Texas, University of. Bureau of Business Research. **Atlas of Texas.** 5th rev. ed. Austin: Bureau of Business Research, 1976.
Contains maps on various subjects of interest, i.e. population, education, industry, etc.
- Texas Wildlife; Photographs from Texas Parks and Wildlife Magazine.** College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1978.
Beautiful color photographs of the natural inhabitants of the state.
- Thomason, John William. **Gone to Texas.** New York: Scribner's, 1937.
A romantic novel in which a Yankee officer falls in love with a pretty rebel.
- Tinkle, Lon. **13 Days to Glory, the Siege of the Alamo.** New York: McGraw Hill, 1958.
Another version of the Battle of the Alamo. Tinkle was also the biographer of Dobie and DeGolyer.
- Tolbert, Frank X. **A Bowl of Red.** Garden City: Doubleday, 1972.
A history of chili.
- Townsend, Charles R. **San Antonio Rose; the Life and Music of Bob Wills.** Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1976.
Biography of the leader of the Texas Playboys, the first to swing country music. The biography by Al Strickland is also good.

Tyler, Ron. **The Big Bend, a History of the Last Texas Frontier.** Washington: national Park Service, 1975.

Of the many books on the Big Bend, this one combines both history and description of the whole area. The human side is available in many good biographies.

Webb, Walter P. **An Honest Preface and Other Essays,** 1959. rept. Westport: Greenwood Press, 1974.

A personal choice of many fine Webb writings. These reveal something of the man behind the writer and historian.

Webb, Walter P. **The Texas Rangers, a Century of Frontier Defense.** 2nd ed. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1965.

Although newer books on the Rangers are available, this remains the basic standby on this unique Texas organization.

Williams, J.W. **Big Ranch Country.** 2nd ed. Wichita Falls: Nortex Press, 1971.

An overview of the major Texas ranches that have been in existence. It is also useful for those smaller ones that have not been written about individually.

Williams J.W. **Old Texas Trails.** Burnet: Eakin Press, 1979.

As does the ranch book, this ties together the many trails that have crossed the state at different times during its development. Good for less-well-known trails.

Wills, Mary M. **Roadside Flowers of Texas.** 1961. rept. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1975.

The most available book on wild flowers throughout the state.

Wright, Marcus J. **Texas in the War 1861-1865.** Hillsboro: Hill Junior College Press, 1965.

There is no good overall history of Texas in the Civil War, but this has broader coverage than most.

Commission Members Include Distinguished Men and Women

by Millicent Huff

The beginnings of the Texas State Library can be traced to the nineteenth century. A proclamation signed by Mirabeau B. Lamar establishing a library for the Republic of Texas in 1839 is generally accepted as the beginning of what is now the Texas State Library. A second significant date was the transfer of the library to the Department of Insurance, Statistics, and History in 1876, where it remained until 1909. A third came in 1891 when C.W. Raines was given the job of "historical clerk."

It was, however, the creation of the Texas Library and Historical Commission in 1909 that marked the beginning of the State Library as it exists today. The legislation that was passed in 1909 called for the appointment by the governor of three members for two-year terms and for two *ex officio* members: the head of the history department at the University of Texas and the state superintendent of public instruction. As a result there were frequent changes on the Commission during its first years.

Legislation in 1919 changed the Commission to eliminate the *ex officio* appointments. In addition, members were to be appointed for six-year terms, with two appointed for two-year terms, two for four-year terms, and one for a six-year term so that there would not be a complete turnover in membership. The impetus for this change came from Governor James Ferguson's successful attempt to control the agency through his power to appoint a majority of the Commission.

Men and women of distinction have served on the Commission since its organization. Buildings in Austin bear the names of several members of the first two Commissions. On Congress Avenue, the Littlefield Building bears the name of George W. Littlefield, and the Tips Building bears the name of Walter Tips.

On the University of Texas at Austin campus, Littlefield's home is used as office space; and a classroom building that houses the Department of History is named in honor of George P. Garrison. The Barker Texas History

The list of Commission members on the following pages is based on information maintained by the Secretary of State's office. Information up to 1940 is recorded on large ledger books maintained in the Archives Division of the Texas State Library. Post 1940 information is maintained in a card file in the Secretary of State's office.

1909	George W. Littlefield March 24, 1909	Richard Mays March 24, 1909	Mrs. J.C. Terrell March 24, 1909
1911	Mrs. J.B. Dibrell January 19, 1911	Mrs. J.D. Sayers January 19, 1911	Walter Tips January 19, 1911 Died April 20, 1911
1913	Mrs. J.B. Dibrell February 10, 1913	Mrs. J.D. Sayers February 10, 1913	Hugh N. Fitzgerald February 10, 1913
1915	Mrs. J.B. Dibrell February 3, 1915	Mrs. John McKay February 3, 1915 Died February 10, 1916	Hugh N. Fitzgerald February 3, 1915 Resigned O.C. Kirven February 27, 1915 Resigned January 5, 1917
		Emma Kyle Burleson February 26, 1916	
1917	Mrs. J.B. Dibrell January 17, 1917	Emma Kyle Burleson January 17, 1917	Mrs. G.R. Scott January 12, 1917
1919	Emma Kyle Burleson January 28, 1919 (Four Year Term)	Richard F. Burges November 28, 1919 (Six Year Term)	Kate Hunter October 31, 1919 (Two Year Term)
1921			
1923	Emma Kyle Burleson November 29, 1924- October 17, 1929		Kate Hunter November 29, 1924 October 16, 1927
1925		Richard F. Burges November 17, 1925- November 16, 1931 Resigned	
1927			Elizabeth R. Houston November 26, 1928-1934 Resigned February 10, 1933
1929	Emma Kyle Burleson October 10, 1929- 1934	George Shelley June 10, 1929- November 16, 1931	

1909

1911

1913

1915

1917

1919

Mrs. E.L. Perry
March 16, 1920
(Four Year Term)

William M. Anderson, Jr.
March 16, 1920
(Two Year Term)

1921

1923

Decca Lamar West
November 29, 1924-
March 16, 1930

Robert L. Irving
November 29, 1924-
October 16, 1928

1925

1927

Robert L. Irving
March 1, 1928-
March 16, 1934
Died July 29, 1937

1929

Laura A. Hobby
October 4, 1930

1931		George Shelley September 19, 1932- 1937	
1933			Abe Gordon November 19, 1934
1935		L.W. Kemp September 25, 1935	George D. Sears September 25, 1935- 1941
1937	Emma Kyle Burleson September 28, 1937- September 23, 1943 Died June 16, 1941	L.W. Kemp October 27, 1938	
1939		Edmund H. Heinsohn July 8, 1940	John H. Payne July 8, 1940 Resigned October 25, 1940 A.C. Bull November 6, 1940 L.W. Kemp October 30, 1941
1941	Mrs. H.Y. Benedict		
1943	Mrs. Herbert Gambrell April 17, 1944	Edmund H. Heinsohn April 13, 1944	
1945			
1947			L.W. Kemp
1949	Mrs. Herbert Gambrell September 19, 1949 Resigned		
1951	John P. Morgan August 6, 1951- September 28, 1955	Edmund H. Heinsohn March 18, 1952	

		1931
		1933
		1935
Laura A. Hobby September 28, 1937- September 28, 1943	John Gould September 28, 1937- September 28, 1943	1937
		1939
		1941
		1943
Laura A. Hobby April 18, 1944		1945
Laura A. Hobby October 4, 1945	John Gould October 10, 1947- September 28, 1953	1947
		1949
		1951

1953		L.W. Kemp July 28, 1953- September 28, 1959 Died November 15, 1956
1955		
		C. Stanley Banks December 29, 1956- January 7, 1959
1957		
	Edmund H. Heinsohn January 2, 1958	
1959		C. Stanley Banks January 7, 1959- September 28, 1965
1961		
	Fred Hartman December 27, 1962- September 28, 1967	
1963		
	Price Daniel January 11, 1964- September 28, 1969	
1965		
		C. Stanley Banks July 23, 1966- September 28, 1971
1967		
	Fred Hartman June 26, 1968- September 28, 1973	

	Walter E. Long July 28, 1953- September 28, 1959	Guy B. Harrison July 28, 1953- September 28, 1955	1953
		Guy B. Harrison September 29, 1955- September 28, 1961	1955
Mrs. Albert R. Cauthorn December 14, 1957- September 28, 1963			1957
			1959
	Walter E. Long January 1, 1960- September 28, 1965	Jake Jacobsen April 13, 1961- September 28, 1961	1961
		W.R. White December 27, 1962- September 28, 1967	1963
William H. Gardner January 11, 1964- September 28, 1969			1965
	Walter E. Long July 23, 1966- September 28, 1971		1967
		Robert E. Davis June 28, 1968- September 28, 1973	

1969

James M. Moudy
March 3, 1970-
September 28, 1973

Frank P. Horlock
February 10, 1970-
September 28, 1975

1971

Dan Hemphill
December 28, 1971-
September 28, 1977

1973

Mrs. Walter S. Moore
March 28, 1974-
September 28, 1979

1975

1977

John Ben Shepperd
November 1, 1978-
September 28, 1981

C. Stanley Banks
March 29, 1978-
September 28, 1983

1979

Price Daniel
October 18, 1979-
September 28, 1985

1981

		1969
William H. Gardner		
February 10, 1970-		
September 28, 1975		
Resigned October 1, 1971		
Don Scarbrough		1971
December 28, 1971-		
September 28, 1975		
Walter E. Long		
January 28, 1972-		
September 28, 1977		
Died November 8, 1973		
Walter B. Moore		1973
December 10, 1973-		
September 28, 1977		
Died		
Robert E. Davis		
March 8, 1974-		
September 28, 1979		
		1975
		1977
Chilton O'Brien		
March 29, 1978-		
September 28, 1983		
Lucian Morrison		
January 15, 1979-		
September 28, 1981		
Mrs. R. Ed Palm		1979
October 18, 1979-		
September 28, 1985		
		1981

Center refers to a collection of research materials in Texas history rather than a building, but a unit of Sid Richardson Hall on the campus honors Eugene C. Barker.

From the early 1920's until her death in 1942, the dominant member of the Commission was Emma Kyle Burseson, who was originally appointed in 1916. As chairman and as a resident of Austin, she maintained close touch with the day-to-day operations of the Library. She is, however, only one of a number of women who have served on the Commission. Mrs. J.C. Terrell was appointed to the Commission in 1909 because of her work with the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs to establish Carnegie Libraries in the cities and towns of the state and because of this organization's work to establish the Texas Library and Historical Commission. In the 1940's Mrs. Herbert Gambrell brought professional expertise as an archivist and historian to her post as a member and chairman of the Commission.

A wide variety of occupations have been represented on the Commission. There have been attorneys, businessmen, newspapermen, college presidents, and ministers. Richard F. Burges, an El Paso attorney whose interest in El Paso Public Library led to the naming of a branch library for him, served during the 1920's. In the 1930's L.W. Kemp, an engineer with a great personal interest in Texas history, served on the Commission.

At the present time the Commission includes two former attorney generals: Price Daniel and John Ben Shepperd. The present State Archives and Library Building was constructed during the administration of Governor Daniel, who has been appointed to serve on the Commission by two of his successors.

The role of the Commission has changed greatly since its organization. Not only has the budget grown tremendously but also the range of responsibilities assigned to the library has grown. Under State law the Commission is responsible for holding open hearings before approving rules and regulations for administering the Texas Library Systems Act, the Regional Historical Resources Depository program and the State Documents depository program.

The Littlefield Building at the intersection of Congress Avenue and Sixth Street in Austin once housed the American National Bank. It is now undergoing renovation. ►



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