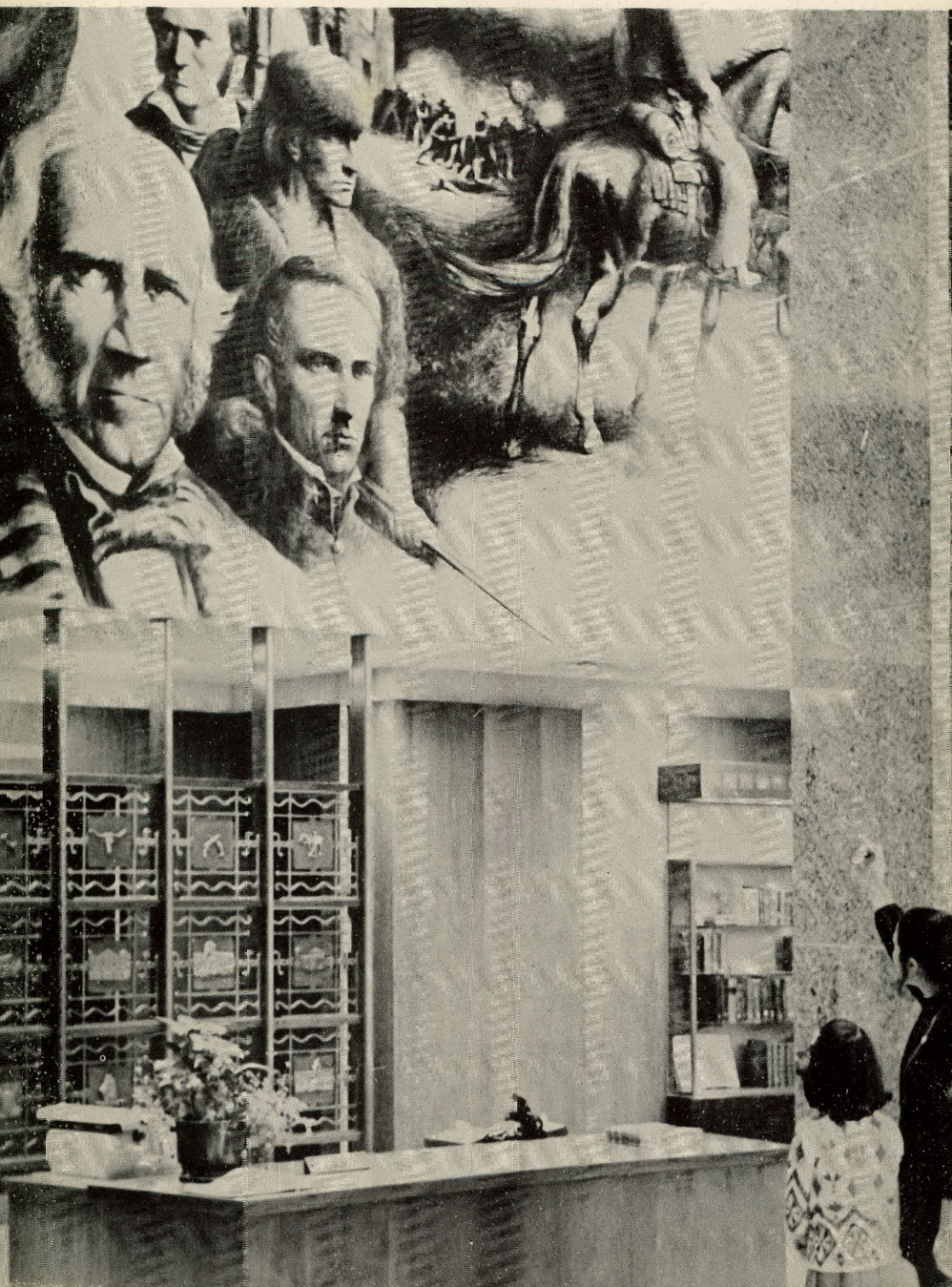


# Texas Libraries

Fall 1970

Texas State Library Volume 32 Number 3







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# Texas Libraries

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### About the Cover

Fall and Spring are tour time at the Texas State Library. Hundreds of schoolchildren visiting the Capitol complex also visit the Texas Archives and Library Building. The mural that tells the story of Texas in a sweeping panorama and the original manuscript copy of the Texas Declaration of Independence are two of the attractions that help bring alive what they are studying in the classroom.

### Why Publish?

A year ago—four issues of *Texas Libraries* ago, that is—we began a new job by attending a meeting of editors of statewide library periodicals at the University of Kentucky. After a week of discussing the current problems of librarianship and how they can best be reflected in the periodicals, participants heard a talk by Eric Moon (later printed in *Library Journal*, November 15, 1969) in which he called for at least one third of the state periodicals to cease publication. This was generous in view of his feeling that there are at least three times as many publications as there should be.

We believe that state periodicals have a special role on the current library scene. They can provide news that is significant to those affected. Programs in the state can be reported in greater depth than they can be in national periodicals with wider circulation. And perhaps most important of all—at a time when cooperative arrangements are becoming increasingly significant factors in providing service—is the role that the state publication can play in helping librarians become better acquainted with the strengths of collections.

Concepts of library service are changing to meet new needs and new demands. We hope that *Texas Libraries* can reflect libraries as they exist in the state in a way that creates better understanding among both librarians and those who are friends of library development.



## Commission Approves Rules for Library Systems Act

At its meeting on September 6, 1970, the Texas Library and Historical Commission accepted the Rules and Regulations for the first Biennium of the Texas Library Systems Act. Prepared by the Advisory Board and presented for the Commission's approval by Mrs. Marie Shultz, program director for the Library Systems Act, the Rules and Regulations carry out the legislative mandate in the law passed in 1969.

In accepting the Rules and Regulations, members of the Commission emphasized that they consider them flexible and will entertain motions for revision and refinement as needed in order to implement the legislation most effectively.

Several members also restated their commitment to the Texas State Library's support of the development of public libraries in the state.

Prior to the presentation of the Rules and Regulations for approval, librarians and others were given a formal opportunity to react to the document published in the Summer, 1970, *Texas Libraries*. Although there was no discussion at the session except among members of the Advisory Board and the Commission, librarians had had several previous opportunities to discuss the program.

Several hundred librarians appeared at a session scheduled during the Texas Library Association's annual conference in Amarillo in April. In addition, Mrs. Shultz visited each of the directors of present Major



*Attending the September 12 session were Dr. Edward G. Holley, Mrs. Thelma Phillips, C. Stanley Banks, Mrs. Marie Shultz, William H. Gardner, all seated, left to right; Standing are John M. Kinney, Lee B. Brawner, Heartsill Young, Dr. James M. Moudy, Robert E. Davis, and Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey. The meeting was held in the Reference Division of the Texas Archives and Library Building.*

Resource Centers during August. Experience gained in operation of the Statewide Plan for Public Library Development under the federal Library Services and Construction Act will be valuable in implementing certain provisions of the Texas Library Systems Act.

### ***Budget Request***

A request for \$1.7 million is included in the State Library's budget request for each year of the 1971-72 biennium. The figure was arrived at in part because it represents 10 percent of total local support for city and county libraries in the state in 1969, the last year for which figures are available.

The Library Systems Act provides that the available funds be spent for four types of grants: system operation grants, incentive grants, establishment grants, and equalization grants. The formula for determining eligibility for equalization grants that was required by the Rules and Regulations was devised from statistical data gathered by the Governor's Office and the Texas Education Agency.

### ***Support from TLA***

At the meeting Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey, director and librarian of the Texas State Library, read a letter from the Executive Board of the Texas Library Association. The board commended the Texas Library and





Historical Commission for its dedication to the improvement of library service for all Texans and for seeking funds for implementation of this important piece of legislation.

The Rules and Regulations for the First Biennium of the Texas Library Systems Act are printed on pages 119 through 124 of this issue of *Texas Libraries*. Additional copies of the Rules and Regulations and of the Library Systems Act may be obtained from the Texas State Library.

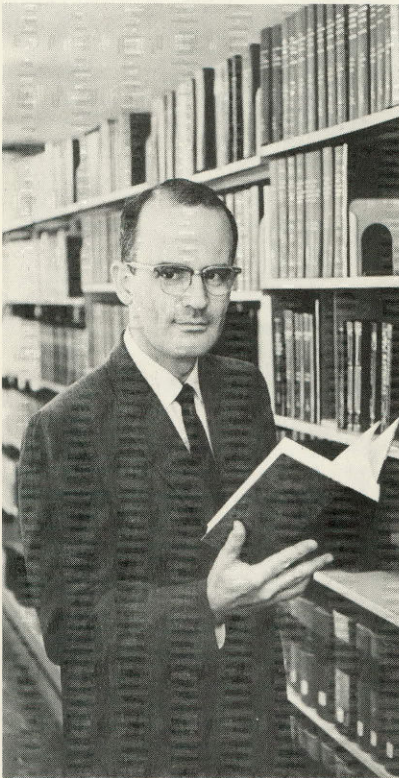
Three new members have been appointed by the Texas Library and Historical Commission to serve on the Advisory Board for the Texas Library Systems Act. The appointment of Mrs. Phyllis Burson, Richard O'Keeffe, and Dr. C. G. Sparks was announced at the September meeting of the Commission.

The new members replace Marie Haney, who resigned; Dr. Edward G. Holley, whose term expired; and Wyman Jones, who left the state to become director of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Also on the Board are Mrs. Thelma Phillips, librarian of the Pioneer Memorial Library at Fredericksburg, and Heartsill Young, associate University librarian of the University of Texas at Austin.



Mrs. Burson has been director of libraries in Corpus Christi since 1965. Currently serving as president of the Texas Library Association, she is a native of Seattle, Washington, and a graduate of the University of Idaho, where she also received her master of library science degree. She was named Texas Librarian of the Year in 1966 and Corpus Christi Woman of the Year in 1963.



Dr. Sparks, chairman of the Department of Library Service at North Texas State University, is a native Texan who received a bachelor of arts from East Texas State University, a master of arts from Texas Christian University, a master of library science from the University of Texas, and doctorate in library science and English from the University of Michigan.

O'Keeffe, librarian at Rice University, has served as a member of the Title III Advisory Committee for the Library Services and Construction Act and was the first director of the Regional Information and Communication Exchange. A native of Boston, Massachusetts, he is a graduate of Mount Carmel College, received his master of library science degree from Louisiana State University, and has done additional graduate work at the University of Illinois.





# **Rules and Regulations for First Biennium of Library Systems Act**

The Texas Library and Historical Commission approved the final form of the Rules and Regulations for implementation of the Library Systems Act at its September 12, 1970, meeting.

In accepting the guidelines for the first biennium presented by the Advisory Board, members of the commission emphasized that they considered this a flexible document and would entertain motions for change as needed to provide maximum benefit under the state act.

The Rules and Regulations for the first biennium as approved by the Commission are as follows:

## **I. Minimum Requirements for Approval of a Major Resource System**

THE LIBRARY SYSTEMS ACT SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. Each major resource system must serve a population of 200,000 or more within 4,000 or more square miles. (Derived from the definition of major resource center, which is the central library in a major resource system, Chapter A, Sec. 2 (7)).
- B. A plan of service must be submitted as part of the grant application for the major resource system (Chapter C, Sec. 9 (c)).

THE STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

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



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

## **II. Minimum Requirements for Major Resource System Membership**

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

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

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

### **A. Minimum General Requirements for Major Resource System Membership**

To qualify for major resource system membership a library must:

- (1) Be a legally established public library
- (2) File a current and complete annual report with the Texas State Library
- (3) Receive at least 50 percent of its operating budget from local tax sources

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

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

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



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

THE STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

- (2) A library designated as a major resource center must have a collection of at least 100,000 volumes and be making annual progress toward meeting current American Library Association standards.
- (3) It must have a staff adequate in training and in number to meet its essential functions, including three full-time professional librarians assigned specifically to major resource system duties. (For the purposes of these rules and regulations, a professional librarian is defined as a librarian holding a fifth-year degree in librarianship from an American Library Association accredited library school.)
- (4) It must be open for service not less than 60 hours per week.
- (5) It must have local appropriations amounting to at least \$2.00 per capita. In order to continue participation in the major resource system, local support must increase each year until current American Library Association standards are met.
- (6) The Commission may designate as a major resource center a library which does not meet all the above requirements provided the library can demonstrate expectation of meeting the requirements within three years from the year of the initial grant. This exception will be made only in cases in which there is not another library in the region which can meet the requirements.

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

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

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



THE STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

- (2) A library designated as an area library must have a collection of at least 25,000 volumes and be making annual progress toward meeting current American Library Association standards.
- (3) It must have a staff adequate to perform the services specified in the system plan including at least one professional librarian.
- (4) It must have local appropriations amounting to at least \$1.50 per capita. In order to continue participation in the major resource system, local support must increase each year until current American Library Association standards are met.
- (5) It must be open for service at least 40 hours per week.
- (6) The Commission may designate as an area library a library which does not meet all the above requirements provided the library can demonstrate expectation of meeting the requirements within three years. This exception will be made only in cases in which there is no other library in the region that can meet the requirements.

D. Minimum Requirements for Major Resource System Membership as a Community Library

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

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

THE STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

- (2) A community library must have an operating budget of at least \$5,000 per year or \$1.00 per capita, whichever is larger. Both amounts are to be based on local appropriations and exclude state and federal grants.
- (3) In order to continue participation in the major resource system, local support must increase each year until current American Library Association standards are met.
- (4) It must have a book collection of at least 10,000 volumes and be making annual progress toward meeting current American Library Association standards.



- (5) It must have a local budget allocation for staff.
- (6) If serving a population of 10,000 to 25,000, it **must be** open for service at least 30 hours per week. If serving a population of less than 10,000, it must be open for service at least 20 hours per week.
- (7) A community library which does not meet all the above requirements may be given provisional accreditation for membership in a major resource system if the library can demonstrate expectation of meeting the requirements within three years or is actively working to qualify by joining other libraries as specified in D (8) below.
- (8) Libraries serving communities too small to support a library capable of meeting these requirements must join other libraries on an agreement or on a contractual basis to form a unit large enough to support adequate service in order to qualify for membership in a major resource system. Libraries which join on such basis to operate and offer service as parts of a single local unit shall be considered as a single library for the purposes of qualifying for participation in a major resource system.

### III. Allocation of State Grants-in-Aid

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

- A. System operation grants, to strengthen major resource system services to member libraries, including grants to reimburse other libraries for providing specialized services to major resource systems. (Chapter E, Sec. 14 (b) (1)).
- B. Incentive grants, to encourage libraries to join together into larger units of service in order to meet criteria for major resource system membership. (Chapter E, Sec. 14 (b) (2)).  
An incentive grant will be made to enable two or more libraries to effect the operation of a unit of service large enough to meet criteria for accreditation. Such a unit will not be eligible for more than three annual incentive grants.
- C. Establishment grants, to help establish libraries which will qualify for major resource system membership in communities without library service. (Chapter E, Sec. 14 (b) (3)).



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

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

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



## Oceanography Topic for Union Catalog

A new computer-produced bibliography simplifies the job of searchers who are seeking materials on oceanography.

*Oceanography: A Union Catalog of Selected Gulf Coast Library Resources* lists holdings on the subject in fourteen Gulf Coast library collections. Classification numbers and interlibrary loan procedures are included.

Although oceanography has been recognized as a science for more than a century, recent developments have catapulted it into public prominence. And with this has come a flood of printed materials—for both the specialist and the layman.

The catalog not only reflects new resources but also demonstrates the value of the new information-retrieval methods. It was produced as a pilot study in union cataloging by the Oceanography Project of the Regional Information and Communication Exchange (R.I.C.E.)

In addition to aiding patrons, the bibliography will also help librarians in selecting titles that broaden the scope of the region's resources rather than duplicate the holdings of other libraries in the area.

The 2200 entries in the catalog represent holdings of institutions from Corpus Christi to Beaumont and inland to College Station and Huntsville although nine of the fourteen are in Houston and Galveston.

Headquarters for the Regional Information and Communications Exchange are at Rice University's Fondren Library. Participating in the oceanography project were the librarians at Lamar State College of Technology at Beaumont, Del Mar College at Corpus Christi, Texas A & M University at College Station and the Marine Laboratory at Galveston; Houston Public Library, Esso Production Research Company, National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Manned Spacecraft Center, Rice University, Texas Southern University, University of Houston, Westbury Senior High School, Sam Houston State University, the University of Texas Institute of Marine Science at Aransas Pass and Medical Branch at Galveston.

Larry Besant of the University of Houston Library was chairman of the Oceanography Project Task Force that also included Richard L. O'Keeffe, Frederick Ruecking, and Elizabeth Rodell.

The Project was partially funded by the federal Library Services and Construction Title III grant administered by the Texas State Library. Copies of the publication are \$20 and may be obtained from the Director, R.I.C.E., Box 1892, Houston, Texas 77001.



# MACROCOSM IN MICROCOPY AT TEXAS A&M

by Evelyn M. King

An Aggie freshman cadet studies Duarte Barbosa's original account of the description of the coasts of East Africa and Malabar in the beginning of the sixteenth century. An aerospace student is absorbed in the diagrams of a technical report in the *AAS Astronautics Microfiche Series* concerning "a deorbit attitude control system for a planetary entry vehicle via optimal control techniques." A sophomore English major examines with interest a 1679 printing of John Dryden's tragedy, *Troilus and Cressida*, while one of her classmates prepares to analyze for a history assignment several broadsides reflecting public opinion in the New England colonies on the eve of the American revolution.

The world of information available in various forms of microcopy makes all of the above described avenues of research possible for the undergraduate at the Texas A&M University Library.

With the exception of some microform materials that are housed in the Government Documents Division (documents, reports, or other matter from various federal agencies or departments), all microform materials are organized and maintained by the library's Special Collections staff. The Microform Collection is accessible to users during all regular library hours. Although assistance is always readily-available from library staff members, the microform materials have been organized so that it is possible for a patron to "serve himself."



*Evelyn M. King is special collections librarian at Texas A & M University. Her enthusiasm for the microform materials plus the pleasant setting in which students and faculty use the materials put them to a test.*

### **Enjoy Compact Form**

Under this rather relaxed arrangement, students, contrary to earlier beliefs, seem to actually enjoy using their research materials in this relatively compact form. They can examine rare and fragile materials without the danger of damaging a page and thus invoking the displeasure of a curator; they can read several issues of an important periodical at one sitting; and they find old newspapers to be much more manageable in microform than in the older large bound volumes.

The undergraduate has several opportunities to become acquainted with the library's Microform Collection. Freshman English classes are often given an orientation tour of the library at which time they are told something about the materials held by the library in microform. At the same time they are shown how to operate the readers for the various types of microform materials. In addition to this brief orientation, professors often bring individual classes to the library for a special introduction to microform materials with subject relevance which may be used in certain class research projects. For the advanced undergraduate there is offered a course on the use of library resources, a part of which includes a reintroduction to the wide resources available in the library in microcopy. And personal attention is always given to any individual student who wishes to learn about the collection.



## Four Types of Microforms

Albert H. Leisinger, Jr., in his *Microphotography for Archives*, notes that the microforms in use today are basically four in number: microfilm, microfiche, microcard, and microprint, all of which are simply reduced photographic images of material that must be magnified on a reader or viewer in order to be read. All four are represented in the Microform Collection at Texas A&M.

A more recently developed microform is ultramicrofiche, generally a 4" x 6" transparency which can contain up to 3,000 page images (four to seven books), or reductions up to 150X. Considering that regular microfiche generally contains 60 to 100 page images in the same space one can readily comprehend what a revolution in information storage space the ultramicrofiche will bring about. While Texas A&M doesn't have any materials in this newer fiche, the possibilities open to new libraries in the use of ultramicrofiche are legion. One company is planning to produce entire subject collections in this form, choosing items from standard subject bibliographies. Some of the broad subjects proposed are American civilization, humanities and literature, government publications, science and technology, and social sciences.

While the reduction possible with ultramicrofiche is revolutionary, the more modest reduction of materials in microcopy in A&M's collection is still impressive. For example, the recently acquired Microprint edition of *Early American Imprints, 1639-1800*, containing the complete text of over 40,000 titles from Charles Evans' *American Bibliography*, occupies only 40 feet of shelving space.

In addition to providing for an economy in space, the *Early American Imprint Series* may be cited as an example of another important advantage of microcopy. Most of the original source materials included in this Microprint series are concentrated in the research institutions of the northeastern states, making the materials virtually inaccessible to undergraduate students in this area. In most instances these materials have not been available to faculty and graduate students through inter-library loan, and their rarity and fragility have quite often made them unavailable for any undergraduate research even at the institutions holding these materials. The advent of microform enables today's student to tap rich resources for research previously unavailable to him.

### Most Used by Undergraduates

Interestingly enough, at Texas A&M it is the undergraduate students who have made the most use of the *Early American Imprint Series*. The materials have been of particular interest here to students of American colonial history, a course in which the professor assigns research projects which can best be developed through the use of these primary sources.



Undergraduates also learn very early the importance of book reviews in the *New York Times Book Review* section as well as *The Times Literary Supplement*, and the complete backfiles of each of these newspapers are kept on microfilm in the collection. Even high school students sometimes have assignments which bring them in the afternoon to A&M's Microform Collection—i.e., the student who needed for his report on the Bahamas an article which appeared in a back issue of *Life* magazine, which is held on microfilm.

Some of the other materials in microform which are of interest to the undergraduate include the microcard series of the Hakluyt Society publications of important voyages, travels, and geographical records; the microcard edition of the text of over 400 items from the *Wagner-Camp Plains and Rockies Bibliography, 1800-1865* (miners' guides, overland guides, letters, diaries and journals); and the Microprint edition of *English and American Drama of the 19th Century*.



*Carolyn Seal, a staff member, assists Glenda Luedeker, a sophomore pre-nursing student, with the microfilm reader while Marilyn Jarchow reads a colonial newspaper on microprint.*



*Aggie freshman Gerald Betty waits for copies that are being made on the Reader-Printer by Toni Skenkir, a staff member.*

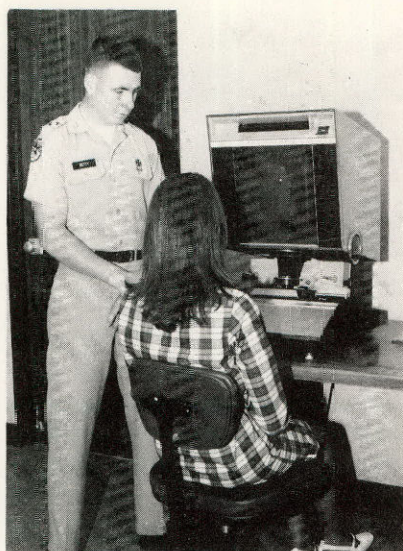
Another of the more extensive resources in microcopy at A&M is the Microprint edition of *British Parliamentary Debates, 1066-1918*, which was a gift from the Clark Foundation of Dallas in memory of its founder, Dr. Anson L. Clark. Add to this the Microprint edition of the *British House of Commons Sessional Papers, 1731-1800* and an impressive list of records on microfiche from Great Britain's Privy Council and Public Record Office, and the student at A&M has available a wealth of essential source materials for studying British history—either for its own sake or as background for American history.

### **Newspapers Since 1704**

Newspapers are always useful resources for the student and A&M's Microform Collection contains some 165 titles. Of these, over 50 were in existence in the United States before 1800, including the first real newspaper in America, *The Boston News-Letter*. This paper began publication in 1704 and continued to 1776 when the British forces left Boston. Some of the other important and interesting newspapers in the collection are those published in Texas prior to and during the period of its Republic. Also a number of Southern newspapers published during the Civil War literally bring to life the excitement and grim reality of this period of United States history.

If a student needs a copy of an article which appears in the form of microfilm or microfiche, the 3M "Filmac 400" Reader-Printer located in Special Collections can deliver printed page reproduction at a cost to the student of 10 cents per page. The library doesn't have the equipment for copying the opaque microcards and microprints inasmuch as the





reader-printers for this type of microform have been very expensive and the older models do not provide entirely satisfactory copies. However, according to Roma S. Gregory, writing in a recent issue of *Library Trends*, the Xerox Corporation has recently developed a copier-enlarger which will print satisfactorily from opaque microform. Therefore, it may be that at some time in the near future Texas A&M can provide the student with printed page reproductions from microcards and microprints.

Cf course, of the more than 250,000 reels or pieces of microform at the Texas A&M Library, there is a great deal of material which may be of interest primarily to faculty members and graduate students—dissertations from other universities, Presidential papers, various archival and manuscript materials, the entire E.R.I.C. microfiche series of research reports in the field of education, and many other specialized materials. But it is rather significant to note that more and more microform materials which are of interest to the undergraduate are becoming available each year, and the Texas A&M Library intends to continue its policy of acquiring these microform materials as another means of strengthening its resources for the undergraduate.

### References

1. Nathan Cohen, ed., *Early American Newspapers, 1704-1820*, New York, Readex Microprint Corp., n.d.
2. Roma S. Gregory, "Acquisition of Microforms," in *Library Trends* (January 1970), 373-384.
3. Albert H. Leisinger, Jr., *Microphotography for Archives*, Washington, International Council on Archives, 1968.



## ART BENEATH THE GILT

by Dale L. Walker

In early July, 1970, as University of Texas at El Paso librarians sorted through some 900 books from Mrs. Josephine Clardy Fox's library, all the older volumes (some of them dating from the 18th century and at least one from the 17th) were set aside for more careful examination along with such other valuable works as a thick, limited edition of *The History of the Fan* and an outsized Gustave Dore-illustrated edition of Poe's *The Raven*. Looking at the old volumes in a casual way, they appear to be simply very nice old books—gilt-edged, musty-smelling, their leather and vellum bindings worn and scuffed, the pages foxed and freckled with the rust-colored stains of age-old chemical reactions.

The titles of the old books are not particularly impressive either, although *Gertrude of Wyoming & Other Poems* by Thomas Campbell (1810), in addition to being an intriguing title, contains the bookplate of Hugh Walpole. For the most part, however, the old books seem unimpressive.

Examining the old books, UT El Paso librarians made a very important discovery: in riffling the pages or bending slightly the entire inside contents of certain of the volumes, the gilt on the fore-edge (that is, the right-hand open edge of the book as opposed to the back edge or spine, along which the book is stitched and bound) disappears and in its place, startlingly, a picture becomes visible.

It was discovered that 13 of Mrs. Fox's books contain these mysterious pictures.

When the books were called to the attention of University Librarian Baxter Polk, he recognized them as the rare fore-edge paintings. The Library has a copy of the only reference book on the subject of fore-edge paintings, *Fore-Edge Paintings* by Carl J. Weber, published by Harvey House, Inc., in 1966. Before that date information on the obscure art was only to be found in occasional articles in fugitive art and book journals.



*Mrs. Josephine Clardy Fox, a long-time resident of El Paso and widow of Eugene Fox, a railroad executive, died in May, 1970, and left her two million dollar estate to the University of Texas at El Paso. This article on a group of books given to the library by Mrs. Fox was written by Dale L. Walker, director of the news bureau at the University of Texas at El Paso.*

Weber's research, based on the examination of several hundred fore-edge paintings and on the examination of the miniscule amount of published data on the subject in the past, provides some fascinating data on the pictures and when and how they were painted.

The art of painting the fore-edges of books was practiced for some three centuries. The greatest period of productivity of such works was in the quarter-century of 1800-1825 (although only five of the 13 fore-edge books from the Fox-UT El Paso Collection come from that period), corresponding with the career of the greatest of the fore-edge artists, Thomas Edwards of Halifax, a British bookbinder and dealer.

Virgil was the author most frequently found among the fore-edge classics, followed by Horace, Cicero, Ovid, Homer and Aristotle. Also popular were Milton, Cowper, Sir Walter Scott, Shakespeare, Byron, Thomson, Wordsworth, Pope, Southey, Tennyson, and Goldsmith.

Actually the art of decorating the fore-edge of a book was practiced as early as the seventeenth century and even before that period are found occasional examples. Henry VIII's Bible, for instance, printed in Zurich in 1543, contained a heraldic illustration on its fore-edge by Thomas Berthelet, the King's Printer.

But the fore-edge painting is a much more complicated and exacting art than the mere illustrating, in plain view, of a book edge.

The true fore-edge artist carefully and slightly fanned the book to receive the fore-edge painting and tied it or clamped it tightly between boards so that the open, flexed edge presented a hard and seemingly flat surface for his colors. The artist painted on the barely open fore-edge with as dry a brush as possible, the brush held perpendicularly to the surface so that the colors would not run into the pages. The finished picture was thoroughly dried and the book removed from the clamps. At this stage, the closed book edge appeared to be merely dotted and speckled with color. The edges of the volume were then burnished and





LEFT: *Mrs. Josephine Clardy Fox in 1915*

RIGHT: *A Beautiful Example of a Fore-edge Painting: Formulaire de Prieres Chretiennes pour Passer Saintement la Journee.*

gilded in the ordinary manner. Some fore-edge artists coated the gilt edges with a mixture of egg white and water to provide a transparent fixitive for the gold; others of a more alchemic disposition made up a paste by boiling pieces of parchment in water and adding five or six drops of sulphuric acid to the mixture which was then applied hot to the book edges.

Some fore-edge artists worked with the edge lying to the left instead of the right—the normal position—and when such a book is fanned the ordinary way, the painting entirely disappears (the same is true of course when the leaves of a right-hand painting are fanned to the left).

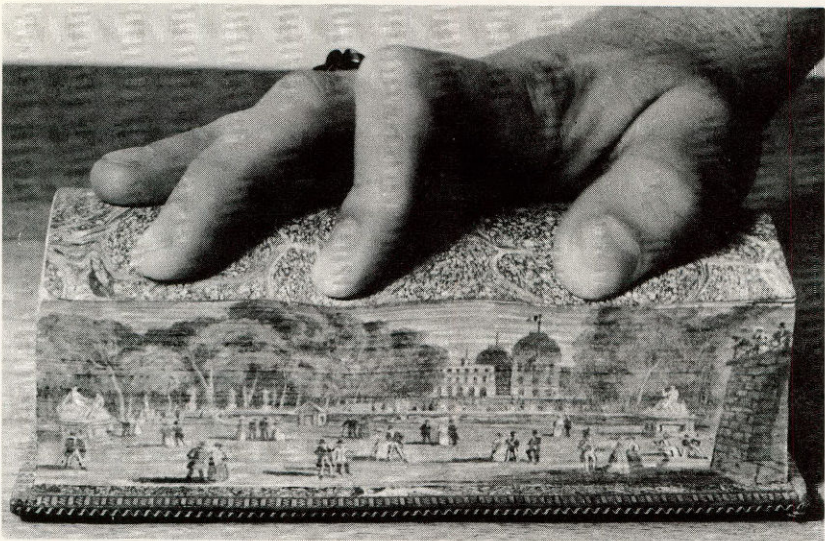
Some artists painted both on the right and on the left and these even rarer works are called double fore-edge paintings.

The double fore-edge painting is a book containing two different paintings on the same edge. One springs into view when the pages are fanned to the right, another and entirely different picture appears when the leaves are fanned to the left.

The double fore-edge painting is an extremely rare item and many modern libraries have no examples of it. The Harvard University Library, Mr. Weber says, has only one, the Cincinnati Art Museum, the Chicago Art Institute, and the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, R. I., have two each.

The UT El Paso Library, thanks to Mrs. Fox's collection, also has one. It is a fragile little book titled *The Gentleman's and Citizen's Almanack*, compiled by Samuel Watson, Bookseller, and published in Dublin in 1786. Fan the book edge slightly in one direction and a tran-





quail fishing scene comes into focus; flex the pages slightly the other way and you see a scene depicting a cock fight.

Only a small percentage of fore-edge works—perhaps two or three percent—consist of double-edge paintings. The first of these can be traced, says expert Weber, to the 17th century with the period of most apparent productivity 1785-1835.

The most outstanding example of the fore-edge art (see photograph) in the UT El Paso-Josephine Clardy Fox Collection is a book published in Paris in 1818 titled *Formulaire de Prières Chretiennes pour Passer Saintement la Journee* (“A Formulary of Christian Prayers for Spending the Day in Righteous Fashion”). The fore-edge painting, “Jardins des Tuileries,” is a minutely detailed water color containing 33 realistic human figures.

Other paintings in the Collection include a shipwreck scene, desert scene, boating on the Thames, the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, the London Bridge and a view of Edinburgh.

Since fore-edge paintings are very rare and valuable indeed (some of the more exquisite examples of the art fetched more than 200 guineas a copy—a shade over \$500 in *today's* money—when they were painted), they are handled delicately. Repeated thumbing of the edges of such a book (which is not necessary to see the picture in the first place) can wear off the gilt and eradicate the art beneath. Thus the 13 fore-edge books from Mrs. Fox's estate will be protected carefully—but not so carefully that they will not be shown. The books will be on display periodically in the UT El Paso Library.



# Library Services to Mexican Americans

By Mary Boyvey

Under a grant from the U. S. Office of Education, a study will be made of Spanish-speaking users and nonusers of library and information services in five southwestern states. The National Education Resources Institute will conduct a local investigation and interview program in Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and California to identify and analyze the library needs and attitudes of Spanish-speaking communities.

The project proposes to use the collected data for developing evaluative criteria for library and information systems, for evolving recommendations for pilot library models that encompass the unique requirements of Spanish-speaking communities, and for projecting guidelines to meet future requirements for financial, planning, and manpower resources unique to the Southwestern region. Identifying distinct needs and requirements for public, school, academic, and institutional library services that can be utilized by appropriate segments of the Spanish-speaking community may be the first step in providing innovative and meaningful programs of specialized services. Materials in all formats; bilingual materials and librarians; and oral information services concerned with referral agencies, legal aid, vocational guidance training and placement, and other related subjects may be involved in the program.

The project assumes particular importance in Texas because approximately 40 percent of the Mexican American population of the United States lives in this state. This group, which is predominantly Spanish-speaking, comprises 15 percent of the population of the state. In other words, one of every seven persons living in Texas is of Spanish-speaking background.

In the last five years schools have focused attention on specialized programs to facilitate learning by Mexican American children. Educational programs that emphasize the unique educational potential of Spanish-surnamed children have been developed. These programs are based on the premise that the child's ability in Spanish should be encouraged and developed into a learning resource. Headstart programs, bilingual education, tutorial instruction, and summer language programs have emphasized language skills, self concept and confluence of cultures. Challenging programs for older children and young adults have offered Spanish-surnamed youth an opportunity to overcome the disadvantages



*Mary Boyvey, media program director for the Texas Education Agency, serves on Advisory Board for Title III, Library Services and Construction Act.*

of their early years. Adult education has brought about some impressive results in literacy, job training, and citizenship. In large measure the success of these programs may be attributed to community participation and to an understanding partnership that involves local citizens, local boards of education, and the state legislature.

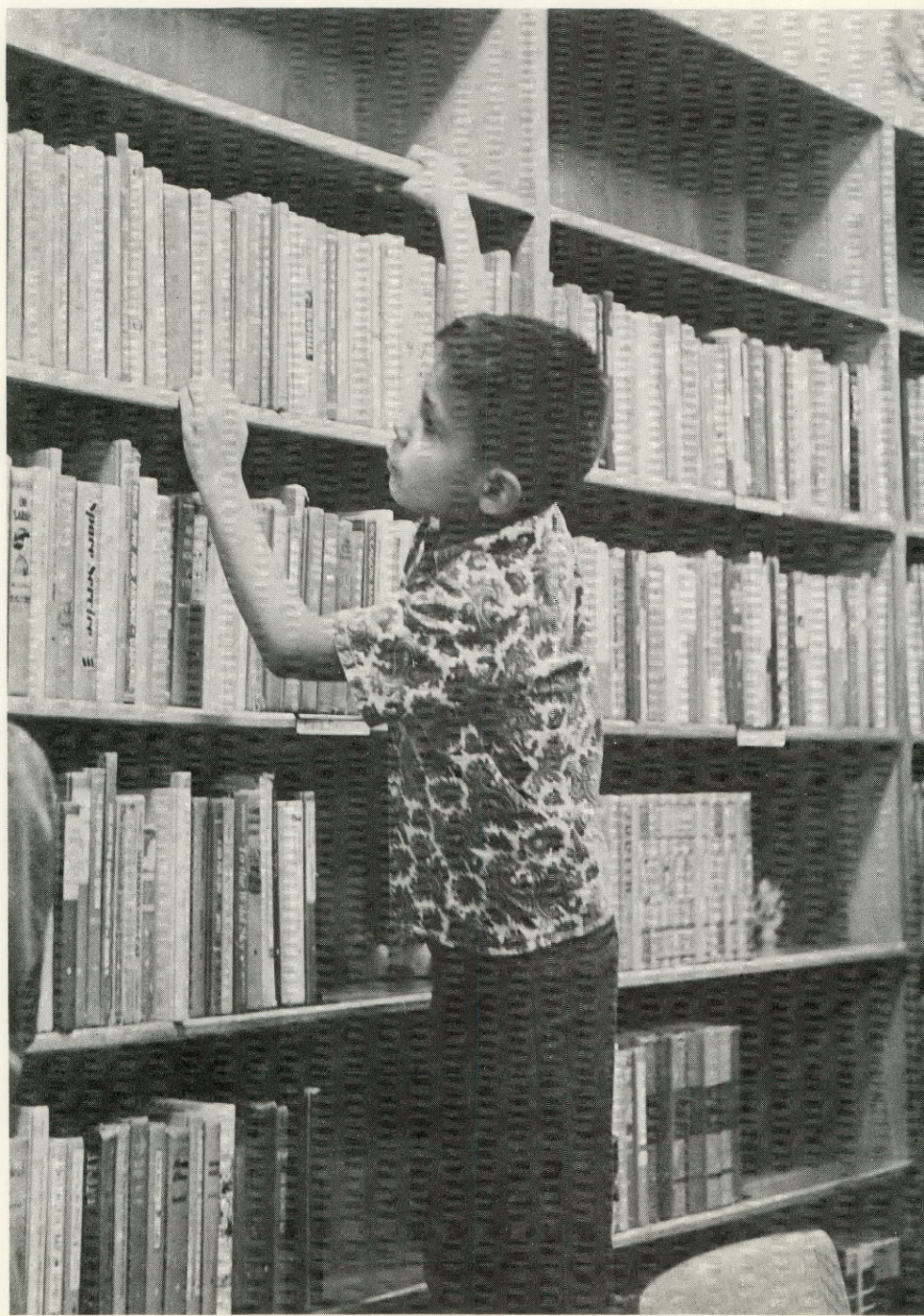
Public libraries during the same period have intensified their efforts to recruit adequate and competent staff to serve in Mexican American communities. Publicity campaigns have been used with varying degrees of success to interpret library programs of potential value to the local population. Special interest programs, Spanish materials, and reference services with particular appeal to the Mexican Americans have been introduced with some promising results.

Through special project funds bilingual programs have been designed and implemented for Mexican-American patrons. Neighborhood centers that have been established feature collections of books in the Spanish language, Spanish film hour, and Spanish story-telling sessions. Under the auspices of the Texas State Library, state and regional workshops have been designed to meet the specific needs of librarians who are seeking to broaden and extend services in the Mexican American communities.

Although Texas has made some effort to provide services to Mexican Americans through school libraries, public libraries, academic libraries and institutional libraries, large segments of the population are relatively unaware of library services and do not view them as a beneficial component of everyday life. Such a situation demands study, research, new approaches to solutions, and perhaps a totally different program from those in operation today. If necessary, librarians must recognize that portions of the library system are outmoded and fail to deliver to all Americans the equality of opportunity which is promised.

The U. S. Office of Education funded project will offer an in-depth sample of data from four Mexican American communities in Texas. This data base can be used to determine future directions in library services to Mexican Americans, and the Mexican Americans must be a major concern of libraries. Assistance to him must be no less obvious, no less pointed, no less generous than to other groups that feel it is their right to receive library services from public revenues.







# **Mexican-Americans: A Part of The Reading Public**

*by Shelah-Bell Cragin*

The Texas State Library and the El Paso Public Library co-sponsored a workshop on Library Services and Materials to Mexican-Americans on October 1 and 2 at the El Paso Public Library. This was the first seminar of its kind in Texas. Over 150 librarians and educators participated in the two-day seminar. Austin Hoover, Texas State Library Field Consultant served as coordinator of the project. Barbara Wynn and Horacio Ulibarri were the resource people.

Representatives from across the state included librarians and educators from the Major Resource Center areas as well as smaller communities, with almost 40 percent being from cities other than El Paso. Out-of-state participants included Robert P. Haro, principal investigator for the National Education Resources Institute. Ramon Merlos, from the Office of Education, Washington, D.C., and Carmela Ruby, from the New Mexico State Library. Haro's survey is entitled "A Systems Analysis of Southwestern Spanish Speaking Users and Nonusers of Library and Information Services."

## *Socio-Cultural Profile*

Dr. Horacio Ulibarri provided an enthusiastic beginning for the opening day. Numerous participants found his discussion quite controversial. Dr. Ulibarri chose as his morning topic, "The Socio-Culture of the Mexican-American." In this discussion he developed a socio-cultural profile. He provided his opinions on the areas of difference between the Mexican-American and the Anglo-American individuals, and delved further into the major "value conflicts" between the two. He summarized his feelings in this area with "there are no differences in cultural idiosyncrasies between the Anglo-American and the Mexican-American when social class and type of economic base available are held constant. The Mexican-American from the middle class is as Anglo as the Anglos. The same is true of all other social classes except that because of his minority group status, the Mexican-American is more defensive, filled with more anxiety, and more alienated than the Anglo-American."

Dr. Ulibarri feels that the problem for the Mexican-American does not lie primarily with the language barrier but rather with personality problems. These include disorientation, anxiety, alienation, and defeatism.



His afternoon discussion of these personality problems and acculturation stimulated even more enthusiasm and interest. He strongly feels that workshops of this nature are necessary to develop a definite cultural sensitivity on the part of librarians. He emphasized the team approach of having the home, the library, and the school work together in solving the problems of Mexican-Americans.

Dr. Ulibarri is a professor in the Department of Education at Southern Methodist University. He received his M.A. and Ed.D. degrees from New Mexico Highlands University and the University of New Mexico respectively. He has published numerous articles on Mexican-Americans and has conducted extensive research in this area and has over a decade of teaching and administrative experience in multi-cultural education.

The points made by Dr. Ulibarri served as conversation stimulants for the reception co-hosted by the Border Regional Library Association and the chairman of the El Paso Public Library Board of Directors.

### *Library Materials and Service*

A day of investigating library materials and services was provided by Barbara Wynn on the second day of the workshop.

Miss Wynn is director of the Latin American Library, Oakland Public Library, Oakland, California. This is a storefront library of approximately 40,000 volumes, with 40 percent Spanish materials. She was project director for the San Joaquin Valley Information Service and a consultant at the California State Library. She has an M.A. from the University of Chicago and an M.L.S. from Western Reserve University.

Her morning topic of "Spanish Language Materials" was introduced with her discussion of the wrong and the right of our reasons for purchasing materials in the Spanish language. Miss Wynn feels that librarians should not try to serve Mexican-Americans on the basis of their being a culturally deprived group. Materials and services should not be rendered because it happens to be the thing to do. Nor should this be done because librarians are afraid not to acquire such materials and initiate needed services. The right attitudes consist of the following: (1) serving the unreached; (2) preserving and disseminating the culture of those served; (3) meeting the needs of those served; and (4) educating Anglos to the problems of Mexican-Americans.

According to Miss Wynn, "We do not just assume that we are going to go out and buy Spanish language materials." There seem to be doubts as to whether Spanish materials are really used. She contends that these doubts are true to some extent. Young Mexican-Americans do not use Spanish materials; yet the psychological value of having Spanish language materials is worthwhile. This means that the library is making some effort to serve the people. At the Latin-American Library, the





*Lia Lovelace and Shelah-Bell Cragin of El Paso Public Library and Mrs. Phyllis Burson of Corpus Christi's La Retama Public Library*

staff has found that the Spanish books are used and that increasing pride in the Mexican-American culture is developing rapidly.

### ***What Is Needed?***

Getting back to what we should purchase in Spanish, Miss Wynn warns that more is needed than purchasing easy reading and practical day-to-day living materials. However, in the area of easy reading, she advises that there is little available in Spanish. She also feels that the same area is neglected in English materials. Librarians using the guideline of "easy reading materials are all that Mexican-American people want to read," were attacked by the speaker. She declared, "This is wrong . . . if they are interested enough in the subject they will . . . and will want to . . . read above their normal reading level." As far as practical do-it-yourself and self-help materials are concerned, Miss Wynn indicates that there isn't much available in this category either. There is some material, and libraries should most assuredly have whatever is available. Cookbooks, child care materials, car repair manuals, and books on sewing are highly recommended. Books not included on the recommended list in this category are those written by Dr. Vander on various medical aspects.

Other areas in which libraries should concentrate their Spanish collections are those materials used for recreation and escape. Biographies, fiction, and history are definite areas for purchase. As far as the classics are concerned, the speaker feels that the large libraries probably already have them, and the small libraries don't need those other than *Don Quixote* and books by Garcia Lorca. Biographical works constitute an area of wide interest for most patrons. Miss Wynn indicates that par-





*John Wayne Smith, Barbara Wynn, Horacio Ulibarri, and Austin Hoover*

ticularly biographies of Mexican historical leaders are musts for library collections. She lists Martin Luis Guzman's *Memorias de Pancho Villa* as a notable. Historical works that focus on the Mexican Revolution circulate well. An excellent reference and browsing source in this area is the multivolumed *Historia Graphica de La Revolucion Mexicana*. In the category of art, anything we might purchase on the four greats in Mexican art—Diego Rivera, David Alfaro Siqueiros, Rufino Tamayo, and José Clemente Orozco—would be useful additions to the collection. *Arte Mexicano* by Justino Fernandez is a recommended title.

### ***Interest in Poetry***

A healthy interest in poetry prevails among Mexican-American patrons. Poetry readings are being sponsored; local people are writing poetry; and some libraries have sponsored poetry contests. Various forms of protest are commonly found in poetry with one of the most popular Chicano protest poems being Radolfo "Corky" Gonzalez' *I Am Joaquín*. Some good poets are Actavio Paz, Alfonso Reyes, and Jorge Luis Borges (Argentina).

Hitting the highlights for the novels Miss Wynn recommended *La Muerte de Artemio Cruz* by Carlos Fuentes as a must in both English and Spanish. His other works *Change of Skin* and *The Good Consciences* are recommended for purchase in Spanish. The story of an Indian liv-



ing in Mexico in the 1930's, *El Indio* by Gregorio Lopez y Fuentes, is essential as are the works of Mariano Azuela, a novelist of the Mexican revolution, and Miguel Angel Asturias, a Nobel Prize winning Guatemalan. Other novelists are Julio Cortazar, Mario Vargas Llosa (Peru) and Gabriel Garcia Marquez (Columbia).

Among the most popular Spanish materials available are best sellers (*In Cold Blood*) and translations of American and English writers. Mysteries by Agatha Christie and Alfred Hitchcock are very popular whereas westerns are less popular. Science fiction is seldom requested. Miss Wynn stressed throughout that these findings are based upon her own experience.

Popular novels by popular Mexican writers have also proved to be wise purchases. The works of such writers as Caridad Bravo Adams, who produces "slushy" love stories, are well circulating items among many of the patrons in Oakland. Miss Wynn recommended Diana and Novaro as good sources for collections of these materials. She further recommends the purchase of novels which tell stories using a great number of photographs. Adult comic books are clean stories published in cheap edition; some should be purchased because patrons who will not otherwise use the Library will be reached. The Latin American Library has gone far afield from library standards in several areas.

### ***Children's Materials***

Miss Wynn's discussion covered magazines, newspapers, and children's literature. Of the latter she indicates that children's titles must be purchased in Spanish because children recently arrived from Mexico do not know English at all. Having Spanish language materials available is one delightful way to help bridge the cultural shock. She recommends having the bilingual staff members read stories in Spanish in the library. Agreeing with Dr. Ulibarri, Miss Wynn feels that the community libraries must serve in a support role to the schools in many areas.

Speaking of standards, Miss Wynn stresses the same standards cannot be applied to Spanish materials as to English materials. Some of the basic problems include the format of Spanish materials which tend to be poorly illustrated, published on poor paper with inferior bindings, and lacking in imagination of book design. She pleads not to let format get in the way. It is more important to have a collection of a reasonable size than a small collection of a few titles which meet normal standards. Miss Wynn has found the materials published in Spain to be more attractive but less popular to adults than those published in Mexico and Latin America. The children do not seem to be biased, and there are more good juvenile titles being published in Spain. Some of the problems resulting from the state of publishing in Mexico and Latin America



are short runs, a poor market, delays in shipping, inadequate bibliographic books, and the lack of the kind of materials librarians would like to have. Miss Wynn feels that this picture is slowly changing and that in the near future we will be able to secure more materials in greater quantity from Mexico and Latin America.

Some of the solutions to these publishing problems have been tackled by the ALA Subcommittee on Materials for Spanish Speaking. The primary result of this Committee was evidenced in the July 15, 1968, *Booklist*. This committee does not plan to update this article but does plan to publish a new list of sources of supply sometime in the spring. Another helpful solution to some of our problems in this area has been offered by Bro-Dart. It is the well known Project LEER. This project, which needs the support of librarians to keep going, is an annotated and graded list which has proved to be a good starting source for purchasing in the area of Spanish materials. *Libros Mexicanos*, which is a subsidiary of Centro Mexicano de Escritores, is an on-the-spot-agency from which librarian Toni de Gerez selected titles for the Latin American Library. *Libros Mexicanos* provides annotated lists of titles with the children's list being particularly good. As a bibliographic tool, Miss Wynn recommends we consult *Libros en Venta*, which is the Spanish *Books in Print*, and *Fichero* which up dates *Libros en Venta*.

The above has been a brief description of Miss Wynn's discussion of Spanish materials. Much has been necessarily omitted. Particularly good was her knowledge of additional Chicano materials. The Latin American Library has published an updated bibliography entitle *Chicano! A Selected Bibliography of Materials by and about Mexico and Mexican-Americans* by Keith Revelle. In Miss Wynn's afternoon discussion of English materials and audiovisuals, she included slides of the Latin American Library and its community and services. She also showed the film "I Am Joaquin". According to Miss Wynn, the film was shown as an "expression of Chicano anger, spirit, and hope." Speaking of films, the speaker urged that we have a few films even if we can't afford a collection.

Some of the activities which Barbara Wynn discussed in detail during the afternoon, were door-to-door activities, which should go on all the time. Fiestas at the library, film programs, Spanish language story hours, Christmas posadas, educational programs, and photography exhibits were among the more popular suggestions. Miss Wynn further suggested conducting numerous activities in connection with other community agencies, selecting the right bilingual staff to work in the library as well as the community, and educating Anglos to the Chicano scene.



# News Notes

## Libraries Cooperate in Cataloging in East Harris County

Five libraries in the area in eastern Harris County are part of a joint effort to devise a plan of cooperative cataloging.

The five, forming the organization known as East Harris County Council of Libraries, are Ross Sterling Public Library in Baytown, Lee College, Pasadena Public, Deer Park Public, and San Jacinto College.

The group was organized in February and had a recent meeting at Lee College. Attending were Mrs. Flora Wilhite of Sterling, Bill Peace of Lee College, Dr. Parker Williams of San Jacinto College, Lynn Radoff of Pasadena, and Mrs. Evelyn Benton of Deer Park.

The centralized cataloging project involves the listing in a single volume of all holdings of the five libraries, thus making more readily available information to all of the institutions.

EHCCCL is in the process of applying for a \$100,000 grant under the Title I Higher Education Act for funds to finance the joint community project, reports Peace.

Another project assigns to each library the responsibility of building a complete microfilm file on a given periodical. These include the *New York Times*, *Houston Post* and *Chronicle*, *Wall Street Journal* and *Christian Science Monitor*.



*Mrs. Barbara Martin is now serving as the Texas State Library field consultant for the Northeast Texas area. She received a master of library science degree from North Texas State University and has five years' experience in the Fort Worth Public Library. Her business address until January 1 will be 3920 Mattison, Fort Worth, Texas 76107.*



## St. Mary's University To Cooperate in Microfilm Project

Microfilming of historic documents in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, will begin shortly under an agreement between St. Mary's University and the University of San Luis Potosi.

Miss Carmen Perry, archivist at St. Mary's, and Bro. Paul Novosal, S.M., academic librarian, signed the agreement in San Luis Potosi with the Rev. Raphael Montejano Aguinago, archivist for the university there, who will supervise filming of the documents. St. Mary's will handle the cataloguing.

The project is part of a program to preserve on film documents of many sections of Mexico. The program is being undertaken by the Consortium for Microfilming of Mexican Archival Resources, a group of Texas colleges and universities. Sixteen institutions presently are functioning in the consortium.

St. Mary's role in the program is being funded initially under a grant of \$5,000 made to the University by Mrs. Genevieve Tarlton Dougherty of Beeville.

Under the microfilming agreement, the University of San Luis Potosi will keep a print of each film, while St. Mary's will retain the negatives. St. Mary's will make prints available to any university or qualified researcher in the United States or Mexico.

The historical documents of San Luis Potosi date to the early 1500's, Miss Perry explained. Many are extremely fragile and will need extensive restoration, a slow process, before they can be filmed.

Archives in the Mexican city include municipal, state, judicial and religious records. The complete collection of all records of the state of San Luis Potosi will be filmed, Miss Perry said.

The collection is rich in history that involves Texas, she added. Permits to establish towns on what is now the

Texas-Mexico border were issued from Mexico City through San Luis Potosi, then the largest city northeast of the Mexican capital.

During the Mexican revolution many San Luis residents fled to San Antonio and other parts of Texas. Documents pertaining to land ownership, lawsuits and vital statistics all are important to the history of the region, Miss Perry said.

St. Mary's University also is concerned with other old Spanish documents, the Laredo Archives. The university is custodian of the archives which Miss Perry is cataloguing.



*Catalog of State Services to Local Governments*, published by the Office of the Governor, Division of State-Local Relations, in September is being sent to county and city officials in the state and to college and university libraries. A comprehensive listing and description of 383 programs and administered by 55 state agencies and colleges and universities. Public libraries may request copies of the 404-page publication for their reference shelves.





*At the meeting of the Advisory Board on October 6, 1970, Mrs. Marie Shultz announced her resignation as program director of the Texas Library Systems Act. Mrs. Shultz, who served as director of the Field Services Division prior to becoming program director for the Systems Act, will work toward a doctorate in library science at the University of Texas.*

## Catalog Now Available of UT Collection on Latin America

*The Catalog of the Latin-American Collection of the University of Texas at Austin* has been published in 31 volumes by G. K. Hall & Company of Boston. Established in 1921 with the purchase of the personal library of Genaro Garcia, outstanding Mexican historian and bibliophile, the collection was first known as the Garcia Library.

In 1932 the name of the collection, which by then was becoming broader in scope, was renamed the Latin-American Collection.

Through the acquisition of large collections, normal library purchases of individual titles, personal gifts, and numerous exchange arrangements with institutions in Latin America and elsewhere, the collection has continued to build its research resources. In its 160,000 volumes dating from the fifteenth century to the present can be found information on virtually any subject relating to Latin America. Supplementing

the printed materials are non-book materials as well as an extensive collection of manuscripts, some of which date to the sixteenth century.

The card catalog is a dictionary catalog of authors, titles, and subjects for books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, and microfilm. A few manuscripts are also represented. The catalog sells for \$2,100.

### Deadline Set

A deadline of November 15 has been set for Texas writers and artists interested in applying for a fellowship to spend six months at Paisano, the late J. Frank Dobie's Ranch near Austin.

Applications, including a record of personal achievements in art or writing, together with a brief outline of work expected to be accomplished at Paisano, should be sent to Dobie-Paisano Project, Box 7819, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712.



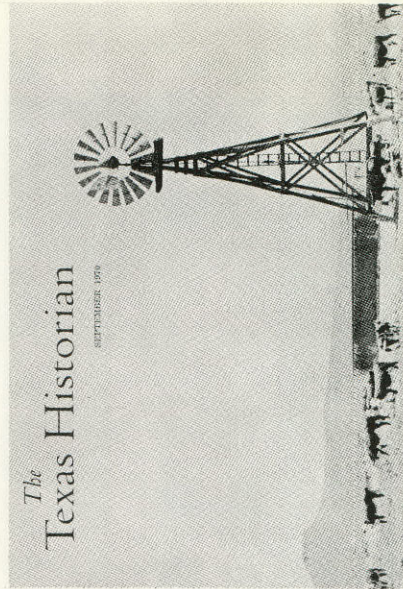
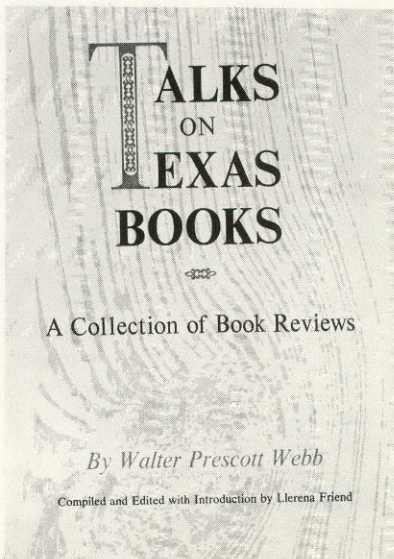
## Collection of Reviews by Walter P. Webb Published by TSHA

*Talks on Texas Books*, a collection of book reviews that Dr. Walter Prescott Webb wrote for a publication of the University Interscholastic League during the mid-1920's, has been published by the Texas State Historical Association.

Edited by Dr. Llerena B. Friend, retired director of the University of Texas' Texas Collection, and with a foreword by the association's director, Dr. Joe B. Frantz, the publication brings together some of Dr. Webb's early writing on Texana.

"It is easy for us to come to think that all the interesting things are in far-off countries—the farther off the better," he told his young readers in one review. "But if we would read of our own state we would learn that Texas is among the most charming places in the world."

Among the reviews reprinted are those of E. C. Barker's *Life of Stephen F. Austin*, Andy Adams' *The Log of a Cowboy*, and John Lomax's *Cowboy Songs*.



## Junior Historian Gets New Name

The *Junior Historian*, published since 1940 by the Texas State Historical Association, has a new name. It is now the *Texas Historian*. In explaining why the title was scuttled, Dr. Joe B. Frantz, director of the Texas State Historical Association, wrote in the current issue:

"In a world in which 18-year-olds fight and vote and change the course of politics and thought, the word 'Junior,' brightly conceived in 1940 now is tired, dated, and more than a little demeaning, like an elderly father still calling his 40-year-old son 'Baby.'"

The publication also has a new design for which William R. Holman, professor of the history and the art of the book at the University of Texas Humanities Research Center, is responsible.

Like its predecessor, the *Texas Historian* is published by the Texas State Historical Association through its Junior Historian program. And like the old publication, it will publish interesting articles on Texas history written by Texas high school students.

The publication appears five times a year. Subscriptions are \$2.50 for individuals and \$2.00 for libraries and Junior Historian chapters.



## Sixty Youngsters Receive Awards For Summer Reading

Sixty young people who are patrons of the Texas State Library's Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped were awarded reading certificates for reading twelve books during the past summer.

A record number of 244 participated in the program. This included 40 students at the Austin State School.

Students and their hometowns are as follows:

Felicia Lois Smith, and Marvin Wayne Mitchell of Abilene; James Ellsworth Pauls, Jr., Randy Dean Moore, Pat Bartel, Johnathon Hessenthaler, Lonnie Dale May, and Sylvia Ann Sides of Austin; Gene Hash of Ballinger; Shelley Patterson of Baytown; Connie Hugo of Bellaire; Marty Darrell McDaniel of Broadus; Robert Wegner of Burton; Georgina Van Ris of Carrollton; Billy Williams of Corpus Christi; Rebecca Lynn McClenahan of Dallas; Randy Clutter of Del Valle; Norman Stole of Del Rio; Betty Sue Long of Edgewood; Becky Eby of El Paso; Andres Castanon, Jr. of Harlingen; William W. Cumberland III, Holly Elaine Dickinson, Tommy Allen Limb, Robert Alan Ross, Pedro Sanchez, Alexander Escamilla, Jeffery Lynn Barker, Douglas Stout, Tim Allen Taylor, and Stephen Michael Kerr of Houston; Walter E. Plant, Jr. of Ingleside; Kathy Irene Sutton of Kountze; Sharie Armstrong of Levelland; James O. Brodnax of Mexia; Vicki Diane Dennis, James Allen Tharp and John Raymon Jones of Midland; Dell Anthony Garner of Nacogdoches; Bruce Coonce and Robert Allen Mack of Odessa; Rhonda Faye Thomas of Palacois; Charlotte Ann Jones of Pineland; Darla Kaye Zwahr of Point Comfort; Rene Singleton of Pt. Neches; Danny Sellars of San Angelo; Angela Barnett, Carl J. Graves, Robert L. Thompson, Jr., Karen Louise Russell, Malcolm Joseph Graham, Jr.,

and David Lee Hill of San Antonio; Karen P. Wilson of Sherman; Rickey Dale McCracken of Stephenville; Michael Bruce of Sweeny; Samuel Hall of Temple; Ted Christopher Garner of Uvalde; Donna S. Langston of Victoria; Darryl P. Wade of Waco; Donald Ray Siggers of Woodville.

## New Book Tells Story of Baptists' Texas Publications

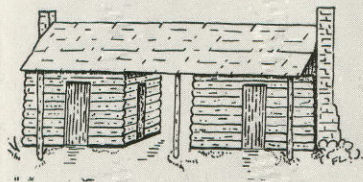
*Baptist Journalism in Nineteenth-Century Texas* by Tom Berger is a brief account of Baptist newspapers from the first publication of the *Texas Baptist* in 1855 to the early years of the *Baptist Standard* in the late 1880's and early 90's.

The author sketches the early history of Baptists in Texas and how their need for a paper developed. The principal papers covered in the book are the *Texas Baptist* (1855-1862), the *Christian Herald* (1865-1886), the new *Texas Baptist* or the *Religious Messenger* (1874-1886), the *Texas Baptist Herald* (1886-1904), and the *Baptist Standard* (1888- ). Berger gives a well-rounded picture of each of these papers by telling the backgrounds of the various editors, describing the papers' physical appearance and the subject matter of the articles often published, defining their objectives, and giving examples of the typical advertisers. He also compares the kinds of articles published in one paper with those published in another.

There is a preface by C. Richard King, professor of Journalism at the University of Texas at Austin. Published by the Department of Journalism Development Program at the Austin school, the book has 73 pages and sells for \$4.00. It is one of a series of publications made possible by The Gail Borden Graduate Award in Journalism and by contributions to the Journalism Development Program.



## Comanche County Courthouses



By  
Frances B. Lockwood

### Comanche Library Benefits from Book

Proceeds from *Comanche County Courthouses* by Frances B. Lockwood are going to the Comanche Public Library. The 24 page publication is dedicated to Margaret Waring of the Comanche Public Library "for her interest in the history of Comanche County, her perseverance in digging out the facts of that history, and preservation of historical material in the library's files." The county seat of the county that was organized in 1856 was first located at Cora but in 1858 was moved to Comanche where it has been located since that time.

The history of the county is told briefly through the history of the buildings that have served as the center of government. Illustrations show the buildings.

Copies may be obtained by writing the Comanche Public Library, Comanche, Texas 76442. The price, including tax and postage, is \$1.50.

### Lubbock Approves Bonds for Library

On August 8, 1970, Lubbock approved a proposal for \$1.2 million in bonds for a new City-County library building. The proposal was an outgrowth of the May 11 tornado which destroyed a large section of Lubbock. Linked were a proposed Memorial Civic Center and the library. These buildings would be located in a core area of the city hardest hit by the tornado. Credits from the two buildings would provide Urban Renewal funds for acquiring the land which adjoins the municipal buildings in the downtown area. Bonds totaling \$13.6 million were voted for four proposals. Other proposals were for funds for city park development and development of six lakes along the Yellowhouse Canyon.

Spearheading the united effort was the Lubbock Chamber of Commerce. Several groups were particularly helpful in getting out the vote for the library, which passed by nearly 2 to 1, after a similar proposal was defeated in 1968. Friends of the Library provided funds for a concentrated newspaper advertising campaign the week preceding the election. Working with them were the American Association of University Women, the Lubbock Art Association, the South Plains Genealogical Society, and the League of Women Voters. Each organization provided members to staff an information booth in the library the week preceding the election; to prepare a mailing to Lubbock citizens; and to telephone voters on the day preceding the election.

No doubt the tornado had a great deal to do with the passage of the bonds, but without the enthusiastic support of interested citizens, passage would have been difficult coming so soon after the April approval of \$15 million in airport bonds.





*Linda Madrid, Jo Ann Delgado, and Yolanda Ortega at work in the Texas Tech University Library.*

*Texas 70: An Index to Selected Texas Periodicals* is scheduled for publication in late spring. The subject and author index to 80 Texas magazines is being prepared by Mrs. Katherine McMurrey.

In describing the index, Mrs. McMurrey said that emphasis was placed upon publications that carry articles of general interest but are not indexed adequately elsewhere. For example, *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly* is not included in the first issue of the new publication because it not only has a fine index of its own but is also indexed in national indexes. *Nova*, published by the University of Texas at El Paso for friends and alumni of the school, is included because it carries many articles of general interest.

Further information may be obtained by writing Texas Reader Service, Box 370 Austin, Texas 78767.

## Dropouts Working in Texas Tech Library

A work station for the Neighborhood Youth Corps has operated in the Texas Tech University Library since October, 1966. The school drop-outs are trained in the Selin labeling process.

Although the job is considered valuable for the social training it provides and for the training in job responsibility rather than vocational training, one girl has returned as a full-time clerk in the Library.

Most of the girls in the program are seventeen to nineteen years old. They are employed for a maximum of twelve months, generally as a stop gap prior to entering a vocational training program.

While employed they work for a maximum of 64 hours every two weeks and are paid approximately minimum wage by the Neighborhood Youth Corps.



## SWLA Proposes Plans for Regional Cooperation

Fifty-two representatives of libraries in the six southwestern states that are members of the Southwestern Library Association—along with ten guests from outside the area—gathered in Arlington on September 16 through 18 to explore possibilities for interstate, interlibrary cooperation in the Southwest.

The meeting was sponsored by the Southwestern Library Association's Interstate Library Cooperation Committee with the assistance of state library agencies in Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

An outgrowth of recent statewide cooperative activities in the states and a workshop on library cooperation sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education Region VI in Dallas in October, 1969, the session in Arlington was called to work toward seven objectives:

1. To explore further the feasibility of the committee's proposal for interstate, interlibrary cooperation, which has been approved in principle by the Executive Board, Southwestern Library Association.
2. To identify and examine trends in local, state, regional, and national planning, including funding patterns, which would be applicable to interstate, interlibrary cooperation in the Southwest.
3. To review the social, legal, and organizational aspects of interstate, interlibrary cooperation.
4. To review existing cooperative library activities and to examine library needs in the Southwest that might be met through interstate, interlibrary cooperation.
5. To formulate an organizational service and financial pattern for working together across state lines.
6. To identify one or more possible interstate library cooperative projects to be undertaken within the Southwest and to formulate objectives and a plan of action for these projects.
7. To recommend ultimately initiation of at least one cooperative project to begin within the present fiscal year.

### Eye on Practicality

Participants in the conference took a pragmatic view of the potential for cooperation in the six-state area.

Problems such as the need for better bibliographic control were exam-



ined in the light of experiences elsewhere, particularly the Bibliographic Center at Denver, Colorado.

A working paper distributed to participants cataloged the current state legislation regarding interstate compacts.

And one speaker warned against the pitfalls of rhetoric about *innovative cooperation* without a real commitment to substance as well as to words.

Although much of the time at the conference was devoted to working sessions by participants, four prepared papers were presented at the opening session.

Janice Kee, library services program officer for HEW Region VI, discussed "Operational Planning on a Regional Level." Genevieve M. Casey, associate professor in Wayne State University's Department of Library Science, presented "Interstate Library Operations in the U.S.—a Critical Review." Dr. Edward G. Holley, director of libraries at the University of Houston, spoke on "The Need and Potential in the Southwest for Interstate Interlibrary Cooperation." And Mrs. Kay McMurrey, legislative reference librarian of the Texas Legislative Reference Library, presented a statement on "Legal, Organizational and Financial Aspects of Interstate Library Cooperation in the Southwest." Coauthored by Ralph Funk, director of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, the paper cited specific legislative bearing upon cooperative ventures in the area.

## Recommendations

As a result of the working conferences, recommendations for three projects were made.

1. Bibliographic control of state documents in the six states.
2. Compilation of directory listing of special collections in libraries in the Southwest.
3. Continuing education to provide improvements of library service through upgrading of library personnel through workshops, institutes, and credit and non-credit courses.

It was also recommended that the operational base be established by creating a SLICE (Southwestern Library Interstate Cooperative Endeavor) office within the Southwestern Library Association to recognize, identify, and structure priority projects and to seek funding for implementing such projects either directly or through other agencies or institutions.

A report on the session in Arlington was scheduled for the Southwestern Library Association conference in Fort Worth in November. This will give the membership of the organization an opportunity to react to the proposals.





*Construction of the Capitol from a  
Collection in the Archives Division*

## Organizing Photographs in the State Library

*by Millicent Huff*

Alice in *Alice in Wonderland* said she didn't like books without pictures and conversation.

Today's youngsters begin studying history with lavishly illustrated textbooks and progress to such periodicals as *American Heritage* and *American West* and to modern trade books that are replete with often rare photographs.

For at least half a century one source of such photographs has been the Archives Division of the Texas State Library. Correspondence in the division's files between the editors of Yale University Press's *Annals of America* and the archivist in the early 1920's traces the story of that project from locating illustrations to pleasure at seeing examples of the State Library's collection in the published books.

### Scope of Collection

In terms of numbers the Archives Division's collection of about 12,000 items is not large. However, the State Library is the logical source for out-of-state as well as Texas searchers to contact first. And the collection includes enough unique items to provide "never-before-published" photographs on varied topics.

Items in the collection range from tintypes to Polaroid prints and include glass plate negatives, nitrate negatives, professionally made glossy prints, amateur snapshots, and copy photographs.

Although some items had deteriorated beyond recognition, the overall condition of the collection was better than a cursory glance indicated. Equally important—in view of the amount of time involved in the project





—the value of the content was greater than existing descriptions indicated.

Both condition and value of the collection can be attributed to early archivists who were interested in the photographic record along with more recent contributors of materials.

### **A System for Arrangement**

By the summer of 1969 it was apparent that considerable thought needed to be devoted to the problem of organizing and arranging the collection and that time be devoted to carrying out this process. Some funds designated for restoration were available for copying deteriorating items and for making prints of negatives for which there were no prints.

Among the interesting items in the latter group were glass plate negatives made in offices in the Capitol soon after the turn of the century and the 1,880 negatives of photographs used for postcards by the L. L. Cook Company and given to the State Library in 1967.

A major early decision was to adapt the system used by the Library of Congress. An archivist working with the collection had used the Library of Congress collection as a patron and felt its collection-based organization was particularly suitable to the situation. At the same time descriptions of individual items that will be suitable for computer-produced indexes were developed.

The system used is based on good archival practice and is consistent with the methods used for organizing and describing other forms of material in the Archives Division.

Generally, photographs had been retained in collections, and it was decided that—wherever possible—individual items would be returned to their original grouping. Each collection of materials in the division is given a number at the time it is received. This is a combination of the fiscal year and the number within that year. For example, the L. L. Cook Collection of negatives was the eighty-ninth collection of materials received by the division in 1968. Its number is 68/89.

Each collection of photographs is given the collection number, and





*Photographs are housed in metal file cabinets in acid-free folders.*

then the photographs are arranged and numbered sequentially throughout. This number within the collection provides a control number for photographs, descriptions, and the file of negatives that is being developed as photographs are copied.

An item in the L. L. Cook Collection provides an example of how the system works:

**AC 68/89-505**

**Dickinson. Auditorium in Dickinson. [1948]. negative. 5 x 7 in.**

The item description contains five elements:

1. Control Number
2. Person or Place
3. Title or Description. Supplied by Archivist. The latter is in brackets.
4. Date. If evidence does not make this obvious, it is bracketed. An effort is made to identify approximate date which may be followed by a question mark.
5. Form of the Item.
6. Size in Inches.

In addition, standard subject headings will be used for retrieval keys.

The method of arrangement used for the Stugard Collection provides an example of the operation. This collection of materials from the Stugard family was given to the Archives Division by Mrs. Arno Nowotny, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Stugard. The 700 photographs that came with the manuscripts include several hundred that



show agriculture, principally in Hidalgo County, during the years from about 1909 through the 1940's.

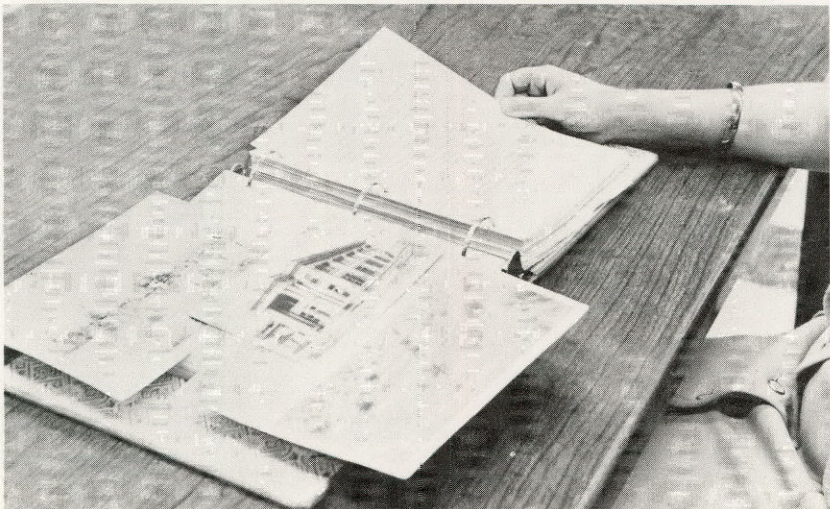
The first step in arranging the photographs was to separate those photographs that were limited almost entirely to family interest. These were arranged by date and numbered, and a general description of them written. (Fortunately, virtually all the pictures in this collection were well identified as to date and subject.)

The remaining photographs were then organized by date and the individual photographs numbered. A description was written for each photograph. At present these lists of items are bound in large loose-leaf notebooks. Ultimately computer-produced lists of photographs on certain topics, of photographs at various periods of time, and of pictures of places and people will be made.

The computer-produced lists will have a special value for the photograph collection. When work began, it was estimated that card indexing of the photographs in the Archives Division would entail the production of more than 50,000 index cards to provide adequate cross-references.

While the card index would be adequate for the searcher who visits the Archives Division, it would not serve the purposes of the many persons who locate photographs through the mail. The computer-produced lists will make it possible for an archivist to send a list of all photographs showing, for example, citrus production in Texas, all items dealing with petroleum, or all photos of Dallas, Houston, or El Paso.

The computer-produced index saves time in producing lists of items,



*An archivist matches a photograph with its description.*



thus releasing staff time for doing adequate research to identify the items for which descriptions are not available.

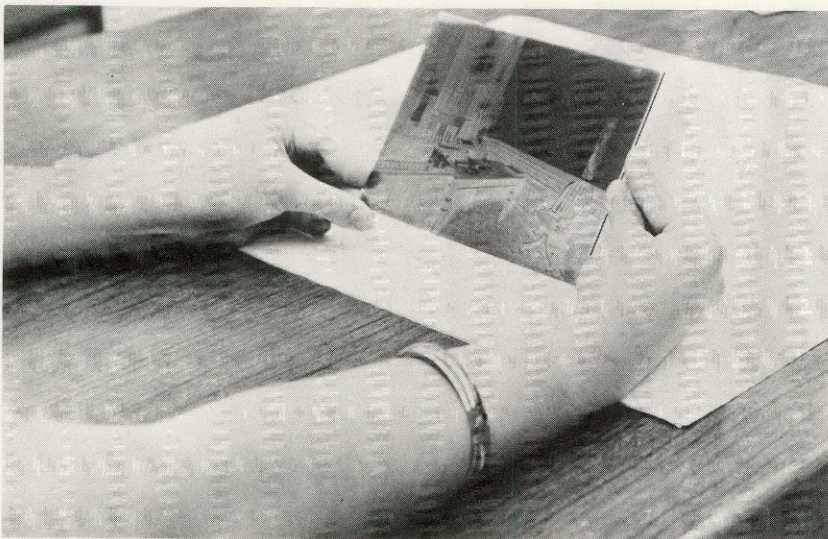
### Self-Destruction

Basic problems in handling photographs arise from the chemical nature of photography itself. Today's negatives on safety film and prints processed for archival permanence are a far cry from the products of photographers a half century or longer ago.

No matter how interesting and significant an original photograph may be, valuable prints that are rapidly fading should be copied. Eastman Kodak, Rochester, New York, is an excellent source of information on copying processes. In addition, such publications as *Popular Photography* and *Modern Photography* carry frequent articles on techniques for copying photographs successfully.

Perhaps the most insidious two problems are fading prints and nitrate negatives.

Nitrate negatives present two problems. First, they deteriorate to the point that they are unusable. Second, they are subject to spontaneous combustion when the chemicals in them begin to break down. Prints of archival quality are probably the best solution to the problems that they present. If such prints are made, copy negatives can be made by copying the new print.



*Glass plates are fragile, but the collection of negatives made in the Capitol offices early in the twentieth century vividly describe offices during the early part of this century.*





Negatives on the newer acetate-based film are generally marked "safety film" and should be checked largely to determine whether they were washed sufficiently to prevent deterioration.

The easiest method for identifying nitrate negatives is to trim a sliver from the side of a negative and light a match to the sliver. A nitrate sliver will erupt into flame. The nitrate-based negatives should be stored separately from other negatives at a constant temperature and should be checked regularly to be sure they are not deteriorating.

Although glass plate negatives are not subject to the kind of deterioration of the base to which the nitrate negatives are, they present an obvious problem. They break. If considerable care is exercised, prints can be made from broken negatives. But it is obvious that all possible care should be exercised to prevent breakage.

Spectacular results can be obtained from some of the old glass plates. Photographs in the June, 1970, *American Heritage* show the tremendous amount of detail that was preserved on the large negatives made by early photographers.

Problem materials are not all old. While no color film is considered as permanent as black and white, early color prints are particularly prone to color changes. Any collection that includes a considerable number of color prints should be checked carefully and those photographs that seem to contain valuable content copied.

The number of requests that the Archives Division receives for photographs made it desirable that a method be developed whereby patrons could be given the assistance they need quickly and efficiently. The reorganization of the collection makes available several thousand never-before published photographs.





LEFT: *The City Hall and Square in 1912*

BELOW LEFT: *Texas Christian University after it burned in Waco in 1910*

BELOW RIGHT: *President Theodore Roosevelt during a 1911 visit to Waco*





## Gildersleeve Photographs Re-create Vanishing Era

*by Terry J. Turner*

So rapid has change been in the past half century only through pictures can we re-create the appearance of a city as it appeared only a few decades ago.

A small-statured man named Frød Gildersleeve singularly preserved through photography Waco, Texas.

From the thousands of finished products bearing in longhand "Gildersleeve" with "Waco" below it written in white ink, it remains hard to tell that the friendly man nicknamed "Gildy" suffered any hardships at his trade.

For more than half a century after his arrival in Waco in 1905 in his motorcycle and sidecar (he later adopted a Model T Ford), Gildy and his faithful assistant were pictorial chroniclers of a young city's energetic growth.





His negatives on glass plates were taken by the old "black box" camera on a clumsy tripod with pounds of flash powder. The powder proved calamitous on occasion, but Gildy kept using it and never really adjusted to flashbulbs, fast film and the like.

One photographer in Waco who followed him around on assignments once remarked, "I'd have sworn every time he wasn't going to get a decent picture. He had some of the craziest ways of working I ever saw. But every time he got what he wanted."

Today's Waco is indebted to him for such photographic items as Texas Christian University (its Waco home) in 1910; construction of the Amicable Building, one of the Southwest's landmark skyscrapers in 1911; the first Interurban train from Dallas to Waco in 1913; Waco's famous Cotton Palace; and World War I Camp MacArthur established in 1917.

In addition to his demand in Waco, however, Gildy was commissioned in 1909 to be official photographer for the Dallas Fair, and the next year produced some of the first examples of the art of industrial photography when he was hired by an Eastern syndicate to photograph its plantation operations off the coast of Mexico.

One of the most outstanding collections of more than 100 photographs and negatives as well as some of the glass plates of the veteran photographer are housed in the Texas Collection located in the Carroll Library on the Baylor University campus.

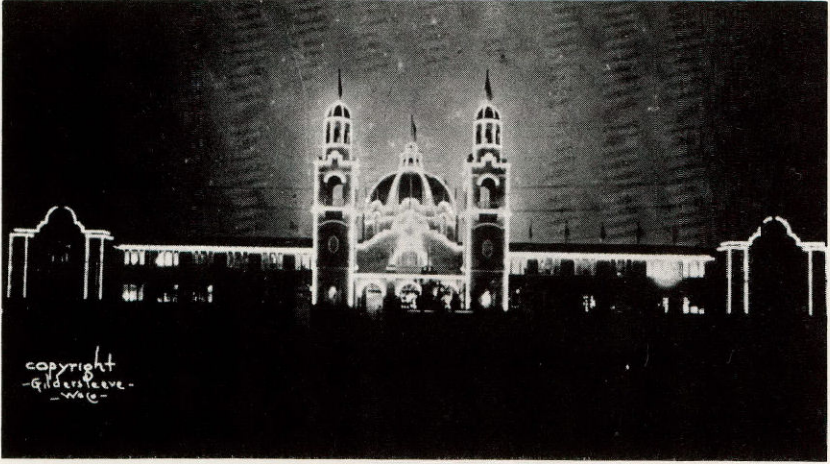
Many of the prints were donated or sold to the collection by Gildy himself, but many were received from other sources.

All are arranged and available for use and study and include two cate-



*The Old Traders' Saloon in Downtown Waco about 1900*





*A Night View of the Texas Cotton Palace*

gories. Those showing downtown Waco and events of other areas of the city such as pictures of outstanding citizens about to embark on important journeys compose the first group. The second set is an extensive photographic history of Baylor University itself in the days when, although much smaller in the number of students attending, it was no less widely known. This second group includes class pictures, athletic events and shots of many of the buildings on campus.

The collection of the Waco of yesterday is of inestimable value today for two reasons.

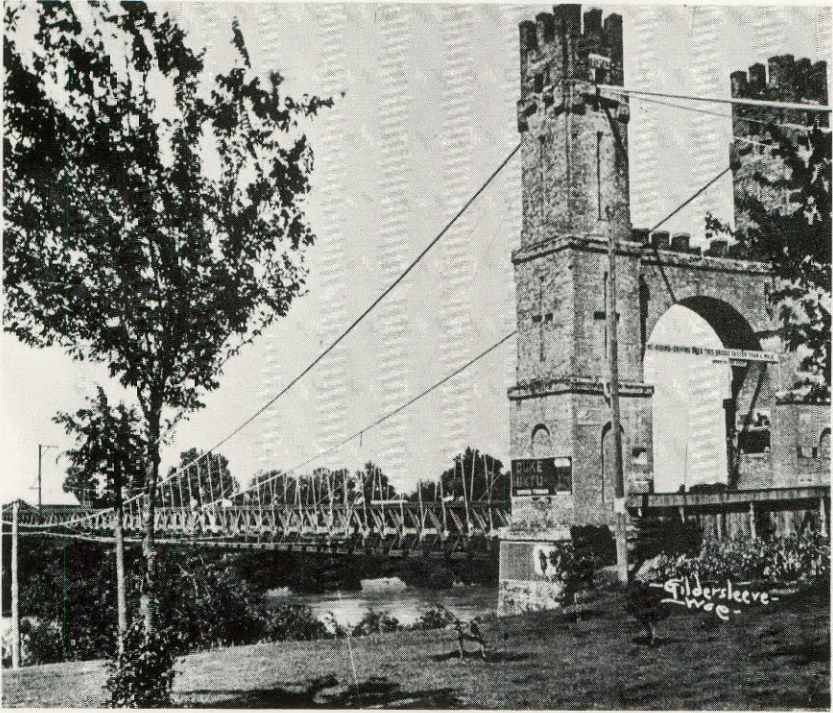
In May, 1953, a tornado suddenly zigzagged a path through the city's streets, leaving in its wake of terror 114 dead, hundreds wounded, and more than fifty million dollars' damage to residences and business establishments. Many of Waco's landmarks, including the famed towers atop Baylor's Burleson and Old Main, were partially or totally destroyed.

Today, seventeen years later, Waco's downtown area again resembles the ravaged victim of the tornadoes while it and other areas throughout the city undergo a multi-million dollar facelifting under a government-subsidized Urban Renewal program.

Gildy captured the downtown Waco scene with his photographs and children of today's shapers of Waco may have reason to appreciate Gildy's pioneering even more than the citizens of 1970.

Perhaps Gildersleeve's success began in earnest the year he turned 13 years old in Kirksville, Missouri, and his mother gave him an 1898 model Kodak (which still works today). He took pictures of classmates and made twenty-five cents a shot, using primitive chemicals and "many a box of that solio paper," as he later said, and provided the sun remained high in the sky.





He followed up the early training with years of experimenting and schooling in both Effingham Missouri, and Chicago, Illinois, and somehow found time to meet and photograph Woodrow Wilson in Washington, William Howard Taft in Dallas and Calvin Coolidge and Teddy Roosevelt in Waco. (Roosevelt was his particular favorite.)

Known more for the spectacular more often than the mundane, Fred Gildersleeve left Waco clear prints of his photographic daring.

As the adopted photographer of the pioneer pilots at World War I Rich Field near Waco he would sometimes hang half out of an open cockpit in space to practice aerial photography. The more "down-to-earth" shots he took of Camp MacArthur, another camp of the first world war, are some of the best of the early soldier.

For decades he was the official photographer of the Baylor Bears football team and was always a football fan. Even after he had practically retired, the team wouldn't let anyone else take the squad pictures.

Once in his later years he was watching a game from the sidelines with various young news reporters and their up-to-date equipment. A player ran out of bounds with other players following him. All the others quickly scattered, but Gildy just covered his face with his hands and sat there.





LEFT: *The Suspension Bridge*  
RIGHT: *Camp MacArthur during World War I*

After the players had run over him, the photographers scrambled over to see how badly hurt he was. "Get away," he told them. "I'm not hurt. Football players were running over me on the sidelines before you guys were born."

On the warm night of April 10, 1911, a crowd gathered in the middle of Waco's South Fifth Street to celebrate local prosperity at a banquet sponsored by the Waco Young Men's Business League. Gildy was commissioned to take the largest open flashlight shot ever made up to that time anywhere in the United States, and Wacoans can still pick out relatives' faces clearly in the crowd photograph which took hours to prepare.

The colorful photographer died at his Waco home on February 26, 1958, at age 77. He was buried in Waco Memorial Park. He claimed to be a practicing photographer until the last but had taken few shots during the last few years.

His only handicap had been a missing finger on his left hand. He had lost it in an accident but liked to tell people "hypo ate it off."

Visitors may see the Gildersleeve Collection in the Texas Collection at Baylor. Hours are from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on weekdays and from 8 a.m. to noon on Saturdays.



## Do You Have a Book on “How To Restore a House”?

by Deolece Parmelee

The typical Texas librarian these days has a case of *historicus-preservare conjunctivitis*. Patrons are calling at a great rate for literature on historical preservation. “Where can I get some information about . . .?” is the opening gambit. Then the words vary: “battening,” “joinery,” “screeds,” “boxings,” and the like. The list is long, and the unabridged dictionary alone cannot take care of the situation.

The typical library keeps vertical files on local and Texas history and has done that for many years. Such files provide preliminary information for the patron while needed reference books are being sought. Much of what the files contain from newspapers and magazines is incidental to historical restoration. Many libraries also have files on the related subjects of city planning, city deterioration, and the current concern for preservation of existing structures that are sound. The patron given one of the anti-destruction blasts of Ada Louise Huxtable of the New York *Times* will enjoy himself and feel compensated for some of the agonies of historical preservation and restoration.

A small brochure that might well be in one of the appropriate files is “Stewards of the Past” (University of Missouri, Extension Division, Columbia, Mo.), an inexpensive but graphic tract.

The lucky librarian has two or three copies of *The Restoration Manual*, by Orin M. Bullock, Jr., AIA (Silvermine Publishers, Inc., Norwalk, Conn., 1966). Bullock explains historical restoration steps in very helpful detail, with abundant illustrations. If the library has only one copy of this book, it is well to keep it on reserve. An ambitious restorationist should purchase his own copy to keep beside him as he works, and he will doubtless be willing to buy his own after he has examined the library copy. One of the points that Bullock makes is that restoration means putting back as nearly as possible into the form of a particular date or period, so the library needs books that illustrate dates and periods.

A good adult-oriented Texas history is frequently needed by the restorationist, and *Texas, the Lone Star State*, by Rupert N. Richardson (several editions available) is the best for covering the past of Texas in



*Deolece Parmelee is director of research for the Texas State Historical Survey Committee. A familiar sight to the staff members of the Reference and Archives divisions of the Texas State Library, she writes of resources available on restoration with the insight of one who works daily with them. What makes this list of resources particularly valuable to Texas librarians is that she has experience with the problems encountered in the state.*

all its foremost aspects. The Texas State Historical Association's two-volume *Handbook of Texas* although flawed by errors, is also quite helpful. If the builder is known, his biography may be given in that work, and that may provide clues to some of his methods and idiosyncrasies.

Another helpful-though-flawed book is *Texas: A Guide to the Lone Star State*, compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program of the W.P.A. (New York: Hastings House, 1940). Long out of print, this book is again available.

### Clues by Digging

Just as the restorationist needs to study time, place, and builder before he begins the actual saw-and-hammer work, he needs to dig around the structure for clues of various kinds. *Historical Archeology*, by Ivor Noel Hume (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1969), aids in this phase of his work. Also *Archeology and the Historical Society*, by J. C. Harrington (American Association for State and Local History, 132 North Avenue, Nashville, Tenn., 1965), was written to aid the investigator who is not a trained archeologist.

Incidentally, every librarian should have the book list of the American Association for State and Local History, as this will have many inexpensive publications that are helpful to the restorationists. The AASLH monthly, *Historical News*, should be in every library. This publication has valuable technical leaflets included in its issues. "Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings", by Lee H. Nelson, Architect, National Park Service (Technical Leaflet #40), and "Paint Color Research and Restoration", by Penelope Hartshorne Batchelor (Technical Leaflet #15), are among the most definitive works of their kind—justly renowned in restoration circles. Now listed as reprints, these were first released as magazine inserts. They represent tutelage in the very special archeology associated with restoration.

Bullock's *Manual* cited above has fourteen pages on the reasons and methods for the archeological investigation that should precede restoration, and on the significance of findings. Footings of once-existent walls,



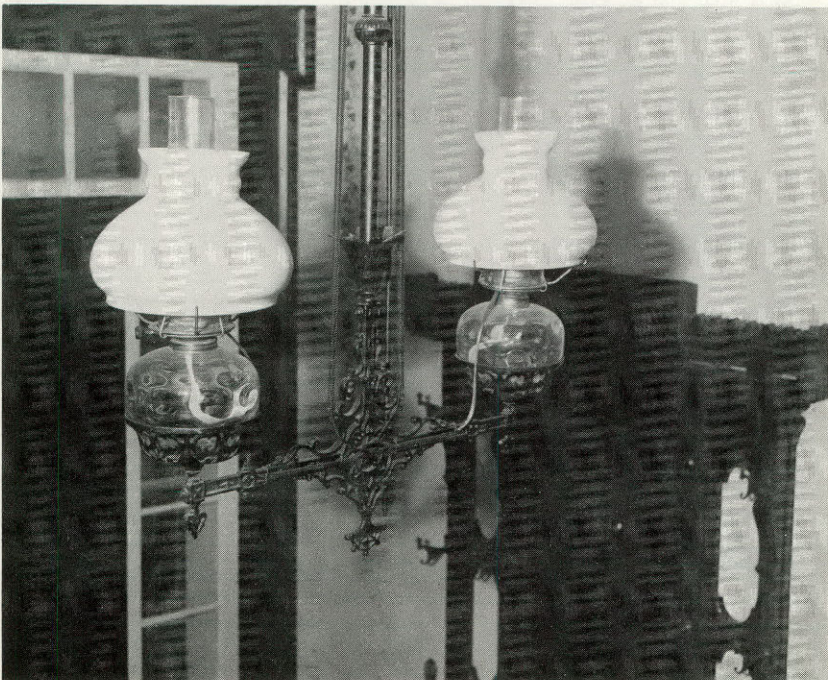
wells, cisterns, chimneys and other forgotten appurtenances must not be overlooked if the restoration is to be authentic. Unless the investigation is thorough, meaningful clues to the style and pattern of the original building will be overlooked. The librarian can do much to provide interpretive background materials.

Buttons, bits of china and glass, and shards of other types also disclose clues about the timing and usage of a given structure. The relative depth at which shards and residue are found also signify dates and periods about the occupation as well as the original pattern of an historic structure.

Archeology even yields data about the changes in building usage. For example, a front that was homely and unassuming in the original building may have been masked over and refurbished in a more pretentious style at a time when the frontier was giving way to easier living. The librarian's shelves will show period styles that indicate the changing usages.

### **Knowing Something That Is Not True**

Another sort of digging that should precede the hammering on the structure is documentary research into the actual time and circumstances of the construction. Many 1970 owners are victims of the syndrome about which Mark Twain was so caustic: knowing something that is not



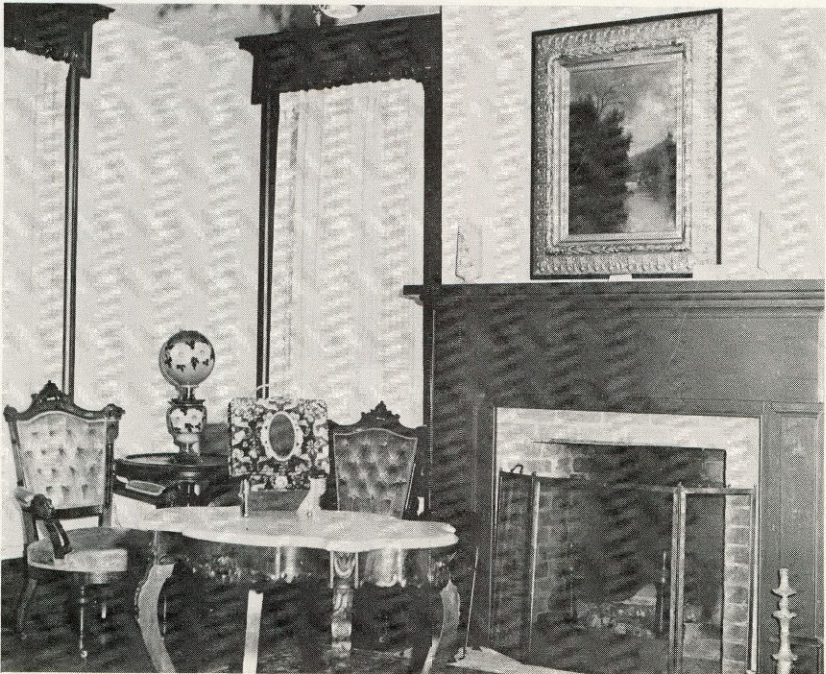


true. The library ought to have collections that will correct false local legends. Donations of family Bibles, letters, diaries, business papers, wills, deeds, and other personal papers do go to libraries from time to time, and the alert librarian makes strong efforts to acquire, catalog and preserve such collections or to encourage donors to present them to repositories in the area of state. Cross-indexing of newspapers and such personal papers will give the librarian many tools for authoritative reference work.

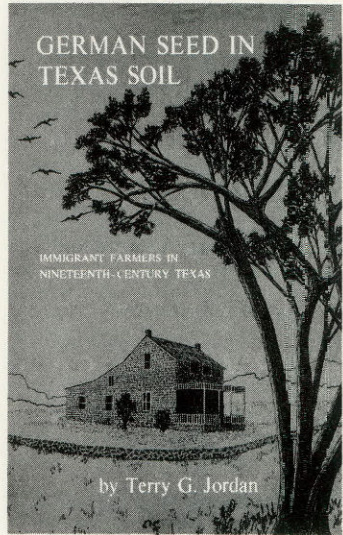
The librarian should at least be alert to the fact that a structure was not necessarily built at the time that local tradition ascribes. Nor has its life-style always been represented accurately by local tradition, as witness the East Texas structure erected in 1865, and "documented" as having entertained Sam Houston. If Sam Houston who was President of the Republic of Texas is the one meant by that documentation, then he came to the inn as a discarnate, because that Sam Houston died in July, 1863, two years before the building was erected. Yet the legend persists.

Old pictures and drawings of structures or scenes in a town or community sometimes give clues to dates of buildings or remodeling, as well as providing graphic illustrations of the past. The library's picture collection is invaluable. So is the genealogy collection—for its many clues to past events and situations.

Many details not at first apparent are likely to emerge in the path of







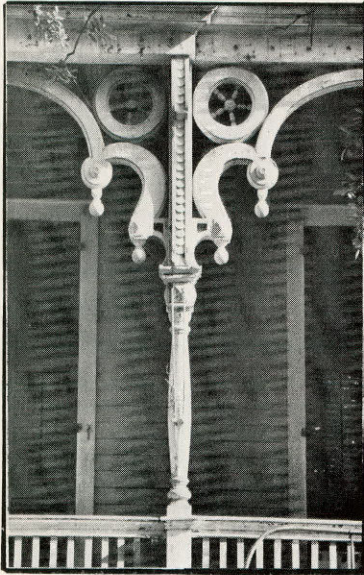
the restorationist. Some of these will give no problem, but some will be brought to the attention of the librarian. Wavy glass, square nails, paint, and hardware of all outdated varieties will intrigue the restorationist, and the librarian will often be asked to look up such details. The bibliography below will provide some aid as to dateable paint, glass, hardware, masonry work, paneling, and other features. But if the librarian's patron strikes certain snags, he should try to find business records of the source of supply, if possible. Sylvan Dunn, Southwest Collection, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, has been making studies of Texas businesses for many years and may be able to enlighten the local librarian about sources of supply for materials in a given area.

If the Texas building being restored was erected by a family from the Deep South, the restorationist might like to study the book *Pine Log and Greek Revival*, by William H. Davidson (Alexander City, Alabama: Outlook Publishing Company, 1964), or *Ante-Bellum Mansions of Alabama*, by Ralph Hammond (New York: Bonanza Books, 1961).

If the building in question is in the Texas Hill Country, restoration aid might be found in *Limestone and Log*, by Roy White (Austin: Encino Press, 1968).

Finer structures under study might well have affinity with some of the houses shown in *Texas Homes of the 19th Century*, by Drury Blakeley Alexander (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1966), *Galveston That Was*, by Howard Barnstone (New York: MacMillan, 1966), or *Old Homes of Waco and the People Who Lived in Them*, by Lavonia Barnes (Waco: Heritage Society of Waco, 1965).





HOWARD BARNSTONE  
**THE  
GALVESTON  
THAT WAS**

PHOTOGRAPHS BY  
*Henri Cartier-Bresson*  
AND *Ezra Stoller*  
Foreword by  
JAMES JOHNSON SWEENEY

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY · NEW YORK  
THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS · HOUSTON

This list does not discriminate against the other books about Texas structures, but these are regarded as the best of the lot for consultation purposes.

### **The Human Element**

But what about the restorationist's need to understand the motivation and resources of the builder of the house being studied? There are books that give clues to personal and sociological aspects of the creation of a home or a commercial building.

Under this category would come such books as *The Republic of Texas*, by William R. Hogan (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1946); *With the Makers of San Antonio*, by Frederick C. Chabot (San Antonio: privately published, 1937); *San Antonio, a Historical and Pictorial Guide*, by Charles Ramsdell (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1959); *German Settlements in Texas, 1831-1861*, by Rudolph L. Biesele (privately published, 1930); *German Seed in Texas Soil*, by Terry Jordan (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1966); *John O. Meusebach*, by Irene M. King (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1967); and many other local books.

Remotely connected with structural history, but interpreting the human elements that affected that history, are the books *Goodbye to a River*, by John Graves (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1960), and *A Personal Country*, by A. C. Greene (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1969).

For restoration and interpretation of history along the Rio Grande and in South Texas, books on the art and architecture of Mexico are highly appropriate. One book in the Texas Pan-American Series is particularly



good. This is *Colonial Art in Mexico*, by Manuel Toussaint, translated and edited by Elizabeth Wilder Weismann (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1967). Much of the Spanish colonial architecture that was adapted to the Texas frontier was rather crude, but some was refined enough to be considered on a par with the elaborate buildings in Mexico City and other south-of-the-border areas. Toussaint's book will be of aid to Texans.

### **Seminar on Restoration**

The Texas librarian who serves willy-nilly as consultant in local restoration problems will do well to attend the annual Winedale Workshop, a series of seminars in historical restoration that are co-sponsored by the Texas State Historical Survey Committee and the University of Texas Winedale Inn Properties, near Round Top, Texas. Such experiences will provide plenty of know-how for book selection and for consultation services. The student in the seminar will enjoy seeing restoration practices put into effect in a setting that is particularly attractive and meaningful. The area around Round Top was first settled by Anglo-American colonists, and then more intensively developed by a later wave of German immigrants. The countryside is an ideal setting for study and a change of pace. (Inquire for particulars by writing to Winedale Inn, Box 11, Round Top, Texas 78954).

The local historical society should be able to aid the librarian when casual visitors are asking for books on restoration. Sometimes the society has a contact person who can be reached at once by telephone. But this is not always the situation. When the librarian stands alone in the advisory spot, there is no substitute for such a booklist as the following one. (These titles are in, addition to the ones given throughout this article; grateful patrons may even be willing to donate some of these books that are elemental in the restoration field.)



## Other Materials

- Andrews, Wayne. *Architecture in America: A Photographic History from the Colonial Period to the Present*. New York: Atheneum Publishers, 1960.
- Baird, Joseph A. *Time's Wondrous Changes: San Francisco Architecture, 1776-1915*. San Francisco: California Historical Society, 1962.
- Benjamin, Asher. *Practice of Architecture*. Boston: B. B. Mussey, 1835.
- Braun, Hugh. *The Restoration of Old Houses*. London: Faber and Faber, 1954.
- Forman, Henry C. *The Architecture of the Old South: The Medieval Style, 1585-1850*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1948.
- Gilchrist, Agnes. *A Primer on the Care and Repair of Buildings*. Washington, D. C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation.
- Hosmer, Charles B., Jr. *Presence of the Past: A History of the Preservation Movement in the United States Before Williamsburg*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1965.
- Kimball, Sidney F. *Domestic Architecture of the American Colonies and of the Early Republic*. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1922.
- Morrison, High S. *Early American Architecture, from the First Colonial Settlements to the National Period*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1952.
- Newcomb, Rexford. *Spanish-Colonia! Architecture in the United States*. New York: J. J. Augustine, 1937.
- Ricciuti, Italo W. *New Orleans and Its Environs: The Domestic Architecture, 1727-1870*. New York: W. Helburn, Inc., 1938.
- Riggs, John B. *Documentary Sources for Historic Preservation: Manuscripts*. Washington, D. C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation.
- Waterman, Thomas T. *The Dwellings of Colonial America*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1950.
- Waterman, Thomas T. *The Mansions of Virginia, 1706-1776*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1946.

Also:

Write to the U. S. National Park Service, Division of Design and Construction, Eastern Office, for a list of its various publications on historical restoration and preservation.



# Restoration Projects Improve the Environment

All over the state, Texans are "improving the environment" by the restoration of interesting and noteworthy buildings. Librarians frequently become involved as those working on the projects seek information on restoration techniques or on the structures themselves.

Although some individuals or groups are fortunate enough to have the funds to employ professional skill in these activities, many other buildings will fall victim to the ravages of time unless they become "do it yourself" projects.

The Rusk County Heritage Association was one group that decided a home near the center of town was too important to risk letting further deteriorate—or possibly be condemned—while members sought funds.

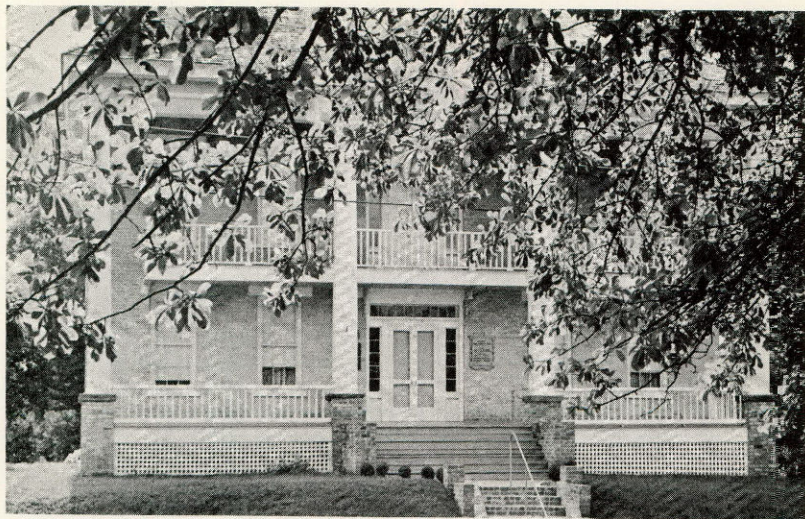
The handsome antebellum brick structure with its early twentieth-century frame addition stands at the corner of South Main and Howard Street just a few blocks from the center of Henderson. That the reconstruction was done for a total money cost of \$19,000 is a tribute to the enormous amount of work contributed by members of the society and particularly Davis McMahan, a Sears, Roebuck executive who moved to Henderson after his retirement.

Work proceeded in two directions: reconstructing the house and finding out and documenting as much as possible about it. Also, although the \$19,000 figure was less than such a project usually costs, it was a large one for the Rusk County Heritage Association.

"I'm an amateur," says McMahan. But the restoration of houses was a long time hobby for him, and he proceeded methodically to analyze the original construction of the house and to reconstruct it as nearly as possible as it was originally. "As I worked on the house, I felt I knew Dave Howard," he says.

Thought to be the first brick house with wrought iron reinforcing in Texas, the house also had other interesting construction features. Each of the two chimneys had three flues—one for a fireplace on each floor. Although one fireplace was closed by the Dickinsons—the second of the two owners—and a mason working on the restoration dropped a brick in another, four of the fireplaces can now be used to supplement the central heat recently installed in the house. The lintles on windows in the brick





walls are unusual, and the balcony was cantilevered in the wall. (While working on the house, members of the Heritage Society discovered near Tyler a house thought to have been built by the Howards. In that house the steps on the staircase were cantilevered in the wall.)

Although materials in both parts of the house were in common use at the time of construction, locating lumber cut to one-fourth inch measures, twelve-inch sills, and walnut used in quantities required for a staircase presented problems a century after the original brick structure was built.

Materials for the frame addition were somewhat simpler to obtain than were those for the original structure. Doors were taken from a house that was removed to make way for the Rusk County Public Library. When they were looking for columns for the back porch, McMahan recalls, a friend called one night to report that he had found them. "They're on a porch," he was told. The columns were obtained, but unfortunately one column does not match.

McMahan points out frankly the places where compromises were made. Panels in the original doors were cut from single sheets of wood. In the reconstructed doors, plywood was used for the doors that needed new panes. "Cut nails were used where they show," he says. Synthetics were used to simulate earth colors used in the original building. The blues, yellows, and browns of the restored building are a result of McMahan's calling upon paint chemists whom he had known. They also developed the formula for a finish for the brick walls in the upstairs bedrooms. Instead of the slaked lime used originally, a mixture of a pound of plaster to a gallon of water was used.

The four mantles in the upper floors and the staircase provide good examples of reconstruction methods. When work began, the mantle





*Left: This organ stood in the parlor when the Howards lived in the house. Right Top: Mrs. L. E. Blanke visited the house when she was a child and her grandmother lived there. Center: Davis McMahan opens a door at the back of the entry hall. Lower: Architectural style of the wing added by the Dickinsons early in the twentieth century reflects architecture of that period.*

in the parlor was largely intact, and the one in the dining room partly so. From pieces that were located among the rubble, it was assumed that the mantles in the two bedrooms were similar, and they were reconstructed.

The banister on the staircase presented varied problems. The first was picking up as many pieces as possible from the rubble that lay throughout the house and in the yard behind. The second lay in determining how the banister and staircase were constructed. The third lay in combining existing parts and new materials in such a way that the new staircase and banister reproduced the appearance of the original ones.

The banister rail, newell posts, and spindles were all cut from walnut at a time when that material was plentiful enough for such use. Since no piece long enough for the long rail from the first floor to the landing could be located, the rail was turned, holes where the spindles had been filled with putty, and the rail used. Some spindles were replaced, and a newell post provided a pattern to be duplicated.

The value of what was accomplished is virtually impossible to determine. Insurance for \$60,000 on the property puts a monetary value upon it. The neighbors who were threatening condemnation proceedings against the eyesore now find themselves living near an interesting and attractive structure. McMahan says that the cooperation that made the project possible "shows what a town can do," thus pointing to a civic pride.

Guests at the house—whether there on tours, as guests at functions held there, or as school children on field trips—have an opportunity to see a reconstruction of an extremely interesting home.







CONTENTS: LIBRARY BOOKS  
MAILED UNDER SECTION  
135.215 POSTAL MANUAL

TEXAS STATE LIBRARY  
TEXAS ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY BUILDING  
BOX 12927 — CAPITOL STATION  
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