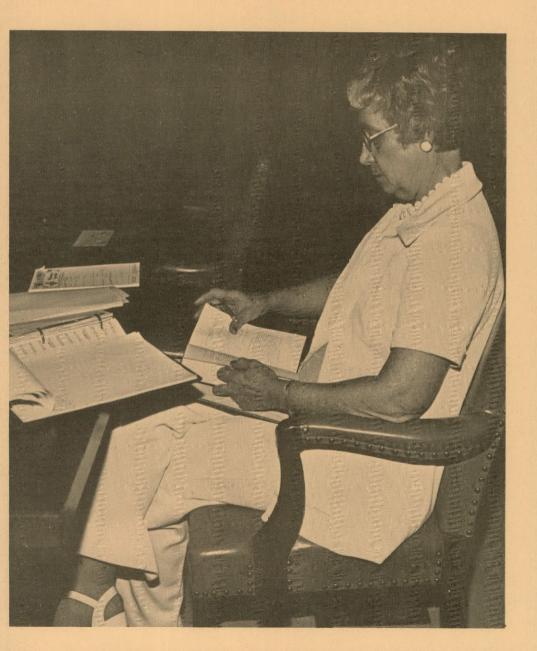
Volume 40 Number 3 Fall 1978



TEXAS LIBRARIES



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Most of the articles in Texas Libraries are directed to the person who is making library resources and services available. These resources are purchased and funds appropriated to provide services, however, because of the library user. A library user appears on the cover of this issue as a reminder of the reason that libraries exist.

Last year a friend suggested a series of articles on special collections in Texas libraries for this publication. Although such articles have long appeared in Texas Libraries and a couple had recently made their way in unsolicited, they had not appeared on a regular basis. Both general collections of local and state materials and specialized ones (fine arts at Dallas Public Library and forestry at Stephen F. Austin State University, for example) are being developed at public and academic libraries in the state. In addition, the Johnson Presidential Library in Austin and the Federal Records Center in Fort Worth are significant resources. When American Archivist listed eight articles from Texas Libraries in a group of forty-five articles recommended for professional reading in its April, 1978, issue and The Western Historical Quarterly noted two (among nine articles in the area of historiography and biography) in its July, 1978, issue, we were gratified.

While we are pleased that readers outside Texas are finding out about these articles and the collections they describe, our purpose in publishing the articles is to acquaint readers of this publication with the diverse resources available to them in the state. We actively solicit information on a wide range of special collec-

tions.

Texas Conference on Libraries Names Delegates, Adopts Resolutions

Nineteen Texans who will represent the state at the White House Conference on Library and Information Services slated for October 28–November 2, 1979, in Washington, D.C., were elected at the Texas Conference held on November 16-18, 1978, in Austin. Eight were selected as official alternates.

Delegates to the Texas Conference also passed 34 resolutions that call upon both state and federal government to improve library and information services available to all Texans.

The thirteen citizen delegates are Ms. Betty Anderson of Lubbock. Ms. Susan Anthony of Fort Davis, Henry Castillo of Temple, Mrs. Alice F. Davis of El Paso, Ms. Nancy Hutchinson of Abilene, Ms. Linnie McAdams of Denton, Claude L. Melton of Corpus Christi, Ivory E. Moore, Sr. of Commerce, Robert Navarro of Houston, Ronald I. Rakowsky of Schertz, President Max Sherman of Canyon, Don Steelman of Marshall, and Mrs. Kather ne K. Wilson of Amarillo. The six library delegates are Mrs. Lillian Bradshaw of Dallas, George Holloway of Brownwood, Mrs. Zella Lewis of Tyler, Dr. Mary L. Nieball of El Paso, Mrs. Thelma Phillips of Fort Worth, and Sam Whitten of Austin. Five citizen alternates are Mrs. E. Carlyle Smith, Sr. of Grand Prairie, Mrs. Martha Caballero of El Paso, Mrs. Lennie Sims of Wellington, Dr. Cluren L. Richardson of Houston, and Ms. Myra Mc-Daniel. Three library alternates are Mrs. Jerre Hetherington of Houston, Dr. Harry Robinson, Jr., of Dallas, and Dr. Dorman Winfrey of Austin

Since National Commission for Libraries and Information Sciences guidelines require geographic and demographic diversity among the citizen delegation, thirteen cit zen alternates were selected. Each of these is a back-up for a specific citizen delegate. The five official alternates were chosen by lot from the thirteen. The additional eight citizen alternates are Ms. Pennie Boyett of Abilene, Mrs. June Franklin Naylor of Odessa, Felix Arambula, Jr. of Seguin, Dr. Robert R. Korfhage of Dallas, Mrs. Panchita O. Osborne of Houston, Mrs. Elinor Hughes of Denton, Ms. Elaine Johnson of Pasadena, and Mrs. Helen Parker of Rio Hondo.

The resolutions called upon libraries to upgrade their service to



the handicapped, including not only the visually handicapped but also the deaf. Mexican-American delegates supported resolutions to meet the special needs of that group. In addition, delegates called upon President Carter to designate 1980 National Library Year.

Among the resolutions were those dealing with specific kinds of libraries. Public libraries were urged to abandon plans for user fees. The State Legislature was urged to authorize the State Board of Education to develop and adopt state standards for school learning resource programs. The Legislature was also asked to establish a library school in South Texas.

The 42 resolutions brought before the Conference were produced by 21 discussion groups, 10 regional meetings of citizen delegates, the meeting of library delegates, and informal caucuses at which one or more official delegates were present. A committee of delegates assimilated these into the 42 that were considered.

In addition to these meetings, delegates also heard a welcoming address by Governor Dolph Briscoe Thursday and heard former Senator Ralph W. Yarborough and Houston Post columnist Lynn Ashby.

The Texas Conference followed Town Hall meetings at which all Texans had an opportunity to speak up concerning their library and information needs and how libraries could meet these needs.

Title II Grants Assist Construction of 97 Texas Public Library Buildings

The 97 building projects undertaken by Texas public libraries with the assistance of funds from federal Library Services and Construction Act Title II appropriations between 1965 and 1974 provided significant amounts of space for library service. Among the projects were those that constructed libraries in previously unserved counties, built branches in metropolitan areas, and assisted in a variety of remodeling projects and additions. Although Title II remains in the legislation, no funds have been appropriated since 1974. In 1978 all libraries that had received the Title II grants were members of the regional public library systems organized under provisions of the Library Systems Act of 1969.

The \$7,845,033 in federal funds for Title II were matched by \$17,943,356 in local ones. A list of libraries constructed with the assistance of the federal funds available from 1965 to 1974 appears on the following pages. These libraries were constructed in a total of 73 cities located in 57 counties.

The program varied. In Marshall and Pittsburg, new libraries provided service to unserved counties. In Longview a bookmobile facility was added. San Antonio Public Library used Title II funds for the construction of a new main library, and Fort Worth Public Library used the funds for branches. In Galveston an addition more than doubled the size of the facility that houses Rosenberg Library.

In conjunction with the Title II program Buildings Institutes were held in 1968 and again in 1969. Not only libraries that had received or applied for LSCA grants but also others interested in library construction were invited to participate.

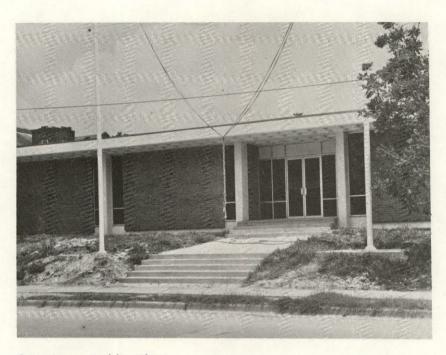
The buildings for which grants were made between 1965 and 1974 added 1,042,401 square feet of floor space to Texas public libraries. Data collected by the Texas State Library's Library Development Division in 1978 indicates that a total of 2,378,084 square feet of space were added in public libraries from 1965 through 1977. That constructed with LSCA funds therefore constitutes 61 percent of the library space completed since the beginning of 1965. The survey conducted also indicates that Texas public libraries need approximately 1,576,689 square feet of space to meet American Library Association standards.

Library Project	County	Begun	Total Cost
	(Project No.)	Ended	(Title II)
Alice Public Library	Jim Wells (66-17)	Ap'69	\$ 228,386.39 (104,450)
Amarillo Public Library	Potter	Je'75	\$ 2,401,356.61
	(74-1)	Au'76	(177,896)
Amarillo - Mary E. Bivins	Potter	N.'67	\$ 335,549.35
Mem. Lib New Branch	(66-14)	Ja'69	(136,493)
Arlington Public Library	Tarrant	D.'69	\$ 173,966.60
North Branch	(69-17)	S.'69	(75,000)
Arlington Public Library	Tarrant	Ap'69	\$ 185,618.50
Southeast Branch	(69-7)	Ja'70	(91,600)
Arlington Public Library	Tarrant	D.'69	\$ 185,459.36
Southwest Branch	(69-16)	D.'70	(75,000)
Austin Public Library	Travis	Ja'66	\$ 17,926.00
Remodel Main Library	(66-5)		(8,963)
Austin Public Library	Travis	Ja'67	\$ 286,244.59
Oak Springs Branch	(66-12)	Mr'68	(137,268)
Boerne Public Library	Kendall	Je'66	\$ 56,958.25
	(66-8)	My'68	(23,145)
Bowie Public Library	Montague	Au'71	\$ 124,178.99
	(71-2)	Je'73	(50,000)
Brenham Public Library	Washington	Jl'73	\$ 225,829.50
	(72-2)	Je'74	(50,000)
Brownwood Public Library	Brown (65-1)	Au'66	\$ 176,624.14 (69,750)
Bryan Public Library	Brazos	My'68	\$ 685,061.00
	(68-11)	F.'70	(172,500)
Burkburnett Public Library	Wichita	Au'66	\$ 99,844.61
	(66-7)	Ap'67	(46,040)
Cameron Public Library	Milam (65-3)	My'66	\$ 80,270.10 (40,000)
Clarksville – Red River	Red River	F.'69	\$ 110,901.06
County Public Library	(69-6)	My'70	(50,000)
Colorado City - Mitchell	Mitchell	Au'66	\$ 99,301.00
County Pub. Library	(66-3)		(49,651)

Total Sq. Ft.	Co	nstruction Cost	Equipment (Other)	Volume Cap.	Seatin Read/M	_
12,000	\$	171,542.59 (14.29)	\$ 30,683.85 (26,159.95)	47,000	70	50
60,000	\$ 1	,621,834.19 (27.04)	\$ 222,769.21 (556,753.21)	320,000	355	200
11,314	\$	193,637.67 (17.11)	\$ 46,392.61 (95,519.07)	45,000	100	50
5,000	\$	127,722.89 (25.54)	\$ 9,631.31 (36,612.40)	24,000	40	
5,000	\$	135,226.00 (27.05)	\$ 17,125.20 (33,267.30)	18,000	51	12
5,000	\$	137,217.00 (27.44)	\$ 11,048.52 (37,193.84)	18,000	50	30
NA	\$	16,582.00	\$ -0- (1,344.00)	NA	NA	NA
10,000	\$	218,550.77 (21.86)	\$ 23,561.13 (44,132.69)	30,000	156	
2,078	\$	38,591.25 (20.78)	\$ 4,671.74 (13,695.26)	9,800	32	
5,000	\$	101,425.26 (20.28)	\$ 11,246.65 (11,507.08)	20,000	52	25
5,000	\$	186,192.00 (37.23)	\$ 23,738.81 (15,898.69)	30,000	40	50
9,000	\$	146,072.00 (16.23)	\$ 20,034.77 (10,517.37)	40,000	65	
22,300	\$	454,879.75 (20.39)	\$ 57,803.90 (172,377.35)	141,500	264	150
6,000	\$	90,725.00 (15.13)	\$ 6,600.00 (2,519.61)	20,000	40	
4,200	\$	65,589.71 (15.61)	\$ 9,709.25 (4,971.14)	28,000	50	
5,000	\$	83,430.00 (16.68)	\$ 15,581.54 (11,889.52)	35,000	94	25
6,855	\$	63,120.00 (9.21)	\$ 21,126.00 (15,055.00)	30,000	86	



Comanche Public Library	Comanche (71-3)	N.'73 Je'74	\$ 169,340.64 (50,000)
Conroe – Montgomery Co. Lib. – South Branch/ Woodlands	Montgomery (74-4)	Ap'77 Ap'78	\$ 230,435.00 (75,000)
Corpus Christi – La Retama Pub. Lib. – Remodel Main	Nueces (68-15)	Ap'68 O.'68	\$ 97,852.30 (48,926)
Corpus Christi – La Retama Pub. Lib. – Greenwood Branch	Nueces (65-5)	D.'65 O.'66	\$ 232,884.10 (102,500)
Corsicana Public Lib.	Navarro (66-10)	Ja'67 O.'67	\$ 395,075.85 (150,000)
Daingerfield Public Lib.	Morris (66-15)	Ja'67 Jl'67	\$ 30,029.79 (15,014)
Deer Park Public Lib.	Harris (68-10)	Mr'68 Ja'69	\$ 305,452.69 (135,610)
Denison Public Library	Grayson (65-4)	F.'66	\$ 23,568.66 (7,353)



San	Marcos	Public	Library
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5,500	\$ 116,903.23 (23.08)	\$ (21,415.02 31,022.39)	20,000	40	30
5,000	\$ 133,720.00 (26.75)	\$ (20,000.00 76,715.00)	50,000	75	
7,980	\$ 85,977.00 (6.11)	\$ (2,578.83 9,296.47)	14,050	40	
10,000	\$ 196,632.00 (19.66)	\$ (21,822.67 14,429.43)	40,000	200	
15,000	\$ 284,608.88 (18.98)	\$	36,708.06 (73,758.91)	60,000	269	
2,000	\$ 22,495.44 (11.24)	\$	2,585.90 4,948.45)	12,000	24	
8,400	\$ 221,269.45 (26.34)	\$	34,974.69 (48,208.55)	38,000	77	35
1,400	\$ 22,234.55 (15.58)	\$	-0- (1,334.11)	20,000		



Friendswood Public Library

Denton Public Library Add & Remodel Main	Denton (68-1)	S.'67 F.'69	\$ 246,962.20 (110,000)
Dimmitt – Castro County Public Library	Castro (72-1)	Je'72 Je'73	\$ 211,323.26 (50,000)
Duncanville Public Lib.	Dallas (74-2)	My'75 F.'76	\$ 315,322.00 (75,000)
Eagle Pass Public Lib. Remodel Post Office	Maverick (65-18)	Ap'66	\$ 49,692.00 (23,500)
Edinburg Public Lib.	Hidalgo (74-3)	F.'76	\$ 600,000.00 (150,000)
Electra Public Library	Wichita (66-16)	Ja'67	\$ 36,342.01 (18,171)
Euless Public Library	Tarrant (67-2)	Mr'67 Ap'68	\$ 295,881.16 (137,000)
Falfurrias – Ed Rachel Memorial Library	Brooks (69-20)	F.'70 N.'70	\$ 222,264.92 (50,000)
Floresville – Sam Fore- Wilson Co. Pub. Lib.	Wilson (68-2)	Ja'68 Je'68	\$ 81,139.88 (32,266)



Children at Butt-Holdsworth Memorial Library in Kerrville

12,000	\$ 200,033.00	\$	34,925.99	60,000	75	50
(9,000)	(16.66)	4	(12,003.21)	00,000	, ,	30
10,500	\$ 142,000.00	\$	24,763.25	25,000	50	110
	(13.52)		(44,560.01)			
8,400	\$ 254,124.00	\$	28,272.00	28,000	66	100
	(30.00)		(32,926.00)			
5,000	\$ 32,840.00	\$	6,490.00	26,526	56	
	(5.56)		(10,362.00)			
12,000	\$ 427,121.66	\$	70,353.93	25,000	85	50
	(35.59)		(102,524.41)			
3,600	\$ 28,920.00	\$	5,063.00	16,000	28	
	(8.03)		(2,359.01)			
8,760	\$ 187,160.52	\$	32,194.93	35,000	110	
	(21.36)		(76,525.71)			
9,700	\$ 190,100.00	\$	14,412.00	35,175	74	100
	(19.59)		(17,752.92)			
5,100	\$ 61,620.00	S	18,200.00	18,200	32	85
	(12.08)		(1,319.88)			

Fort Worth Public Lib.	Tarrant	My'66	\$ 224,409.19
North Branch	(65-15)	My'67	(91,116)
Fort Worth Public Lib.	Tarrant	My'66	\$ 230,671.43
Northeast Branch	(65-13)	My'67	(101,816)
Fort Worth Public Lib.	Tarrant	My'66	\$ 226,076.38
South Branch	(65-16)	My'67	(101,116)
Fort Worth Public Lib.	Tarrant	My'66	\$ 223,153.58
Southeast Branch	(65-12)	My'67	(92,116)
Fort Worth Public Lib.	Tarrant	My'66	\$ 299,288.35
West Branch	(65-14)	My'67	(128,116)
Friendswood Public Lib.	Galveston	Jl'69	\$ 139,040.56
	(69-8)	F.'70	(50,000)
Galveston - Rosenberg	Galveston	Jl'69	\$ 1,774,765.09
Lib Moody Wing	(69-9)	S.'71	(150,000)
Garland – Nicholson	Dallas	Au'69	\$ 811,214.00
Mem. Lib.	(69-10)	S.'70	(150,000)
Gatesville Public Lib.	Coryell	Au'69	\$ 103,822.50
	(69-18)	Au'70	(50,000)
Georgetown Public Lib.	Williamson	S.'69	\$ 122,126.41
	(69-12)	Ap'70	(50,000)
Gladewater Public Lib.	Gregg	O.'72	\$ 179,704.28
	(72-3)	Ja'74	(50,000)
Haltom City Public Lib.	Tarrant	Je'67	\$ 203,827.99
	(67-17)	Ap'68	(101,777)
Harris County – Fairbanks	Harris	F.'69	\$ 108,554.00
Public Library	(69-5)	O.'70	(50,000)
Harris County – La Porte	Harris	F.'66	\$ 50,000.00
Public Library	(65-17)	Mr'68	(25,000)
Harris County - Tomball	Harris	F.'71	\$ 157,310.00
Public Library*	(69-24)		(50,000)
Harris County – Woodforest	Harris	My'68	\$ 112,276.00
Public Library	(68-14)	My'69	(50,000)
Henderson Public Lib.	Rusk	S.'67	\$ 106,661.22
	(67-18)	My'68	(50,000)
Hillsboro Public Lib. Remodel Post Office	Hill	S.'69	\$ 105,670.00
	(69-13)	F.'71	(50,000)

7,575	\$ 170,521.33 (22.51)	\$ 32,297.29 (21,590.57)	41,500	61	12
8,197	\$ 147,812.45 (18.03)	\$ 31,210.42 (51,648.56)	30,072	57	12
7,741	\$ 155,429.09 (20.08)	\$ 32,072.37 (38,564.92)	30,400	76	12
9,250	\$ 161,988.00 (17.51)	\$ 31,796.93 (29,368.65)	36,300	67	12
10,754	\$ 212,279.72 (19.74)	\$ 38,889.09 (48,119.54)	44,600	84	12
5,150	\$ 105,100.80 (20.40)	\$ 14,277.34 (19,662.42)	18,000	48	50
51,950	\$ 1,447,213.32 (27.85)	\$ 142,300.56 (185,251.21)	245,000	225	250
19,800	\$ 456,598.00 (23.06)	\$ 65,956.00 (288,660.00)	100,000	175	70
4,465	\$ 76,955.00 (17.23)	\$ 9,615.50 (17,252.00)	16,000	34	40
5,000	\$ 98,460.90 (19.69)	\$ 9,513.12 (14,152.39)	25,000	35	50
6,500	\$ 121,316.95 (18.66)	\$ 21,934.98 (36,452.35)	30,000	40	30
10,200	\$ 159,318.77 (15.62)	\$ 30,441.11 (14,068.11)	45,000	102	8
5,000	\$ 88,178.00 (17.63)	\$ 17,855.00 (2,521.00)	20,000	40	40
3,500	\$ 45,628.00 (13.60)	\$ -0- (4,372.00)	10,000	75	
5,000	\$ 137,139.00 (27.42)	\$ 17,595.00 (2,576.00)	25,000	40	40
5,000	\$ 84,882.00 (16.97)	\$ 12,967.00 (12,427.00)	18,000	38	43
6,000	\$ 97,807.00 (16.30)	\$ -0- (8,854.22)	50,000	60	
12,382	\$ 80,331.00 (6.48)	\$ 15,927.00 (9,412.00)	20,800	52	30

Houston Public Library	Harris	Ja'69	\$ 243,718.95
Bracewell Branch	(69-2)	Mr'70	(111,760)
Houston Public Library	Harris	Je'66	\$ 47,158.72
Central Park (Add)	(65-10)		(23,403)
Houston Public Library	Harris	F.'68	\$ 252,673.02
Kendall Branch	(68-8)	Ja'69	(126,336)
Houston Public Library	Harris	F.'67	\$ 193,976.00
Library Resources Ctr.	(65-8)		(75,405)
Houston Public Library	Harris	Je'66	\$ 51,116.76
Looscan Branch (Add)	(65-9)		(25,530)
Houston Public Library	Harris	F.'68	\$ 168,178.46
Nettie Moody Branch	(68-6)	Ja'69	(84,089)
Houston Public Library	Harris	Je'66	\$ 59,229.40
Park Place Branch (add)	(65-11)		(29,276)
Houston Public Library	Harris	Ap'68	\$ 283,220.91
Vinson Branch	(68-9)	Jl'69	(135,275)
Huntsville Public Library	Walker	S.'66	\$ 204,997.29
	(66-11)	Mr'67	(100,000)
Kerrville - Butt-Holds-	Kerr	O.'66	\$ 515,330.00
worth Mem. Library	(66-9)	My'68	(240,050)
Killeen Public Library	Bell (65-2)	O.'66	\$ 292,380.94 (146,190)
Lewisville Public Library	Denton	Ap'70	\$ 147,606.10
	(69-14)	F.'71	(50,000)
Liberty Public Library	Liberty	Au'69	\$ 352,393.00
	(69-11)	O.'70	(150,000)
Livingston – Murphy	Polk	Jl'67	\$ 180,664.00
Mem. Library	(67-8)	Mr'69	(89,293)
Longview – Nicholson	Gregg	S.'69	\$ 49,777.85
Mem. Lib. – Add Bkm. Fac.	(69-23)	Mr'70	(20,000)
Lubbock City-County	Lubbock	Jl'72	\$ 1,475,524.00
Libraries	(72-4)	Jl'73	(102,336)
Luling Public Library	Caldwell	Ja'69	\$ 96,455.00
	(69-4)	D.'69	(48,227)

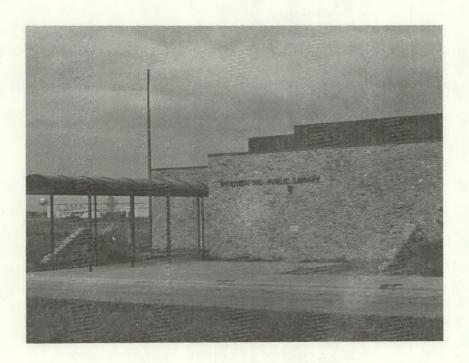
8,000	\$ 179,923.79 (22.49)	\$ 33,014.76 (30,780.40)	55,000	85	
1,357	\$ 39,501.64 (29.10)	\$ 4,595.00 (3,062.08)	3,233	15	
9,642	\$ 184,473.10 (19.13)	\$ 35,544.06 (32,655.86)	60,000	115	100
10,000	\$ 181,856.00 (18.18)	\$ -0- (12,120.00)	103,000	25	
2,000	\$ 40,846.00 (20.42)	\$ 7,137.00 (3,133.76)	1,200	45	
7,500	\$ 115,848.75 (15.45)	\$ 11,973.72 (40,355.99)	30,000	75	
2,030	\$ 47,561.86 (23.42)	\$ 7,837.00 (3,830.54)	2,346	28	
9,000	\$ 184,150.82 (20.46)	\$ 37,757.7 1 (61,312.38)	60,000	100	100
7,100	\$ 149,860.57 (21.10)	\$ 13,082.30 (42,054.42)	20,000	52	52
20,445	\$ 366,785.00 (17.94)	\$ 57,451.00 (91,094.00)	75,000	90	100
12,669	\$ 171,016.31 (13.50)	\$ 28,493.53 (92,871.10)	62,000	115	234
4,860	\$ 119,743.51 (24.63)	\$ 15,500.00 (12,362.59)	20,000	50	65
13,288	\$ 278,393.00 (20.95)	\$ 30,000.00 (44,000.00)	31,825	60	56
5,890	\$ 117,390.00 (19.93)	\$ 24,861.00 (38,413.00)	18,000	55	45
1,513	\$ 43,683.93 (28.83)	\$ 1,464.50 (4,629.42)	20,000	NA	NA
70,000	\$ 1,166,318.00 (16.00)	\$ 205,885.00 (103,321.00)	350,000	300	350
4,450	\$ 76,260.00 (17.13)	\$ 12,262.00 (7,933.00)	18,000	65	40

McAllen Mem. Library Add and Remodel	Hidalgo (67-3)	Je'67 Au'68	\$ 300,112.03 (150,000)
McKinney Municipal Lib.	Collin (66-13)	D.'66	\$ 196,822.88 (97,203)
Madisonville – Madison Co. Public Library	Madison (68-5)	N.'67 Ap'69	\$ 47,041.48 (23,520)
Marshall Public Library	Harrison (72-5)	Ja'73 O.'74	\$ 503,923.16 (75,000)
Mercedes Memorial Lib.	Hidalgo (69-15)	O.'69 Mr'70	\$ 117,180.45 (50,000)
Mesquite Public Library Add and Remodel	Dallas (71-4)	Ap'72 My'73	\$ 300,000.00 (150,000)
Mount Pleasant Pub. Lib. Remodel Post Office	Titus (68-17)	Je'68 Mr'69	\$ 102,325.52 (50,000)
Muleshoe Area Pub. Lib.	Bailey (71-1)	My'71 O.'71	\$ 129,161.03 (50,000)
New Braunfels-Dittlinger Memorial Library	Comal (69-3)	Ja'69 D.'69	\$ 246,528.89 (100,000)
North Richland Hills Pub. Lib. (Municipal Complex)	Tarrant (74-5)	My'75 Jl'76	\$ 326,000.00 (75,000)
Panhandle – Callaghan Memorial Library	Carson (69-19)	Je'70 Ja'71	\$ 145,172.64 (50,000)
Pharr Memorial Library	Hidalgo (66-2)	S.'66	\$ 85,997.00 (42,999)
Pineland-Arthur Temple Sr. Mem. Library	Sabine (68-13)	Jl'68 S.'69	\$ 89,168.34 (44,584)
Pittsburg-Camp County Public Library	Camp (72-6)	Mr'73 Je'74	\$ 157,451.05 (50,000)
Plainview-Unger Mem. Library	Hale (66-6)	Au'66 Je'67	\$ 205,611.56 (100,000)
Plano Municipal Lib.	Collin (68-12)	My'68 My'69	\$ 252,431.24 (106,393)
Port Neches – Boyd Memorial Library	Jefferson (66-1)	Je'66	\$ 73,014.51 (36,507)

20,180	\$ 230,463.01 (11.42)	\$ 48,753.60 (20,890.42)	120,000	175	100
10,500	\$ 142,308.07 (13.55)	\$ 29,794.52 (24,720.29)	20,000	264	
4,444	\$ 27,920.00 (6.28)	\$ 15.000.00 (4,121.48)	12,500	54	
14,700	\$ 350,154.31 (23.82)	\$ 73.926.27 (79,842.58)	50,000	36	108
6,654	\$ 88,790.00 (13.34)	\$ 10.566.33 (17,824.12)	20,000	86	96
14,000 (6,684)	\$ 247,573.00 (37.00)	\$ 22,114.00 (30,313.00)	55,000	168	125
27,000	\$ 76,612.30 (9.47)	\$ 15,517.76 (10,195.46)	27,000	65	50
6,000	\$ 110,572.00 (18.42)	\$ 10,691.90 (7,397.13)	22,000	60	60
11,205	\$ 187,786.00 (16.76)	\$ 18,035.90 (40,706.99)	55,000	80	60
11,100	\$ 294,000.00 (26.49)	\$ -0- (32,000.00)	37,000	57	30
6,800	\$ 113,278.00 (16.65)	\$ 22,437.73 (9,456.91)	30,000	50	35
4,463	\$ 57,562.16 (12.89)	\$ 13,000.00 (15,434.84)	14,000	47	
3,038	\$ 75,000.00 (24.68)	\$ 7,548.99 (6,619.35)	9,500	45	
5,000	\$ 123,554.00 (24.71)	\$ 16,024.44 (17,872.61)	20,000	35	30
11,700	\$ 181,135.14 (15.48)	\$ 11,862.35 (12,614.07)	20,925	84	
10,200	\$ 190,678.35 (18.69)	\$ 23,810.80 (37,942.09)	50,000	104	80
3,460	\$ 60,050.24 (17.35)	\$ 8,871.70 (4,092.57)	26,000	47	

Total		\$25,788,389.73 (7,845,033)	
Weatherford Pub. Lib.	Parker	Au'75	\$ 264,410.00
	(74-6)	My'76	(75,000)
Waco-McLennan County	McLennan	Ja'69	\$ 45,173.82
Public Library	(69-1)	Jl'69	(22,586)
Uvalde-El Progreso Mem.	Uvalde	Ja'69	\$ 180,563.25
Library	(69-22)	Mr'70	(52,582)
Sulphur Springs Pub.	Hopkins	My'67	\$ 86,820.50
Lib. Remodel Post Off.	(67-12)	Au'67	(43,400)
Sherman Public Library	Grayson	F.'72	\$ 500,345.33
	(71-5)	Ja'73	(150,000)
San Marcos Public Lib.	Hays	Jl'66	\$ 224,256.00
	(66-4)	Ja'69	(112,128)
San Antonio Public Lib.	Bexar	Au'66	\$ 119,393.78
Southeast Branch	(65-7)		(52,500)
San Antonio Public Lib.	Bexar	N.'67	\$ 165,946.82
Pan American Branch	(68-3)	N.'68	(82,242)
San Antonio Public Lib.	Bexar	D.'67	\$ 181,018.19
Oakwell Branch	(68-4)	S.'68	(90,509)
San Antonio Public Lib.	Bexar	Ja'68	\$ 153,368.68
Las Palmas Branch	(68-7)	Ja'69	(76,557)
San Antonio Public Lib.	Bexar	Ap'66	\$ 1,780,137.69
Main Library	(65-6)	My'68	(300,000)

1,042,401	\$19,142,080.18		\$2,667,362.72 (3,978,946.83)		14,507,952	7981-4159 12,140	
7,200	\$	213,350:00 (29.63)	\$	20,033.00 (31,027.00)	30,000	48	60
12,562	\$	29,910.00 (2.38)	\$	3,166.00 (12,097.82)	10,000		
10,500	\$	14,536.89 (1.38)	\$	14,847.79 (151,178.57)	22,500	35	25
10,000	\$	68,396.81 (6.83)	\$	15.510.46 (2,913.23)	25,000	40	15
17,000	\$	377,050.04 (22.18)	\$	66,618.51 (56,676.78)	69,000	97	80
12,000	\$	180,246.00 (15.02)	\$	31,246.00 (12,764.00)	24,000	210	
5,800	\$	106,885.08 (18.42)	\$	-0- (12,508.70)	30,000	69	
5,800	\$	136,276.03 (23.42)	\$	6,812.52 (22,858.27)	30,000	57	
8,000	\$	161,595.48 (20.20)	\$	7,776.03 (11,646.68)	35,000	85	
5,800	\$	135,845.00 (23.42)	\$	7,322.68 (10,201.00)	30,000	57	
100,000	\$	1,389,872.85 (13.89)	\$	186,076.39 (204,188.45)	500,000	400	200



New Library at Weatherford

The Weatherford Public Library moved into its new building in May, 1975, and has enjoyed increased patronage and ease of access during the two years following the move. The old library building was a two-story structure near the center of town, which was inherited from Weatherford College. It had no parking facilities and limited access for the handicapped. The new library is a single-story building with plenty of free parking and was designed with access for wheelchairs in mind. While the new location is not on an arterial street, it is located in a rapidly-growing section of the city, within walking distance of the middle school and a new elementary school, which will open next year.

The new Weatherford library building is contemporary in design, and features a separate room for the genealogy and local history collection. A meeting room and public rest rooms are separated from the library proper by an entry hall, allowing independent access to these facilities when the library is closed. The entry hall also serves as a sound barrier to insulate the reading room from any noise generated by traffic in and out of the meeting room during library hours.

All user-accessible materials are located in a single large room,



with separate areas for children's and adult stacks and reading areas, reference, an adult learning center, and the circulation desk. Adjacent to the circulation desk are the librarian's office, work room, and the genealogy-local history room. In the center of the main room is a lounge area, with new books, current periodicals, and paperbacks close at hand.

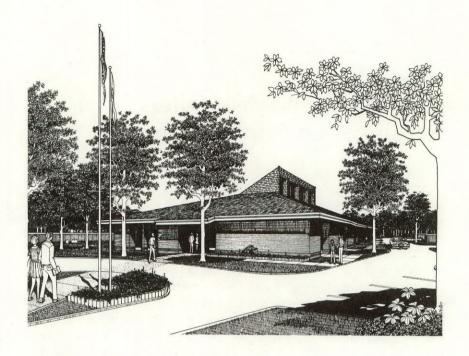
Large window areas at the four corners of the reading room provide more sunlight and a cheerier atmosphere than was possible in the old building. Fluorescent lighting provides better and more even illumination than the old library's incandescent fixtures. Unlike the old building, the new one features central heating and air conditioning, with individual thermostats for the various rooms. In general, the new Weatherford Public Library provides more space, and that space is more suitably arranged for the functions of a contemporary public library facility.

While some residents preferred the old downtown location, most patrons are partial to the improved facilities and adequate parking which the new location provides. Since the move, borrower registrations and circulation have increased, and the majority of users don't mind driving a little out of their way to make use of the new library.

Pittsburg-Camp County Library

The Pittsburg-Camp County Public Library is a beautiful modern and functional facility. This beautiful modern and functional library building was the result of a project which was three and one half years in developing from an improbable dream into a reality. It replaced the first Carnegie grant library in Texas. The Carnegie structure was destroyed by fire in 1939 and the county had been without library services since that time.

The project to obtain library services for the county was begun in January, 1971, by a few very interested and energetic individuals. After a great deal of initial work to meet the requirements set for LSCA participation, the project received the go ahead sign for the construction of a new public library building in Camp County. A library consultant was hired to write a program projecting the needs of the county. He in turn worked closely with the architects to design and furnish the building. The outcome is one of the most functional small libraries in the state. Its beauty was featured in a national designers magazine. The building is located on five and one half acres of beautifully landscaped grounds which were given as a gift by a former resident of Pittsburg. It houses, in 6200 square feet, a community room, large work room, large reading and shelving area, children's library, lounge suitable for both staff and community participation, an open balcony overlooking the main floor, and maintenance rooms. All rooms have a view



of the grounds.

Before completion of this library project, it became a real community project. In order to cut expenses, local painters pledged volunteer hours to do the interior and exterior finishing work. Electricians, plumbers, air conditioning and heating installer, and ground work crews also volunteered their services. The furniture contractor made allowances for local people to assemble the metal shelving and furniture under the direction of a company representative. These gifts reduced the cost by \$20,000. Also with money grants from two other sources the building and its contents are now free of indebtedness.

The book collection had a beginning with 5000 volumes which were given as a basic collection from the Texas State Library. This basic collection, along with additional funds, has helped obtain a full qualified membership in the Northeast Texas Library System.

The impact of the facility on library service has been great. In not having library services for such a long time, it has and continues to be an educating process outside the realm of books. However, the statistics show that the growth experienced in the four and one half years of operation the educating of the community to library services is coming about and the citizens of the county are beginning to realize the importance of a public library and its services to all ages.

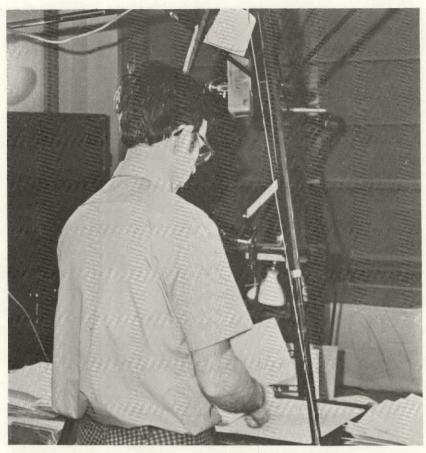
Genealogical Society Offers Resources on Family History

by Donald H. Dyal

Among some archivists the genealogist is an outrider; that is, the amateur genealogist cannot be considered as a scholar. Regardless of the stereotype of the amateur genealogist, there are many of us who have been non-plussed without a helpful answer when confronted with the combination of insistence and persistence found in some amateur genealogists. Whether archivists are interested or not, the quest for ancestors and family history has become the second most popular hobby in the United States. The dedication with which many of these genealogists search is as serious. As professionals, we have an obligation to aid these people with our own collections—and if that is not possible—then to refer them to sources which can help them. In Texas the several fine genealogical collections are heavily used. Genealogists, librarians and archivists should also be aware of the resources available to them in the several branch libraries of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

The Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City is a genealogical archive without peer. The Society employs 640 professional librarians, archivists and technicians plus 120 others who are volunteers. The Society occupies 20 percent or 9 floors of the largest office building in Salt Lake City. It is a non-profit organization supported chiefly from the tithing funds of the LDS Church. Some gifts and bequests are received for general research, for acquiring collections for the library, and for microfilming.

Microfilmed church and civil records are at the heart of the Society's extensive holdings. Documents such as notarial records, military records, property and court records, emigration and immigration records, deeds, guardianship records, heraldry, tax rolls, poll registration, vital records, alumni registers, crew lists, probate, etc.—all types of documents are being filmed by 89 camera operators working in 35 countries throughout the world. Over one-million one-hundred-foot rolls of microfilm have been accumulated thus far. Over 40,000 new rolls are added annually. The present microfilm collection represents the equivalent of close to 5 million



printed volumes of 300 pages each. To handle this mass of microfilm, the Society maintains over 400 microfilm readers.

Part of the Genealogical Society's regular services involves a program to aid the handicapped in doing genealogical work. Jayare Roberts is one of those responsible for service to the handicapped in the Genealogical Society. In a recent letter he remarked that:

"Most of our facilities and services have been designed for the average adult of average weight, height, stamina, agility, eyesight, and hearing. Why should a lot of time and money be spent for a few crippled people? The answer is, if we can design services which benefit both 'disabled' and 'regular' patrons, the expenditures of time and money will be justified. Efforts to make a genealogical experience more accessible and successful will benefit everyone. Then, instead of speaking negatively of 'additional handicap requirements,' we can speak of 'accessibility standards.' Beyond those items necessary for our regular patrons, these standards can include a volunteer program for the handicapped. . . ."

The recently implemented program for the handicapped utilizes many ideas devised by Diane Dieterle. Some of these innovations are pedigree sheets and family group sheets in Braille. Many indexes have been done in Braille or large print type to facilitate use by the visually handicapped. Tape and cassette programs are extensively used, and many of the tour guides and reference librarians are proficient in sign language. Available as special curriculum materials are a Braille-cassette correspondence course in genealogy, a video-cassette program of genealogy lessons in sign language and other materials for the deaf or visually handicapped or the physically handicapped. More information is available by writing to either the Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City or the originator of the program, Diane Dieterle. The addresses for more information about handicapped services are

Special Curriculum LDS Church Office Building 50 East North Temple 24th Floor Salt Lake City, Utah 84150

or

Mrs. Diane Dieterle, Director Genealogical Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Inc. 4176 English Oak Drive Doraville, GA 30340

In addition the microfilm holdings of the Genealogical Society, the Society also maintains a growing library of almost 200,000 volumes which explores every imaginable facet of genealogical research. Within the book and paper collections, the Society has extensive collections of: Almanacs—current and retrospective—atlas and map collections with historical gazeteers, bibliographies, biographies, archives and publications of businesses, commercial directories, calendars, chronologies, travel descriptions of mundane and exotic locales, multitudinous directories, dictionaries and encyclopedias, newspapers from all over, paleographical treatises, postal guides and a surprising collection of telephone directories—just to name a few of the types of materials. Naturally, family histories abound.

The Society has a budget of over \$10 million—and yet money is not spent lavishly—salaries are notoriously low. There are over 3,000 users daily in the Genealogical Society.

As if all this were not enough, the LDS Church has drilled and blasted six massive vaults out of a solid granite dome in the Rocky Mountains near Salt Lake City. Lining the insides of these vaults is

THE STATE OF TEXAS

County of The

1, Aship to B. According to the Commissioner of Pengings for a pension to be granted me under the Act passed by the Thirty-third Legislature of the State of Texas, and approved April 7, 1913, on the following grounds:

I enlisted and served in the military service of the Confederate States during the war between the States of the United States and that I did not desert the Confederate service, but during the war I was loyal and true to my duty, and never at any time abandoned my post of duty in the said service; or (that I was in the service of the State of Texas during the war, to protect said State against the Indians and Hexicana for more

than 6 months). That I was honorably discharged or surrendered

(Give date and cause,

that I have been a bona fide citizen of this State since prior to January 1, A. D. 1900, and have been continuously since a citizen of the State of Texas. I do further state that I do not held any National, State, city or county office which pays me a salary or fees of \$300.00 per annum, nor have I an income from any other employment or other source whatever which amounts to \$300.00 per annum, nor do I receive from any source whatever money or other means of support amounting in value to the sum of \$300.00 per annum, nor do I own in my own right, nor does any one hold in trust for my benefit or use, nor does my wife own, nor does any one hold in trust for my wife, estate or property, either real, personal or mixed, either in fee or for life, of the assessed value of over one thousand dollars, exclusive of a home of the value of not more than \$2000.00; nor do I receive any aid or pension from any other State, or from the United States, or from any other source, and I do further state that the answers given to the following questions are true:

Confederate Pension Applications at the Texas State Library are among the records that have been microfilmed.

a seemingly never-ending array of drawer after drawer, cabinet after cabinet of microfilm—the negative copies of the over onemillion rolls of microfilm in the Genealogical Society. Visitors generally are not allowed inside the vaults because dust particles from shoes, hair or clothing might damage the records. Humified and filtered air circulates constantly in artificial light thus controlling the atmosphere and ensuring that the film will never see destructive rays of daylight. The granite dome is large enough that new vaults can be constructed as needed. Completed in 1965 at a cost of \$2 million, the mammoth rock store house is built to withstand any cataclysm-natural or man-made even including-it is hoped a nuclear blast. There are 300 feet of solid granite above the storage vaults themselves. Three access tunnels to the vaults are faced with huge bank-vault doors set in reinforced encasements. It has been said that these genealogical records are more protected than the Crown Jewels of England. The Granite Mountain Records Vault contains records for over 70 million of our ancestors from 126 countries. The LDS Church is serious about genealogy.

In addition to the traditional records of book and microfilm, the Society maintains over 7 million family group records and a name index to over 60 million names on computers.

Naturally, if a user wants to find out when great Aunt Minnie died you are not going to send them to Salt Lake City. So that researchers throughout the world can have access to its microfilm collection, the Genealogical Society has established close to 300 branch libraries located in the United States, Canada, England, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Mexico. New branches are being planned daily. These libraries vary greatly in size but all possess the microfilm card catalog which is an index to the card catalog of the Society. While books cannot be borrowed, all of the vast microfilm records can be borrowed for two weeks and up to six months. The surname films are also indexed and available as is the yearly Computer File Index. So while you may not be able to go to Salt Lake City, the tremendous resources of the Genealogical Society are available locally for most of our users. Texas has branch libraries in Austin, Beaumont, Corpus Christi, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, Longview, Odessa and San Antonio. The branch libraries are listed in the white pages of the telephone directory under the heading "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints."

In each of these libraries one can find information on people from Sinkiang, China, to Appling County, Georgia, Afghanistan to Zambia, Canada to Chile and South Africa to Greenland.

In addition to the family records, name indexes and voluminous microfilmed original sources, branch libraries also have access to the published proceedings of the World Conference on Records. The proceedings contain around 500 individual papers on all aspects of archival storage, retrieval, method and preservation by archivists from around the world. Among the archival luminaries represented were Genadii Alexandrovich Belov, Director General of Archives, Moscow and Dr. Alfred Wagner who is UNESCO's Archivist.

A small handling fee is paid at the time the films are ordered. Microfilms are loaned for use on branch library premises only. Last year more than one million rolls of microfilm were circulated through the branch library system.

Branch libraries are open several days a week, including some evening hours. Anyone interested in genealogy may use the facilities.

The Society has been engaged in many non-traditional forms of genealogical research as well. The Society is in the forefront of computer applications to research. The Computer File Index was mentioned earlier—an annually updated list of names and source data for each name. The Computer File Index contains only around 60 million names—I say "only" because last year alone, the Society microfilmed more than 100 million names—but only 3,555,000 of

them were processed into the Computer File Index. Obviously the Society has a problem. It does not take much figuring to realize that if you process only 4 percent of your yearly acquisitions you will soon be hopelessly buried in backlog. The call, therefore, has gone out all over the world for volunteers to build the Computer File Index. Thousands of volunteers extracting an estimated 20 names per hour for 4 hours per week will make prodigious inroads into that backlog. There will be the additional advantage of having millions of individuals indexed in machine readable form thus permitting—at some time in the future—specters of linking ancestors to descendants via computer searches. The genealogical possibilities are rather mind-boggling when you think about it.

Another new research field recently opened up is so-called medical genealogy. Twenty studies of human twinning, inheritance, and disease inheritance have utilized the resources of the Genealogical

Society.

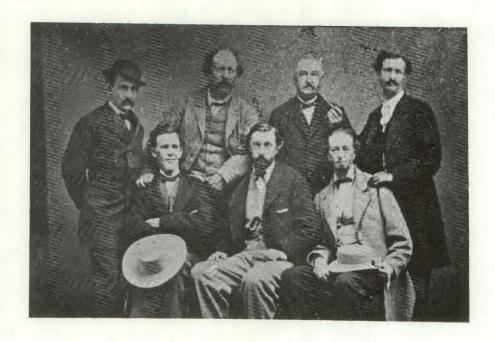
One of the few studies in preventive cancer research is an ongoing study of cancer incidence and risk factors by kinship—again

being accomplished in the Society.

Of a more prosaic nature, the Society has been the resource for numerous demographic studies on geographical genetic pools, population fertility, population hardiness, death rates and so on. Much social history has yet to be written utilizing genealogical resources. Occupational and marital patterns of large segments of the world population could be studied using the Society's sources. The geographical arrangements of the resources would make social and demographic comparison studies between countries, states or even counties and cities a viable new source of historical research methodology.

Immigration and emigration studies could take on new significance if social historians utilized the ever-growing trove of genealogical information. Much of so-called national character, regional or hemispheric traits could be better described and studied through scholarly attention to resources already available in Salt Lake City. Numerous economic history studies should be possible using genealogical data and the voluminous family histories provide a unique repository of regional memorabilia and local history. The potential research value of the Society's Collection is limitless.

While the Genealogical Society does not have all genealogy information, it has more than anywhere else. Through the medium of the LDS branch library system, users have access to genealogical resources of incomparable depth and unparalleled breadth.



Robert Josselyn: State Librarian

by A. E. Skinner

Texas was restored to constitutional government after the Civil War in August, 1866. Following the Lincolnesque views of Andrew Johnson on reuniting the country after four years of internecine warfare, a civilian government was installed in Austin. Many ex-Confederates were returned to public office, and attempts to restore a workable government were made. In some respects, the Legislature was far ahead of its time in creating certain state offices. Among these was the office of State Librarian, created by an act passed and approved in October 1866. What need Texas had for a State Librarian in those difficult days is not clear. The State Library was a hodge-podge collection of some 5,000 Federal and state documents, books, and miscellaneous materials, disorganized and scattered about the vintage 1853 Capitol building in Austin. The Secretary of State had nominal control of the collection, but little had been done for the library,

Robert Josselyn is marked with an x in this group photograph now in the Texas Collection at the University of Texas at Austin's Barker Texas History Center. Other persons in the photograph are not identified. A note on the back of the picture says "Captain Robert Josselyn in this group my great uncle." The photo was purchased in 1948 from C. L. Bosson.

save for the initial appropriation of 1839, and those of 1848, 1856, and 1860.

To preside over this motley collection, Governor James W. Throckmorton appointed Robert Josselyn, a middle-aged man with a varied and erratic career. He had been an editor, lawyer, politician, and state official in Mississippi; private secretary to Jefferson Davis, and secretary and "acting governor" of Arizona Territory, Confederate States of America; editor, politician, and state employee in Texas; and, finally, poet, playwright, and commentator on public affairs. This preliminary biographical sketch of Robert Josselyn attempts to set him in the context of his times and to indicate the varied facets of his life.

Josselyn (also Joselyn and Joslyn) is an old New England name, occurring there as early as 1637. Robert Josselyn, the first State Librarian of Texas, was born in Massachusetts on December 10, 1810, and educated in Vermont. He was admitted to the Bar in Winchester, Virginia, in 1831. Moving to Mississippi in 1836, Josselyn was well enough established there to be elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives from Lafayette County in 1838 and to be reelected in 1839.

Three years later he had settled in Holly Springs (Marshall County), Mississippi, and began to publish a newspaper. The first issue of the Marshall Guard appeared on January 12, 1842, and soon became a highly respected Democratic organ. The Guard flourished for several years, the last recorded issue being that of August 5, 1846. Josselyn also served another term in the state legislature in 1844 from Marshall County, and served a term as district attorney in the same period.

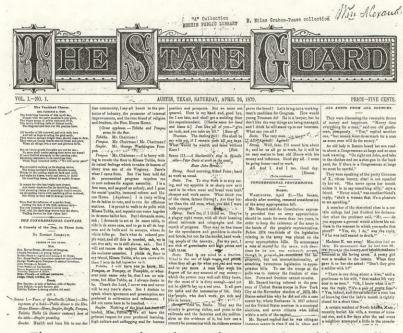
Before his newspaper closed, the Mexican War came along; and Josselyn was caught up in the stirring military sentiments of the times. Along with other young men of Marshall County, he joined, in June, 1846, a local volunteer company called the Marshall Guards, as a private soldier. When the company joined other volunteer companies in Vicksburg in July, 1846, it became part of the First Mississippi Regiment, the "Mississippi Rifles." Jefferson Davis was elected colonel of the regiment, and shortly thereafter Josselyn was promoted to captain and made commis-

sary of the regiment by President Polk.

The Mississippi Rifles sailed from New Orleans in August, 1846, arriving at Brazos Santiago, in lower Texas, where General Zachary Taylor was assembling his invasion force. Early in September, the regiment was transported up the Rio Grande to Camargo, in preparation for an overland march to Monterrey, by way of Cerralvo. Taylor received the surrender of Monterrey in late September. His army then moved on southward, arriving at Agua Nueva, below Saltillo, early in January 1847. A month later, on February 23, the Mississippi troops participated in the fierce battle of Buena Vista, in which Jefferson Davis was seriously wounded. The Mississippians rushed into the fray with almost as much gusto as the wild Texans who were the despair of the regular Army throughout the war. Thereafter, having enlisted for only one year, the Mississippi Rifles saw no more action. The regiment sailed from Brazos Santiago on May 23, 1847, arriving in New Orleans twelve days later.

Josselyn returned to the practice of law and politics. From 1850 to 1858 he served as State Commissioner of Mississippi. He is next heard of as a clerk in the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C., in 1860 and left this position at the outbreak of the Civil War. Swante Palms is undoubtedly mistaken in his recollection that Josselyn was in Austin before the outbreak of hostilities, working for "the crafty knave 'Col.' (Confed.) John Marshall owner of 'The Statesman.'"1

In any event, Josselyn was appointed private secretary to Jefferson Davis on March 11, 1861. As Hudson Strode, biographer of Jefferson Davis, notes:



The papers spoke of Josselyn as a 'good-hearted' prince-of-good-fellows sort, who wrote poetry'. Davis knew the importance of establishing pleasant relations with the public, and he liked to have about him amiable personalities who could meet the public with a smile.²

This appointment lasted less than a year. By Davis's formal inauguration day, February 22, 1862, Josselyn had resigned to enter the army, though another source noted that he resigned on account of ill-health.

Three weeks later, Jefferson Davis, on March 13, 1862, nominated Josselyn to be secretary of Arizona Territory, C.S.A. There had been enough secessionist sentiment in New Mexico Territory to warrant an attempt to join the Confederacy. A mass meeting at Mesilla on March 16, 1861, had proclaimed the southern part of the territory (present-day New Mexico and Arizona) to be Arizona Territory, C.S.A. The Confederate government, eager to exploit this Union setback, sent a military force to the area. Lt. Col. John R. Baylor's troops, mostly Texans, reached Mesilla on July 25, 1861. On August 1, Baylor proclaimed the area to be Confederate territory. Unfortunately, the bureaucratic wheels in Richmond moved slowly and forfeited the gains of this early momentum. The Confederate Congress did not pass an enabling act for Arizona Territory until January 14, 1862, and it was another month before the territory had legal status in the Confederacy.

While the bureaucrats dawdled, the fortunes of Arizona Territory waned. Early in 1862, the Union regained the initiative, and Federal troops returned to Arizona in force. By June, 1862, Confederate Arizona had collapsed, and in another month the last troops had straggled back into San Antonio. Hopeful of regaining the territory, the Confederate government maintained the fiction of Arizona Territory, C.S.A. Whether Robert Josselyn ever reached the territory is not clear, but he did spend two years in Texas and managed to retain his position for as long.

A voucher in the National Archives shows that as late as 1864, the former private secretary of President Davis, Robert Josselyn, submitted an account as 'Secretary and Acting Governor and Indian Commissioner of Arizona Territory' for \$500 'worth in the old issue \$750' which was his salary for the quarter ending June 30 of that year. The attorney general of the Confederate government decided that Josselyn was entitled to a salary as territorial secretary but not as governor, and the amount was correspondingly reduced. Despite this ruling Josselyn signed a receipt for the original sum.³

Robert Josselyn next surfaces in Austin after the Civil War. He had been caught east of the Mississippi at war's end but had made his way back to Texas. By June, 1866, he was editor of John Marshall's Texas State Gazette, a position he retained until the newspaper was sold suddenly in January, 1870. He later held other journalistic positions in Austin, including the publication of his own paper briefly in 1879. But before taking up this aspect of his career, we shall take a look at his brief career as State Librarian.

In October, 1866, the office of State Librarian was created by the Legislature, and he was appointed to the position. Before his removal, along with other state officials, in the summer of 1867 as "an impediment to Reconstruction," Josselyn had accomplished a number of tasks in the moribund State Library. He made the first inventory of the collection, finding 5,427 bound volumes, in addition to many unbound materials and manuscripts. He also compiled a catalogue of the Library, which was never printed and which apparently perished in the Capitol fire of 1881. Because no appropriation had been made for the Library, Josselyn never received payment for his services to the State Library.

After his brief career as State Librarian, Josselyn returned full time to his editorial work on the Gazette. This brief Sketch cannot hope to give full details of Josselyn's work as editor and his role in espousing Presidential reconstruction in Texas and in the South. He

consistently advocated the restoration of civil government under the aegis of the moderate Republican wing of the party, following Lincoln's views of reuniting the country peacefully and quickly. He was a staunch backer of Andrew Johnson against the Congressional Radicals. He and John H. Reagan seem to have been of like mind in their insistence on a slow, patient return of Southern influence, without further inflaming the Radical element on Congress. Josselyn opposed reorganization of the Democratic Party as a political force until passions had subsided, and a condition of tranquility had returned to the state and the country.⁴

Except in extreme Radical or Confederate circles, this position by Josselyn found favor, and established him as a political pundit of some stature. A eulogy of his work some two years after his death notes:

Josselyn was the giant editor after the war; and it would require a volume to show his works—his labors—his success—his final triumph as a journalist. Robert Josselyn was a great Journalist . . . his works live in the Democratic Party, whose principles he loved so well. He had no wife —no child. Living thus with sympathies either dead or underdeveloped he became the strange lover of abstract truth. To the Democratic Party, Robert Josselyn seemed, in later years, to have devoted his life . . . His Party was his love, and his friends were his love.

Nothing is known of Josselyn between the sale of the Gazette in January 1870 and the summer of 1871, when he was in New York City. By September 16, 1871, he had returned to Texas as editor of the Dallas Herald, which position he held until November 9, 1872. The following month he was the official messenger of the Texas electors, taking their Presidential votes to Washington, D.C. For a short period, prior to February 1874, he was an editor at the Weekly Democratic Statesmen in Austin. His final fling at journalism came in the spring of 1879. Feeling the need to provide Austin with a more fearless Democratic voice than that of the Statesman, Josselyn launched his own newspaper. The State Guard, a weekly, first appeared on April 26, 1879, and seems to have lasted no more than three issues.⁶ The short-lived paper was well received; on May 8, 1879, the Marshall Tri-Weekly Herald noted that the Guard was beautifully printed, and in every way a creditable sheet. The distinguished editor is one of the most elegant and accomplished writers in the South.7

The failure of this last major enterprise of his life sent the normally sober sixty-nine-year-old Josselyn off on a "big Spree," as Swante Palm recorded, which nearly cost him his life. As he lay re-

Like an apple, ripe and mellow,
Not too young and not too old.
Half inviting, half repulsing,
Now advancing, and now shy;
There is mischief in her dimple—
There is danger in her eye.

A third poem, "The last tear I shed," written in Josselyn's Texas days, was regarded as his finest short poem. Written on the death of his mother, the poem reflects a rather conventional concern of a son who had failed to show his love as fully as he ought.

Years, years of endurance have vanished, and now—
There is pain in my heart, there is care on my brow,
The visions of fancy and hope are all gone,
And cheerless I travel life's pathway alone.
Alone? Aye, alone! though some kind ones there be,
There is none to love me—to love me like thee.

Josselyn's political opinions emerged in verse with the publication of his Satire on the Times, first published in the Southern Review of October, 1871, and later reprinted in pamphlet form in 1873.

Satire on the Times. St. Lois: Southwestern book and publishing company, 1873. 24pp.

The Satire is a bitter attack on the corruptions of the Grant administration, imitating Alexander Pope's heroic couplets but lacking his precision and compactness of style.

If the satire is more direct and less incisive than Pope's, is it fully as bitter. Josselyn loathes the loss of Southern leadership in national politics.⁸

Those excerpts give something of the flavor of Josselyn's satire:

The boasted Capitol, whose lofty dome Views with the splendor of the ancient Rome, Whose marble floors and gilded walls should be The home of statesmanship and purity, Reels with the load of ignorance and sin, Stinks with the utter rottenness within. No more Virginia's gifted sons adorn Its storied halls as in the nation's morn.

Josselyn also lashed out at the nation's growing penchant for making money instead of cultivating virtue.

The husbandman received a full return For toil and care; what industry could earn, By sturdy sinews and by sweat of brow, Went not to pamper lazy thieves, as now. cuperating from the effects of his overindulgence, Palm visited the ailing Josselyn, and noted that he refused a badly needed offer of assistance.

Following his journalistic career, Josselyn held a succession of minor positions in the state government. During 1876 and 1877, he was a clerk in the Department of Insurance, Statistics, and History, where Dr. Valentine Overton King was Commissioner and ex-officio State Librarian. By the summer of 1879 he was a clerk in the offices of Samuel H. Darden, Comptroller of Public Accounts. He acted as Senate postmaster in 1881. During the last year of his life, 1883-1884, Josselyn was executive clerk in the offices of Governor John Ireland.

Robert Josselyn never acquired a permanent residence in Austin, but rather boarded around from place to place. He died of pneumonia in 1884.

* * * * *

Robert Josselyn was also a minor literary figure of his period—very minor, compared to his stature as a political pundit and political figure. Swante Palm referred to him as "an average poet—for the secular press." As noted earlier, he was considered in his younger days as a "gay-hearted, prince-of-good fellows sort, who wrote poetry." In 1849 he had published a volume of poems:

The faded flower, and other songs and little poems. Boston: B. B. Mussey and Co.; Cambridge: G. Nichols, 1849. 167pp.

Two of the poems in this collection apparently struck the public fancy and were frequently reprinted in the newspapers, usually without attribution. "The Girl in the Calico Dress" is an exaltation of the country girl over the city girl. Its earthy rural imagery and romanticism seem appropriate, but its excessive "homeliness" is more apt to amuse rather than to touch the twentieth-century sensibility.

She is cheerful, warm-hearted and true,
And kind to her father and mother;
She studies how much she can do
For her sweet little sister and brother.
If you want a companion for life,
To comfort, enliven and bless,
She is just the right sort for a wife—
My girl in the calico dress.

"The Young Widow" touched another chord in the nineteenth century sensibility—the barely hidden, lusty, robust sentiments of a retouched Breugel painting, a provincial "Merry Widow."

She is modest but not bashful, Free and easy but not bold,

....

Within was plenty, and around the board Daily the happy family adored Their Maker, thankful for the blessings given, And had a foretaste of their future heaven.

. . . .

Grovelling, debauched, depraved they only think Of money-making and the dollar's clink; Wealth, by all means of fraudulent deceit, In trade and fabrics, glorying in the cheat.

. . . .

Huge combinations to enhance the price
Of stocks and bonds, by every low device
To cunning known, or to depress the same
For purchase by the shufflers in the game.
To break a public trust, to bankrupt friends,
To use a public fund for private ends,
Defraud the revenue, or rob a bank,
Gives the perpetrator fame and rank.

Robert Josselyn's final literary production was a five-act drama, The Coquette, privately published in Austin in 1878. A local group made plans to stage the play, but Josselyn decided that it was not suitable for public presentation and withdrew permission for a

public performance.

Josselyn's literary talents were decidedly minor, but he had made an interesting and eventful impact on his contemporaries. His sociability was noted and used in the early days of the Confederacy. In later years, Swante Palm wrote that he "loved invective, wrote for the Newspapers, and frequently held minor offices." Others noted that he wrote for the newspapers on the affairs of the day, with uncommon good sense. He was called by his contemporaries the Juvenal and the Goldsmith of Texas. He was neither but such was his impact on the literary, intellectual, and emotional climate of his times. In 1886 an anonymous reviewer characterized Josselyn thus:

Strange—moody—peculiar—as he was; the thorns often pricking, when he longed for the rose-leaf—he was to the end the same grand old character that now seems a type of men (sic) to admire as ideals rather than as models to seek in every day life.⁹

It is difficult to assess the complex character that seems to have inhabited, so uneasily, the mortal frame of Robert Josselyn. Perhaps Swante Palm summed him up as well as any.

"... a kindhearted Gentleman ... able, trustworthy and industrious; filled an office well ... an old bachelor, a scholar and a Gent. ... never mentioned in my hearing after he was buried. 10

References

- 1. Swante Palm's manuscript notes on Josselyn may be found in the volume *Dikter originaler och ofversattningar*, v.5, a collection of bound pamphlets in the Palm Library, The University of Texas at Austin. According to the *Handbook of Texas*, II, 148, John Marshall (? 1862) was the owner and editor of the *Texas State Gazette* in Austin in the years before the Civil War. Marshall was killed in the Civil War in June 1862. Palm's memory is faulty. No record of Josselyn in Texas before the Civil War has been found.
- 2. Strode, Hudson, Jefferson Davis: Confederate President. (New York: Harcourt Brace, 1959). p.13.
- 3. Sachs, B., Be It Enacted: the Creation of the Territory of Arizona. (Phoenix: Arizona Historical Foundation, 1964). p.101 note 222.
- 4. Gage, Larry J., "The Editors and Editorial Policies of the Texas State Gazette," Master of Journalism Thesis, University of Texas, January, 1959, pp. 116-139.
- 5. Anon., "Josselyn's Satire on the Times," Texas Review, v.1 no. 11 (July 1886) p.746.
- 6. Swante Palm noted "two sample issues," but the Austin-Travis County Collection of the Austin Public Library has the first three issues, dated April 26, May 3, and May 10, 1879. The paper is not listed in Winifred Gregory's American Newspapers, 1821-1936. (New York: H. W. Wilson, 1937). p.665. The Austin file is probably unique. 7. Gage, op. cit., p. 139.
- 8. Southwell, Sam Beall, "A Social and Literary History of Austin, from 1881 to 1895," M.A. thesis, University of Texas, June 1949, p.179.
- 9. Anon., "Josselyn's Satire on the Times," loc. cit.
- 10. Palm, Swante, loc. cit.

Swante Palm on Robert Josselyn

by A. E. Skinner

Swante Palm is well known for his habit of making extensive notes in many of the books in his personal library. These notes reveal much about his ideas, view of life, and his opinions of his contemporaries. One of the more idiosyncratic of his notes is his sketch of Robert Josselyn. Palm's notes are written on the last pages of a collection of poetry pamphlets entitled *Dikter originaler och ofversattningar*, containing a copy of Josselyn's *Satire on the Times*, an attack on the Grant administration.

Just as revealing as the comments on Josselyn are those on Dr. King and wife. Dr. Valentine Overton King (1833-1917) was a medical doctor, lawyer, and educator. From 1876 to 1880 he was Commissioner of the Department of Insurance, Statistics, and History, and ex officio State Librarian. Mrs. King was a well-known amateur entomologist, who had published papers in scientific journals.

The "drunkard general" mentioned is the unfortunate Henry H. Sibley (1816-1886) whose drunkenness and incompetence in the field were blamed for the Confederate loss of Arizona.

Palm's Unionist views are quite unmistakable, even in his later years. His astringent comments on Jefferson Davis, John Marshall, John R. Baylor, and James W. Throckmorton testify to the fierce partisanship occasioned by the Civil War, which persisted long afterwards.

I well knew Hon. R. Josselyn.

He was a kindhearted Gentleman and an average poet—for the secular press.—He wrote a small volume full of verse. I have that book and to which I now refer.—He lived in Austin, wrote for the Newspapers and frequently held minor offices. When the "Hydrophobia rage" 186-- or 1870s raged—also in the Austin Statesman Josselyn had the courage to write a feeling apology—an able defense—of the much slandered, noble friend of Man, the Dog, and published the same—contra to our tyrant the then "Public Opinion"—that Moluk—supremely, tyrannical, satanic oppressor—"Public Opinion" that has and ever will sacrifice so many of the best, the loveliest, the ablest amongst men—jah! Our Savior Himself! Curses upon the "Public Opinion" when most powerful. It is frequently waked up to persecute the innocent—and by the most wicked. Fie!

But to Josselyn: He was here when the Rebellion was planned -185---1860, and after it broke out and the arch Traitor Mr Jeff Davis had had himself elected President, Josselyn (allready [sic]) a Secessionist) he went to Richmond Va. and became The Rebel Presidents Private Secretary. Josselyn was was [sic] born a "Northern Man" but had "floated down South"—He was able, trustworthy and industrious; filled an office well.-In about 1863 the Rebelist, murderous "Jack Baylor" (John R. B. then of San Antonio) got ? a Drunkard General [blank in the originall appointed Governor of Arizona, who [sic] was then to be conquered by the Rebels and annexed to the Confederacy. Josselyn was appointed Secretary of State in that state of Arizona that never was "conquered in"—and all about it turned simply out "Filibustering."—After "the War" (so called by the Rebels) Josselyn returned to Austin—and after a while was taken in as Clerk to Dr King-This Dr King came from San Antonio, managed to be appointed Librarian and three, four other offices lumped in (by Govr Throckmorten?) But King and T. were demagogues, i. e. designing men who find office holding pleasant living.-King was a crafty fellow and dominering were [where] he could, or dared. He had a would be scientist "Strongminded Woman" for a wife and poor Joss., more able and honest than both either the King or his Queen, was seen (to please them) hunting bugs and butterflies for the Madam-What a piteous sight!-

(About 1875-or 73?)

After a while Joss. conceived the bold (?) idea (?) of becoming his own Editor—, and to publish a new paper in Austin. He had worked year after year and had sustained newspapers for less able men than himself, amongst them the crafty knave "Col." (Confed.) John Marshall owner of "The Statesman". -Joss. published two sample numbers of his new paper, at his own loss, because readers did not support his undertaking. I for one went to see him to pay for the paper I had subscribed for. Joss. otherwise a sober "Gentleman," went on "a big Spree" and lay sick all alone in the [empty space in the original] building. When a friend told me of it I went to loss, to offer my service. He was then "sobering too"—declined money assistant [sic] (much needed?), recovered and lived only a short time afterwards. R-i-p. He is buried in "the old graveyard," and I think I have seen a monumental stone on his grave (not certain).

An old bachelor, a scholar and a Gent. lies there—forgotten—never mentioned in my hearing after he was buried.

Historic Research Center Provides Resources on Panhandle-Plains

by Claire R. Kuehn and Bill Neeley The Historic Research Center of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum at Canyon, Texas, is a special library indeed. Begun in 1920 by West Texas State University history professor Hattie M. Anderson, the collection was housed in various offices and rooms until 1966, when an addition to the Museum provided space for what had grown to be an extensive collection of books and archival records.

During those early years Dr. L. F. Sheffy, head of the history department at what was then West Texas Teachers College, and Dr. Ima Barlow, professor of history, encouraged their students to collect Texana and donate their collections to the library. Their efforts proved successful. Since that inauspicious beginning the research center has depended entirely upon donations for building its current holdings to ten thousand volumes. The principal donor was Earl Cobb of Fort Smith, Arkansas, who in the late 1940's provided funds for new acquisitions in the name of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Smith. Materials added since that time have been designated as the Smith Memorial Library. Many others have contributed to the growth and development of the collection. Worthy of note are historians Lowell H. Harrison and Ernest R. Archambeau, past editors of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Review, Archambeau contributed his own time and money to search the National Archives for Fort Elliott and Indian Campaign material for the Center.

Other significant donations have been made to the Historic Research Center. The Howard Hampston Collection of books and photographs of southern plains Indians is outstanding. The Floyd Studer Collection of books and archives dealing with the archeology and paleontology of Texas and surrounding states is one of the best of its kind. Legislative and state papers are now in the Historic Research Center files covering a period from 1935 to the present and include those of Dorsey Hardeman, Grady Hazelwood, Crawford Martin, W. S. (Bill) Heatley, and Tom Christian. Amarillo realtor Morris Lowenstern donated two fine collections. The Lowenstern Autograph Collection contains 4,000 autographs of worldwide royalty, heads of state, actors, actresses, pugilists, aviators, authors, and

other well known personalities. It also contains the signatures of fifty-eight of the fifty-nine signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence. The Lowenstern Texana Collection includes books, many of them rare, about Texas heroes. It also contains a complete run of the Texas Almanac and The Illustrated London Times, which covers the Civil War period from a British point of view. Complementing the Lowenstern Collection is the Hamlin Collection, donated by ludge lames B. Hamlin, former land agent for the Chicago firm which owned the XIT Ranch. Judge Hamlin's generous gift contains approximately three hundred books printed during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The earliest was published by the Aldine Press of Levden and Amsterdam. In addition, the library has a collection of Texas county histories, complemented by Panhandle county records compiled by workers employed by the W.P.A. during the late 1930's. These copies include information about early deeds, marriages, brands, and commissioner's court records. As the Regional Historical Resource Depository for noncurrent documents for the top twenty-six counties of the Texas Panhandle, the Historic Research Center houses the historical records of the 7th Court of Civil Appeals (1911-1963) and various early records from Deaf Smith, Potter, Randall, Collingsworth, and Hemphill counties.

The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society occasioned the formal announcement of the establishment of the Bob Wills Memorial Archive of Popular Music in the Historic Research Center. The initial basis for the archive is the record and manuscript collection of Dr. Charles Townsend, professor of history at West Texas State University and Bob Wills' biographer. Intended to be more than just a Bob Wills collection, the works of other performers of western swing, contemporaries of Bob Wills, the "big band" sound and Panhandle performers will be sought.

Archivist-Librarian Claire Kuehn supervises a staff of two full-time employees, three CETA participants, and volunteer help. Library personnel assist curators from the Museum, professors and students from West Texas State University and researchers from throughout the area in finding materials to support their studies. In addition,



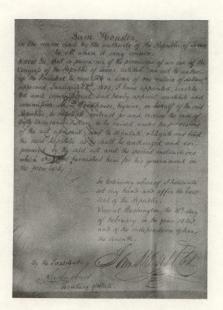
An Oral History Interview

requests from all over Texas and the nation keep the staff busy supplying copies from the large collection of historic photographs. For example, Der Adler der Comanchen, a recent biography of Quanah Parker by West German author Kurt Klotznach, contains a photograph of the famous Comanche chief provided by the research center. Many photographs from the 14,000 item collection have also been included in the "Old West Series" published by Time-Life Books. Prints of these and other photographs are provided for a nominal fee upon request.

Due to its status as a research library, the research center's non-circulating materials must be used on the premises. Locking study carrels may be assigned to researchers, while comfortable chairs and tables provide a pleasant atmosphere for browsing and research. The library will supply copies at low cost for those who request information by letter or telephone. Tours are available for secondary and college level students, independent researchers, and interested individuals.

An important function for the research center is to provide documentation for the exhibits featured in the Museum. Aside from nationally recognized collections on the cowboy and the southern plains Indians, the library contains materials on anthropology, archeology, paleontology, music, and the history of the Civil War. The general collection of Texana, which includes many rare and out-of-print books, is one of the best in the United States.

One of the most interesting projects on which the library has assisted is costume research for the musical drama "Texas," staged in the Pioneer Amphitheater in Palo Duro State Park. Costume de-



Document in the Morris Loewenstern Texana Autograph Collection

signers for the pageant used the library's collection of books, periodicals, and microfilm in their study of historic fashion. Art students from Canyon High School have also utilized the research center in designing sets for dramatic productions. Since the recent addition of a curator of clothing and textiles to the staff of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum, an in-depth collection of books and periodicals is being assembled to assist in cataloging a fine museum collection of historic costumes, rugs, quilts, and other materials. This collection of library materials will be made available to other researchers.

Providing many primary source materials for researchers are approximately 1,000 maps, some of which have been used in various publications. About fifty of these maps pinpoint the locations of pioneer ranches and old cattle trails, providing a backdrop for information appearing in the over three hundred microfilm reels of early issues of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, and Colorado newspapers. Prized very highly is a film of a nearly complete collection of Atoka County, Indian Territory newspapers from 1872 to 1901. Also included are microfilm copies of newspapers from Abilene, Kansas (1870-1891), Las Vegas, New Mexico (1880-1888), Greeley, Colorado (1870-1891), and Austin. Texas (1871-1913). Recent acquisitions from the Oklahoma Historical Society include microfilm copies of letters from the Kiowa and Chevenne-Arapaho agencies covering the later 1860's and 1870's. From the National Archives the library has obtained microfilm reels of correspondence from Fort Supply, Indian Territory (1868-1890), and from Fort Elliott, Texas (1876-1888). For additional research on Panhandle history, reels of Canyon and Amarillo newspapers are available from the early days of publication to the present. Issues from 1901 to 1918 of *The Canyon News* have been indexed by museum volunteers, providing easier access to this history-rich publication. Further documentation of life on the frontier is available in the pages of the *Tascosa Pioneer*, a Panhandle newspaper published from 1886 to 1891. The Historic Research Center has an almost complete run of these newspapers, the only copies known to exist.

Of interest to many southwesterners are the research center's extensive holdings on ranching and ranch life. The XIT Ranch Collection, obtained for the library through the efforts of historian J. Evetts Haley in 1928, comprises 100 shelf feet of ledgers and papers and is almost intact. In 1950 the 50 shelf feet of papers from the Francklyn Land and Cattle Company were added to the archives. Other records include papers from the JA and T Anchor ranches and the Pitchfork Land and Cattle Company, plus records of many smaller cattle-raising operations. Altogether, over two thousand volumes in the library and archives deal with ranching and ranch life. To complement the primary source material from the XIT and other ranches, the library contains manuscript collections which include the papers of Hank Smith, James Cator, Willie Newberry Lewis, Charles O. Keiser, Laura V. Hamner and several other pioneers and historians. As a further aid to the historian studying the development of the ranching industry, the library subscribes to twenty current periodicals on the subjects of cattle. horses, and ranching. Significant backfiles include issues of The American Hereford Journal, The Cattleman, The Livestock Directory, The New Mexico Stockman, and The Texas Hereford. In addition, the library has clipping and pamphlet files containing numerous items which deal with ranches and ranching in the Southwest.

The Historic Research Center receives approximately two hundred current periodicals, either by subscription or on an exchange basis, on subjects ranging from archeology to museology. Because of its location in the center of the nation's most significant sites for the study of vertebrate fossils and paleo man, the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum is actively engaged in field work and scientific classification of artifacts uncovered at area digs. The library's extensive list of periodicals on geology, anthropology, archeology, and paleontology provides a wide variety of past and current scholarship for archeologists in their efforts to learn more about the antecedents of modern man. In addition, the library subscribes to several fine art periodicals. Professional journals aid curators in preservation, conservation and exhibit techniques. Issues of the *Panhandle-Plains Historical Review* are regularly ex-

changed for publications of historical and other learned societies, providing the researcher with a valuable backfile of information.

Current activities of a special nature include the oral interview program, an endeavor begun in the 1920's by members of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society, many of whom were area pioneers. Such notables as Olive K. Dixon, widow of famous army scout Billy Dixon; J. Evetts Haley; and L. F. Sheffy hand-recorded oral interviews in painstaking detail, antedating those in files of several universities who claim a "first" in this field. Members of the library staff, history professors, students, and volunteer interviewers regularly interview citizens of the area to record the story of life on the Panhandle-Plains for posterity. About 50 percent of the interviews in the collection have to do with nineteenth century southwestern ranching and farming. While interviews are still being added to these two categories, much emphasis is now given to recording narratives of the development of the Texas Panhandle since the turn of the century. These include the Panhandle oil and gas industry, chronicles of early day businesses, experiences of ethnic minorities and the development of the huge feedlot segment of the cattle industry in West Texas. The memories of twentyseven retired West Texas State University faculty members are also being recorded.

Another ongoing activity designed to strengthen the regional history collection is the microfilming program. Library technicians are currently filming *The Childress Index* (1888-1935). Meanwhile, efforts are being made to obtain other early newspapers of the area as well as manuscript material which would be more readily accessible to the researcher on microfilm.

The Historic Research Center of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum will continue to add to its holdings, supported as it is by generous donations of area citizens and by the taxpayers of Texas. A congenial atmosphere that is conducive to the study of Texas Panhandle and Southwest history awaits the visitor in this very special library and archives.

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HABS Measured Drawings for Texas Available from Library of Congress

The collection of measured drawings made by the Historic American Buildings Survey between 1933 and 1976 is now available for sale in either microfilm or Xerox copyflow. The drawings for Texas may be purchased in the microfilm edition for \$9.50 and the electrostatic copies for \$69 from the Library of Congress Photoduplication Service. Microfilm of all drawings for the United States is \$690, and electrostatic copies, \$3,975.

The measured drawings that are available are part of a collection of materials that was begun in 1933 when the National Park Service employed architects, draftsmen, and photographers in various federal relief programs to compile a graphic record of the nation's historic buildings. Many of the buildings recorded during the early years of the survey have since been destroyed.

In 1934 the National Park Service entered into an agreement with the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress to conduct the survey on a permanent basis. The National Park Service administers the planning and operation of the survey with funds appropriated by Congress and supplemented with gifts from individ-

uals, foundations, and associations. This agency also sets qualitative standards, organizes the projects, and selects subjects for recording. In addition, it directs preparation of records, makes them available for study, and supplies reproductions through its Photoduplication Service. The American Institute of Architects provides professional counsel.

Although materials from the Survey have been available for some time, the present microfilm set is the first that has been "published." The selected drawings from the fifty states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone were prepared under the auspices of the National Park Service and transferred to the Library of Congress prior to 1976.

The microfilm also serves as a catalog for reproductions in other formats. The basic size of most HABS drawings was 17" x 24" although some were originally 24" x 36". Reduced size 8" x 10" Xerox copies are also available.

Further information on these materials as well as on other materials available from the Historic American Buildings Survey may be obtained from the Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Archives Division Texas State Library Box 12927, Capitol Station Austin, Texas 78711

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