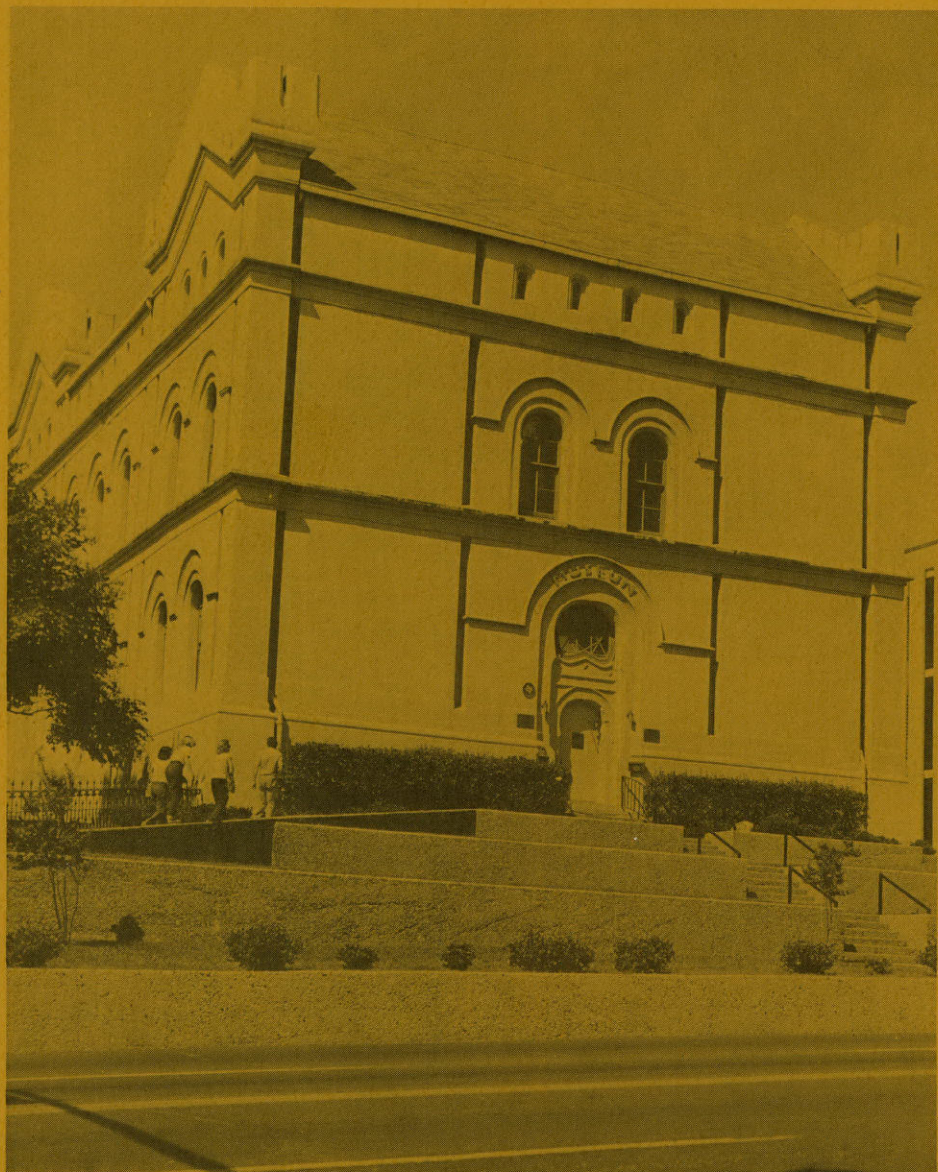


Volume 41
Number 4
Winter 1979



TEXAS LIBRARIES



Texas State Library and Archives Commission

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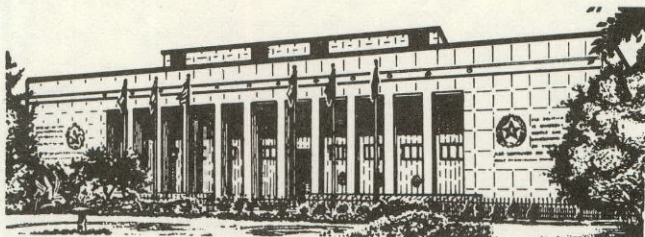
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Editor: Millicent Huff

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About the Cover

The State of Texas' first fireproof building was constructed to house the land records that were in the custody of the General Land Office. This was one of three public buildings constructed shortly after an 1850 election determined that Austin would be the permanent capital of the State. The General Land Office building now houses museums of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The Capitol that was completed in 1853 burned in 1881. The third structure, the Governor's Mansion, is still in use and is currently undergoing major renovation.

Read Any Good Books Lately

In an effort to call attention to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services, a nationwide "Be with a Book for a Day" program was launched throughout the United States. In Texas more than a million emblems were distributed by libraries to encourage Texans to read. Although library services have expanded greatly in scope in recent years, most people still think about books when they think about libraries.

Statistics collected and published by the Texas State Library's Library Development Division indicate that book circulation has risen slowly during a decade when public libraries have undergone dramatic improvement. For example, circulation per capita in 1978 was 120 percent of what it was in 1968. Book collections were 180 percent what they had been ten years before. (The number of books per capita was 155 percent of what it had been.)

Librarians have long argued over the question of whether they should build collections that encourage high circulation. Do libraries have a responsibility to encourage readers to select a few good books rather than many mediocre ones? All of these are fair questions.

At the White House Conference, the many services that libraries provide today were discussed. The "Be with a Book" program, however, focused upon the oldest and still the most familiar activity of libraries. Maybe the program reminded Texans that their libraries are places where they can find a book they want to read.

KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION

Remarks by

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress

at White House Conference on Library and Information Services

Washington Hilton Hotel

November 19, 1979

As the Librarian of Congress I speak for a national fortress of Knowledge. In other words, I speak for a Library, and for Libraries. Our relentless Jeffersonian quest tempts us to believe that all technologies (and perhaps, too, all ideas) were created equal. This favored axiom is only slightly clouded by another axiom, equally American. For we have a touching national belief in annual models. In our national lexicon, "newer" is a synonym for "better." The result is illustrated in the title -- and I suspect, too, in the pre-occupations -- of this conference. Libraries -- or as you say "Library Services" -- are here equated with "Information Services." Which is perilously close to saying that Knowledge can or should be equated with Information.

In the few minutes allotted to me this morning I would like to focus your attention on the distinction between Knowledge and Information, the importance of the distinction, and the dangers of failing to recognize it.

You have a hint of my theme in the melodramatic difference today between the condition of our Knowledge-Institutions and our Information-Institutions. The last two decades have seen the spectacular growth of the Information Industry. We are exhilarated by this example of American ingenuity and enterprise -- the frontier spirit in the late 20th Century. A magic computer technology now accomplishes the dreariest tasks in seconds, surpasses the accuracy of the human brain, controls production lines and refineries, arranges inventories, and retr eves records. All this makes us proud of the human imagination.

All this, too, I am glad to say, has produced a widening unpredicted world of profit and employment. The Information Industry, we are happy to note, is flourishing. It is a growth-industry. It enjoys the accelerating momentum of technology and the full vitality of the marketplace.

The Information Industries are a whole new world of business celebrity. The jargon of the stock exchange accurately describes theirs as "glamour" stocks. Their leaders hold the national spotlight, and with good reason. The President of the United States appoints the head of one of the greatest

of these companies to be perhaps our most important ambassador -- to the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, what has become of our Knowledge-Institutions? These do not deal mainly in the storage and retrieval of information, nor in the instant flow of today's facts and figures which will be displaced by tomorrow's reports or bulletins. Rather they deal in the enduring treasure of our whole human past. They include our colleges and our universities -- and of course our libraries. While the Information Industry flourishes and seeks new avenues of growth, while people compete for a chance to buy into them, our Knowledge-Institutions go begging.

Knowledge-Institutions do not pay the kind of dividends that are reflected on the stock market. They are sometimes called "philanthropic" -- which means that they profit nobody except everybody, and their dividends go to the whole community. These Knowledge-Institutions -- and especially our public libraries -- ask charity, the community's small change, just to keep their heat and their lights on, and to keep their unrenovated doors open. We, the Knowledge-Institutions, are the poor relations. We anxiously solicit, and gratefully acknowledge the crumbs. Today I would like to put into historical perspective the distinction between Knowledge and Information. For it is especially appropriate in this White House Conference that we should focus on the distinction.

In my lifetime we have moved from an Age of Publishing into our Age of Broadcasting. In that Age of Publishing launched by Gutenberg, printed materials (bearing the community's memory) wisdom, literary imagination, and knowledge were, of course, widely diffused. The great vehicle was the book. Knowledge was thought to be cumulative. The new books did not displace the old. When today's books arrived people did not throw away yesterday's -- as if they were newspapers or out-of-date bulletins of information. On the contrary, the passing years gave a new vitality to the books of past centuries.

We too easily forget that the printed book, too, was a triumph of technology. The dead could now speak, not only to the select few who could afford a manuscript book, but to thousands at home, in schools and in libraries everywhere. The very words of Homer, of Plato, of Machiavelli, of Dickens now could reach everybody. Books became the carriers and the record -- also the catalyst and the incentive -- for most of the knowledge, the amusement, and the sacred visions of the human race. The printed book has given all humanity its inexpensive, speedy, reliable vehicles across the centuries. Books have conquered time.

But the peculiar, magic vehicles of our Age conquer space. The tube makes us constant eye-witnesses of riots in Iran, airplane wrecks in India, children starving in Cambodia, guerilla attacks in Rhodesia. Along, of course, with an ever-flowing current of entertainment programs. Yet the special commodity

of our electronic Age of Broadcasting is **Information** -- in all its amplitude, in all its formats.

While knowledge is orderly and cumulative, information is random and miscellaneous. We are flooded by messages from the instant-everywhere in excruciating profusion. In our ironic 20th century version of Gresham's Law, information tends to drive knowledge out of circulation. The oldest, the established, the cumulative, is displaced by the most recent, the most problematic. The latest information about anything and everything is collected, diffused, received, stored, and retrieved before anyone can or could discover whether the facts have meaning.

The Mountain-Climbing syndrome rules us. Information is gathered simply because it is there. Electronic devices for diffusion, storage, and retrieval are used, simply because they too are there. Otherwise, the investment would seem wasted! I am not complaining. On the contrary, I am charmed and amazed. For so much of human progress has come from people playing enthusiastically with their new technologic toys -- with results that are astonishing, and often productive.

Whatever the motive, we seek the Knowledge-Industry being transformed, and even to some extent displaced, by an Information-Industry. In the schoolroom, history tends to be displaced by current events. The resources of science and of literature are overwhelmed and diluted by multiplying journals, by loose-leaf services, by pre-prints, and information stored in computers, quickly and conveniently modified, and instantly retrievable.

To the ancient question, "What is the Truth?" we Americans now reply, "Sorry, I haven't yet seen the 7 o'clock news!"

What does all this mean for the world of knowledge which, of course, is the world of libraries? It should be plainer than ever that our libraries are needed to keep civilization in perspective. The more electronic our society becomes, the more urgent it is that we have prosperous Knowledge-Institutions. Yet this urgency is less noted every year. If you consult the authoritative **Encyclopedia the Social Sciences**, published in 1933, and look under "Libraries" you will be referred to "Public Libraries" where you find an extensive article. But if you consult its successor the **International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences**, published in 1968, and look for an entry for "Libraries" you will find no article. Instead you find a cross-reference which says, "See under Information and Storage and Retrieval."

The fashionable chronologic myopia of our time tempts enthusiasts to forget the main and proper mission of our libraries. "Libraries have been selling the wrong product for years," one such faddist exclaims, "They have been emphasizing reading. The product that we have is information." But these are false messiahs. Of course, we must use computer-technology and enlist the whole information industry. At the Library of Congress we have tried to be a leader in these uses and in exploring their applications. We will continue to do so.

In the long run, however, we will not serve the Information Industry, nor our civilization, if we encourage extravagant or misplaced expectations -- for the role of information or the devices which serve it up. We must never forget that our libraries are our Fortresses of Knowledge. If we allow these rich and redolent resources -- still preserved mainly in books -- to be displaced by the latest thing, by today's news and journals and pre-prints and loose-leaf services and telephone conversations and currently revised print-outs, we will isolate the world of scholarship from the world of libraries. To avoid such dangers as these we have set up in the Library of Congress a Center for the Book, to use old and find new ways to keep the book flourishing, to keep people reading books, and to enlist other media to promote reading. One such project, "Read More About It" with the enthusiastic collaboration of CBS, the other night after the showing of "All Quiet on the Western Front" brought our suggested reading list to some 31 million viewers. We must and will do more of this.

If Librarians cease to be scholars in order to become computer experts, scholars will cease to feel at home in our libraries. And then our whole citizenry will find that our libraries add little to their view of the world, but only reinforce the pressures of the imperial instant-everywhere. To enlist scholars more actively and more intimately in the activities of the Library of Congress we are now setting up in the Library a Council of Scholars. They will help us discover the needs of the scholarly world and will help us provide an on-going inventory of the state of our knowledge -- and of our ignorance.

A great civilization needs many and varied resources. In our time our libraries have two paradoxical, sometimes conflicting roles. Of course we must be repositories of information. But we must also somehow remain places of refuge from the tidal waves of information -- and misinformation. Our libraries must be conspicuously the treasuries of news that stays news.

The era of the Enlightenment, the later 18th century, the age of Franklin and Jefferson, the founding epoch of our nation, was an Age of Publishing. That age has left us a happy phrase. They said that people should read for "Amusement and Instruction." This was why they read the poetry of Dryden and Pope, the philosophy of Hume, the history of Gibbon, the novels of Sterne and Fielding. The two delights -- "amusement" and "instruction" -- were inseparable. The book was the prototypical provider of both. A person who was "a-mused" (from Latin "muser," to idle or pass the time) was engaged in a quite autonomous activity -- to set off by a catalyst, in the form of a book. In those days book-publishing was an "amusement industry."

Today our Age of Broadcasting tends to displace "amusement" with "entertainment." While we once had to amuse ourselves, we now expect to be entertained. The program is the entertainment. The amusement is in us. But others can and must be our entertainers. Now of course, there is a flourishing "Entertainment Industry." We generally do not consider book-publishing to be part of it.

This is something to reflect on. It is another clue to our special need for libraries. The more omnipresent is the industry that tries to entertain us, the more we need libraries -- where pleasure and amusement are found by the free and active spirit.

It is a cliché of our time that what this nation needs is an "informed citizenry." By which we mean a citizenry that is up on the latest information, that has not failed to read this week's newsmagazine, today's newspapers, or to watch the 7 o'clock news (perhaps also the news at 10 o'clock!) -- always for more information, always to be better informed.

I wonder if that is what we need. I suggest, rather, that what we need -- what any free country needs -- is a **knowledgeable** citizenry. Information, like entertainment, is something someone else provides us. It really is a "service"! We expect to be entertained, and also to be informed. **But we cannot be knowledgeable!** Each of us must acquire knowledge for ourself. Knowledge comes from the free mind foraging in the rich pastures of the whole everywhere-past. It comes from finding order and meaning in the whole human experience. The autonomous reader, amusing and knowledging himself, is the be-all and end-all of our Libraries.



THE ARCHIVE WAR

IN 1839 AUSTIN BECAME THE CAPITAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS. THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES—STATE PAPERS AND LAND TITLES—WERE HOUSED ON CONGRESS AVENUE. IN 1842, AFTER MEXICAN ARMIES SEIZED SAN ANTONIO AND SEEMED LIKELY TO CAPTURE AUSTIN, MANY RESIDENTS FLED IN WHAT WAS CALLED "THE BREAKUP". FROM HIS HOME IN GALVESTON, PRESIDENT SAM HOUSTON ORDERED REMOVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT PAPERS. A LOCAL "ARCHIVE COMMITTEE" RESPONDED BY BURYING THEM. THE PRESIDENT THEN TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO HAVE CONGRESS CREATE A NEW CAPITAL NEAR THE COAST. LATER HIS MEN CAME SECRETLY TO HAUL THE PAPERS TO THE INTERIM CAPITAL, WASHINGTON-ON-THE-BRAZOS, LOADING THEM BEFORE DAWN ON DEC. 30, 1842.

MRS. ANGELINA EBERLY, A NOTED INNKEEPER AND ONE OF THE FEW WOMEN IN AUSTIN DURING THE BREAKUP, FOUND THE MEN LOADING THE ARCHIVES IN DARKNESS. RUNNING TO THE CITY CANNON ON CONGRESS AVENUE AT PECAN (5TH) STREET, SHE FIRED AT THE WAGONS. THE 25 MEN DEPARTED WITH THE RECORDS. ABOUT 68 CITIZENS RODE AFTER THEM, HAULING ALONG THE CITY CANNON. SOME 20 MILES FROM AUSTIN THEY RETRIEVED THE ARCHIVES WITHOUT BLOODSHED.

BECAUSE THE ARCHIVES REMAINED HERE, THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS RETURNED IN 1845, PRESERVING AUSTIN AS THE CAPITAL OF THE REPUBLIC AND (LATER) THE STATE.

(1976)

Marker Commemorates Texas Archive War

On November 9, 1979, a marker was erected on the west side of the Lorenzo de Zavala State Archives and Library Building to commemorate the Archive War. The brief skirmish that took place when an attempt was made to move the archives -- or public records -- from Austin was instrumental in determining that Austin should be the permanent capital of Texas.

In common with other events which have been frequently written about, the Archive War has been subject to changing interpretation as a result of new evidence. Among the documents included in the Andrew Jackson Houston Papers that were given to the State Library in 1973 was a letter from Thomas W. Ward in which he reports to President Sam Houston. This letter is reprinted here.

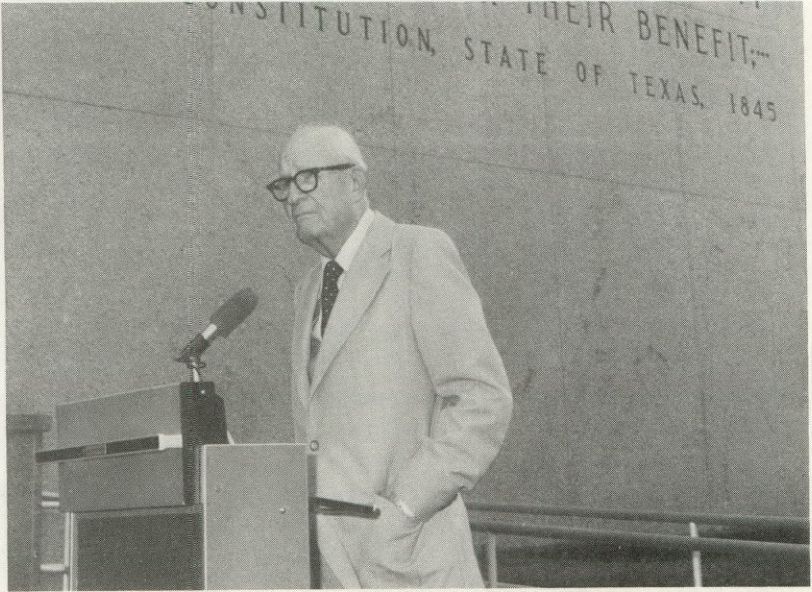
Austin Jan'y 8th 1843

To

His Excellency
Sam Houston

Sir

Your letter of Decr. 10th and copies of letters to Messrs. Smith and Chandler were recd. by hands of Mr. Smith on thursday evening the twenty ninth Ult. And the boxes containing the papers, books and Archives of the General Land Office were forwarded by Messrs. Smith and Chandler and were loaded at noon the next day after the receipt of your letter. Much excitement prevailed here, a howitzer loaded with grape was discharged at my residence after I had heard the cry of "blow the old house to pieces" eight shot perforated the building, and had the mob have continued their fire I could not answer for the consequences, as I undoubtedly should have defended myself to the last. The waggons took the upper route by Kinney's because of the people living on Brushy not being so violent against the removal, as those living below or on the road to Bastrop; And to prevent violence to the papers &c. I sent two of the Land Office Clerks in charge of them with positive instructions to take especial care of the boxes and their contents and not to interfere with the people in case of their rioting with the waggon guard, but to keep an eye single to their charge and not on any account to give them up to any person, which I regret to



C. Stanley Banks, a member of the Texas State Library and Archives Commission, presided at the ceremony for the marker commemorating the Archive War.

inform you they could not do, the Archives were forcibly taken from them and lodged in Mrs. Eberly's house, since which the boxes have been removed to a house in Pecan Street whether with the papers or empty I cannot say, I have employed all the exertion I could to have them restored to the Office but in vain, and what the result may be Providence alone can determine, many threats have been made against my person and Capt. Daniels and also that I would be compelled by force to give up the remaining papers of the Govt. to the people of this place, which I undoubtedly would have been forced to do but for the extreme friendship of two friends inmates of my house (Capt. Sutton and Mr. Hunt) who would have stood by me in the last extremity, and made their minds known to the people on this subject, and even as it is I must have fallen by the hands of those people excited against me by some tale that Mr. Smith was so unkind to tell in seeking his own safety supported as he was by twenty six riflemen, but however dangerous or unpleasant my situation may be I will not complain if I can do a service to the Republic.

The Indians have made another descent upon this place, the particulars of which you will hear from Capt. Daniels.

With respect I am your Obt. Svt.
Thos. Wm. Ward
[rubric]

Public Library Statistics

Note Changes since 1968

Texas public libraries have undergone dramatic changes in the past decade. While a comparison of the statistics published by the Texas State Library on a year to year basis is interesting, comparison of the figures for 1968 with those for 1978 provides larger differences and also eliminates year to year fluctuations. The data can still be best used for a general feeling about libraries. Costs of library service have obviously gone up, but there are no figures to indicate exactly how inflation has affected the costs of library service. And second, what is in the library budget varies from city to city and from county to county. Such costs as utilities and maintenance may or may not be included in a library budget. This depends upon the accounting procedures of the governmental unit that supports the library.

Some changes have taken place in the gathering and in the publishing of statistical data. Since the reports on which the statistics are based are also used to qualify libraries for regional public library systems and since libraries and the State Library have had an additional decade of experience, it can probably be assumed that the data are now more precise than they were ten years ago.

Some changes can probably be attributed to changes in the nature of library services. This year, data on the number of persons attending library programs and the number of interlibrary loan items received were collected and published for individual libraries. These were not included in the summary, but they represent library activities that are growing in importance.

Comparing the data for 1968 with that for 1978 raises some interesting questions so far as books are concerned.

	1968	1978
Books Per Capita Served	.99	1.55
Circulation Per Capita Served	2.84	3.44
Percentage of Budget Spent for Books	16.8	13.7

Much of the statistical data collected for 1978 cannot be compared with data for 1968 because no comparable figures for 1968 were collected and published. Comparisons, however, can be made between the size of collections and the circulation in 1968 and 1978. The ten large libraries that serve as Major Resource Center libraries are not typical because they reflect efforts to upgrade collections so that these libraries could carry out new interlibrary loan and reference functions.

The Major Resource Center libraries do, however, provide a convenient sample. Each of the statistics below could be footnoted to indicate special circumstances. Viewed as a group, however, they indicate the extent to which the increased size of book collections is bringing about increased circulation.

Major Resource Center Library	Volumes (1968)	Volumes Per Capita (1968)	Book Circulation (1968)	Book Circulation Per Capita (1968)
Abilene P.L.	210,795 (96,533)	1.98 (.86)	293,814 (338,204)	2.76 (3.03)
Amarillo P.L.	269,749 (170,472)	1.85 (.98)	659,849 (580,924)	4.53 (3.36)
Austin P.L.	585,021 (261,059)	1.56 (.98)	2,291,489 (1,509,134)	6.10 (5.71)
Corpus Christi P.L.	309,577 (214,446)	1.43 (1.02)	703,475 (708,934)	3.24 (3.51)
Dallas P.L.	1,843,750 (938,411)	2.21 (1.11)	5,078,607 (3,504,954)	6.08 (4.16)
El Paso P.L.	411,726 (331,450)	1.05 (1.04)	971,203 (1,029,321)	2.48 (3.23)
Fort Worth P.L.	742,169 (593,455)	1.80 (1.42)	1,482,896 (1,383,754)	3.60 (3.32)
Houston P.L.	2,106,247 (1,031,014)	1.45 (.86)	5,090,740 (2,636,912)	3.49 (2.22)
Lubbock C.C.P.L.	250,709 (103,086)	1.25 (.55)	437,853 (415,143)	2.18 (2.23)
San Antonio P.L.	1,006,420 (585,369)	1.09 (.69)	2,304,607 (1,923,844)	2.50 (2.29)
State Total	18,592,339 10,011,850	1.55 (.99)	41,122,950 (28,858,751)	3.44 (2.84)

	1968	1978
Population Served	10,100,169 (1967 estimate)	11,938,421 (1976 estimate)
Total State Population	10,924,539 (1967 estimate)	12,612,728 (1976 estimate)
Counties without Library Service	27	19
Libraries Submitting Reports	352	385
Libraries Receiving Appropriations from County Governments	225	255
Libraries Receiving Appropriations from City Governments	239	282
Total Income from City and County Governments	\$14,033,504	
Expenditures from Local Tax Funds (City and County)		\$49,896,488
Total Income (City+County+Other)	\$15,014,747	
Total Expenditures (City+County+Other)		\$51,607,138
Income Per Capita - All Sources (Population Served)	\$1.39	
Expenditures Per Capita - Tax Support (1976 Population Served)		4.18
Income Per Capita - All Sources (Population Served)	\$1.49	
Expenditures Per Capita - All Sources (1976 Population Served)		\$4.38
Expenditures for Salaries		\$32,781,948
Expenditures for Books	\$ 2,528,148	\$ 7,110,603
Expenditures for Periodicals		\$ 1,241,900
Expenditures for Audio Visual Materials		\$ 574,105
Volumes Held (Book Stock)	10,011,850	18,592,339
Circulation (Book Stock)	28,858,751	41,122,950
Other Circulation (Non-Book)	595,752	2,078,395
Total Library Staff (Full-Time Equivalents)	2,079.31	3,873.88

Reference Workshop Focuses on Communications Skills

By Mary Pound

Basic to all services which libraries provide is the need to establish rapport with the patron. The reference interview is a major communication problem.

— Margaret Irby Nichols

The interview between user and librarian answering a reference inquiry is usually a brief contact and is different from other interviews.

It is hard to handle interviews well due to the differences in people and situations; rarely is perfection reached.

Interviewing satisfactorily is a process of growth and development.

These and many other comments on the reference interview were heard in November 1979 by over 200 attending the series of reference workshops sponsored by the Continuing Education Department, Library Development Division, Texas State Library. Margaret Irby Nichols, assistant professor, School of Library and Information Sciences, North Texas State University, conducted three workshops with the slogan "What Do You Say After You Say Hello?" describing the focus. Groups met November 2 at the Julia Ideson Building, Houston Public Library; November 9 at the Austin Public Library; and November 15 at the Arlington Public Library for day-long sessions.

The workshops were intended "to update the knowledge and skills of practicing reference librarians who are working in medium and large public, academic, and special libraries." The following four objectives were successfully met at the Austin workshop I attended:

- to provide participants with a better understanding of the communication process
- to relate the process to the library setting
- to improve skills in verbal and non-verbal communication through lecture, discussion and practice
- to establish guidelines for making the reference interview more productive

Ms. Nichols introduced the topic by calling attention to highlights in library science literature concerning reference interviewing. The recent development of communication skills, compared with earlier emphasis in reference work on training in reference sources and methods of retrieving information, was pointed out. She has said "Current professional literature

Mary Pound is Publications Coordinator and Special Assistant, General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin and an active participant in the reference interview there.



Mrs. Margaret Nichols

contains scores of articles on communication patterns in library reference and information services, and library school curricula now emphasizes this aspect of professional training." Participants received a bibliography on the reference interview for later reading.

The major portion of the workshop was spent on specific communication skills. Ms. Nichols enthusiastically demonstrated techniques which will improve reference interviews, pointing out how the actions of the staff member and the physical layout of the contact point in the library should clearly say "I'm here to help you." Discussed also were points of non-verbal communication, voice quality, an attitude of concentration on the patron and the need being expressed, and especially, the importance of listening. Users are often sensitive about their lack of knowledge about libraries. Librarians become used to questions being asked **one** way. They must learn to communicate in terms clear to the library user. Positive phrasing of responses and using two-part questions to gain additional details were mentioned as valuable methods. The reference interview is an area in which the library can do a great deal of public relations, she emphasized.

Dialogs between users and librarians in a variety of situations were reviewed by workshop participants in small discussion groups with a general discussion following. The seven hypothetical situations were designed to



Participants in the Austin session on communication in the reference interview met at the new Central Library of Austin Public Library.

demonstrate communication strengths and weaknesses of the librarians involved, yet some improvement was needed in the handling of each case, participants agreed.

Each of the workshops closed with the listing of guidelines for the improvement of reference interviewing. A composite list of points contributed by those attending will be mailed to all participants. At this writing, comments will be limited to some of those expressed at the Austin meeting which suggest that librarians engaged in reference interviewing should:

- be approachable

- put the patron's needs first

- learn to listen and not rush the interview

- establish empathy with the library user and have a positive attitude toward service (if the user were knowledgeable about the library, he wouldn't need to ask)

- stimulate the user to think beyond what he/she has expressed as a need

- refrain from overburdening the user with information

You may yourself be able to add other points you hope to find demonstrated by a librarian upon your next reference inquiry. Those attending these workshops gained a knowledge of a number of ways in which to make the reference interview more productive.

Reference Sources Updated

Texas Reference Sources; A Selective Guide is a selective subject guide to available reference sources dealing with Texas. It is an extremely helpful tool in locating information not found in standard tools such as Eugene P. Sheehy's **Guide to Reference Books**, and other national tools. **Texas Reference Sources'** function is to supplement rather than duplicate the information found in Sheehy. However, in some cases the individual subject editors felt some of the information found in Sheehy should be repeated in **Texas Reference Sources**. Specifically the information found in national sources is included only if it is too recent to be in these sources or if the material found in **Texas Reference Sources** brings out information about Texas which these national sources did not indicate.

The Reference Roundtable of the Texas Library Association developed the idea of **Texas Reference Sources** in 1972. A list of Texas information sources was published in **Texas Library Journal** in 1973. The first edition of **Texas Reference Sources** was begun shortly after and was published in 1975. Through the cooperative efforts of a number of librarians, the material was compiled, reviewed, and edited. Most of the original subject editors were volunteers. The reviewers for the 1975 edition were selected primarily on the basis of their positions.

The subject editors for the 1975 edition began their work in late 1973 and submitted final reports to the General Editor, Lois Bebout, by the spring of 1975. The editors tried to keep abreast of new publications, editions, and reprints in order to update their sections. The first edition dated 1975 was published in early 1976. Two articles in **Texas Library Journal** (November 1976 and Fall 1977) updated the 1975 edition.

The 1978 revised edition of **Texas Reference Sources** was released in April, 1979. It is available from the Texas Library Association Office for \$8.00 to libraries and \$8.48 to individuals.

The new, larger edition is thirty pages longer than the original. The amount of revision done in the 1978 edition varies from section to section. The revisions made were left entirely up to the present subject editors. The present editors were recruited through directors or public service heads of libraries, usually based somewhat on geographical location.

Charles Dwyer has been named the new General Editor of **Texas Reference Sources**. He is Special Collections Librarian and Curator of the Thomason Room at Sam Houston State University Library.

Community Library Alive and Well in Olney, Texas

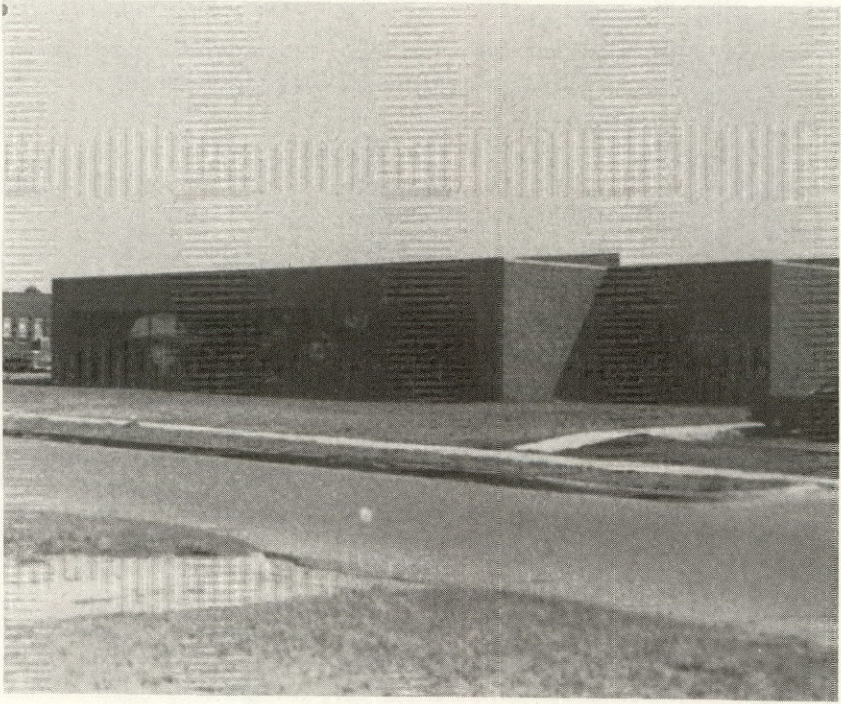
by James A. Kitchens and Joni Bodart

Some say Olney, Texas, is unique. Located some forty miles south of Wichita Falls, it is certainly a neat, well kept community of approximately 4000 people. It is a friendly town of small industries, businesses, a school, a hospital, a country club, a golf course, parks, and churches. Surrounded by rich farmland, its citizenry appear happy amidst the civic pride that makes their town a good place in which to live. Olney does have one thing of which few other towns in this county can boast. It has no school libraries and no public library! What it does have is a successful, ongoing community library that merges the functions and collections of the school and public libraries.

Successful in their efforts to entice industry and keep their town solvent, the people of this community began in the early 70's to think of improving the quality of life afforded the citizens of Olney. Street lights, sewers, and concrete curbs were not enough. They began to think of improved education and better libraries. They looked at the level of library service provided by the four libraries in town-- elementary, junior high, high school, and public-- and decided that it would be a better use of their resources if there was some way for the libraries to work together, and thus eliminate the costly duplication of materials. Rather than providing some service at each location, they could provide superior service at just one location, combining all the school libraries and the public library.

The idea was discussed, the whole town involved, and the general consensus was that it was a great idea--let's do it! Unfortunately, it turned out to not be quite that easy. At that time, the level of library service in Olney was low. There were no professional librarians in any of the libraries. The public library was open only a few hours a week and served mostly adults. The elementary library was mostly just "classroom collections," kept by the individual teachers. The high school library had so few reference materials that in order to complete homework assignments, students had to drive to Wichita Falls, 45 minutes away. The junior high library was in the best shape, but it alone could not satisfy the needs of the whole community. Clearly, it was not only a matter of combining the libraries, but of also upgrading the collections and expanding services--there wasn't even a story hour program.

It was decided that the four libraries should be run as a unit with a professional librarian in charge, and eventually combined into one collection in a new building. The U.S. Office of Education was contacted about a grant,



The Olney Community Library

and a three-year, \$111,000 research and demonstration project was funded under the auspices of North Texas State University. The project was designed to help the community leaders implement this new concept of library services. No effort was to be made to superimpose ideas from outside the community. Occasionally, as need arose, experts in library science, architecture, and public policy were brought in as resource persons.

Planning stages revealed problems. How would the combined library be administered? What laws, if any, were called into question by a public-school library? What qualifications must the library director have to satisfy both public and school laws and standards? What would the library be called (merged, combined, coordinated, community)? How would financial arrangements be made and who would pay for what? Were there special needs in architecture and arrangement which this library had? Where should the building be located? These questions along with other knotty problems were addressed in numerous meetings of various boards and committees. (How they were resolved is described in **The Olney Venture: An Experiment in Coordination and Merger of School and Public Libraries**, North Texas State University, Community Service Report No. 4.)

The Olney Community Library Board was established in early 1974. In the same year a constitution and by-laws were adopted and a librarian was

found who met the requirements for both school and public librarianship. Working from the high school library (a large, greatly improved library in the brand new high school building), her task was to coordinate the four libraries. The great adventure had begun.

There were rough spots that had to be gotten over, but as people look back on it today, from a six-year perspective, few of them are still visible. Even at the beginning, the cooperative Olney spirit was at work. It was a good idea, and everyone was willing to work together to make it a success. The children's library was the first project--combining all the children's collections, from kindergarten through 6th grade into one collection to serve all the children's needs. All of Olney's schools share one campus, and the band hall from the old school was no longer being used. The tiered, circular room could be made into a unique and exciting children's library. It could be a place to which the community could point with pride, to say "See what we've already done!" Bright colors -- cushions -- mobiles -- posters -- puppet shows -- story hours -- new books -- and suddenly the children of Olney got their first taste of what a library could be. And they loved it! Circulation statistics soared, story hours overflowed -- and the combined libraries were begun with a shout of success.

Plans were made for a new building to be built on the edge of the campus where the old high school had stood. But due to the general state of the economy in the mid-70's, the new building had to be postponed for several years. Meanwhile, the four libraries were run as one unit. The high school library got a new infusion of reference materials, the periodical collection was put in order, and new magazines other than **Reader's Digest** and **National Geographic** began arriving. New books were purchased after teachers were asked for recommendations -- and soon students no longer had to go to Wichita Falls for information on research papers, or to find books for book reports. In addition, the limited resources of all the libraries were now more readily available. When a teacher wanted a special collection on a particular subject his/her class would be studying, the books could come from any and all of the four libraries, rather than just the one school library that had previously been available.

On the other hand, reference materials in the school libraries were now available to adults also, either during the school year, or during the summer when the high school library was also open. The children's library was also open during summer, and programs for children continued to be overwhelmingly successful. Olney had begun to discover what nifty places libraries could be -- and it seemed like most everyone wanted to be a part of the new excitement.

Soon everyone did have a chance to share in a very personal way. A new building was again in the works, and this time there was a real chance for success. The fund drive began November 22, 1976. By March 10, 1977 over \$250,000 had been contributed. In addition, the Sid Richardson Foundation



Interior of the Olney Community Library

gave \$50,000 for furnishings and interior decoration and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, through Community Development Funds, contributed \$150,000. The grand total for the new building -- over \$450,000.

One after another, the problems and difficulties had been solved -- and the goal was getting closer and closer! The dream was at last becoming a reality. The vision of a merged school-public library was taking shape not only in the minds and lives of the Olney residents, but now in brick, concrete, wood, and glass.

June 10, 1979 -- the dedication of the new building -- and the Olney Community Library and Arts Center becomes a goal achieved. But the idea, the spirit didn't stop there. The Community Library lives and thrives in Olney today, in the people that each consider it to be "their" library, with a feeling of proud ownership, in the children that giggle and plan and chatter with their friends, climbing on the unusual structure that the bright and cheerful children's room centers around, in the older students that come in for study hall, or for breaks, to gather in clumps, to look for books or just to act like that's what they're doing, in the adults of all ages that find both recreational and informational needs filled there, and in the proud school faculties and the library staff, who work together so well to make sure that this multi-purpose library does indeed fulfill each of its functions.

The low, modern building fits into the campus setting beautifully, with a long expanse of floor to ceiling windows facing the street. Inside, the arrangement of the nearly 10,000 square feet gives a feeling of openness and spaciousness usually associated with a larger building. The furnishings are contemporary, light wood with bright blue upholstery, a color scheme followed throughout the library against neutral-color walls and carpet. The children's room is inviting, the archway leading into it painted in a rainbow of bright colors. In the center of the room a carpeted shape with cushions, nooks and crannies invites climbing. The bookshelves lining the room are low and set far enough apart to make supervision easy, and also give a more open and roomy feeling. Although it doesn't look like a "standard" children's room, both the staff members and the children they serve enjoy it.

Near the front door there is a lounge area, with coke and food machines, and comfortable chairs. The paperback swap collection is found here also, handy for casual browsing. To the other side of the front door is a generous area for various kinds of audiovisual equipment, including several microfilm readers. Since this is an arts center as well as a library, there are several beautiful paintings on the walls near the circulation desk. A meeting room in the back of the building seats 50, and is used not only for meetings, but also programs and story hours. The projector and video equipment are stored just off the meeting room where they are readily available.

The approximately 30,000 volumes in the library collection are shelved on light wood stacks which all are only partially filled -- the collection can almost double before space becomes a problem. Two special collections are shelved separately, a Texas collection and a collection of World War II books, donated by the Ray Perkins family and housed in its own separate room. Current copies of the 70 periodical titles are shelved near the lounge area; seeming departmentalized, there are several areas set aside for either browsing or study, so people of varying ages and interests can all use the building at once.

The library belongs to everyone from the oldest to the youngest, and including all the ones in between. It was their idea -- they thought of it, believed in it, worked for it, contributed their money, and for some, parts of their lives to it -- a unique idea, conceived and brought to reality by the members of a warm, sharing, and unique community. The Olney Community Library is indeed alive and well in Olney, Texas!

Dr. James A. Kitchens is an associate professor of sociology at North Texas State University, and Joni Bodart is a research associate on the Olney project.

West Texas System Maps Plan To Attract Young Adult Readers

By Alison P. Seidel

A cardboard display box full of paperbacks -- what could be more basic! This is the physical form that the West Texas Library System's young adult circuit takes. The circuit tallied two circulations per volume in the first six months, doubled its volume size, and is still posting record circulation. If back to basics is the current cry, we're with it in West Texas.

West Texas is a region of vast spaces and scattered population. Although the three metropolitan counties of Lubbock, Midland, and Ector (Odessa) have 59% of the population, twenty-six other counties with 264,484 people have average population density of only eleven people per square mile. Some of these twenty-six nonmetropolitan counties contain large towns, but even so, the overall median population of the region's twenty-nine counties is just 9,017. This was the last part of the state to be settled, and all civic institutions are still young and growing.

Thus it's not surprising that most of the region's public libraries are small. Six counties have no tax-supported public library. Two counties have public libraries that do not currently qualify for System membership. The other twenty-one counties each have one or more System member libraries -- twenty-five libraries in all. It is the patrons of these twenty-five libraries that the West Texas Library System young adult circuit serves.

By the end of 1978, with four years of System acquisitions added to local efforts, WTLS members held about one million volumes of library materials -- but this was only 1.6 volumes per capita, far less than the Texas Library Association's recommended level of two to four volumes per capita. Member libraries were building balanced collections of adult and juvenile books, but many either had no young adult collection or had given up trying to acquire current young adult titles. There were three strong reasons for the omission. The twenty-five libraries' 1978 local book budgets totaled only \$318,948 -- about 52 cents per capita. Even with System collection development allocations, the median amount that member libraries had to spend for books in 1978 was \$6,395. With adult book prices averaging \$8.47 and children's book prices not far behind, it was hard enough to afford two good selections of books, let alone three. Moreover, only the Major Resource Center and the

four Area Libraries employed professional librarians. The other twenty libraries were headed by certified librarians with a few assistants; in some cases the head librarian was the only employee. These libraries could hardly spare the staff time to become familiar with a third sector of the book world. Even if they found money and time, where would they house a third collection? One fourth of the member libraries already described their need for more space as "critical."

West Texas librarians remained mindful of young adult needs despite the difficulty of filling them. As the System's Long Range Plan adopted July 5, 1978, expressed it, "Young adults are a group of library patrons whose informational and recreational reading needs are often not adequately met by libraries. Neither adult nor child, they have different reading tastes and requirements than either of these groups."

Whatever solution to the problem of young adult service we found would have to minimize demands on local book budgets, staff time, and space.

The germ of a solution came from Tanya Jamison, then Audiovisual Consultant, now System Coordinator. She had been familiar with the Akron (Ohio) Public Library's young adult "circuit" -- packets of young adult books in special interest areas that could be sent to branches for temporary collection enrichment. Might the packet idea suit West Texas?

System staff members discussed the packet idea among themselves and came up with a plan that Director William Steward, member librarians, and the Advisory Council could enthusiastically advocate.

Each member library would receive a compact display unit and a packet of fifty assorted young adult paperbacks. After three months, each library would forward the books to the next library down the road and receive a fresh packet from the library up the road. The "road" would be the same path already followed by filmstrips on an existing circuit.

The plan would take no local book money. It would take no local staff time for selection, acquisition, or processing, and minimal time for circulation. Local libraries would spend a few dollars for postage and a few minutes to wrap up old packets and unwrap new ones. The display box would require 1.5 square feet of shelf or counter space.

Direct costs would be lower than libraries could achieve individually because books and supplies would be bought at quantity discounts.

From a minimal local investment, we hoped each library would gain about five hundred circulations per year. These would be books previously little available -- presumably reaching readers previously little served.

Quality would be high. The books would be chosen by a professional librarian using selection tools whose expense would be justified by the quantity of books acquired. Variety also would be important. Although only fifty titles would be available at any one place and time, in the six-year circuit about 850 different titles would come to each library, assuming constant budget and policies.

Director Stewart and the Advisory Council included the young adult circuit in the proposed 1979 plan of service. The Texas State Library saw the need and approved the full funding plan: \$3,280 for books, \$520 for supplies, ten hours a week of a librarian, and five hours of an aide.

As soon as the program was approved, we rushed to put it into action.

We commissioned Webster & Harris Advertising Agency to create a visual theme and slogan. They came up with the "hip pocket paperback" idea, carried out in bookmarks and big signs. We like the impression of youthfulness, informality, and convenience conveyed by the blue jeans theme. We also like the fact that it doesn't imply readers must be of any particular age, sex, or race. The double meaning of "check out" invites all to "look over" the books and "borrow" what they like. Using one color, denim blue, kept printing costs down and also fits into the decor of different libraries better than multicolor.

We bought cardboard display boxes from Highsmith. The 7" x 20" trough holds fifty tightly-packed paperbacks. As the "hip pocket" signs were printed on only semi-stiff paper, we have to slit the signs three inches from each end and slip two onto the back of each display box. Doubled, the signs are stiff enough to stand up.

We ordered books. The young adult circuit is a browsing collection, and although we try to include books appealing to a broad spectrum of readers, we don't particularly attempt to create a balanced collection. We avoid non-fiction unless the material is of the highest interest to teenagers and may not be well covered in adult collections. For example, we buy books on disco dancing and pop heroes. We buy career education and sex education books recommended for the age group. But most of our choices are fiction. **Booklist**, **Hornbook**, **Library Journal**, **School Library Journal**, and **Top of the News** are good sources of new titles; we note recommendations and order as soon as books appear in paperback. Lists issued by New York Public Library; ALA Young Adult Services Division; the San Antonio Major Resource Center; Lubbock's own young adult specialist, Jane Clausen; and other libraries have been of the greatest value. We also watch for movie and TV tie-ins. We make a special effort to find humor and westerns suitable for young adults, as these are more popular with our readers than reviewers seem to realize.

To take advantage of maximum discounts, we order five copies of most titles, ten when we expect heavy demand. We prefer mass market format -- the true hip pocket size -- but sometimes get trade paperbacks. We've obtained some good titles at 75 cents, and for some books we've gone as high as \$5.95 list. Average net cost per book is increasing from \$1.13 the first year to perhaps \$1.90 by the end of this year.

When an order is filled, one part of the three-part order form is filed in our makeshift card catalog, which we check before ordering to prevent unwanted duplication.

We surveyed member libraries to see what would be the simplest style of

processing that could fit in with their circulation systems and still facilitate keeping the all-important distinct circulation statistics. The minimum turned out to be an ownership stamp on the top edge, a stick-on logo on the cover, a pocket with author and title, and a green ruled book card with author and title. Using an electric typewriter and pressure-sensitive book pockets, a manic typist can process a book in two minutes.

By February, 1979, with two thousand minutes of processing accomplished, twenty-five displays of bright, new young adult paperbacks with signs and bookmarks were ready for member libraries. Circulation started in March, 1979, with 424 books checked out. April logged 901 -- and a problem began to appear. We'd envisioned each packet as the same size, but in some libraries high circulation quickly depleted the display, while in others moderate circulation out and in kept it attractively full with just fifty books.

We've modified the original idea. Now we view the circuit collection as a pool rather than a group of packets. Each library should receive thirty to fifty assorted books, and send on thirty to fifty old ones, every three months. Libraries discard wornout books without formalities and follow their own fine and loss policies without accounting to the System. Libraries may apply their own collection standards to circuit books. Whenever the collection looks skimpy, the library informs the System office, and we send out more books.

Considering the fragility of paperbacks and the casualness of young adult patrons, we'd originally expected to need full replacement of the collection each year. Shrinkage has in fact run only about 50 percent. For that reason, and because the unfortunate suspension of our books-by-mail program gave us several hundred extra books, we were able to offer member libraries more packets in fiscal year 1980. Fifteen libraries requested a total of twenty-two more packets, almost doubling the size of the circuit. These packets were distributed in October, 1979. The total number of books sent out now reached 2,957, of which we estimate about 600 lost or worn out, leaving about 2,400 in the active collection. The October circulation of 1,270 confirms that patrons want to read the books. After only two weeks, some locations needed more, and we were happy to send additional books.

How could so few books do so much?

We librarians see our collections in the aggregate, as thousands of volumes, and book-by-book, as resources to fill particular needs. The patron who likes to read for pleasure may see our collections differently. For him the collection is the small assortment that appeals to his reading preferences -- the mysteries or the horse stories or whatever. A small box of highly appealing books may double the size of the collection for him -- and if the contents are regularly freshened, his library may seem never to run out of good reading. Instead of searching long for a single good book not already read, the patron can easily pick out several. Satisfied readers hurry back for more. Peaks of two or three circulations per volume per month have been recorded at some locations.



Mrs. Peggy Williams, librarian at the Upton County Library at McCamey, stands behind the display promoting the program for teen-aged readers.

Librarians tell us that adults as well as some children sample the young adult books. This is not surprising, since selections range from sports biographies and fantasy classics on the adult level to horse and dog stories on the upper elementary level. But the bulk of the collection appeals to contemporary teenage interests. We think the bulk of the circulation comes from young patrons who, before the circuit's existence, would have drifted away from the libraries as their reading interests outgrew juvenile collections.

The West Texas Library System uses the packet/circuit idea in the young adult area because that's where our member libraries need more books. Others might use the packet/circuit idea to deepen and freshen collections in other areas where a particular clientele wants more selections than libraries can acquire, and individual titles retain appeal for several years. Examples might include westerns, mysteries, science fiction, gothics, other romances, or large type books.

To systems starting circuits, our advice is: get good books and plenty of them. Keep the mechanics simple. And be ready for big circulation.

Oklahoma Session Will Focus on Preservation of Library Materials

-Five national experts on the preservation of print and non-print library materials will be featured during a colloquium to be presented at the University of Oklahoma in April.

Topics will include the importance of disaster planning by libraries, setting up preservation programs, and the paperless information systems of the future.

Leading the sessions during the colloquium will be George M. Cunha, director emeritus of the New England Document Conservation Center; Pamela W. Darling, head of the Preservation Department at Columbia University; F. Wilfred Lancaster, professor of library science at the University of Illinois; Lawrence S. Robinson, preservation officer of microfilming for the Library of Congress; and Sarah "Sally" A. Buchanan, conservation officer for Stanford University Libraries.

The colloquium, which will provide continuing education opportunities for librarians, will be held April 17 through 19 at the Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education on the OU campus. It is being sponsored by the University Libraries and School of Library Science of OU and the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

Cunha, a proponent of preservation programs in libraries, believes that librarians are "morally responsible to pass these records on to posterity in as good or better condition than when you received them." Educated as a chemist, Cunha completed a career as a naval officer before pursuing his interest in the conservation of books, documents, maps and other materials in 1963. He became director of the New England Document Conservation Center in 1973, a position he held until 1978. He is co-author of "The Conservation of Library Materials."

Ms. Darling, who has headed Columbia University Libraries' Preservation Department since 1974, received this year's Esther J. Piercy Award of the American Library Association for her "very effective leadership in the field of library material preservation." She will discuss methods for carrying on a preservation program. She has written many articles in this area, including "Our Fragile Inheritance, The Challenge of Preserving Library Materials."

Lancaster, a professor at the University of Illinois' Graduate School of Library Science since 1970, believes that "we are moving rather rapidly and

quite inevitably toward a paperless society" and therefore librarians should begin studying ways to adapt to life in this society. He will address this issue and discuss the impact of computers and other paperless information systems during the colloquium. He received the 1978 Ralph R. Shaw Award for Library Literature, presented by ALA, for his book "The Measurement and Evaluation of Library Services."

Robinson directs a staff of 18 in the Library of Congress' microfilming operation, which was begun in 1968. The division annually produces more than 5 million exposures in a national effort to preserve books on microfilm. He will talk about the preservation of non-print materials.

Ms. Buchanan has been conservation officer for Stanford University Libraries since June, and has directed that university's Meyer Flood Restoration Project since November 1978. The project resulted when approximately 50,000 volumes were damaged in a flood at the Stanford University Meyer Library. She supervised the planning and daily operation of the restoration project, which involved the prompt freezing of the wet books and then drying them in a vacuum chamber. Only between 100 and 200 books were completely destroyed. Her discussions will include the need of libraries for disaster and security planning.

For information about the colloquium, contact Ms. Marcia Goodman, chair, Colloquium on Preservation, History of Science Collections, University of Oklahoma Libraries, Norman, OK 73019; phone (405) 325-2741.

Legislation passed in 1979 requires all periodicals published by State agencies to update their mailing list and to carry notices in three consecutive issues that request readers to notify the State Library as to whether they wish to continue to receive the publication. Readers who did not return the notice in the Fall, 1979, issue of the publication should remove the mailing label from this issue and return it to Texas Libraries, Texas State Library, Box 12927 Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711. Readers who wish to make comments about what they would like to see in future issues of the publication are encouraged to do so.

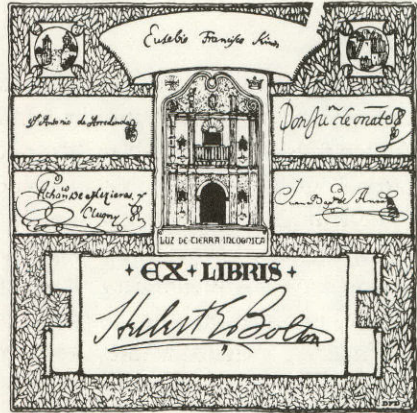
New Book Published on Historian Bolton

John Francis Bannon, **Herbert Eugene Bolton: The Historian and the Man 1870-1953**. Tucson (The University of Arizona Press), 1978. pps. xix + 296. Clothbound \$15.00, paperbound \$8.95.

Librarians, writers, historians, archivists and others will have a particular interest in the recent biography on Herbert Eugene Bolton by his student John Francis Bannon, S.J. Well known for his many books on Texas and the Southwest (some two dozen books written and edited as well as numerous articles), Bolton spent the years from 1901 to 1909 in Austin at the University of Texas.

Author Bannon deals with the Texas years in which Bolton developed a strong interest in the history of the Spanish expansion into North America. While at the University, Bolton published his first book, **With the Makers of Texas** (1904), and spent several summers in Mexico where he was one of the first American scholars to examine the rich virgin materials in the Mexican archives. Much of his work in securing copies of materials in the Mexican archives was deposited in the Texas State Archives. See Llerena B. Friend, "Herbert Eugene Bolton and the Texas State Library," **Texas Libraries**, Vol. 35, No. 1, (Spring, 1973), pps. 48-64. Bolton left Texas and began work at Stanford University in California in 1909. His interest in Texas continued, however, and he contributed numerous articles to the **Southwestern Historical Quarterly**. Bolton signed a contract in 1909 with Arthur H. Clark Company for publication of **Athanase De Mezieres and the Louisiana - Texas Frontier, 1768-1780**. The original manuscript was purchased this year by the

Herbert E. Bolton's personal book-plate appears in the biography reviewed here. Dr. Bolton's signature is among those of persons who attended the organizational meeting of the Texas Library Association in 1902.



Atascosito Historical Society and placed in the Sam Houston Regional Historical Resource Depository at Liberty. In 1913 the Carnegie Institution published Bolton's *Guide to Materials for the History of the United States in the Principal Archives of Mexico*. The following year his *Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century* was published. With an international reputation as teacher and scholar Bolton was selected by the University of Texas Board of Regents to become President in 1924. He declined the position which was a "disappointment to many."

From 1916 until 1940 Bolton was director of the Bancroft Library at the University of California at Berkeley. He fought for adequate space against the Library's being relegated "to the garret," declaring that the library was "one of the university's most important possessions." He secured valuable collections and financial contributions, did "some early begging" and started to develop the Friends of the Bancroft Library.

A fire destroyed the Bolton home in 1923 and Bolton lost "several thousand books" in his private library. Fortunately most of his manuscripts and working materials were in his University office. His output of articles and books continued over the years and in 1950 he was awarded the George Bancroft Prize for his *Coronado, Knight of Pueblos and Plains*. He died on January 30, 1953.

Bolton designed his own book plate, and it serves as an interesting frontispiece to the biography.

Dorman H. Winfrey

Newspapers on Microfilm in Small Texas Libraries

In recent months a number of Texas libraries serving fewer than 25,000 persons have acquired microfilm editions of local newspapers. In some cases, the libraries have arranged for the microfilming. In others the newspaper has carried out the microfilming and deposited copies at the library. In an effort to determine the extent to which this is going on we surveyed the libraries in Texas and asked about their collections of newspapers on microfilm. The following survey is preliminary. It includes some notes on publishing history, but this information is not complete.

Titles are included as they were sent by the library which owns the microfilm. No information on who owns the master is included. Three microfilming agencies were indicated; Microfilm Center in Dallas, Bell and Howell, and Texas Tech University.

Newspapers have long been recognized as important resources for historians. Although they are sometimes inaccurate and the writers and editors often fail to see the long-range significance of current events, newspapers provide a unique view of what took place when. In part because of their bulk and in part because they are usually printed on paper with a high acid content that eventually simply self-destructs, major efforts have been underway for some years to microfilm the voluminous files that have been created.

Newspapers in Microfilm is published by the Library of Congress to provide a union list of library holdings of newspapers on microfilm. In recent years the National Endowment for the Humanities has been interested in a project to locate files of newspapers that should be microfilmed and then to set up a state-by-state program to microfilm them. Carrying out the bibliographic project first, will insure that the best file of each newspaper is filmed and that partial files are combined so that microfilm editions can be as complete as possible.

Under a grant from NEH, the Organization for American Historians provided matching funds for a pilot project in Iowa and concurrently held planning sessions in a number of states--including Texas. The group designated the State Library to be the Coordinator for the next step, many questions concerning the project have been received. Although no actual project has been funded, a significantly increased interest in local history is encouraging many small libraries and newspapers to seek out early papers and to arrange for their microfilming. And with more adequate space, a number of the larger

collections in both large public libraries and academic institutions are gaining better control over their holdings.

The complete picture of Texas as shown by its newspapers includes not only the large collections but also the small ones-where the microfilm of a small town weekly in a small library may be a unique holding.

Albany

Albany News

(published 1875 -)
1875 -

Shackelford County Library

Anahuac

The Progress

(published early 1900's -)
S 3, 1953-Au 26, 1954

Chambers County Library

Belton

The Belton Journal

(published 1859 -)
O 1877-Ap 1882; 1974-1978

Belton City Library

Bertram

Bertram Enterprise (formerly Bertram Monitor)

(published 1903 -)
1916; 1917; 1921-1922; 1924 [scattered issues missing]; Ju 24, 1925-
Ap 27, 1961

Herman Brown Library, Burnet

Borger

Borger News Herald

d ex Sat

N 25, 1927-Mr 13, 1938;

Hutchinson County Library

Borger Daily Herald

N 25, 1927-D 31, 1946

Hutchinson County Library

Bowie

Bowie News

sw

Ja 4, 1962-

Bowie Public Library

Brenham

Brenham Banner Press

(published 1879 under titles shown)
O 1, 1876-D, 31, 1913 [scattered issues missing] Nancy Carol Roberts
Memorial Library, Brenham

Brenham Daily Banner

Ja 2, 1913- Nancy Carol Roberts Memorial Library, Brenham

Burkburnett

Burkburnett Informer Star w

Mr 30, 1967-D 28, 1978
(published as Burkburnett Star Mr 30, 1967-D 26, 1968 and Ja 30-D 20,
1972)

Burkburnett Public Library

- Burkburnett News**
Ap 4, 1967-Au 26, 1969 Burkburnett Public Library
- Burnet w
- Burnet Bulletin**
Mr 7, 1874- Herman Brown Library, Burnet
- Cameron
- Cameron Herald**
(published 1860-)
1895- Cameron Herald
- Canadian
- Canadian Crescent**
Ja 26, 1888-Ju 22, 1889 Hemphill County Library
- Canadian Free Press**
Au 22, 1887-Ja 17, 1890 Hemphill County Library
- Canadian Record**
F 28, 1895-Ma 1897; Mr 1903-1974 Hemphill County Library
- Comanche
- Comanche Chief** w
(published 1873-)
1879-1881, 1913-1919, 1920-1941, 1943-1949, 1952-
Comanche Public Library
- Comanche Pioneer Exponent**
1908-1910 Comanche Public Library
- Comanche Vanguard**
Jl 1913-D 1918 Comanche Public Library
- Crockett
- Houston County Courier**
(published 1890- under titles shown)
Ja 31, 1890-D 1953 Crockett Public Library
- Crockett Democrat**
Ja, 1954-D 1958 Crockett Pubic Library
- Crockett Courier Democrat**
Ja 1959-D 1961 Crockett Public Library
- Houston County Courier**
Ja 1962-D 1971 Crockett Public Library
- Crosbyton
- Crosbyton Review** w
(published 1909-)
Ja 19, 1909- Crosby County Memorial Library
- DeLeon
- Free Press**
(published about 1890-)
1923-Jn 1940 Comanche Public Library

- Denton
Denton Record Chronicle d
 (published 1909-)
 Ja 1, 1909-N 1, 1917 Lewisville Public Library
- Diboll
Angelina Free Press w
 (published 1952-)
 Ja 2, 1963- Temple Memorial Library, Diboll
Diboll Buzz Saw w
 (published 1947-1952)
 Ju 1947-Ap 1952 Temple Memorial Library, Diboll
- Dumas
Moore County News
 (published 1927- under various titles)
 D 24, 1953-Ju 7, 1956 (w)
 Ju 4, 1957-Ap 16, 1961 (bw) Killgore Memorial Library
Moore County Daily News d
 Ap 17, 1961-Mr 4, 1965 Killgore Memorial Library
North Plains Press bw
 Mr 7, 1965-Au 15, 1971 Killgore Memorial Library
Moore County News Press bw
 Au 22, 1971- Killgore Memorial Library
- Duncanville
Duncanville Suburban w
 Ja 5, 1978-D 1978 Duncanville Public Library
Weekly Chronicle of Duncanville & Cedar Hill
 (published 1955-1957)
 Au 11, 1955-Au 2, 1956 Duncanville Public Library
- Forney
Forney Tribune w
 (published 1889-1893)
 Ju 18, 1889-Au 9, 1893 Terrell Carnegie Library
- Fort Stockton
Fort Stockton Pioneer bw (formerly w)
 (published 1908-)
 Ap 9, 1908- Fort Stockton Public Library
- Fredericksburg
Fredericksburg Standard w
 (published 1919-)
 Ju 7, 1919- Pioneer Memorial Library, Fredericksburg

- Fredericksburger Wochenblatt**
 Au 1890-D 1891; Au 6, 1902-D 27, 1945
 Pioneer Memorial Library, Fredericksburg
- Radio-Post** w
 (published 1922-)
 S 20, 1922-
 Pioneer Memorial Library, Fredericksburg
- Gladewater
- Gladewater Mirror** bw
 Ja 1, 1937-Ju 27, 1971
 Lee Public Library, Gladewater
- Gladewater Daily Times**
 Ja 1, 1937-D 31, 1949
 Lee Public Library, Gladewater
- Gladewater Daily Mirror**
 Ja 1, 1950-D 31, 1965
 Lee Public Library, Gladewater
- Gladewater Mirror**
 Ja 1, 1966-
 Lee Public Library, Gladewater
- Gonzales
- Gonzales Inquirer**
 1853 1878-1895 1897-1898 w
 1898-1930 d
 Gonzales Public Library
 Gonzales Public Library
- Graham
- Graham Leader Reporter** w-bw-d
 Au 26, 1876-Au 19, 1926
 (Title varies, Graham Leader, Graham Reporter)
 Graham Public Library
- Graham News** w bw
 (published 1964-1976)
 Ja 2, 1964-D 21, 1972
 Graham Public Library
- West Texas Reporter** w
 (published 0 3, 1912-?
 0 3, 1912-S 24, 1915
 Graham Public Library
- Grapevine
- Grapevine Sun** w
 (published 1895-)
 Ma-Ju, 0-D 1898, Ja 3, 1935-D 1976
 Grapevine Public Library
- Henrietta
- Henrietta Independent**
 N 18, 1892-S 9, 1948 (many skips in earliest issues)
 Edwards Public Library
- The Peoples Review**
 Ja 1, 1915-Ju 25, 1926 (many skips in earliest issues)
 Edwards Public Library
- Clay County Dealer**
 Ap 23, 1953-D 1974 Ja-D 1976, Ja-D 1978
 Edwards Public Library

Hereford

Hereford Brand w d
(published 1901-)
1901-1948, 1971-
(vols not on microfilm bound)

Hillsboro

Hillsboro Mirror w
(published -1958)
Ju 3, 1886-D 31, 1958 (scattered issues missing)
Hillsboro City Library

Hillsboro Evening Mirror d
(published -D 30, 1968)
Ja 1, 1899-D 30, 1968 (scattered issues missing)
Hillsboro City Library

Kenedy

Kenedy Advance w
(published Ja 24, 1895-)
Mr 17, 1911-
Kenedy Public Library

Lampasas

Lampasas Leader
1888-1942
Lampasas Public Library

Lampasas Dispatch-Record bw
1947-
Lampasas Public Library

Lewisville

Lewisville Enterprise w
Ja 4, 1945-D 29, 1960
Lewisville Public Library

Lewisville Leader sw
Ja 5, 1961-Mr 31, 1974
Lewisville Public Library

Lewisville Daily Leader
Ap 1, 1974-
Lewisville Public Library

Liberty

Liberty County News w
(published 1936-1943)
Ja 2, 1936-Ja 16, 1942
Liberty Municipal Library

Liberty Gazette w
(published F 7, 1855-S 27, 1869)
F 7, 1868-Ja 15, 1969 (damaged and incomplete)
Liberty Municipal Library

Liberty Vindicator w
(published 1887-)
D 9, 1887-D 26, 1974 [1925-1935] Liberty Municipal Library

The Star State w
(published N 17, 1875-1876)
N 17, 1875-F 23, 1876
Liberty Municipal Library

Livingston
Polk County Enterprise
 F 20, 1908-D 21, 1916
 Murphy Memorial Library

Llano
Llano News
 1913-1946 1954-1978
 Llano Public Library

Lufkin
Lufkin News
 (published 1913-)
 1913-
 Ja 1, 1964-
 Kurth Memorial Library, Lufkin
 Temple Memorial Library, Diboll

McCamey
McCamey News w
 (published 1917-)
 Ja 5, 1934-D 26, 1975
 Rankin Public Library

Marble Falls
Highlander w
 (published Ju 11, 1959-)
 Ju 11, 1959-
 Marble Falls Library
Marble Falls Messenger w
 F 1906-D 1958
 Marble Falls Library

Mount Pleasant
Mount Pleasant Times
 1956-1967
 Mount Pleasant Public Library

Olney
Olney Enterprise w
 M 7, 1915-
 Olney Community Library and Arts
 Center

Palmer
Palmer Rustler m
 F. 1918-D 1966
 Nicholas P. Sims Library, Waxahachie

Plano
Plano Daily Star-Courier d
 (published 0, 1902-)
 Ja 4, 1912-
 Plano Public Library
Plano Star-Courier bw
 1902-1973
 Plano Public Library

Port Neches
Port Neches Chronicle bw
 (published Ja 4, 1929-)
 Ja 4-D 28, 1929, [Ap, 1932-1941 fragmentary]
 Boyd Memorial Library, Port Neches

People's Review (also Mid County Review)

Ja 9, 1943-N 2, 1945 Ja 8, 1948-D 1978

Boyd Memorial Library, Port Neches

Rankin

Rankin News w

(published Mr 10, 1950-)

Mr. 10, 1950-D 25, 1975 Rankin Public Library

Upton County Journal w

(published N 17, 1927-Mr 3, 1950)

N 24, 1927-Mr 3, 1950 (incomplete) Rankin Public Library

Sweetwater

Sweetwater Reporter d

Ja 1956-D 31, 1978 Sweetwater County-City Library

Nolan County News w

1965-1972 Sweetwater County-City Library

Terrell

Terrell Times Star w

(published 1890-1900)

Fragmentary Issues available Terrell Carnegie Library

Terrell Tribune d

Mr 23, 1916-D 31, 1976 Terrell Carnegie Library

Terrell Twice-a-Week Transcript

Ju 2-D 25, 1903 Terrell Carnegie Library

Ja 3, 1900-1916, Ja 1-D 31, 1920 Terrell Carnegie Library

Tulia

Tulia Herald w

(published Ja 11, 1918-)

1921, 1939-1940, 1948, 1960 Swisher County Library

Walnut Springs

Walnut Springs Hustler w

My 1913-Au 7, 1914 Weatherford Public Library

Wallisville

The Age

D 29, 1897 Weatherford Public Library

The Wallisville Age w

O 5, 1898; Ju 15, 1899; D 29, 1897 Weatherford Public Library

Waller

Waller News

Au 7, 1914; My 6, 1927; O 28, 1927 Weatherford Public Library

Waxahachie

Waxahachie Daily Light d

Ja 1902-D 1940; Ju-D 1945; Ja 1963-D 1978 Sims Library, Waxahachie

- Waxahachie Enterprise** m
Mr 4, 1876-S 28, 1934 Sims Library, Waxahachie
- Weatherford**
- Weatherford Daily Commercial**
Mr 14, 1882 Weatherford Public Library
- Weatherford Democrat**
Mr 28, 1895-Mr 4, 1897; Ju 23, 1956; Au 1929; F, 1967
Weatherford Public Library
- Daily Herald** d
[Ja 14, 1901-Ju 6, 1915] Weatherford Public Library
- Weatherford Enquirer** w
O 8, 1891-D 22, 1892 Weatherford Public Library
- Weekly Republic**
Mr 10, 1893; Mr 24, 1893; Ap 21, 1893; Ap 28, 1893; Ju 14, 1893;
O 13, 1898; N 3, 1898; Ja 12, 1899; F 16, 1899; Mr 9, 1899
Weatherford Public Library
- Sun**
S 1, 1885; My 5, 1887; My 12, 1887; Ju 16, 1887
Weatherford Public Library
- West**
- West News** w
F 10, 1928-My 3, 1929 Weatherford Public Library
- Whitesboro**
- Whitesboro News** w
Ju 8, 1904; Ju 22, 1904; My 3, 1907 Weatherford Public Library
- Whitesboro Record** w
D 20, 1906; F 2, 1907 Weatherford Public Library
- Whitesboro News Record**
1886, 1889, 1904, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1918
S 1931-1977 Whitesboro Public Library
- Whitewright**
- Whitewright Sun** w
Ja 1914-D 1944 Whitewright Public Library
Ju 7, 1904; Ju 21, 1904; F 12, 1909; Ap 16, 1909 [My 9, 1912-
Au 9, 1819] Weatherford Public Library
- Wichita Falls**
- The Manuscript**
Ja 22, 1915 Weatherford Public Library
- The Plain Dealer**
Ju 1936-Jy 1936 Weatherford Public Library
- Wichita Falls Post**
Mr 14, 1937 Weatherford Public Library

- Wichita Herald**
O 19, 1899 Weatherford Public Library
- Wichita Daily Times**
D 19, 1933; D 26, 1933; Ap 28, 1949 Weatherford Public Library
- Windom**
- Windom Herald**
S 18, 1914 Weatherford Public Library
- Winfield**
- Winfield Record**
Ap 21, 1914 Weatherford Public Library
- Winnsboro**
- Winnsboro Wide-Awake**
F 20, 1903 Weatherford Public Library
- Winters**
- Winters Enterprise** w
My 2, 1913; Au 7, 1914; Au 13, 1915; Ju 26, 1918, Au 2, 1918
Weatherford Public Library
- Woodville**
- Woodville Eureka**
Ap 19, 1884, My 31, 1884 Weatherford Public Library
- Wortham**
- Wortham Journal**
[Au 26, 1904-Au, 1918] Weatherford Public Library
- Wylie**
- Wylie Rustler**
D 20, 1912; Au 7, 1914 Weatherford Public Library



In 1926 this one-room structure opened its doors to the public on land set aside by the Texas Legislature for that purpose. In 1933 it was moved across town, resurfaced with brick, and became Austin's first branch library. (Austin-Travis County Collection)



By 1933 Austinites had progressed from just talking about a library to a 33,000 square foot Italian Renaissance structure. With the opening of the new library on the south side of the same block, this building houses the Austin Travis County Collection. (Austin-Travis County Collection)

New Central Library Building Now Open in Austin

by Bill Clark

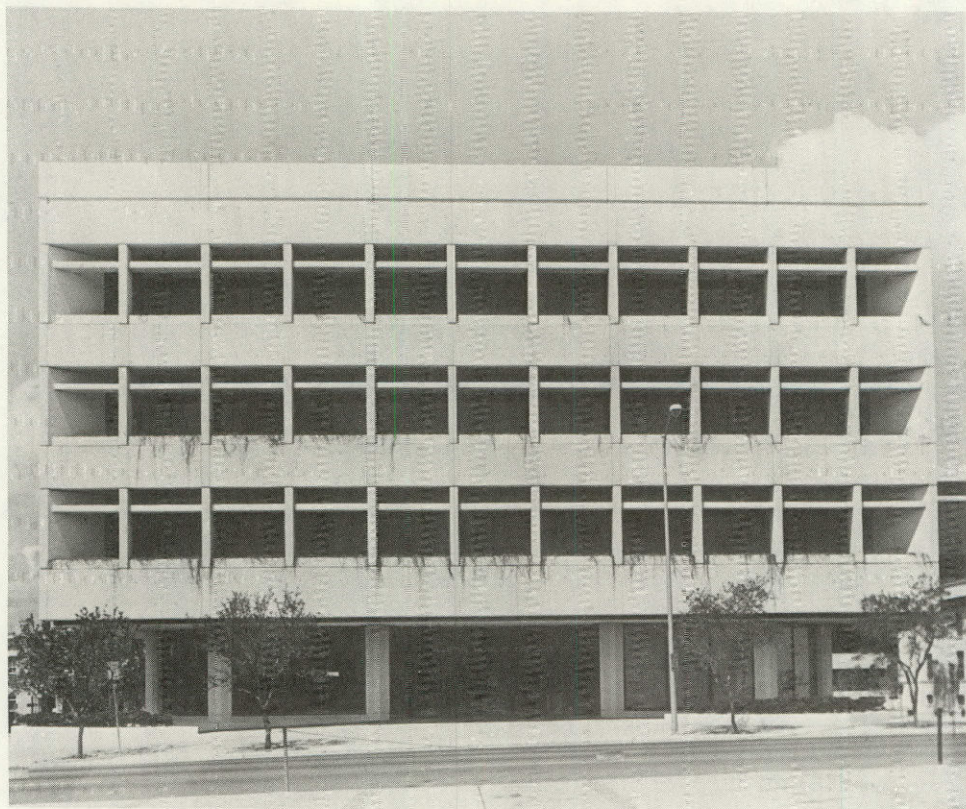
Area residents turned out by the hundreds on August 26, 1979 to dedicate formally the Austin Public Library's new downtown facility and perpetuate a dream that began 124 years ago. It was especially appropriate that the keynote speaker for the event was John Henry Faulk, a noted author, radio and television personality well-versed in the history of Texas and America.

As long ago as 1855, just 16 years after Austin first came into existence, the *Texas State Times* recorded the formation of an association aimed at raising money to provide library service in Austin. Evidently many other problems occupied the minds of those early settlers because 20 years passed before the *Daily Democratic Statesman* reported a supper given by the ladies of Austin for the benefit of the library association. Two years after that, another benefit included a flute-playing judge and melodies performed on French harps. Even with the best of intentions, things progressed slowly, causing William Sydney Porter to remark in the August 26, 1894, copy of *Rolling Stone* that Austin had "no parks, museums, or art galleries -- not even a public library."

In 1909, Colonel Alexander Penn Woolridge was elected Mayor of Austin and promptly initiated a plan to acquire a suitable library site. The spot he favored was, by no small coincidence, just across the street from a park named after him. This desired location was on a hill west of Congress Avenue, Austin's main street, had originally been designated for church purposes, and was owned by the State of Texas. In 1912, a bill was introduced in the Texas Legislature to change the designation of that lot to "public library" and grant the City of Austin permission to erect a library on that site. The bill was passed unanimously in 1913, but the advent of World War I temporarily halted plans.

After the war, a newly arrived Austin resident, Mrs. Grace Delano Clark, bemoaned the lack of a library, fanned a few fires, and enlisted the help of the American Association of University Women. Austinites were asked to subscribe to a new library at one dollar memberships each and were also requested to provide books and equipment. In 1925, three months after the initial efforts, a small library was opened above a shop on Congress Avenue,

Bill Clark is information officer at Austin Public Library.



just a few blocks from the state Capitol. Memberships at that time totaled \$100 and the collection consisted of 500 volumes.

In the meantime, work was underway to secure a library at the Ninth and Guadalupe Street location as designated by the Legislature, and in 1926 a small frame structure was erected on that corner. Book stock had grown to 3,000 and this one-room building served as Austin's only library until 1933, when a 33,000 square foot stone structure replaced it. The 1933 version, designed in the Italian Renaissance style, included granite from Marble Falls, frescoes on the ceiling, wrought iron gates, outdoor fountains, and a fireplace. It contained 14,000 volumes and served 3,000 readers. The small frame house was then moved across town, was resurfaced with brick, and became Austin's first branch.

From 1933 to 1972, Austin enjoyed phenomenal growth while the formerly "new" library slowly became the second oldest major library building in Texas. In 1972, Austin voters recognized the need for a new headquarters and passed a bond issue which provided \$6 million for a 100,000 square foot central library and continued branch expansion throughout the city. Plans were completed with another bond referendum in 1975, and construction on the facility was started in April, 1976, and completed in May, 1979. Today's new

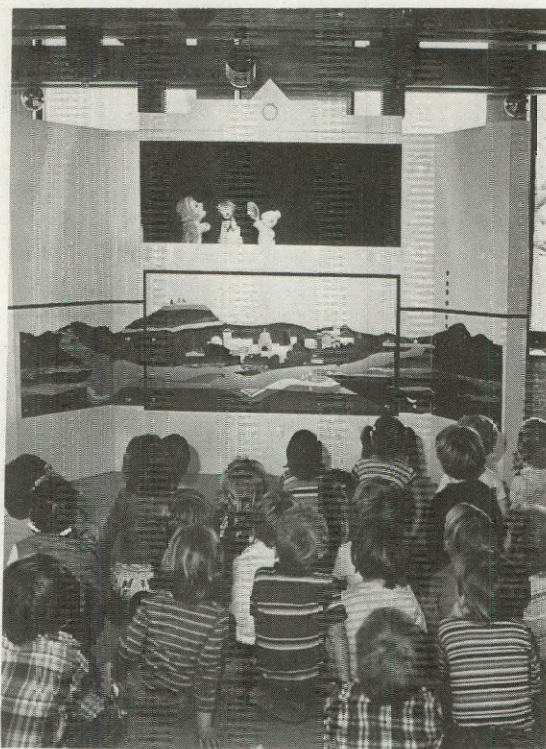


Visitors who enter the Guadalupe Street door find information on the left and microfiche catalogs on the right.

Central Library is an outstanding example of cooperation between a knowledgeable library administration, an enlightened City Council and an imaginative and creative architect. Extended planning also included preservation of the old building which now houses the Austin-Travis County Collection, a local history depository, and the Central Texas Library System offices.

The need for a modern and enlarged Central Library has been well documented by the extent to which the system is used by all citizens. The Austin Public Library is the most heavily used library system among large cities in Texas, says David Earl Holt, the Director of Libraries. Last year, Austinites checked out six to seven books per person, a figure well above the state average of three to four books per capita. The total population served has reached 341,000, and this represents a wide range of interests — academic, professional, industrial, governmental, recreational.

The new building, which opened for business on April 2, contains 110,633 square feet divided into four floors, is three times the size of the structure which it replaced, has a book capacity of 400,000 volumes, and cost \$5,753,828. The extra space provided by larger quarters is already in use and, since the move, the number of people visiting the Central Library has increased



*Young Austinites
enjoy a puppet show.*



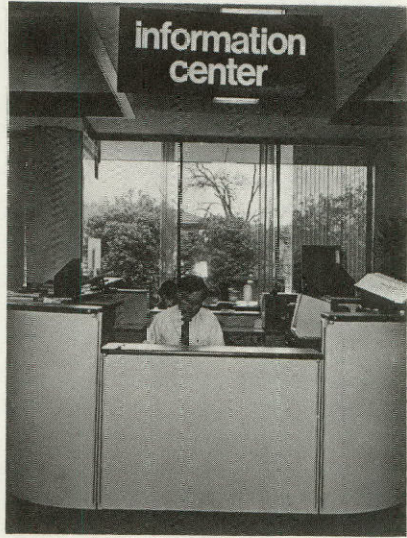
from 500 a day to around 1,500 a day. The Library's 800 Guadalupe Street location makes it convenient to the historic Bremond Block and near the downtown business district with banks, municipal and county offices, and the state Capitol complex all within walking distance.

The exterior is of architectural concrete with sandblasted finish. Window frames are of medium bronze duranodic aluminum with glazing of bronze insulating glass. Windows on three of the four floors are recessed behind planters which will soon be providing a cascade of greenery down the building's walls. The interior is arranged on an open floor plan with few walls in the public areas. This design allows maximum air flow, complete versatility, the best use of natural and artificial lighting, and clear visibility of all locations on each level. The predominant color is ivory; furniture is grouped in primary colors of red, blue and green; and light gold carpeting covers the entire public area. Comfortable lounge chairs are arranged in graceful curves near many of the windows, affording well-lit and quiet reading areas. Book shelves are of black metal with wood end panels stained to match the wood which frames the ceiling recesses.

The library's overall floor plan has been designed with a logic directed toward ready access of all materials. The first floor at street level is the Popular Library and contains new and old fiction, new nonfiction, current magazines and newspapers, a circulating print collection, phonograph records and cassettes, an information center, the children's area, public lockers, and a check in/check out desk. The second floor is more suited to quiet study and houses all older nonfiction and reference material, an information center, microforms, indexes, back issues of magazines and newspapers, and the Telephone Information Center. The third floor is not yet in use but will eventually be an extension of the second floor, offering more research and reference materials. The fourth floor houses staff work areas, administrative offices, an auditorium which seats 150 and two conference rooms, each seating 20. The entire building is totally accessible by handicapped or mobility-impaired individuals.

Several features provide visual interest to the library's interior. Suspended above the massive 14-foot wide main staircase is a 6-by 11-foot stained glass panel handmade of imported glass and created by a local craftsman. The design, a giant question mark, blends into a background in tones of rust, gold, beige, pale green, and mauve, with symbols representing unity, knowledge, roots, mystery, and perception. Two serigraphs are on display in the administrative offices. These three works of art were a gift to the Library by the Austin Branch of the American Association of University Women.

At the west end of the first floor, a large pergola hangs over the children's storytelling area. The pergola is highlighted by 16 large, carved, wooden heads, representing animals popular in children's literature. Under the pergola is a puppet and marionette stage imaginatively designed to encourage the exploration of fantasy and reality by all ages. Its exterior is faced with a colorful



Information Center on the First Floor

collage representing scenes from Austin's history, local buildings, cloud forms, dragons, and Indians.

The most up-to-date methods have been utilized to provide maximum service to all library users. One mechanical device is so unique to libraries that only one other library in the United States has it – an automated Tele-Lift system which transports books between walls and through floors. Up to 20 pounds of materials can be placed in each small car which runs on a single track to any one of nine stations spaced throughout the building. It was designed to save wear on the building from book carts, as well as to reduce the number of staff members required and is expected to pay for itself in four to five years.

Pneumatic tubes whisk telephone questions to the proper locations where answers may be quickly researched. A security system much like those used in airports allows close monitoring of library materials to insure that any item not checked out will be found on the shelf for immediate use. A building directory, located on each floor adjacent to the elevators, electronically illuminates and pinpoints specific areas at the touch of a button.

Expanded facilities mean more services can be offered to Austinites. These include research data bases, job listings, public lockers, calculators, coin-operated typewriters, magnifiers, and the Austin Tel-Med Tape Library, a program which features recorded tapes that discuss various health problems and can be played free of charge to callers via the telephone.

The farsighted planning of the Austin Public Library's new facility insures that the building and its staff will be able to adapt to the everchanging demands of a well-read public for many years to come. Those Austinites of a hundred years ago would be pleased to see the fruition of their dreams carried into the 21st century.

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