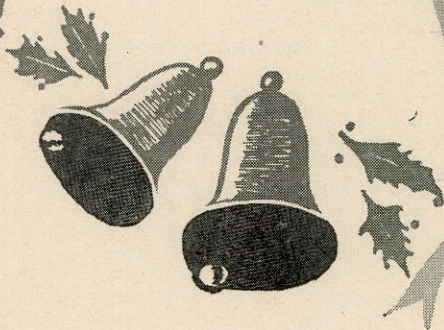


Texas Libraries

"Merry Christmas
to you!"



VOLUME 17 - NUMBER 10 - DECEMBER 1955

Texas State Library

Texas Library and
Historical
Commission

John P. Morgan,
Chairman
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"The Commission shall control and administer the State Library . . . Mark historic sites and houses and secure their preservation . . . Maintain for the use and information of the members of the Legislature, the heads of the several State departments and other citizens a section of the State Library for legislative reference and information" and to "give the members of the Legislature such aid and assistance in the drafting of bills and resolutions as may be asked . . . Collect materials relating to the history of Texas and the adjoining States, preserve, classify, and publish the manuscript archives and such other matters as it may deem proper, diffuse knowledge in regard to the history of Texas . . . Aid and encourage libraries and give advice to such persons as contemplate the establishment of public libraries, conduct library institutes and encourage library associations . . . Establish and maintain in the State Library a records administration division which shall manage all public records of the State with the consent and co-operation of the heads of the various departments and institutions."
—From Texas statutes.

Texas

Libraries

VOLUME 17, NUMBER 10, DECEMBER 1955

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TEXAS LIBRARIES is issued monthly except July and August in the interest of the libraries of Texas, and published by the State Library at the Capitol. Opinions expressed in signed articles are not necessarily those of the Texas Library and Historical Commission.

Film-Record Report From A Few Texas Libraries

by

Mildred Dulaney

Librarian

Waco Public Library

In the spring of 1955 the Waco Library needed information on the practices and policies of Texas libraries in handling films and records. Since the information was needed in a hurry, no attempt was made to check on all libraries in the state; instead nineteen libraries were chosen and questionnaires sent to those selected, replies being received from seventeen.

As was expected, the answers varied widely, the one point of agreement being that individuals use records more than groups. Interest in audio-visual materials was expressed by those libraries which do not have them in such

words as "we are very much interested in the project but feel that we are not able to finance it at present" and "we hope to have next year." In some cases, other local sources of films are available and the libraries do not duplicate by having a film collection. One city reported owning a projector but borrows films each time they are shown.

Three libraries, Amarillo Public, Ector County, and Carson-Hutchinson County, have what seems to be a small film circuit of their own, since each will lend any film owned to the other two for payment of postage.

The libraries answering the questionnaire reported as follows:

	Have films	Have records
Abilene Public Library	No	No
Amarillo Public Library	Yes	Yes
Austin Public Library	Yes	Yes
Carson-Hutchinson County Library, Borger	Yes	Yes
Dallas Public Library	Yes	Yes
Ector County Library, Odessa	Yes	No
El Paso Public Library	No	Yes
Fort Worth Public Library	No	Yes
Gates Memorial Library, Port Arthur	No	Yes
Highland Park Library, Dallas	No	No
Houston Public Library	No	Few
Kemp Public Library, Wichita Falls	No	Yes
Lubbock Public Library	No	Yes
Rosenberg Library, Galveston	Yes	Yes
San Antonio Public Library	Yes	Yes
Tom Green County Library, San Angelo	No	No
Tyrell Public Library, Beaumont	Yes	Yes

FILMS

Tyrrell Public Library at Beaumont was the trail blazer with films, having started the collection in 1939. Dallas followed in 1942, San Antonio in 1947, Austin in 1949, Ector County and Rosenberg in 1950, and Amarillo in 1951.

The size of the collections varies from 93 to 1350, depending not so much on the age of the collection as on the amount spent per year for new films. The report on the number acquired and amount spent per year showed in most cases a decrease from 1952 to 1954, Austin Public and Ector County libraries being exceptions. Some libraries bought more expensive films thus purchasing fewer but spending more money for them in recent years.

For the years 1952, 1953, and 1954 covered by the questions, all the libraries reported showings in the library, ranging in number from one to 1368. Physical limitations of buildings and temporary quarters have handicapped some libraries in this respect.

Of those libraries that have branches, none have films at the branches, but do have film showings there.

Bell and Howell projectors are in the majority, with some libraries having RCA Victor. Some have wall screens that can be pulled down and some have tripod types. Makes include Radiant and Mitchell. Rewinds reported include Neumade, Craig, and Wenzel, some power driven and some hand operated. Splicers included Griswold, Craig and Neumade. Most of these have been satisfactory since in most cases the libraries indicate that they would repurchase the same kind.

Much staff time is needed to handle film collections. Amarillo uses one full time employee, Austin one full time and two part time assistants, Dallas reports five full time people in the Audio-Visual department, with a very minimum of time given to recordings and another full time assistant needed. Ector County has one staff member devoting half time to films,

FILM CIRCULATION

	1952	1953	1954
Amarillo Public Library	5903	4275	3090 (first 7 months)
Austin Public Library			517
Dallas Public Library	24494	19528	19382
Rosenberg Library	3266	3272	3526
San Antonio Public Library	2868	2829	3414
Tyrrell Public Library	6947	6353	5550

FILM AUDIENCE

Amarillo Public Library	376018	407395	169583 (first 7 months)
Austin Public Library			8911
Dallas Public Library	1257554	834207	757311
Ector County Library	3166	28708	34219
Rosenberg Library	186304	251188	220777
San Antonio			
Public Library	238215	278453	280806
Tyrrell Public Library	501685	369464	330946

Rosenberg has one adult 34 hours per week and a student 10 hours per week, San Antonio has one professional and one aide for both films and records, and Tyrrell Library has one full time employee and one part time, two hours a day.

Floor space varies from that taken up by the projector itself and a rack for records to rooms 19 by 14 feet, 8 by 12 feet and 26 by 24 feet. These do not include the new Dallas Library which has been occupied since the questionnaire was sent out, and which has ample space in the new building.

The types of films reported as being most popular are travel, safety, personality and self help, nature study, children's films, sports and recreation, art, educational and recreational combination, children's animal stories and fairy tales, natural science, mental hygiene, child psychology, and general interest. Many of the films are said to be suitable for both adults and children.

Groups that use films include men's clubs, PTA groups, women's clubs, churches, schools, "character-building institutions", children's story hour, study clubs, and teachers. San Antonio reports use as approximately 35% home, 25% clubs and organizations, 20% business, and 20% school.

Insurance charged per reel is listed as none, ten cents per title, twenty-five cents, and a variable charge depending on the cost of the film. Dallas does not make a charge by reel, but operates on a membership basis, payable by the year. Rates are \$10 per year for a family, \$15 per year for an institution.

Several libraries are members of the Film Council of America and

some have film strips as well as films.

Some of the libraries lend projectors as well as films. When the projector is operated in the library itself, the audio-visual librarian usually operates it, though assistants are also trained to do so, and in some cases the entire staff knows how. When the projector goes out, from the four libraries who lend them, two send a staff member to operate it if necessary, but the other two train the borrower to operate it.

When asked what steps were taken to secure an audience for new films, these statements were made:

Amarillo Public Library: We have not been set up for film showings so we have limited ours to the monthly Film Council Preview Circuit Films one per month. Publicity steps (1) news sheet mailed to organized groups and film users, (2) news stories, (3) telephone calls the day before a scheduled preview.

Austin Public Library: Cards to schools, churches or clubs most likely to be interested in subject matter of the film. Sunday paper carries a column called Library Features which includes all film and record programs for the week; radio stations announce the programs on the day they are to be held.

Dallas Public Library: Films have not been shown in the library in the past two and a half years. New films are booked to patrons who withdraw programs regularly each week, in accordance with their interests and length of membership in the department.

Ector County Library: Announce in newspaper. Call representatives of groups. Suggest to program.

committees when helping them with their programs.

Rosenberg Library: We write up Sunday news stories on new films. We tell borrowers about new films when they come in.

San Antonio Public Library: Until recently, we have no space in the library to hold film showing so have had no reason to invite audiences in for programs; however, when new films are received which I know would interest certain film borrowers, I notify them by phone.

Tyrrell Public Library: A card is sent to groups most likely to be interested in the new film content.

Types of publicity that have proven helpful are personal and individual contacts, newspaper, circulars in library, radio spot announcements, word of mouth, signs in lobby, bookmarks, and catalogs printed and sent to program chairmen, churches, civic organizations and schools.

The experiences of these libraries in using films should encourage others, for as one audio-visual

librarian commented, "This is a most satisfactory service of the library because of the genuine assistance and pleasure it affords the borrower. It also is a wonderful public relations medium, reaching many citizens who, otherwise, might never come into the library."

RECORDS

All of the collections of music records have developed in the last fifteen years and most of them within the last five years. Fort Worth Public Library led with its collection in 1941, followed in 1947 by San Antonio Public Library and in 1950 by Dallas Public Library. 1952 showed four collections started at Amarillo Public, Gates Memorial, Kemp Public and Tyrrell Public libraries. Rosenberg Library began in 1953 and three others in 1954—El Paso Public in June, Lubbock Public in October and Austin Public in November.

The number owned and the purchases are shown in the table below:

THE HOLDINGS AND RECENT PURCHASES OF RECORDS BY SELECTED LIBRARIES

LIBRARY	No. HELD	1954 PURCHASES	
		Number	Amount
Austin	103	42	\$ 200.00
Dallas	2000	300	1159.74
El Paso	588	586	1450.00
Fort Worth	1284	—	100.00
Gates Memorial	302	138	531.26
Kemp Public	354	115	500.00
Lubbock	370	190	208.53
Rosenberg	800	—	800.00
San Antonio	1802	35	147.35
Tyrrell	100	25	50.00

Orchestral music received the most votes for popularity, with opera in second place. Other favorite kinds include vocal, string, solo vocal, light opera and operetta, Broadway musicals, solo instrumental, ballet, language and literature. Records other than music are useful since all the libraries except one report owning such records. Their holdings include drama, language, speeches, documentary, literary, poetry, children's stories, shorthand, Morse code, narrative poetry, monologs and stories.

Records are checked out for home use more than for club or group use—the single point on which everyone agrees. That they are used the following figures show: Amarillo records went out 873 in 1954. At Gates Memorial Library the circulation in 1952-53 was 900, in 1953-54 it jumped to 2398. Rosenberg Library reported 1909 in 1953 and 5025 in 1954, while Tyrrell Public Library for the three years ran 25, 200 and 400. Other libraries reported similar use.

In the library buildings, there are listening booths in Amarillo, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Wichita Falls, Lubbock, San Antonio and Beaumont. Players owned include Columbia Hi-Fi Phono 360D, Califone, RCA Victor for 45 rpms, Webcor machines for 78 rpms and 3 speed, Radio-Master table model, Audio master table model. Rosenberg Library assembled their own Hi-Fi custom components, with Pilot "Encore" portable recommended.

Space used runs from none—where records are kept at the main desk and the player on a table in the main reading room—to 8, 168,

200, 624, and 725 square feet, the last two being the space given to all audio-visual equipment and not to records alone.

Breakage, damage and loss is surprisingly small. Comments on this point say, "small percentage," "none so far," "probably less than 1%," "very very little" and "in two and a half years of circulating records we have lost one in circulation and three others have been hopelessly damaged and paid for." Wear through scratching is the biggest problem.

Various types of publicity have been used for records with newspaper stories and listings used most often. Others include word or mouth, departmental displays of jackets, bulletin boards, lists of recordings printed in local symphony programs, and bookmarks.

Austin Public Library commented, "The Friends of the Library began our record collection for us in November, 1954. We did not begin circulating records until April, 1955, and are still so limited in number that we have not tried to publicize this new service. As our collections grows to a size adequate to the demands on it, we will make announcements through the newspapers and radio stations. We rely, however, on individual contacts for all publicity. We have a noon concert of recorded music in Film and Record room one day each week; and patrons may drop in and listen at any time."

El Paso Public Library would "suggest listening rooms be constructed of wood with *large* windows for supervision. Also that players be used only by staff and that speakers be placed in listening rooms. We charge 25 cents per week for records."

Fort Worth Public Library says "Our record collection was started with a \$500 memorial gift. Part of the gift was used to purchase a record player—a Magnavox. In answering questions about records which were donated, I listed only those which were used. I listed as purchased any record purchased through the library whether a memorial gift or purchased with library funds. Until just recently when our building program was completed, records had to be checked out to be played. We provided no player or place to listen. We now have a room arranged and furnished as a living room which is available for listening. All of our records are kept in the same room. We felt that such a room would be more pleasant. We have not had it long enough to weigh the advan-

tages against the disadvantages. All we know is that it is beautiful, seems to please our patrons and is so far satisfactory. I do not like booths or earphones."

Lubbock Public Library has had records since its opening though they feel that "since this library is not yet a year old, we do not have staff or facilities to give all the services furnished by our more ancient colleagues. Our collection is still too modest to be of much use in comparative studies. We have found our recordings helpful in children's group work, but have not attempted any adult group programs."

It is hoped the information presented here will help other librarians to decide the question "Shall we have audio-visual material in our library?"

Libraries Over the State

ANGLETON Dr. Louis Shores, Dean of the Library School of Florida State University, spoke at the annual meeting of the Brazoria County Cooperative Audio-Visual Services held in the Brazoria County Library in Angleton on October 20. Other librarians appearing on the program were Evelyn Strickland, Librarian of the Alvin Junior College, and Elenora Alexander, library consultant for the Houston Public Schools.

ATLANTA Mrs. Hunter McWilliams, former postmistress of Atlanta, has been appointed librarian of the Atlanta Public Library. Mrs. McWilliams succeeds Mrs. Woodrow Wilson who resigned effective November 1 to move to Louisiana.

AUSTIN Norman Dow, librarian of the Austin Presbyterian Seminary, has announced the acceptance of a gift of books and original

source materials. The donor was Will R. Wilson, Associate Justice of the Texas Supreme Court. This particular collection is not the first gift to the Seminary library by Justice Wilson, a prominent Presbyterian layman. This is his third donation to the library. In 1952 he gave the library a French Bible printed in Geneva in 1635, and in 1954 presented the library with five volumes of the works of 18th century English churchmen. The present gift includes 17th and 18th century sermons, hymnals, historic records of the Church of Scotland and biographies of prominent early church figures.

BELLAIRE The second annual Book Fair, sponsored by the Friends of the Bellaire Library, was presented on October 22 and 23 in Bellaire. Forty-seven civic and garden clubs cooperated in making this

a most interesting and varied fair. Floral arrangements made by the garden clubs were placed in the book stalls. About 100 men and women manned the booths to sell books or to discuss their particular book category. A second-hand book sales stall was especially successful. Fifteen percent of all sales of new books was turned over to the library by Foley's Book Department. The fair lasted two days, and the programs included a puppet show, a folk song fest, a spelling bee, a writers' tea, a book review by a local author, a panel discussion on "Johnny can learn to read," and an outdoor art exhibit by local artists.

Mrs. John Warden has **BERTRAM** been appointed librarian of the Bertram Public Library by action of the library committee.

On November 10, a county-wide group met in the **CROSBYTON** Crosbyton High School to consider the best methods by which a county library might best be obtained for Crosby county. Officers and committeemen for the library campaign organization were elected. The next meeting is scheduled for the middle of January.

Mayor R. L. Thornton of **DALLAS** Dallas proclaimed the week of November 21 to 26 as " 'Stock the Stacks' with Music Week" in Dallas in recognition of the Dallas Public Library's drive for printed music. The campaign was sponsored by the Dallas Alumnae Chapter of Sigma Alpha Iota, national professional music fraternity for women.

On November 15, the **FLOYDADA** Floyd County Library held an open house for the citizens of Crosby County. The purpose of the open house was to show the Crosby County group some of the advantages of a county library.

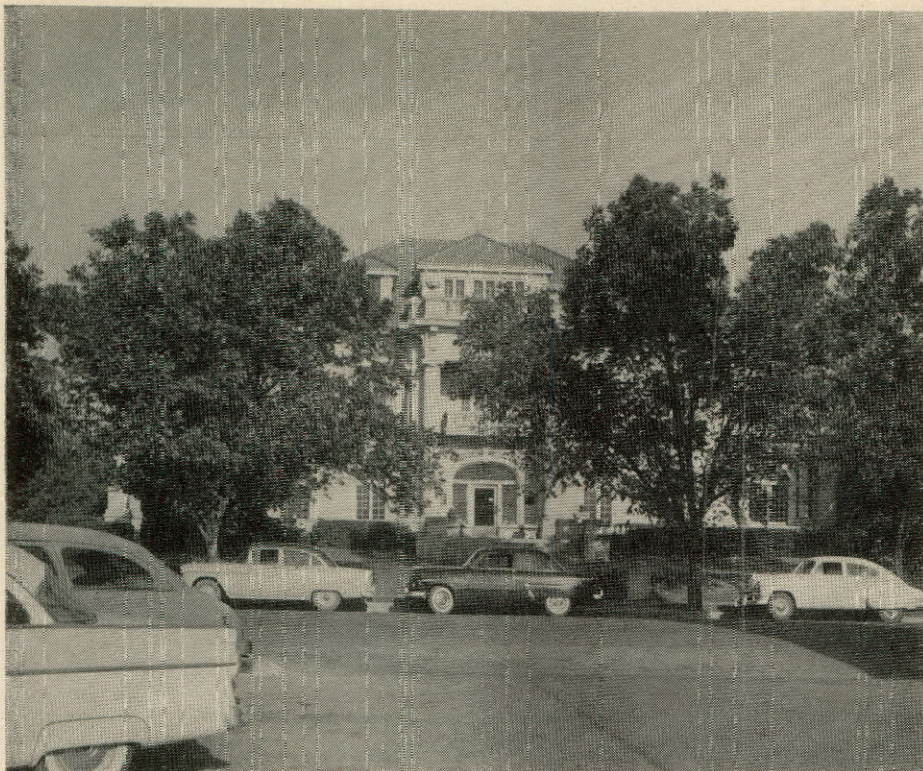
The Live Oak County Library in **GEORGE WEST** George West held its formal opening on Saturday, November 19. The Three Rivers branch and the central library was opened simultaneously. Mrs. Opal Miller is the librarian.

Approximately 50 librarians **PAMPA** and friends attended the 1955 annual conference of District I, Texas Library Association, which was held in the new Lovett Memorial Library in Pampa on November 5. The featured speakers were Dr. Seymour Connor, Director of the Southwest Collection of Texas Technological College, and Miss Laura V. Hamner, noted Texas author. Dr. Connor spoke on the identification, collection, and importance of regional archives; and Miss Hamner spoke on the Panhandle, its characters and characteristics.

The Point Comfort **POINT COMFORT** Public Library officially opened on November 17 according to Mrs. Floyd R. Miller, chairman of the Point Comfort Library Committee. The opening was celebrated by an open house.

On November 4, the **ROCKDALE** Rockdale Public Library celebrated its first anniversary with a ball. The Anniversary Ball presented a Night in Old New Orleans with authentic settings from St. Louis Street in New Orleans. Lyman Harris Chairman of the Library board, said that the Anniversary Ball is planned to be an annual affair. At the end of its first year of operation the Rockdale Library has more than 400 members and a book collection of about 3000 volumes.

Leah Carter Johnston **SAN ANTONIO** has retired as the Children's Librarian of the San Antonio Public Library. Miss Johnston has been Children's Librarian in San Antonio for the past 33 years.



Our Public Libraries

Waco Public Library

MILDRED DULANEY, *Librarian*

WM. H. OLIVER SCOTT, *Assistant Librarian*

Not long ago, a Waco bank decorated its walls with mural paintings featuring outstanding buildings of the city. The Waco Public Library was one of the buildings thus honored. Built in 1910 as a residence for William Cameron of Cameron Lumber Company, the building is said to have been modeled after the White House in Washington, D.C. A gracious, well-proportioned structure of cream-colored brick, with much stone work and a roof of light green tile, it has a wide tile terrace stretching across the front, flanked by

enormous magnolia trees.

The records of the Public Library Association of Waco indicate that the library has not always had such sumptuous quarters. It was in 1897 that a group of Waco clubwomen began the city's first library campaign. By 1898 the citizens had organized a subscription library with Mrs. Willie D. House as president, and by May 1899 they had succeeded in collecting 100 books and \$266.38. Mrs. D. C. Bolinger became president that year and kept the books in her home for a short while. The collection

kept growing, though, and there was talk of transferring it to Central School. The Association also considered an offer of space in his building from Mr. Prince, editor of the *Times Herald*. Quarters were finally found, however, and on January 22, 1900 subscription library service began with 1050 volumes of books and magazines, available in a tiny cottage at 114 N. 8th St., provided by Mrs. Henrietta Seley.

In 1901, Mr. I. A. Goldstein, one of the original directors, was elected president; the Association was incorporated; and a last-minute grant from Andrew Carnegie enabled the valiant and persevering founders to erect a library at 12th and Austin. On November 28, 1904, the city accepted the building, and with its shelves "only half full," the Waco Public Library opened its doors, "free to all the people of Waco."

The library remained at 12th and Austin until 1941, when the Cameron house at 18th and Austin came on the market. It was purchased by Frederick Schumacher of Columbus, Ohio, who received his business start in Waco, and presented to the library following agreement by the board of directors to use the building for library purposes for a period of twenty years.

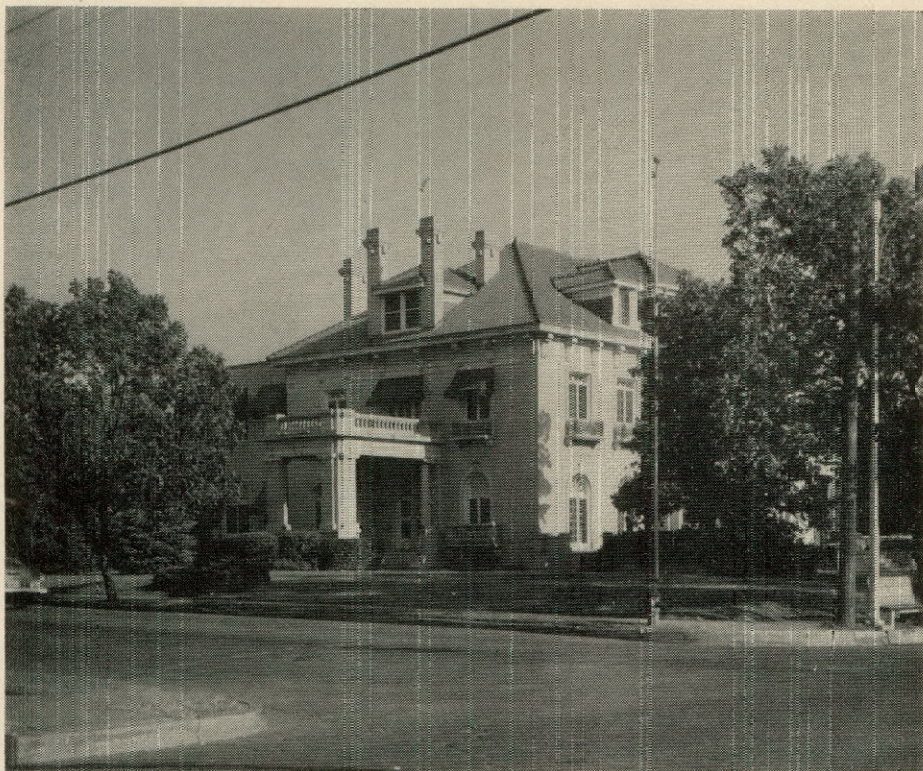
No expense had been spared to make the interior as fine as the exterior, and the main rooms were left as in the original house. The entrance hall has a molded ceiling and the first floor rooms are beautifully panelled. The reading room (24 by 48 feet) was formerly the living room. A huge fireplace with a fifteen foot mantel is usually the focus of Christmas decorations, though it seems to require a truck-

load of greenery to bank it properly.

The ex-dining room is now the reference room, its panelling mostly covered by book shelving. It also has a lovely fireplace. A formal French parlor with a white marble mantel has been redecorated and furnished through the generosity of Mr. Schumacher's sister, Mrs. Charlotte Hoehn, in memory of her son. The living room style furniture is overstuffed, and there is an oriental rug on the floor. The room houses the Memorial collection, begun in 1948 and growing steadily. This collection is supported by the continuing donations of Waco citizens. Some reference books are purchased with income from I. A. and Jeanie Goldstein funds and are marked with special plates.

Extensive alterations were made, of course. The big stairway was removed, kitchen and pantry partitions were taken out, and a stack wing built on the back. A porch off the living-reading room is used as a current periodical room. In addition, the first floor contains the pamphlet, vocational, and college catalog collections, as well as the bulk of the special Texas collection. On the second floor, bedroom and bath partitions were removed to house the combined children's and young people's collections. The assembly room, catalog room, work room, and staff room occupy the rest of the second floor.

Throughout the building hang many fine oil paintings and reproductions furnished by the Waco Art League and by Mrs. Helen Jones. Recently, the library's subscription to Art Treasures of the World has enabled the staff to transform a long stretch of corridor wall



West side entrance

space into a rotating gallery.

The removal of the partitions on the second floor ultimately weakened the support of the third floor ballroom, where unbound periodicals were once stored. With the third floor sagging four or five inches, and cracks appearing, the city engineer insisted that everything be removed from this floor. The only space available was in the basement, which has been subject to flooding after heavy rains. In May and June of 1955, carpenters, electricians, and other workmen prepared one of the basement rooms and secured it against flooding. Boys moved the tons of periodicals down three flights of stairs. Incredibly, the move cost \$2500.00.

It is heart-breaking to have all

those square feet of space on the third floor and not be able to use them, for space is the biggest need of the library. New facilities, or extensive renovation of existing ones, will be mandatory before 1961, when the library will be free to move. Double the adult shelving alone is needed now, without allowance for any future expansion. There is need for a music room, a place to house the Texas collection, a business library, and more space for other departments. The youngsters and teen-agers need separate facilities, while storage space for all kinds of materials, books, films, records, microfilm, and periodicals will continue to be critical.

Good and bad as the building is, however, it is only the shell that

keeps the weather away from the books and services constituting the real library. From the first homeless hundred volumes, the collection has grown to more than 65,000 books and periodicals. Since its origin, the library has registered 115,580 individual borrowers, and now serves a population of over 100,000.

A long sought goal of Miss Ethel Simmons, librarian from 1922-1952, was a branch for Negroes, and a gift from an anonymous donor led to the opening in 1938 of the Wheatley Branch at 619 North 6th Street. The branch is open from 1 to 6, Tuesdays through Saturdays. Its 6,386 volumes include a special collection of books by and about Negroes.

In 1950 a third main service to

the public was achieved with the donation of a bookmobile from the Cooper Foundation. The bookmobile makes more than forty stops each week, serving Negroes on Mondays and whites the other days of the week, including service three evenings weekly. Only the newer city schools that have not had time to build up large collections of books are served, but the bookmobile has been of particular assistance in this period of expanding enrollments and new construction. Over 40,000 books went out in 1954.

To aid service at the circulation-reference desk, the library has maintained for many years a group of subject scrapbooks of clippings and other material on Waco and McLennan County. Periodically,



Memorial Room



Fireplace in Main Reading Room

Milfred Dulaney (left) and Lucy Brewer, Children's Librarian (right)

the library pleads for someone to write a full and comprehensive history of the city. There are other scrapbooks on Texas subjects such as music, literature, authors, poets, geography, legends, and the Brazos River project. A selective index is made of Texas and Southwest periodicals not indexed in the Reader's Guide. Together these are invaluable in giving assistance to clubwomen, students, and scholars. A complete file of the Waco city directory is another asset to research in local history. There is an incomplete file of local papers from 1874 to the present, and to get these old and fragile papers microfilmed is one of the foremost ambitions of the library.

Waco had one celebrity at least, in the person of Brann the Iconoclast. The library has a few rare items on Brann as well as the long out-of-print two and 12 volume editions of his writings. People write in from all over the United States asking questions about him and his works.

Service to children has always been stressed at the Waco Public Library. In the summer, story hours are held for older and younger children, and in the winter for pre-school youngsters. Traditionally, mothers have volunteered as story tellers, and at present, Mrs. George W. Wilson has been serving for over a year. An extensive picture file helps the Children's

Librarian, Miss Lucy Hill Brewer, serve the teachers. A collection of dolls in foreign costumes is always a center of attraction. Frequently these double as actors in tableau displays in the lobby.

At least twice a year the library bursts at the seams with junior high school students working on their term speeches. It is their first introduction to the adult department and without the thorough instruction which the teachers give in the classrooms, the library staff could never handle the situation. About 200 children want ten to fifteen magazines each at approximately the same time. That is about 3000 periodicals to be brought to the reading room for use and later re-filed. Since the student seldom finishes his group in one day, it is simpler to store the materials rather than re-file them and dig them out again the next afternoon. The storage problem itself was a headache, though, until a definitely helpful, and possibly unique rack was worked out. It holds some forty paper bags (ordinary grocery sacks) each in its own pigeonhole. In each bag are placed the magazines being used by one student who plans to come back later to use them. The name of the individual and the date of expected return are clipped to the sack; not only can the material be re-located quickly, but it also can be returned to active use without delay should the borrower fail to call back. The rack itself is stored in the basement except during term speech season, since it is not handsome enough to match the rest of the building. It more than

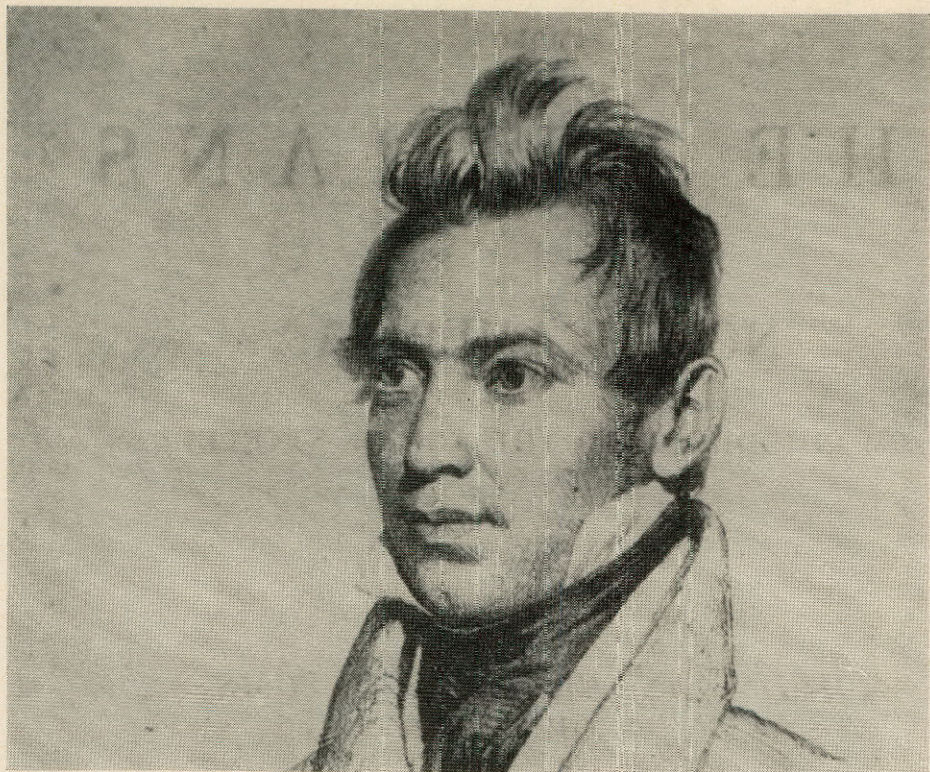
makes up for this shortcoming, though, by saving time and tempers for students, teachers, and librarians alike.

In July of 1955, a record collection service was started in a modest way. Most of the records have been donated, and music groups have been approached for contribution. One contribution of a hundred dollars to purchase records was received only a few days after the letters were mailed, and our hopes are high that other donations will follow. It is hoped that an expanding audio-visual program will also see the addition of film service in the near future, possibly aided by the cooperative film program planned for Texas libraries.

Service in the main library is from 9 to 9 daily, and 2 to 6 on Sundays. Circulation in 1954 was 158,695. Members of the staff include Mrs. Mary Stebbins and Miss Joyce Marie Gess in Circulation & Reference; Miss Peggy Jo Bishop, Cataloger; Mrs. Edna Henderson, Bookmobile Librarian; and Miss Nancy Brown, Mrs. Lillian Colley, Miss Hazel Mayfield, Mrs. Alma Tedford, and Miss Margaret Watson. Mrs. Fannie Wilson is the Wheatley Branch librarian, assisted by Mrs. Gertrude Gerald.

The fundamental object of the Public Library Association has been the promotion of "moral and intellectual improvement in the city of Waco," and the librarians and association members have many other dreams and ambitions for giving still better service to the citizens of Waco.

The slogan for efficient library service is no longer "the right book for the reader"; it has become "the right material in the right media for the reader's purpose."



Texas History

"The Hunter"

John D. Hunter was projected into Texas history by his brief association with the Cherokee Indians during the early years of their residence on the plains west of the Sabine River. In 1825 that interesting and elusive character joined Richard Fields as an exponent of the Cherokee cause and sojourned with the tribesmen until his death at their hands in 1827.

Previously, Hunter had achieved fame abroad and in the United States by the publication of his *Memoirs of a Captivity among the Indians of North America*. In this book he claims that he had no knowledge of his nativity or parentage, that a Kickapoo

tribe captured him in early childhood, and that subsequently he lived with Karsas and Osage Indians in "the central wilds of North America,"—west of the Mississippi on the waters of the Arkansas and Missouri rivers. At the age of fourteen or fifteen, when rifles were acquired he became an expert marksman, and the Indians named him "The Hunter."

Once he witnessed the wanton murder of a French trapper and immediately afterward learned that the Osages were planning a violent raid on Watkins' settlement. Colonel Watkins, on former occasions, had treated Hunter with kindness; so with considerable per-

turbance but unalterable conviction he slipped away to warn the settlers. Knowing that he had committed an act of treachery, Hunter could not honorably return to the Osages; nor could he persuade himself to accept the invitation to live with the white men against whom he was greatly prejudiced. He lived in isolation for a while, hunted alternately with various tribes, and visited French and English settlements. Meanwhile, he learned English, and at intervals attended schools in Missouri and Kentucky.

At Cape Girardeau, when John Dunn befriended him, he permanently adopted the name of John Dunn Hunter. Gradually he became seasoned to civilization and was soon imbued with a desire to acquire professional knowledge. While visiting the large western towns, friends urged him to go East—to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York—and publish the history of his life and the information he had gained during his nineteen years with the Indians. In the fall of 1821, at twenty-five years of age, he crossed the Allegheny mountains and began a new existence.

The first edition of his *Memoirs* was published in Philadelphia in 1823; the second and third editions in London in 1823 and 1824. To the third he added "Reflections," which outlined his large scale plans for the improvement of the circumstances of the Indians of North America. The British public received Hunter with adulation; periodicals in the United States denounced him as a fraud and imposter. In 1824 Hunter left London, and for nearly a year his whereabouts were unknown. In the summer of 1825 he arrived in

Texas and took up his abode with the Cherokee Indians.

Richard Fields, a half-breed, was the principal chief of the Cherokees. As a result of his efforts the federal government of Mexico had recommended approval of their petition of land, but no actual grant has ever been issued. The Cherokees had lived in Texas since 1819, and they believed that the land they occupied had been secured to them. When the American pioneers began moving into Texas in 1825, Fields became apprehensive because he could foresee the outcome of the inevitable contest. His discontent evolved into an attempt to unite all the Indian tribes of Texas in a confederation to destroy the new settlements. Such a confederation was a threat to the peace and safety of the colonists. Therefore, interested Texans were trying to induce Fields to withdraw from his alliance and renew his formal petitions for land. Just as the Cherokee land question reached a crisis John D. Hunter appeared on the scene. Immediately he became a leader, and early in 1826 set out for Mexico to resume the Cherokees' pleas for permanent title to their lands.

In the meantime, through the efforts of Fields, large parties of semi-civilized Indians immigrated from the United States. It would seem that Fields was to furnish the Indians and that Hunter was to secure the land for his preconceived experiment; or else he was conspiring with the English to block the Anglo-American settlement of Texas. Due to the large concentration of Indian immigrants, Mexican troops were stationed at Nacogdoches. Hunter returned without fulfilling his mis-

sion, and the report of his failure caused the Cherokee hostility to spread rapidly. In addressing the council Fields advocated the use of force; Hunter, however, counselled for patience until he had investigated conditions at Nacogdoches. He probably knew or suspected that relations between Empresario Edwards and Mexican colonists had reached the breaking point. Hunter interviewed Hayden Edwards and his brother, a treaty of alliance was agreed upon, and the Fredonian rebellion was launched.

Stephen F. Austin refused to support the insurrection, the people of East Texas did not rally to the cause, and expected aid from

the United States did not materialize. Hunter and Fields succeeded in getting the support of only thirty Cherokee warriors, fifteen of whom deserted on their arrival at Nacogdoches. Colonel Peter Ellis Bean of the Mexican army secured the alliance or neutrality of many Americans and Indians with promises of land. Mexican officials appealed to Hunter and Fields without avail. On the approach of Austin's Militia and Ahumada's Twelfth Battalion, the revolution fell apart. Edwards and his followers retreated across the Sabine. Hunter and Fields were murdered by order of Chief Bowles and Big Mush, who had gone over to the Mexican side.

THE LIBRARY'S PAY PLAN

A Statement of Principles

Drafted by the Board on Personnel Administration and Adopted by the Council of the American Library Association

The American Library Association believes that an important factor in establishing and maintaining good library service is adequate pay for library employees as exemplified in a well-constructed and well-administered pay plan. A knowledge of the principles on which sound salary administration is based must be the foundation of an equitable pay plan. To aid the library's governing board, its administration, and its staff in the formulation, promulgation, and operation of such a pay plan, the ALA Board on Personnel Administration sets forth in a series of related statements the principles of salary planning and administration.

1. A sound pay plan will be predicated on a systematic analysis and evaluation of jobs in the library, and will reflect the current organization and objectives of the library, recognizing different levels of difficulty and responsibility will thus be expressed in a unified plan which will integrate all types of service and will assure equal pay for equal work.
2. An equitable salary schedule will be provided for each class of position which is comparable to that received by persons employed in analogous work in the area and required to have analogous training and qualifications.

The salaries of nonprofessional employees, maintenance and skilled trade workers employed by the library system will compare with

those of local workers performing similar duties. The salary schedules for professional library positions, in the case of the community where the pay scale does not meet competing rates outside, may need to exceed the prevailing local level for other professional personnel. Since the recruiting of professionally trained librarians is on a nation-wide basis, the library system must compete with rates paid in the country as a whole in order to obtain and retain a high quality of professional personnel. In libraries in educational institutions (elementary, secondary, and higher education) the professional librarians will normally be on the faculty pay plan, with the salary schedules of the various classes of faculty rank adjusted to compensate equitably for such factors as shorter vacations and longer work week; where a separate pay plan is used, it will be comparable with that of the faculty and adjusted to compensate equitably for such factors as vacation and work week.

3. An equitable salary schedule will provide for each class of position a minimum and maximum salary and a series of increments within each salary range, such increments to be granted on the basis of demonstrated competence, individual development (whether through growth on the job or through formal education), and attitude.
4. The library system in developing a pay plan, and in reviewing it to maintain its adequacy,

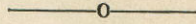
will identify one or more key positions in the other services, set salary schedules for these positions which are comparable to prevailing rates for such positions, and develop and adjust the salary schedules for other levels of positions in relation to the salary schedules set for each of these key positions.

5. The pay plan ladder consisting of the salary schedules for the various classes of positions will provide an orderly progression from the lowest to the highest schedule, with each schedule reflecting properly the difference in level of duties and responsibilities of positions in that classification from those in the schedule below and above it but without wide gaps or serious overlapping between schedules.
6. An equitable pay plan will reflect living costs in the community, the cost of maintaining an appropriate level of living, and the ability of the jurisdiction to pay for the service.
7. All policies and rules concerning the operation and administration of the pay plan will be set forth clearly in writing and will accompany the pay plan.
8. Though final approval and adoption of the pay plan and rules for its operation rest with the governing board and administration of the library, it is desirable that the library staff participate in the formulation of both the plan and its operating rules.
9. Each staff member will be informed of the salary schedule for his class of position, of the relation of that schedule to the pay plan as a whole, and of the policies and rules governing the

operation of the plan.

The current studies of the ALA Board on Personnel Administration giving salary data for key po-

sitions will provide useful material or the library system in developing and maintaining the adequacy of its play plan.



MERRY CHRISTMAS

By Edward Judson Humeston

In the manner of St. Notker of the Ninth Century
Children all! In happy bands,
Shout amain, in all the lands,
Merry Christmas.

This holy day of light and cheer,
Foretold of angel, sage and seer,
Whereon the Savior should appear, is
Merry Christmas.

Ye spruces, balsams, larch and fir,
Snow laden branches gently stir
And softly whisper, breathing myrrh,
Merry Christmas.

Ye birds that shelter neath the hill,
Your feast is on our window sill:
Your song has merited your fill of
Merry Christmas.

Ye earthborn creatures, great and small;
To God, Creator, sing ye all, this
Merry Christmas.