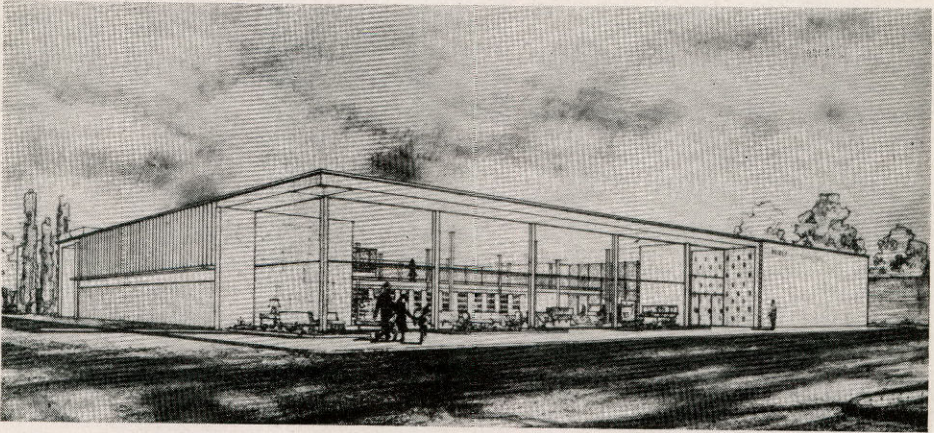


Texas Libraries



The Midland County Library

VOLUME 19 - NUMBER 5 - MAY, 1957

Texas State Library

Texas Library and
Historical
Commission

Texas

Libraries

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VOLUME 19, NUMBER 5, MAY, 1957

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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

"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.

To or From

(Text of a speech delivered by Gordon G. Dupee, President, Great Books Foundation, at the annual meeting of the Friends of Texas Libraries during the TLA Convention at Dallas, March 29, 1957.)

I remember my first visit to a public library, more than thirty-five years ago. Somebody was holding my hand—I don't remember who, because the marble walls, the great staircase, the mosaic floor with intricate patterns made by thousands of pieces of little green glass were more important. We rode up in a bird-cage elevator to the third floor, everyone quiet and solemn. And there in a big room surrounded by shelves of books and rowed with tables was a librarian—my aunt. I wasn't quite sure how to behave—whether to run around the desk and give her a hug, or just stand in front of the desk. We stood in front. We spoke in hushed tones. I felt the pointed glances of patrons looking up from their books.

In the intervening years I have come in and out of many, many libraries. Some only a room or two in a converted dwelling; some—though few—larger, with even more marble halls than that first experience. I have always been at the front side of the desk, a little fearful and respectful, inquiring in modulated tones. In fact, if any of you are having difficulty hearing me now, shall we attribute it to my early library conditioning?

I tell you this because I want you to realize, although I have never been *of* a library, I've always been in and out of libraries. I have borrowed books, lost books, and I even stole one. I still have it! A study of Shakespeare. I keep it for some perverse reason, saying to myself through the years, some day I'll return that book! Perhaps I don't because it keeps me realizing I owe the library something!

I have conducted discussion groups with thousands of adults in libraries, in cities large and small. But always I have been an outsider, an observer. So my remarks today—if they please, must be indulged as the intellectual meanderings of an itinerant visitor—if they displease, they may peremptorily be dismissed as the idle generalizations of an interloper!

I recall, once when in high school, the town librarian suggested I might like to read a book she got, after some delay, for me from a shelf in the more distant and darker regions of the room. It was a collection of the Dialogues of Plato. I'm not sure this experience would be duplicated today. I know there are systems of cataloging and placing Plato precisely, and that any librarian worth his or her professional title could tell me exactly where the book was—if I happened to ask. I'm not so sure how many professional librarians would have had time or

desire in their period of technical training to read the Dialogues of Plato beyond a 3 x 5 card, full of symbols, if not yet sound, signifying . . . dare I say nothing? I often wonder if the 317 distinct and separate operations involved between the large library acquiring that book and the handing of it to me at the front desk have not come between the librarian and the treasure, the precious materials of her calling?

I'm not sure which dialogues I read then—but I remember this character Socrates constantly popping into the middle of a thought or remark with that pervasive question . . . "Are we going *to* or *from* first principles?" . . . That question has stayed with me, and when I was honored with a request to speak before your Conference, I thought to myself . . . are we going *to* or *from* first principles? Is the library as an institution, a service, a living, growing organism in the community, going *to* or *from* first principles?

Too often a pause in midstream, a look before and after, a study of retrospect and prospect can become a simple recording and projection of what *has been* and seems likely *to be*—without judgment. This kind of activity is the favorite and only ground of the social scientist, the professional surveyer, the objective researcher, the chart-maker, the statistician. Their not to reason why, spare us the unempirical quicksands of value, judgment and concern for not what is or has been, but what *ought* to be!

In my work with libraries in adult education, I have found that libraries *can* be extraordinarily human institutions. And like human beings, who from day to day

take on mannerisms, habits, little ways of behaving—until one morning they may awake to meet a stranger in the mirror—so libraries, as institutions, often take on activities, offer services, which, with the simple passage of time, come to be thought of as standard appurtenances, proper activities, customary and lawful functions. The difficulty with this illustration, of course, is that we never really meet ourselves as strangers in the mirror. The change has been so gradual, so subtle, so almost like the day before.

How then can an institution at a point in time, stop, look before and after, and say, this movement is *to* first principles, this is *from* first principles? Without knowing what are your first principles, what is the essential and identifying nature of the library, you can't. In the community, what makes the library *not* the lecture hall, the art gallery, the concert hall, the movie house, the public park and playground, the corner drugstore, the Welfare Department, the home for the aged, the nursery school? Unless we are prepared, first, to strip our institution to its essential, that which gives it being and meaning as distinct from all other institutions and activities in the community, we shall remain always unable to answer Socrates' pervasive question . . . are we going *to* or *from* first principles?

In her sensitively written and very thoughtful article, "One Man's Worth," appearing in the current American Library Bulletin, Sarah L. Wallace, Administrative Assistant of the Minneapolis Public Library, develops a thesis concerning the first principle of a library which I believe to

be tragically wrong. I think it reflects doubt concerning what I intend to advance today as my belief of the coming role of the library in the American scene.

If I might quote from Miss Wallace, in part she says: "One of today's most pathetic spectacles is the rivalry between men, between groups, between businesses, between cities, between nations to produce bigger totals to prove that the work each one is doing is—by virtue of that sum—better. Saddest of all is to see libraries joining in this silly race where quantity wins over quality." To this, I think we all could say, Amen." However, Miss Wallace goes on to say:

"As a concession to this eagerness for impressive statistics, the library has adopted group work. One which is not offering discussion meetings, film forums, play or poetry reading clubs, noontime lectures or night classes feels derelict in its duty especially when confronted by questionnaires and annual conferences.

"However, I say, and say it at the risk of being misunderstood by adult educators, bravo for the library who can stand up and say it offers no group program, if it can prove at the same time that it is following the golden gleam that is the library's greatest gift to mankind—recognition of the individual."

Here I think I must part company with the writer. Not because I would deny the function of the library partly as the answer to Miss Wallace's moving questions: "Where can man go to think? Where does he go to discover, to invent? Where can he go to weep?" I believe that the choice in the world today, how-

ever, is not between the individual, alone and lonely, and—to use Miss Wallace's terms "the dread dictators—mass communication, mass education, and mass persuasion." It is for us to forge a new balance between what forever will be man's condition on earth—an inviolable personality, a social animal. Between these two irreducible facts of man's nature is the tension which makes living alive and gives being to the dialogue.

By the same token I think it must be said, and I have been trying to say this today, the library as an institution must tread a well-balanced path in the tension, between the claims of the individual and the group. It must always sponsor those activities in which the individual more fully realizes himself, as in many instances he can, through group activities rather than individual activities. Miss Wallace, in her article, says:

"Our very product is aimed at the individual. Authors speak to readers as individuals, not as audiences in a hall. True, writings may be discussed in a group but it is only in that private conversation between the author and the man with the book in his hand that the great discoveries are made when the reader comes upon a word, a phrase or a passage and knows in a blaze of perception that *this* is what it means."

The writer's error in this remark, I think, is most deep. It is true that between a reader and a book, if the book is worth anything, there is already the dialogue between two minds. However, the tremendous force of an author's thought really comes to

fruition when his mind and fifteen other minds, each in a separate dialogue alone with the author first, are brought together in a situation in which then the dialogue can extend from author to mind, to minds, in vivid exchange. Then illuminations far beyond the lonely dialogues of one-to-one can occur. Then, and only then, do men as equals serve each other in the exciting process of their own self-education. This is a mystery concerning education which Socrates elucidated almost twenty-five hundred years ago. It is based on the belief that all education is self-education, but that the question serves as the midwife when the mind is aborning. This can happen best in the group. This can happen best when men share with men. It is upon this idea that the Great Books discussion program is based; which in spite of Miss Wallace's conviction concerning the first principle of the library to the contrary, is the most pervasive program of adult education throughout the American Public Library.

And now I want to share with you a thought for which I am indebted to the able, young director of the St. Paul, Minnesota, library, J. Archer Eggen: It has to do with the picture of the public library that each of us holds in his mind—is it a stereotype? Remember during the war years when those insidious ads of the status-quo ran in all magazines, suggesting that when Johnny came marching home (that in itself was somewhat anachronistic) we must be sure that apple pie and the corner drugstore hadn't changed? When Johnny comes home, even if he has been away as little as five years, the chances

are the corner drugstore may have changed hands, may have a new front, or may have disappeared; and that the gas station has been moved, and maybe even an addition to the school has been built! In short, the physical appearance of "our town" is constantly changing—but not the public library. There is the old, dependable, pile of stones—it is a kind of anchor in an ocean forever changing its face, a familiar bulwark against the flow of time.

I want to share this thought with you because there is much truth, and at the same time, there is much danger, in this concept. In one sense, this is just what a library should be, that institution which represents the great tradition of the best of human thought that has been recorded. It is the home of the changeless in a changing world. This is the truth and the being of a library. The danger is, that the great tradition which must be forever renewed, challenged, revitalized, may falter because the building itself, the embodiment in which the tradition must stay alive, has become dead, unvital, a stereotyped facade in the community's mind. And tradition itself is a growing, vital thing: the library must continually fight, not simply in the physical sense, but in the spiritual sense against time, indifference, and even against the well-meaning sentimental remembrances of its oldest and closest friends.

In a culture driven to dollar success, in communities whose main streets can afford only profitable store fronts, whose public squares more often than not honor the dead with cannons which helped murder them, the living library must fight for its place in

the commerce of daily living. For the library is fighting actually for the most worthy prize on earth: not profit, not even praise, but for the mind of man. And in this fight it needs the support of every friend it can find, every act of friendship you can give.

With constant professional integrity the librarian must earn and demand of the community, guardianship of its intellectual heritage. His duty and mission, I think, can be no less than that. And in this difficult task he will need the support, the confidence of friends. As with any human being, whether public servant or private citizen, the librarian's duty is to truth and quality—neither of which can exist without freedom.

There will be the zealous of faiths who would remove books from the library shelves. There will be self-styled patriots who would prescribe the reading of books they designate. Economic self-interest may try to bar free access to works it believes destructive of its desires. The politician may with his tongue try to place lock and key upon the public mind. Times and tempers change, but those who would make *things* of human beings, those who would manipulate others as means to their own ends will always be among us. The public library in its nature and its conduct is and must remain a challenge to all these.

Briefly put, the first principle of the library is to keep alive the great tradition. This, I believe, is primarily accomplished through the written word. It follows that the basic work of the library is, as I have suggested in other times and other places, to distill, pre-

serve, and actively disseminate only the best, the highest of man's achievements in poetry, thought, belief, history, the imaginative leaps of science, the dreams, the laughter, the tragedies of man. By the exercise of judgment grounded on the great tradition, by the passionate love of quality, no matter the public clamor, and with dedication to the opening of the human mind, you can preserve, enlarge and witness the enrichment of the great tradition. To do this, the library and its friends must continually re-examine, re-appraise what it is doing in a community and what are the basic materials it is using.

In its early beginnings the public library in America was the book collection for the partially literate common man whose home boasted no bookshelves or books. Today, of course, all that has changed. The Century of the Common Man is with us, and he is no longer only partially literate—the trouble is, he may have gone to school, but he doesn't read. The bookcase division of the furniture industry is a bust, and too many of the current products of the publishing industry are only front-cover busts too! This, however, is, I am afraid, what the emancipated Common Man of the twentieth century desires. Let me leave with you people a small statistic about the reading habits of the American adult: I take it each of you is interested in reading books, good, maybe even Great Books. Shall I estimate there are three hundred in this room? Now let me tell you about the ten books, the ten best-sellers of the last ten years in America. Each of these ten has sold over three million copies apiece (not three hundred

—three million!). Number 1, "I, the Jury" by Mickey Spillane. Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7—also by Mickey Spillane. Number 8, "The Greatest Story Ever Told," out-selling the original itself in the last decade. Number 9, "The Betty Crocker Cookbook"—a picture cookbook! And in tenth place, "From Here to Eternity."

I cannot pass lightly over the bitter irony of these facts. We start with "I, the Jury" and end with "From Here to Eternity." Between, we have a decade of blood and guts, gastronomy and a little God—Secondhand.

It is not enough that Mickey Spillane's gun is no longer "For Hire" and he has turned to saving his soul in a religious order—the minds of millions have fed upon his senseless trash for a decade, and only disorder in their souls can be the reward of one man's gift.

I dwell upon these facts because I believe none of us should suffer the illusion of generalizing from our own lives, our own reading habits. The battle for the mind and sensitivity of man is, as ever, endless, almost hopeless, and more imperative today than it was yesterday—and it will be still more imperative tomorrow.

This widespread condition in the reading habits of the American adult brings me, in a negative way, to what I am going to propose should be the first principle of the American library. In order to do this, I'm going to have to talk as though I had mistaken my audience and thought I was at a convention of school teachers, for I want to talk about why I think American education is on the brink of failure. There are a number of reasons, but the one

which I wish to dwell upon today is the most serious, for in a sense, it includes all other problems, and is even the cause of many of them. I am referring to the peculiar notion, which is a commonplace among all of us, that education is a kind of purposeful activity which occurs in the life of each individual only when he is young. I submit to consider education as anything less than co-extensive with life from its beginning to its end is to destroy both—life, and education.

Let me see if I can make this point as vivid as possible, because upon the understanding of it. I think, rests the future or the failure of the American dream—and I think the library has a tremendous role in the future if it will only take the initiative. Today there are enrolled in elementary schools and high schools 32,700,000 youngsters. The impact of sheer numbers has left the teaching profession with a shortage of more than 120,000 teachers this year, and with a classroom shortage and building inadequacy that is almost criminal. The Director of Health, Education and Welfare has estimated a shortage of 159,000 classrooms in America today. However poor education is today it is doubly so for the lack of space and teachers; or, if one would state it positively, however good education is today—though I have some very severe reservations about how good it is—it is only half as good as it could be for want of space and more teachers.

The dream of universal education, free and public for all, is being sorely challenged not only from the outside, but actually from within the teaching profes-

sion itself. Increasingly *officials* of school systems are suggesting, as they wouldn't have dared ten years ago, that the age of compulsory school attendance be lowered so that they can cease running what they themselves characterize as juvenile detention projects for students who seem unable to learn, but who have been "socially promoted" from grade to grade. One may question whether any child is really unable to learn; but to the person who does so question, I would say, "Be prepared to foot a school bill such as would make the billions now expended annually on education seem as pennies—for the teaching staff and the individual care that such a program would necessitate is staggering." It would force America to reconsider two cars in every garage and a chicken in every pot. If I might be allowed an aside. I honestly suspect America would be a better place if the two cars in every garage were always kept there! There would be less murder on the highways, less need for highways, and more money for educating human beings.

The quantity problems of education are severe enough and growing worse daily. I will not burden you with the tragedies of public education, for I want to return to the concept I stated, which I think underlies the current failure: plainly put, it is that we are trying to do a job in a time-span, first, which is impossible, and second, which makes a travesty of education.

It is as though we were seized with that philosophy of the 1920's—remember the days when all it took was ten cents and the coupon, and you-too-in-ten-easy-lessons could do anything? In the

'50's we are saying the same thing about education: you-too-in-ten-easy-years can complete the job. And then, as if to add insult to injury, we insist that public education aim at developing "the whole man," "the socially adjusted person"—between the ages of five and fifteen! Is it little wonder that we have often been characterized as a juvenile culture?

I think there is only one answer to the imminent failure of public education; it is to conceive of the schools as just that—the place in which schooling takes place, in which any human being is given the best of the tools, whereby he may acquire the continuing education that he must until the day he dies, if he is to become truly human. This means that throughout our society, in work, in the home, in the community, there must be present, ever present, not only the means for education, but active and purposive implementation of learning. I am not talking about amusement, I am not talking about basket weaving or ceramics, soap carving or courses in dog walking—I am talking about activities which enrich and deepen the unique faculty of man, the power to reason. That faculty which made Shakespeare describe men as little less than angels—that faculty without which man is hardly more than an animal.

The public library has often been described—though I am not sure this has always fallen upon receptive ears within the library—as the "people's university." More than one hundred years ago, Henry David Thoreau said, "It is time our villages became universities." This dream is possible—in fact the dream of universal free education is possible in America

—only if the public library will rise to the challenge of this new role, this end which I proffer today as that which should be the first principle and final justification of public libraries.

I do not mean for the library simply to act as the storage house, the source of materials for the “people’s university”—I mean it *becomes* the people’s university—in spirit and in fact, in focus and even as the physical center.

This will not come to pass overnight. In the preparation for librarianship, library schools themselves will have to radically change their curriculums. Theirs must be a preparation for an individual who does not live by John Milton’s dictum alone—“they all serve who only stand and wait”—the librarian can no longer remain behind the desk. His, or her, work and training must reflect a sense of the community—and—and I stress this word—its *intellectual* needs.

In the large metropolitan centers, this will mean that the librarian must increasingly afford not only the space, but the actual leadership in the informal liberal education of adults. I regret to say that most colleges and universities in our land have ignored the true needs of adults—or when they have noticed them, it is to afford additional vocational training or specialization, or mildly intellectual programs of amusement under the general heading of recreation. It may seem strange to you that I am suggesting to public libraries that they assume a task which colleges and universities have thus far failed to undertake. I think not. For the library can do a job with most adults that the formal, encrusted, often formid-

able college and university, with its prerequisites, its examinations, its credits and arbitrary and often silly systems of grading a person’s progress, can not do.

In the village, the small community, there is no question of the library becoming the people’s university—there is no other institution which can accept this responsibility—even if it would.

I have used the phrase “people’s university” advisedly. I have not suggested the “Citizens’ school” or the “Adult education center”—because “university” bespeaks a center of learning, a community in dialogue—not a football stadium, or a basketball team, or a trade school, I hope. Too long the public library has conceived its role as ancillary, secondary, as a resource, there, if called upon. I am suggesting unless the library becomes the community’s center of dialogue, public schools will crumble under their impossible burden—and, increasingly, our adult population will characterize America as a nation in flight from literacy.

The task will not be easy, and the role of the friends of libraries will become more demanding. For they will be the advance army of persuasion in any community, the tap roots of a new concept of the library as the center of learning—not simply the provider of materials for learning.

And to libraries willing to meet this challenge, I would warn—beware of the community survey which results in your trying to be all things to all people. Be guided by the principle of limitation. Know what you as an institution are best fitted to do—and do that well. Don’t accept, by default, all things needed but left undone by

other agencies and institutions in the community. I labor this point because public schools today are failing in their duty to educate because in humaneness they have tried to take on the failure or inadequacies of the home, the church, the social agencies of the community. Public libraries will fail tomorrow if they succumb to this temptation.

First, be seized by an idea, a big idea. The blue print, the plan of operation will follow. Don't put carts before horses. No survey is necessary to tell you that the intellectual needs, the thirst of the human mind, exists in your community. Make up your mind to an idea, a mission, if you will, and the appropriate ways will follow.

You might ask yourself—why should the library be singled out as an institution, to assume the burden of stimulating minds for a lifetime, of becoming the intellectual center of the community?

My answer is simple. I know of no other institution which, through the years, has created for itself as democratic a status in the minds of the community. It is the place to which all can go, regardless of which side of the

railroad tracks they come from; it is the ground upon which any citizen in any community not only stands, but feels a peer, an equal. I do not think this is accidental—I think it is so, in large measure, because the people who have gone into libraries, those who have taken up librarianship as a career, are a special breed of people. They love books and because their doors have been opened to others who love books, the library has in part attained this unique position in the American community. But more than this, I think the library has become the hallowed ground of equality in the American scene because all men, whether rich or poor of pocket, know by instinct that however rich or poor they are in mind, they may become richer, they may become wiser. And as between the pursuit of *things* in life and the pursuit of *thought*, I think all men unconsciously know that there is a satisfaction in the latter that can never be in the former, for the destiny of man is not to become rich and successful, but rather to become wise and good—and the public library is a unique institution dedicated to aiding man in this destiny.

Reinterment dedication services at the graveside of Louis Wiltz Kemp (See *Texas Libraries*, December, 1956) were held in the State Cemetery, on May 5, 1957.

Representatives of various organizations placed a flower on the mound at the head of the bronze plaque designating the drives in the cemetery as the L. W. Kemp Drives. Representatives of the following and other organizations were present from throughout Texas: Knights of San Jacinto,

Board of Control, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Republic of Texas, Texas Press Association, Texas Memorial Museum, Texas State Historical Association, Texas State Library and Historical Commission. St. Paul's Methodist Church of Houston, American Legion, Department of Texas; Kiwanis Club of Houston and San Jacinto Museum of History Association.

Former Governor Dan Moody was presented by A. Garland

Adair, chairman of the program committee, who extended greetings and introduced Gibb Gilchrist, consulting engineer of College Station, who delivered the eulogy. Chairman of the reinter-

ment committee was L. Randolph Bryan, Jr., of Houston, who succeeded Kemp as president of the San Jacinto Museum of History Association.

Our Public Libraries

The Midland County Library, Midland

Mrs. Lucille H. Wilkinson, Librarian

"It won't be long now" is the operating morale booster for Midland County Library staff and patrons as they climb a ladder to reach the ninth shelf in the stacks. June 9, 1956, bond election day, was the turning point of optimism. A vote of 870 to 200 property owners approved the \$225,000 bond issue to match available funds to finance the \$352,000 library building. Chief among these funds were the \$102,042.50 from the Midland Library Association, and the Memorial building fund. The latter was begun with \$250 from the Altrusa Club of Midland and supplemented with individual contributions that would otherwise have been allocated to the Memorial Book Fund.

The current campaign, one of many in the library's history, was intensified during 1956. Activities included distribution of handbills at strategic locations, newspaper advertising, postcard reminders, TV appearance and talks to organized groups. A telephone committee, aimed at getting out the vote, went into action immediately prior to the election. The "Friends of the Midland Library" spearheaded all this effort.

The Midland County Library began as a club-community library at the turn of the century

with establishment of the Midland Library Association for a population of 1200. The association bought, for \$125.00, two lots on the town square, added a frame building and supported the book supply with proceeds from sales, and the usual club money-raisers. In 1930 the library collection was absorbed by the new Midland County Library. In the spring of 1955, the two lots were sold for \$85,000, which was added to the fund accumulated from rental of the property during the intervening years.

Plans are completed for a 22,000 sq. foot modern library building. In contrast with the "square" office rooms and converted lounge which have been in the county library, all planned area will have "new and expanded facilities." Particular phases the staff looks forward to include departmental work rooms instead of "processing in public," a staff room and lounge, room enough to shelve without continuously shifting the entire collection.

New provisions for Midland Library patrons include:

A separate room for the Technical collection. This library of over 5,000 items was started by the West Texas Geological Society, all books in the

collection having been bought by them. Plans call for expanding the subject field to cover geophysics, engineering and all subjects relating to the Oil Industry.

Boys and girls room promoted from a basement to ground floor space with separate entrance, young adults department, music room with record player, a meeting room, space for reference books with librarian's desk near the collection.

The local museum will be housed in the basement. Provision is being made for storage for a bookmobile.

The new location at the corner of Missouri and Colorado is 11½

blocks farther from business and downtown shopping area but in the growing banking and office area. It is in a central location.

Public interest in the progress of the library is evidenced by the following:

The Fine Arts Club is sponsoring the establishment of the Music Library and will encourage community wide cooperation.

The West Texas Geological Society, the Permian Basin Geophysical Society and the Permian Basin section of the A. I. M. E. are supporting the expanded technical section.

An invitation is extended to all readers to come see our new "Midland Public Library."

Texas History

Judge Stephen F. Austin

Stephen F. Austin was born in Virginia on November 3, 1793. In 1803, his father moved to the Missouri Territory to pursue his business of lead mining. In 1804, at the age of eleven, Austin was sent to Connecticut to attend school. He entered Bacon Academy in Colehester and remained three years, making an excellent record in scholarship and conduct. He then spent two and one-half sessions at Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky. Since the family fortune would not permit him to go through law school as planned, his formal education was completed at the age of sixteen.

Austin returned to Missouri to help take care of his father's scattered interests. He was elected

to the House of Representatives of the Missouri Territory in 1814 and was successively reelected until 1820 when Missouri entered the Union. During this period his father's business ventures reached the state of bankruptcy. In 1819, Congress organized the territory of Arkansas, and Austin went to Long Prairie on Red River and began to farm. On July 10, 1820, he was appointed judge of the first judicial district of Arkansas. Though he accepted Governor Miller's appointment, he went to Louisiana at the end of August with the intention of seeking new employment.

"Virginia, Missouri, and Arkansas had failed them; but there was still Texas and they were already at its threshold."

Libraries Over the State

BELLAIRE The board of the Bellaire Public Library announced that plans have been drawn for a \$100,000 building. The library building will be needed within five years. The plans provide space for 30,000 books.

BRENHAM In observance of the 56th anniversary of the establishment of the Brenham Public Library, members of the Fortnightly Club entertained with the annual library birthday tea at the library building. The library has grown from a number of gift books into a collection of over 12,000 volumes housed in its own building. During 1956 more than 1,000 borrowers used the library each month. The library was supported entirely by the Fortnightly Club for many years, but now both the City of Brenham and Washington County contribute materially to its maintenance. Also a part of the budget of the Consolidated Fund is allotted to the library.

CLEVELAND A real jam-up Variety Show was given by the Cleveland Volunteer Fire Department at Firemen's Hall. Proceeds from the event will be used to decorate, rebuild, and furnish the large lobby at the Charles O. Austin Memorial Library. Firemen have taken this project to sponsor.

DALLAS Community surveys by Dallas Public Library and Grand Prairie Memorial Library are in the final planning stages. The surveys have two aims. First, the surveys will outline potentialities of the library as an adult education agency by analyzing the needs and resources of the community, and second, will explore possibilities of co-

operation for adult education between libraries operating under different governmental units.

Dallas eventually will receive the late Everett Lee DeGolyer's fabulous library of Texiana, his mansion and scenic 42-acre estate at 8525 Garland Road for use as a public library, museum and park. Terms of the famous geologist's will left his half of the million dollar estate and library to the DeGolyer Foundation of 13 trustees. They will administer the estate along with a \$1,000,000 endowment, interest from which will be used for scholarships and additions to the DeGolyer Library. When the foundation receives full control of the DeGolyer estate, Dallas will have available one of the five or ten best libraries of its type in the United States.

FORT WORTH The Fort Worth Public Library with its city-county extension units loaned out 92,787 books during March. The library also loaned out 2,569 pamphlets, documents and pictures during the month. More than 2,200 new borrowers were registered in March. The library and extension units added 1,609 books to their collection during the month.

HENDERSON The Rusk County Commissioners Court approved and filed a sublease between the City of Overton and Rusk County in connection with the use of the McMillan Memorial Library. The agreement between Overton and Rusk County entitles each to jointly use and occupy the building and the improvements specified in the original lease between Overton and the Bruce McMillan, Jr., Foundation. Each will share equal rights and privileges, duties and responsibilities of lessees.

Appointment of Miss Kate
KILGORE Holman, librarian at Cor-
sicana for the last 12
years, to become librarian of the Kil-
gore Public Library has been an-
nounced. Miss Holman will succeed
Mrs. Margaret Hoyal, now city librari-
an at Bryan.

Kleberg county prop-
KINGSVILLE erty owners approved
the issuance of \$100,-
000 in bonds for the construction of a
new library building. Under an agree-
ment between the city and county, the
city will assume the operation cost of
the new library, estimated to be \$12,-
000 to \$14,000 per year. Operation
of the library is planned to be under
the supervision of a library board.

One hundred
MINERAL WELLS twenty-five books
were secured for
the library recently Children were ad-
mitted to a Saturday morning show at
the Grande Theatre when each pre-
sented an acceptable volume. The
books were presented to Mayor C. K.
Davis, and he in turn presented them
to the librarian.

Establishment of a
PANHANDLE branch library at Pan-
tex was ordered last
week by the Commissioners Court in
approving a number of changes in op-
eration of the Carson County Free Li-
brary. The Pantex branch will help
to make books available in that part
of the county, since the bookmobile
will not be operated any more.

Sears Store presented the
PARIS Paris Public Library with
more than \$400 worth of
books. The books, a set of "The
American People's Encyclopedia," a
set of "The Children's Hour," and var-
ious reference pamphlets, were pre-

sented in special ceremonies at the li-
brary.

The Point Com-
POINT COMFORT fort Library As-
sociation met re-
cently to plan a concentrated member-
ship drive, a newsletter to be distrib-
uted to all Point Comfort residents
and to elect officers. A newsletter,
which will contain facts about the li-
brary, its operation, personnel and
borrowers, book reviews, and other
bits of information will be personally
delivered by association members on
their door-to-door membership drive.

San Antonio Junior
SAN ANTONIO Chamber of Com-
merce has underta-
ken a useful and needed civic service
in sponsoring the "Friends of the Li-
brary," a voluntary organization which
will work to improve and expand the
city's free public library system.

Approximately 100 people
SINTON from Odem, Taft, and Sin-
ton attended the 30th an-
nual George Washington book shower
and silver tea in the San Patricio
County Library. A total of \$131 was
contributed by guests for purchase of
additional books and 50 books were
added to the library shelves.

Taylor city commissioners
TAYLOR passed a resolution creat-
ing a Taylor Public Library
Board and a Taylor Public Library
Fund with authorization to solicit and
collect gifts for a new library for Tay-
lor. The Taylor Public Library Board
will be made up of the present board
which is appointed by the city com-
mission. The resolution creating the
Board and the Fund stated that it is
the desire of Taylor citizens to con-
struct a new library building.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

College	Location	Librarian	Stock	Full-Time Staff
1 Abilene Christian College	Abilene	Callie Faye Milliken	50,550	5
2 Agricultural & Mechanical College of Texas*	College Station	Robert A. Houze	267,893	19
3 Allen Military Academy	Bryan	Mrs. Margaret Horsley	5,388	1
4 Alvin Junior College	Alvin	Evelyne Stickland	7,000	1
5 Amarillo College*	Amarillo	Jonnie Rowan	15,500	
6 Arlington State College*	Arlington	Opal Humphreys	40,000	6
7 Assumption Seminary	San Antonio	Rev. J. G. Menard	7,000	
8 Austin College	Sherman	Mrs. Dorothy W. Head	32,000	1
9 Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary	Austin	Rev. Norman D. Dow, Jr.	33,000	1
10 Baylor University	Waco	Roscoe Rouse	218,293	16
11 Baylor University School of Nursing	Houston			
12 Baylor University, Texas Collection	Waco	Guy B. Harrison, Jr.	35,000	2
13 Baylor in Dallas, Medical-Nursing-Dental	Dallas	Mrs. Mary Newton, Mrs. Anna Geyer	10,500	
14 Bishop College	Marshall	Mrs. Rebecca A. Hudson	24,000	2
15 Blinn College*	Brenham	Mrs. Clara J. Hamblen	9,500	
16 Cisco Junior College*	Cisco	Mayme Estes	5,100	
17 Clarendon Junior College*	Clarendon	Jeanette Stogner	9,600	
18 Corpus Christi, University of	Corpus Christi	Mayme Evans	16,000	1
19 Dallas Theological Seminary	Dallas	James F. Rand	34,000	2
20 Decatur Baptist College	Decatur	Mrs. Newell Tarrant Burke	6,000	
21 Del Mar College*	Corpus Christi	Mrs. J. W. Agee	20,000	3
22 De MeMazenod Scholasticate	San Antonio	Father F. J. Montalbano	20,000	
23 East Texas Baptist College	Marshall	Leland A. Corey	20,572	1
24 Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest	Austin	Frederick L. Cheney	15,000	2
25 East Texas State Teachers College*	Commerce	Opal Williams	126,920	5
26 Gainesville College*	Gainesville	N. Brown	5,000	
27 Hardin-Simmons University	Abilene	Mabel E. Willoughby	63,000	6
28 Harris College of Nursing	Fort Worth	Lurine Hightower	3,363	
29 Henderson County Junior College*	Athens	Mrs. Marie Martin	8,000	
30 Holding Institute	Laredo	Ura Leveridge	600	
31 Houston, University of*	Houston	Howard F. McGaw	158,663	39
32 Howard County Junior College*	Big Spring	J. P. Vagt	7,000	2
33 Huston-Tillotson College	Austin	Mrs. Olive D. Brown	32,000	2
34 Incarnate Word College	San Antonio	Sister M. Raphael Eccell	50,730	3
35 International Bible College	San Antonio	Tecla Fore		
36 Jacksonville College	Jacksonville	Rev. Orland (Jack) Wages	15,050	1
37 Jarvis Christian College	Hawkins	William W. Bennett		
38 Kilgore College*	Kilgore	Fredonia Sikes	18,000	1
39 Lamar State College of Technology*	Beaumont	Julia Plummer		

	College	Location	Librarian	Stock	Full-Time Staff
40	Laredo Junior College*	Laredo	Phyllis L. Brown	12,029	
41	Lee College*	Baytown	Mrs. Mattie N. Skeete	16,685	2
42	LeTourneau Technical Institute	Longview	Mrs. Elizabeth Crim	6,648	2
43	Lillie Jolly School of Nursing	Houston	Mrs. John S. Malone		
44	Lon Morris College	Jacksonville	Mrs. C. O. Molley		
45	Lutheran Concordia College	Austin	Doris Knippa	9,000	1
46	McMurry College Library	Abilene	Perma A. Rich	34,500	1
47	Mary Allen College	Crockett	Lillian J. Hale		
48	Mary Hardin-Baylor College	Belton			
49	Midwestern University*	Wichita Falls	Mrs. Willie Lee Casey	3,800	1
50	Navarro Junior College*	Corsicana	O. B. Kindle	5,505	
51	North Texas State College*	Denton	David A. Webb	285,660	15
52	Northwest Texas School of Nursing	Amarillo	Rose M. Radcliffe		
53	Odessa College*	Odessa	Mrs. Madeline W. Berry	9,500	
54	Our Lady of Victory College	Fort Worth	Sister Mary Austin	9,000	
55	Our Lady of the Lake College	San Antonio	Sister Margaret Rose	57,584	1
56	Pan American College*	Edinburg	J. Norman Heard	19,500	3
57	Panola College*	Carthage	E. M. Adams, Jr.	6,300	
58	Paris Junior College	Paris	Mrs. Eugene Thielman		
59	Peacock Military Academy	San Antonio	Dorothy Peacock	3,526	
60	Port Arthur College	Port Arthur			
61	Prairie View A. & M. College*	Prairie View	O. J. Baker	51,949	15
62	Radford School for Girls	El Paso	Goldia D. Cooksey	7,175	
63	Ranger Junior College*	Ranger	Marjorie O'Donnell TheBerge	7,000	
64	Rice Institute	Houston	Hardin Craig, Jr.	280,000	21
65	Sacred Heart Dominican College	Houston	Sister Mary David	20,000	1
66	St. Edward's University	Austin	Brother Carroll	24,000	1
67	St. John's Seminary	San Antonio	Rev. Rudolph Miller		
68	St. Joseph Dept. of Nursing, Sacred Heart Dominican College	Houston	Mrs. Katherine H. Morgan		
69	St. Mark's School of Texas	Dallas	Mrs. Fred W. Boecher		
70	St. Mary's Academy	Austin	Sister M. Ruth Dolores	4,100	
71	St. Mary's University	San Antonio	Brother Paul Novosal	47,500	3
72	St. Paul's School of Nursing	Dallas	Mrs. Paula Casper	3,619	
73	St. Phillips College	San Antonio	Dolly B. Davis		
74	St. Thomas, University of	Houston	Father John W. Meyer	16,000	1
75	Sam Houston State Teachers College*	Huntsville	B. P. Simons	136,000	6
76	San Angelo College*	San Angelo	Ruth Gray	10,605	
77	San Antonio College*	San Antonio	James O. Wallace	15,718	3
78	San Marcos Academy	San Marcos	Ruth Thomas	1,500	

	College	Location	Librarian	Stock	Full-Time Staff
79	Schreiner Institute	Kerrville	Verna Walker	11,000	
80	South Texas College	Houston	Richard L. Ducote	5,000	
81	Southern Methodist University	Dallas	Robert M. Trent	401,101	33
82	Southwest Texas Junior College*	Uvalde	Mrs. Joe Vonham, Jr.		
83	Southwestern University	Georgetown			
84	Southwest Texas State Teachers College*	San Marcos	Ernest B. Jackson	87,000	6
85	Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary	Fort Worth	L. R. Elliott	131,545	11
86	Southwestern Bible Institute	Waxahachie	Pearl M. Ellis	23,666	2
87	Southwestern Junior College	Keene	Grace Prentice	15,500	
88	Stephen F. Austin State College*	Nacogdoches	Mildred Wyatt	48,761	5
89	Tarleton State College*	Stephenville	Lola Rivers Thompson	37,508	5
90	Sul Ross State College*	Alpine	Rose Kinzer		
91	Temple Junior College*	Temple	John P. Landers	4,000	1
92	Texarkana College*	Texarkana	Lucy T. Furlow	5,344	
93	Texas Christian University	Fort Worth	C. G. Sparks	270,000	13
94	Texas College	Tyler	Frances V. Smith		
95	Texas College of Arts and Industries	Kingsville	Ned C. Morris	72,000	3
96	Texas Lutheran College	Seguin	Warren A. Lussky	32,000	2
97	Texas Medical Center Library	Houston	Helen M. Holt		
93	Texas Military Institute	San Antonio	Mrs. Hanna T. Willitt	3,242	
99	Texas Southern University*	Houston	R. G. Griffin	65,000	17
100	Texas Southmost College*	Brownsville	B. C. Homeyer		
101	Texas State College for Women*	Denton	Ivan L. Schulze	135,000	
102	Texas Technological College*	Lubbock	Ray C. Janeway	229,000	31
103	Texas, University of*	Austin	Alexander Moffit	1,177,059	91
104	Texas, University of, Dental Branch*	Houston	Eva Bowden	10,000	1
105	Texas, University of, M. D. Anderson Hospital*	Houston	Jane R. Burton	13,000	2
105	Texas, University of, Medical Branch*	Galveston	Elisabeth D. Runge	72,000	6
107	Texas, University of Southwestern Medical School*	Dallas	Mrs. Violet M. Baird	41,985	9
108	Texas Wesleyan College	Fort Worth	Mrs. Joyce Holland Clark	35,000	2
109	Texas Western College*	El Paso	Baxter Polk		
110	Trinity University	San Antonio	John C. Abbott	75,000	7
111	Tyler Junior College*	Tyler	Mrs. Ethelwyn F. Foman	12,000	1
112	Victoria College*	Victoria	Lois Parker Rowland	7,843	1
113	Wayland College	Plainview	Florrie Conway	17,000	1
114	Weatherford College*	Weatherford	Catherine Chapman	6,200	
115	West Texas State College*	Canyon	Joe H. Bailey	51,000	5
116	Wharton County Junior College*	Wharton	Mrs. Wanda Sivells	8,900	1
117	Wiley College	Marshall	Mrs. Gertrude H. Mason		

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

	Location	Library	Librarian
118	Abilene	Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. L.	
118	Amarillo	Continental Carbon Co.	Mrs. P. L. Mucciolo
120		Mason & Hanger, Silas Mason Co., Inc.	Richard S. Gray
121		Veterans Administration Hospital	J. Mildred Dale
122		Jefferson Chemical Co., Inc.	Martin M. Padwe
123		Texas Medical Association Memorial Library	Pauline Duffield
124		Texas Supreme Court Library	Mrs. Frances DeBogory Horton
125	Baytown	Humble Oil & Refining Co., Engineering Division L.	Mrs. Jewel Summersill
126		Humble Oil & Refining Co., Technical L.	Elizabeth Gibson
127	Big Spring	Veterans Administration Hospital L.	Mrs. Clara D. McLean
128	Bishop	Chemical Plant Library L.	Ruby M. Adams
129	Bonham	Veterans Administration Center L.	Viola Wimberly
130	Borger	J. M. Huber Corp. L.	
131	Clarkwood	Celanese Petroleum Research L.	Frank S. Wagner, Jr.
132	College Station	Texas Engineers Library	Robert E. Betts
133	Corpus Christi	Columbia-Southern Chemical Corp.	Ivan C. Trombley
134		Delhi-Taylor Oil Corp. L.	Lewis Gross
135		U. S. Naval Hospital Medical Library	Melia R. Reed
136	Daingerfield	Ordinance Aerophysics Laboratory L.	Joe A. Easterly
137	Dallas	Atlantic Refining Co. Technical L.	Mrs. Billie-David Anderson
138		Atlantic Refining Co. Research & Development L.	Helen Spangler
139		Beers and Herog (Geologists) L.	Mrs. Ruth S. Franklin
140		Campbell, Taggart Research Corp. L.	
141		Chance Vought Aircraft L.	Herbert S. White
142		Core Laboratories Inc. L.	
143		Dallas Museum of Fine Arts	Charlotte Stephens
144		Dallas Power and Light Co.	Florence Dobson
145		DeGolyer & MacNaughton L.	Dr. Alfred M. Leeston
146		Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas	Mabel Wilkerson
147		Magnolia Petroleum Co. Field Research L.	Maryann Duggan
148		The Geotechnical Corp. L.	Mrs. Ruth S. Franklin
149		Geotronic Labs, Inc., L.	Darwin S. Renner
150		Lone Star Gas Co. L.	H. W. Black
151		Magnolia Petroleum Co. Geological L.	Mrs. Jane Umpleby
152		Panhandle Oil Corp. L.	Josephine W. Patterson
153		Southwestern Life Insurance Co. L.	Bette Butcher
154		Sun Oil Technical L.	Bertha B. Cook
155		Taylor, Norsworthy, Inc., Advertising L.	
156		Texas Instruments Incorp. L.	Frances O. Henderson
157		U. S. Bureau of Mines	Mrs. Mildred V. Smith

	Location	Library	Librarian
158		Veterans Administration Hospital L.	Eleanor Brandt
159	El Paso	Dr. Abersold's Personal Library	Dr. J. N. Abersold
160	Fort Worth	Bell Helicopter Corp.	Mrs. Mary R. Pence
161		Broiles, Rowland Co. L.	
162		Convair Division Research Library	R. R. de Tonnancour
163		Evans & Associates, Advertising L.	Mrs. Barbara R. Seever
164		Fort Worth Star Telegram L.	Betty Kibbee
165		Harris Hospital L.	Lurine Hightower
166		John Peter Smith Hospital L.	
167		Panther Co. L.	Frances Marshall
168		Terrell's Laboratory L.	Dorothy Hill
169	Freeport	Dow Chemical Co., Texas Division L.	J. R. Eben
170	Garland	Temo Aircraft Corp. Training L.	Fred A. Armitage, Jr.
171	Houston	Andrews, Kurth, Campbell and Bradley L.	
172		Aylin Advertising Agency L.	
173		Baroid Division National Lead Co. L.	Mary H. Boris
174		Brennon Advertising Agency L.	
175		Converted Rice, Inc. L.	
176		Foote, Cone and Belding L.	
177		Gulf Publishing Co. L.	Eunice Okoneski
178		Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co. E. W. S. Research L.	
179		Houston Chronicle L.	Patricia E. Doggett
180		Houston Technical Laboratories L.	
181		Hughes Tool Co. L.	
182		Humble Oil & Refining Co. Employee Relations L.	Mrs. Martha Bennett
183		Humble Oil & Refining Co. Exploration Department Geology L.	Sarah Anne Luger
184		Humble Oil & Refining Co. Houston Research L.	Dr. Gould H. Cloud
185		Humble Oil & Refining Co. Medical Division L.	Sonia Powell
186		Humble Oil & Refining Co. Petroleum Engineering L.	Mary Beth Thompson
187		McCann-Erickson, Inc. L.	Dolores Williams
188		Museum of Fine Arts	Abby W. Foss
189		Prudential Insurance Co. of America Business L.	Laverne West
190		Schlumberger Well Surveying Corp. L.	Georgie E. Maddox
191		Shell Development Co. L.	Aphrodite Mamoulides
192		Shell Oil Co. Central Files and L. Division, Houston Area Central L.	
193		South Texas Cotton Oil Co. L.	
194		Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. L.	Mrs. Agnes B. Weeren
195		Texas Instruments, Industrial and Instrumentation Division	Rita Phillips
196		Texas Medical Center Library	Virginia Parker

	Location	Library	Librarian
197		Tideland Exploration Co. L.	
198		Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp.	Mildred Hogan
199		Veterans Administration Hospital L.	Byron B. Miller
200	Kerrville	Veterans Administration L.	Mrs. Ioma A. Jones
201	Longview	East Texas Chamber of Commerce	Mrs. Camilla Koford
202	McKinney	Veterans Administration Hospital L.	Mrs. Kathryn C. Eubanks
203	Marlin	Veterans Administration Hospital L.	Geneva H. Coleman
204	Marshall	Atlas Powder Co. Darco Experimental Lab. L.	L. D. McNamee
205	Odessa	Sid Richardson & Carbon Co. Research Development Co. L.	
206	Orange	Sabine River Works Plant L.	
207	Pampa	Cabot Carbon Co. L.	
208	Phillips	Phillips Petroleum Co. Research & Development Dept. L.	
209	Port Arthur	Texas Company Research & Technical L.	Joyce Day
210	Port Neches	U. S. Rubber Co. Naugaluck Chemical L.	
211	Renner	Texas Research Foundation L.	
212	Sabine Pass	Port Arthur Menhaden Products Inc. L.	
213	San Antonio	Bexar County Medical L.	Nathalie Cate Grum
214		Daughters of the Republic of Texas L.	Marg-Riette Montgomery
215		Express Publishing Co. L.	Mrs. Neva Perkins
216		Southwest Foundation for Research & Education	Edwin F. Vaught
217		Texas Natural Foundation L.	
218		Witte Museum	
219	San Jacinto Monument	San Jacinto Museum	Mrs. David W. Knepper
220	Sherman	Anderson, Clayton & Co., Foods Division Technical L.	H. W. Wiese
221	Temple	Veterans Administration L.	Eugenia L. Pirie
222	Texas City	American Oil Company, Industrial Relations L.	Mary E. Davis
223		American Oil Company, Research and Development Dept. L.	Mrs. Marvine Brand
224		Carbide & Carbon Chemical Co. L.	
225		Monsanto Chemical Co. Research L.	Effie N. Birdwell
226		Pan American Refining Corp Industrial Relations L.	Mary E. Davis
227	Tyler	Finn, William F. & Associates L.	
228		Tyler Courier-Times & Telegraph L.	
229	Victoria	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. L.	Frances Morrow
230	Waco	Providence Hospital Interns & Nurses L.	
231		Veterans Administration Center L.	Mrs. P. E. Phelan
232	Wichita Falls	Wichita General Hospital Medical L.	Mrs. Charles E. Cook

LIBRARIANS

Abbott, John C.	110	Elliott, L. R.	85	Martin, Mrs. Marie	29
Abersold, Dr. J. N.	159	Ellis, Pearl M.	86	Mason, Mrs. Gertrude	
Adams, E. M., Jr.	57	Estes, Mayme	16	H.	117
Adams, Ruby M.	128	Eubanks, Mrs. Kathryn		Menard, Rev. J. Godden	7
Agee, Mrs. J. W.	21	C.	202	Meyer, Father John W.	74
Anderson, Mrs. Billie-		Evans, Mayme	18	Miller, Byron B.	199
David	137	Foman, Mrs. Ethelwyn		Miller, Rev. Rudolph	67
Armitage, Fred A.	170	F.	111	Milliken, Callie Faye	1
Austin, Sister Mary	54	Fore, Tecla	35	Moffit, Alexander	103
Bailey, Joe H.	115	Foss, Abby	188	Molley, Mrs. C. O.	44
Baird, Mrs. Violet M.	107	Franklin, Mrs. Ruth		Montalbano, Rev. F. J.	22
Baker, O. J.	61	S.	139, 148	Montgomery, Marg-	
Bennett, Mrs. Martha	182	Furlow, Lucy T.	92	Riette	214
Bennett, William W.	37	Geyer, Mrs. Anna	13	Morgan, Mrs. Katherine	
Berry, Mrs. Madeline W.	53	Gibson, Elizabeth	126	H.	68
Betts, Robert E.	132	Gray, Richard S.	119	Morris, Ned C.	95
Birdwell, Effie N.	225	Cray, Ruth	77	Morrow, Frances	229
Black, H. W.	150	Griffin, R. G.	99	Mucciolo, P. L.	118
Boecher, Mrs. Fred W.	69	Gross, Lewis	134	Newton, Mrs. Mary	13
Boris, Mrs. Mary H.	173	Grum, Mrs. Nathalie		Novosal, Bro. Paul	71
Bowden, Eva	104	Cate	213	Okoneski, Eunice	177
Brand, Mrs. Marvine	223	Hale, Lillian J.	47	Padwe, Martin M.	122
Brandt, Eleanor	158	Hamblen, Clara J.	15	Parker, Virginia	196
Brown, N.	26	Harrison, Guy B., Jr.	12	Patterson, Josephine	
Brown, Mrs. Olive D.	33	Head, Mrs. Dorothy W.	8	W.	152
Brown, Phyllis L.	40	Head, J. Norman	56	Peacock, Dorothy	59
Burke, Mrs. Newell		Henderson, Frances O.	156	Pence, Mrs. Mary R.	160
Tarrant	20	Hightower, Lurine	28, 165	Perkins, Neva	215
Burton, Jane R.	105	Hill, Dorothy	168	Phelan, Mrs. P. E.	231
Butcher, Bette	153	Hogan, Mildred	198	Phillips, Rita	195
Carroll, Brother	66	Holt, Helen M.	97	Pirie, Eugenia L.	221
Casey, Mrs. Willie Lee	49	Homeyer, B. C.	100	Plummer, Julia	39
Casper, Mrs. P.	72	Horsley, Mrs. Margaret	3	Polk, Baxter	109
Chapman, Catherine	114	Horton, Mrs. Frances		Powell, Sonia	185
Chenery, Frederick L.	24	DeBogory	124	Prentice, Grace	87
Clark, Joyce Holland	108	Houze, Robert A.	2	Radcliffe, Rose M.	52
Cloud, Dr. Gould H.	184	Hudson, Mrs. Rebecca		Rand, James F.	19
Coleman, Geneva H.	203	A.	14	Reed, Melia R.	135
Conway, Florrie	113	Humphries, Mrs. J. A.	6	Renner, Darwin S.	149
Cook, Bertha B.	154	Jackson, Ernest B.	84	Rich, Perma A.	46
Cook, Mrs. Charles E.	232	Janeway, R. C.	102	Rose, Sister Margaret	55
Cooksey, Goldia D.	62	Jones, Mrs. Ioma A.	200	Rouse, Roscoe	10
Corey, Leland A.	23	Kibbee, Betty	164	Rowan, Jonnie	5
Craig, Hardin, Jr.	64	Kindle, Odis	50	Rowland, Lois Parker	112
Crim, Mrs. Elizabeth	42	Kinzer, Rose	90	Runge, Elisabeth D.	106
Dale, J. Mildred	120	Knepper, Mrs. David W.	219	Schulze, Ivan L.	101
David, Sister Mary	65	Knippa, Doris	45	Seever, Barbara R.	163
Davis, Dolly B.	73	Koford, Mrs. Camilla	201	Sikes, Fredonia	38
Davis, Mary E.	222, 226	Landers, John P.	91	Simons, B. P.	75
Day, Joyce	209	Leeston, Dr. Alfred M.	145	Sivells, Mrs. Wanda	116
de Tonnancour, P. R.	162	Leveridge, Ura	30	Skeete, Mrs. Mattie N.	41
Dobson, Florence	144	Luger, Sarah A.	183	Smith, Frances V.	94
Doggett, Patricia E.	179	Lussky, Warren A.	96	Smith, Mrs. Mildred V.	157
Dolores, Sister M. Ruth	70	McGaw, Howard F.	31	Spangler, Mrs. Helen	
Dow, Rev. Norman, Jr.	9	McLean, Clara D.	127	E.	138
Ducote, Richard L.	80	McNamee, L. D.	204	Sparks, Claud G.	93
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