

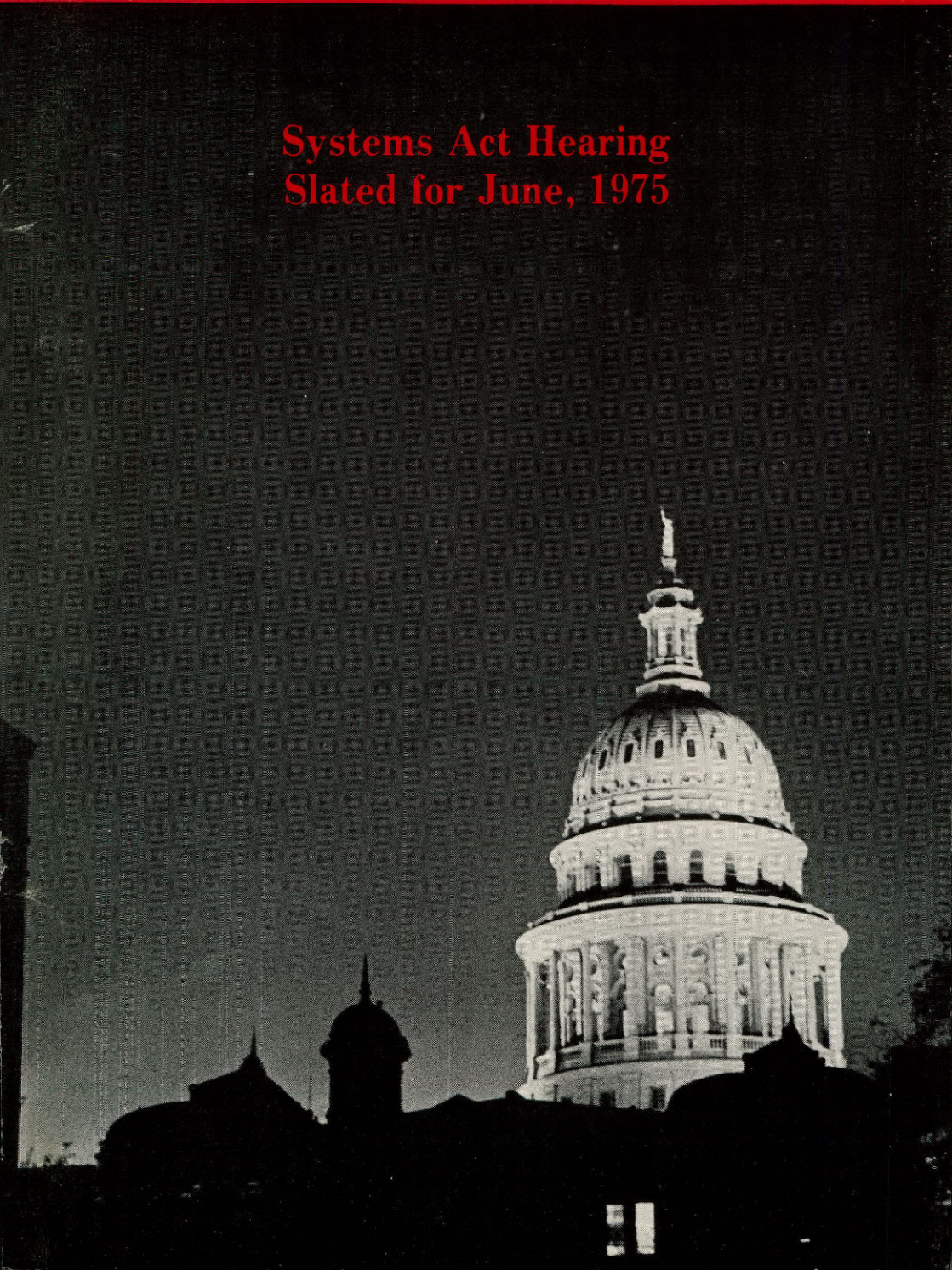
Texas Libraries

Fall 1974

Volume 36

Number 3

**Systems Act Hearing
Slated for June, 1975**



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Editor: Millicent Huff

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Anniversaries Occasion for Library's History

Early in 1974 the Texas State Library noted the 135th anniversary of the joint resolution calling for the establishment of a library for the Republic of Texas, the 100th anniversary of the legislation that permits cities to appropriate funds for public libraries, and the 65th anniversary of the creation of the Texas Library and Historical Commission as the governing board for the Texas State Library.

Like all institutions the Texas State Library finds itself faced with new challenges. And change is necessary to meet these new challenges. At the same time, however, there is a need to maintain a continuing awareness of what has gone before. In recent years *Texas Libraries* has published several articles on the history of this agency. The following article was actually written in 1932 and consists of the first two chapters of a thesis on the history of the Texas State Library, written at the University of Texas.

The author was Catherine Young. Over the years the thesis has been much used, but the identity of the author had been more or less forgotten. When it was decided that the material would make a good beginning for the history to be published in *Texas Libraries*, the author's permission was needed. She was quickly located. Miss Young, the Ex-Students' Association at the University of Texas said, is now Mrs. Edward Clack of Burkburnett, Texas. Her permission to reprint the following is appreciated.

The State Library: 1835-1883

by Catherine Young Clack

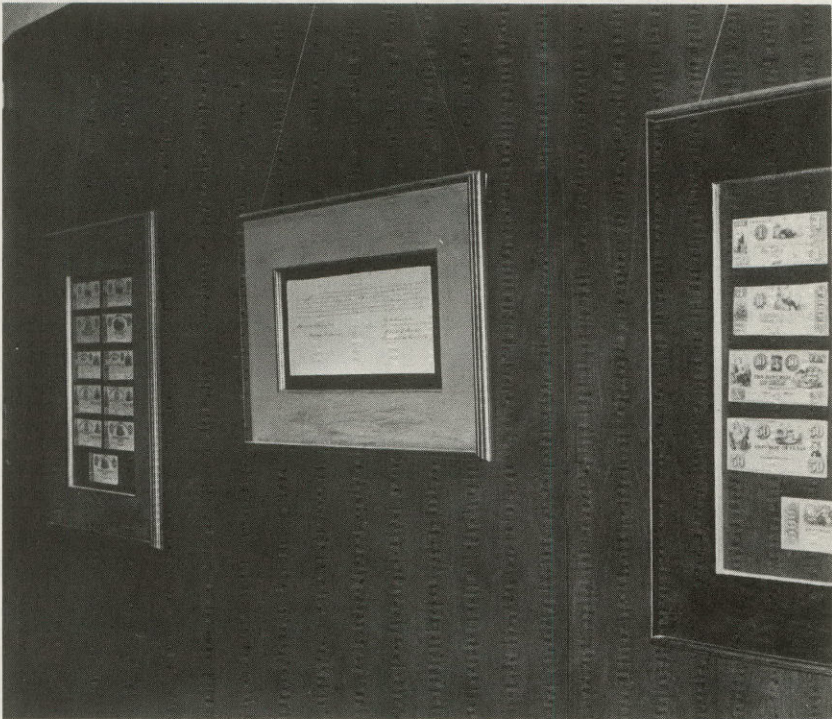
In the fall of 1835 there assembled at San Felipe a band of colonists who sought redress for the wrongs perpetrated by a foreign government upon the colonists in its lands. The times were turbulent; messengers brought to San Felipe accounts of declarations of independence proclaimed by the citizens of Jackson and the citizens of Goliad. While the representatives of the various municipalities gathered to consider the course of liberty, defense, and new government, one man saw the need of a library wherein the framers of a new nation might find counsel and precedent. Accordingly, this man Colonel D. C. Barrett, from the municipality of Mina, afterward renamed Bastrop, submitted a proposition for furnishing a library.² The journal of the Provisional Government does not contain the text of Colonel Barrett's motion, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.³ The report of the Committee to the Convention, however, is recorded in the journal. As it is the first document relating to a public library in Texas, it is herewith reproduced.

Mr. McMullen, from the committee of finance, made the following report, which was read and adopted:

Your committee, to whom was referred the proposition of Colonel Barrett, to furnish the Provisional Government with an useful library of law books, civil and political history, political economy, etc., beg leave to report to your honorable body, that we approve of the proposition in part, and do most earnestly recommend to the General Council to accept of the proposition so far as to embrace the list of books or works, affixed to this report, together with such works as the wisdom of your honorable body, may add to said list, for it is impossible for us, for the little time, which more pressing business has allowed us to bestow upon the subject, to recollect every book which may be important, for you to

examine and refer to, in the formation of so complicated a system as that of Government. Yet to purchase the number of volumes, which Colonel Barrett set forth in his proposition, would be, in our humble opinion, in the present distracted and impoverished state of the country, unwise, and give just cause of offense to a large majority of our fellow-citizens; they would instantly say, you advance one thousand dollars for a library, containing two thousand volumes; when you have not one cent to give to him who has suffered every privation, and risked every danger in defense of this country.

It would not only displease the people, but it would be bad policy, and would be an expenditure of money which is not absolutely required at this time. If our finance were in a flourishing condition, and our state of peace with the world, we would recommend you purchase double the number of volumes proposed, though the proposition of Colonel Barrett



A picture of the proclamation establishing a library for the Republic of Texas in 1839 hangs in the Lorenzo de Zavala State Archives Building.

is certainly very liberal, and under better auspices, we would take great pleasure in recommending to your honorable body to accept the proposition.

List of books recommended to be furnished:

1. Civil Law Books,
Corpus Juris Civilis,
Code de Napoleon,
2. American works,
Constitution of the United States,
Laws of the United States,
Kent's commentaries,
Journal and Debates of Congress,
Life and writings of Thomas Jefferson,
History of the United States,
3. Common law books,
Blackstone's commentaries,
Viner's Abridgment,
Sidney on Government.

John McMullen
Chairman of Committee of Finance. ⁴

(Council Hall, San Felipe de Austin
January 3d, 1836.)

Apparently the matter was dropped, as the Convention adjourned shortly thereafter with no further mention of the library. Close upon adjournment followed news of the Alamo, of Goliad, and of San Jacinto. The cause of the library was temporarily forgotten in the press of war. Texans cannot wholly forget, however, the patriot and scholar, Colonel Barrett of Bastrop, who may be justly regarded as the father of the Texas State Library; he recognized the need and benefit of such a library; his was the first voice lifted for a public library at a time when even a public school was an unrealized dream in Texas; his petition for a public library preceded by two months the memorable Declaration of Independence, March 2, 1836.

Texas was fortunate in her pioneers: the names of men of achievement in law, medicine, and literature are not wanting. On

December 5, 1837, a group of these gentlemen met in the capital and organized the Philosophical Society of Texas. The following officers were elected:

Mirabeau B. Lamar, President.
Ashbel Smith, First Vice President.
Robert A. Irion, Second Vice President.
Anson Jones, Third Vice President.
Joseph Rowe, Fourth Vice President.
David S. Kaufman, Fifth Vice President.
Wm. Fairfax Gray, Recording Secretary.
David G. Burnet, Corresponding Secretary.
Augustus C. Allen, Treasurer.
John Birdsall, Librarian.

The following extract from the Memorial of this society is pertinent:

We further represent to your honorable bodies, that to carry into full effect the objects set forth in the above preamble, it is contemplated by the society to establish a library; to found a cabinet of minerology, geology and natural history, to serve as a repository for specimens collected in our own borders or sent from other countries, to procure philosophical and astronomical apparatus, and to obtain suitable buildings for their safe keeping and use.

The library of books, the cabinet of specimens, and the apparatus which it is proposed to obtain, will in the opinion of our memorialists be of vast public utility,—of scarcely less advantage to the citizens generally, and especially to the rising generation than to the members of the society. For it is the design of society to employ these means in diffusing information as extensively as circumstances will permit.⁵

Aside from their immediate worth, the roster and purpose of the Philosophical Society are of importance as relating to the foundation of a state public library. These men of vision held high office in the government of the Republic; that government was shortly to sponsor a national library.

After San Jacinto the first two congresses of the Republic devoted themselves to organization and legislation. It remained for the Third Congress to supply an obviously needed library. In the journal of that Congress, an entry of January 22, 1839, reads

to this effect: "Joint resolutions for purchasing a library for the use of the Republic; rule suspended, read a 2d time, amended and laid on the table until called up."⁶ On the following day, January 25, the *Senate Journal* contains this entry: "Joint resolution making appropriation for the furnishing of a library for the use of the Republic; read a third time, and passed."⁷

The resolution provided an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to be expended by the President for books which were to be deposited in the office of the secretary of state.⁸ At the time Mirabeau B. Lamar was president of the Republic of Texas; he was eminently fitted for the task assigned him by the Third Congress. The act, however, by naming the secretary of state ex-officio librarian, established a precedent which impaired the service of the library for half a century. Thus was begun, under fairly auspicious circumstances, the national library.

Toward the close of March in the same year Ashbel Smith, writing to his friend, Dr. Henry Barnard, says among other things:

I have sold the Encyclopedia to the Government: —it is the nucleus of the National Library: —the only purchase yet made. I shall charge \$250. and expect to be paid in a fortnight or three weeks. The sum will be vested immediately it is received for your account. I still have the Reviews:—Several persons wish to own them but I will not let them go on credit:—and the general scarcity of money in Texas [is] as elsewhere. Accordingly cash purchases are made seldom but of articles of present need.⁹

This brief quotation is trebly significant: the National Library was now an actuality; the above-mentioned Encyclopedia were the first books purchased for a public library in Texas; the great Dr. Henry Barnard was personally interested in the affairs of the Republic.

Prophetic of financial misfortunes are Smith's words concerning the scarcity of money. This is materially substantiated in a letter written by David G. Burnet, Acting Secretary of State, to W. H. Jack, Chairman of the Committee on the State of the Republic, which refers directly to the ten thousand dollar appropriation, as well as to the Encyclopedia. In the letter Burnet says that President Lamar purchased an eighteen-volume set of the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia* from Dr. Ashbel Smith; beyond that, nothing had been done in the face of existing conditions of finance.¹⁰

As financial affairs went from bad to worse, and the public debt increased in three years from \$1,877,525.00 to \$7,300,000.00, the Library was again crowded into the background. In his inaugural address of December 10, 1838, President Lamar had declared:

It will be my leading policy to awaken into vigorous activity the wealth, talent, and enterprise of the country; and, at the same time, to lay the foundation of those higher institutions for moral and mental culture without which no government on democratic principles can prosper, nor the people long preserve their liberties.¹¹

That he earnestly endeavored to realize this promise was attested by the action of the Third Congress in appropriating the ten thousand dollars referred to above. But Lamar was powerless to move against the rising tide of national bankruptcy: the outlook was not hopeful. The Library, which had got off with such a brave start, does not appear again in the annals of the Republic.

Development in the Period of First Statehood

In the decade which passed after the creation of the Library in 1839, no steps were taken to augment the Library's small collection of books. In 1849, however, during the administration of Governor George T. Wood, the legislature provided for accessions through the exchange of books, maps, and charts, and all other productions of literary, scientific, or political nature, with the Library of Congress, the executive departments of the various states, and with foreign powers. This act provided further that the Secretary of State should act as librarian, and that three hundred dollars be appropriated for the expense of transportation.¹² Clearly, the intent of the act was to enlarge the Library, broaden the scope of the material, and secure timely information, all at a minimum of expense. The amount of money appropriated is significant; gone is the large gesture of President Lamar's administration; henceforward the appropriations for the Library, with some notable exceptions, were characterized by meagerness and inadequacy.

Shortly after the above act was passed, the Supreme Court began to demand books and to secure legislative appropriations

toward that end. On February 11, 1850, during the administration of Governor P. Hansborough Bell, the legislature's joint resolution making an appropriation for the purchase of certain books for the use of the Supreme Court was approved.¹³ The sum, one hundred dollars, was paid for thirteen volumes of the laws of the Republic of Mexico. A provision of the resolution was to the effect that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court should receive the books; there is nothing further, however, to indicate whether this should be a separate library or a part of the State Library.

In the fall of 1851 a second joint resolution was passed which provided for the needs of the Supreme Court. By the terms of this act, all law books and reports of the several states at that time in the office of the Secretary of State were transferred to that of the Supreme Court.¹⁴ Immediately on adjournment of the Supreme Court, however, the books were returned to the custody of the Secretary of State. This arrangement was evidently unsatisfactory, for a third act was passed in 1854 which established a separate library for the Supreme Court.¹⁵ In brief, the act of February 4, 1854, provided that the Secretary of State should transfer to the control of the judges of the Supreme Court all law books and legal reports received by ways of exchange; that fifteen thousand dollars be expended in the purchase of books for the Court; and that the books be kept at Austin, Tyler, and Galveston.

In the years following annexation, the legislature had appropriated a total of four hundred dollars for the State Library: three hundred dollars for the exchange of books, maps, and charts, and one hundred dollars for the volumes of *The Mexican Laws*. It is only too evident that the legislators had departed from the concept of a "national library" as advocated in the days of the Republic; the trend now was in the direction of a legal reference room for the use of the Legislature and the Supreme Court.

At this time E. M. Pease was governor of the State of Texas. He is written in the pages of Texas history as a statesman, a scholar, and a gentleman, the patron of cultural progress. To Governor Pease was given the credit for the following item in the Appropriations Act for the use and support of the State Government for the years 1856-1857: "For the purchase of books for the State Library...\$5,000.—"¹⁶ Liberal appropriations were likewise made for the following purposes:

For librarians of the three branches of the
Supreme Court Library, annually 300

For printing the Laws and Journals of the
Sixth legislature, including the Code of
Criminal Procedure and Penal Code, news-
papers, bills, and reports 20,000

For purchase of books for Supreme Court
Library 5,000¹⁷

Unquestionably, the five thousand dollars was well spent under the direction of Governor Pease; the *Texas Almanac* for 1867 says the volumes “purchased during the gubernatorial term of Governor Pease and selected under his direction...embrace a large number of choice and standard works.”¹⁸ The quality of the selection is further attested by a memorandum book from the office of the Secretary of State, covering the years 1853-1865.¹⁹ The journal was used to record book loans made during those years. In 1857 there are three entries for the months of November and December showing that Amelia Barr had taken seven volumes of *Blackwood's Magazine*. Each entry was marked “Returned.” The record remains, however, that many books borrowed by members of the legislature were never returned. This imposing list of volumes was marked loaned under an entry February 25, 1862; Bolingbroke's *Works*, Walpole's *Memoirs*, Maxwell's *Life of Wellington*, *Unabridged Dictionary*, *Review of the Mexican War*, *History of the Republic of Texas*, Borth's *Travels in Central Africa*, Arnold's *Rome*, *History of Spain and Portugal*, *Cyclopedia of English Literature*, *History of Greece*, and the *Rise of the Dutch Republic*.²⁰ By way of contrast, there is only one loan recorded for the year 1865: one N. C. Raymond borrowed *American Royalists* (Lib. No. 219), which he returned March 2, 1865.

To return to the material growth of the State Library: the Appropriations Bill of February 14, 1860, contained an item of fifteen hundred dollars for the State Library.²¹ The sum was to be expended under the direction of the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings. It was a departure from precedent: heretofore, the governors had been empowered to purchase the books for the library. To explain the change is to

resort to conjectures: possibly the legislature, antagonistic to the then Governor, Sam Houston, over the question of secession, delegated the authority to others in a spirit of malice.

The first period of statehood closed in a flare of Indian depredations, threat of Mexican invasions, and secession sentiment. During the period the State Library had grown from an eighteen-volume set of the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia* to an extensive and excellent collection. The period saw also the creation of the Supreme Court Library, a public library of special nature and one which overshadowed at times the first and greater library, the State Library, so graciously befriended by Governor E. M. Pease.

Reconstruction and Retarded Growth

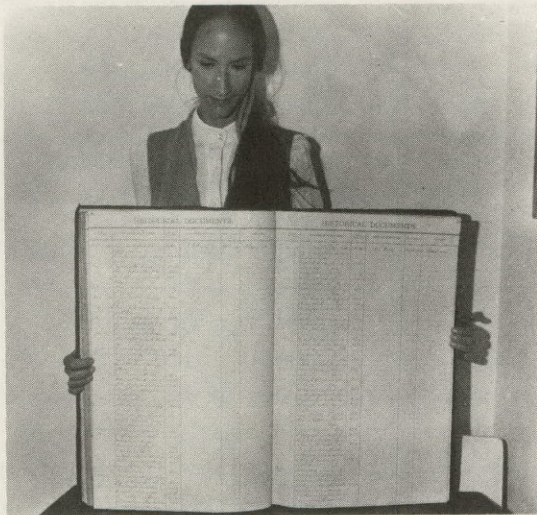
The development of the Library in the period of first statehood was checked for the duration of the Civil War; there is no record of legislation pertaining to the Library for these years. The next phase in the history of the Library, therefore, begins with the period of reconstruction.

After Appomattox and the Constitutional Convention of 1866, J. W. Throckmorton was elected governor of Texas. The inauguration was celebrated August 13, 1866. To his brief administration of some few months must be accredited the most outstanding move relative to the State Library since the days of the Republic. On October 24, 1866, was approved a comprehensive and intelligent act which provided for the creation of the office of State Librarian. This librarian was to be appointed by the governor for four years subject to removal for ill conduct of office; further, the librarian was charged especially with making a complete catalogue of all books in the Library; finally, he should receive a salary of one thousand dollars per year.²²

Although the act of 1854 creating the Supreme Court Library had made provision for librarians, these were little more than perfunctory custodians; they were in no sense professional and expert librarians. This act, therefore, was the first acknowledgment by the Texas Legislature of the special character of a public library. No doubt the various State officials who had served in an ex-officio capacity had performed their duties to the best of their abilities. That their service was inadequate, however, is witnessed by the *Memorandum Book* referred to above: books were all too frequently lost or never returned. Moreover, the

provisions of the act creating the office of librarian indicate other abuses were common: no complete inventory of the Library properties had been made; books had been loaned without due regard for the Library rules and regulations; no efforts had been made to enforce the return of books to the Library. The services of a full-time librarian were unquestionably needed.

Accordingly, Governor Throckmorton appointed Robert Josselyn, *quondam* private secretary to President Davis, as the first State Librarian.²³ Josselyn immediately set about cataloguing the books of the State Library which, at the time, occupied a large room on the third floor of the Capitol. It appears from Josselyn's catalogue, which was completed before Josselyn's dismissal in 1867, that there were 5,427 volumes of "choice and standard works" in the Library.²⁴ The *Texas Almanac* of 1867 says that there were over 7,000 volumes; possibly the number included the Austin branch of the Supreme Court Library.²⁵ The *Almanac* further states that the cost of the Library up to this time was \$37,000. By computation, I find that the total appropriations were approximately \$67,000. The following table shows the amounts appropriated up to 1866, according to the various legislative appropriations acts given in the Appendix. The discrepancy is not without partial explanation: only \$300 of the 1839 appropriation of \$10,000 was expended; moreover, the *Texas Almanac* of 1868



The ledger recording archival documents received by the State Library after the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics, and History in 1876 is in the State Library's Archives Division.

declares that Mr. Josselyn served as librarian without receiving any pay.²⁶

TABLE I
APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIBRARY PURPOSES, 1839-1867

Year	Purpose	Amount
1839	National Library	\$10,000
1849	Exchange of books, maps, and charts	300
1850	<i>Laws of Mexico</i>	100
1854	Supreme Court Library	15,000
1856-66	Salaries, Supreme Court Librarians (3 at \$300 for ten years)	9,000
1856	State Library	5,000
	Binding the Codes	20,000
	Supreme Court Library	5,000
1860	State Library	1,500
1866	Salary of State Librarian	1,000
	Total	\$66,900

Unfortunately for the State Library, Josselyn, along with Governor Throckmorton and other Democratic officials, was removed by General Sheridan in 1867 as "an impediment to the reconstruction."²⁷ This act brought an end to the most progressive step made in library development in Texas during the nineteenth century. In the consequent confusion and controversy of reconstruction, the welfare of the State Library suffered an eclipse. The story of its alternate abuse and neglect adds to the dark chapter of Texas history.

In 1871, under the Reconstruction Constitution, the State Library was returned to the office of the Secretary of State.²⁸ It had been in the custody of the Commissioner of Public Grounds and Building before and following the brief Josselyn intermission. In the office of the Secretary of State a clerk became librarian. This state of affairs continued until 1874, when one of the most extraordinary acts in Texas legislation passed in both Houses and was approved by Governor Coke.

By provision of the act of April 29, 1874, the governor was authorized to appoint "a suitable person to take charge of the public halls of the Capitol, including the Senate chamber, Hall of the House of Representatives, public library, the capitol grounds and State cemetery, with all public property belonging thereto, who shall be a practical horticulturist."²⁹ Illuminating is the specific charge of duties in Section 5 of the same act:

That it shall be the duty of such appointee to keep the gates and fences of the capitol grounds and State cemetery in good order, and to keep stock out of said enclosures; and it shall be unlawful for any person to take within said enclosures any horse or horses without the consent of said appointee, and no person shall be permitted to hitch any animal to any tree or shrub within the capitol grounds.³⁰

Clearly, library service was subordinated to the important duties set forth above. If the appointee then bore his library duties lightly, he is to be condoned. It is too evident that the legislators, the framers of the bill, were more concerned with the horses hitched on the grounds than they were with the seven thousand volumes on the third floor of the Capitol. Possible there ensued some dissatisfaction over the matter; at any rate, the legislature two years later passed an act which alleviated the condition somewhat.

This act of August 21, 1876, was concerned chiefly with the creation of the Department of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics, and History.³¹ In defining the duties of the Commissioner, Section 21 sets forth as follows: "In addition to his other duties the said Commissioner shall have charge and control of the State Library."³² It bears the characteristics of previous legislation concerning the Library, excepting the act of 1866 creating the office of librarian: passing the Library from hand to hand, considering library duties of minor importance, delegating control to ex-officio librarians. It

is to be wondered that anything remained of the Library.

Evidently the loss from unreturned books and non-recorded loans was considerable. From 1866 on there appear in the various legislative acts named above strict injunctions as to the keeping of careful records. Section 21 of the above act further states that the librarian "shall take special care that none are lost or damaged." It is also stated specifically:

It shall be unlawful for the Commissioner to permit any manuscripts, papers, documents, relics, works of art, or other property under his charge, except bound volumes of books, to be taken from his custody.

The leavening portion of the entire act, however, is found in this item pertaining to the binding and preservation of leading newspapers in the state "for future use of the historian." The purpose expressed in the phrase, "for the future use of the historian" marks the beginning of a new concept of library service. The State Library will continue to serve as a reference library for legislators; it will serve to furnish "choice and standard works" to the citizens of Austin; it will also serve in the future to collect and preserve Texas materials for the use of the historian. As a further mark of the increasing regard in which the Library was held, an appropriation act for 1879-1881 included an item under the Department of Insurance, Statistics, and History, as follows: "Salary of one clerk, to be state librarian—\$1,000."³³

There is now in the archives of the State Library a large journal called *Register of Historical Documents Belonging to the State of Texas* which contains a record of accessions made from September 25, 1877, to January 8, 1880, during the years when Dr. V. O. King held office as first Commissioner of Insurance, Statistics, and History. A single entry illustrates the nature of recording the accessions as well as the importance of the documents acquired:

Date of document. December 10, 1842

Description of document. Letter from Sam Houston to Thos. J. Smith and Eli Chandler appointing them agents to remove the Public Archives from Austin to Washington.

Number of Document. 5176.

From whom received. Hon. E. R. Lane, Goliad, Texas.

When received. January 8, 1880.

Before the Library could take advantage of this changing

attitude on the part of the legislature, and recover from the unhappy years following 1866, the capitol building was destroyed by fire in 1881.³⁴ The whole collection of maps, manuscripts, and volumes numbering 8,000 was a total loss.³⁵ The *Edinburgh Encyclopedia* purchased from Dr. Henry Barnard, the *Laws of the Mexican Republic*, Lord Kingsborough's *Collection of Mexican Antiquities*, 120 volumes of *Debates in the English Parliament*, several bound volumes of *Diario Gobierno*, the "choice and standard works" selected by Governor Pease, the books received in exchange with other states and foreign powers—all were burned. For nearly half a century the collection had grown; it was destroyed in a morning's fire.

The need being urgent, an act was passed April 11, 1882, providing temporary rooms for the Courts and the Law Library.³⁶ By the terms of this act, the upper story of the William Brueggerhaff building on Congress Avenue, as well as six rooms on the second floor, were rented for three months at a fee of \$562.50. The same legislature passed an act making a special appropriation for the "support of the Supreme Court at Galveston, Tyler, and Austin" which allowed \$1,000 for the purpose of law books.³⁷

No provision is made for a new State Library until the administration of Governor Hogg.

In review, the act of 1866 which created the office of State Librarian promised well for the State Library; it was a false promise. By authority of General Sheridan, the office was abolished, and the Library was restored to the hands of ex-officio librarians who were variously clerks in the office of the secretary of state, building superintendents, and commissioners of insurance, statistics, and history. In 1881 the Library was lost in the capitol fire, and no immediate steps were taken to establish a new one. The one promising feature of the latter part of the period was the creation of the office of historical clerk. The act prefaced a new interpretation of the functions of the State Library.

²Gammel's *Laws of Texas*, Vol. 1, p. 626.

³*Loc. cit.*

⁴Gammel's *Laws of Texas*, Vol. I, p. 727.

⁵*Telegraph and Texas Register*, Houston, January 13, 1838.

⁶*Senate Journal*, Third Congress, p. 124.

⁷*Ibid.*, p. 129.

- ⁸Gammel's *Laws of Texas*, Vol. II, p. 86 (Appendix, N. 1).
- ⁹Ashbel Smith Letters, Archives of University of Texas.
- ¹⁰Burnet to Jack, State Archives (Appendix, No. 3).
- ¹¹Thrall, H. S.: *Pictorial History of Texas*, N. D. Thomas and Co, St. Louis, 1879.
- ¹²Gammel's *Laws of Texas*, Vol. III, p. 190 (Appendix, No. 4).
- ¹³Gammel's *Laws of Texas*, Vol. III, p. 764 (Appendix, No. 5).
- ¹⁴*Ibid*, p. 884 (Appendix, No. 6).
- ¹⁵*Ibid*, p. 1493 (Appendix, No. 7).
- ¹⁶Gammel's *Laws of Texas*, Vol. IV, p. 517 (Appendix, No. 8)
- ¹⁷*Ibid*, pp. 240, 517, 518.
- ¹⁸*Texas Almanac*, 1867, p. 188.
- ¹⁹*Memorandum Book*, Secretary of State, 1853-1865, State Archives.
- ²⁰*Memorandum Book*, Secretary of State, 1853-1865, State Archives.
- ²¹Gammel's *Laws of Texas*, Vol. IV, p. 1475 (Appendix, No. 9).
- ²²Gammel's *Laws of Texas*, Vol. V, pp. 958-959 (Appendix, No. 10).
- ²³*Handbook of Texas Libraries*, No. 1, 1904, p. 11; Raines, C. W.; *Year Book for Texas*, 1901, Vol. I, p. 397.
- ²⁴*Handbook of Texas Libraries*, No. 1, 1904, p. 11.
- ²⁵*Texas Almanac*, 1867, p. 188 (Appendix, No. 11).
- ²⁶*Texas Almanac*, 1868, p. 199 (Appendix, No. 12).
- ²⁷Thrall, H. S.: *A Pictorial History of Texas*, N. D. Thomas Co, St. Louis, 1879, pp. 417-418.
- ²⁸*Handbook of Texas Libraries*. No. 1, 1904, p. 11.
- ²⁹Gammel's *Laws of Texas*, Vol. VIII, pp. 167-168 (Appendix No. 13)
- ³⁰*Loc. cit.*
- ³¹Gammel's *Laws of Texas*, Vol. VIII, pp. 1061-1062 (Appendix, No. 14)
- ³²*Loc. cit.*
- ³³Gammel's *Laws of Texas*, Vol. VIII, p. 1458.
- ³⁴I have the statement of Mrs. Mary Lea Brown, whose husband, W.M. Brown, was comptroller at the time, to the effect that the fire started in the Library.
- ³⁵*Handbook of Texas Libraries*, No. 1, 1904, p. 11; also, Raines, C.W.; *Year Book for Texas*, 1901, Vol. I, p. 397.
- ³⁶Gammel's *Laws of Texas*, Vol. IX, p. 262.
- ³⁷*Ibid*, p. 316.

Hearing Slated June 18 On Rules for Library Systems

An open hearing to be held on June 18 at 10 a.m. in the State Archives and Library Building Room 202 will give librarians and library users an opportunity to give testimony concerning Rules and Regulations for the coming biennium. The hearing is required in Chapter E, Sec. 15 (b) of the Library Systems Act, (V.A.C.S. 5446a).

"Changes are minimal," said Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey, director of the Texas State Library. In the following, they are indicated by screens over the new portions. There are two changes in the criteria for membership. Other changes fall into three categories. Probational membership reflects current budget realities and allows libraries to remain system members despite one-year setbacks. The role of system advisory councils and librarians of member libraries in making system plans is spelled out in more detail. This reflects policy statements made by the Library Systems Act Advisory Board. The third change has to do with the representation of county and multi-county federated systems on the system advisory councils.

The hearing will be conducted by members of the Library and Historical Commission. State Library staff members and members of the Library Systems Act Advisory Board will also be present. Robert E. Davis, chairman of the commission, pointed out the importance of the hearing process in giving the policy-making commission needed information on the needs for system development.

Proposed Revision of the Rules and Regulations for Third Biennium of Library Systems Act

The Rules and Regulations are arranged in the following order:

- I. Minimum Requirements for Approval of a Major Resource System
 - II. Minimum Requirements for Major Resource System Membership
 - III. Allocation of State Grants-In-Aid
 - IV. System Advisory Council Elections
- I. Minimum Requirements for Approval of a Major Resource System
 - A. Each major resource system must serve a population of 200,000 or more within 4,000 or more square miles. (Derived from the definition of a major resource center, which is the central library in a major resource system, Chapter A, Sec. 2 (7)).
 - B. A plan of service must be submitted as part of the grant application for the major resource system (Chapter C, Sec. 9 (c)). The plan of service must conform to the guidelines set in the annual plan for the development of the system submitted by the State Librarian for review by the State Library Systems Act Advisory Board and approved by the Commission (Chapter B, Section 5). The plan of service must be approved by the Commission before system funding is released by the Texas State Library.
The annual plan must be prepared and submitted to the Texas State Library by the major resource center and must include documentation indicating full participation in the planning process by the system advisory council, system member librarians, and lay representatives.

- C. Services offered to all participating libraries in a major resource system must be included in the system plan of service. Such services may include, but are not limited to centralized purchasing, centralized processing, union catalogs, reciprocal borrowing among libraries, books-by-mail, promotion of library services, provision of library materials in non-print formats, system-wide use of automation equipment, provision of professional specialists as consultants to libraries in the system, and rapid delivery systems. System member libraries may or may not participate in all services offered by the Major Resource System.
- D. A six-year plan for system service must be annually revised and updated with major accomplishments of previous years cited. Data determining the adequacy of library service and procedures to evaluate the effectiveness of system programs must be included in this plan. The updated six-year plan must be annually prepared and submitted to the Texas State Library by the major resource center and must include documentation indicating full participation in the planning process by the system advisory council, system member libraries and the lay representative.
- E. The counties served by a major resource system must be contiguous unless permission to vary is granted by the Commission upon recommendation of the Advisory Board and the State Librarian.
- F. External boundaries of major resource systems must be coterminous with the boundaries of Councils of Government, unless permission to vary is granted by the Governor's Office at the request of the State Librarian.

II. Minimum Requirements for Major Resource System Membership

To be eligible for membership in a major resource system, a library must be accredited on the basis of criteria established by the State Library and Historical Commission (Chapter C, Sec. 7 (a)). A major resource system is comprised of public libraries of the following types: major resource centers, area libraries, and community libraries (Chapter A, Sec. 2 (6)). The population served by a public library determines its classification as an area or community library. The population served by a public library is based on the population cited in the latest decennial census for the city and/or

county appropriating public monies in support of the library. A municipal library contracting with its county government will be credited with all or a portion of the rural county population depending on whether other municipal libraries in the county also receive county financial support.

To qualify for major resource system membership, a public library must meet certain general requirements, as well as requirements for its designation as a major resource center, area, or community library. Accordingly, membership requirements appear in the following order:

(A) Minimum Requirements Applying to All Libraries
(B) Terms of Conditional Membership Applying to All Libraries

(C) Requirements for major resource centers

(D) Requirements for area libraries

(E) Requirements for community libraries

A. Minimum Requirements Applying to All Libraries

To qualify for major resource system membership, a library must:

(1) Be a legally established public library

(2) File a current and complete annual report with the Texas State Library

(3) Receive at least 50 percent of its local appropriations required to meet the minimum per capita support (as cited in these Rules and Regulations in II.C (2), II.D (2), and II.E (2)) from local tax sources. Local tax sources shall be defined as monies appropriated by city and county governments from their general revenue monies or from revenue-sharing monies.

B. Terms of Conditional Membership Applying to All Libraries

If a library is unable to meet the system membership requirements, the following designations may be granted by the Commission:

(1) The Commission may designate a library which does not meet one of the requirements in II.C, D, or E, as a provisional member of the major resource system if the library can demonstrate expectation of meeting the requirement within three years from the year of initial designation. Such exception will not be extended beyond the first three years from initial

designation.

- (2) The Commission may designate a library a probational member of the major resource system for one year if the library suffers a decrease in one of the system membership requirements. Probational status will not be granted if the library has dropped below the minimum requirements for per capita support or number of book volumes. Probational status will be granted only to libraries that previously met all system membership requirements.

C. Minimum Requirements for Major Resource System Membership as a Major Resource Center

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

(7)):

- (1) "Major resource center" means a large public library serving a population of 200,000 or more within a 4,000 or more square miles, and designated as the central library of a major resource system for referral from area libraries in the system, for cooperative service with other libraries in the system, and for federated operation with other libraries in the system.

THE STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

- (2) It must have local appropriations amounting to at least \$2.00 per capita.
- (3) In order to continue participation in the major resource system as a fully qualified member, local support must increase each year until current American Library Association standards are met.
- (4) A library designated as a major resource center must have a collection of at least 100,000 volumes and be making annual progress toward meeting current American Library Association standards.
- (5) It must have a staff adequate in training and in number to meet its essential functions, including one full-time professional librarian assigned full-time to major resource system duties with adequate support staff. (For the purposes of these rules and regulations a professional librarian is defined as a librarian holding a fifth-year degree in librarianship from an American

Library Association accredited library school).

- (6) It must be open for service not less than 60 hours per week.

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

THE LIBRARY SYSTEMS ACT SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENT

(CHAPTER A, SEC. 2 (8)):

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

THE STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

- (2) It must have local appropriations amounting to at least \$1.50 per capita.
- (3) In order to continue participation in the major resource system as a fully-qualified member, local support must increase each year until current American Library Association standards are met.
- (4) A library designated as an area library must have a collection of at least 25,000 volumes and be making annual progress toward meeting current American Library Association standards.
- (5) It must have a staff adequate to perform the services specified in its service plan including at least one professional librarian.
- (6) It must be open for service at least 40 hours per week.

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

THE LIBRARY SYSTEMS ACT SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENT

(CHAPTER A, SEC. 2 (9)):

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

THE STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

- (2) A community library must have an operating budget

of at least \$5,000 or \$1.00 per capita, whichever is greater. The minimum budget of \$5,000 is essential for a library's qualification as a community library in a major resource system.

- (3) In order to continue participation in the major resource system as a fully qualified member, local support must increase each year until current American Library Association standards are met.
- (4) It must have a book collection of at least 10,000 volumes and be making annual progress toward meeting current American Library Association standards.
- (5) It must have a local budget allocation for staff.
- (6) If serving a population of 10,000 to 25,000, it must be open for service at least 30 hours per week. If serving a population of less than 10,000 it must be open for service at least 20 hours per week.
- (7) Libraries serving communities too small to support a library capable of meeting these requirements may qualify for major resource system membership by joining with other libraries on an agreement or on a contractual basis to form a unit large enough to support adequate service. Libraries which join on such a basis to operate and offer services as parts of a single local unit shall be considered as a single library for the purposes of qualifying for participation in a major resource system.

III. Allocation of State Grants-in-Aid

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

- A. System operation grants, to strengthen major resource system services to member libraries, including grants to reimburse other libraries for providing specialized services to major resource systems (Chapter E, Sec. 14 (b) (1)). System operation grants are designed to initiate and continue cooperative region-wide services sponsored by the

OUTLINE OF CRITERIA FOR MEMBERSHIP

Requirements for All Member Libraries

- Be a legally established Library
- File a current and complete annual report with the Texas State Library
- Receive at least 50 percent of the funds required for system membership from city and/or county appropriations
- Must increase per capita support and size of collection until current ALA standards are met

	Per Capita Support	Book Collection	Hours of Access	Staff
Major Resource Center	\$2.00	100,000 volumes	60 hours per week	A staff adequate to meet essential functions, including one professional assigned full-time to system duties with adequate support staff
Area Library (A library serving more than 25,000 people must qualify as an area library.)	\$1.50	25,000 volumes	40 hours per week	A staff adequate to meet essential functions, including one professional librarian
Community Library	\$1.00 per capita or \$5,000, which ever is greater	10,000 volumes	30 hours per week if serving more than 10,000 persons; 20 hours per week if serving fewer than 10,000 persons	A local budget allocation for staff

The chart above simply summarizes criteria for system membership. Full explanations for these criteria as well as policy statements on provisional and probational membership are included in the Rules and Regulations.

- system.
- B. Incentive grants, to encourage libraries to join together into large units of service in order to meet criteria for major resource system membership (Chapter E, Section 14 (b)). System member libraries may also join together into a county or multi-county library system and may be eligible for incentive grants. By joining together into such a unit by either formal agreement or contract, the governing authority for the county or multi-county unit will be empowered to receive direct cash grants authorized by the major resource system under the provisions of the Library Systems Act, Chapter D. The single unit library system will be eligible for incentive grants in three consecutive years.
- C. Establishment grants, to help establish libraries which will qualify for major resource system membership in communities without library service. (Chapter E, Sec. 14 (b) (3)). An establishment grant will be a grant to help a community without library service to meet the minimum requirements established by the Commission for system membership, provided the library to be established will serve at least a county. A newly established library may apply for system membership in the year in which the library becomes operational. Such a library may be provisionally accredited as a system member if it fails to meet no more than two requirements as specified in II.D (1-6). Such provisional accreditation will not be extended for more than three years following that library's designation as a community library. For purposes of definition, an unserved county is defined as either a county with no existing public library service or a county that is served by a library that has not expended funds from local city and/or county taxes for a period of three years prior to application for an establishment grant. A period of establishment may not exceed three years.
- D. Equalization grants, to help libraries in communities with relatively limited taxable resources to meet criteria for major resource system membership. (Chapter E, Sec. 14 (b) (4)). A formula will be devised by the State Library at such time as the Texas legislature standardizes property assessment practices sufficiently to determine the ability of communities or counties to support library service. If by

such formula, as approved by the Commission, it is determined by the State Library that the taxing unit is providing library support to the maximum of its ability to pay, the library will be eligible to receive an equalization grant to enable it to meet requirements for membership in a Major Resource System.

Determination of Bases on Which Grants-in-Aid Are Made to the Major Resource Systems. Chapter E, Sec. 17 (e) defines the distribution of state Library Systems Act funding in the following manner:

Exclusive of the expenditure of funds for administrative expenses as provided in Section 17 (a) of this Act, all funds appropriated pursuant to Section 14 of this Act shall be apportioned among the major resource systems on the following basis:

Twenty-five percent of such funds shall be apportioned equally to the major resource systems and the remaining seventy-five percent shall be apportioned to them on a per capita basis determined by the last decennial census.

The per capita basis as referred to above for the distribution of the remaining seventy-five percent of the state Library Systems Act funds is defined as the per capita membership within the system.

IV. System Advisory Council Elections

THE LIBRARY SYSTEMS ACT SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS

(CHAPTER C, SEC. 10 (a-d)):

- (1) An advisory council for each major resource system is established consisting of six lay members representing the member libraries of the system.
- (2) The governing body of each member library of the system shall elect or appoint a representative for the purpose of electing council members. The representatives shall meet within 10 days following their selection and shall elect the initial council from their group. Thereafter, the representatives in an annual meeting shall elect members of their group to fill council vacancies arising due to expiration of terms of office.
- (3) The term of office of a council member is three years.
- (4) The council shall elect a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary.

THE STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL COMMISSION SETS THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

- (5) The governing body of each member library of the system shall annually elect or appoint a representative for the purpose of electing council members.
- (6) The representative elected to council shall complete his council term of three years even though the council member may be replaced as the official representative of the system member library. If the council member is replaced as the official representative, the new representative may vote in behalf of his library at the annual meeting of representatives to fill council vacancies. No individual library in the system shall have more than one representative on the system advisory council.
- (7) Vacancies on the system advisory councils arising for reasons other than the regular expiration of terms of office may be filled from among the lay representatives for the unexpired term by the remaining members of the council. If the unexpired term is held by an officer elected by the group, the lay representative appointed to fill the unexpired term need not necessarily be that officer. The vacated office can be filled from among the members already on that council.
- (8) The advisory council shall annually elect a chairman, vice chairman, and secretary.
- (9) A county or multi-county library system will be eligible to send to the annual meeting of lay representatives either a citizen to represent the entire county or multi-county library system; or the county or multi-county library system may elect to permit each individual member in that system to send one representative to the lay meeting. Only those county or multi-county system member libraries which could individually qualify for Texas library system membership may be eligible to send a lay representative. No county or multi-county library system may have more than one representative serving on the major resource system advisory council at the same time.

Film Good Medium for Information on Inventories

by Henry Kaplan

"Texas history, colorful...exciting, preserved in public documents..." These words open a new film, *Texas Bound*, a film that describes an important state project, the County Records Inventory Project.

The County Records Inventory Project is a statewide survey of county courthouse records. Conducted by the North Texas State University Center for Community Services in cooperation with the Archives Division of the Texas State Library, the County Records Inventory Project has four basic purposes.

First, the project will uncover valuable historical research material that may be hidden away in dusty attics or damp cellars of Texas courthouses. Second, the inventory project will provide information for the implementation of the Regional Historical Resource Depository (RHRD) program. The RHRD program will set up depositories to store valuable historical records and documents that counties are no longer required to keep. The depositories will then make these records and documents available to researchers. Third, the County Records Inventory Project will provide information to help county officials establish a records management system, thereby enabling them to better serve their counties and save time and money. Fourth, the inventory project will provide research training for students who will be engaged in the actual survey of the records.

Students from Texas colleges and universities are inventorying county records under the supervision of their instructors or regional supervisors. Schools may choose to do one county or numerous counties depending upon the interest. With 254 counties in Texas and 18 colleges and universities involved in the inventory project, the logistics of training and orientation becomes a serious problem.

One solution to such a problem is the use of an audio-visual medium, such as film. Film is an excellent medium for



Nineteenth century courthouses such as the Smith County structure shown on the left and the burning building to the right were originally the home for many of the documents being inventoried.

communicating a message to a large, geographically scattered audience. Hence, the state project director, Mary Pearson, decided that a film would be an ideal way to describe the inventory project to prospective inventory takers and to county officials. But first she needed a film producer. Contracting a commercial producer was out of the question. Money was too short. However, North Texas State University has film resources in the form of faculty, students, and equipment. So, Mrs. Pearson asked the university to help her produce the film.

The Division of Radio/Television/Film agreed to provide assistance on the project. Undergraduate students from that division, under the supervision of a graduate student producer, volunteered to work on the film. The Department of Art also agreed to provide assistance by providing film equipment and facilities as well as students for the film crew.

Perhaps an outline of the production process in making *Texas Bound* may enlighten others who are contemplating similar productions. The film production process consisted of three phases, pre-production, production, and post production. Pre-production, the most important phase, included script writing and, of course, the setting of a budget.



Scripting a film may be the single most important event leading to film production. Without a script nothing else is possible. Financing cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy and filming would be wasteful. The script gives the client and the film producer something tangible to consider when planning and budgeting a film. Additionally, the script is a coordinating element used by the film production crew to maintain consistency throughout the various stages of film production.

Under normal circumstances the film producer uses reference materials received from the client as the source of information from which to write the script. After a number of meetings between the client and the film producer, the script is structured according to everyone's satisfaction. Note, however, that it is the film producer who writes the script, a film producer who may have no prior knowledge or experience in the subject matter of the proposed film.

Scripting *Texas Bound* was different. The producer did not write the script; the client did. As project director, Mrs. Pearson knew the goals of the inventory project better than anyone else. She knew what information had to be communicated to

prospective inventory takers and how to communicate it. She was familiar with the people who would be looking at the film, and she knew what they'd be looking for in the film.

During script revision conferences between the film producer and the client, four sets of criteria for the film were established. First, the purpose of the film was formulated. The film would be a general orientation to the County Records Inventory Project: show what the project was, why it was begun, and what goals its completion would realize. The primary audiences would be faculty, students, and county officials. Because the film would not be overly technical as to inventory techniques, it could also be shown to other interested groups, such as historical societies, historical survey committees, and the like. Second, it was decided that a slide-tape presentation would be produced to supplement and accompany the film. The slide-tape presentation would instruct prospective inventory takers in the exact procedures to follow when making an inventory. Third, the film length was set at fifteen to twenty minutes. This length was the maximum possible with the amount of funds appropriated to the film project. Film production costs are based on film length as will be explained later. Fourth, since the film project concerned courthouses and courthouse records, it was decided that as many photographs of Texas county courthouses as possible be included in the film. These courthouse photographs were obtained from the Texas State Historical Association and from the WBAP (now KXAS) program *Inside Area Five*.

Inventories have been published for Denton, Ector, Hood, Lee, Nacogdoches, Somervell, and Wise counties. They sell for \$1.00 plus tax, if applicable. Inquiries about purchasing these should be directed to: Archives Division
Texas State Library
Box 12927/Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

Further information about County Inventory Project may be obtained by writing:

Mrs. Mary Pearson
County Inventory Project
University Center for Community Services
Post Office Box 5344/ NTSU Station
Denton, Texas 76203

Once the client and producer reached an agreement about the script and production criteria, they discussed and set a budget. Film is an expensive medium. Costs for a commercially produced film start at \$1000 per minute for every minute of projected film. However, for *Texas Bound* only \$2500 was initially appropriated by the University Center. An additional appropriation was later made during production. Following is a brief summary of how that appropriation was spent and why *Texas Bound* cost far less than it would if it were produced commercially.

Estimated Final Budget for the Film, *Texas Bound*

Color film, processing, and color workprint	\$ 765.00
Black and white film, processing, and workprint	80.00
Magnetic sound film, tape, and transfer time	100.00
Sound recording, studio time, and optical track	131.00
Answer print	207.00
Five release prints (3000 Feet of film)	480.00
Titles: film, typesetting, misc.	100.00
Slide film, duplication, and processing	150.00
Miscellaneous supplies and editing services	101.00
Equipment rental: sound synch camera and recorder (one day)	187.13
Postage	50.00
Travel expenses	150.00
Contingency: cost over run, camera repair, inflation, etc. (Normally 20% of budget)	600.00
Total	\$3,101.13

The above budget lacks three items usually found in commercial budgets: salaries for the production crew, extended camera and equipment rental, and talent fees for musicians, narrator, and actors. These three items, if added to the above budget, would have increased its total to over \$12,000. If *Texas Bound* had been produced by a commercial production house, the budget could easily have been over \$20,000 figured at the minimum of \$1000 per projected minute of the finished film.

How did the production of *Texas Bound* save \$8800 to \$16,000? First, as to salaries, the *Texas Bound* production utilized film students from North Texas State University on the film production crew. The students were not paid nor did they receive academic credit. In this special case reimbursement for their time was not demanded because these students were highly motivated

and enthusiastic. They looked at the film project as an opportunity to learn advanced techniques in film production. Additionally, these students used the film as a credit on their resumes.

Second, as to extended camera and equipment rental, the *Texas Bound* production used camera and editing equipment readily available in the two departments that supported the film project. Only in one instance was it necessary to rent equipment. Since the university did not own a synchronous sound camera and recorder, this equipment was rented to shoot an interview with Texas Supreme Court Justice Price Daniel, Sr.

Third, as to talent fees, both the narration and music were contributed to the film project. Bill Woods from KRLD in Dallas did the narration. P. M. Taylor, James K. Taylor, and Larry Welch, three music students at North Texas State University, scored and performed the music. The narrator and the musicians, friends of the co-producer for *Texas Bound*, Marvin Holland, made their contribution as a personal favor to him.

Following the pre-production phase of script approval and budget, the production phase of filmmaking began. This phase consisted of shooting film, sound recording, and editing. *Texas Bound* was to be a twenty-minute film or 720 feet long. However, standard production techniques require that more film be shot than is actually used. The ratio of footage shot to footage finally used in the film is called a shooting ratio. A commercial production house films at shooting ratios that can run above ten-to-one, which means that for every foot of film used in the finished product, ten feet were actually shot. In the *Texas Bound* production over 3000 feet of film were shot to produce the final 720 feet. All the film was shot in accordance with the requirements of the script which meant shooting on location in actual inventory situations. The film crew visited the county courthouses in Denton, Grayson, Wise, Tarrant, and Dallas counties. Without exception the county officials were extremely cooperative in allowing the shooting inside the courthouses.

In the *Texas Bound* production as in all professional film productions, the script was shot out of sequence. Shots in the script were rearranged according to the order in which they would appear in the finished film. This rearrangement was made considering the content, location, and setting of each shot, thus saving time and money.

COUNTY COURT RECORDS

77. MINUTES OF COUNTY COURT. 1891-current. 17 vols., 18" x 12 1/2"; 4 vols., 12" x 9".

Record of proceedings in county court, showing term of court, case number, name of plaintiff, name of defendant, judgment of court, orders of court, penalty assessed, date, and name of presiding judge. Arranged chronologically by date of proceedings. Indexed in INDEX TO COUNTY COURT MINUTES (78.).

78. INDEX TO COUNTY COURT MINUTES. 1891-1960. 2 vols., 18" x 12"; 1 vol., 18" x 13".

Index to MINUTES OF COUNTY COURT, showing case number, names of plaintiffs, names of defendants, reference to book and page number, date of judgment, and page of judgment entry. Arranged alphabetically by names of both defendants and plaintiffs.

79. CIVIL CASES CLOSED (formerly titled "Civil Case Disposed Of"). ca. 1927-1951. 120 linear feet.

Original case papers, including petitions, answers to petitions, citations, jury choices, judgments, subpoenas, motions, depositions, bonds, jury verdicts, and bills of cost. Arranged chronologically by date filed. Not indexed.

80. CIVIL FILE DOCKET AND FEE BOOK (formerly titled "Clerk's File Docket"). 1892; 1917-1962. 6 vols., 16" x 12".

Docket for setting civil cases in county court, and disposition and cost of each. Shows name of plaintiff; name of defendant, date and place citation issued; sureties on cost, appeal, or other bonds; clerk's fees; and sheriff's fees. Indexed by name of plaintiff and name of defendant.

81. CIVIL FEE BOOK. 1891-1928. 6 vols., 16 1/2" x 11".

Clerk's record of fees paid for civil cases in county court. Shows name of plaintiff, name of defendant, case number, type of action, date fees assessed, items for which fees paid, clerk's fees, sheriff's fees, name of county, names of officers, judges' fees, names of witnesses, amount of witness fees, total costs, and file number. Arranged numerically by file number. Not indexed.

Unlike home movie makers, professional film producers never project the film they shoot in their cameras, their "camera original" as it is called. Once *Texas Bound* was shot it was sent to a commercial laboratory for processing. After processing, the laboratory made a workprint from the camera original, that is, a low-cost duplicate of the camera original. The workprint was sent to the producer while the camera original was placed in a vault for safekeeping. This precaution protected the images on the original film from being scratched or otherwise damaged.

The next production step is editing. The producer physically cut the workprint and then pasted it back together to match the script. Next, the music and the narration were recorded to match the edited workprint. In the last stage of production, the producer removed the camera original from the vault and very carefully cut it to conform to the workprint.

Now the film moved into the post-production phase. The first step of post-production was to send the cut original, the narration recording, and the music recording to a commercial laboratory, Motion Picture Laboratory of Dallas, Inc. At the laboratory each shot in the film was analyzed for color balance and corrected for imperfections. Optical effects—e.g. dissolves and superimposures—were added; and the music and narration were "married" to the film by optical printing. Optical printing transformed the magnetic recordings into a photographic image of thin lines that ran along one edge of the film. Optical printing is the standard form of sound reproduction in the 16mm motion picture format.

The result of the magic performed by the laboratory was a print called an answer print. The producer and the client critically viewed the answer print to decide if this was what they wanted. They were pleased with the result and ordered the laboratory to run off the release prints—the prints of the film to be viewed by the public. Had the client and the producer not been pleased with the answer print, they would have had to make a serious reevaluation. At this step any major change can be rather costly. For this reason most film productions include a contingency budget item.

With the release prints in hand, distribution was the next step of post-production. Distribution of *Texas Bound* is for the most part being handled by the Library at North Texas State University. A copy of *Texas Bound* will be sent on request to

colleges, universities, and other groups interested in the County Records Inventory Project.

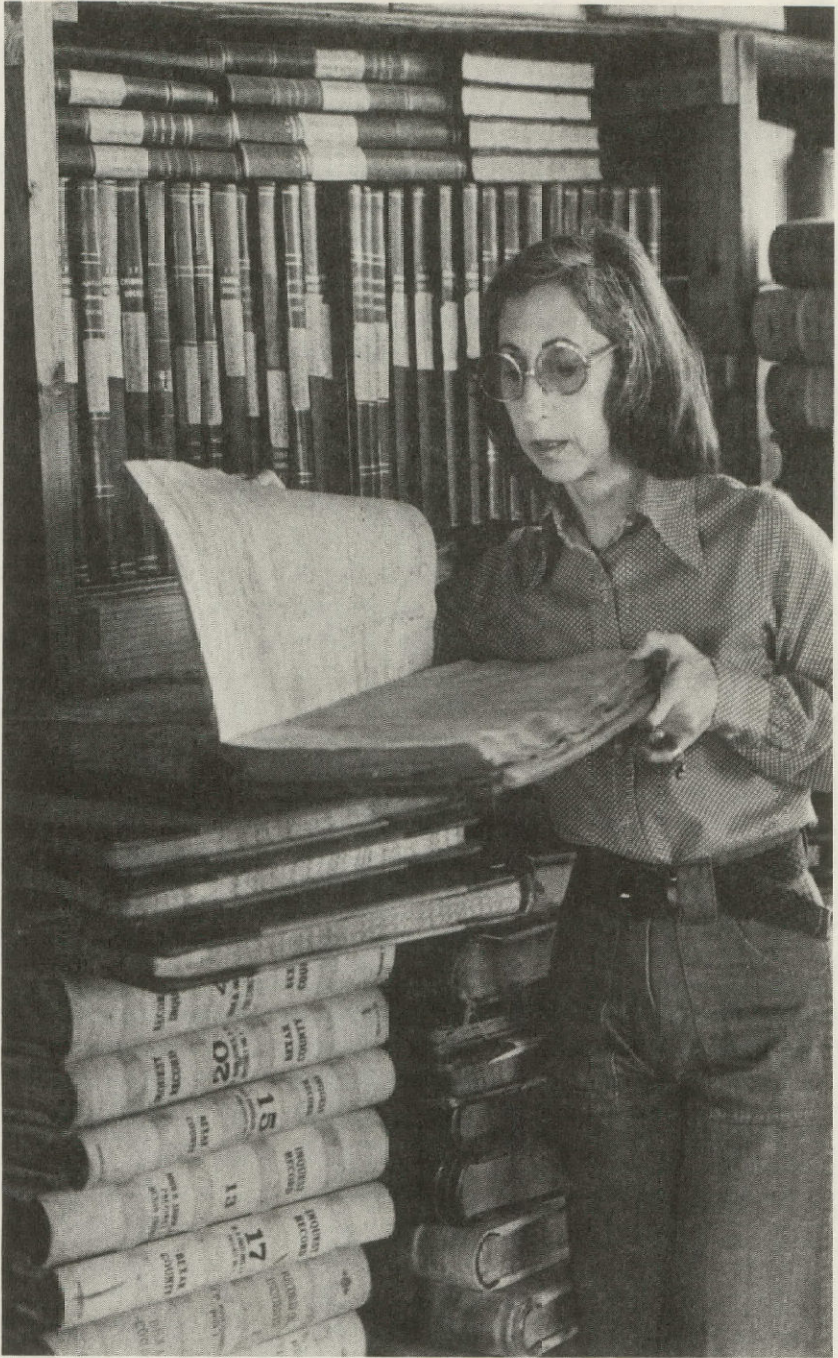
In summary, film is a costly and involved process requiring an array of specialized talents and skills. However, as was illustrated by the production of *Texas Bound*, films can be made at a considerable savings. For those engaged in contracting audio-visual productions for public agencies, three general recommendations can be made to help realize the savings discussed above. These recommendations are derived from the experience of the *Texas Bound* production.

First, and most important, producer and client should decide the purpose of the communication and then choose an appropriate medium. If general information is to be communicated to large groups who are geographically scattered, a film may be the answer. On the other hand, if the purpose of the communication is to instruct and if funds are severely limited, a slide-tape presentation may be more appropriate than a film.

Second, clients must remember that film is a different medium than print. Film must be conceived visually and orally. *Texas Bound* was fortunate to have Mary Pearson and Jana Wheeler write a script that lent itself to visual interpretation. Normally, it is a disaster for a client to write a script. However, the client knows his message better than anyone else. So, if the client writes the script, he is sure to write the necessary information to communicate. If the client chooses to write his own script, the producer and the client should confer continuously until agreement on the script is reached. A film script must be written as conversation with short, simple sentences. It must be written so it can be read aloud; and it must be written so it can be *heard* as well as *seen*. A film script is not written to be *read*.

Third, the best way to save money on a film production is to contract students as film producers. Filmmaking talent is readily available at Texas colleges and universities. Furthermore, film students are eager to work on film projects. The student receives training while the client receives a professional quality product at a fraction of its commercial cost.

If any reader has trouble getting in touch with a nearby college or university film production unit, feel free to contact the author for information or write the Film Production Unit, Division of Radio/Television/Film, North Texas State University, P. O. Box 5008, Denton, Texas 76203.



Carmela Leal glances over records found in the old county jail.

Photo by Gil Barrera

The following article was produced by the News and Information Service at the University of Texas at San Antonio to acquaint area residents with the regional archives program.

Regional Archives Seek To Preserve Local Records

by Susan Bee

A program is being developed in San Antonio by UTSA and the Texas State Library to establish the city's first local archives. It is the Regional Historical Resources Depository Program, created by the Texas Legislature in 1971 to preserve local government documents.

Seventeen universities, including UTSA, have been designated as regional depositories for records which otherwise might lie unidentified and unused in neglected corners.

The archives will be welcomed by historians, genealogists and other researchers who will soon have easy access to valuable records.

Carmela Leal is the archivist for the local depository program.

Wearing blue jeans and an old shirt, Miss Leal has been going through dusty boxes of yellowed records that tell the history of San Antonio and surrounding counties.

She has been at work here for almost a year under the statewide program.

“Just recently efforts have been made to establish regional depositories for local public archives,” Miss Leal said.

“Most local records are stacked in corridors and offices at courthouses and city halls—wherever there is space. Often they are thrown away when conditions become too crowded or are destroyed in fires,” she explained, adding that there have been more than 100 fires in Texas courthouses.

Miss Leal is currently contacting local government officials to seek their cooperation. Although the archives project is voluntary, most officials are more than willing to designate their records to her for safekeeping. They give her the freedom to “snoop” around forgotten closets and basement rooms where she looks through the time-worn volumes.

For the time being the depository will be located in the Institute of Texan Cultures. It eventually will be open to the public.

All kinds of public records will be kept there, according to Miss Leal. Marriage, probate, commissioner’s court minutes, civil and criminal records, justice of the peace dockets, inquest dockets, etc. are being sought from Bexar and the surrounding counties.

Although some of the records are recent, a few date back to 1736. They have held up well despite their age.

“The paper used then had a higher rag content. Surprisingly, the older records are better preserved than the new ones, which are made of poorer paper,” Miss Leal commented, pointing to a dusty yet very legible volume.

There are now 837 boxes of records in storage at the institute. They were moved from the old county jail where they were randomly stacked in unused rooms.

Miss Leal has gone through each of the boxes, dusting off covers, measuring the volumes and identifying material.

She has little time to read the records. A glance behind their covers would reveal stories rich in history—about visitors to the Alamo in 1901, the register of five cent fare jitneys, 1945 war hero day and the file of telegraphs and railways.

Other records soon will be moved to the institute, but not until more room is available and the transfer has been approved by proper authorities.

When it is completed, the depository will be a key to the past for today’s scholars.

Publishing for Celebrations Goes Back a Century

by *Ann Graves*

The upcoming observance of the bicentennial of the American Revolution is generating considerable interest in how Americans have observed anniversaries in the past. The following is a selection of titles of these earlier celebrations.

Philadelphia Centennial International Exhibition, 1876

Brown, Dee Alexander. *The Year of the Century*, 1876. Scribner, 1966.

Philadelphia. Centennial exhibition, 1876. 1776-1876. The United States international exhibition...Origin, rise and progress of the work, descriptions of the buildings, etc. 1875.

. Womens Executive Committee. *Catalogue of charities conducted by women as reported to the womens centennial executive committee of the United States International Exhibition, 1876*. Collins, Printer, 1876.

The masterpieces of the Centennial International Exhibition illustrated. Gebbie & Barrie, 1876-78. 3 volumes.

U.S. Board on Behalf of U.S. executive dept. at International Exhibition of 1876. *Report of the board on behalf of the International exhibition held at Philadelphia, Pa., 1876...Govt. Printing Office, 1884.*

Maass, John. *The glorious Enterprise: the Centennial Expedition of 1876*. American Life Foundation, 1973.

Ann Graves is director of the Information Services Department at the Texas State Library.

Norton, Frank Henry. A facsimile of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Historical Register of the Centennial Exposition, 1876. Paddington Press, 1974.

World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893

Bancroft, Hubert H. The Book of the Fair: An Historical & Descriptive Presentation Viewed Through the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. 1894. Volume 1 reprinted by Crown in 1972.

Chicago. World's Columbian exposition 1893. After four centuries the World's fair; the discovery of America to be commemorated by an international exposition at Chicago, Ill. U.S.A., 1893. Chicago Dept. of publicity and promotions, World's Columbian exposition, 1891.

. Condensed catalogue of interesting exhibits with their location in the World's Columbian exposition; also complete plans and diagrams of all exhibit buildings. W.B. Conkey Company, 1893.

. Dedicatory and opening ceremonies of the World's Columbian exposition. Historical and descriptive...Stone, Kastler, & Painter, 1893.

. The official directory of the World's Columbian exposition, May 1st to Oct. 30, 1893...W.B. Conkey Company, 1893.

. Official souvenir programme, dedicatory ceremonies. World's Columbian exposition. Chicago, 1892.

. Official view of the World's Columbian exposition...World Columbian exposition, 1893.

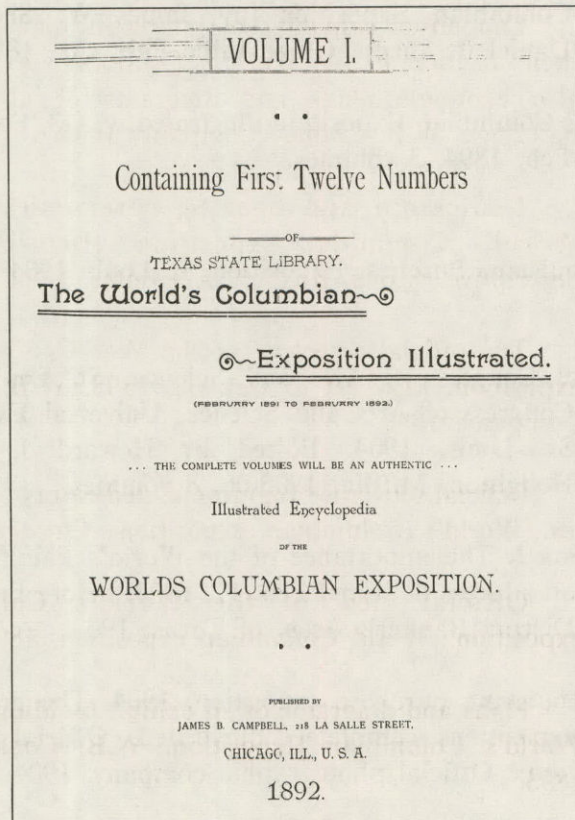
. Plans and diagrams of all exhibit buildings in the World's Columbian Exposition. W.B. Conkey Co., 1893.

. Report of the president to the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, 1892-93. Rand McNally & Co., 1898.

. World's Columbian Exposition 1893. Official cataloges...W.B. Conkey & Co., 1893.

Chicago World Book Co., publishers. The White City, the historical, biographical and philanthropical record of Va. & W. Va. and their state exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition. Chicago World Book Co., 1893.

Columbus and Columbia; a Pictorial history of the man and the nation, embracing a review of our country's progress, a complete history of America, a new life of Columbus and an illus. description of the great Columbian exposition; four books in one volume. New York, N.D. Thompson Publishing Co., 1892.



- Dedmon, Emmett. *Fabulous Chicago*. Random House, 1953.
- Howells, William Dean. *Letters of an Altrurian traveler, 1893-94*. Scholar's Fascimiles and Reprints, 1961.
- Knutson, Robert. *The White City; the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893*. University Microfilm, 1956.
- Lawson, Robert. *The great wheel*; Viking Press, 1957.
- Lewis, Lloyd and Henry Justin Smith. *Chicago, the history of its reputation*. New York, Harcourt, Brace, 1929.
- Pierce, Bessie Louise. *A history of Chicago*. Knopf, 1937-57. 3 volumes.
- Shepp, James W. *World's Fair photographed*. Being a collection of original copyrighted photographs authorized and permitted by the management of the World's Columbian Exposition [by] James W. Shepp and Daniel B. Shepp. Globe Bible Pub. Co., 1893.
- The World's Columbian Exposition illustrated*. v. 1-3, Feb. 1891 - Feb. 1894. 3 volumes.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904

- International Congress of Arts and Science, St. Louis, 1904. Congress of Arts and Science, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904. Edited by Howard J. Rogers; Houghton, Mifflin, 1905-06. 8 volumes.
- Moore, Monta J. *The importance of the World's Fair to Texas; an address delivered Feb. 11, 1903, before the Fourth District Banker's Assn. of Texas*, 1903.
- St. Louis. *Louisiana purchase exposition. 1904. The greatest of expositions completely illustrated. Official publication;...Official photographic company*, 1904.

- . Illustrations of selected works in the various national sections of the Department of art..., 1904.
- . Official catalogue of exhibitors. Universal exposition. St. Louis, U.S.A., 1904.
- . Official guide to the Louisiana purchase exposition at the city of St. Louis, state of Missouri, April 30th to December 1st, 1904. The official guide co., 1904.
- . Sights, scenes, and wonders at the world's fair; official book of views of the Louisiana purchase exposition. Official photographic company, 1904.
- . Universal exposition of 1904. Exhibits, architecture, ceremonies, amusements, 1904. 4 volumes in 1.
- . World's fair in colortypes and monotypes. Official Publication...Official photographic company, 1904.

San Francisco Panama-Pacific International Exposition

San Francisco. Panama Pacific international exposition, 1915. Panama Pacific international exposition. Popular information...1915.

- . Dept. of Fine Arts. Catalogue de luxe, ed. by John E.D. Trask & J. Nilsen Laurvik; illus. with 192 reproductions of paintings, sculpture, other exhibits and views of the Palace of Fine Arts. P. Elder & Co., 1915. 2 volumes.
- . Official catalogue of the Dept. of fine arts, Panama-Pacific international exposition (with awards). Wahlgreen Company, 1915.

Todd, Frank Morton. The story of the Exposition; being the official history of the international celebration held

Texas Cattle Brands

A CATALOG
of the
TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION EXHIBIT
1936

Edited by
GUS L. FORD
Historical Supervisor

91188

Published by
CLYDE C. COCKRELL COMPANY
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and Dona Juana de Hoyos who gave to their son exclusive ownership of a herd of 24 mares, some donkeys, and one stallion, because the herd was the offspring of three wild mares captured by him in 1745. (From a MS in the Bezar Archives).

4. Brand of Baltazar de la Garza; run in Nacogoches district c. 1806. (From a MS in the Bezar Archives).
5. Brand of Jose Maria Cortinas; run near Nacogoches c. 1806. (From a MS in the Bezar Archives).
6. Granted May 10, 1817, by the Captain General at San Antonio de Bezar to..... (From a MS in the Bezar Archives).
7. Granted to the Misión de la Espada de Bezar, January 12, 1778. (From a MS in the Bezar Archives).
8. Granted to the Compania del Alamo de Bezar, May 26, 1812. (From a MS in the Bezar Archives).
9. Run by Maria Josefa de la Farza near San Fernando de Bezar. Dona Maria Josefa de la Garza, a widow, on December 17, 1818, donated ten head of cattle to the Commandant General, Don Joaquin de Arredondo, to supply his troops with beef. She stated, if necessary, she would donate the remainder of her herd and all her property in defense of her beloved King and Master, Don Fernando VII. (From a MS in the Bezar Archives).
10. Granted June 6, 1826, at Nacogoches to Maria Paula Ruiz, wife of Mariano Sanchez. (From a MS in the Bezar Archives).
11. Recorded December 10, 1829, at Nacogoches by Faustina Chirino, wife of Bautiste Andres Bascoqui. (From a MS in the Bezar Archives).
12. Recorded June 23, 1830, at Nacogoches by Maria Federique. (From a MS in the Bezar Archives).

(2)

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Baptist Standard. Centennial issue, June 11, 1936. vol. 49. no. 24, 1936.

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- Scully, Michael. Dallas, Texas Centennial exposition center, 1936...Turner Company, 1935.
- Texas. Advisory Board of Texas Historians. Reports to the Commission of Control for Texas Centennial Celebrations. 1935.
- Texas Centennial Commission. Commemorating a hundred years of Texas history, 1934.
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Centennial Celebrations...Commission of Control for Texas centennial celebrations, 1938.

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