Spotlight on Margaret Waring, SSA Charter Member

Margaret Waring was one of the most noticeable attendees at the recent 2013 annual meeting in Austin – she was the only charter member of the organization present. A member since SSA’s inception in 1972 and an attendee at the first annual meeting in 1973, Ms. Waring exemplifies in her life and career something many others value about SSA: the importance of mentorship with other professionals. She has served as the Director of the Comanche Public Library since its establishment in 1960, and over the course of her decades-long career, various mentors have served as inspiration for her own work.

For this article, Claire Jenkins provided Ms. Waring with interview questions; however, she declined and instead wrote the below heartfelt letter. Ms. Waring inspires the rest of us to be willing to be mentored, as well as to pass along our knowledge by serving as a mentor to others.

Looking over the interview questions given me as a Charter Member of SSA, I know that honesty remains the best policy. It always is. What a pleasure it was to be with you at the 2013 Annual meeting in Austin. Everyone was so friendly.

The truth concerning my connection with SSA must now be confessed. I am not an archivist and have not the benefit of your training and experience. For the innocents who do not know, much of my career has been spent in libraries and especially as the librarian and director of Comanche Public Library. This rural institution was established by a citizens’ group at Comanche, Texas, in 1960. As the last working founder, I am the only person privileged to have had this position.

My fascination with local history is rooted in work as a student library volunteer. Billy Bob Lightfoot of DeLeon presented his thesis, “The History of Comanche County to 1920,” to the University of Texas in 1948. Handy copy machines had not arrived, but Comanche High School wanted a copy for its school library. I typed its 365 very interesting pages before my high school graduation in 1950.

Years slid past before my association with Comanche Public Library re-ignited the flame. Historians and library professionals I began to meet along our way became friends and mentors. Love, gratitude, and no hope of repayment accompany my memories of so many individuals.

For example, Dr. Dorman Winfrey and Dr. James M. Day of the Texas State Library and Archives helped us accomplish a very substantial project when nobody even knew my name. Those friendships lasted the rest of our lives. Again, I became involved with my alma mater, the University of Texas. At the Barker History Center,
The Society of Southwest Archivists

The Society of Southwest Archivists is a professional organization established to stimulate and make available research in archival administration and records management; promote sound principles and standards for preserving and administering records; foster opportunities for the education and training of archivists, records managers, and custodians of private papers; strengthen relations with others in allied disciplines; and cooperate with organizations and institutions having mutual interests in the preservation and use of our recorded knowledge.

We invite you to join or extend your membership. Membership registration is available via the SSA website at http://southwestarchivists.org/.

Southwestern Archivist is the quarterly newsletter of the SSA. The editors give priority to submissions of news items about repositories in the SSA region and about the professional accomplishments of SSA members. Out-of-region submissions will be published as space permits. Short feature articles on topics and issues relating to current trends in archival enterprise are also welcome. Please query Lauren Goodley (lgoodley@txstate.edu) or Kate L. Blalack (kate@woodyguthriecenter.org) if you have any questions about a proposed article.

Submission process: Please send all final submissions to one of the state liaisons listed below. The preferred submission format is a Word document attached via email, and including a title, the author's name, institutional affiliation, and contact information. Images are encouraged; please send as email attachments, and include captions and/or citation information for each image.

Please note that submission may be edited to conform to style conventions and available space. Because of space limitations the editors reserve the right to omit submissions or hold them over for a future issue.

---

Arizona submissions
Joyce Martin
joyce.martin@asu.edu

Arkansas submissions
Diane Worrell
dfworrel@uark.edu

Louisiana submissions
Jennifer Mitchell
jmite84@lsu.edu

New Mexico submissions
Felicia Lujan
felicia.lujan@state.nm.us

Oklahoma submissions
Misty D. Smith
misty.d.smith@okstate.edu

Texas submissions
Melissa Gonzales
mgonzales@uta.edu

Leadership Log submissions
Krishna Shenoy
krishnas@jfk.org

Out-of-region submissions
Shelly Croteau
shelly.croteau@sos.mo.gov

Editors
Lauren Goodley lgoodley@txstate.edu
Kate L. Blalack kate@woodyguthriecenter.org
Katie Salzmann salzmann@txstate.edu

The SSA Web page, http://southwestarchivists.org/, is maintained by Pati Threatt at McNeese State University. Names of the executive board members, officers, and committee chairs are available online. The SSA Leadership Blog, also on the website, is a source for official news from the executive board and committee members.
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From the Editors

This issue of the *Southwestern Archivist* includes words from a very special SSA member, Margaret Waring. Margaret was at the SSA Annual Meeting in Austin, and those of us fortunate enough to meet her can speak to her warmth, generosity, and humor. Please enjoy this letter from one of our organization’s charter members in our “Spotlight” column.

For those of you who did not attend the meeting, please find overviews of two of the many wonderful sessions on pages 25 and 31. Also, a list of sessions and presenters, and some presentation materials, can be found on the website under the **Events** tab, or at [http://www.southwestarchivists.org/2013Presentations](http://www.southwestarchivists.org/2013Presentations).

Finally, this issue introduces a new column, “Archival Trends.” This column will take a look at what is new in the field, and how our region reflects these changes. This issue, the topic is social media; in November look for a discussion of EAC-CPF. Once you’ve read the column, hop over to the **Forums** tab on the website ([http://www.southwestarchivists.org/lets-talk](http://www.southwestarchivists.org/lets-talk)) to share your thoughts and hear from others. Let’s talk archives!

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**Are you online? Keep up with SSA and the Region...**

**Website:** [http://southwestarchivists.org](http://southwestarchivists.org)

Announcements from the board and official communication channel. Enter your email address and ‘forgot password’ to have your login password sent to you. Then, update your info for the directory, check out upcoming workshops, pay your dues, and more.

**Facebook:** [https://www.facebook.com/southwestarchivists](https://www.facebook.com/southwestarchivists)

News of interest from our area. Feel free to friend and post your news on the SSA page.

**Twitter:** [https://twitter.com/SWarchivists](https://twitter.com/SWarchivists)

Reminders, last-minute changes for meetings and workshops, & great networking.

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**Southwestern Archivist Needs You!**

Tell your colleagues about your acquisitions, projects, exhibits, or grants--submit repository news items by October 10. Photographs (300 dpi in a native image format) are highly encouraged. Be sure to provide the caption and/or credit information that you want to accompany the image(s), as well as your contact information.

Word count guidelines are as follows:

- One column (1/2 page) = 400 words, or 300 words with a photograph or two
- Two columns (1 full page) = 500-700 words with a photograph or two

Due to space limitations, we are unable to publish articles that are significantly longer than 700 words. Authors are encouraged to read the Call for Submissions that is sent to members via email about 10 days prior to the deadline. Priority will be given to articles that meet the stated guidelines, that are accompanied by photographs with captions, and are submitted by the deadline (see page 4 of every issue).

We are also seeking Spotlight articles that highlight repositories, individuals, or collections that may be of particular interest to our members, and Archival Trends articles. Please contact Lauren Goodley ([lgoodley@txstate.edu](mailto:lgoodley@txstate.edu)) or Kate Blalack ([kate@woodyguthricarchives.org](mailto:kate@woodyguthricarchives.org)) to reserve these spaces.
“Wow!” is the word I use to describe SSA’s Annual Meeting in Austin this May. Breaking attendance records with a total of 290 participants, the meeting brought together archivists and students to learn from each other, participate in professional development workshops, and network. The Local Arrangements Committee, led by co-chairs Mark Lambert and Mike Miller, did a fabulous job organizing the meeting and arranging the repository visits and evening events. The Program Committee provided a variety of educational sessions that prompted great discussions on important archival issues. Thanks go out to everyone who worked to make the 2013 annual meeting a smashing success!

I am fortunate to begin my term as SSA President following in the footsteps of recent leaders Amanda Focke, Carol Bartels and John Slate. During their terms as president, they led the effort to make the SSA stronger financially; updated the SSA’s Policies and Procedures guidelines; and most impressively, implemented a new membership system that enables members to pay their dues and register for the annual meeting online. I urge you to visit the SSA website (southwestarchivists.org) to complete your profile, discuss topics of interest on the Forums tab, and contact the SSA leadership and committee chairs.

During its meetings in May, the Executive Board considered ways in which the SSA can broaden its reach in our region. By providing professional development opportunities to archivists working in small repositories and reaching out to underrepresented groups, the SSA can become an even more relevant organization. The Board approved the creation of an Ad-Hoc Committee on Diversity and Outreach and appointed Donna Guerra of Trinity University as its chair. She will be joined by Membership Committee chair Hans Rasmussen and Professional Development chair Felicia Williamson, as well as representatives from each state in our region. The committee’s preliminary work will be highlighted in an article in the November issue of the Southwestern Archivist. This year’s theme for the Annual Meeting in New Orleans, “Casting a Wide Net: Broadening the Archival Experience,” speaks to this important initiative.

We as archivists can do our share in promoting diversity in our collections and encouraging members of underrepresented groups to consider archives as a career. We can mentor budding archivists, create internships for students, and provide archival training in our communities.

When I joined the SSA in 2003, I saw how easy it was to get involved in the organization. We are a very special community of people who are committed to our roles as the caretakers of history. I invite your participation in our work: join a committee; submit a proposal for the annual meeting; write an article for the Southwestern Archivist; post a comment on a forum on the website. Join in the fun!

Susan Novick, CA
Archival Consultant
The 2013 SSA election was conducted by electronic and paper ballot over the period of March 8-April 8, 2013. We sent ballots to 389 individuals whose membership was current as of the start of the election period and 148 votes were cast in the election. The results are as follows:

**Vice President/President Elect**
- Katie Salzmann

**Executive Board 2013-2015**
- Kate L. Blalack
- Brian Collins
- Emily Hyatt

**Treasurer**
- Mat Darby*

**Nominating Committee**
- Mark Lambert

**Scholarship Committee**
- Pati Threatt

The 2012-2013 Nominating Committee thanks all candidates for participating in this election.

**2012-2013 Nominating Committee**
- Sara Thompson Rember, Chair
- B. Lynn Wittfield
- Bill Welge

*The board appointed Kristy Sorensen as Treasurer upon Mat Darby’s departure from the region.

**Newly Appointed SSA Treasurer**

**Susan Novick**, Society of Southwest Archivists president, has appointed **Kristy Sorensen** to carry out the remainder of **Matthew Darby**’s term as Treasurer of the Society (through May 2015). The SSA Board approved her appointment on June 11.

Mat started his new job July 15 as Head of Arrangement and Description at the University of Georgia’s Richard B. Russell Library for Political Research and Studies. The Russell Library, one of three special collections at UGA, is a center for the study of the modern American political system and collects the papers of politicians, political parties, public policy organizations, federal and state appointees, and political observers and activists from Georgia (1900-present).

While Mat won’t be as active in SSA as he has been in the past, he plans to remain a member and hopes to attend next year’s annual meeting in New Orleans.

**Kristy Sorensen** is the Associate Library Director and Head of Archives and Records Management at Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Austin, Texas. She has been a member of SSA since 2002 and has most recently served the Society as the treasurer for the Local Arrangements Committee for the May 2013 meeting in Austin.
In recognition of his work ethic and the example he sets us, his achievements in preservation microfilming, and his continued interest and support of the Society of Southwest Archivists, Tim Blevins was awarded the highest honor the Society bestows, the Distinguished Service Award. The Distinguished Service Award is presented to a member who has made significant contributions to the Society of Southwest Archivists as well as the wider archival profession over a period of years.

Blevins coordinated the Rio Grande Historical Collections’ preservation microfilming project in Durango, Mexico. The primary focus was the filming of the Historical Archives of the Archdiocese of Durango, but the notary records in the Archivos Historicos del Estado de Durango and colonial records in Sombrerete, Durango were also included. The project produced some two thousand rolls of microfilm. A dangerous enough mission when it was undertaken, given current conditions it would not be attempted today. Access to these formerly closed archives has delighted academic researchers, and they have proved invaluable to people researching their family history. We are grateful to him for this microfilming project which opened the genealogical and historical records of Durango, Mexico.

Tim left the Southwest region for the Northwest, accepting a job with the Office of the Secretary of State in the state of Washington, where he rescued a floundering microfilming program and made it self supporting. In his current position as the head of the Pike’s Peak Library District’s Special Collections in El Paso county, Colorado, he recognizes how public libraries are in a good position to save the primary research materials important to regional history. He is the producer of the Pike’s Peak Regional History Symposium and co-edits the papers for the Pike’s Peak Regional History Series. He continually strives to make the Special Collections relevant to the community by obtaining, digitizing and indexing original death and internment records and documenting historic events, such as the recent Black Forest Fire that consumed much of the region.

While a shy person, he has never shied away from his duties. Tim has been an active member in the Society of Southwest Archivists since 1989 even though he has accepted positions outside of our six state region. He has served as chair of SSA’s Membership and Professional Development Committees. In 2006 he began a three year commitment to SSA when elected vice-president/president-elect. He quietly and supportively stepped up to the plate when needed during his vice-presidency when the president was forced to deal with health issues. Last year he stepped up again to serve SSA on the new finance committee.

In accepting the award, Blevins noted, “During the past 20-plus years you allowed a young, shy, and awkward archivist wannabe to immediately get involved and participate in what I believe is the best professional archivists organization, bar none.” We are pleased that Tim Blevins has given so much of his time and talents to the Society of Southwest Archivists and to representing the archival profession to other organizations and disciplines with an interest in the preservation and research use of our documentary heritage.

Thank you and Congratulations Tim!
The Professional Development Committee has been actively planning this year’s professional development opportunities. My name is Felicia Williamson and I am the newly appointed chair of the Professional Development Committee. Leslie Meyer remains on the committee after passing the torch after years of good service. We have also gathered new members and are thankful for our continuing members. Our roster of members includes: Alexis Castro at the LBJ Presidential Library, Melissa Gottwald at the Aviation Safety and Security Archives, Stephanie Bayless at the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, JA Pryse at Oklahoma Historical Society, Lynn Whitfield at Texas Tech University, Philip Montgomery at the Texas Medical Center Library, and Leslie Meyer at the Witte Museum.

The committee has brainstormed a list of potential programs for the coming year—including workshops on instructional sessions in the archives, project management, and grant writing; and a collaborative offering with either Amigos or SAA at next year’s annual conference. We are also hoping to implement a new webinar system and offer a course on oral history in the fall. These plans are currently pending, but we anticipate a year full of educational opportunities that will help our membership implement meaningful change in their repositories and experience increased fulfillment on the job. Please watch the website for updates.

“Casting a Wide Net: Broadening the Archival Experience”
Lisa Werling, Co-Chair SSA 2014 Local Arrangements Publicity Committee

Fishing for some great new ideas for your repository? Set your sails for New Orleans and join us during the 2014 Annual Meeting, in conjunction with the Southern Archivists Conference, from May 27-31, 2014. Enjoy fine food, fellowship, and professional development opportunities in the heart of the Crescent City.

Also on the agenda are tours of New Orleans’ extensive variety of repositories and explorations of the city’s rich cultural heritage.

Information on hotel accommodations and meeting arrangements will be posted to the SSA website, so check back soon!

Don’t miss these opportunities to obtain assistance in professional development and annual meeting attendance!

**Otis Hebert Jr. Continuing Education Scholarship**
In honor of SSA’s founding president, this scholarship is intended to further the professional training of working archivists in the Southwest.

**John Michael Caldwell Scholarship**
Presented annually, this scholarship enables an SSA member enrolled in a graduate archival program to attend the SSA Annual Meeting.

**Annual Meeting Scholarship**
Presented annually, this scholarship was created to provide financial aid to an SSA member archivist with limited funding to attend the SSA Annual Meeting.

**David B. Gracy, II Student Scholarship**
Intended to provide book fee and tuition assistance to an SSA student member enrolled in a graduate archival education program at an institution within the SSA region.

Eligibility requirements and application guidelines can be found at: [http://southwestarchivists.org](http://southwestarchivists.org)

For more information, contact Scholarships Committee Chair Benna Vaughan, C.A.
(254) 710-6031
benna_vaughan@baylor.edu

Scholarship applications are due by February 7, 2014.

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It is hard to imagine a conference theme with more possibilities for engaging and thought-provoking sessions than “Casting a Wide Net: Broadening the Archival Experience,” and the 2014 Program Committee is eager to begin putting together the schedule. But first we need members to submit session proposals!

It may seem early yet, but the November 27th deadline will creep up faster than anyone suspects, so please take some time to reflect on what contributions you might be able to make. Is there a topic that you are passionate about, an expert on, or interested in engaging in an in-depth dialogue about with others? If so, please submit a session proposal. (See the call for proposals on page 10). This year we are particularly interested in sessions that explore a particular topic from multiple points of view.

If you have an idea for a session but are unsure how to go about finding others to serve with you, or you would like to bounce ideas off someone, please do not hesitate to contact any of this year’s Program Committee members:

Katie Salzmann (Texas State University), Chair, salzmann@txstate.edu
Chris Brown (Centenary College, Louisiana) cbrown@centenary.edu
Elizabeth Dunham (Arizona State University) elizabeth.dunham@asu.edu
Megan North (Texas State University) megan.north@txstate.edu
Michelle Riggs (Louisiana State University-Alexandria) mriggs@campus.lsu.edu
Joshua Youngblood (University of Arkansas) jcyoungb@uark.edu

Committee members are dedicated to putting together a great program in New Orleans and would be happy to work with you to meet that goal. So cast your own net and see what you can come up with for 2014!
Call for Session Proposals: 2014 Annual Meeting
New Orleans, Louisiana; May 27 – 31, 2014

Annual Conference Theme: “Casting a Wide Net: Broadening the Archival Experience”

Submission Deadline: Wednesday, November 27 2013

SSA’S Program Committee invites you to submit a proposal for an educational session at the 2014 annual meeting in New Orleans. The meeting theme is broad, and we welcome session proposals on any aspect of archival enterprise. Proposals that touch on the intersection between archives and other professions or stakeholders are strongly encouraged.

Session Formats: The Program Committee invites submission proposals that may include, but are not limited to the following formats:

- **Traditional:** A session chair and two to three speakers presenting fully prepared papers on an archival topic (15-20 minutes each), followed by a comment and discussion period. 90-minute session
- **Panel Discussion:** Up to five panelists with perspectives on a given topic and a chair or moderator to lead the discussion and field questions from the audience. 90-minute session.
- **Single Paper:** An individual may propose a single paper (15-20 minutes), and the Program Committee will make every effort to either add it to an existing session proposal, or develop a new session around the topic.
- **Student Poster Presentation:** Information on submitting a student presentation is available on the SSA website.

Submission Process: The session proposal form is available on the SSA website under Events. Or you can email Program Committee Chair, Katie Salzmann, with the following information:

- Your name and contact information
- A short abstract of the proposed session
- A list of speakers and paper titles
- Audio/video needs for the session

Looking for people to join you in proposing a session? Start a discussion on the SSA website in the “Let’s talk archives!” section to reach others who might want to partner with you. Or contact any member of the Program Committee for assistance in developing a session.

Inquiries may be sent to:
Katie Salzmann, Chair, 2014 Program Committee
Email: salzmann@txstate.edu
Phone: 512-245-3861
2013 Annual Meeting Photo Highlights
Photographs courtesy of Laura Anne Heller

Clockwise from upper left:
Mat Darby, Trish Nugent, Jennifer Hecker, and John Slate;
Kristy Sorensen, Daniel Alonzo, Mark Lambert, and Molly Hultz
(LAC committee members);
David Gracy receives check from Jennifer Hecker on behalf of the
Archivists of Central Texas, for the DBGII Student Scholarship;
Xaviera Flores, Donna Guerra, and Melinda Church
Miss Friend, later Dr. Llerena B. Friend, helped our library and shared her expertise.

My beloved friend and mentor Dr. Chester V. Kielman, Dr. Friend’s successor as head of the U.T. Archives, worked steadily to move me forward. Help and inspiration from these friends and other associates came in many ways. Dr. Kielman sent me to the pre-organizational gathering of SSA. He just told me to be there, period. I met new friends who widened the circle of diverse individuals who have helped, coached, and shared.

Texas State Historical Association colleagues such as Dr. H. Bailey Carroll and Dr. Joe B. Frantz were just part of the generous group of Texas historians who have meant so much. Another blessing came at the TSHA [Texas State Historical Society] Fellows’ Luncheon during the 1969 annual meeting. Dr. C. L. Sonnichesen of UTEP gave his inspiring talk, “The Grassroots Historian.” “Doc” changed my life and career path further that day. General agreement was heard throughout the room as he told us all that preserving “grassroots history” and promoting it was a valid and honorable calling. What I heard was his blessing cast over what I was doing anyway.

One of the most rewarding and insistent callings that comes mixed among the regular tasks of a community library’s endeavor is the effort to collect local history. We all know it comes in many forms. Collecting information, preserving materials, cataloguing and creating descriptive work come along with endless outreach efforts. Contact with friends and potential donors has brought some outstanding results. Work with researchers, published authors, and students of every age has been rewarding.

You will know without being told that my trail through the archives world will continue as it has always been. I will find wise colleagues, learn whatever I can, and enjoy the wander. In closing let me thank this group for the overview SSA has given me over the 40 years just closed.

You may contact Margaret Waring at the Comanche Public Library, 311 N Austin St., P.O. Box 777, Comanche, Texas 76442 or by email at old_bookie@yahoo.com.
The Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council has awarded the Sequoyah National Research Center (SNRC) at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock a $20,000 grant to process, catalog, and exhibit the Hirschfelder-Molin Native American Stereotypes Collection. The grant will provide funding for museum-quality storage, photography of each artifact to add to the online catalog, and exhibit cases and graphics for display.

The collection of 1500 artifacts was donated to SNRC by Arlene Hirschfelder and Paulette Fairbanks Molin in 2012 and consists of advertisements, sports memorabilia, toys, books, clothing, and other items depicting Native American stereotypes collected over a forty-year period.

The stereotypical depictions of Native Americans throughout the history of the United States have ranged from the “noble savage” to the “Indian princess,” to the “drunken Indian,” just to name a few, but the end result of all has been one of dehumanization and marginalization. While much has been written about Native American stereotypes, both academically and in the media, few academic institutions provide scholars with the artifacts exemplifying these caricatures.

The purpose of this collection is to provide a collection of stereotypical artifacts and documentation allowing researchers the opportunity to consult and examine the items themselves. The Hirschfelder-Molin Native American Stereotypes Collection represents a major resource for academic scholars, school teachers, and the general public to consult when confronting intolerance and racial stereotyping of Native Americans. The exhibit is planned for late summer 2014.

For more information, please contact SNRC archivist Erin Fehr at ehfehr@ualr.edu.
Archival Practice, a peer-reviewed, open-access biannual journal, is now accepting research articles, case studies, position pieces, and other entries for its inaugural issue (to be published in January 2014). Submissions should focus on discussion of real-world application of archival theories and practices in the modern archival repository, and may discuss archival acquisitions, processing, reference, outreach, instruction, preservation, or management in any archival setting (special collections library, government archives, university archives, corporate archives, etc.).

Archival Practice will feature peer-reviewed research articles, case studies, and position pieces related to all aspects of modern archival work. The non-reviewed "From the Field" section allows archivists to share newly-developed policies, procedures, web resources, documentation, or other tools which contribute to the development of archival practice. The journal will promote conversations among readers through commenting features. Publication will be on a rolling basis with submissions made available immediately after passing through the peer review and editing process, allowing for timely distribution of information.

Types of submissions accepted include:

Research articles (peer-reviewed)
3,000-7,000 words, including bibliography
Research articles present and describe original research (broadly defined) on topics of current importance that impact modern archival practice. Manuscripts provide clear and complete methodology and may include all necessary figures, tables, and illustrations.

Case studies (peer-reviewed)
2,000-5,000 words
Case studies describe mature projects and programs that highlight innovative archival practices, partnerships, programs, spaces, etc., in any archival setting. Case studies should clearly describe the project or program and address the impact of the work.

Position pieces (peer-reviewed)
2,000-5,000 words, including bibliography
Position pieces are essays intended to inform readers of, or to stimulate discussion about, significant issues in current archival practice. Position pieces may be primary or secondary research and will provide complete references.

From the Field (*not* peer-reviewed)
300-1,000 words
From the Field submissions allow archivists to share newly-developed policies, procedures, web resources, documentation, programming, or other tools which contribute to archival practice. The text of the submission will serve to provide context for the linked or attached resources that were developed, but this section is primarily intended to publicize resources, not provide case studies of processes or practices. Photographs, links to related files or media, or other visual supplements are highly encouraged.

As an open-access journal, Archival Practice will be online, free of charge, and free of copyright and licensing restrictions. Authors will retain copyright and grant the journal right of first publication with the work simultaneously licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution License that allows others to share the work with an acknowledgement of the work’s authorship and initial publication in this journal. The journal will be hosted by the University Libraries at The University of North Carolina at Greensboro using its installation of Open Journal Systems (OJS). This installation will allow the journal to be produced and distributed free of cost to any author or reader.

Additional information about the journal and additional information for authors may be found at: http://libjournal.uncg.edu/ojs/index.php/ap. You may subscribe to the journal at this site to receive email updates with each publication.
Choate Family Discovers Father’s Letters
Joshua C. Youngblood, University of Arkansas

Kim Stovall was doing some internet research in anticipation of a trip she and her sister Lisa Struger were making to Arkansas to finally visit their father’s homeland. Kim entered his name, “Bruce Neal Choate,” and “Arkansas” in Google. She had previously researched and documented her family roots through Ancestry.com and other sources, but she wanted to check a few facts before she and Lisa headed east to reconnect with their half-sister Sherry Hunt, who grew up in Arkansas and now lives in Oklahoma.

To Kim’s surprise, the first result from her Google search was a finding aid for the Bruce Neal Choate Letters (MC 1928) housed in Special Collections at the University of Arkansas Libraries. The finding aid described letters and other documents Kim and her sisters never imagined existed. In March 2013, Special Collections welcomed all three daughters to Fayetteville so they could see their father’s collection.

The collection preserves several pieces of Choate family correspondence, including letters written before and during World War II between Bruce and his parents, along with photographs, news clippings, and documents related to his military service. Choate’s daughters had heard bits and pieces about his time in the military and knew he had been a prisoner of war in the Philippines. They remembered stories about how hungry he was, but he had kept the details about being a survivor of the Bataan “Death March,” and nearly three years of captivity, to himself.

The Choate family has deep roots in Arkansas, especially in Yell County. Choate’s grandfather served as a county circuit judge and was a prominent local merchant. After graduating from Ola High School in Yell County, Bruce moved to Carlsbad, New Mexico, where he joined the National Guard at age 18. In 1941 he was sent to the Philippines, where he was captured during the Battle of Bataan in 1942. His family received several letters of concern about Bruce’s safety, and he was able to send occasional postcards through the Japanese Army, reassuring them that he was all right. After Bruce was finally rescued in February 1945, the Choate Family received numerous congratulations and well-wishes from around the country, as well as official communications regarding his status from the U.S. Government.

Bruce Neal Choate married soon after returning from the war and had his first child, Sherry. After the young couple divorced, he remarried, moved to California, and had five children with his second wife. Following decades of minimal contact, Choate’s California children re-established contact with Sherry through Facebook.

The Choate collection was donated to Special Collections in 2011 after being discovered at an estate auction in Fayetteville. Bruce Neal Choate passed away in 1991, and how his materials came to be in a soon-to-be demolished apartment building remains a mystery.

The sisters were amazed at how much material was in the collection. As Kim said, they were gratified to glean “a better sense of the person my father was at the time.” Kim was especially moved to learn of the anguish her father felt because of the separation from his family, even before the Japanese attack. “Although we don’t have the material ourselves,” Lisa said, “we are excited that it will be preserved for years to come.”

Choate’s collection is historically important, of course, illustrating the personal story of an American serviceman and native Arkansan during one of the U.S. military’s darkest hours. But how the family was able to find the collection and discover their father again speaks volumes about the importance of archives in preserving personal stories.
The Utah State Archives and Records Service invites you to attend this year’s Best Practices Exchange Conference in Salt Lake City November 13-15, 2013. This year’s theme is “Innovation and Creativity in the Digital World.” The event will be held at the Radisson Hotel Salt Lake City/Downtown. The conference registration form and links to visitor information can be found on the Best Practices Exchange web page (http://www.bpexchange.org/). BPE is an online community for librarians, archivists, records managers and other information professionals dedicated to managing digital information primarily in state government. Anyone with an interest in digital preservation is welcome.

Do you have new techniques you’d like to share? Have you developed a tool that can assist the effort? Have you learned from a failure and are willing to share the details with others?

Anyone with an idea for a presentation should submit a session proposal by September 1, 2013. Categories for sessions include the following:

- **Access:** Legal and ethical issues affecting access; technology that improves access to records, or assists with redaction
- **Sustainability:** Digital preservation and access in a time of scarce resources; turning grant projects into permanent programs; planning for an unknown future; improving skill sets of existing staff; the economics of data storage
- **Collaboration and Community:** Crossing professional boundaries; finding unexpected partners; building new communities and partnerships; fostering leadership
- **Technology and Innovation:** Real-world digital preservation projects; practical technology (practical tools and services being explored/developed by participants); tech trends (cloud computing, information technology consolidation, digital forensics, etc.)

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Acquisitions Highlight Texas Nurses
Kate Wilson, McGovern Historical Collections

The John P. McGovern Historical Collections and Research Center (MHC), part of the Texas Medical Center Library in Houston, recently acquired three collections relating to the field of nursing from the University of Texas School of Nursing. The acquisition of these collections marks the beginning of the MHC’s commitment to collect materials related to the history of the nursing profession, and specifically nursing in Texas.

The acquisitions include the Dorothy Otto Papers; the Marianne Marcus Papers; and books from the Cherry Ames series donated by Dr. Vaunette Fay, RN. Dr. Fay is Professor of Clinical Nursing at the University of Texas School of Nursing at Houston. She is also the director of Continuing Education and the associate director for Education Center on Aging. The donation is missing seven of the twenty-seven book series, and the MHC plans to acquire the missing books.

The books have only been on display for a short amount of time, and many of our nurse patrons have commented and given credit to the series for interesting them in the nursing profession as young girls. Cherry Ames, a character in a series of mystery novels published by Grosset & Dunlap between 1943 and 1968. Helen Wells (1910-1986) wrote volumes #1-7 and #17-27, and Julie Campbell Tatham (1908-1999) wrote volumes #8-16. Cherry trains as a nurse at the start of World War II and many of the early books follow Cherry as a member of the Army Nurse Corps. When the war is over, Cherry works various jobs around the country with the Visiting Nurse Service. The outpouring of interest in the book collection, as well as the two manuscript collections, demonstrates the eagerness of the MHC’s patrons for historical materials related to the field of nursing.

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Photo of Cherry Ames display at the John P. McGovern Historical Collections and Research Center
The Trulock Family Collection (MC 1965) at the University of Arkansas Libraries’ Special Collections, contains correspondence, deeds, financial materials, and photographs chronicling the history of this southeast Arkansas family.

The Trulock family’s origins can be traced to James Hines Trulock, the son of Sutton and Mary Hines Trulock. He was born September 22, 1799 in Darlington District, South Carolina. When he was three years old, his family moved to Pulaski, Georgia. Sutton Trulock, Sr. died in 1818. In 1826 James Hines Trulock and his brother, Sutton Trulock Jr., moved to the southwest Georgia town of Blakely. On a trip to Bridgeport, Connecticut, he met Amanda Beardsley. They married on October 4, 1837 and moved to Magnolia Place, the Trulocks’ Georgia plantation.

In early 1845 Trulock moved with his family to Jefferson County, Arkansas, settling on Victoria Plantation, later called Prairie Place, near Pine Bluff, Arkansas. After a short illness, James Hines Trulock died on December 18, 1849, leaving his wife Amanda, five children, and forty-five enslaved persons. There was roughly 2,000 acres of land to manage. As administrator of her late husband’s estate, Amanda took charge of the daily operations of the plantation until the Civil War brought an end to their farming operations in 1864. Amanda Trulock returned to Bridgeport, Connecticut in 1867. Prairie Place plantation remained in the possession of the Trulock family until about 1915, when it was sold.

These recently acquired materials represent a wide range of themes relating to the social, economic, and political history of antebellum Arkansas. The collection contains many items related to slavery, including legal documents on the slave trade and a detailed list of the enslaved people the family owned. The papers also include important documentation on land development in southeast Arkansas.

“The Trulock family has a fabled place in Arkansas history, for they operated one of the largest plantations in southeast Arkansas,” said Tim Nutt, head of Special Collections. “These materials not only show the daily workings of plantation life, but also the family’s influence in shaping Pine Bluff, Jefferson County, Arkansas.”

This will be a critical resource for students and scholars of the American South. The finding aid is available online at http://libinfo.uark.edu/specialcollections/manuscripts/.

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Arkansas Plantation Life
Krista M. Oldham, University of Arkansas

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Archival Certification: Validate your achievements, knowledge and skills

The 2014 Certified Archivist examination will be held August 13 in Albany (NY), Madison (WI), Phoenix (AZ), Tuscaloosa (AL) and Washington (DC) -- and wherever 5 or more candidates wish to take it.

In 2013, more than 200 candidates took the examination at 17 sites throughout the country.

The 2014 application and more information will be available January 1 at www.certifiedarchivists.org or contact the Academy of Certified Archivists (aca@caphill.com or 518-694-8471).

The application deadline is May 15, so don’t wait!
Louisiana State University Libraries Special Collections recently published online the Armand Duplantier Family Letters, a collection of correspondence between four generations of French-speaking Louisianans and their family in France.


The Armand Duplantier Family Letters date from 1777 to 1859 (bulk: 1781-1805 and 1839-1841) and contain items from four generations of the Duplantier family, including Armand Duplantier, his uncle Jean-Claude Trénonay, Armand’s son Armand Allard Duplantier, and granddaughter Amélie Augustine Duplantier Peniston. The collection’s historical significance lies not only in what it can tell us about the history of New Orleans, Baton Rouge and nearby Pointe Coupée Parish, but also in what it reveals about the state’s colonial period, Francophone Louisiana in the territorial and antebellum era, and the enduring legacy of the state’s French antecedents.

In particular, the letters relate to Louisiana under the French, Spanish, and Americans and the economic, political, and social conditions attendant on transitioning among the three powers; commerce with France; the succession of Trénonay; attitudes about the French Revolution; slavery and plantation matters; family news such as illness, births, deaths, and the education of Duplantier’s children; and travels in France by Amélie Duplantier. Besides the evidence the letters provide of the political, social and economic conditions in Louisiana of the late-1700s to the mid-1800s, they are a linguistic archive of four generations of Louisiana French-speakers.

Armand Duplantier, Sr., whose letters represent the bulk of the collection, was born in Voiron, France, in 1753. He served as aide-de-camp to the Marquis de Lafayette during the American Revolution and came to Louisiana in 1781 to assist his uncle, Claude Trénonay, in running his plantation in Pointe Coupée Parish. Soon after his arrival, he married Trénonay’s step-daughter, Augustine. He continued to manage his uncle’s interests; purchased and sold additional slaves and land in Pointe Coupée, the Felicianas, and the Baton Rouge area; and raised cotton, indigo, and tobacco. He also developed land holdings in New Orleans, where he lived for a time. Soon after his wife’s death of yellow fever, in 1802 Duplantier married Constance Rochon Joyce, the widow of John Joyce, the original owner of Magnolia Mound Plantation near Baton Rouge. Failed crops and poor investments led him to declare bankruptcy in 1814.

In addition to his planting activities, Duplantier was somewhat involved in public life. His friendship with Lafayette had continued after the Revolution, and when Lafayette was granted lands in Louisiana in 1803 in recognition of his service during the American Revolution, Duplantier was charged with acquiring them. He was also part of the delegation that welcomed Lafayette during his 1825 visit to Louisiana. Always concerned about suitable educational opportunities for his own children, he helped establish Baton Rouge College in 1822. He died five years later and was buried in Highland Cemetery with military honors.

The Armand Duplantier Family Letters were given by the descendants of Guy Antoine Allard Duplantier, elder brother of Armand Duplantier, to their Louisiana cousins, and subsequently donated to the LSU Libraries in 2011.

Transcriptions and translations for this project were prepared by David Laatsch (MLS, LSU 2012), under the supervision and editorship of Special Collections Library Associate in Public Services Germain Bienvenu, PhD. Curator of Manuscripts Tara Laver and Bienvenu spoke about the project to about 200 descendants of Armand Duplantier Saturday, June 22, at Duplantier’s former estate, Magnolia Mound in Baton Rouge, where more than 400 family members had gathered for a family reunion.

For additional information, contact Tara Laver at (225) 578-6546 or tzachar@lsu.edu.
The Archives Leadership Institute (ALI) at Luther College was held June 17-22, 2013 in Decorah, Iowa. Funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), ALI hosts a cohort of twenty-five emerging archival leaders for a week long program designed to immerse the group in workshops and group activities.

On the first day, participants were led to the Luther College Challenge Course. Everyone donned a harness and was given the opportunity to climb over thirty feet in the air and walk across a wooden pole. Teams on the ground held the climbers’ ropes while they tested their resolve high in the cool Iowa breeze. This activity is the perfect analogy for the overall experience of ALI: pushing boundaries, trying new things, and knowing you have the support you need while you’re out on a limb. Throughout the ALI application and completion process, participants are given the opportunity to broaden their horizons by being lifted to a place where there are no wrong answers and there is always a set of hands on the other end of the rope to catch a fall.

Training sessions were facilitated by the insanely positive community builder, Luther K. Snow. His message built a framework for positive reactions to challenges, and what it means to practice leadership. Snow’s simple approach to problem solving was revisited at the end of each day, following up on concepts from workshops presented by faculty. Issues of advocacy, project management, strategic planning, and human resource development were discussed, while being rooted by the theoretical foundation of archival practice. The workshops were powerful learning experiences because of the large-scale concepts being addressed and the high level of participation from the group.

Faculty included Christopher Barth, The United States Military Academy at West Point; Sharon Leon, The Center for History and New Media at George Mason University; Daniel Noonan, The Ohio State University; and Kathleen Roe, New York State Archives.

Each day of the intensive was led by a different professional. Each table of cohorts was accompanied by a member of the Steering Committee, comprised of ALI alumni. The whole group took their meals together in between workshops and activities. Discussions over pizza and a pint after the official day ended often lead to collaborative projects, panel presentations, and more importantly, real connections with other archivists.

The interpersonal impact of ALI is not to be underestimated. The attendees arrive as strangers but leave as friends, creating a network of professional resources that is bound to strengthen with time.

The cohort included archivists from across the country and the institutional spectrum. This intentional mixture of perspectives and experience led to many lively discussions, some that lasted late into the night. We often notice the differences between people, jobs, or collections, but the strength of innovation lies in the similarities—or as Luther Snow would say, the affinities—that drive advancement of the archival profession and individual careers. And affinities were easy to see among the 2013 cohort.

The days spent at ALI were full of ideas and possibilities, culminating in a practicum selected by each participant. Practicums were shared and discussed among the cohort, allowing each person time to discuss and explore ideas that they could bring back to their institutions. Connecting ideas and connecting people is what ALI is about, as well as fostering the confidence to try something different. Innovation is achieved by having goals and having the flexibility and the asset thinking to see goals to fruition. (See www.LutherSnow.com.)

The archival profession is full of questions as each institution works to maintain their collections in the best and most sustainable way possible; the often used answer “it depends” is no longer good enough. Leadership means having the confidence to share ideas and support the ideas of others while recognizing the need to always keep the interests of the larger whole in sight. ALI forges connections made in a classroom, a dorm room, a bar room, or fifty feet in the air on the ropes course.

A full description of ALI would not be complete without mentioning the town of Decorah, Iowa. Nestled in the crook of the Upper Iowa River, this town of 8,000 felt like home to all who visited. With multiple hiking and biking trails, the beauty of the driftless valley was just as invigorating as the program itself.

For more information on the Archives Leadership Institute, visit www.archivesleadershipinstitute.org
The National Endowment for the Humanities recently awarded a grant of $194,152 to the LSU Libraries Special Collections to digitize, index, and provide free access to family papers, business records, and public documents pertaining to free people of color in Louisiana and the lower Mississippi Valley. With contributions from all of the participating partners, in total the grant is worth $330,192.

The project, entitled “Free People of Color in Louisiana: Revealing an Unknown Past,” will bring together collections held by Special Collections (the primary grant recipient), and partners including the Louisiana State Museum in New Orleans, the New Orleans Public Library, The Historic New Orleans Collection, and Tulane University’s Louisiana Research Collection. The collection will be accessible through the Louisiana Digital Library, http://www.louisianadigitallibrary.org.

Free people of color, creoles of color, gens de couleur libres—all are terms used to describe people of African descent who lived in colonial and antebellum America and were born free or escaped the bonds of slavery before it was abolished in 1865. They made significant contributions to the economies and cultures of the communities in which they lived, but held an anomalous status in the racial hierarchy of the day. Inhabiting this place in between made them one of the most talked about “problems” of the first half of the nineteenth century, yet their story has been largely overshadowed by the more inhumane story of slavery.

“Relatively few collections of papers from free families of color survive in archives in Louisiana, nor are they numerous in archives elsewhere in the United States,” said Interim Head of Special Collections and Project Co-Director Tara Laver. “The most extensive collections of family papers for free people of color held by Louisiana repositories are, in fact, split across institutions. Digitizing these records will allow us to bring together divided collections and scattered documents, making these materials accessible in one place for the use of historians, genealogists, students, teachers, and the general public.”

The digital resources created by the project will support new scholarship that explores and illuminates the complex history of free people of color and their significance in the ongoing story of race relations in the United States.

Free people of color enjoyed a relatively high level of acceptance and prosperity during Louisiana’s antebellum period, a legacy from the state’s French and Spanish antecedents, but their position and opportunities decreased as the Civil War approached. At the time of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, about 16% of the roughly 8000 people living in New Orleans were free people of color. The first official U.S. census of the Orleans Territory in 1810 counted 7,585 free persons of color, or about 10% of the total population. By 1840, their numbers had dropped to 7% of the state’s inhabitants. Free people of color were most heavily concentrated in New Orleans, where they worked primarily as artisans and craftsmen, but Baton Rouge, St. Landry Parish, and the Natchitoches area also had significant numbers. Some free people of color owned plantations and slaves.

The grant activities will take place between May 2013 and April 2015. The end product will include 25,000-plus digitized items, data sets, full finding aids for the selected collections; links to collections related to free people of color at other repositories and online exhibitions; bibliographies; contextual information about free people of color; and other scholarly resources.

For additional information about the grant contact Tara Laver at 225-578-6544 or tzachar@lsu.edu.
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While growing up near Dallas, Texas in the 1920s and 1930s, Marvin Griffin experienced more hardships than most of his contemporaries. In addition to surviving the devastation caused by the Dust Bowl and the Great Depression, as an African American, Griffin was exposed to the racial inequalities that existed in early twentieth-century America. Determined to succeed in spite of such circumstances, Griffin devoted his life’s work to challenging the status quo in an effort to make American ideals concerning equality a reality.

Marvin Collins Griffin, the son of William and Beulah Griffin, was born in Wichita, Kansas, on February 20, 1923. From the early age of seven, Marvin felt called to become a minister of the gospel. To accomplish this end, Griffin recognized the need for a quality education. Throughout the course of his life, Griffin earned a number of distinguished degrees including his Bachelor of Arts degree from Bishop College, a degree in Divinity from Oberlin Graduate School of Theology, a Master’s in Religious Education from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary (SWBTS), and a Doctorate of Ministry from Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary. His Master’s degree from SWBTS, which he received in 1955, was particularly significant as Griffin was the first African American to earn a degree from the seminary. This honor, along with a number of his other degrees, can be found within Griffin’s personal papers.

Driven by his internal sense of calling and molded by numerous years of ministerial training, Griffin began his public ministry in 1940. He was ordained two years later. While attending Oberlin Graduate School of Theology, Griffin entered the educational profession when by serving as a professor at the Oklahoma Baptist School of Religion, a position that he held from 1944 to 1948.

It was in the realm of pastoral ministry, however, that Griffin sought to influence society. Not until 1951, at the age of twenty-eight, did Reverend Griffin settle into a pulpit for a lengthy period of time. In that year, he accepted a pastoral position at New Hope Baptist Church in Waco, Texas, and for the next eighteen years, Griffin preached the gospel message to his congregation. However, Griffin was not the typical Southern, Baptist preacher. In addition to proclaiming the free gift of spiritual salvation of the soul, Griffin addressed the need for social liberation to his congregants. Reverend Griffin used an extensive radio ministry in addition to public demonstrations to champion individuals’ equality before God and their fellow human beings.

Following eighteen years of ministry at the New Hope Baptist Church, Griffin accepted a new position as pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Austin, Texas. For the next forty-two years, Reverend Griffin stood in the pulpit proclaiming once again a message of equality and freedom in both the spiritual and public spheres. Community involvement was once again a major focal point of Griffin’s agenda. In 1998, Griffin and Ebenezer Baptist Church were successful in creating the East Austin continued on next page
Economic Development Corporation, an organization which sought to alleviate the sufferings of Austin’s underprivileged via housing programs, day care centers, and financial assistance.

In addition to his pastoral duties, Griffin became involved in local politics and denominational affairs. He served as the first African American president of the Austin Independent School District Board of Directors at a time in which area schools were using buses to encourage efforts of desegregation. Griffin was also active in the Missionary Baptist General Convention of Texas, was the Director of the Christian Education Enrichment Program at the National Baptist Fellowship of Churches, and served as a Director-Lecturer for the Teacher Training Department of the National Baptist Sunday School Congress.

On July 31, 2011, Reverend Griffin retired from the pulpit at the ripe age of eighty-eight. During that same summer, he donated his personal and professional materials to The Texas Collection, a special collection located on Baylor University campus. This record group, consisting of 42.75 linear feet, provides an in-depth look at Griffin’s ministry as well as race relations in the Baptist church and in Central Texas. His sermons and academic publications are testaments to his devotion to a liberating theology.

Over 1,500 audiocassettes from his radio ministry capture the very spirit of Griffin’s hermeneutical style. Researchers interested in the Civil Rights Movement at the grassroots level will find this collection to be advantageous in their attempts to understand African Americans’ battle for equality in the South.
“There are no faint hearts in Fort Worth” were the first words President John F. Kennedy spoke when he addressed an estimated 8,000 people who had gathered outside the Hotel Texas in the rain on the morning of November 22, 1963. Those words would still have been profoundly impactful, even if they had not been some of his last. People began arriving downtown as early as 3 a.m. hoping to get even just a glimpse of the President. Many got to shake his hand as he magnanimously greeted the crowd before and after his six-minute speech at 8:50 that morning.

In his “parking lot speech,” JFK talked about Fort Worth’s contribution to the defense industry and how it helped keep America strong militarily and economically. He talked about the “Space Race” and referred to outer space as “the new sea.”

In November 2012, an 8-foot tall statue of JFK was installed near the very spot where he spoke those words outside the Hotel Texas (now the Hilton) fifty years ago. The JFK Tribute marks that moment in time which was memorable for so many. Immediately following the parking lot address, he gave a more formal talk in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Texas which was, officially, his last speech.

The people of Fort Worth, Texas were excited about JFK’s visit, as was evidenced by thousands awaiting the landing of Air Force One at Carswell A.F.B. at 11:07 p.m. the night before. The buildings in the downtown skyline had extra lights—typically reserved for Christmas time. At the Hotel Texas, where John and Jackie spent the night, extravagant care was taken. Local art collectors arranged for sixteen original works of art to be exhibited in the President’s room. The collection included a sculpture by Picasso, and paintings by Van Gogh, Kline, Marin and Monet. **continued on next page**
When President Kennedy later realized he was reclining in the presence of masterpieces, he requested the name and number of the individual responsible for the personal art exhibition. Ruth Carter Johnson-Stevenson (Amon G. Carter’s daughter) received a phone call around 10 a.m. from a grateful and appreciative President. Just minutes after that phone call, he and his cohorts were on the road again, headed back to Carswell for the short plane ride to Dallas’ Love Field. *

In honor of that day, primarily the excitement of hosting President and Mrs. Kennedy for approximately twelve hours, the Fort Worth Library is presenting an exhibit of images and memorabilia assembled with the help of local donors and repositories. The aim is to celebrate a life that ended too soon but not before making a lasting impression.

"JFK in Fort Worth: A Lasting Impression," will run from September 19 through December 8, 2013, at the Central Library in Fort Worth. The library is seeking items related to Kennedy, in general, and, specifically to his Fort Worth visit. If you are interested in donating or loaning items, please contact Amy Leslie in the Library Archives at amy.leslie@fortworthtexas.gov or (817) 392-7740.

We have also created a JFK Collection in our Digital Archives. [http://cdm16084.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/landingpage/collection/p16084coll6]

*The art featured in Kennedy’s room at the Hotel Texas has been reunited for an exhibit at the Dallas Museum of Art and will move to the Amon Carter Museum of American Art in Fort Worth in September 2013.

The Baylor University Libraries are known for their five special collections which include the Central Library’s Rare Books and Special Collections, The W. R. Poage Legislative Library, the Armstrong Browning Library, The Texas Collection and University Archives, and the Electronic Library. When The Texas Collection newsletter arrives at my home, I take time to read it cover to cover, because it always contains content of interest to me. Now, Baylor is using social media to market their collections, once again expertly preparing items of interest to attract their primary customers, alumni, and all those who have an interest in history.

At this year’s SSA Annual Meeting in Austin, staff from Baylor University provided a detailed story of using social media in their session “Like, Favorite and Follow: Social Media in Special Collections.” Their example of plotting a method to attract users and supporters, as well as to call attention to portions of the collection, can be followed by others. I particularly admire the way little messages, such as how to support the special collections, are tucked into the mix of text and photos.

Using Civil War letters from The Texas Collection as an example, Director John S. Wilson explained how the letters were displayed one day at a time. This created a following of users as the very personal story from turbulent times unfolded little by little. People really enjoyed the letters and generated their own stories to share.

Of course, the back story began with the creation of the Baylor Library Social Media Guidelines. Amie Oliver, Coordinator for User and Access Services, detailed how the policy evolved as Baylor approached using social media as part of their Special Collections operating strategy.

Amanda Keys Norman, University Archivist, operates the The Texas Collection Blog, and discussed preparing blog entries and using the blog with professors and students at Baylor University.

For more information please see the Texas Collection Blog: [http://blogs.baylor.edu/texascollection/]
Check out The Texas Collection on Facebook: [https://www.facebook.com/texascollection]
Explore photos on Flickr: [http://www.flickr.com/photos/52505743@N05/]
Get useful tips on YouTube: [http://www.youtube.com/texascollection]
See the Social Media Guidelines: [http://www.baylor.edu/lib/texas/index.php?id=95910]

Editors note:
This and many other session presentation materials can be found on the SSA website under the Events tab, at [www.southwestarchivists.org/2013Presentations].
The “Super Circular,” known formally as the OMB Proposed Uniform Guidance: Cost Principles, Audit, and Administrative Requirements for Federal Awards, is a proposal to consolidate all current regulations for grants management into a single, 244-page document. This Uniform Guidance will apply to all federal grant recipient entities, and will affect archives who receive federal funding as well as their parent institutions. The changes proposed affect how grantees propose projects for grant funding, tracking methods, reporting requirements, and audit expectations. The proposed Uniform Guidance will apply to Institutions of Higher Education, State and Local Governments, Tribal Nations, and non-profit organizations.

The source of this initiative is Presidential Executive Order 13563 (January 18, 2011) in which President Obama calls for careful analysis of regulations by executive departments and agencies for the purpose of, among other things, simplifying and harmonizing redundant, inconsistent, or overlapping requirements. The aim is to reduce costs and bring regulations up to 21st Century governmental practice.

Currently, federal cost principles related to grants are conveyed in three Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars, each applicable to a different class of entities. OMB Circular A-87 applies to state and local public agencies, including state and local educational agencies. Circular A-21 applies to institutions of higher education. Circular A-122 applies to non-profit organizations.

The first section of the “Super Circular,” the Cost Principles, proposes significant changes. For example, each of the current Circulars has different rules for determining allowability for employee compensation, and each applies very different documentation requirements to salaries and wages charged to federal funds. With the proposed single Uniform Guidance, requirements will become the same across all classes of entities. Also, for the first time, the guidance proposed notes that time records may be kept either electronically or in paper format. Another change is for the type of documentation each employee must complete to be dependent on the number of cost objectives worked on by the employee.

The second section, Program, Audit, and Administrative requirements, combines Circulars A-89 (Federal Domestic Assistance Program Information), A-133 (Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations), A-50 (Audit Follow-up), A-110 (Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Other Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals and Other Non-Profit Organizations), and A-102 (Grants and Cooperative Agreements With State and Local Governments). For example, one change is to increase the trigger for single audits from $500,000 per entity to $750,000. While many archives are located in parent institutions with more than $750,000 received in federal grant funding receipts, this proposed change does affect many smaller institutions.

Yet another reform limits federal agencies from imposing requirements not contained in the adopted Uniform Guidance. This will impose consistency across federal granting agencies, and reduce the burden on grantees who now are required to follow multiple rules in multiple Circulars for the same items. This will translate into improved consistency in the implementation of grant programs and audits of those programs.

The rule-making process for the proposed changes is open to public comment. Comments concerning the OMB Proposed Uniform Guidance: Cost Principles, Audit, and Administrative Requirements for Federal Awards can be viewed at http://www.regulations.gov and the proposed guidance document itself can be found at the OMB website http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/financial/grant_reform/proposed-omb-uniform-guidance-for-federal-financial-assistance.pdf.

Once adopted, agencies will have one year to comply with the Final Rule. Some grant managers project that the Final Rule will be in place by the end of this calendar year. Grantees should keep in mind that audits of existing grants will be conducted against the rules in effect at the time a grant is awarded. Grant managers will need to track the current and new Circulars through the audit periods allowed for each grant.

In summation, major reform at the federal level is resulting in higher standards. New initiatives for federal agencies, aimed at streamlining procedures to make the most of taxpayer dollars, are taking shape. As these policy changes reach the implementation phase, archivists and records managers—and the IT professionals and grant managers who support archival programs—must make adjustments to meet the standards for 21st Century government.
The records of seven Civil War and Reconstruction-era Texas governors will be better preserved and made more accessible to researchers, thanks to a generous donation to the Texas State Library and Archives Commission. These records capture the leadership of the state’s chief executive during a very tumultuous period in both American and Texas history.

The donation of $8,600 by Glen Sample Ely, Ph.D., was for the enhanced preservation of these gubernatorial records, which are housed in the State Library and Archives. At a recent meeting, the commission gratefully accepted Dr. Ely's donation. Dr. Ely is a Texas author, historian and documentary filmmaker from Fort Worth.

“The preservation need of the state’s archives is urgent,” said Dr. Ely. “I wanted to jumpstart it now by adopting this significant collection of records.” The donated funds will enable the State Archives to purchase new archival supplies, including folders and boxes, and to hire a part-time student archivist to review the records and update the existing collection guides, which outline the subjects and contents of each set of records. The project is expected to take about six months.

“We’re very grateful to Dr. Ely,” said Edward Seidenberg, TSLAC’s Interim Director and Librarian. “His gift will help us improve public access to important state records. These records are already heavily accessed by the public; they include petitions, lists, and incoming and outgoing letters. This gift also gives us an opportunity to lengthen the life of these documents and to pilot our project to establish an adopt-a-collection program for the State Archives.”

In addition to Civil War and Reconstruction-era materials, the State Archives is home to materials related to the Texas Revolution, the Republic of Texas, and the Texas Rangers – materials that could also benefit from enhanced preservation donations like Dr. Ely’s.

To acknowledge Dr. Ely’s gift, each updated collection guide will include an honorarium line prescribed by Dr. Ely in honor of John Anderson, a current and long-time staff member of the State Archives whom Dr. Ely has worked with over the years while researching the archives for his scholarly writings and television documentaries on Texas history. For more on Dr. Ely and his work, please visit www.texashistory.com.
Processing is now complete for the Sayles and Sayles Papers housed at the Rupert Richardson Research Center of the Southwest in the Richardson Library on the campus of Hardin-Simmons University in Abilene, Texas. The finding aid will soon be available for review on the West Texas Digital Archives website (www.wtda.org). The collection dates from 1850 to 1962, and contains the business and personal papers of several members of the Sayles family and the Sayles and Sayles law firm of Abilene.

Members of the Sayles family were lawyers, land speculators, oilmen, and ranchers in the early days of settlement of Abilene. Henry Sayles, Sr. (1852-1916) a lawyer, arrived in Abilene from Galveston with his family in 1886, five years after the town was established by the Texas and Pacific Railroad. His father, John Sayles, soon followed him. John Sayles (1825-1897), a noted Texas attorney, was one of the first three law professors to teach at the first Texas law school, which was at Baylor University. He is best known as the author of several definitive legal books still cited today. According to a letter in the collection, most of his papers did not survive barn storage.

Henry Sayles Sr. had ten children, and all of the men of the family were involved in the family businesses at one time or another. The eldest, Henry Jr., was a land speculator. His papers are housed at the Southwest Collection at Texas Tech. However, many of the legal issues surrounding his land deals, including water rights issues in Wichita Falls and elsewhere, are in the Hardin-Simmons collection.

John and Perry were lawyers, and both of their personal papers are in the Sayles and Salyes Collection, as are cases of the Sayles and Sayles law firm in Abilene and a satellite office in Eastland.

Thomas worked for a lumber company that the Sayles law firm represented; his estate papers and his firm’s legal issues are in the collection. Mac ran the family ranch, the “M” ranch, with his uncle in Culberson County in far West Texas; correspondence about the ranch and other ranch papers are in this collection.

Seth worked in the family business, ranched with his brother, and was the family link to their oil and gas drilling operations in Limestone County. His letters to his father related to the drilling operation provide insight into early oil and gas exploration in that part of Texas. After working for the family business for a time, Ted left to become an archaeologist. He was the director of the Arizona State Museum and is credited with helping to begin the Texas Archaeological Society. His papers are housed in the Southwest Collection at Texas Tech.

Besides papers related to early ranching and oil and gas speculation, the collection contains documents that deal with the establishment of short line railroad lines linking Abilene to other towns in the area. Henry Sayles Sr. was a founding member of the Abilene Central Railway Company and served on the board with several other men, including Morgan Jones, who was also the founder of the Abilene and Southern Railway. The collection contains proposed early lines, correspondence with established lines like the Atchison, Topeka, and the Santa Fe, and law suits between the Abilene Central Railway and the Abilene Southern Railway dating around 1909. Processing of the railroad related material in the collection was funded by a grant from the Union and Pacific Foundation.

The Sayles and Sayles law firm handled only civil cases. Most of the early litigation involved land issues and Sayles family business interests. Later cases involved land disputes related to oil and gas production and ownership rights. One of these cases, in the Permian basin near Midland, involved one of the largest oil deposits in the region and was litigated for years before ultimately being decided by the Texas Supreme Court. These papers are all part of the collection.

Preservation issues were a major factor in the processing of these papers. The entire collection, which had been in the attic of the Sayles home after the firm was closed, was in a fire in the 1960s. The material that was salvaged was then donated to Hardin-Simmons and remained untouched for years. Some papers were in their original folders, while other papers were just thrown into boxes. All of the papers were dirty with some covered in mud, footprints, and charcoal pieces. Almost all were damaged by heat from the fire and from the water used to suppress it.

Each paper had to be individually dusted lightly with a microfiber cloth or soft bristle brush. Papers that were too damaged to be saved were recopied. To further complicate processing, several years before the library took over the collection, graduate students in the history department began to sort through the papers by a system they devised ignoring the client based order used by the law firm. None of the previously re-organized papers were cleaned nor were they re-housed in archival folders. Fortunately, most of this material was correspondence, which was easily divided into business and personal and simply re-ordered by date.

The collection is housed in 89 boxes and covers 70
linear feet. The plan is to digitize the material dating before 1923 excluding any legal files that might raise privacy issues. The processing and the upcoming digitization of the collection is part of the West Texas Digital Archives project. This project was funded by the Dodge Jones Foundation and the Dian Graves Owen Foundation and is managed by the Abilene Library Consortium. Member institutions participating in the project include the Abilene Public Library, Abilene Christian University, Hardin-Simmons University, Howard Payne University, and McMurry University. Until the digitization is complete, the Sayles papers are available for study at the Richardson Research Center.
The Southwest Collection/Special Collections Library at Texas Tech University recently made available the papers of Dr. Sherman P. Vinograd, the former Chief of Medical Science and Technology Director of Biomedical Research at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Acquired through the good offices and a generous endowment by University Medical School founding Dean Dr. John Buesseler and his wife Professor Catherine Buesseler, the collection is entitled the Sherman P. Vinograd Aerospace Exploration Papers, 1957-2010 and undated. It encompasses over twenty boxes of correspondence, financial materials, newspapers, photographs, printed materials, and reports, as well as artifacts and books. These items chronicle Dr. Vinograd’s early life, his career as an M.D. prior to joining NASA, his years as a physician and researcher at NASA, and the other professional organizations and projects in which he was involved both during and after these periods. The finding aid for this collection is available through Texas Archival Resources Online (TARO) at http://www.lib.utexas.edu/taro/ttusw/000313/ tsw-00313.html, as well as through the Southwest Collection/Special Collections Library’s website at http://swco.ttu.edu.

Dr. Vinograd served at NASA from the fall of 1961 until the spring of 1979. During those eighteen years he led the way through some of that department’s most fruitful medical research and engineering, vehicle development, and manned space flight. His greatest achievement during this period was conceptualizing, establishing, and chairing the Space Medicine Advisory Group (SPAMAG), which was charged with defining the earth-based and space-based research and life-support requirements for a manned orbiting research laboratory. This group designed a carefully planned study utilizing highly qualified, specialized members of the scientific community. They postulated a non-existent orbiting laboratory to be designed according to the needs of future human flight crews and requirements for human spaceflight information. This resulted in the creation of Skylab.

Vinograd also established the In-flight Medical Experiments Program in preparation for the Apollo series of manned space flights. This program designed flight crew studies (derived from proposals by qualified scientists both from within and outside NASA) to evaluate human responses to spaceflight. At the same time, Dr. Vinograd’s team developed a supportive Research and Development Program that gathered and provided pertinent ground-based data to advance medical measurement technology.

Prominent among the team’s creations was the Integrated Medical and Behavioral Laboratory Measurement System (IMBLMS). This system produced the medical experiments carried out aboard the Gemini, Mercury, Apollo, and Skylab manned space flight programs. Carried aboard virtually all post-Apollo space vehicles by virtue of its rack and module design, the equipment used in these experiments was still used years later.

Space-based research was not the limit of Vinograd’s work. He also fostered the continuing ground-based medical research program essential to NASA’s successes in ensuing decades, the documents for which can also be found in his papers.

Interested researchers may contact the Southwest Collection/Special Collections Library Reference Department at (806)742-9070 or via http://swco.ttu.edu.
In 2010, the University of Houston Libraries Special Collections started the new Houston Hip Hop Collecting Area. This represented an effort to document the history of Houston’s hip hop culture. The collections began with the acquisition of the vinyl records and personal mixed-format papers of the late Houston area DJ Screw. In just three years, the Houston Hip Hop Collections has grown to include five collections: the DJ Screw Papers; the HAWK Papers; Pen & Pixel Graphics, Inc. Records; Samplified Digital Recording Studios Records; and the artificially created Houston Hip Hop Recording Artists Collection. With the growth of the collecting area, UH Special Collections needed to move from an acquisitions focus to an increased collection management focus, and Alison Clemens was hired in August 2012 to focus on arrangement and description.

The collections include personal papers, photographs, promotional material, creative materials, recording technology, sound recordings, and numerous other formats, all of which are essential in documenting the activities of the associated creators. Numerous challenges came to the fore in managing this material, including a reliance on oral resources and donor relationships, development of name consistency, management of mixed-format materials, privacy protection, and born-digital object management.

First, processing efforts have reinforced the importance of documenting oral interviews and sources in the early stages of acquisition. Because hip hop is a relatively new scholarly field and may lack formal authoritative sources, it is essential to develop strong working relationships with donors in order to ensure that materials are properly contextualized and described. To this end, Houston Hip Hop Collections curator Julie Grob conducted extensive interviews with creators and documented valuable information about the context of creation and key members and components of the community.

Efforts to establish name consistency have also been important in this project, given the number and wide range of aliases and nicknames used by members of the hip hop community, especially rappers. Establishing an in-house thesaurus for naming consistency within and across collections has been an effective tool to mitigate this issue.

Managing a diversity of formats has also been especially challenging. The collections include numerous audiovisual and born-digital formats, as well as numerous items of unstable memorabilia and ephemera. Bottles of “anti-energy” drinks, or mass market products meant to imitate a popular homebrewed intoxicant of codeine, promethazine, and soda, presented a particularly sticky challenge. Although these bottles are certainly not traditional media items, they are nevertheless an important part of the material culture associated with Houston hip hop.

The high level of interest in the collections also informed processing activities. Because many of the creators are locally or nationally famous, Special Collections took especial care to screen materials for privacy concerns. For example, digital surrogates were created of items with extensive personal phone numbers, and restriction and redaction procedures were assessed and honed in order to insure proper levels of privacy.

Finally, two of the collections contained born-digital objects, and Clemens worked closely with the University Archives staff to align digital preservation and management efforts with the Department’s developing policies and procedures.

Publication of an additional collection in the UH Digital Library and a new collection portal page will be forthcoming. After September 1, please see the UH Libraries Special Collections web page at http://info.lib.uh.edu/about/campus-libraries-collections/special-collections/houston-hip-hop to learn more about the collecting area. Or, for more information, please contact Alison Clemens at aiclemens@uh.edu, (713) 743-9605.

This article was adapted from a talk of the same title given at the Society of Southwest Archivists Annual Meeting.

DJ Screw; photograph by Ben DeSot. The Houston Hip Hop Recording Artists Collection
This past winter and spring, Declassification Archivists at the LBJ Presidential Library have been working relentlessly to review material for release later this year, as part of the RAC (Remote Archives Capture) Project. The RAC Project has allowed for the systematic scanning, review, and declassification of countless documents within the LBJ Library, as well as other Presidential Libraries within the National Archives.

Past material that has been released as a result of the efforts of the Declassification Archivists of the LBJ Library range from the scandalous to the intriguing. The following are some highlights from the LBJ Library that include espionage, spies, and defectors.

In 1961, representatives of the Czech government began grooming Mr. Frank Mrkva, an employee of the U.S. Passport Office, as a spy. However, Mr. Mrkva had other ideas and became a double-agent, reporting back to the FBI about his activities with the Czech officials. In 1966, the situation intensified when Mr. Mrkva was asked to place a listening device in the office of the State Department Director of Eastern European Affairs. Being the patriotic double-agent, Mr. Mrkva turned the listening device over to the FBI who began handling the case. One of the Czech officials, an Attaché at the Czech Embassy, was removed. The other official, who briefly left the United States and returned as First Secretary in the Czech UN Mission, was allowed to remain in his position as he had not engaged in any nefarious activity since his return to the United States. This case was released to the press and the general public in an effort to bolster the image of the FBI and hopefully discourage similar espionage activities.

In August 1967, two U.S. citizens were arrested “for conspiring to deliver national defense information to the Russians.” The evidence against them was a cryptographic rotor that one of them had in his possession. Two known Soviet representatives were involved in the case. One of the representatives, A.T. Kireev, was seen meeting with one of the U.S. spies outside of a shoe store, and the Soviet Mission in New York was warned of his activities. As for the other Soviet representative, at the time of discovery he was outside of the U.S. and was denied reentry.

Perhaps the most well-known defector during the Johnson Administration was the daughter of Soviet Union leader Joseph Stalin, Svetlana Alliluyeva. In 1967, Alliluyeva traveled to India to scatter the ashes of her deceased husband. While there, she made several requests for asylum, which were denied. Finally, Alliluyeva traveled...
to the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi and requested asylum there, and was later allowed entrance into the U.S.

Yet another defector that appears in the holdings at the LBJ Library is that of Chinese violinist Ma Tzu-tsong [Ma Sicong]. Ma left China during the Cultural Revolution, a time when Communist China purged much of its historical culture and artifacts in an attempt to revitalize the radical communist movement. Ma sought asylum in the United States, and while he was unable to provide much significant intelligence information to the United States, he was able to represent the negative effects of the Cultural Revolution in Communist China.

These are just some of the fascinating stories currently residing in the open collections at the LBJ Presidential Library. What secret treasures and stories may still be out there? Only those with security clearance know for sure, but the rest of us will find out more soon.
Kate Blalack, MLIS, CA has accepted the position of Archivist at the Woody Guthrie Center in Tulsa, Oklahoma. She began her position on July 1, 2013. She will work with the Center’s other team members to promote education, creativity, and innovation centering on the creative life of folk musician and artist, Woody Guthrie.

Jennifer Hecker, MLIS has been appointed Digital Archivist for the University of Texas Libraries. As Digital Archivist, she will work with branch archivists and librarians to promote awareness of, and facilitate digital access to, UT Libraries special collections. She will also work with the Head of Digital Access Services by engaging in research and professional development relevant to digital curation, and collaborate with other departments in UTL to develop and sustain a program for stewardship of born-digital material. Hecker also plans to support staff throughout the UTL special collections in their work to collect, manage, and make available digital materials. Ms. Hecker will continue her work with Archivists of Central Texas and the Austin Fanzine Project.

Tiffany Schureman has accepted a new position at Virginia Commonwealth University in Qatar as the Image Resources Curator. She will begin her new position in August. She was previously at the Fort Worth Museum of Science and History.

The University of Texas at Arlington Library has implemented a complete reorganization. Ann Hodges has chosen to leave the position of Special Collections Program Coordinator to become Director of Grants and Research for the Library. Brenda McClurkin is the new Head of Special Collections and Archives. Melissa Gonzales remains the University, Labor and Political Collections Archivist. Leslie Wagner, who has worked in several temporary positions with Special Collections, most recently as project archivist for the Santa Fe Railroad Collection, has received a permanent appointment to the Library’s Access and Discovery department, where a large portion of her responsibility will be the publication of archival finding aids and other discovery tools.

Florent Hardy, Jr., Ph.D., Director of Archival Services for the Archives Division under Louisiana Secretary of State Tom Schedler presented at the following events:

- Southwest Louisiana Genealogical and Historical Library Associates, Lake Charles
- Lafayette Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution
- Baton Rouge Women’s Club
- John James Audubon Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution
- Louisiana Daughters of the American Revolution, State Conference, Keynote Speaker
- Baton Rouge Military Order of the World Wars Membership
- Baton Rouge Study Club, Baton Rouge’s Oldest Study Club

Report your archival leadership activity

The Leadership Log is designed to keep SSA members informed about colleagues’ publications, presentations, promotions, job changes, retirements, elected/appointed leadership positions, or other noteworthy activities.

Submit your leadership news to krishnas@jfk.org

Names of SSA members appear in bold type.
Archival Trends Feature: Social Media Tools
Cesar Garza, Communications Officer, Texas State Library and Archives Commission

Editor’s Note: This is a new feature in the newsletter: “Archival Trends.” Each issue, the feature will address a different trend around the profession, with a discussion to follow on the website. So, please enjoy this inaugural article, then go to the website “Forums” tab (southwestarchivists.org/lets-talk) to engage with fellow SSA'ers.

It’s the most dynamic communication tool available today and best of all, it’s free. It’s helped topple dictators abroad and helped organize sociopolitical movements at home. Social media has indeed been used to effect sweeping societal change. On a smaller yet no less vital scale, it can also be used to help those of us charged with increasing awareness of our collections and holdings. Social media is a window into what an archival collection holds and is a creative, and often fun, way to promote those holdings.

After a year of building the social media presence of the Texas State Library and Archives Commission, I can share four practices that other archival institutions might find useful in implementing a social media program of their own.

1. Give yourself as much freedom as possible.
   The freedom to choose what to post and the freedom to organize those posts under a broad historical theme. I manage TSLAC’s Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, and YouTube pages, and I decide what to post. I am fortunate in that regard, but ever mindful that having that much freedom is a serious responsibility requiring total commitment to the mission of my institution.

   Not all archives operate from a statewide perspective, but every archive, no matter how focused and unique, can be contextualized into broader themes of regional, state, and national history. Then, identify that theme(s) as a hashtag. On Twitter and Facebook, for instance, we identify #TexasHistory as one of our key hashtags, and we apply it to all posts that fall within that theme.

2. Increase your visibility through activity.
   Activity makes you visible to others. But your activity has to include more than just a post on your page. Respond to your followers’ comments; leave comments on other pages; follow and interact with the pages of institutions that have a common interest or theme, pages that include but are not limited to other archives.

   Moreover, find social media communities that are receptive to your content. TSLAC’s Facebook page, for instance, interacts with a page called I Love Texas. This is a Facebook community of over 100,000 people interested in anything and everything having to do with Texas, especially its history. The administrators of I Love Texas often share posts from TSLAC’s Facebook page with their followers, and every time they do that, TSLAC becomes visible to many thousands of people, some of whom become followers of our page.

3. All posts are prologue, with pictures.
   Could you summarize the Civil War in a tweet of 140 characters? How about a post of 60,000 characters, the current limit on Facebook? When writing posts I strive to be clear, concise, and compelling. On Twitter you have to be concise. On Facebook you can be wordy, but think of each post as a prologue, an introduction to a larger story that is just a link away, preferably on your website.

   Equally important: posts should be visual, a picture from your exhibits and collections or, to get a point across, a representative photo, such as a stock image in the public domain. Show more than you tell. One feature of TSLAC’s Facebook page is “Flashback Friday,” which presents a view of the entire state of Texas using a historical map from the Texas State Archives. The post includes a photo of the map, a concise description, and a link to the database on TSLAC’s website where the user can download the map for a closer look.

   “Content curation” is a buzzword in the social media world. It means sorting through the vast array of web content out there, and cherry-picking the content that might be of interest to your followers because it illustrates a certain theme. Obviously, the top priority of your social media will be to spotlight the wealth of content residing in your archives. You could do that every day if you wanted to. But social media gives us the unique opportunity to juxtapose the content in our archives with that of other organizations and individuals, in an act of curation that is immediate, original, and thought-provoking.

   Nothing illustrates this more than “Picture Texas with TSLAC,” a public group we administer on Flickr to collect Texas-themed photographs by organizations and individuals interested in sharing them with us. Our practice has been to cherry-pick images from “Picture Texas” to highlight on our Facebook and Twitter pages. For example, on historical anniversaries we release a sequence of posts that juxtapose an image from our archives with that of a more contemporary image from “Picture Texas,” wherein both images portray the same event being commemorated.

   These practices have contributed to the positive development of TSLAC’s social media program. To get an overview of the program, visit www.tsl.state.tx.us/socialmedia. This webpage includes links to all our social media pages and addresses the activities mentioned above. Feel free to contact me with questions at cesar.garza@tsl.state.tx.us.
Southwestern Archivist

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